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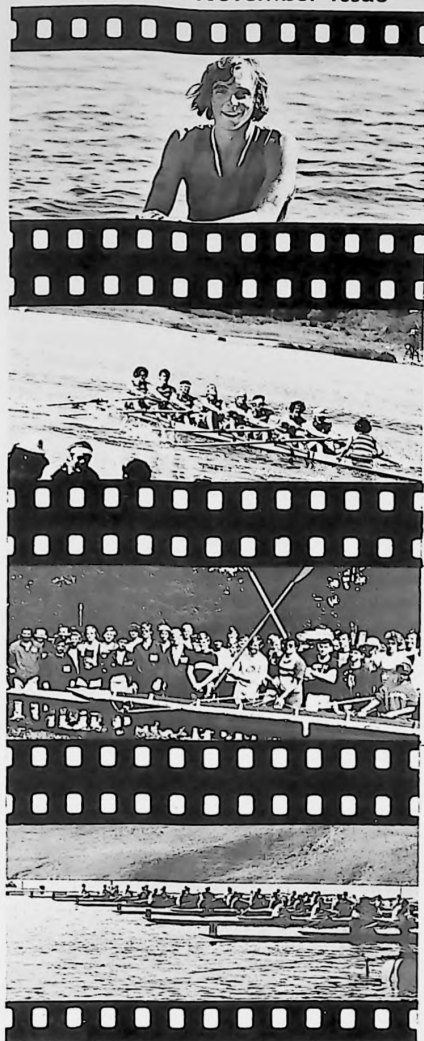
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THE OARSMAN®

Volume 3, Number 5 • Table of Contents • November, 1971

	Page
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	2
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE by William J. Knecht	3
RECORD TIMES AT COPENHAGEN by Jack H. Frailey	4
NEW ZEALAND'S AMATEUR OARSMEN SHOW THE WORLD ..	7
NO GOLD AT CALI by Todd Jesdale	9
WHAT DID WE LEARN THIS TIME? by Dick Erickson	10
USORC PROPOSES NATIONAL EIGHT AND FOUR-WITH	12
CRITIQUES OF THE "NATIONAL TEAM" CONCEPT	13
ST. CATHARINES DOMINATES CANADIAN HENLEY by Craig Swayze	17
THE HEAD-OF-THE-SCHUYLKILL REGATTA by Bill Hollenback	19
VESPER FOUR WITH COX LEADS 1971 JUNIOR EFFORT by Hart Perry	22
MOUNT HERMON & BELMONT HILL TOP NEIRA REGATTA by Hart Perry	25
SOME CHANGES TO CONSIDER by Hart Perry	27
MID-AMERICAN ROWING by Oliver H. Brundage, M.D.	29
MAY I HAVE THIS RACE? by Emory Clark	31
NOTES FROM WEENIE WORLD by Chuck Hewitt and Dick Moore	33
KNECHT RE-ELECTED TO FISA UMPIRES COMMISSION by Hart Perry	35
TECHNIQUE by Bruce Grainger	37
ROW-A-THON TO CONQUER CANCER by Bill Sanford	41
WASHING OUT!	43
EDITORIAL: IN QUEST OF MUNICH GOLD by Boyce Budd	44

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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.

CRITICIZES NATIONALS

Dear Sir:

During the weekend of August 6 through 9, it was my rather unfortunate experience to be counted amongst the thirty or forty odd spectators who attended what was billed as the National Rowing Championships.

The entire production was so sloppily organized and poorly run that it is difficult to know where to begin a critical commentary on the thing. There was general disorganization from launch site to finish line; the scheduling of events was haphazard at best; the officiating was inconsistent; and the facilities - well, what can you say about a place which provides only a single launching platform (and make-shift at that) and two lonely commodores for the entire group of oarsmen assembled for the "National Championships?" Had there been a modest number of competitors the chaos resulting from this arrangement might have ultimately spelled disaster for next year's Olympic effort. Can you imagine what might have happened if this regatta had been widely publicized?

As for those few brave enough to buck New York's traffic and dope pushers, there were absolutely no facilities for anything. After spectators had finally satisfied the New York Police (among whom I'm told the Regatta Chairman can be counted) by moving their cars from the perfectly safe and convenient "free" zones to the less convenient "pay" areas, they were treated to a course that was virtually unmarked, except as one might by this time expect where a stray trail of buoys would lead some unsuspecting oarsman off into the weeds.

All of this would be somewhat comical were it not for the fact that the men who have expended so much effort in preparation for this, the final climax of the rowing season, could be, and in many cases were thwarted at the last moment by the bungling of an organizer of the regatta. Really, some consideration should be given to the treatment of the athletes at these events!

The sport of crew is something more than what was evidenced by this year's National Championships. THE OARSMAN should make that clear to everyone, and should endeavor to enlist the active support of individuals whose priorities are in the right places. Otherwise, we will be in for many more years of disappointing experiences in a sport which already needs a more dedicated and aggressive following.

Donald L. Marsh, Jr.
(Trustee Princeton University
Rowing Association)
113 Wyckoff Avenue
Piscataway, N.J. 08854

EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR A JOB WELL DONE

Dear Sir:

May I take this opportunity to express the sincere appreciation of Canadian rowing to Jack Sulger and his hard-working New York Athletic Club gang for their efforts in staging the 1971 U.S. National Rowing Championships on Orchard Beach Lagoon. They deserve a pat on the back for a job well done.

Granted, no rowing regatta runs smoothly, and this is especially true when national trials are run as a part of the regatta. But the 1971 Nationals emerged as a championship run expressly for the competitors. And, after all, this should be the hallmark of any regatta.

The NYAC rowing section can be extremely proud of the 1971 show.

Craig Swayze
St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

BEMOANS DELAYS

Dear Sir:

I write to commend you on the increasing editorial quality of your publication, but to point out that unless that publication reaches its readers, your efforts are worthless. I

receive my copy of THE OARSMAN at only irregular intervals, usually long after publication, and sometimes not at all. Further, several of my overseas friends to whom I have directed that a copy be airmailed have yet to receive a single issue. The U.S. mail can be blamed for a variety of ills, but I submit that this one may be traced to your circulation department. Perhaps it is still using mule trains. I hope the situation may be remedied as I enjoy my copy of THE OARSMAN very much, when I get it.

An Eager Reader

Editor's Note: Those of us involved in the production of THE OARSMAN are trying to solve our delivery problems. Delays are due to the editors' failure to assemble the magazine on time as well as to other administrative and mailing problems. Please make use of the cut-out on page 43 for address changes, etc.

DEMANDS ATTENTION TO OARSMEN'S PROBLEMS

Dear Sir:

Considering the impact of your editorial "TIME AND MONEY" (p.32, September issue), I find it hard to believe that you can afford to devote valuable space to such articles as Jack Sulger's impressions of the Nationals (p.8, September issue). Our Regatta Chairman failed to enumerate the problems which we, as oarsmen, necessarily adjusted to - problems that have existed for years on what Mr. Sulger describes with pride as our nation's only accurate course. I think a majority of your readers would be more interested in official attention to these problems than in one man's categorical determination of the species of hair that clog the NYAC's drains.

Richard W. Grossman
Cambridge, Mass.

EDITORIAL POLICY

Several readers have written to me recently complaining of the absence of coverage of various regattas, the 1971 Dad Vail being the latest cause celebre. It seems appropriate, therefore, that I reiterate my editorial policy for this magazine.

THE OARSMAN is designed for those who are involved in and/or who love the sport of rowing. In our coverage of the sport, we try not to discriminate against any region in the U.S. or any regatta or any identifiable group within the rowing community. The editors try to arrange for coverage and photographs of all major regattas. Brief reports of smaller regattas are frequently included when received.

My policy is to have the magazine provide coverage of major rowing events as well as to act as an open forum for the discussion of important issues concerning our sport. We are not afraid to publish letters critical of the magazine, the NAAO or other rowing institutions, as long as the letters express responsible criticism.

In defense of the many people who voluntarily contribute articles, photographs and results, I must point out that we cannot include everything which deserves coverage in the rowing world. Frequently it is up to officials, coaches and others associated with regattas to assume the responsibility of providing material suitable for publication if they wish coverage in THE OARSMAN, especially if their regatta is not one of the larger ones.

Use your magazine! You pay for it through your NAAO dues. Sound off if you have something to say. Send in news items for the "Washing Out" section, or articles that you wish to be considered for publication, or letters for the "Letters To The Editor" section.

We want to increase circulation so that more oarsmen get the word. Correspondingly, we want the magazine to be meaningful to an increasing readership from all levels of rowing and all regions of the country. Page 1 of every issue gives a complete list of our editors, including our five regional editors so that you know who has responsibility for your area.

The need for improved communications, for active give-and-take on critical issues was never more necessary in our sport. THE OARSMAN magazine is one good way of belying the opinion that men who row are a moribund bunch of heavies incapable of discussing the ailments besetting their sport. The next issue will appear in March, 1972. I look forward to hearing from you.

H. B. Budd

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Elite Rowing and U.S.A. Status

by William J. Knecht



Perhaps the uppermost questions in the minds of individuals looking at the achievements of this past summer's U.S. rowing team are: what is the performance level of our teams, where have we failed, and what is needed to raise this performance level.

To answer some of these questions, it is necessary to define an elite oarsman. Most of our Rowing Committee became familiar with the title "elite" just this year as a result of the change by the NAAO of the status of our oarsmen from Senior oarsman to the Elite category. The Elite category includes individuals who have placed in the Olympics or a European Championship. Very few U.S. oarsmen have achieved this performance during the past four years. The individuals who have been earning medals in the category of elite oarsmen are those who can be identified with exact performance records by reading Kent Mitchell's bulletin. This bulletin outlines the individuals' careers and establishes where they have finished in either the Olympics, the European Championships or the World Championships in the past ten years. The highest ranking oarsmen are for the most part from the Socialist countries. They are individuals who, just like a majority of our oarsmen, have aspired to reach the pinnacle of the world of rowing. They are the product of many years of rowing experience. Their development is due to expertise in the teaching of the science of rowing and a strong commitment to reach for FISA and Olympic medals.

In one of the early articles, I stated that the outstanding crew in the world today is the East German four without coxswain. There is little doubt in the minds of the European experts that this combination is the greatest four that has ever been put together and their achievement of the time of 6:00.72 with a tail wind in Copenhagen, Denmark, confirmed this appraisal. But if we were to analyze whether or not there was invincibility in this crew, we could easily cite the measuring regatta this year at Lucerne where they placed second in their category. Lucerne has long been recognized as the measuring regatta prior to European Championships or Olympic Games because of the outstanding normal and natural conditions that exist at the Rotsee course. Not only did the GDR four without coxswain finish second but likewise their pair without coxswain (World Champion in Canada) finished second to the Polish pair without coxswain (second at St. Catharines).

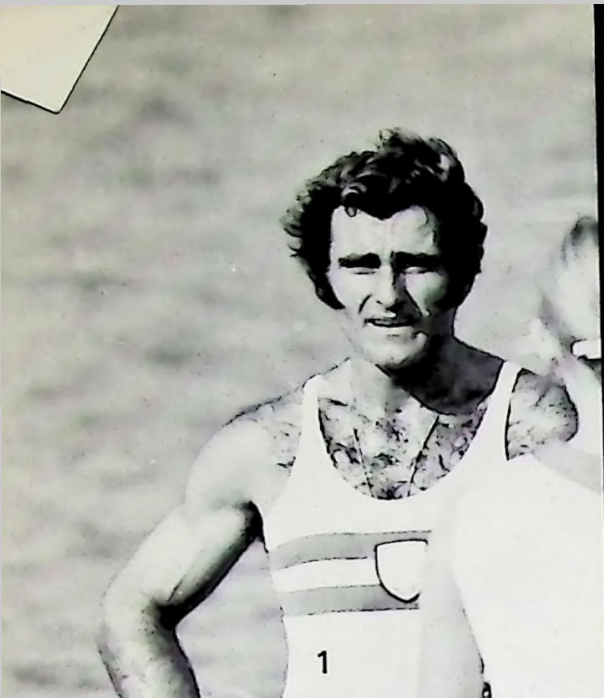
To look into the background of the pair without coxswain from East Germany, we could look at the Bossban Regatta in 1964 at which the Vesper Olympic Eight competed in the small boat events. During the finals, there were tail winds which supported extremely fast times. Peter Gerny rowed as stroke in the pair with coxswain during this regatta and achieved a time of 7:12. This was a full seven years ago. In that period of time, he won an outstanding number of medals in European and World Championship competition. This year Werner and Gerny won the pair without coxswain.

From 1968 through 1971, as a result of a policy dictated by myself and others, a greater number of American coaches have received assignments as either managers or coaches of our teams to witness the European and World Championships and the following have been on the scene at these regattas:

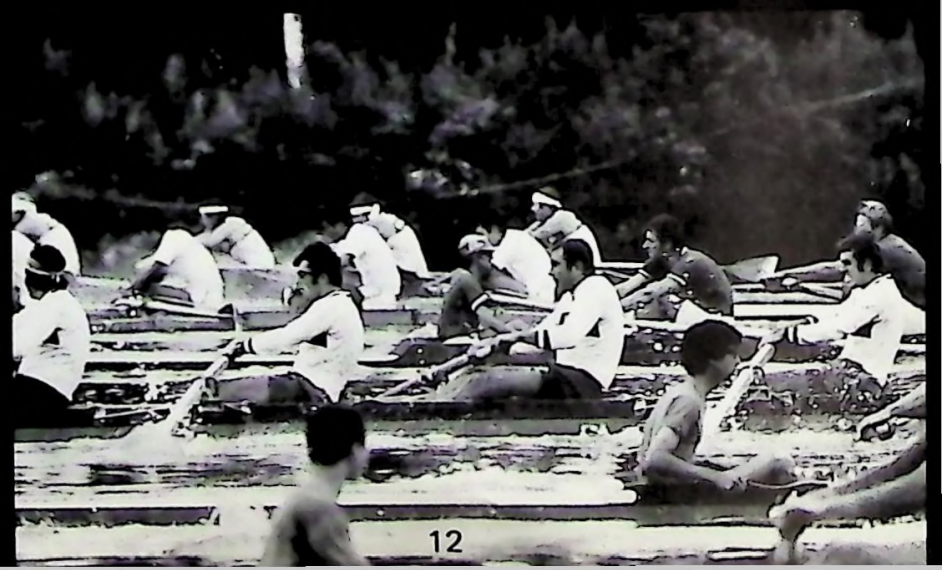
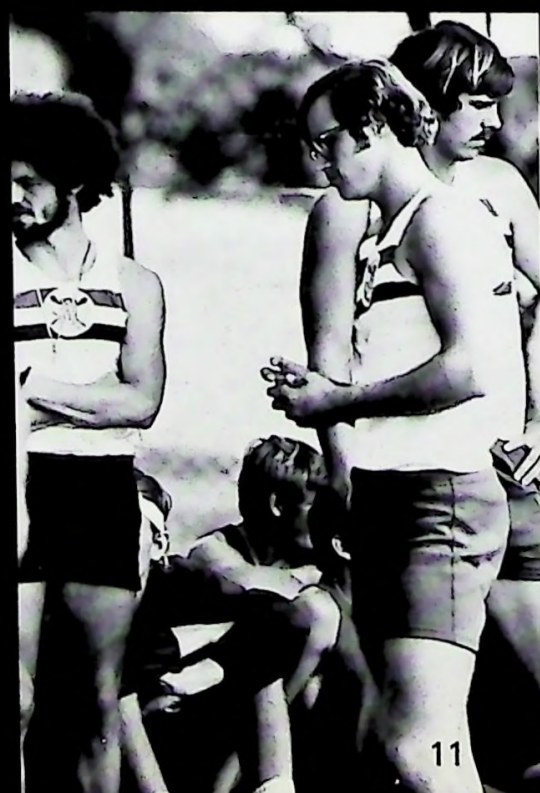
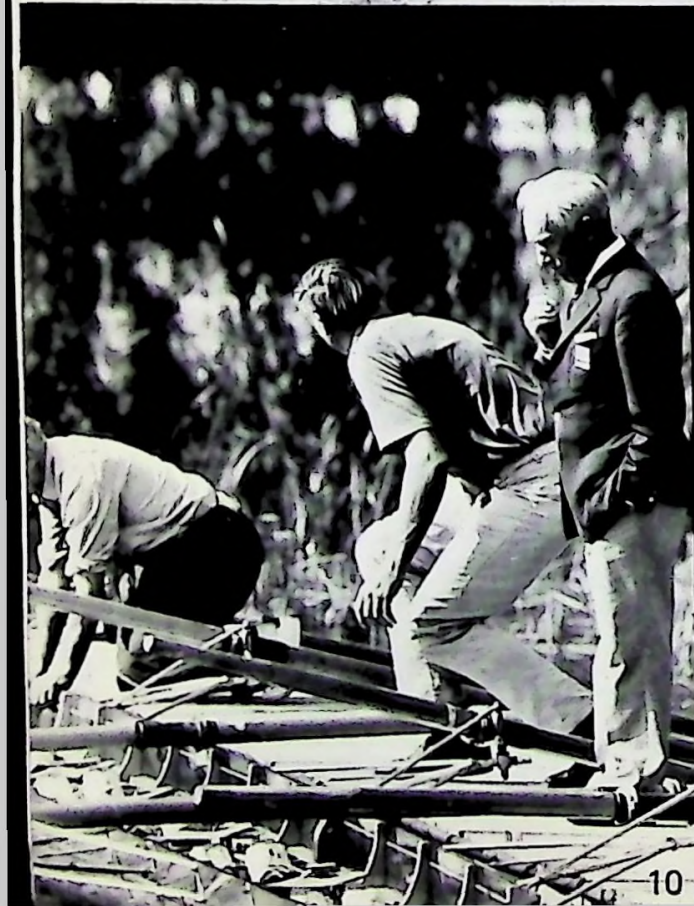
- | | |
|------|--|
| 1968 | Parker-Harvard; Frailey-MIT; Gardiner-Seattle U; Nash-Penn; Sparhawk-Princeton. |
| 1969 | Gladstone-Harvard; Rose-Vesper; Lind-Loyola; Michalson-Brown; Barber-Potomac. |
| 1970 | Rose-Vesper; Erickson-Washington; Parker-Harvard |
| 1971 | Cali, Columbia; Erickson-Washington; Jesdale-Cornell; Hillen-So. Cal.; Michalson-Brown. |
| | Copenhagen: Quinn-Union; Rose-Vesper; Johnson-Yale; McNair-California; Frailey-MIT; McKibbin-Long Beach. |

The expression that seems to describe the crews that achieved the Gold Medals in Copenhagen is that the sweep oared champions are actually "sculling sweep oarsmen." To elucidate on this expression of "sculling sweep oarsmen," one would have to recognize that their technical skill with the sweep oar is so great

(Continued on p.15)



1. Argentina's "King" Demiddi
2. U.S.—Vesper four without
3. CSSR at the start
4. Union Boat Club winning 1971 nationals, thus qualifying as U.S. representatives at Copenhagen
5. GDR—European Champions in the straight pair
6. East Germany's slightly older eight
7. Runner-up sculler Murray Watkinson from the powerful New Zealand squad
8. Russian and U.S. oarsmen waiting for boat to be repaired
9. Jim Dletz and the lay back
10. Conn Findlay and Alfred Staempfli repairing the eight
11. Members of the U.S. team
12. Action in the coxed four event
13. The big U.S. double





RECORD TIMES AT COPENHAGEN

by Jack H. Frailey

COXED FOUR

Of course, we couldn't have known it at the time, but the opening race of the regatta came very close to being the final in the event. The first four crews in the very first heat were ultimate finalists (finishing in the same order in both races) along with the other two opening heat winners. East and West Germany, New Zealand and Switzerland were the four; the other two were USSR and Czechoslovakia. The Vesper crew placed third in their heat, behind the Czechs and the Dutch, and were fourth in the repechage from which the first three qualified for the semi-finals. The East Germans, Great Britain and the Poles led us over the line in this race, the last of these by four seconds.

The excitement in the semi-finals was provided by a fine Norwegian crew. After a terrible start that saw them deeply in last place at the 500 meter mark, more than five seconds off the pace, they surged in the next interval into a tie for third, making up almost three of those seconds. At the three-quarter point, they had edged the Czechs and it appeared they could then hold on to qualify for the final. Although unable to hold off the Czechs' finishing drive, the Norwegians went on to win the petite finale by half a second in a strongly contested race with the Argentinians in which this margin prevailed virtually over the entire course.

In the final, the amazing West German "heffalump" four continued their winning ways, re-establishing their superiority over East Germany who had beaten them at Lucerne. The Russians crossed the first mark narrowly in the lead, followed by the East and West Germanies. At half-way, the USSR crew had fallen to fourth and the Swiss had moved up to third. From there, however, the "Bulls of Konstanz" moved inexorably into first, finishing nearly a length up on the East Germans and Russians who finished in that order but only three-hundredths of a second apart. The winning time, an incredible 6:12.8, demolished the existing course record and led a parade of such fast times throughout the day. New Zealand was fourth and Switzerland fifth, both about two lengths behind the pack.

PAIR WITHOUT COX

The surprise crew in this event on opening day was the Rumanians. Although their pair-with was still well remembered for their banzai charge leading to the gold last year at St. Catharines, the "without" was a crew about which we had little forewarning except that they had placed a poor third at Lucerne. But they quickly opened all eyes with

their titanic struggle against the excellent USSR pair. Dead heated at both the 500 and 1000 meter marks, the Rumanians missed going directly to the semis by three-tenths of a second. The Czech entry, also an unknown relative to their "with," handily won the third heat, but not in a fashion indicative of the strength they would show later.

Our entry from Union Boat Club finished fifth in their heat and third in their repechage, qualifying them for the semi-finals. They were ousted from the final by the Czechs, Yugoslavs and Poles in their heat, but rowed very well and strongly in the petite finale. Then, with about ten strokes to go, almost certainly in second place, they fell victim to a disastrous crab from which there was no time to recover and crossed the line fourth. In the second heat, the Rumanians and Russians went at it again, the former falling prey to an incredible last five hundred which carried the USSR crew over the line ahead by two-tenths of a second.

In the final, the least closely contested of the day, the East Germans began their gold medal parade by beating the surprising Czechs by five seconds. The Czechs were, in turn, three seconds up on the Poles. The course record again took a bad beating; 6:43.4 was the winning time.

SINGLE SCULL

Jim Dietz was red hot, and in the first heat in this event blasted out of the starting dock to build an immediate and commanding lead. His four-second margin at halfway prevailed at the finish with little change in between. This, coupled with his seven-second margin over third place Dimiddi and the fastest time of the three heats, inspired us all with the thought that here, at least, we had realistic hope for a gold medal. Noteworthy also (and a harbinger of things to come), was Murray Watkinson's exquisitely paced race in the next heat to beat the Russian and West German sculler. Fourth at the first mark, Murray moved up a notch at each succeeding post to win by less than a second.

In the repechages, Hellebrand's failure (after having taken the bronze at St. Catharines) to gain the semi-finals was one of the greater shocks of the regatta. He had suffered a severe crab (almost an overturning) the day before, and might actually have injured himself.

Dietz and all the other favored scullers qualified for the final with relative ease; Draeger set a course record of 6:58.1 in the process of winning his heat. The strong tail wind turned much stronger the following day, however, and

RECORD TIMES AT COPENHAGEN

Jim's inability to handle the ensuing chop spelled disaster. His sixth place finish was sixteen seconds behind Dimiddi's 6:57.9, after being uncharacteristically fifth and four seconds back after the first 500 meters. The silver and bronze went to Draeger and Watkinson respectively, Murray having rowed from behind again, up a notch from last place at each intermediate marker.

PAIR WITH COX

Four elimination heats of five boats each were required in this, the most popular event of the regatta. In these races and in the repechages, our entry from Long Beach could do little, being last at every point save the first 500 meter mark on the first day.

The semi-finals (in which the West Germans did not participate because of illness) provided us another opportunity to see a scrappy Norwegian crew almost make the final. After having rowed in third place for about 1700 meters, they finally fell to the Poles in the last few strokes to miss qualifying by one-tenth of a second. The final was won by the superb East German pair of Lucke and Gunkel, which came as no real surprise. But the Rumanians could do no better than fourth, a drop of three places in a year, whereas the Czechs surged back to a strong second place finish after their sixth place showing at St. Catharines. The Russians picked up another bronze in the event. We're not likely to see soon again an absolutely unbelievable 6:56.9 in this event—a course record by a wide margin—aided greatly, of course, by the strong following wind which prevailed for the last two days of the regatta.

FOUR WITHOUT COX

So few entries in this event, fourteen, allowed our entry from Vesper to gain the semi-finals directly by finishing third in their heat. They were more than grateful for the two days without racing, since they had been unable to find a suitable boat and used the time to continue their search. Unfortunately, they were never able to settle comfortably in the boats available, and finished last in their semi-final and fifth in the petite finale.

In many ways, the final was perhaps the most interesting race of the day. The East German crew, a nonpareil in the event for years, won as expected and the West Germans were third. Both crews held those positions from start to finish, which took just 6:00.7—another time not likely to be seen again on still water! Meanwhile two very exciting crews were moving in and out of second and fourth places, with the Norwegians gaining the silver less than three seconds off the pace. I warrant that margin is as small as the East Germans have been pushed in championship competition. An excellent Rumanian crew finished fourth, less than a length from a medal. They had been third at Lucerne last year, but had not come to St. Catharines, and this year had actually beaten the East German crew at that regatta.

DOUBLE SCULL

Again the racing format allowed the first three finishers in the opening heats to go directly to the semi-finals, but our entry from Long Beach was not as fortunate as the straight four. A last place finish in their heat and a fourth in the repechage (by four seconds) eliminated them from further competition.

In the semi-finals, two surprisingly good crews from Belgium and Brazil succeeded in ousting the Czechs and Swiss (who normally can be counted on for excellent

entries in the event) from the final. But once there, they found the company very fast indeed as two incredibly close races developed—one for first and one for third. For the last fifteen hundred meters, the Danes and Russians changed places in their battle for a bronze (never more than half a second apart) with the Russians in front at the finish. The East Germans and a superb Norwegian double were meanwhile battling it out for first in a struggle which had the partisan Scandinavian crowd on its feet and roaring. Down by over a half length with 500 meters to go, the scrappy Norwegians forged to within four-tenths of a second at the line as the winners smashed another course record in 6:15.2! Quite a comeback for the East Germans who trailed the Norwegians by six seconds at Lucerne!

THE EIGHT

This event started and ended with awesome displays of power from both the East Germans and New Zealanders, as they won their heats by wide margins of eight and seven seconds—without, of course, needing to. Although our entry from Union Boat Club was last in their heat, they came through in the repechage to qualify for the semi-finals by beating the Yugoslavs and the Finns and placing third behind USSR and Holland. The East Germans and New Zealanders smashed through again in the semis, winning by five and six seconds, again without having to. The East Germans turned in a time of 5:32.5 to set still another course record, while New Zealand, fifteen minutes later, turned in 5:34.8. We were clearly out-classed in our heat, placing five-eighths of a second behind the Poles. The next day Union was last in the petite finale, a similar margin behind the Italians.

With the stage thus set for the piece de resistance, with everything pointing to a two boat race for the gold, the New Zealanders and East Germans proceeded to provide us all with a race not soon to be forgotten. Completely unlike the somewhat tentative first thousand meters they rowed at St. Catharines, the "All Blacks" blasted out at the start, giving every evidence of having decided to row 40 until they were sure of the lead. They nosed in front immediately and passed the first mark a half second up. From there on, the two titans alternately challenged and responded, the positions unchanging and the margin never more than eight tenths of a second, right up to the finish. The Russians were open water behind for the bronze, followed by the rightly proud Hungarian eight, the Dutch and the West Germans. The winning time of 5:33.9, although a second and a half slower than the course record set the day before, was truly remarkable under the water conditions that prevailed.

LIGHTWEIGHT EIGHT EXHIBITION

Hopes for a U.S. victory in this event as had happened at St. Catharines were dashed in the final when the Cambridge Boat Club entry finished last in the race won by one of two crews from West Germany, R. G. Muenchen-Pubingen. In their opening heat, Cambridge had placed second behind this German crew, and in the repechage qualified easily for the finals. At the halfway point of that race, they were ahead of St. Catharines by a length before easing up. Inexplicably, Cambridge was behind St. Catharines by about that margin and in fifth place after the first 500 meters in the final. The two West German crews led the pack at the finish line (the other being R. B. Mannheim) with the happy crew from St. Kitts in third, the only crew from North America so to distinguish itself at the regatta.

(Continued on p.8)



New Zealand's Amateur Oarsmen Show the World

From: New Zealand Information Service, Tourist and Publicity Department
Wellington, New Zealand

The announcer called it "the greatest race of all time." It was certainly one of the more memorable moments in world sport.

A team from New Zealand had just won the "glamour" eights event at the 1971 European Rowing Championships at Copenhagen, Denmark. They had beaten the titleholders, East Germany, by a half second. This was more than just a victory and a gold medal. It was a triumph of dedicated amateurs, who had nothing except the will to win, over a team that had unlimited facilities and more than \$1 million in backing.

It was not the only success for the New Zealanders that day in August, for Murray Watkinson, from Auckland, won a bronze medal in the single sculls. The New Zealand four, troubled by extremely rough water, took fourth in the final to equal their placing at the world championships last year. The mystery to the other nations was how New Zealand, which has a population smaller than a number of European cities, managed to reach the pinnacle with so little money. There were several factors.

Perhaps the most important was that the crew had a vested interest in winning. They had to contribute person-

ally \$30,000 to the U.S. to bring the team, two small boats and sculler, and a handful of officials to Europe. They had a great coach, Russell (Rusty) Robertson. And the crew were superb physical specimens, standing an average 6 ft. 3 in. and weighing about 196 lbs. a man. The eight rowed as: Tony Hurt, stroke, Wybo Veldman, Dick Joyce, John Hunter, Lindsay Wilson, Athol Earl, Trevor Coker, Gray Robertson and Simon Dickie, cox. The four was: Jock Johnston, Dudley Storey, Ross Collinge and Noel Mills.

Selection procedures were ruthless. Objectives necessary for success were defined and the candidates screened for special physical and mental qualities. Those selected were required to move to a rowing center at Christchurch, even if it involved leaving home and seeking new employment. Ten weeks of commando-style training under Robertson brought the team to its peak. The University of Canterbury physical education officer, Sam Lewis, devised special exercises so that on the two-month tour the men would be able to maintain that fitness solely through rowing.

In Switzerland, where the team rowed first, it went as well as could be expected without producing results. Then



New Zealand's Amateur Oarsmen

the team clicked. They won the eights and single sculls and were second in the fours at the West German championships. All three crews won their events in an international regatta at Klagenfurt, Austria.

For Murray Watkinson it was a special triumph. Watkinson had last raced in international singles in the 1967 European Championships where his rating plummeted from fifth, after the Tokyo Olympics to 11th. Five years later, at the age of 31, Watkinson had come back to take the Austrian and West German titles, and was now in with a good chance at Copenhagen.

The New Zealanders soon caused a stir by setting record times on Lake Bagsvaerd on their way to the finals. The eights crew went so well they surprised themselves. "I really didn't think we'd go anywhere near as fast as that," said a delighted Dick Joyce after the crew had set a record 5:40.9 in the heats.

The four had a harder path, but won through after setting a record in the repechage for the semi-final. Murray Watkinson made steady progress and reached his final after coming third in his heat. But the East Germans made it plain that the New Zealanders were not going to have it all their own way. Their eight, competing in the semi-final, smashed the record set by the New Zealanders in the heats.

With their men through to the finals in the eights, fours and the single sculls, prospects were looking good for the Kiwis. Watkinson won his bronze, thus making sure that New Zealand came home with at least one medal. The four, upset by the rough water, acquitted itself with a creditable fourth place.

All eyes were now on the eights. This was the glamour event in what was virtually a world championship. The New Zealanders had studied the tactics of the East Germans closely. They knew that the Germans would try to sprint in the middle of a race to gain an advantage which could not be pinned down. New Zealand's plan was to beat them at their own game.

Starting perfectly in water that had calmed considerably since the fours raced earlier, the Kiwis led East Germany by half a second at 500 meters, with Russia and Holland only feet behind. At 1000 meters, New Zealand led by nine-tenths of a second and the lead was widening. But with a burst, the Germans closed to eight-tenths of a second at 1500 meters.

With hundreds of people in the big crowd standing, cheering, and even yelling at the prospect of an East German defeat, New Zealand kept just that canvas ahead. The New Zealanders collapsed in their seats as the two crews crossed the line, still doubtful of their victory. But then, New Zealand's code letters, "NZE" flashed on the scoreboard and Dickie's delight was the signal for the whole crew to do as much of a war dance as was possible within the confines of a rowing shell.

New Zealand's time was 5:33.92, just outside the East Germans' course record set in the semi-finals, but the best done by a New Zealand crew. East Germany was timed at 5:34.32 and then came Russia, 5:39.74; Hungary, 5:42.46; Holland, 5:46.23; and West Germany, 5:48.73.

Crew member Athol Earl summed it up. To the East Germans, the rowing final was a job. The New Zealand team just wanted to win, he said. The East German crew had been training and living together for five years. They were members of the police force and trained during the week.

"Rowing is a profession to the East Germans. We had trained for only ten weeks before the tour, but the New Zealand crew were tuned in right on the day and we won," Earl said.

"The tour showed how essential experience in Europe is, particularly before the Olympics," John Hunter remarked.

Dick Joyce added: "We get third in our first race. That could have been the result in the Olympics too if it had been our first race. We were six seconds behind the East Germans in our first race against them but we were improving and improving, and we got them on the big one."

The team received its most significant accolade a month later. The International Olympic Committee, which had been looking into the whole question of rules surrounding amateur sport, awarded its Mohammed Taher Trophy for distinction in amateur sport to the New Zealand team.

Lord Killanin, a vice-president, said: "It was an example of true amateurism. They raised the money for the trip, then won a fine victory."

RECORD TIMES AT COPENHAGEN *(Continued from p.6)*

QUADRUPLER SCULL EXHIBITION RACE

There were only three entries in this event; ours from the Cambridge Boat Club, one from the USSR and the third a mixed crew from several countries. For reasons unknown, the race was shortened to 1000 meters. It was won by the Russians; we were last.

GRANDES FINALES

FOUR WITH COXSWAIN

500m

1. URSS, 1:29.6; 2. RDA, 1:30.0; 3. RFA, 1:30.5; 4. Suisse, 1:31.1; 5. Nouvelle-Zelande, 1:32.3; 6. Tchecoslovaquie, 1:33.8

1000m

1. RDA, 3:04.0; 2. RFA, 3:04.7; 3. Suisse, 3:04.8; 4. URSS, 3:06.6; 5. Nouvelle-Zelande, 3:07.8; 6. Tchecoslovaquie, 3:10.1

1500m

1. RFA, 4:40.7; 2. RDA, 4:41.2; 3. URSS, 4:41.5; 4. Suisse, 4:44.4; 5. Nouvelle-Zelande, 4:45.4; 6. Tchecoslovaquie, 4:49.0

2000m

1. RFA, 6:12.82; 2. RDA, 6:14.95; 3. URSS, 6:14.98; 4. Nouvelle-Zelande, 6:19.04; 5. Suisse, 6:20.47; 6. Tchecoslovaquie, 6:28.78

TWO WITHOUT COXSWAIN

500m

1. RDA, 1:35.9; 2. URSS, 1:36.4; 3. Roumanie, 1:36.8; 4. Yougoslavie, 1:37.4; 5. Pologne, 1:37.8; 6. Tchecoslovaquie, 1:38.4

1000m

1. RDA, 3:18.6; 2. Tchecoslovaquie, 3:20.8; 3. Pologne, 3:21.3; 4. Yougoslavie, 3:21.4; 5. Roumanie, 3:23.7; 6. URSS, 3:24.1

1500m

1. RDA, 5:02.5; 2. Tchecoslovaquie, 5:06.6; 3. Pologne, 5:07.1; 4. Yougoslavie, 5:11.8; 5. URSS, 5:13.7; 6. Roumanie, 5:15.1

2000m

1. RDA, 6:43.40; 2. Tchecoslovaquie, 6:48.57; 3. Pologne, 6:51.46; 4. URSS, 6:58.53; 5. Yougoslavie, 6:58.87; 6. Roumanie, 7:06.71

(Continued on p.14)

NO GOLD AT CALI

by Todd Jesdale

Although the results of the Pan-Am rowing events were disappointing for us and showed us to be poorer than we really were, they do make clear a great deal about the current standard of our rowing and that of Brazil, Argentina and others. We aren't as good as we have been and they are better than they were. Perhaps the main difference in our performance this year from that of 1967 was our lack of outstanding entries in a few events. The rise of the South American and Cuban crews took care of the rest.

Most of our crews failed to perform at their highest level for different and disturbing reasons. The University of Washington in the eight had lost their five man from the IRA and Pan-Am Trials, and they rowed the last month and the race at Calima without him. The four with, from Northeastern, rowed inexplicably below everyone's expectations, considerably off what they had done in prior races and in practice. Although they were third, they were well off Argentina. One explanation is that they were seriously bothered by the emotional strain of the Games—a case of pre-race jitters. (Two of the oarsmen had just completed their sophomore years.) The four without, out of Vesper, thought they had not been right for some time, even before leaving this country, and their race at Calima was a great

Overview of Lake Calima



The following results are from the Pan American Trials held on Lake Onondaga at Syracuse, N.Y. Finals for eights and singles were held on June 22 and finals for the remaining five boats were held on June 26.

EIGHTS

1. Washington "A", 6:01.2; 2. Vesper-Penn, 6:03.8; 3. Combination, 6:05.4; 4. Rutgers, 6:08.1; 5. Brown "A", 6:09.9; 6. Harvard, 6:10.3

SINGLE SCULLS

1. William Tytus (Union B.C.), 7:25.8; 2. Jim Dietz (NYAC), 7:26.3; 3. Paul Wilson (Cambridge B.C.), 7:37.4; 4. Ken Foote (Narragansett B.C.), 7:43.7; 5. Alan MacKenzie (Lake Washington B.C.), 7:44.0; 6. Richard Stehlik (Malta B.C.), 7:51.9

FOUR WITH COXSWAIN

1. Union N.E., 7:12.0; 2. Union, 7:15.2; 3. Midwest, 7:21.7; 4. UCLA, 7:24.5; 5. Penn "B", 7:27.0; 6. Vesper-Penn "A", 7:27.7

PAIR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

1. Union "A", 7:56.1; 2. New Haven, 8:02.2; 3. Washington, 8:07.8; 4. NYAC "B", 8:11.3; 5. Rutgers, 8:13.3; 6. Vesper, 8:15.9; 7. Penn-Princeton, 8:23.9

DOUBLE SCULLS

1. Long Beach, 7:17.1; 2. Potomac, 7:22.5; 3. NYAC, 7:23.4; 4. Undine, 7:30.2; 5. Vesper-Malta (U.S. Army), 7:35.0; 6. Syracuse (U.S. Army), 7:48.0; 7. Rochester, 8:00.0

FOUR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

1. Vesper, 7:03.9; 2. Wisconsin, 7:10.5

PAIR WITH COXSWAIN

1. Cornell, 8:02.6; 2. Vesper "A", 8:04.1; 3. Orange Coast, 8:15.4; 4. Rochester, 8:19.3; 5. Penn "A", 8:22.6; 6. Vesper "B", 8:23.4

disappointment to them. The pair with rowed in very rough water (the other races of the day were cancelled) for which their level of technique was not sufficient. The other pairs had the same strong cross wind and simply rowed with better control under the conditions. The pair without was the closest of all our crews, although third. They made a furious rush in the last 500 to close several open lengths down to less than a length. They thought they rowed too low through the early and middle parts of the race. Perhaps they were too timid, upset by rigging problems with their boat which left them only a day or two of experience in the boat they raced. Bill Tytus, our single sculler, had no real problem other than the considerable one of Alberto Dimiddi. The double admitted to never going right anyway. And then, the Brazilian double is unquestionably fine (seventh in Mexico, finalist in Copenhagen).

It would be an unfairness to our oarsmen, however, to say nothing of the disadvantages they suffered because of inadequate planning and scheduling. We were held in Miami for six days (one day an unanticipated delay because of lack of accommodations in Cali). In spite of the great work of Tim Sullivan and Bill Daniels who did everything they could, we did not have a double, pairs, or four without, and the work-outs of those crews immediately before the races were makeshift. All of the crews knew of this situation before leaving for Miami so that they all had compensated as best they could by working very hard at home. My opinion is that this stay in Miami hurt our performances in every case, perhaps costing us at least one gold medal. It is interesting that none of the other teams had experienced this kind of delay and had missed at the most only one day in their boats. (Brazil actually traveled more miles than most of our crews.)

(Turn page)

I hope we can learn from the Games. We know that these South American and Cuban crews are good, in many cases capable of being finalists in world competition; we cannot take them lightly any more. We know that our own planning for trips must give primary consideration to the oarsmen's competitive needs. We know that we must improve the overall level of U.S. rowing by teaching the oarsmen we now have to row better.



Presentation of gold medal to Argentina, winner of eight-oared event.

THE MANAGER'S VIEW

by Vic Michalson
U.S. Team Manager

Our 1971 Pan-American junket began with a five-day lay-over at the plush Carillon Hotel in Miami Beach for assembling and outfitting. Fortunately, Bill Daniels and Martin Brewster of Florida Southern and Tim Sullivan of Miami arranged for delivery of a number of boats to Biscayne Bay at the Marine Stadium so that our squad could train during this period. Otherwise our not too impressive results at Cali could have been disastrous.

Bob Hillen did an outstanding job as Assistant Manager. He and Boatman Wendall Badger flew to Buena Ventura in advance of the squad and expedited the movement of our racing shells over a tortuous mountain road of some 150 miles. When we arrived all shells were in perfect condition. Kudos to Wendall for his superlative crating!

The rowing events took place at Lake Calima which proved to be about 4400 feet in altitude and 70 miles from Pan-Am Village at Cali. It is a beautiful, quiet, cool and undeveloped area with suitable rowing water from daylight (7 a.m.) to about 9:30 a.m. The rest of the time (with rare exceptions) the winds preclude any effective work. The racing format had already been decided upon by our Southern neighbors when we arrived and this amounted to scheduling only finals in all events. Since the maximum number of entries was seven in any event this posed no real problem but it proved to be somewhat tough on our rather inexperienced squad.

Fortunately, the only serious illness was incurred by Ken Foote, our spare sculler, who had the "bug" for two days. The food was good and plentiful. The trip was interesting and the people of Colombia, very hospitable. In fact, the only negative aspect of the venture was our inability to win any races. However, this was not due to the failure of our crews to work and train but mainly from lack of experience in rowing at the international level.

FOUR WITH COXSWAIN

1. Argentina, 6:52.8; 2. Cuba, 6:56.3; 3. U.S.A., 7:06.2; 4. Peru, 7:29.5; 5. Guatemala, 7:34.5

PAIR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

1. Argentina, 7:28.4; 2. Brazil, 7:30.52; 3. U.S.A., 7:30.55; 4. Cuba, 7:38.8; 5. Mexico, 8:07.8; 6. Canada, 8:11.2; 7. Peru, 8:15.9

SINGLE SCULL

1. Argentina, 7:39.08; 2. U.S.A., 8:01.4; 3. Cuba, 8:08.6; 4. Peru, 8:12.5; 5. Mexico, 8:31.1

EIGHT

1. Argentina, 6:01.6; 2. U.S.A., 6:10.8; 3. Canada, 6:12.4; 4. Cuba, 6:16.8; 5. Mexico, 6:26.9; 6. Chile, 6:36.1

FOUR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

1. Brazil, 6:28.8; 2. Cuba, 6:34.2; 3. Argentina, 6:37.3; 4. Canada, 6:40.6; 5. EE. UU., 6:47.2; 6. Mexico, 6:49.7

DOUBLE SCULL

1. Brazil, 6:53.7; 2. Argentina, 6:59.9; 3. U.S.A., 7:01.3; 4. Mexico, 7:18.09; 5. Uruguay, 7:21.9

PAIR WITH COXSWAIN

No results were received for this event.

What Did We Learn This Time?

by Dick Erickson, Crew Coach,
University of Washington

U.S. athletes traveling to Cali, Colombia to the VI Pan American Games this past summer were warmly received by a proud, humble and friendly people. It was as if the people were trying to befriend the mighty conquerors from the north for their own self-preservation. Their hospitality, at great personal sacrifice, was sincere—until the athletes stepped into the arena of competition.

The Pan American countries, learning from past games, found the weakness in the U.S. sports system, and the results—well, Ole! for the underdogs. In most individual sports, such as track and field and swimming, where the U.S. remains a world leader, and with some exception,



Spectators at Pan-Am races.

where officials or judges do not play a significant part in determining the outcome of athletic contests, the U.S. athletes were exceptional. In team sports, however, rowing included, small countries could get their very best together and train under expert coaches (usually imported) and had unprecedented success against the U.S. teams. Why? The reasons are many, but perhaps a cursory look at the sport of rowing will help explain our failure in the sports of basketball, baseball, volleyball, and possibly others.

What Did We Learn?

The U.S. Pan Am Crew

Let's face it, the Pan American Trials did not produce exceptional crews by elite standards. And this team was the product of three years of Olympic Development funds pumped into twelve or more rowing centers. How many of these O.D.C. even sent crews to the Trials?

It was a relatively young team, with the eight, four with, and pair with, college-age men. The sculler and pair without were recent graduates; the four without and double were the only boats with men of considerably more experience and age. Many things happened to the rowing team that did contribute to the end result.



Doubles at 1000-meters: Brazil leads U.S., followed by Argentina.

The oarsmen found that by being on the Pan Am Team, they were literally little fish in a big bowl. The complexities of presenting a team of 400 plus members made it impossible for the Olympic Committee to make it "just right" for every individual athlete, let alone each sport within the overall team. The Olympic Committee is to be commended for doing a great job, under very trying circumstances.

I don't believe that any one of the many unusual circumstances that faced the crews can be used as an excuse for the failure of any of our seven shells to win gold. The oarsmen ran into difficult training conditions at Miami and Cali, crowded but adequate living accommodations, higher altitude, rough water, and a racing schedule completely designed to accommodate the opposition. It was as though we expected everything to be designed and expedited for our convenience. Quite the contrary. We raced crews that came to compete and win under any and all conditions. I was, however, surprised and disappointed that none of our crews, in the face of adversity, rose above themselves individually and collectively to meet the exceptional challenge.



Four without coxswain at 700-meters: Brazil leads Cuba.

Our lack of rowing maturity, experience, aggressiveness and foresight resulted in our leaning on crutches rather than growing wings.

What can we learn from Cali—and St. Catharines, Klagenfurt, Mexico City, etc.?

I personally believe we have the greatest rowing development program in the world with our schoolboy and

college-university system. We have an ample supply of first class oarsmen across the country. But, we have few elite oarsmen who are required to win international competition. The graduate and club programs are not receiving enough of the quality graduates to elevate their programs to elite standards.



NAAO President Bill Knecht visits site of Pan-Am Basketball Gymnasium.

Let's take the next step, and put together a real National Team, a team that is really representative of the many fine qualities of U.S. rowing.

The USORC has on the drawing board a plan that would at least put the best oarsmen in a situation where they can compete as individuals for a spot on the U.S. Olympic eight



Start of four without coxswain race.

and four with. This plan needs everyone's support. The excuses and reasons for not trying such a plan are provincial and selfish; they protect the wrong type of oarsman. This plan will, if nothing else, identify those who are elite oarsmen and enable them to row for a real U.S. Rowing Team. The evidence indicates we have no other alternative if we are interested in medals in Munich.

We owe it to our best athletes to at least try! Ole!



Regatta headquarters on Lake Calima.

USORC Proposes National Eight and Four-With

Editor's Note: A selection plan for the 1972 Olympics was devised at a meeting of the U.S. Olympic Rowing Committee held in Providence, R.I., on September 12. The resulting proposal which featured a "National Team" eight and four with coxswain was submitted to the U.S.O.C. Games Preparation Committee for their approval. On October 12, the Directors of the U.S.O.C. voted to delay final action on the U.S.O.R.C. proposal following a report by Bill Knecht of widespread opposition in the rowing community to features of the proposal - particularly to the no-challenge provision.

The following articles are presented here to inform the rowing community of the details of the proposed plan as well as of some of the criticisms directed towards it. As of the closing date of the November issue of THE OARSMAN, the U.S.O.C. had asked the U.S. Olympic Rowing Committee to review again all the pros and cons of its proposal and to come back to the U.S.O.C. with its decision.

by Vic Michalson

After more than two years of extensive dialogue on the subject of National Rowing Team selection, the United States Olympic Rowing Committee on September 12 recommended that a special selection program be developed to function during June and early July, 1972. From this assembly of oarsmen and coxswains, an eight and four with cox would be formed and shortly thereafter depart for Europe for racing experience prior to the Olympic Games. Harry Parker was asked to be Head Coach of this program and he accepted pending approval of the program by the USOC Games Preparation Committee. At least three other coaches would be selected to assist.

The format does not provide for challenge racing because this would tend to restrict the potential of top oarsmen attending the camp since some clubs and colleges would certainly endeavor to go their own route. The USORC believes that if this plan is to be effective, it is essential to have all of the available top oarsmen in the U.S. from which to choose. The reasons for including the four with cox are principally the same; namely, (1) that more top oarsmen would likely be present in the camp; and (2) that the coach would be able to have fourteen men rather than ten after final selections had been made. This, in turn, would give him greater long-range latitude and a better chance of having the right personnel available. In addition, it would strengthen the eight considerably in the event of illness, etc., while it is preparing in Europe for the Olympics.

The small boat trials would of course, involve essentially the same number of men that come out of the National Selection Camp—twelve qualifying plus three spares, thus giving everyone an equal chance in terms of numbers for selection to the Olympic Rowing Team. Finals for small boat trials have been scheduled as follows:

July 15 or 22—single, pair without cox

August 5—double, four without cox, pair with cox

The sites for these events have not yet been decided, since all bids had not been received at the time of the last meeting.

by Harry Parker

The announcement by the Olympic Rowing Committee of plans to form a truly national eight and four presents an exciting opportunity for all of the country's best oarsmen to come together in an effort to form truly first class international crews. The Committee has given a clear indication that they believe in the ability of the most skillful and powerful oarsmen to combine into fast crews in a relatively short period of time, and even more importantly, that there are a number of highly capable and motivated oarsmen throughout the country.

If the USOC Games Preparation Committee ultimately approves such a plan, it will be up to us, the oarsmen and coaches throughout the country, to demonstrate that the Committee is correct. We will have to prepare ourselves and our oarsmen to the maximum extent possible so that by next June every potential Olympic oarsman in the U.S. has reached the highest possible level of rowing proficiency and fitness. To reach this goal, every oarsman should map out for himself the most strenuous physical training feasible, starting immediately, and make a concerted effort to develop his rowing skills. Once this is done, and the most capable of these oarsmen are assembled in June, it will then be up to the coaches for the national team to do their utmost to select only the very best and fittest of these men for the national eight and four, and to prepare them for the Olympics.

All senior oarsmen and coxswains from throughout the U.S. would be invited to apply for selection to the initial training squad of 30-40 candidates. A committee composed of members of the Olympic Rowing Committee and the coaching staff for the national team would review all the applications and select the most promising candidates. The most important criteria by far for selection to the initial training squad would be actual racing performance in 1972. The committee would make every effort to see the individual candidates perform in races in order to form an impression of each individual's rowing skill and fitness. In addition, they would rely heavily on the coach's reports of the training program followed by each oarsman and his assessment of each oarsman's motivation and competitiveness.

(Continued on p.26)

Critiques of the "National Team" Concept

by Walt Barber

It is my opinion and that of others with whom I have communicated, that the "National Team" program will systematically eliminate many of our better oarsmen from competition for these events; will significantly weaken our existing club rowing structure and will result not only in slower rowing at the 1972 Olympic Games, but also in a decreased interest in elite rowing programs throughout the country. I know of several clubs which have begun building programs for the coming year, most of which will be dropped or substantially reduced in scope and intensity if there is no opportunity for competition in these events. We have taken steps to reconstruct our program here at Potomac, having obtained the services of Mike Gasch as Coach and having recruited several oarsmen of demonstrated championship potential. Although small, this program will be significantly damaged if we are unable to compete in the four-with coxswain event.

Although proponents of the plan ignore the status of the competitive athlete with professional or domestic responsibilities, the fact remains that many of our elite oarsmen cannot relocate to a training camp for several months. By eliminating events from competition, we restrict participation to those amateurs without professional responsibility, which to me means mainly students. Since we have acknowledged a need for more experience in our crews, I would venture that we are heading in the wrong direction. I expect that few if any of the oarsmen on the championship eight in 1964 would have been able to attend the camp.

On the positive side, I am enthusiastic about the possibility of having a funded, well coached camp where some of our best oarsmen can come together in an effort to row fast boats. I am sure that Harry Parker will provide excellent coaching, and that the camp will produce competitive crews. I think that a properly planned and executed camp can attract many of our younger, more flexible oarsmen without the mandatory provisions for non-competitive entries. By providing for strong coaching, administration and recruiting we can insure the success of the camp as a vehicle for creating fast crews. By providing for competitive trials we can reinforce the camp program and insure that the fastest crews represent the country.

I would like to propose either or both of two modifications to the "National Team" concept. Either of these modifications will improve the speed of our crews while supporting the integrity of both the established structure and the proposed "National Team".

1. The four-with event should be deleted from the "Team" and left for open competition. This will provide for greater participation by our most experienced, graduate oarsmen and will stimulate greater and continuing interest in elite rowing.

2. A challenge race should be provided for the eight-oared event. This will provide an opportunity for those not selected for the camp to compete, while insuring that the "National Team" eight is in fact the fastest.

by Dick Lyon

It has come to our attention here at Redwood City that some very basic changes are being considered in the selection process for the 1972 Olympic Rowing Team. Like the "silent majority", I usually stand clear of discussions with the scent of politics. This has been, at least on the rowing scene, because I figured I could always "put it on the oar" instead, as the saying goes, given the opportunity for a fair race with any team from a "training center," for example in a well-managed Olympic Trails Regatta.

Is it really even remotely possible that any U.S. Olympic rowing team representative would not be subject to challenge from crews outside his own organization? If he is good, he has nothing to fear in proving his speed in a fair race!

I cannot remain silent on this issue, since it does now appear that this opportunity for a fair race could conceivably not be provided those of us who might for many reasons not wish to join with the training camp group. The reasons an oarsman might wish to train outside of such a group have been well stated by others. That an Olympic Training Camp for oarsmen might be a fine idea is not disputed here, but what is strongly argued is that the choice must be that of the athlete himself. He is the one who is putting so much of his life into the sport. The Olympics has always been the meeting place of athletes, of amateur athletes. The "no challenge" selection of any boat is simply and purely a form of discrimination against the most amateur of athletes, he who would otherwise disrupt his non-athletic life to a minimum for training (but who, indeed, might be the superior athlete, given that chance for a fair race to prove it)!

A competitor who must relocate to the other side of such a large nation for a significantly long period of time, who must be coached and selected by persons with whom he may or may not have a common philosophy of training and style, who must live away from his job and family, who otherwise might be denied a chance to compete in his chosen event although he could even be a superior performer, this competitor might develop a very bad taste for those in the positions to make these decisions. He might become turned off about training at all!

While away from active rowing competition these last two years, I have kept in good shape by cross country running, with daily training. The lure of the Olympics again has led me to begin training in earnest toward the Munich Games Rowing Team, along with 11 other athletes now and more expected soon here at Stanford's graduate program. Of course, I have no idea of what level of competence we might reach, or even what boats we may elect. That is beside the point.

The point is that a no challenge system of any sort would destroy my extremely deep reverence toward one of life's greatest challenges: the Olympic Games, the place where all amateurs are allowed an equal chance to meet in the spirit of free competition.

I urge the Olympic Committee to guarantee that all rowing crews be selected at a fair and open competition among all interested competitors.

RESULTS

(Continued from p.8)

SCULL

500m

1. RFA, 1:38.5; 2. URSS, 1:39.5; 3. RDA, 1:40.1; 4. Argentine, 1:41.2; 5. Etats-Unis, 1:42.1; 6. Nouvelle-Zealande, 1:43.0

1000m

1. Argentine, 3:27.8; 2. URSS, 3:28.2; 3. RDA, 3:28.6; 4. RFA, 3:29.0; 5. Nouvelle-Zealande, 3:30.7; 6. Etats-Unis, 3:31.6

1500m

1. Argentine, 5:12.5; 2. RDA, 5:16.1; 3. RFA, 5:17.5; 4. Nouvelle-Zealande, 5:19.6; 5. URSS, 5:20.2; 6. Etats-Unis, 5:23.7

2000m

1. Argentine, 6:57.99; 2. RDA, 7:01.41; 3. Nouvelle-Zealande, 7:02.34; 4. RFA, 7:07.01; 5. URSS, 7:09.73; 6. Etats-Unis, 7:13.89

TWO WITH COXSWAIN

500m

1. RDA, 1:39.8; 2. Tchecoslovaquie, 1:40.1; 3. URSS, 1:41.6; 4. Hollande, 1:41.7; 5. Roumanie, 1:43.0; 6. Pologne, 1:44.4

1000m

1. Tchecoslovaquie, 3:26.3; 2. RDA, 3:26.8; 3. URSS, 3:28.9; 4. Hollande, 3:32.6; 5. Pologne, 3:32.9; 6. Roumanie, 3:33.3

1500m

1. Tchecoslovaquie, 5:13.5; 2. RDA, 5:14.5; 3. URSS, 5:16.7; 4. Roumanie, 5:24.1; 5. Pologne, 5:24.7; 6. Hollande, 5:25.7

2000m

1. RDA, 6:56.94; 2. Tchecoslovaquie, 6:58.43; 3. URSS, 6:59.59; 4. Roumanie, 7:11.58; 5. Pologne, 7:13.65; 6. Hollande, 7:17.89

FOUR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

500m

1. RDA, 1:27.0; 2. Roumanie, 1:27.7; 3. RFA, 1:28.5; 4. Norvege, 1:29.1; 5. URSS, 1:29.5; 6. Italie, 1:29.9

1000m

1. RDA, 2:57.6; 2. Norvege, 2:59.6; 3. RFA, 3:00.4; 4. Roumanie, 3:00.9; 5. URSS, 3:01.7; 6. Italie, 3:05.8

1500m

1. RDA, 4:29.3; 2. Norvege, 4:32.9; 3. RFA, 4:33.3; 4. Roumanie, 4:35.9; 5. URSS, 4:37.5; 6. Italie, 4:45.3

2000m

1. RDA, 6:00.72; 2. Norvege, 6:03.59; 3. RFA, 6:06.02; 4. Roumanie, 6:07.99; 5. URSS, 6:09.01; 6. Italie, 6:20.59

DOUBLE SCULL

500m

1. URSS, 1:29.1; 2. RDA, 1:29.9; 3. Norvege, 1:30.2; 4. Belgique, 1:30.3; 5. Bresil, 1:30.5; 6. Danemark, 1:32.6

1000m

1. RDA, 3:04.9; 2. Norvege, 3:05.8; 3. URSS, 3:08.3; 4. Danemark, 3:08.8; 5. Belgique, 3:12.3; 6. Bresil, 3:14.0

1500m

1. RDA, 4:40.6; 2. Norvege, 4:41.8; 3. Danemark, 4:49.8; 4. URSS, 4:50.4; 5. Belgique, 4:54.1; 6. Bresil, 5:03.5

2000m

1. RDA, 6:15.27; 2. Norvege, 6:15.65; 3. URSS, 6:25.20; 4. Danemark, 6:25.57; 5. Belgique, 6:38.23; 6. Bresil, 6:46.29

EIGHT

500m

1. Nouvelle-Zealande, 1:20.7; 2. RDA, 1:21.2; 3. URSS, 1:22.1; 4. Hollande, 1:22.2; 5. Hongrie, 1:23.0; 6. RFA, 1:24.0

1000m

1. Nouvelle-Zealande, 2:45.4; 2. RDA, 2:46.3; 3. URSS, 2:46.8; 4. Hollande, 2:49.9; 5. Hongrie, 2:50.4; 6. RFA, 2:50.9

1500m

1. Nouvelle-Zealande, 4:11.0; 2. RDA, 4:11.8; 3. URSS, 4:14.0; 4. Hongrie, 4:16.4; 5. Hollande, 4:20.1; 6. RFA, 4:21.7

2000m

1. Nouvelle-Zealande, 5:33.92; 2. RDA, 5:34.32; 3. URSS, 5:39.74; 4. Hongrie, 5:42.46; 5. Hollande, 5:46.23; 6. RFA, 5:48.73

PETITE FINALES

FOUR WITH COXSWAIN

500m

1. Argentine, 1:33.3; 2. Norvege, 1:33.4; 3. Grande-Bretagne, 1:34.5; 4. Hollande, 1:34.6; 5. Pologne, 1:36.5; 6. France, 1:36.6

1000m

1. Norvege, 3:07.6; 2. Argentine, 3:08.9; 3. Pologne, 3:10.5; 4. Hollande, 3:11.6; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 3:12.4; 6. France, 3:22.3

1500m

1. Norvege, 4:45.5; 2. Argentine, 4:46.2; 3. Hollande, 4:50.0; 4. Pologne, 4:50.9; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 4:53.0; 6. France, 5:06.8

2000m

1. Norvege, 6:19.91; 2. Argentine, 6:20.47; 3. Hollande, 6:26.77; 4. Pologne, 6:30.15; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 6:30.99; 6. France, 6:46.40

TWO WITHOUT COXSWAIN

500m

1. Autriche, 1:37.2; 2. Suisse, 1:38.2; 3. Etats-Unis, 1:39.0; 4. Argentine, 1:39.1; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 1:41.7; 6. RFA, 1:42.6

1000m

1. Etats-Unis, 3:26.0; 2. Autriche, 3:26.1; 3. Suisse, 3:26.2; 4. Argentine, 3:28.6; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 3:29.8; 6. RFA, 3:35.7

1500m

1. Suisse, 5:11.9; 2. Autriche, 5:14.5; 3. Etats-Unis, 5:15.0; 4. Grande-Bretagne, 5:17.0; 5. Argentine, 5:17.1; 6. RFA, 5:31.6

2000m

1. Suisse, 6:56.06; 2. Grande-Bretagne, 7:00.55; 3. Autriche, 7:00.92; 4. Etats-Unis, 7:02.01; 5. Argentine, 7:06.26; 6. RFA, 7:25.84

SCULL

500m

1. Espagne, 1:42.4; 2. Bulgarie, 1:42.8; 3. Suisse, 1:43.4; 4. Danemark, 1:44.1; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 1:46.1

1000m

1. Bulgarie, 3:29.0; 2. Suisse, 3:31.6; 3. Espagne, 3:33.1; 4. Danemark, 3:33.9; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 3:35.2

1500m

1. Bulgarie, 5:18.8; 2. Espagne, 5:24.1; 3. Danemark, 5:28.3; 4. Grande-Bretagne, 5:28.4; 5. Suisse, 6:06.3

2000m

1. Bulgarie, 7:08.64; 2. Espagne, 7:11.54; 3. Grande-Bretagne, 7:17.41; 4. Danemark, 7:20.46; 5. Suisse, 7:58.38

TWO WITH COXSWAIN

500m

1. Norvege, 1:42.5; 2. Danemark, 1:43.1; 3. Finlande, 1:43.5; 4. Italie, 1:44.2; 5. Bulgarie, 1:44.3

(Continued on p.26)



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COXLESS FOUR—GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

by Dominik Keller

FRANK FORBERGER—1.9m tall, age 28, student of machine engineering at Dresden Technical University, married, one child.

DIETER GRAHN—1.89m tall, age 27, turner, single.

FRANK RUEHLE—1.92m tall, age 27, coppersmith, married, one child.

DIETER SCHUBERT—1.87m tall, age 28, toolmaker, married, two children.

Ruehle and Schubert's home club is the Ruderclub Pirna; Forberger and Grahn are from Meissen. They all rowed in a combined eight Pirna/Meissen. In 1965, they started rowing the coxless four for Einheit Dresden together and ever since they have climbed an incredible scale of success:

1966	Bled	World Champions
1967	Vichy	European Champions
1968	Mexico	Olympic Champions
1969	Klagenfurt	Silver medal in the coxless pair for Forberger/Grahn (Ruehle suffered a fracture of one hand during training and could not row this season)
		Gold medal as stroke of the eight of ASK Vorwaerts Rostock for Dieter Schubert
1970	St. Catharines	World Champions again in the four
1971	Copenhagen	European Champions

This season they were beaten twice by the younger crew of DHFK Leipzig (once in Lucerne) but were selected again for the FISA Championships team after winning the GDR Championships at Brandenburg.

Their coach is Hans Eckstein. He was GDR Champion three times in the coxless four and eight but never rowed in a FISA Championship because his teams were always beaten by the West Germans at the selection races (until 1966 there was only one team for both Germanys). He was rowing until 1964 and is now a qualified professional coach from DHFK Leipzig.

Elite Rowing *(Continued from p.3)*

that they are, in fact, sculling a sweep oar shell down the 2000 meter course. The style, timing, symmetry and dexterity displayed by the elite oarsmen who were in the finals of the recent European Championships were incredible. The rowing conditions the final day found an 18 mile an hour tail wind which did not affect the water until the 1200 meter mark. At that point, the water was extremely choppy. All of the crews were able to deal with the first 1200 meters as a normal water basin course and in the last 800 meters they displayed not even the slightest flaw in watermanship.

Which crew race was the most exciting is a matter of personal preference. The New Zealand eight which took a 3 ft. lead at the 500 meter mark sustained this margin to the finish, rowing 39 strokes a minute versus the 37 strokes for the GDR crew. Both of these crews raised their strokes three strokes per minute from their normal 36 and 34 which, without the severe tail wind, was their optimum. The West German Four which did not take the lead till the 1500 meter mark from the GDR crew, won their third FISA and World Championships in successive years. The double race was an exhibition of the finest sculling and pressurized racing I have ever been privileged to witness. Both the GDR double and the Norwegian double rowed 35

strokes a minute in lanes one and two and finished one foot apart with the GDR crew winning.

In the single race, DiMiddi is unquestionably one of the finest picture-perfect scullers ever to enter the elite category. He is a product of the coach at Rosario who also produced Argentina's four with coxswain and pair without coxswain which, when combined in Cali into an eight, rowed to a nine second win over the University of Washington. These are the elite category of oarsmen with which our U.S. teams are experiencing their toughest defeats.

All one has to do is to analyze the sculling capability of the elite oarsmen of the past several years. Use the 1964 Karl Adam program of picking his eight from the best times achieved in rowing the 500 meter sprints in single sculls from the oarsmen who reported to Ratzeburg!! Examples are: Tony Johnson, the only American to ever win two European Championships and a silver Olympic medal; Melch Bergin, who in '65, '66 and '67 was FISA doubles champion and who stroked the Swiss four without coxswain in Canada and Copenhagen; Murray Watkinson of New Zealand, who rowed No. 5 seat in the eight in St. Catharines and won a bronze medal and this year rowed singles in Copenhagen and won a bronze medal; Peter

(Turn page)

Elite Rowing *(Continued from p.15)*

Berger (stroke of the West German four from Konstanz) who won the West German Single Sculling Championships in September. How many of our current oarsmen are directed to sculling or have ever had an opportunity to row in small boats? Sculling and small boat rowing is the basis for the development of the majority of all the elite oarsmen in Europe. The Russians have traditionally built strong small boats and then merged them into eights after several years of high achievement in FISA Championships and this is true of all of European countries!

Eliminate the Freshman Eight Events!

How many of our colleges have any other shells in their boat houses except eights? This one failure in the development of our elite oarsmen could be corrected by college programs eliminating the freshman eight and requiring freshmen to row in pairs and fours and sculls. This adjustment in their program would be expensive at first, but it would guarantee a much more mature oarsman as a senior and absolutely high performance in the eight. The major problem in coaching in the U.S. is the failure of our present core of coaches to receive the technical assistance and education which is sponsored in Western Europe and in the Socialist countries. All of the coaches in Socialist countries must have a coaching license issued by the Union of Physical Education and Sport Council General. Without this license, they cannot coach!

According to an article in the German Democratic Republic Magazine, Lilo Schulz was awarded the GDR Patriotic Order of Merit in bronze from Walter Ulbricht on September 18, 1970. This award was given to her for coaching the East German eight-oared shell which won the World Championship in St. Catharines. Lilo was a former GDR and FISA champion who went on to study for her coaching license and specialize in teaching young boys. In her teaching, she emphasizes excellent technique and style.

The present sculling coach at Vesper Boat Club, Ana Tamas, has a background similar to Lilo Schulz. Her rowing career in Rumania was outstanding. Ana also received a similar Rumanian Patriotic Order of Merit for receiving the highest award in women's rowing - a FISA Gold Medal in the Women's European Championships!! For this accomplishment, she was awarded the honored Master of Sport award. This award entitles her to the privileges of a dignitary while attending all sporting events in the Eastern European countries. Included in her outstanding career as an oarswoman are the following: seven times National Women's Singles Champion of Rumania, 16 Gold Medals in international races and 14 FISA medals between 1960 and 1967!!

The academic work required to achieve a coaching license in Rumania consists of the following courses: (a) psychology of the competitor; (b) human anatomy; (c) rowing - including general physical conditioning, all aspects of rigging and the art of rowing; (d) "competitor's medical problems" - entailing various medical and physiological problems that arise with the competitor; (e) organization and politics of national and international competition. Both written and oral examinations are given upon completion.

The single greatest need in the U.S. today - to raise the performance level of our crews - is a full time "National Technical Director of Rowing!!" In our country, which has

the greatest raw talent in potential elite oarsmen, we must bring the science of rowing to our oarsmen. National rowing directors are a fact of life in the majority of the countries which are producing the elite oarsmen of today; e.g.: Russia, East Germany, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, England, Canada (who, as recently as this year, authorized a budget for a director) and all of the Eastern European countries. Since the introduction of a Director of Rowing, England's crews' performances have improved measurably culminating in having five finalists in the international Lucerne Regatta this year. Cuba hired sixty coaches spread through all of their sports, including an East German coach for rowing, and this was the major factor in their total achievements in Cali, Colombia.

The idea of the NAAO hiring a National Technical Director of Rowing is not unique but it is my personal conviction that, because of our geographic program of rowing and because of our present system of high school, colleges and clubs and our existing structures for coaches who are positioned around the country, a Director of Rowing could, in fact, spend full time visiting each one of our organizations and educating our people on the latest science and technique of coaching oarsmen. This individual could synchronize our entire effort with respect to total development of our oarsmen and could improve the performance level of our crews. His commission would necessarily be for a period of four years. Our investment in rowing is for a lifetime skill to be given to our oarsmen and with the proper selection of an outstanding director, we could provide a service which, in my mind, is the greatest need for rowing in our country today.



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St. Catharines Dominates Canadian Henley

by Craig Swayze

Some people expected that moving the dates of the 89th Royal Canadian Henley Regatta back three weeks would hurt the St. Catharines Rowing Club's chances of a Maple Leaf Trophy repeat. They suggested that the extra training time would assist many of the other clubs in preparing themselves for a challenge to St. Catharines' attempt at an eleventh consecutive points title.

But it just didn't work out that way August 12-15 at St. Catharines. The mid-August dates turned the weather unpredictable, cut down on the entry and reduced the gate. But when it came time to add up the points after four days of competition, this 1971 Canadian Rowing Championships presented a familiar picture.

Winning three finals on the opening day, St. Catharines junior oarsmen and scullers shouldered the load which would normally have been borne by their senior heavyweights still in Cali and the senior lightweights off to Copenhagen. From there, they never looked back.

In all, the host club won 12 of the 41 finals on the 88-race program, running up 436 points for a whopping 101-point margin over the Toronto Argonauts, the only real challengers among the 45 clubs on hand for the 1971 regatta. Buffalo West Sides wound up third with 142 points, 26 more than the New York Athletic Club.

Detroit Boat Club was next with 113 points, while the New Haven Rowing Club used a senior heavyweight sweep to score 76 points for sixth place.

New Haven, competing in St. Catharines for the first time, took Saturday's senior cox four final in 6:16.1 and added the open four Sunday in 7:05 before waltzing home two-and-a-half lengths up on Argos in the championship eight. They clocked a creditable 6:28.2 into a stiff headwind to win the big one, with St. Catharines junior winners

third, Rochester fourth and two Buffalo entries trailing.

Rich Stehlik, sculling in the colors of Philadelphia's Malta Boat Club, captured the championship single in 8:14.3 to beat Bill Maher of Detroit by three lengths; John Trinsey of Malta came third, his only loss of the four-day regatta. He had earlier taken the junior and association singles, then captured the open dash.

Ed Kollmer and Sandy Killen enjoyed a fine afternoon for the New York AC, winning both the senior cox and coxless pair. New York also picked up the lightweight dash with Larry Klecatsky, while Don Rose and Frank Pisani won the senior 145-lb. double. Klecatsky had also taken the senior 155-lb. single and Pisani, the junior 145-lb. single.

St. Catharines had to be satisfied with only two firsts on the final afternoon of competition, winning the senior 145-lb. eight and four. But there was no stopping them in junior ranks. Doug Wilson and Brian Dick combined to take both the cox and coxless pair. Eighteen-year-old David Mossop grabbed the junior 135-lb. single, then went on to win the senior final for St. Catharines' first Henley senior sculling medal in 31 years. St. Catharines also swept the junior weight class eight-oared events.

Ottawa, flexing muscles from a rebuilding program, swept the junior and senior 145-lb. cox four finals while Brockville took the senior 155-lb. eight.

(Turn page for results)

Top left photo: Senior heavy eight finish—New Haven in front.

Top right photo: Jodie Trinsey leaves his shell with Henley Aquatic Association exec Tim Rigby to accept his gold medal for the Association single.

Canadian Henley *(Continued from p.17)*

Thursday, August 12 - FINALS

JUNIOR COX PAIR

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Brian Dick, Doug Wilson, cox Bob Unger), 7:03.8; 2. Washington Potomac; 3. New York A.C.

JUNIOR COX FOUR

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Rick Salltink, Doug McLachlan, Brian Page, stroke Bob Hills, cox John Edmondstone), 6:16.8; 2. St. Catharines R.C.; 3. Ecorse B.C.; 4. Hamilton Leanders; 5. Quebec R.F.; 6. Blood Street Sculls, Old Lyme Conn.

JUNIOR 155-lb. SINGLE

1. Al Baur, Detroit B.C., 7:29.6; 2. Bob Allen, Toronto Argonauts; 3. John St. Clair, Philadelphia Fairmount; 4. Francis Neczypor, Philadelphia Undines; 5. Kurt Fox, Minnesota B.C.; 6. Frank Pisani, New York A.C.

JUNIOR 135-lb. SINGLE

1. David Mossop, St. Catharines R.C., 7:06.6; 2. Rejean Beauregard, Montreal Chomedey; 3. Mike Midler, Ecorse B.C.; 4. Paul Goode, Western University; 5. John St. Clair, Philadelphia Fairmount; 6. George Darte, Ottawa R.C.



Left: Doug Wilson and Brian Dick, winners of the junior pair and junior cox pair.

Below: Dave Mossop, winner of the junior and senior 135-lb. singles for St. Catharines.



Friday, August 13 - FINALS

JUNIOR SINGLE

1. John Trinsey, Philadelphia Malta, 7:30.0; 2. Tony Novotny, Toronto Argonauts; 3. Geoff Wright, Toronto Argonauts; 4. Roger O'Donnel, New York A.C.; 5. Ed Harris, Penn A.C., Philadelphia; 6. John Ross, Mic-Mac A.A., Dartmouth

JUNIOR 145-lb. DOUBLE

1. Steve Home, Bob Sweeney, Detroit B.D., 7:14.7; 2. Mel Fisher, Bob Kunitz, Wyandotte B.C.; 3. Donald Kernan, George Wilson, Ecorse B.C.; 4. George Darte, Leighton Warner, Ottawa R.C.; 5. Paul Goode, Ed Libley, Western University; 6. Pete Degiacomo, Rob Lebrun, Thunder Bay R.C.; 7. Don McLeish, James Lyttle, Toronto Argonauts

JUNIOR 145-lb. FOUR

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Larry Penton, Steve Edward, Bob Hayward, Stroke Mike Woodward), 6:44.2; 2. Ottawa R.C.; 3. Toronto Argonauts; 4. Wyandotte B.C.; 5. Hamilton Leanders; 6. Minnesota B.C.

JUNIOR 155-lb. EIGHT

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Mike Lloyd, Ted Bloom, Greg Rudge, Mike Hogan, John Roddy, Bob Martens, John Veska, stroke Rick Moukperian, cox Bob Choquette), 6:12.8; 2. Blood Street Sculls, Old Lyme, Conn.

JUNIOR FOUR

1. Buffalo West Sides (Bill Hoechst, John Skinner, John Duckworth, stroke Bob Martin), 6:36.4; 2. Penn A.C., Philadelphia; 3. St. Catharines R.C.; 4. Ecorse B.C.; 5. St. Catharines R.C.; 6. Port Credit Dons

JUNIOR 135-lb. EIGHT

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Francis Doughlin, Dave Mossop, Paul Beedling, Don Baker, Joe Ferretti, Jerry Mansfield, Jack Sabine, stroke Braden Howe, cox Geoff Doty), 6:22.4; 2. Brockville R.C.; 3. St. Catharines R.C.; 4. Wyandotte B.C.; 5. Buffalo West Sides; 6. St. Catharines R.C.

HIGH SCHOOL EIGHT

1. West Park S.S., St. Catharines (Leo Poyss, Mike Hoggan, Chris Fernandes, Doug McLachlan, Wolfgang Kilzer, Rich Stark, Brian Page, stroke Bob Hills, cox George Lutumski), 4:19.1; 2. St. Catharines C.I.; 3. Grantham H.S., St. Catharines; 4. Denis Morris H.S., St. Catharines; 5. Sir Winston Churchill S.S., St. Catharines; 6. Lakeport S.S., St. Catharines



St. Catharines junior 135-lb. eight winners.

Saturday, August 14 - FINALS

JUNIOR PAIR

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Brian Dick, stroke Doug Wilson), 7:03.0; 2. New York A.C.; 3. Buffalo West Sides; 4. University of Massachusetts; 5. Toronto Argonauts

SENIOR 155-lb. SINGLE

1. Larry Klecatsky, New York A.C., 7:02.3; 2. Al Baur, Detroit B.C.; 3. Rich Klecatsky, Minnesota B.C.; 4. Paul Fuchs, Detroit B.C.

JUNIOR 145-lb. EIGHT

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Harald Heinrich, Mike Woodward, Ivor Veska, Frank Petric, Ken Wignall, Steve Edward, Bob Hayward, stroke Don Wuori, cox Tom Newman), 6:04.3; 2. St. Catharines R.C.; 3. Wyandotte B.C.; 4. Buffalo West Sides

JUNIOR 145-lb. SINGLE

1. Frank Pisani, New York A.C.; 2. Rejean Beauregard, Montreal Chomedey; 3. Fred Loek, Port Credit Dons; 4. Rob Lebrun, Thunder Bay R.C.; 5. Don Rose, New York A.C.; 6. Al Wiederhold, Minnesota B.C.

JUNIOR 155-lb. FOUR

1. Toronto Argonauts (Vilis Miklasevics, Bill Chepesiuk, Peter Buxton, stroke Russ Dalton), 6:34.0; 2. Blood Street Sculls, Old Lyme, Conn.; 3. St. Catharines R.C.; 4. Buffalo West Sides; 5. Duluth R.C.; 6. Calgary R.C.

JUNIOR 145-lb. COX FOUR

1. Ottawa R.C. (Peter Wilson, Tom Medaglia, Phil Bradford, stroke Stephen Wilson, cox Gord Wilson), 6:33.7; 2. Toronto Argonauts; 3. St. Catharines R.C.; 4. Blood Street Sculls, Old Lyme, Conn.; 5. St. Catharines R.C.; 6. Buffalo West Sides

ASSOCIATION SINGLE

1. John Trinsey, Malta B.C., Philadelphia, 7:04.1; 2. Sandy Killen, New York A.C.; 3. John McNiven, Hamilton Leanders; 4. Bob Allen, Toronto Argonauts; 5. Rich Klecatsky, Minnesota B.C.; 6. Conrad Jettie, Philadelphia Vespers; 7. Jim Castellani, Philadelphia Fairmount

(Continued on p.20)

THE HEAD-OF-THE-SCHUYLKILL REGATTA

by Bill Hollenback

On Saturday, September 25, the Head-of-the-Schuylkill Regatta was held in Philadelphia on the river of the same name. The course was approximately 2.6 miles, billed as a 3-mile course. The distance ran from the customary 2000 meter start upriver down to Boathouse Row and the statue of Leif Ericson, another long-distance sailor of a few centuries ago. The event was sponsored by the University Barge Club of Philadelphia, and its co-chairmen, Bill Hollenback and Lyman Perry, cheerfully acknowledged their debt to the Head-of-the-Charles Regatta in Boston.

The categories of entries were designated by age, and, as at the Charles River, races were against the clock, with shells going off the line in numerical sequence. The following classes were used:

Scholastic.....under 20 years of age; Competitor.....ages 20-29 inclusive; Graduate.....ages 30-39 inclusive; Veteranage 40 and over with six seconds per year over 40; College/Club.....for fours and eights only.

The sponsors felt that this gave the simplest format and permitted the occasional oarsman a chance to try out his stamina under the best circumstances.

Approximately 180 oarsmen participated on one of the few sunny days of a very wet September. The races were timed by watches provided by Longines-Wittnauer and were followed by a reception at the University Barge Club. The veterans double race witnessed the close fight between the Boston oarsmen, Jerry Olrich and Ed Lynch, against two of

Philadelphia's finest, Jim Barker and Jack "Kel" Kelly, with the New Englanders winning by a close margin. Jerry Olrich also won the veterans single race, making it into almost an "Olrich Day." The competitor singles event was taken by Jim Castellan of Fairmount Rowing Association of Philadelphia, and the Vesper Boat Club beat out the University of Pennsylvania crews in the college/club eights.

Prizes were given out for the first three places in each race, with a donated Schmidt's Trophy for the winner of each of the four singles events. The sponsors felt that the enthusiastic comments warranted a repetition of the Regatta next year.

RESULTS

VETERANS SINGLES

1. Cambridge (Olrich), 16:54.0; 2. Cambridge (Brace), 17:24.3; 3. Cambridge (Lynch), 17:31.0; 4. Fairmount (Kieffer), 17:43.0; 5. Narragansett (Plimpton), 19:35.3

COMPETITOR DOUBLES

1. Undine, 14:50.5; 2. University of Pennsylvania/U.B.C., 15:20.5; 3. Cambridge, 16:24.8

SCHOLASTIC FOURS

1. Penn A.C., 16:10.4; 2. St. Joseph's Prep., 16:29.7

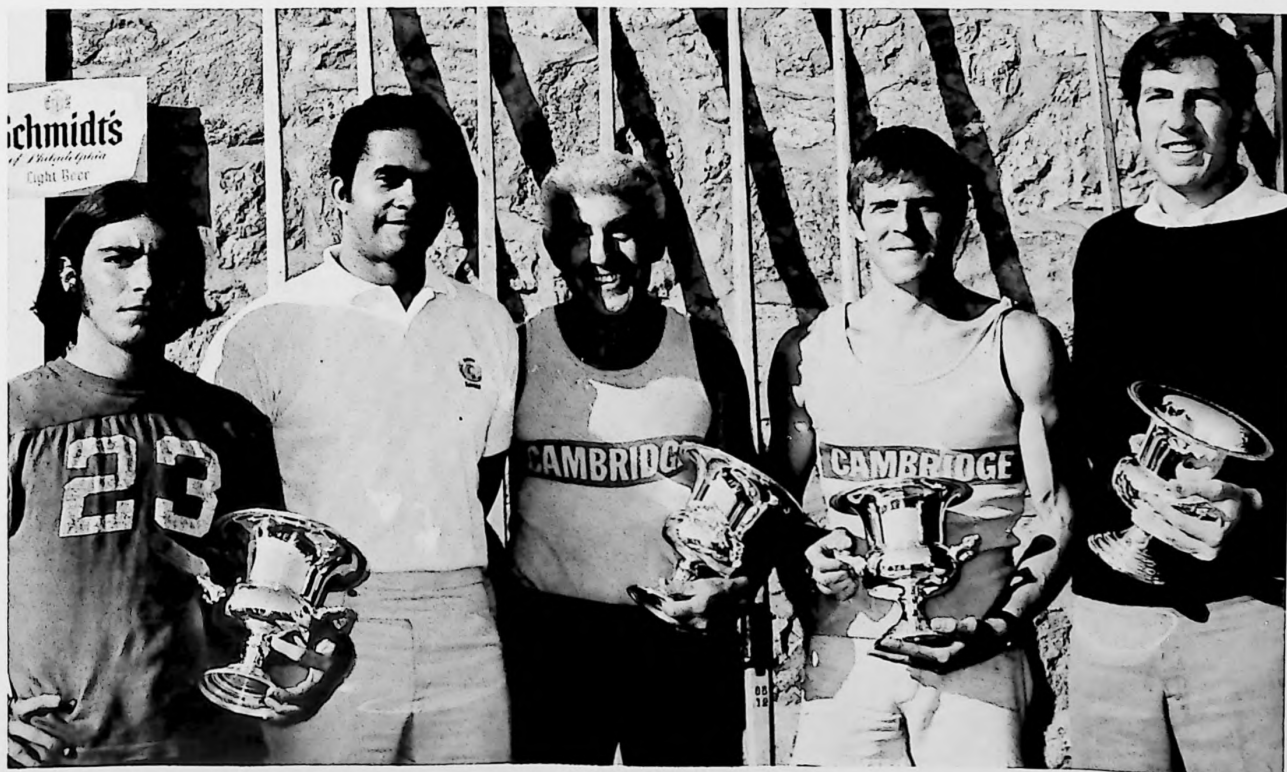
SCHOLASTIC SINGLES

1. New York A.C. (Pisani), 18:27.7

COLLEGE/CLUB FOURS

1. University of Pennsylvania "E" (Jones), 15:09.3; 2. University of Pennsylvania "D" (Quast), 15:27.8; 3. University of Pennsylvania "A" (Robinson), 15:51.5; 4. University of Pennsylvania "B" (Eigen), 17:10.0

(Continued on p.25)



Left to right: Frank Pisani (NYAC), Bernard Gavin (Schmidt's Co.), Jerome Olrich (Cambridge), Ben Jones (Cambridge), Jim Castellan (Fairmount).

Canadian Henley *(Continued from p.18)*

JUNIOR EIGHT

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Rich Saaltink, Doug MacLachlan, Chris Fernandes, Ron Burak, Wolfgang Kilzer, Rich Stark, Brian Page, stroke Bob Hills, cox John Edmondstone), 5:56.7; 2. Ecorse B.C.; 3. Buffalo West Sides; 4. Hamilton Leanders; 5. Western University; 6. Blood Street Sculls, Old Lyme, Conn.

JUNIOR 135-lb. FOUR

1. Syracuse R.A. (Mike Heenan, Richard Leonard, Dan Lee, stroke Thomas Heenan), 6:42.0; 2. Brockville R.C.; 3. Minnesota B.C.; 4. Wyandotte B.C.; 5. St. Catharines; 6. Ecorse B.C.

JUNIOR DOUBLE

1. Ron Wiand, Al Baur, Detroit B.C., 6:38.0; 2. Ed Good, Roger O'Donnell, New York A.C.; 3. Mark Borchelt, Ted Bonanno, New Haven R.C.; 4. Kurt Fox, Dwight Fox, Minnesota B.C.; 5. Terry Skrien, Fred Babbie, Toronto Argonauts; 6. Bill Parks, Bob Fries, Buffalo West Sides

SENIOR COX FOUR

1. New Haven R.C. (Phil Walker, Bill Haggarty, Peter Falk, stroke George Taylor, cox Joe De LeFevre), 6:16.1; 2. Detroit B.C.; 3. St. Catharines R.C.; 4. Toronto Argonauts; 5. St. Catharines; 6. Buffalo West Sides



Rich Stehlik of Malta with the John Frederick Galt Trophy after winning the championship single.

SENIOR 135-lb. SINGLE

1. David Mossop, St. Catharines R.C., 7:25.3; 2. George Livingston, Niagara Frontier, Buffalo; 3. Joe Kustritz, Minnesota B.C.; 4. George Sandala, Toronto Argonauts; 5. Joe Adams, St. Catharines

WOMEN'S COX FOUR

1. Quebec R.F. (Monique Rossignol, Denise Desjardins, Guylain Bernier, stroke Lucie Gagnon, cox Marie Giguere); 2. Calgary R.C.; 3. Quebec R.F.; 4. London R.C.; 5. Kenora R.C.

EIGHT-OARED DASH

1. Toronto Argonauts (Craig Smale, Geoff Wright, George Novotny, Darcy Burgon, Gerhardt Paulus, Don Curphy, stroke Greg Rokosh, cox Tony Pawlowsky), 1:22.5; 2. St. Catharines R.C.; 3. Brockville R.C.; 4. Ecorse B.C.; 5. Western University; 6. St. Catharines R.C.

SENIOR 145-lb. COX FOUR

1. Ottawa R.C. (Peter Wilson, Tom Medaglia, Phil Bradford, stroke Stephen Wilson, cox Gord Wilson), 7:41.6; 2. St. Catharines R.C.; 3. Toronto Argonauts; 4. Buffalo West Sides

SENIOR 135-lb. FOUR

1. Toronto Argonauts (David Blythe, Bob Dobbin, George Sandala, stroke Erv Skrien), 7:18.7; 2. Syracuse R.A.; 3. St. Catharines R.C.

SENIOR FOUR

1. New Haven R.C. (Nat Case, John Devlin, Phil Harrigan, stroke

Phil Case), 7:05.0; 2. Toronto Argonauts; 3. Detroit B.C.; 4. Buffalo West Sides; 5. Buffalo West Sides

SENIOR DOUBLE

1. Rich Klecatsky, Pat Karen, Minnesota B.C., 7:43.6; 2. Al Baur, Ron Wiand, Detroit B.C.; 3. Jim Ingram, Doug Clark, Toronto Argonauts

SENIOR 135-lb. EIGHT

1. Toronto Argonauts (Tom Holloway, Bob Dobbin, David Blyth, Jim Prout, Barry Morris, Grant Gibbons, George Sandala, stroke Erv Skrien, cox Tony Pawlowsky), 7:17.5; 2. St. Catharines R.C.; 3. Buffalo West Sides

SENIOR COX PAIR

1. New York A.C. (Ed Kollmer, Sandy Killen, cox Joe Maiorano), 8:30.0; 2. St. Catharines R.C.; 3. Rochester R.C.; 4. Detroit B.C.

SENIOR 145-lb. SINGLE

1. Paul Fuchs, Detroit B.C., 8:52.6; 2. Frank Pisani, New York A.C.

SENIOR 155-lb. EIGHT

1. Brockville R.C. (Jim Baker, Wes Kuran, Bill Cody, Ray Fournier, John Armitage, Jim Earle, Bill Earle, stroke Steve Warwick, cox Rick Mallory), 6:49.4; 2. Toronto Argonauts; 3. Buffalo West Sides; 4. St. Catharines R.C.; 5. Ecorse B.C.

SENIOR 145-lb. FOUR

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Larry Penton, Steve Edward, Bob Hayward, stroke Mike Woodward), 7:29.8; 2. Toronto Argonauts; 3. Buffalo West Sides; 4. Ottawa R.C.

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLE

1. Rich Stehlik, Malta B.C., Philadelphia, 8:14.3; 2. Bill Maher, Detroit B.C.; 3. John Trinsey, Malta B.C., Philadelphia; 4. Larry Klecatsky, New York A.C.; 5. Dave Robinson, Fairmount R.C., Philadelphia

SENIOR PAIR

1. New York A.C. (Ed Kollmer, Sandy Killen), 7:57.5; 2. Rochester R.C.; 3. St. Catharines R.C.; 4. Detroit B.C.; 5. Vancouver R.C.; 6. Toronto Argonauts

LIGHTWEIGHT SINGLE DASH

1. Larry Klecatsky, New York A.C., 1:50.6; 2. Tom Quinn, New York A.C.; 3. Peter King, Ottawa R.C.; 4. Al Wiederhold, Minnesota B.C.; 5. Rejean Beauregard, Montreal Chomedey; 6. Medhat Toukhy, Narragansett B.C.

SENIOR 155-lb. FOUR

1. Toronto Argonauts (Terry Skrien, Jack Gibbons, Paul Raney, stroke Gary Graham), 7:21.3; 2. Toronto Argonauts; 3. Brockville R.C.; 4. Buffalo West Sides; 5. Western University

SENIOR 145-lb. EIGHT

1. St. Catharines R.C. (Larry Wiebe, Robin Wight, Bob Wignall, Rick Cove, Brian Thorne, Hans Brault, Leo Poyss, stroke Wally Brault, cox Peter Hoople), 6:50.8; 2. St. Catharines R.C.; 3. Toronto Argonauts

OPEN SINGLE DASH

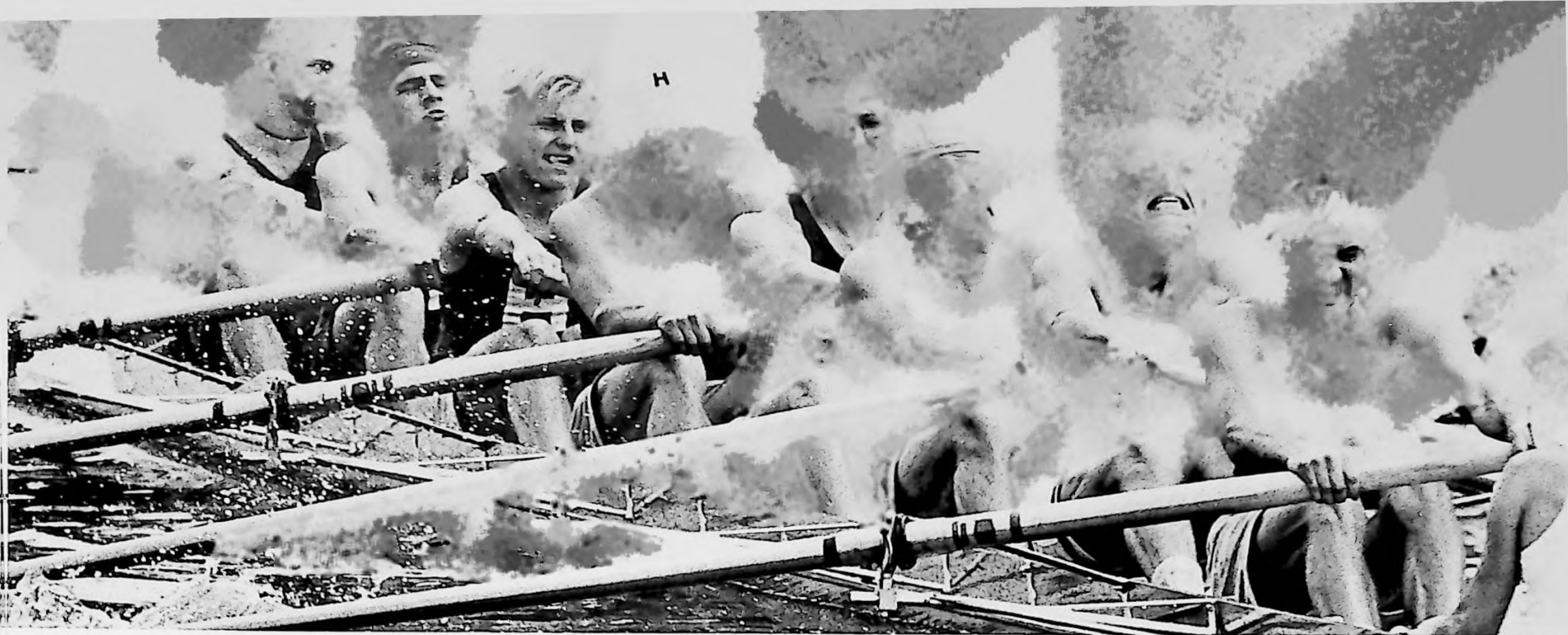
1. John Trinsey, Malta B.C., Philadelphia, 1:45.7; 2. Doug Clark, Toronto Argonauts; 3. Mike Graham, Vancouver R.C.; 4. Dave Robinson, Philadelphia Fairmount; 5. John McNiven, Hamilton Leanders; 6. Sandy Killen, New York A.D.

CHAMPIONSHIP EIGHT

1. New Haven R.C. (Phil Walker, Bill Haggarty, Peter Falk, George Taylor, John Devlin, Nat Case, Phil Harrigan, stroke Phil Case, cox Frank Belle), 6:28.2; 2. Toronto Argonauts; 3. St. Catharines R.C.; 4. Rochester R.C.; 5. Buffalo West Sides; 6. Buffalo West Sides

FINAL STANDINGS

1. St. Catharines, 436; 2. Toronto Argonauts, 335; 3. Buffalo West Sides, 142; 4. New York A.C., 116; 5. Detroit B.C., 113; 6. New Haven R.C., 76; 7. Ottawa R.C., 69; 8. Brockville R.C., 59; 9. Minnesota B.C., 51; 10. Ecorse B.C., 50; 11. Malta B.C., 45; 12. Blood Street Sculls, 37; 13. Wyandotte B.C., 36; 14. Syracuse R.C., 34; 15. Hamilton Leanders, 25; 16. Rochester R.C., 21; 17. Port Credit Dons, 18; 18. Penn A.C., Philadelphia, 17; 19. Western University, 14; 20. Chomedey R.C., Montreal, 13; 21. Philadelphia Fairmount, 13; 22. Washington Potomac, 8; 23. Vancouver R.C., 8; 24. Calgary R.C., 8; 25. Thunder Bay R.C., 5; 26. Quebec R.F., 5; 27. Niagara Frontier R.C., 5; 28. University of Massachusetts, 4; 29. Winnipeg R.C., 1; 30. Mic-Mac A.A., Dartmouth, 1; 31. Narragansett R.C., 1



Henley Royal Regatta

See September issue, pp. 9-11 for Henley article.

Top photo: Harvard Lights —
Thames Cup Winners: cox—E.
Yalouris, stroke—D.B.
Harman; No. 7—R.W. Moore; No.
6— C.C. Hewitt; No.5—J.P.
Richardson; No. 4—T.D. Brooks;
No. 3—E. King; No. 2—A.S.
Narva; bow—P. Sprague.
*See p.33 for
article on Harvard lightweights.*

Center left: Trinity College
Varsity Crew—(left to right): bow
—Stephen V. Lines; Robert A.
Lawrence, Jr., Richard C. Ricci,
Douglas T. Lake, Malcolm F.
Poole, John P. Reale, Robert
Benjamin, Jr., stroke—David J.
Brown; cox—Winthrop W. Redmond.

Center right: The Thames in flood
—a shot from the boat tents
at Marlow Regatta.

Lower right: Harvard's Wyfold
Winners: Stroke—S.H. Baker; No.
3—A.D. Kleindienst; No. 2—R.K.
Kiley; bow—H.D. Burnett.



VESPER FOUR WITH COX LEADS

1971 JUNIOR EFFORT

by Hart Perry

The 1971 FISA Championships for Juniors on Lake Bled in Yugoslavia showed a rise in standards for the fifth straight year as well as a continued increase in entries. U.S.S.R. made its first appearance with a full team, women coaches and fast crews. East Germany displayed a new edition of its never-ending talent as 22 nations fought for the finals. There were more oarsmen in Bled than at the Men's Championships in Copenhagen!

The U.S. team was up and down during the regatta turning in some fine performances, yet a combination of events produced disappointing results overall. A general observation is that the rowing powers are getting stronger at a faster rate than we are. Added to this is that such things as the British Henley and extra-rowing pressures are diluting our resources. The NAAO Committee on Junior Rowing is faced with many questions regarding our future in this area of the sport. More of our youth are rowing beyond the school season, and certainly attention and support is coming to our young oarsmen. There will be further comment on the future goals of this aspect of the sport.

FOUR WITH COX - VESPER BOAT CLUB

Our most experienced crew and our only finalist, this crew looked like sure medal winners only to be the victims



U.S. Junior Squad at Bled, Yugoslavia.

of an equipment failure in the latter part of the finals. In their heat a rather slow start put them in third at the 500 and the 1000, but with only the winner going through, the U.S. didn't sprint and finished a deceiving fifth. In the repechage the crew began to show some expected form. West Germany took an early lead which they never relinquished. Again the U.S. started slowly and trailed W. Germany, Italy and Great Britain at the 500. Here the Vesper boat began to drive and at the 1000 had moved into second. In the final 500 our boys put the heat on the Germans and at the finish were just a deck length down but



Opening ceremony at FISA Championships for Juniors, Bled, Yugoslavia.

THE SET-UP AT BLEED

by Bill Stowe

The U.S. Junior Rowing team was soundly defeated in all events at the Fifth Annual FISA Junior Rowing Championships, held on Lake Bled in northern Yugoslavia, July 28-31. Only Russia's participation for the first time prevented the East Germans from sweeping the regatta once again.

The American contingent full of high hopes and eagerness to win left Kennedy Airport on July 21. After a long layover in Frankfurt, the team was met by Manager Hart Perry at the Yugoslavian airport and quickly bussed to the hotel in Bled. Accommodations were fine and the team quickly adjusted to the change in time. Boats were borrowed from Greece and, to our surprise, were the same new Donoratico shells that we had used the previous year in Ioannina.

The course at Bled, site of the 1966 World Championships for seniors, is one of the best in the world. The buoys and facilities made anything that we had seen in the States seem like a sick joke. The biggest problem we had was avoiding the swimmers in the crystal clear water. The double sank a rubber raft that had strayed on the course and it was difficult for the American oarsmen to get accustomed to rowing on anything but polluted water. For the most part, the food was excellent and Doc Froelich, team humorist, restored everyone to good health.

There was no joy in the American camp after the races, and a great deal of thought was given to the future of U.S. rowing. We raced with the best that we had, and it didn't even come close. Speaking for the eight, we rowed harder in practice than ever before and with less results. It is becoming more and more apparent that we must build up the base from which to select our best. We must get more juniors rowing in the summer in the U.S. The Youth Committee has not even scratched the surface of what has to be done to promote American rowing, and it is showing on the senior level.

All need not be lost, and the trip will be a success if it jolts the American rowing powers into some action. The lessons learned from this experience must be shared and we should pick up the pieces and begin to remold a program that will be meaningful to the youth of America, as well as worthy of support by the U.S. Olympic Committee and the National Rowing Foundation.

comfortably ahead of the other three. The semi-finals were to be their finest hour as we led off the start, settled to a smooth 33 in the body, and with the Russians applying the pressure, Vesper showed real poise as they refused to be rattled and won an exciting race. Canada had to use a spare man and it was a shame this fine boat didn't get to the finals. In the finals we just didn't have the sharpness of the previous day. Conditions on the lake were far from ideal and we had trouble in the rough water slipping from third steadily back. Any chance for a medal vanished when an oarlock popped and the boat finished a disappointing sixth.

PAIR WITHOUT COX - POTOMAC B.C.

A strong boat, they had some difficulties adjusting to the new diet and, like many of our crews, seemed awed by the quality of competition. To their credit, they showed real guts and never quit. In their heat they were a strong third at the 500 but the other boats moved on them and at the 1000 they were level with the Danes. Here they chose to save it for the repechage and crossed fifth and last. The next day in the repechages they were much steadier. From third at the 500, they slipped a bit and yet at the 1000 they were fourth, only 2.79 seconds out of first place! In the final 500, Potomac mounted a real drive which fell short by three-tenths of a second. Their narrow fourth place finish knocked them out of the regatta.

SINGLE SCULL - FAIRMOUNT R.A.

Tony Haidorfer has great potential as a sculler. He rowed well in Bled, but putting a boy with less than six months in a single into FISA level competition is bound to have an effect on the results. Nevertheless, Tony's overall performance is praiseworthy. In the heats Tony rowed under his opponents and was a steady third over the entire course. Watching him one had the feeling he could have moved on anyone had he raised his stroke a bit. In the repechage Tony rowed a well-controlled race to take second. The West German led the entire course but Tony's spurt at 1250 meters showed he could move on the leader. In the semi-finals Tony got jumped and sat in fifth place at the 500. As the singles came down the course, Tony was unable to match their rate of stroking and in the last 500 the other scullers moved away from him. In the petite final Tony seemed to have learned from his previous race. Again he was jumped off the start, but he moved from fifth at the 500 to third at the 1000 to second at the finish.

PAIR WITH COX - POTOMAC B.C.

There is no question that illness weakened this crew and to their credit they gave it everything in their last two races. They were extremely fast off the start and led at one point in each of their races. In the heats they fell back at the 500 and at the 1000 were virtually on the paddle as the bow man was ill. In the repechage they were stronger and led for 1000 meters where, not yet 100% healthy, they held on to finish third and move to the semis. On Friday the Potomac boat jumped out in the first 500 and had a clear lead. At the 1000 Russia had moved on them and then at the 1250 the Canadians really put on a sprint and came through to win. At this point the U.S. had rowed itself out and finished fifth. In the petite final they just weren't in it, although their finish was stronger and they came through to take fourth (tenth overall).

FOUR WITHOUT COX - PENN A.C.

In terms of size and experience, this boat looked to have the least chance. They had trouble adjusting to the foreign

A EUROPEAN LOOK

by Dominik Keller

More than 450 young oarsmen from 22 countries competed at the Fifth FISA Youth Championships at Bled. This high participation certainly is a high point in the short history of this regatta, which FISA President Thomas Keller initiated in 1967 on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of FISA. At that time, it was called FISA Regatta for Juniors and only club teams were admitted. Jimmy Dietz won the single. In the following year at Amsterdam, the German Democratic Republic participated as the first Eastern European country. With four victories, they were the most successful competitors. The eight of Dynamo Berlin was remarkable, and two years later, in Canada, this same crew won the world's title. The U.S. was first in the double that year.

In 1969 the German Federal Republic, in the absence of the GDR, was the most successful team. Soon afterwards, the FISA Congress at Klagenfurt decided to schedule the regatta for national teams and to call it the FISA Championships for Juniors. In 1970 the GDR won all seven gold medals at Ioannina, Greece, manifesting clearly how large their reservoir of outstanding young oarsmen is.

This year at Bled with the first participation of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, all the important rowing nations competed. The performance of the physically handicapped Soviet double proved again that perfect technique is essential. This crew was coached by Juri Tjukalov, twice Olympic gold medalist (1952 in the single and 1956 in the double with Alexander Bertukov) and holder of five European titles with the same partner.

In Europe, originally all attention was focused on elite class rowing and the senior and junior classes were considered as a preliminary state without too much guidance. A couple of years ago, however, we started to realize that oarsmen have to be built up over a long period and that process starts at the junior level. The logical conclusion was that the junior oarsmen had to be given a chance to share international experience. In this respect the GDR were pioneers by creating a very specific system of training and classification.

The main reason that the level of FISA Championships has improved tremendously during the past few years is the fact that more and more oarsmen bring along considerable experience in international rowing from their time as junior competitors. I personally think that the Canadians have realized this fact by concentrating all their efforts on Junior rowing. As long as U.S. rowing fails to encourage the education of young oarsmen and fails to urge their continuance beyond their school years, the gap between the U.S. and the leading rowing nations will probably grow wider.

boat and adjustable rigging. In terms of performance, however, they showed real determination and once they got some confidence they rowed creditably. Their heat showed them they could row with the best even though they finished a clear fourth. In their repechage they came from last at the 500, to third at the 1000, to second and place in the semis. Here their sprint was excellent. Inexperience got them in the semis and in the petite finals since they couldn't cope with the sustained pace of their rivals. Fourth

(Turn page)

FISA JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Continued from p.23)

at the 500, they tried to hold on but slipped to sixth at the finish. This writer, however, greatly admired the drive and dedication of these lads.

DOUBLE SCULL - VESPER B.C.

Perhaps we expected too much of this boat. It had been our entry in Greece and along with the four with had the most international experience. We forget, however, that double sculling doesn't offer too much competition in the U.S., whereas European entries have great depth in this event. While our boys sculled well, they didn't have the endurance to keep pace with the better European entries. In their heat they slipped from third at the 500 to fifth at the finish. In the repechage the boys knew what they had to do and went out to give it everything. A good start put them first at the 500 but in the next minute the pace of the others proved too much and at the finish they were fourth and thus out of the Regatta, a bitter disappointment for these two.

EIGHT - LITCHFIELD R.A.

For the third straight year, Bill Stowe produced an eight that outclassed the field in this country. Perhaps not quite as fast as the 1970 boat, this one had been trained to sustain its speed over the entire course and in their first test at Bled they were most impressive. A crisp start and a good settle put them a half length up on the Italians at the 500. It was still half a length at the 1000 and at the finish it was $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length, but the boat seemed to have plenty left. This was the first win in a heat for a U.S. eight, and the victory was a great lift to the entire squad. In the semis it didn't appear to be the same crew—a rocky start, some steering problems and the boat found itself fighting for a place in the finals. They made a real bid in the final 250 meters but it fell short and a dejected crew went to the petite finals. Here they showed real pride as they led by a half length at the 500. The lead dwindled to a quarter length at the 1000 and in the last 500, the Bulgarians, who had been fifth early in the race and fourth at the 1000, came charging through to win by half a length over the U.S.

The above is a candid appraisal of each race involving U.S. crews. On paper the results were less promising than a year ago. Yet as was said then, we are not hopeless by any means. We owe a great deal to the Olympic Committee and National Rowing Foundation for their support. Our boys have proved worthy of this backing. This year we again owe thanks to Thanos Koutsicopoulos and the Greek Rowing Federation for supplying us with beautiful boats; our four with had the same boat they had rowed in Ioannina. The foot stretchers hadn't even been moved and Honcharski found his good luck scarf under the foredeck.

SQUAD

FOUR WITH COXSWAIN

Conrad Kattner, Bob Honcharski, Ron Pilot, Jim Moroney, Bill Wechsler

PAIR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

Chip Lubsen, Fred Borchelt

SINGLE

Tony Haidorfer

PAIR WITH COXSWAIN

Norm Miller, Tim Martin, Charlie Butt, III

FOUR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

John Gault, Dave Baird, Mike Kosmicki, Kevin O'Brien

DOUBLE SCULLS

John Henwood, James King

EIGHT

Lawrence Smith, Jim Thomas, Norman Lindamood, Tom Farrey, Eric Kreuter, Bob Hoffman, Dave Bongo, Peter Simone, Roger Stewart

SPARES

Speedy Eberle, Pete Molvie, Chris Allsopp

COACHES

Bill Stowe, Hugh Foley, Charlie Butt, John Foley

DOCTOR

George J. Froelich, M.D.

MANAGER

W. Hart Perry

RESULTS

FOUR WITH - FINAL

500

1. RDA, 1:34.29; 2. URS, 1:35.10; 3. RFA, 1:35.96; 4. USA, 1:37.37; 5. Bul, 1:38.64; 6. Hol, 1:38.93

1000

1. RDA, 3:13.13; 2. RFA, 3:16.16; 3. Bul, 3:17.95; 4. URS, 3:18.87; 5. USA, 3:21.53; 6. Hol, 3:22.79

Finish

1. RDA, 4:52.41; 2. Bul, 4:55.20; 3. URS, 4:57.73; 4. RFA, 4:59.76; 5. Hol, 5:05.98; 6. USA, 5:24.71

SINGLE - PETITE FINALES

500

1. Bul, 1:47.54; 2. Cze, 1:47.87; 3. Nor, 1:48.69; 4. Dan, 1:49.30; 5. USA, 1:50.37; 6. Sui, 1:51.58

1000

1. Nor, 3:39.40; 2. Cze, 3:39.69; 3. USA, 3:41.58; 4. Dan, 3:43.70; 5. Bul, 3:44.00; 6. Sui, 3:48.75

Finish

1. Cze, 5:29.57; 2. USA, 5:30.82; 3. Nor, 5:33.91; 4. Bul, 5:35.35; 5. Dan, 5:42.38; 6. Sui, 5:44.65

PAIR WITH - PETITE FINALES

500

1. Nor, 1:47.54; 2. You, 1:49.09; 3. RFA, 1:50.79; 4. Gre, 1:51.87; 5. USA, 1:52.60; 6. Ita, 1:52.60

1000

1. You, 3:40.29; 2. Nor, 3:42.30; 3. Gre, 3:44.84; 4. RFA, 3:49.08; 5. USA, 3:51.07; 6. Ita, 3:52.07

Finish

1. You, 5:36.42; 2. Nor, 5:36.71; 3. Gre, 5:40.38; 4. USA, 5:43.88; 5. RFA, 5:44.29; 6. Ita, 5:46.10

FOUR WITHOUT - PETITE FINALES

500

1. Nor, 1:32.81; 2. Sui, 1:34.78; 3. Aut, 1:36.77; 4. USA, 1:37.37; 5. Cze, 1:38.07; 6. GBR, 1:38.97

1000

1. Nor, 3:10.86; 2. Sui, 3:11.84; 3. Aut, 3:16.30; 4. Cze, 3:17.20; 5. GBR, 3:20.46; 6. USA, 3:20.93

Finish

1. Sui, 4:48.44; 2. Nor, 4:50.30; 3. Aut, 4:54.80; 4. Cze, 4:55.67; 5. GBR, 5:01.09; 6. USA, 5:06.50

EIGHT - PETITE FINALES

500

1. USA, 1:29.93; 2. Pol, 1:31.40; 3. GBR, 1:31.71; 4. Ita, 1:32.52; 5. Bul, 1:32.85; 6. Sui, 1:33.34

1000

1. USA, 3:08.47; 2. Sui, 3:09.48; 3. GBR, 3:09.86; 4. Bul, 3:10.22; 5. Ita, 3:10.93; 6. Pol, 3:15.65

Finish

1. Bul, 4:46.60; 2. USA, 4:48.81; 3. GBR, 4:52.08; 4. Sui, 4:53.62; 5. Ita, 4:53.88; 6. Pol, 4:54.17

Mount Hermon & Belmont Hill Top NEIRA Regatta

by Hart Perry

Mt. Hermon under second-year Coach Chuck Hamilton scored a stunning upset in winning the eight-oared championships and Belmont Hill came through as predicted in the varsity fours in this year's NEIRA Regatta on Lake Quinsigamond. South Kent dominated the second and third four-oared events, while Exeter won the second eights and Choate took both sculling titles. Conditions fluctuated and late in the morning strong winds caused the starting float to break loose, thus complicating the starters' chores. One sad note was the absence of Ken Burns because of ill health.

In the morning heats for the first eights, top seeds St. Paul's and Kent won the heats but a strong finish by Mt. Hermon gave indications of what was to come. Andover and Exeter were also impressive. In the finals, Mt. Hermon jumped to a quick lead after a false start and showed precision as they held off drives by St. Paul's and Kent to win their school's first Sill Cup. Kent and St. Paul's also led the heats for second eights but top-seeded Exeter rowed a powerful race in the finals to take the T.D. Walker Cup in the New Hampshire school's first triumph in eights. It was sad to see broken equipment eliminate a fine Exeter varsity from the finals and favored St. Paul's was frustrated once again in their bid for the New England title.

Once again a superb field (in this writer's opinion, the country's strongest) was entered in the four-oared events.

Belmont Hill, subsequent winners of the Canadian Schoolboys, won their heat impressively, while South Kent, brought on so well for this regatta, took the second heat. In the finals, the results were never in doubt as Kim Bassett's boat had a clear lead for the entire 1500 meter course. In the second fours final, South Kent showed their record row in the heats was no fluke as they won in strong fashion bringing the Kingsbury Cup to the school for the second time. South Kent's young squad added further glory in the third fours as they won the twelve-boat event after a second place in their heat. Pomfret with three third places had their best day in years and Nobles impressed with a second, third and fourth.

Choate, perennially the class of New England sculling, continued their dominance, winning the championship singles and the newly-inaugurated junior singles.

Entries and standards continue to rise in this regatta and each year more New England schoolboys continue the sport beyond the regular school season. This year a record number entered England's Royal Henley—St. Paul's, Brooks, Tabor and Kent crossed the Atlantic—while Champion Mt. Hermon placed third in the Canadian Schoolboy eights and Belmont Hill took the varsity four event. School loyalties and our national junior program are more coordinated each year.

SCHUYLKILL REGATTA *(Continued from p.19)*

GRADUATE SINGLES

1. Cambridge (Jones), 16:44.2; 2. Undine (Sack), 16:59.7; 3. Vesper (O'Callaghan), 17:23.0; 4. Penn A.C. (Harris), 17:28.3; 5. Potomac (Dodd), 17:56.4; 6. Fairmount (Dowd), 18:50.1; 7. University B.C. (Cleaver), 18:51.3; 8. Potomac (Martin), 19:05.1

SCHOLASTIC DOUBLES

1. Malta, 17:18.9

SCHOLASTIC EIGHTS

1. St. Joseph's (Gray), 15:17.1; 2. St. Joseph's (Red), 15:35.9; 3. St. Joseph's (Red & Gray), 16:19.5

VETERANS DOUBLES

1. Cambridge (Olrich/Lynch), 16:12.8; 2. Undine (Barker/Kelly), 16:23.4; 3. University B.C. (Rawle/Lea), 17:06.0; 4. University B.C. (Anderson/Borie), 18:50.8

GIRLS SINGLES

1. Cambridge (Pierson), 19:01.7; 2. University B.C. (Kalkhof), 19:15.0

GRADUATE DOUBLES

1. Cambridge (Brace/Jones), 15:17.0; 2. University B.C. (Perry/Pattison), 15:32.3; 3. Potomac (Martin/Dodd), 16:32.1; 4. Vesper (Armenti/Rose), 16:53.2

COMPETITOR SINGLES

1. Fairmount (Castellan), 16:33.7; 2. Cambridge (Hamilton), 16:34.5; 3. Malta (Stehlik), 16:37.5; 4. Cambridge (Baker), 16:46.1; 5. New York A.C. (Pisani), 17:10.1; 6. Fairmount (d'Alonzo), 17:50.2; 7. University B.C. (Walker), 18:00.1; 8. Vesper (Patterson), 18:00.4

COLLEGE/CLUB EIGHTS

1. Vesper, 13:33.5; 2. University of Pennsylvania "C", 13:42.4; 3. University of Pennsylvania "D", 13:43.2; 4. University of Pennsylvania "B", 14:03.2; 5. University of Pennsylvania "A", 14:41.0

THE GIRLS

1. Girls Rowing Club, 16:41.3; 2. Girls/Vesper B.C., 16:57.3



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RESULTS

(Continued from p.14)

1000m

1. Danemark, 3:33.8; 2. Bulgarie, 3:34.8; 3. Norvege, 3:35.8; 4. Finlande, 3:36.7; 5. Italie, 3:37.3

1500m

1. Bulgarie, 5:24.0; 2. Danemark, 5:25.9; 3. Norvege, 5:26.8; 4. Finlande, 5:29.4; 5. Italie, 5:31.4

2000m

1. Bulgarie, 7:12.71; 2. Danemark, 7:14.32; 3. Norvege, 7:17.75; 4. Italie, 7:19.16; 5. Finlande, 7:19.64

FOUR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

500m

1. Bulgarie, 1:29.1; 2. Danemark, 1:29.5; 3. Grande-Bretagne, 1:29.6; 4. France, 1:31.5; 5. Etats-Unis, 1:33.2; 6. Hollande, 1:33.3

1000m

1. Danemark, 3:01.7; 2. Grande-Bretagne, 3:03.2; 3. France, 3:04.0; 4. Bulgarie, 3:05.6; 5. Etats-Unis, 3:08.6; 6. Hollande, 3:10.7

1500m

1. Danemark, 4:36.8; 2. Grande-Bretagne, 4:40.3; 3. France, 4:41.4; 4. Bulgarie, 4:41.5; 5. Etats-Unis, 4:45.3; 6. Hollande, 4:49.7

2000m

1. Danemark, 6:10.40; 2. Grande-Bretagne, 6:12.83; 3. Bulgarie, 6:14.32; 4. France, 6:14.49; 5. Etats-Unis, 6:20.84; 6. Hollande, 6:29.09

DOUBLE SCULL

500m

1. France, 1:31.1; 2. Suisse, 1:31.5; 3. Autriche, 1:32.4; 4. Tchécoslovaquie, 1:32.5; 5. Pologne, 1:34.5; 6. RFA, 1:37.1

1000m

1. Tchécoslovaquie, 3:09.6; 2. Suisse, 3:11.2; 3. France, 3:12.4; 4. Pologne, 3:14.2; 5. Autriche, 3:15.0; 6. RFA, 3:21.7

1500m

1. Tchécoslovaquie, 4:49.8; 2. Suisse, 4:52.3; 3. France, 4:53.7; 4. Pologne, 4:57.6; 5. Autriche, 5:02.0; 6. RFA, 5:08.8

2000m

1. Tchécoslovaquie, 6:27.03; 2. France, 6:29.73; 3. Suisse, 6:30.06; 4. Autriche, 6:36.43; 5. Pologne, 6:37.77; 6. RFA, 6:49.65

EIGHT

500m

1. Pologne, 1:21.0; 2. Tchécoslovaquie, 1:22.3; 3. Italie, 1:22.9; 4. Autriche, 1:23.0; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 1:23.4; 6. Etats-Unis, 1:24.2

1000m

1. Tchécoslovaquie, 2:49.4; 2. Pologne, 2:49.9; 3. Italie, 2:51.2; 4. Autriche, 2:51.3; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 2:52.5; 6. Etats-Unis, 2:53.3

1500m

1. Tchécoslovaquie, 4:17.2; 2. Pologne, 4:19.5; 3. Autriche, 4:20.2; 4. Italie, 4:20.3; 5. Grande-Bretagne, 4:20.8; 6. Etats-Unis, 4:25.9

2000m

1. Tchécoslovaquie, 5:43.33; 2. Autriche, 5:45.39; 3. Grande-Bretagne, 5:46.17; 4. Pologne, 5:47.48; 5. Italie, 5:48.30; 6. Etats-Unis, 5:55.15

USORC

(Continued from p.12)

Clearly, the stronger the performance of an individual's club or college crew during the spring, the stronger would be his case for selection to the national training squad. The committee would pay particularly close attention to the results of the American Henley, Dad Vail, Eastern and Western Sprint Regattas and the IRA. In addition, it would hope to stage one or more pairs-only regattas in late May to enable both club and college oarsmen to demonstrate their ability in those boats.

If, during the course of these regattas, a truly exceptional eight appeared; namely, one that demonstrated both a significant superiority over all other U.S. crews and showed clear promise of being competitive abroad, it would be very likely that the committee would invite all nine members of this crew to join the selection squad and its coach to join the coaching staff. Once on the selection squad, however, these men would compete for selection on the same terms

as all other members of the squad. Should a significant number of them make final selection, it is quite possible that the final eight would be built around them.

Present plans call for an initial group of about 30 oarsmen and coxswains to assemble in Hanover, N.H., about June 7. This group would train in pairs and fours extensively for the next ten days. At the end of that period, an initial selection of roughly 10-15 people would be made.

Starting June 20, a second group of 15-20 candidates would join the 10-15 remaining. This second group would most likely come from colleges with late exam schedules, e.g., West Coast, Wisconsin and Northeastern, and from club oarsmen unable to get away sooner. During the next ten days to two weeks, this combined group would be reduced to the final sixteen who would make up the eight, four and two spares.

Throughout the selection period, heavy emphasis would be placed on competitive rowing in pairs and fours and significant work would be done on rowing ergometers. Basic rowing skills (as opposed to individual variations in style) and fitness would be observed most clearly. It is anticipated that most final judgments on rowing ability would be based on sustained rowing at cadences in the low to mid 30's. The coaching staff would not be looking for any one style of rowing over another nor try to make major changes in individual rowing styles. They would look for compatibility among oarsmen, however, and in this regard extreme variation in style would probably be a detriment. In very general terms, they would look for reasonable length of stroke; effective, clean blade work at catch and release; a strong coupling of legs and back with effective use of both; and reasonable control over both the slide and the body during the recovery.

Quite obviously, the real key to success for this program would be the overall ability of the participants and, in particular, their rowing skill and fitness. Again, if this program is approved, I would urge all prospective candidates to embark now on a concerted program to improve their rowing skills and general fitness. In particular, I would suggest as much time on the water as is feasible, working on rowing skills. As a training program, I would strongly recommend that each man row or run continuously for one hour at a hard rate at least three days a week without exception from this week until June 7. The level of rowing skill and fitness in top international crews is extremely high. If we are to compete effectively in the competition we must achieve the same degree of skill and fitness. This can only come through sustained concerted effort. Let's start now!

This proposed approach to the selection of Olympic crews is clearly a significant departure from past practice and is the subject of a wide range of personal questions, doubts, and even misgivings. Eventually, however, I sincerely hope and believe that the strongest and prevailing attitude of the vast majority of U.S. oarsmen and coaches will be one of excitement and enthusiasm for this plan. Here is a truly exciting opportunity for the very best oarsmen from throughout the country, from the smallest club program to the largest college program, to come together and see just how fast they can make a boat go. It is an opportunity for U.S. oarsmen to break out of the pattern of indifferent success in major competition in recent years and to make a determined effort to play a significant role in that competition once again.

With the support and enthusiasm of all the rowing community, a lot of hard work, and a little luck, I believe it can be done.

Some Changes to Consider

by Hart Perry

"What is wrong with U.S. rowing?" "What are you going to do about U.S. rowing?" These questions were asked in many languages, in many countries, at many regattas this past summer and now we must face them squarely and ask still further questions. Are we appealing to enough of our oarsmen? Are we providing a rowing atmosphere comparable to what our oarsmen will face overseas? Are our crews performing at maximum physical and psychological level in international competition? Are we utilizing our funds in optimum fashion? Where do we go from here?

My answers to these questions reflect personal opinions, and are an attempt to open new avenues for discussion and, perhaps, action.

CHANGE—A MUST

We are not getting enough young oarsmen to row beyond the academic year. Why? Because we are not selling our programs to enough coaches and oarsmen, especially coaches. Our committees need help and we must provide clear statements of purpose and objectives that make it clear we are not out to undermine scholastic and collegiate programs but rather to strengthen the total picture. Rowing is hard work and it is very evident that the sacrifices required for training conflict with many elements of our life today. Raw national pride isn't as popular a commodity as it once was. The prestige of rowing as a sport in the U.S. is not what it is in a number of nations; this is another barrier. The solution is complex and there are many opinions as to the most logical, expeditious, economic, and productive path to take, but we can't keep going along the present route. Marked change is a must!

It is ridiculous that a country of our sporting heritage doesn't have one course that complies with FISA standards. As in much of our life, politics, inside and outside of rowing, have blocked attempts to complete courses. Local regatta committees have been pressed in so many different directions that work has been impossible. Provincialism has been another deterrent to full cooperation in developing national courses. Perhaps we are close to getting a FISA course, maybe even two or three, but I feel it is in spite of ourselves. Here we should put the good of the oarsmen first.

The U.S. now has some 21 FISA-licensed officials, but how much are they used? How demanding are we on our own officials? How consistent are we in running of our National Championships? My feeling is that we get pretty low grades on all of these. We have a Judge-Referee Committee and I feel it should operate as FISA does. That is, the members of this committee should not be actively officiating. They should be observing the performance of our officials and should make a daily critique of this work. When there are short-comings, they should be handled then and there. If there are officials who do not carry out their duties properly, replace them! These races are for the oarsmen and we have had enough exposure to know what proper officiating is. We should also tighten up the entire regatta procedure since too many regattas end in misunderstanding and bad feeling. The draw procedures and elimination scheme should be published and clearly understood before racing begins. Each crew or club should have a representative who is responsible for getting this information to the crews. Only when we remove this friction can we expect our oarsmen to devote 100% to rowing.

I feel all point trophies should be eliminated since much of the gamesmanship and manipulating that goes into winning them produces confusion

and hardship among oarsmen. This would also help stabilize entries. The current practice of last minute scratches is one reason many of our regattas end in shambles. In short, the seat-of-the-pants operations we see so often can only produce unprepared crews. We owe it to our athletes to have an atmosphere conducive to complete physical and mental output and this atmosphere would also promote better sportsmanship, understanding, unity, and enjoyment than we have seen recently on some of our squads.

110% EFFORT NEEDED

I feel too many of our athletes are psychologically unprepared for international competition. We have placed too much emphasis on just being on a U.S. team and not enough on giving 110% overseas. Trials should be just a step along the way and not ends in themselves. While there are many possible inequities, I feel we should adopt some standard measurements, times, etc., for determining the speed of crews and if a particular winner falls short, that crew should stay home. The obvious is that this saves money but it also eliminates the quest for the easy route to making the team. Again, these standards must be understood by the oarsmen and not imposed after the crews cross the finish line.

(Continued on p.41)

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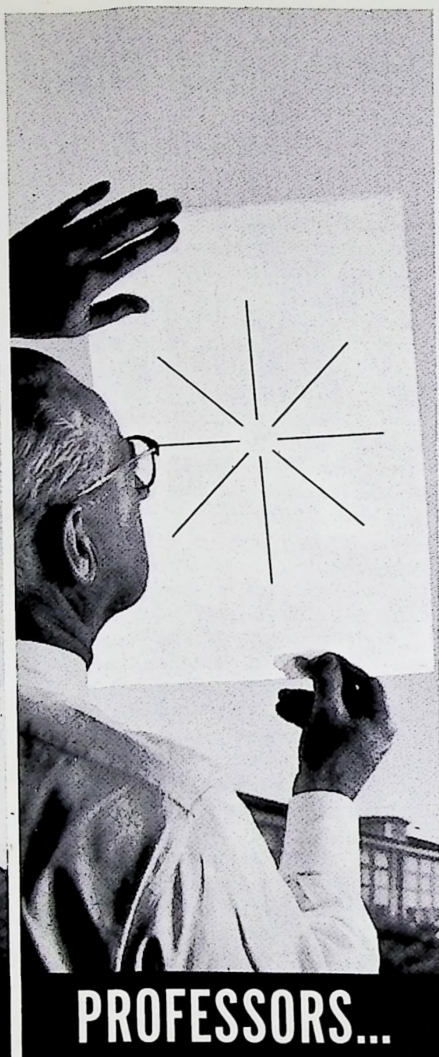
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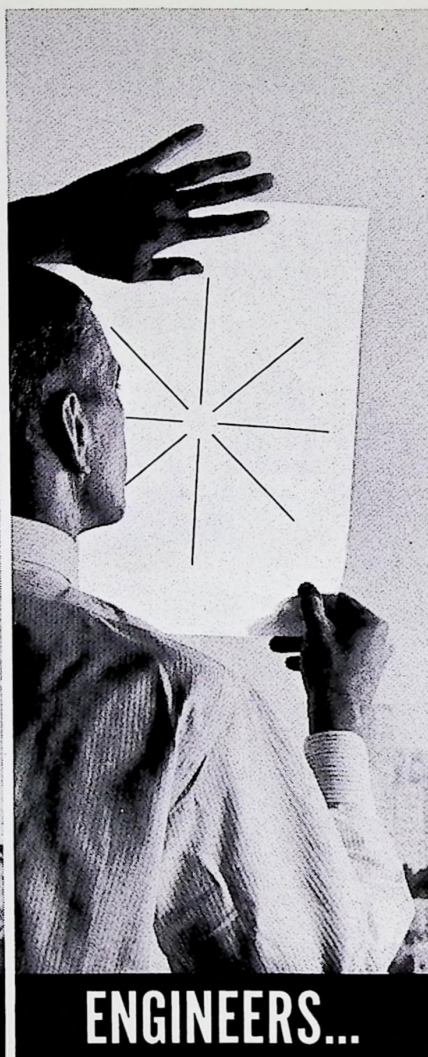




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MID-AMERICAN ROWING

by Oliver H. Brundage, M.D.

Middle America in the rowing scene encompasses a tremendous land mass of ill defined boundaries and includes all three levels of rowing: secondary schools, colleges, and private clubs. Geographically, the area extends from the Ohio Valley to Lincoln, Neb. Secondary public and parochial schools are situated in the Ohio Valley and states bordering the Great Lakes; the single private school is located at Culver, Ind. Most of the colleges and university crews compose the Mid-American Collegiate Rowing Association (MACRA) and include: Grand Valley State College, Kansas State University, Marietta College, University of Minnesota, Notre Dame, Purdue University, St. Thomas College, Washburn College, Wayne State University, Morris Harvey College, and the University of Nebraska. The only private clubs are found in the Ohio Valley and the Lake States, and the newly formed club at Springfield, Ill.

Like the south, the mid-American

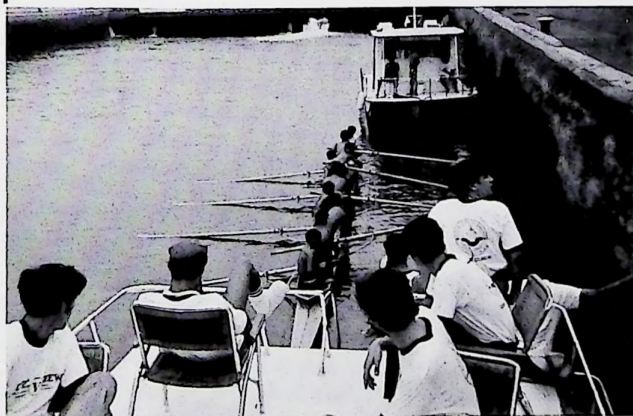
area is growing, though this growth is apparent basically at the college and university level, not at secondary school and club levels. One of the prime deterrents seems to be the great distances that must be traveled to compete among themselves, or in an area regatta. With limited budgets, one long trip can strip a college program financially, particularly when on-campus rowing receives little or no funds from the athletic budget, either for equipment or operating expenses.

Unlike the east, the midwest colleges have few ex-high school oarsmen on campus to stimulate the program and strengthen the crews. Also unlike the east, when summer arrives or the student graduates, there is most likely no private club in the area with which to affiliate to continue as a competitor. The schools and private clubs in the Lake States tend to look to Canada and the east for competition, and probably for good reasons: distance, expense and available competition.

I am familiar with the outstanding effort being made in Springfield, Ill., in the development, not only of a rowing club, but also of a co-ordinated program of development of a college and secondary school program by a group of knowledgeable ex-oarsmen. They have formed the Springfield Rowing Development Association with a set of by-laws and an initial charter that any developing group in this country would be wise to copy. Also their fund-raising technique is unique. Springfield is a city of lakes with multiple 2000 meter courses, lovely lakeside dwellings and clubs, and outstanding and unlimited guest facilities. At the present time, it is the epicenter, mile-wise for MACRA, yet still a considerable distance from the colleges on the fringes. It is hoped that some day our NAAO will divide the U.S. into competitive areas from which the winners will be entitled to compete for national championship—hopefully

(Continued on p.40)

OHIO VALLEY ROWING CLUB'S 106-MILE ROW



Crew locking through lock No. 13, about six miles below Wheeling, W. Va.



Changing crews from the houseboat.

by Dave Cummons

The first settler of Parkersburg, W. Va., 150 years ago was a man named Robert E. Thornton. He traveled to Parkersburg from Wheeling (a distance of 106 miles) by way of the Ohio River in a canoe.

The Ohio Valley Rowing Club in Parkersburg celebrated the city's Sesqui-Centennial by trailering an eight-man shell, along with two crews to Wheeling on Friday, July 10. The crews left Wheeling at 8 a.m. on July 11 headed down river for 106 miles. The row, appropriately called, "The Robert E. Thornton Memorial Row" took two days with an overnight stay in Sistersville, W. Va. The crews, alternating every hour, averaged 8 miles per hour.

The row was climaxed upon arrival in Parkersburg with a "Festival of the Rivers" which included a Miss Safe Boating Queen contest, ski shows and a boat parade.

The trip was termed a great success for both the Ohio Valley Rowing Club and the City of Parkersburg. Publicity came from Wheeling TV, radio and press, Pittsburgh press, Cleveland press and every newspaper along the 106-mile route.

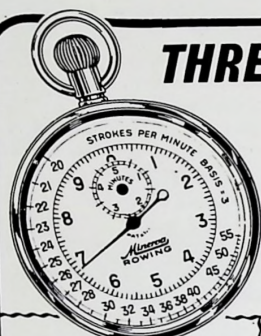
The two crews participating under the direction of Ohio Valley Rowing Club President Dave Cummons were as follows: Gordan Inghram, Rick Kesselring, John Wiseman, John Roberts, Larry Goosman, Keith Goosman, Don Life, Mike Montgomery and cox Phil Diehl; Dave Stoltenburg, Dave Tuel, Kevin Kimble, Greg Hardman, Marv Orem, Jeff Pollitt, Jim Campbell, Peter Markus and cox Phil Davis.

Two generous individuals, Paul Shepard and Bill Goff, allowed the alternating crews to use their houseboats.

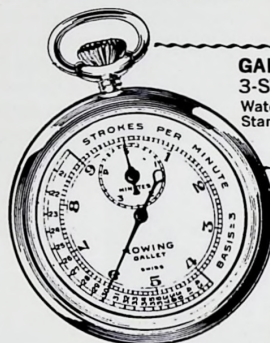
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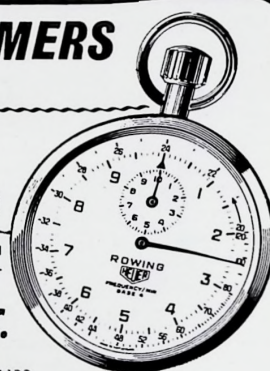
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The 1st Amendment and Rowing

by Emory Clark
Ex-International Editor

It is not that I mind being stripped of my title (as I was in the May issue). What really alarms me is the ominous tone in our beloved editor's promise to "carefully review" my golden prose.

Can it be that he is trying to emulate our equally beloved Attorney General, Mr. Mitchell, in his attempts to muffle THE NEW YORK TIMES? Or is it Congressman Staggers in his machinations against CBS that he admires? Perhaps he is just jealous of my literary skills, which, such as they are, have served to acquaint our readers with some of the less frequently discussed aspects of the sport of rowing—and, I must add, will continue to do so. For, whatever my title, I intend to continue humbly to offer

my opinion, my reflections, my observations.

The "bounds of propriety" to which the "average oarsman" subscribes (these were our editor's words) are broader perhaps than he imagines. In fact, I am not sure that there is such a creature as an "average oarsman," but if there be and if he does indeed possess "bounds of propriety," I hope I never meet him. Rather, I will redouble my efforts to broaden his horizons and will continue to insist on my constitutional right to the uncensored written word in this, my chosen forum.

Already our editor has wielded his axe. I had hoped in the September issue to try my hand at a gossip

column, a literary institution long lacking in rowing circles, but a proven mainstay of Hollywood and other more important centers of the civilized world. However, my story, concerning the rowing aspects of the recent wedding of a prominent American rowing figure, was deemed unacceptable and hence my silence (albeit agonized) in the September offering. I must abide by his ruling, of course, but you, dear readers, I suggest need not. A sufficient outcry from you may yet cause that suppressed story to see print...

Editor's Note: The reason for the absence of an offering by Mr. Clark in the September issue was your editor's desire to save the readers from innocuous prattle—rather than a desire to deny Mr. Clark's First Amendment rights. Our aptly re-titled Editor-at-Large will continue to swing wildly at moving targets in future issues, as he has done in the past. In this issue, for instance, he plunges into the sensitive subject of women's rowing (at Radcliffe), and your editor cannot help but picture the chauvinistic grin on his face as he composed the article.

MAY I HAVE THIS RACE? or The Charles, No Longer a Celibate

by Emory Clark Editor-at-Large

As one whose last outing on the Charles resulted in a collision and subsequent capsizing (junior singles, Head of the Charles, two-and-a-half miles gone) it seems only fitting that I should report to you the Charles' newest potential swimming companions: undergraduate females from Radcliffe.

Jack Frailey, Ernie Arlett and Hugh Foley are going to have to watch their language from now on (no trouble for Harry Parker), and their crews will have to concentrate on keeping eyes in the boat.

The appearance of the girls from Radcliffe on the Charles in 1971 ended a quarter-century eclipse stemming from a rule against women in Harvard's Weld Boat House during term-time. The ban was lifted last year when multiple athletic facilities at the University were opened to women.

Now the ladies may enjoy equally with the men the delights of blistered hands, sore bottoms, and frozen forearms—the character building which comes with lossing by a deck or catching a crab with 200 meters to go.

Starting with but eight stalwarts, the Cliffie crew got off to a very re-

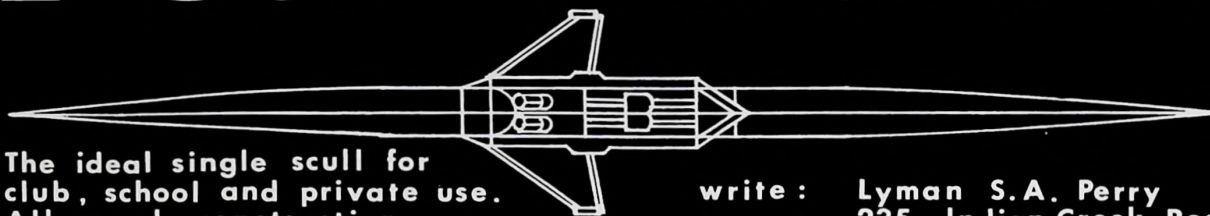
spectable and enthusiastic start last spring with their light four placing third in the NWRA Championships at Lyme, Conn. Their eight finished fifth, but since it of necessity contained the girls of the light four and averaged a slim 130 lbs. to the University of Washington girls' 165 lbs., fifth place is nothing to sneer at.

No doubt Coach Garrett Olmsted, a onetime Harvard lightweight and presently a graduate student of celtic archaeology, has stepped up his recruiting program this fall and will come up with the left necessary to put the West Coast girls on notice. The first eight pioneers were lured into the shell after seeing a movie of the Harvard crew in action. Imagine the response if the ladies were shown the likes of Jack Kelly, Ted Nash or even our revered editor and censor-in-chief, H.B.B. himself! Certainly boatbuilders would be swamped with orders; Harvard, B.U., Northeastern, M.I.T., Noble and Greenough and Belmont Hill would all have to reschedule their workouts to find free water; and Coach Olmsted would have to concentrate on the living present instead of the buried past.

Returning from flights of fancy to stark reality, it surely has already occurred to the ladies that they might enliven that glorious anachronism at New London, the Harvard-Yale race, with a Radcliffe-Yale set-to. Certainly the possibility of seeing the boats pull together and the loosing crew hand over their shirts would swell the traditional Boat Race crowd. One can easily imagine the octogenarians of the Harvard Club in Boston harrumphing over their port and cigars at the idea of women rowing out of Red Top and wondering too just where their "Friends of Harvard Rowing" dollars are going. Perhaps some new living quarters at Harvard's New London training camp on the Thames would be appropriate. Of course, Coach Parker would probably offer his quarters there to the girls, but they might insist that he move out.

However, it is fruitless for this old Yale scrivener to predict what the gentlemen of Harvard might do to accommodate their ladies, so I shall close by simply welcoming the Radcliffe crew to the rowing scene and wishing it many rewarding miles on the water.

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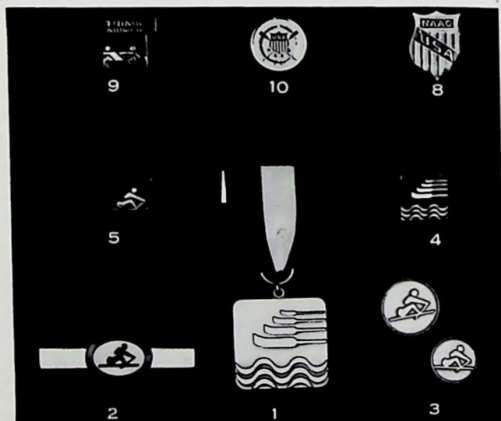
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Notes from Weenie World

by Chuck Hewitt & Dick Moore

See p.21 for photo of Harvard lightweights

In September 1970 at the first meeting of the year at Harvard's Newell Boat-house, Lightweight Coach Steve Gladstone told his squad, "Nobody knows how fast a lightweight boat can go." Trying to find an answer to that question was to be our goal. By the spring, the press had picked up this theme and, noting that all eight oarsmen were returning from the 1970 varsity, predicted that Coach Gladstone could have a "superboat" on his hands.

Meanwhile, on the cold first day of March, Steve had begun the process of testing his oarsmen against each other in fours as the primary method of selecting his boats. No one was immune from being seat-raced. The first signals that strange things were in store came from sophomore Eph King, who hadn't rowed his freshman year. He began to beat everyone he raced, and after a few weeks of this, it began to dawn on all of us that he was no fluke. When the boat was put together several days before the first race, there were six, not eight, returning oarsmen in it! Andy Narva, No. 2, also a sophomore, had proven himself in the seat-racing, and joined King, No.3; Phin Sprague, bow; Tony Brooks, No. 4; Jim Richardson, No. 5; Chuck Hewitt, No. 6; Dick Moore, No. 7; David Harman, stroke; and Fred Yalouris, cox.

OUR FIRST RACE

Our first race was against Columbia, and we were all anxious to discover if we could be as fast as Steve had hoped. In that first race, we settled at a 35, and the boat felt sluggish and rushed (as we were informed constantly by our part-time cox in the bow, Phin Sprague). We were somewhat relieved to see that our time, 6:07, was 12 seconds faster than the Brown heavyweights whose race followed ours.

The next week, though, we had our first real breakthrough in speed when we went out against the varsity heavyweights. We were really psyched, and in the first two-minute piece, with both boats flailing away at a 38, we beat them by a deck-length. Steve convinced us to take the stroke down some, and we discovered that we had much more speed at a 33½. Using that stroking, we beat the heavies decisively in the rest of that work-out. The boat was beginning to find itself, and we had begun to realize one of our un-

stated goals: to be faster than a top heavyweight crew.

Still, there was great room for improvement. Our start, which had been the best part of our race for two years, was for some reason less than devastating. At Annapolis, we settled two seats behind Navy and got the scare of our lives. Princeton was a week away, and they had taken a length on Navy off their start. Steve decided we were being too cautious and told us to set out as high and fast as we could. Starting at a 46 felt on the verge of being out of control, but against the heavies we found we could take almost a length lead in twenty strokes.

The next question was: could we row 2000 meters after that start? The Princeton race gave us the answer. We had a half-length lead at the settle and crossed the line 16 seconds ahead.

With the sprints coming up in less than a week, we were already pretty certain that we could win. But we still had our major goal in front of us: to demonstrate that our boat could race competitively against top college heavyweight crews. To our dismay, vastly different wind conditions in the finals blew away all chance of measuring relative speeds with comparative times.

Once the regular season was over, and with it the strain of weekly weight-loss and races, we entered our "second season" consisting of the Pan Am Trials, Henley, and Lucerne. We

had hoped that the Stewards of the National Inter-Collegiate Rowing Championships might approve our entry into the main event, especially as this was the second year we had applied and the heavyweight coaches had shown approval of issuing an invitation to the winner of the lightweight event at the Sprints (as is already the policy with the winner of the Dad Vail). But when the Stewards refused us, we decided that the Pan Am Trials could give us essentially the same experience. In order to make the most of the coming racing, we used the six weeks after the Sprints to see if we could achieve that extra speed which we hoped would be the fulfillment of our potential.

PAN-AM TRIALS

Unfortunately, the Pan Am Trials did not go as smoothly as we had hoped. When we arrived in Syracuse, we learned that a Massachusetts State DPW dump truck had used the stern four feet of our Staempfli as an emergency brake at a toll booth. Thanks to Princeton coach Woody Fisher's kindness in lending us his Staempfli, we had a boat to row. However, for whatever reasons, we were not able to put it all together there. With the emphasis we'd put on the Trials, with the build-up we'd given it as the perfect opportunity to really prove ourselves, it hurt

(Continued on p.35)

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Knecht Re-Elected to FISA Umpires Commission

by Hart Perry

NAAO President Bill Knecht has been re-elected to a four-year term on the Umpire's Commission of FISA, the international rowing federation. This five-man group is responsible for the examination of international umpires and the inspection of their work at FISA regattas.

The 1971 Ordinary Meeting of Congress was convened on August 17, 1971 by President Thomas Keller who presided over the delegates of the member nations. The three delegates from the U.S. were: Horace Davenport of NRF, NAAO Vice President Jack Frailey, and NAAO Corresponding Secretary Hart Perry.

Aside from routine business, many matters affecting international rowing were acted upon. President Keller's report covered the complex operation of FISA and included several personal opinions on the future of the sport. In his view (and that of the Congress) we should have annual World Championships replacing the current European Championships. The financial demands on the host federation will be reviewed. While there is a definite move to increase the number of events, there are substantial problems facing the sport in the areas of public appeal and resulting financial assistance that must be considered. The ever-pressing question of amateurism got a new look with the idea that FISA would attempt to define the non amateur. Mr. Keller made a plea for younger umpires who are closer to the feelings of today's oarsmen. Questionnaires on junior and lightweight rowing and on qualifications for holding a FISA championship have been circulated to all federations and the results will be available this winter. The President made several comments on water safety and the need for information to go to the crews, stressing once again FISA's prime function—service for the oarsman.

Since all the reports of the sub-commissions appear in FISA Bulletin No. 2, the reports were rather abbreviated. Subcommission No. 1 on Regatta Organization spoke of the tremendous cost of staging FISA regattas and other related problems. Claude Hess, head of the Subcommission on Competitive Sport, raised questions on status of oarsmen, outlined coaches meetings, and generally dealt with the increased role of the active oarsman in FISA matters. Mrs. Gambon spoke on

women's rowing. Earlier the Congress had endorsed a World Championship for women, the addition of a coxed pair to the women's program, and the inclusion of women's rowing in the Olympics. With all this, Mrs. Gambon's remarks were mainly those of gratitude. The Youth (Junior) Subcommission is in limbo until its questionnaire is considered. Mr. Fontaine spoke of the recently inaugurated veterans rowing program. The first "official" activity of this group is a rowing holiday on Lake Konstanz. Certainly this area of the sport needs exploration in the U.S. Dr. Prokop of the Medical Subcommission enlarged on the drug situation, commenting on the dangers of narcotics and anabolic drugs.

Other conclusions reached: (1) Lebanon will be admitted as an Extraordinary Member. (2) Dues will be raised 10% to help defray increased costs of operation. (3) Milan was awarded the 1972 Junior Championships. (4) The 1974 World Championships will be in Lucerne. (5) Russia will host the 1973 European Championships and the Junior Championships will be held on Great Britain's National Course at Nottingham. (6) The site of the 1972 Women's Championships will be announced shortly. (7) The 1972 Congress will be in Munich on August 25. (8) A motion to reintroduce the raising of national flags and the playing of national anthems was defeated. (9) The motion to bar South Africa was dismissed.

Notes from Weenie World *(Continued from p.33)*

very much not to have done better. We raced as hard as we could and finished a close sixth behind Brown, but we could not as a boat accept that as an accurate measure of our speed. With that in mind we flew to Henley.

At Henley, we got into a new Staempfli that was identical to our old one. It took us several days to acclimate ourselves and get the stroke up over 30. Then on Tuesday, a week after the Trials and two days before our first race, we rowed downstream past Paul McCartney's former house (600 years old) and seemed to rediscover a speed and crispness that we knew would be needed come Saturday's final.

But our first race on Thursday was a letdown, and we rowed sloppily. Two more races—on Friday and Saturday morning—saw us make the finals. The pressure was building, and we knew that the Kingston eight which had progressed through the other side of the draw was strong. Luckily, our confidence was given a boost by the success of the stern half of the JV who, rowing a straight four, won the Wyfold Cup—the first time for a U.S. crew in the Cup's 100-year history. We all felt encouraged; our JV had won, so we could too.

Our race against Kingston was the highlight of the year. With over three-quarters of a mile of the mile and five-sixteenths Henley course past us, we were holding a length lead. Approaching the mile mark, though, we began to feel the "controversial" differences

in the two lanes caused by the river's current sweeping around a turn just above the finish. Kingston, a good boat boasting in its stern a former British National straight four, began to come back on us. But as David Harman said later, it was at that point, with Kingston cutting our lead to a half-length, that the boat resolved, "Damn it, we've led them for a full mile and they're not going by us now!" We could no longer hear Fred over the tremendously partisan roar of the English crowds, but our stroke went up three times and we crossed the line with a third of a length victory.

After celebrating on champagne and Wimpy Burgers, we went back into training for Lucerne. There, racing in the Senior A division, we finally got a crack at the six-minute barrier. Saturday's heat victory gave us confidence but the 6:00.04 gave us no cigar. Sunday's final was a different story. Breaking six minutes (5:59.76) was satisfying, but for the first time we had the helpless experience of seeing a half-length lead which we'd taken at the start do us no good. Three Dutch crews went past us, and we finished a length out of first.

It was the last time we raced together. We had had our good races, taken the Thames Cup at Henley, and broken six minutes on still water. But that evening was a quiet time, for we all realized that we'd done our best and now it was all over.

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TECHNIQUE

by Bruce G. Grainger

Wallingford Rowing Club Churchill Fellow of 1970

Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from ROWING MAGAZINE published by Ayling's, The Embankment, London, S.W. 15, England.

Teaching of the old, "orthodox" technique for rowing was very effective. Not only did it rigidly instill into the oarsman a series of body movements to execute during the stroke, but it also closed his mind to possible innovation or variation. This was more than a mechanical technique: it was an attitude of mind. There was no consideration of the effect of technique on the speed of the boat. All movements were directed towards the realization of one ultimate goal: perfect technique.

The one ultimate goal of many oarsmen today is the enjoyable participation in an outdoor activity, the sense of having achieved something constructive. Those who are less philosophic may find "perfect technique" too esoteric. As Sir Arnold Lunn once said, "The whole idea of sport is the invention of an artificial problem, and then the satisfaction of solving it." The interpretation of "satisfactory" remains an individual concern.

As soon as one accepts the premise that the object of rowing is to win races, the pragmatic solution of the West German trainers to the question of technique is more understandable. Always, the question to be asked about any movement made by the oarsman in the boat is: "Does it make the boat move forward faster? Yes or no?" If there is no obvious answer, one must be found, either by asking someone else (e.g., the oarsman, or one of his crew-mates) or by making a measurement on the speed of the boat.

In 1960, measurements on the motion of racing craft through water

were made at a Berlin hydrodynamics institute. The then Ratzeburg eight (which won the Gold Medal at Rome) was one of the crews tested during these experiments. The results showed what every sculler knows, that the boat moves fastest just after the finish and slowest just after the catch. There is a regular variation in the speed of the boat which repeats itself each stroke:—

(See diagram 1 below)

In fact, the more powerful the finish, the faster the boat will go.

Before, however, the oarsman is introduced to hard work, he must learn how to control the blade, to square and feather it, to put it in the water and remove it cleanly, to keep it covered during the stroke, and also the boat, to balance it while rowing, to steer it, to stop it and to paddle it backwards. In the case of children of about 14 years of age or less, in sculling boats, this can be learnt in two outings. In the case of people older than 14 years in, perhaps, tub fours, it can take very considerably longer. After many tests and trials, the West German trainers have found that the most effective and reliable way to teach people to row is first to teach them to scull. This is the basis of the "cybernetic" or "feedback" or "computer" method.

When boat and blade control have been achieved, the amount of hard work is gradually increased, starting with five stroke bursts. Clearly, a child of 12 or 13 learning to scull will have some years more in which to practice his technique before serious training is

started, than a beginner of (say) 16. Nevertheless, once boat-control and effective bladework have been acquired it is necessary to learn how to maintain the technique at rowing stroke frequencies, because racing frequency is a part of rowing technique. Thus, "learning" to row means "learning to row at racing frequency."

The oarsman, then, must first learn all three aspects of individual technique: boat control, blade control, racing stroke frequency, after which he proceeds to learn crew technique: the ability to row with another or others, maintaining each of the above aspects of individual technique. Now the trainer has to remember some rules about the origins of bad technique. This can be caused by:—

- (1) the oarsman;
- (2) his equipment;
- (3) his partner;
- (4) his partner's equipment.

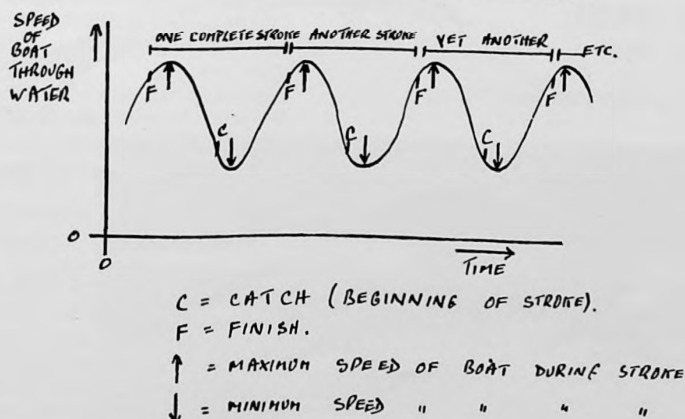
Clearly, (2) and (4) must be eliminated before an oarsman can reasonably be criticized for his technique. This implies that the tone of one's remarks must always allow for the possibility of bad equipment. (Once the sculler's or crew's technique is satisfactory, training must be done to maintain effectiveness over the course.)

Equipment has a profound effect on the oarsman's technique, as implied by (2) and (4) above. Everyone knows of obvious examples such as loose stretchers, sticking seats and (often overlooked) incorrectly pitched gates. In a previous article on an interview given by Herr Bantle, reference was made to the use of long slides. In West Germany, the trend is for oarsmen of 17 years or over to use a slide of at least 80 cm (31.5 inch) in length, and not all the oarsmen are over 6'6" tall. For those of 16 or under, the recommended length is 75 cm (29.5 inch). When I was in Ratzeburg in September, 1970, I watched and spoke with a 14-year-old sculler about 5'10" tall who found that a 75 cm slide was too short. An 80 cm slide was to be fitted to his boat.

The purpose of a long slide is the maximum utilization of the leg muscles. The legs are used because they are the strongest muscles and have the greatest endurance when trained. If long slide-work is incorporated into the technique, there are some automatic consequences for the oarsmen which should be appreciated: (1) there can be no forward body swing; (2) the stroke frequency increases; (3) the recovery has to be fast to compress the knee at the forward position. All these details look after themselves. The trainer must not prescribe body positions for his crew. If the reader may be

(Continued on p.39)

DIAGRAM 1: VARIATION OF SPEED OF BOAT
THROUGH WATER DURING STROKE.



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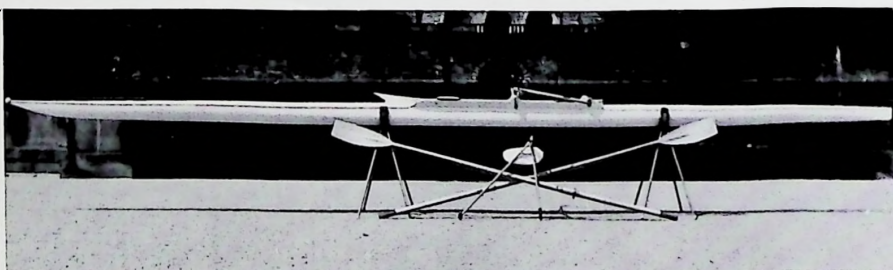
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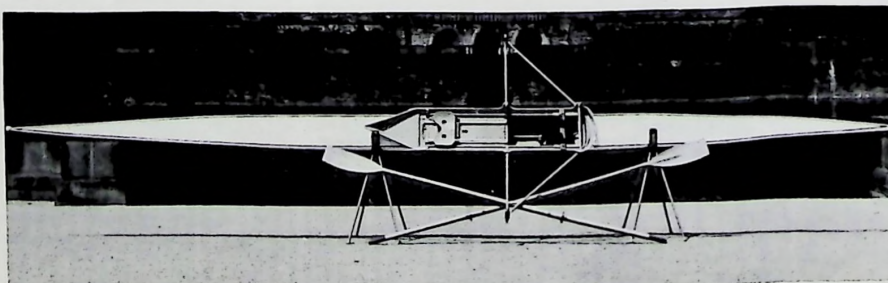
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TECHNIQUE

(Continued from p.37)

referred once more to the Bantle article, he will find that Herr Bantle speaks of "not wishing the crew to be like dolls." Thus, it is a prerequisite that the crew row effectively: "you don't win medals for looking pretty" is an old truism. How then does the trainer control and improve the oarsman's technique? Once again, the criterion is the effectiveness of the man's rowing, only, since it may not be possible to detect slight changes in boat speed caused by modifications to technique, attention is directed instead to the action of the blade in the water. Demonstrably, the force which is applied to the spoon in the water is also being applied to the rigger pin, and the bigger this force, the faster the boat will move. Thus, the more powerful, long and cleanly executed is the oarsman's stroke in the water, the bigger is the force he applies to the pin.

All technique training must be done by referring the oarsman to his blade. It also follows logically that only obvious faults that can be pointed out by the trainer with certainty should be corrected. The justification for this approach is firmly established in practical success, not in theory. All the new ideas from Ratzeburg have been tried and assessed for effectiveness in helping the crew to win races (again, the practical solution). The procedure for testing and assessing aspects of technique and equipment will be dealt with in a subsequent article. Suffice it to say that Controlled Interval Training has allowed and does allow evaluation of each aspect of technique and component of fitness and piece of equipment. Some will say that their water does not permit CIT, but that does not invalidate results of tests carried out where suitable water is available. After all if a doctor diagnoses measles in his patient, he doesn't have to repeat every experiment in medical history to determine and prove the usefulness of some medicine: he simply uses the established cure. Basic principles of technique can be learnt without the need for CIT.

Perhaps one of the greatest arguments about technique has concerned the recovery. "Accelerate towards frontstops" is a phrase which throws some into paroxysms of rage and others into ecstasies of delight. Most people probably wonder what it means. Diagram 1 illustrates the result of a test on the motion of hulls through water. The maximum boat speed occurs just after the finish. If the oarsman moves rapidly away from backstops and slows down over frontstops, then by Newton's Third Law of Motion his rapid movement along the

slide will be accompanied by an equivalent movement of the boat forward through the water, in addition to the speed which the boat already possesses. Furthermore, by the Principle of Conversion of Linear Momentum, since the mass of the crew is much greater than that of the boat + oars, the velocity with which the boat moves forward in reaction to the oarsman's motion along the slide will be greater than the velocity of the oarsman along the slide.

This is bad because resistance (caused by skin-friction drag) to motion of the boat is proportional to the square of the velocity:— $R \propto V^2$

Rapid recovery with deceleration forwards increases the maximum and decreases the minimum speeds of the boat during the stroke. If the maximum speed increases, the resistance increases, not in direct proportion, but in proportion with the square of the new, increased maximum speed. Since energy wasted depends on the magnitude of the resistance, there is a disproportionate energy loss caused by this type of recovery. In other words, for a given amount of work, this is a slower way of rowing the boat. By a converse argument, if the recovery is slow first and accelerated towards frontstops, the speed of the boat is made more even. So, after the finish, the oarsman sits still and straightens his arms (whilst the boat travels at its maximum speed) and then he gradually accelerates forwards producing an equivalent and opposite acceleration in the boat which opposes its natural tendency to slow down at this point. Thus the speed-time curve is flatter (diagram 2) and this means that for the same given amount of work less is being wasted against the frictional resistances.

The boat's maximum speed is deter-

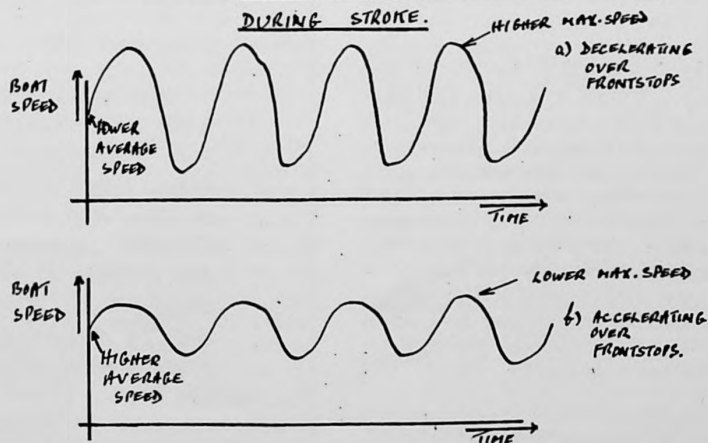
mined by the power on the finish. West German technique and methods of rigging allow a finish more powerful than orthodox technique, by accelerating the boat more during the stroke. In particular, the catch is made very hard so that work is applied instantaneously with the entry of the blade in the water. Furthermore, this entry is made long in the water behind the rigger to extend the length of stroke up to the right angle position (where the oar is at 90° to the boat) during which phase the oar, behaving as a lever, becomes increasingly efficient. At the right angle position, the oarsman must be exerting the maximum force of the stroke so that it has the greatest propulsive effect. This cannot be achieved if the legs are not fully utilized, or if the arms are bent before the right angle. After this point in the stroke, the legs continue to flatten as forcefully as possible and as soon as their power begins to diminish near the finish the elbows are pulled sharply into the trunk and the handle is pulled down into the belly. Arms and legs do not finish simultaneously. If they do, the leg power must have been curtailed for the arms to be able to bend. The arms are not strong enough to bend if they are connecting full leg power.

When the blade has come out of the water, it is quickly feathered and held on the feather until the last possible moment before the next stroke. After the finish, the arms must be fully straightened and extended before the seat is moved forward. Otherwise, owing to the rapid recovery, the arms will bend and reach at frontstops will be reduced.

Technique is inevitably a means to an end, and its full development is a long term proposition, taking several years. Let there be no more of "Better to row English, than to row fast."

DIAGRAM 2: EFFECT OF SLIDING TECHNIQUE

ON SPEED OF BOAT THROUGH WATER
DURING STROKE.



Mid-American Rowing

(Continued from p.29)

fairly small areas. Until that time, Springfield is our best bet—beautiful area, beautiful people. It is also noteworthy in the sense of development that Springfield had a rowing club prior to World War II which died on the vine simply because they had no feeder system such as high school or college. This time, they are doing it properly, and hopefully permanently.

The far midwest such as the University of Nebraska came into the rowing scene just last year on a campus club basis with donated equipment and a large group of very enthusiastic young men with good leadership. The first eight along with a full set of old blades and spare parts was picked up at Parkersburg, W. Va., for the Ohio Valley Rowing Club in a raging blizzard onto a trailer the collegians had made themselves. It is sincerely hoped that they will spark the Big Eight into the sport. They most certainly got on the water, which happens to be a lake overlooking the State Capitol, with much publicity including newspaper articles in Lincoln, Omaha, and THE NATIONAL OBSERVER.

The Ohio Valley, the area in which I live and which I know best, is progressively developing. Until this year, the OVRC had been content to develop properties and equipment (which it has been doing over the past ten years), and to house, support and instruct a public and a parochial high school rowing program. This was our year of maturity and breakthrough. Last fall we initiated a women's rowing program and I can still hear the words of wisdom from national meetings ringing in my ears—"this will never work" (from the west coast) to "this is tremendous" (from the east coast)—"who but Ernestine?" We have found to date that Ernestine is quite right. These gals whom we first recruited from a public and parochial high school athletic association have not only been very devoted athletes, but have inspired our boys at the same level. They have rowed and trained together without horseplay and during last January and February, they ran and weight lifted with the fellows. I have never before seen a high school lad so over-extend himself to keep a girl from lapping him on the track or from out pressing him.

Both the public high school crews, for the first time, turned in undefeated scheduled seasons, with the gals on the banks cheering them on to the last

stroke. The girls have also gotten out the pep clubs, the varsity cheerleaders, and the band. Certainly we have had our attrition rate for gals who want to be with boys amounting to about 25%. But we now have 25 devoted girls, and after a lookover of the American girls' crew in Copenhagen, we feel we can do better. We are gradually replacing our high school girls with their Physical Education instructors, who seem to be quite interested. In the same area, we are for the first time putting together a competitive men's crew. We have already assembled a few men with rowing experience ranging from 6'2" to 6'5" at average age of 24. We are looking for mature, motivated, devoted and experienced people, no matter what their education or occupational experience. We have come to a very definite conclusion that the average college oarsman usually is not prepared for international competition. Overall, he is lacking in maturity and motivation.

This spring, as part of the Sesqui-Centennial observation for the City of Parkersburg, W. Va., our club rowed 106 miles down the Ohio River. This two-day row was two months in the planning and went off beautifully. The crew, tired but jubilant, arrived at the city right on time, surrounded by a convoy of yachts. Shades of Bill Stowe's St. Catharines production, I know, but our group went the route with meticulous timing through river locks and the crews in the eight changed every hour from the two accompanying houseboats. The off crew relaxed on the sun deck, drank donated cokes, and ate, ate, ate. They rowed the distance attired in uniforms supplied by the Centennial Committee; received newspaper and TV (Pitts-

burgh, Wheeling and Columbus, Ohio) coverage; and were given gifts of appreciation by the Cherry River Navy of West Virginia from the fore deck of a sternwheeler, a replica of the Delta Queen.

To date, that is about it from the Ohio Valley—but not quite. There is a newly formed club in Wheeling, W. Va., that will be coming onto the scene soon. This club has a beautiful boathouse and equipment, but has yet to get into operation.

One last thought. I recently informed our NAAO president that after ten years we have turned to our community for financial support. We have been delighted with the response. We thought that if the NAAO was supported in its international efforts by the NRF, why should we not be supported by a local group on the same basis in our efforts to field a competitive local team? Fortunately, we found a receptive group of influential financiers who were willing to put together an Ohio Valley Rowing Foundation to cover costs of everything except competition. Since we are state chartered as a tax-exempt group, this kind of an arrangement can benefit all concerned. If you do not have such a charter, I suggest that you write our NAAO Secretary for a copy.

At the request of our Rowing Foundation, we are now putting together a 30-minute documentary film on Ohio Valley rowing. The 16mm film, to be done by professionals, will be in color and will have a musical background. Hopefully, it will be a small version of the Canadian film "Stroke," but more instructive. The target date is the end of November. I hope that you can see it at the National Meeting.

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If your goals extend beyond just making the U.S. team to an Olympic medal, consider the fact that your competitors abroad are already training intensively. Whether there will be a National Team in 1972 or individual college and club crews, the Union Boat Club will support a training program for oarsmen who are willing to make a concerted effort to achieve international status. Union oarsmen are presently training in Boston. For further information, contact Harry Parker, 60 Boylston Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Row-A-Thon to Conquer Cancer

by Bill Sanford

On September 7 at 7 P.M., the Syracuse Rowing Club departed the Ten Eyck Boathouse on Onondaga Lake for a 90-mile continuous row to Rochester, N.Y., in an eight-oared shell. We left in Bill Stowe-style in a thunder-and lightning-storm that thoroughly soaked the oarsmen. We were fortunate to have Al Lee, the father of one of the participants, accompany the shell with his yacht. It carried up to 18 people at times which enabled our group to stay together for the entire trip. The second shift encountered another severe storm on Cross Lake and almost became lost. After those anxious moments, the weather cleared and a bright moon gave excellent light until dawn. Only once did an unlighted buoy cause concern when the command "hold it all" stopped the shell inches from destruction.

The New York State Canal Authority was most cooperative and gave us commercial clearance through the locks. A lock keeper traveled with us by car and had the locks open and ready for us to pass. Much time was saved and many thanks are due to the people who made this possible.

It took 16½ hours to reach our destination. Raw hands and sore backsides resulted for the 27 oarsmen, but a sense of accomplishment reigned and spirits were high.

One may ask what was unique about this trip as compared to other long rows here in the U.S. or abroad. First, the age of the participants varied from 13 to 30 years. An effort was made to separate the oarsmen accordingly, but after four shifts, (approximately eight hours), the lineups had changed and neither age nor experience mattered.

The second unique aspect of the trip was that nine of the 27 were girls, ranging in age from 13 to 21. Two of the girls coxed while the others took their two hour shifts on the oar. One girl logged 38 miles or approximately seven hours in the shell.

The reason for the row was the third and most important aspect of our journey. The Club was rowing to raise money for the Cancer Fund. Row - A - Thon forms were printed and distributed to the oarsmen by the American Cancer Society. The oarsmen solicited pledges from local merchants and the community to sponsor them by the mile. This ranged from one cent to one dollar per mile. One

lad had 22 sponsors for a total of \$1.44 per mile. Another rowed 40 miles at \$2.50 per mile. It appears that nearly \$500. will be collected upon receipt of all pledges. We hope to

Some Changes to Consider

(Continued from p.27)

American rowing will always be greatly indebted to the National Rowing Foundation. Without their endless generosity, we would be oblivious to the fantastic developments in rowing. Through them we have a nucleus of active oarsmen who know the demands of international competition and this exposure was the goal of the NRF at its inception. I feel the time has come when we should change direction. Hopefully the Foundation will continue to make it possible for us to develop other areas of the sport. Canada has made two films on rowing in the past two years; they are fantastic tools for development. We have no single U.S.-made film! A panel of our top coaches, oarsmen, and officials could do a tremendous amount of grass roots work by traveling to schools, colleges, and clubs. Expansion of a national youth sculling program would have long-range benefits. When we send teams abroad we could be less extravagant, thus freeing some funds for development. There are many more ideas but all have one thing in common—they cost money. I feel these and similar projects should get the support needed to do a real job.

The national team concept which has been battered about for years should also be evaluated. There are two sides to this story and a decision as to which path to take is now being made. We must support this decision. We must put away our prejudices, vested interests, personality conflicts, and all the rather petty things that have hurt our progress. We'll never have full accord by the very nature of our far-flung rowing programs. This is healthy, but now is the time to pull together and selflessly work toward one goal. If we can do this, if we can get our message to coaches and oarsmen, if we can conduct meticulous regattas, if we can engender a greater pride in our oarsmen, if we can get further benefit from our generous supporters, and if we believe in each other, we will improve. In any case, the status quo is not the answer.

expand this and possibly race another club over a similar distance next year.

The boys and girls from our summer youth program as well as those from Syracuse University who participated in the row helped publicize our growing program. Next year many more newcomers will join, perhaps because of this year's community interest and publicity from the trip.

Real strength at the elite level of U.S. rowing will eventually come about by broadening the base from which oarsmen are chosen. Good publicity and good feelings in a community will enable this to be accomplished. This was my way of contributing to that end.

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Classified Advertising rates \$1.00 per line. Send all material to: Lloyd Dahmen, Dahmen Associates, Inc., 84 State Street, Boston, Mass. 02109.



LEO FREDERICK BURT

**WANTED
BY THE FBI**

The FBI is seeking the cooperation of readers of THE OARSMAN in locating Leo Frederick Burt, who is charged, along with three other individuals, in the destruction by explosives of the U.S. Army Mathematics Research Center on the University of Wisconsin campus in which one person was killed and several injured. Burt and his alleged accomplices are included in the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives."

Burt, who has been a rowing enthusiast since high school days, trained for the 1968 Olympics; was a candidate for the University of Wisconsin Rowing Squad; and enjoys attending regattas. A white American, who was reportedly born at Darby, Pa., on April 18, 1948, Burt is 5'11" to 6' tall; weighs 185 pounds; has brown hair, hazel eyes, a medium complexion and a muscular build. He has worked as a laborer and watchman and has worn a mustache and beard. He has utilized Social Security No. 189-40-9409.

A Federal warrant issued at Madison, Wis., on September 2, 1970, charges Burt with sabotage, destruction of Government property and conspiracy.

Anyone with information concerning Burt is requested to contact the nearest office of the FBI, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories. Since Burt is considered dangerous, no action should be taken which would endanger anyone's safety.

NEW CAAO CONSTITUTION

by Craig Swayze

In an effort to streamline its operating procedures and gird for increased participation in international rowing, the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen recently adopted a new constitution and applied for letters patents.

The new bylaws are designed to strengthen the CAAO position as the governing body of Canadian rowing. Incorporation will enable the organization to work more closely with the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate, the Canadian Government Commission controlling financial grants to amateur sport.

The new constitution, which went into effect September 18, was unveiled to the general membership at the November 6 annual meeting of the CAAO in Toronto. It is designed to complement the CAAO's five-year development plan which sets 1976 and the Montreal Olympics as a target for boating competitive national crews.

Trent University of Peterborough and the Quebec Rowing Federation of Montreal are the latest rowing clubs to join the CAAO, bringing the expanding membership to 30. High schools are ineligible for membership in the Canadian rowing body.

Over the past few months, CAAO executive officials have visited every rowing club and university from coast to coast as part of a program to reach down to the grass roots of the sport. In 1972, the findings from these visits will be implemented into a national program designed to upgrade rowing throughout the country.

REGATTA SCHEDULE

The interpretation of the abbreviations is as follows:

A - International rowing courses recognized by FISA for Olympic or European Championships

B - Other courses recognized by FISA

C - Other courses recognized by FISA

M - Male

F - Female

J - Juniors

May	
27-28	Mannheim
June	
4-5	Saubaudia (B)(MJ)
10-11	Ratzburg (A)(MF)
17-18	Gruenau (A)(MF)
24-25	Amsterdam (A)(MFJ)
	Zurich (B)(M)
	Bled (A)(MFJ)
July	
1-2	Henley (30/6-1/7)
	Vienna (C)(MFJ)
	Milan (A)(M)
	Tampere (C)
	Soro (B)(MFJ)
8-9	Lucerne (A)(M)
15-16	Simlagen (B)(MJ)
22-23	Munich (A)(MF)
	Copenhagen (A)(MFJ)
August	
5-6	Hannover (B)(MF)
12-13	EM. Ch. (F)
19-20	Bamberg (B)(MF)

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The Springfield Rowing Association is trying to schedule a regatta on Lake Springfield on April 22, 1972. Alabama, Grand Valley State, Kansas State, Marietta, Minnesota, Morris Harvey, Nebraska, Notre Dame, Purdue, Sangamon State, St. Thomas, Virginia, Washburn, Wayne State, and Wisconsin have been invited to participate. Responses from these schools are eagerly awaited.



Though rowing rarely "makes it" in the newspapers, the September 2 issue of THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS gave us front-page coverage. Apparently September 1 was a sleepy day in Philly!

Since this issue of THE OARSMAN closed on October 15, it was impossible to report on the 1971 Head-of-the-Charles Regatta. This major fall regatta will receive extensive coverage in the March, 1972 issue.

Peter Ayling, general manager of the British magazine entitled ROWING, writes that the British A.R.A. has just announced the formation of a national squad of oarsmen and scullers to train under Senior National Coach Bob Janousek and a team of national coaches. There will be no trials in England next year and the formation and eventual selection of the team will be made only from the "Squad." Training will include rowing in international regattas with final selection to be made after Lucerne around July 9. Peter reports that the A.R.A. is "turning their backs on that 'Old British Tradition' and taking a more professional attitude towards getting British crews (1) back into the Big Finals, and then (2) amongst the medals."

In 1972, THE OARSMAN will again be published in

March
May
July
September
November

Have you changed your address?

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Do you wish to renew your competing or sustaining membership in the NAAO?

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EDITORIAL

In Quest of Munich Gold

by Boyce Budd

Munich '72—the lure of being a member of the U.S. Olympic Team! About thirty of our elite oarsmen will be selected to represent the U.S. next summer. All you have to do is make the squad and you get a guaranteed trip to the Olympics. Now, how should you go about achieving that goal? There seem to be two general approaches; (1) begin now to spend most of the fall and winter negotiating, jockeying around, trying to figure out which event will be the weakest at the Trial Regattas next summer, or (2) begin now (or two months ago) the arduous task of equipping yourself physically and mentally for the winning of a medal in Munich in whichever boat you finally compete.

Ever since the National Rowing Foundation guaranteed the entry of complete U.S. squads in the European and World Championships each year, it has become commonplace to hear the criticism that our best oarsmen have devoted far too much time to the intrigue of getting on the U.S. team and far too little time to the kind of heavy pre-season training that makes the winning of medals even conceivable.

Whether or not this is a fair criticism is really beside the point. It should be blatantly clear to every oarsman who at this moment has aspirations of competing in the 1972 Olympics that it is already late for the commencement of a heavy training schedule for Munich, a training schedule which is carefully planned especially for the fall, winter and early spring to achieve strength, endurance and improved technique. If you have done your homework, if you have worked to improve your major technical weaknesses, and if you basically pack the gear when next summer rolls around, you will have done yourself a much greater service toward achieving what is really important —namely, winning in Munich.

Just being a member of a U.S. squad, whether it be for a European or World Championships or the Olympic Games will be very small compensation for the work involved and the time invested. Making the U.S. team and then being hopelessly outclassed by foreign boats will be a sad, if not a shattering experience. Leave the political maneuvering for others and concentrate now on equipping yourself properly to win at Munich next year.

● National Rowing Foundation—Rowing Awards Dinner — Friday, January 21

● Rowing Coaches Organization of America—Meetings, Clinic & Equipment Show
Friday, January 21 & Saturday, January 22

● NAAO Annual Meeting — Saturday, January 22

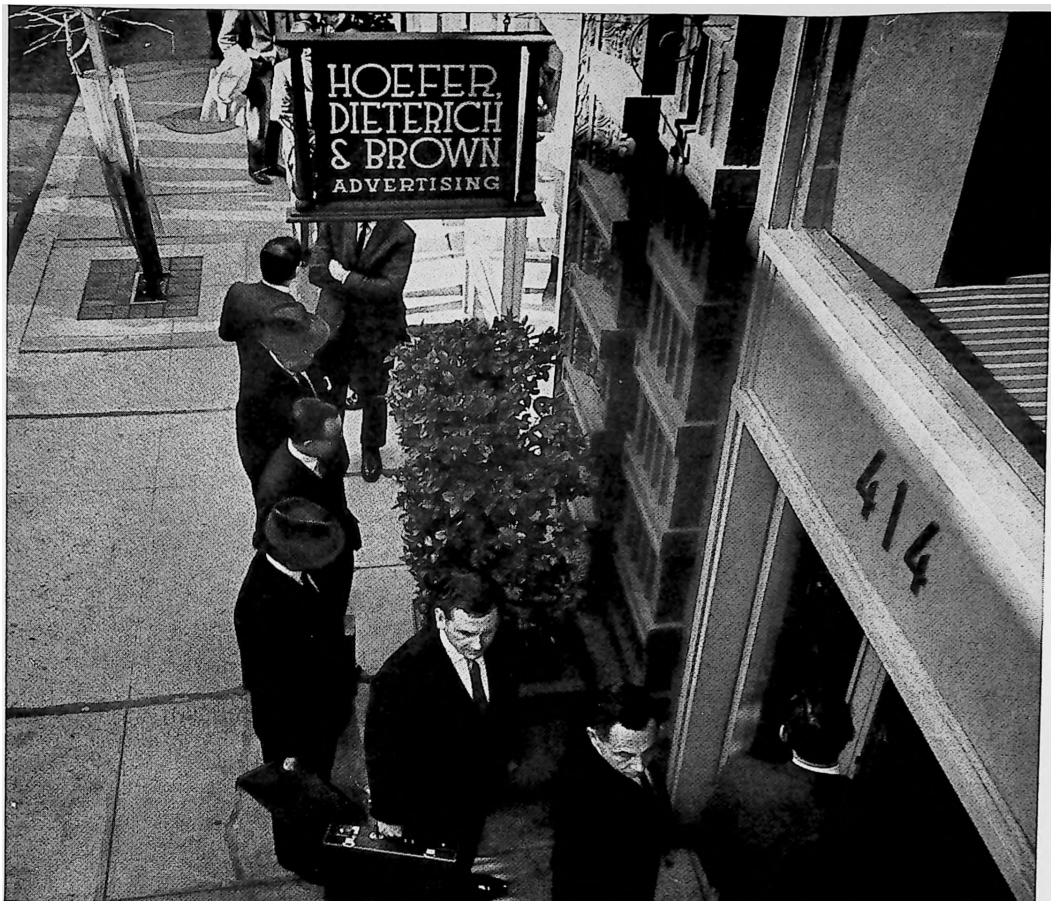
● NAAO Board of Directors Meeting — Sunday, January 23

Location: New York City. Details will be mailed.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

John Alden, Inc.	33
Aylings & Sons, Ltd.	Inside Front Cover
A. H. Baker	38
Blood Street Sculls	34
Clearprint Paper Co.	28
Daniels Boat Co.	25
Donoratico	30
E-Electrical Co.	30
Feldmar Watch Co.	30
Franklin Motor Inn	27
Fuji Sculls	32
Head-of-the-Charles	36
Hoefer, Dieterich & Brown	Inside Back Cover

Wilhelm Karlisch	14
John B. Kelly	30
Knecht & Sons	38
Pocock Racing Shells, Inc.	16
Rowing Jewelry	32
Helmut Schoenbrod	34
Selinger/Rambo, Inc.	38
Staempfli Bootswerft	36
Union Boat Club	40
University of Wisconsin	36
Vesper Boat Club	34
H. C. Wainwright & Co.	42
York Barbell Co.	Back Cover



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