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IN THIS ISSUE

What's it all about?



It's about a lot of thinking and planning. See The National Coaches Speak. P.10



It's about a lot of hard work and serious training. See Summer of the 8 & 4. P.8



It's about a cloud that had a silver lining. See Olympic Rowing Regatta. P.5

COVER:

It's about the things that lead up to this beaming moment... as interpreted by poster Artist Peter Mallory. (see Clearing House ad for sale information on poster adaptation.)

THE OARSMAN magazine is the official publication of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, an incorporated association founded in 1872.

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THE OARSMAN®

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Letters To The Editor

Address all letters to: Boyce Budd, The Oarsman, Church Rd. Devon, Pa. 19333

Dear Sir,

After attending a preview orientation for students attending Colorado State University, I found, to my dismay, that there is no crew in the Rocky Mountain states. Upon returning home to the east I asked around to find out the way of starting a crew and how to obtain oars and boats. A friend of mine who rows for Harvard gave me your name and address and told me if anyone could help me in locating some equipment you could. I talked with the athletic director of C.S.U. and he said it was a fine idea but that the crew would have to finance the equipment themselves. I know it is a slim chance on finding used boats and equipment but if someone could help me find some it would be much appreciated.

Thank you,
Frederick M. Buesser
Edwards Hall, Rm. No. 116
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colo. 80521

Editor's Note: Can anyone help Mr. Buesser and the C.S.U. effort? Please write him directly if you can donate, loan, or sell him some used equipment.

Dear Sir,

I've kept quiet for as long as I could stand it on the National Team question, but the latest issue of *The Oarsman* was too much.

Let's get some things straight. To start with, how were the oarsmen picked? Sure, everyone has heard about the ergometer and the seat racing. Was that how? Well, not exactly. The trouble is, as everyone knows, neither method is very accurate. The ergometer neglects such things as bladework and slide control, and seat races work on the unreliable basis that everyone other than those tested is 100% consistent. So what happens? A mass of information is compiled, but the more there is, the less confidence the coaches have in it, especially when the seat races start showing that A beat B beat C, and then C beat A, and the ergometer contradicts everything else. In the end, one coach told me, the data was just about useless. In some cases it gave the coaches something to justify themselves with when sending away oarsmen who were cut, but in other cases, where the objective data of the man cut was equal to or better than that of men who were retained, it didn't even do this.

The fact is, most of the final decisions were highly subjective. So what? Any honest coach will tell you that close decisions are always ultimately subjective. And, indeed, a crew chosen with some degree of subjectivity will almost always beat one that is made up of the eight best ergometer men, or the eight best cumulative seat race performers, or even the eight best scullers.

What's my point? Just this — that every piece written on the National Camp says over and over again, forwards, backwards, upside down, that the selection process was highly objective. This is simply not true. Objective selection is perhaps not desirable, perhaps impossible — that's neither here nor there — but the fact is that it was not objective, and the oarsman who expected it to be so, who believed what he read about it, was in for a big shock.

Let's get another thing straight: who was it that made the actual selection decisions? According to everything you read, it was "the coaching staff as a whole." I talked separately with two of the coaches at some length about this. They agreed that except for cases where the data was unusually one-sided, the real selection was done by Harry Parker. Both coaches objected to the false position in which they were put, of appearing to be selectors without actually having much influence on decisions, and for this reason, neither would consider being put in the same position again.

Underneath all of the hypocritical public statements surrounding this year's National Team selection, the basic fact is that the team was more-or-less subjectively chosen by Harry Parker. This is far from the picture given by anything I have read, but I think it is the true one. Well, one might ask, what's wrong with that? Harry Parker's ability is well proven, and his choices were good enough for the eight to win a silver medal.

For some people, the performance of the crews justifies the procedure of their selection. For me it does not. Why go through the kangaroo-court of a "national selection," bringing fifty people in from all over the country, at a cost of thousands of dollars, just to provide a front for the subjective choices of one coach? Certainly the lineup for the eight would have been nearly identical if there had been no camp, and a strong argument could be made that a four of equal caliber

would also have appeared. This eight would certainly have won an Olympic Trials regatta, and thus stilled the complaints of those who object to the no-challenge system.

Why couldn't Parker simply have invited the people he wanted? Surely he would have been in little doubt about who to ask: by applying a Parker bias to a list of oarsmen of known ability, most informed people could have predicted in January at least six of the final eight, and seven or eight of the final twelve in the National Team selection. The benefits of the immense National Team hoopla seem to me to be minimal. The contention of the article by Bill Wallace that the National Team concept brought oarsmen out of retirement is nonsense — the Olympics did that; everyone he names would have rowed at Union if there had been no camp.

The damage done by this experiment has been enormous. It virtually destroyed the series of regattas on which the strength of club rowing depends. It presented oarsmen who were cut with serious psychological and organizational problems in further training — of the more than thirty oarsmen cut from the camp, only Bill Miller rowed in the Olympics. Many were so frustrated and angry after they left that they simply quit rowing, others found it impossible to establish contact with people scattered at irregular intervals from Hanover. Responsibility for the total waste of these three dozen men must rest squarely on the National Team experiment. Some people will defend the program by pointing to the disparity, not by making the eight and four with faster, but by making the four without and small boats slower.

Less easily calculable is the damage to American rowing caused by the accumulated bitterness of the men who were cut. I was at the camp, I was cut; many people would like to ignore my conclusions by saying they are only sour grapes. If so, they are a special kind of sour grapes. I've lost a lot of races in my life, but they've never left me with the same feeling that this did. I missed an Olympic trip in '68 by two seconds; I have regrets, but the memory does not rankle: on that day the other crew simply went faster. At the camp I won seat races against two people who were ultimately selected; I was beaten by others who were not. There was evidence for and against me; the coaches considered; I was cut. Perhaps, for the eventual strength of the crew, they were right; time limitations did not allow more testing. The point is, I (and many others who were cut)

(Continued on p. 49)

This year's



NAAO meeting



SAN FRANCISCO

As most readers of *The Oarsman* should be aware, the NAAO for the first time in its history will hold its annual meetings and Rowing Weekend on the West Coast. Challenged by many to prove that it is truly a national organization, the NAAO has responded with this designation of a meeting site. Now a further challenge must be met: all those non-Easterners who have been spending their money over the years traveling to meetings in the East are waiting to see just how many Eastern members of the NAAO will put their money where their mouth is, and travel West for an annual meeting. The West Coast organizers have gone out on a financial limb as well, having put together a most advantageous travel package based on a minimum of 25 passengers from each of the 3 originating cities, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. It is now incumbent on members in the East to fill these seats and prove that this organization does indeed intend to be a national one.

The dates of the meetings are Friday, January 19, through Sunday, January 21. Through a great deal of effort expended by meeting chairman Marty McNair, with an assist from NAAO President Bill Knecht who flew to San Francisco one recent weekend, the meeting has been booked into one of San Francisco's most beautiful and luxurious hotels, the world famous Fairmont. Crowning the top of plush Nob Hill at an intersection of two cable car lines, this justly famous hotel will provide a setting never before seen at NAAO meetings. The Fairmont has graciously extended its most generous possible rates to us, and has made possible the most attractive travel package.

A TWA flight will leave Boston at 6 PM on Thursday, January 18. Another takes off from N.Y. at 5 PM. A third departs Philadelphia at 5:45 PM. All fly non-stop to San Francisco.

The entire package per person, including round-trip air fare, transportation to and from the airport in San Francisco, three nights at the fabulous Fairmont, and the annual NRF awards banquet, will cost \$349 from Boston, \$338 from New York, and \$331 from Philadelphia. Bookings at the hotel will be two to a room, and wives are both welcome and encouraged since they may participate in the

charter flight package. Arrangements are being made to provide short excursions to the Monterey/Carmel area, to the beautiful Napa Valley wine country, to the ski areas surrounding Lake Tahoe in the Sierras, and also to have a sight-seeing tour of San Francisco's highlights, hopefully conducted by a local NAAO member for a more personal touch.

Friday, January 19th, will see the following meetings being scheduled: USORC, NRF advisory council, NRF Board of Directors, NRF Trustees, EARC heavyweight coaches, EARC lightweight coaches, WICCA, Schoolboy coaches; any meeting not concluded will be carried over to Saturday morning, at which time the RCOA will also meet. The annual NRF awards banquet will be held Friday evening, January 19.

On Saturday, January 20, the annual equipment show will be held at the hotel starting at 9:00 A.M., followed by the NAAO general membership meeting at 1:00 P.M., and the Board of Directors meeting at 5:00 P.M. The Board will continue its deliberations on Sunday, starting at 9:00 A.M. Homeward flights are scheduled to the three cities for early that evening.

ACT NOW! Send your reservation, along with your check made payable to the NAAO for each person for whom you wish reservations (remember, wives are eligible and cordially invited) to

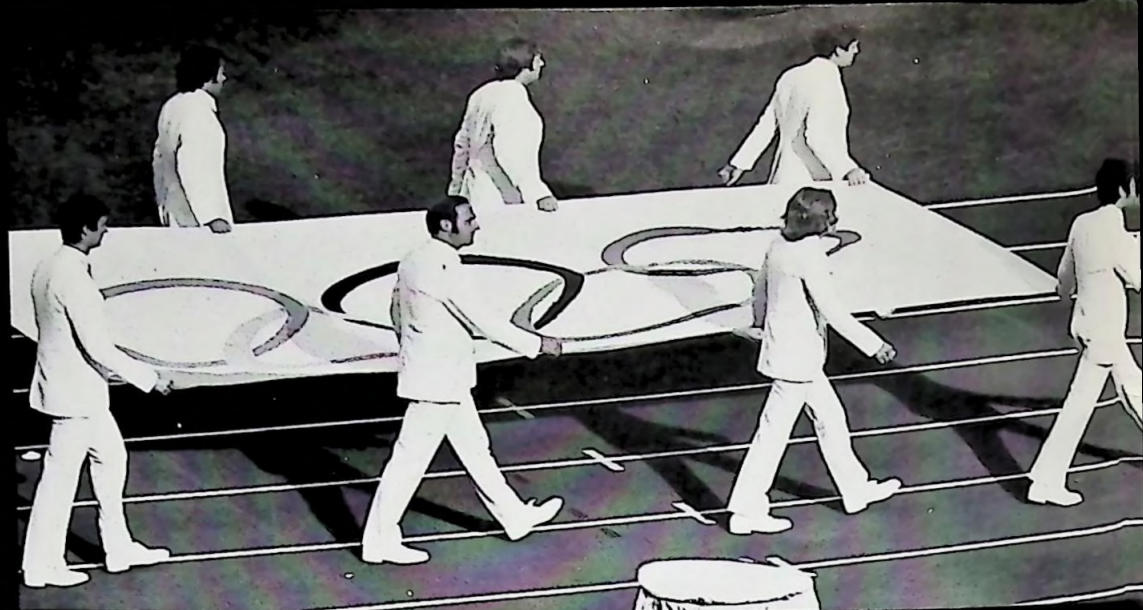
Mr. Ernest H Bayer
575 Washington Road
Rye, N.H. 03870

ACT NOW! Don't let down the people in the West who have gone to a lot of trouble making these arrangements, or the NAAO itself in its genuine effort to become a truly national organization. There can be no further reminders in *The Oarsman*, so make your reservations NOW, before you forget!

For those in regions where the arranged flight packages do not apply, please await a mailing which will be forthcoming & will give instructions on room, & dinner reservations. This mailing will go out to the entire NAAO mailing list, so watch for it.

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The PARADE of OLYMPIANS



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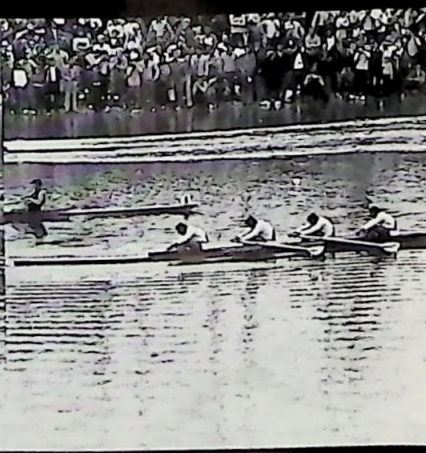
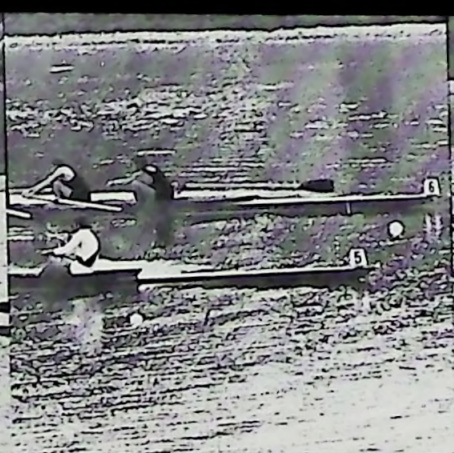


7.

1. West Germany — '68 Gold Medal 8 at Opening
2. The Bulls of Konstantz
3. DeMiddi strains to no avail
4. Malishev returns crowds applause
5. USSR Timoshinin & Korshikov
6. New Zealand 8 works out
7. West Germany 8 ties in
8. East Germany 4 — rowing down and passing New Zealand in final 200 meters



8.



OLYMPIC Rowing Regatta '72

Report by
Peter Lippett
& Jack Frailey

Olympic Photos by
Peter Lippett

COMPLETE RESULTS
PAGES 20 & 21

In this exclusive Oarsman feature article, the massive job of collecting and organizing enormous amounts of Olympic rowing material was, by necessity, the work of two men. In this collaboration, color and coverage of the local scene was provided by Peter Lippett, while Jack Frailey analyzed and reported on the actual races.

It was to be the regatta of all time, of that there was no doubt. As one anticipated the races to be held in Munich, one became awed by the excellence of the competitors in each and every event. The mind fairly boggled at the caliber of the entries, and prognostication collapsed in shambles. As the regatta drew nearer, anticipation mounted and excitement became almost uncontrollable over the racing we were to see. For the Americans present, the burning question was where would we fit in this gathering of excellence, this elite of the elite?

One thing was for certain, and that was the race course to end all race courses had been provided. A cool twenty million dollars had gone into it, and it looked it. Seemingly set down in some farmer's field, and surrounded by open farmland all under cultivation, it was in a lushly green setting. Located near the town of Oberschleissheim directly north of Olympic Village, it was an easy fifteen minute ride for the athletes. The most imposing sight at the course was the vast grandstand, with 4000 covered seats and 4000 uncovered ones, together with 16,000 standing places (a consistent feature of all Olympic stadia for the Munich games). Another 16,000 could be accommodated in a grassy standing area on the opposite bank, and for the finals all 40,000 places were not only taken, but tickets were being scalped at over twice their face value. The final report was that 140,000 tickets had been sold for the five day regatta.

A minor gripe at Mexico City was that there was not quite enough apron area to accommodate all the competitors working on all their boats at once. Not here; it looked like the parking lot at Shea Stadium. Each nation had an assigned boat bay, and upstairs were pine-paneled private locker rooms, showers, trainer's facilities, and a laundry. There was even a private restaurant and lounge for competitors and officials. Six wide and solid launching floats, able to accommodate two eights on each side, were manned by German Navy personnel who sprang to assist every launching or landing. First class. Munich's one minor error was that, unlike Mexico City, there was no separate practice course for canoeists, so that practice times on the shared six lanes looked a bit like a subway platform at rush hour.

The course was faultlessly buoyed in the Albano system, and there were towers every 250 meters to record splits. A gigantic scoreboard on wheels faced the grandstand, containing a running time clock, flashing splits every 250

meters, and the position of each boat was graphically portrayed as the splits were flashed. It was a system seemingly "borrowed" from Kent Mitchell who had unsuccessfully tried to contract with the Munich organizers for just such a display.

The water was of FISA-minimum depth, making it ideal for instant disposal of launch wakes, but apparently contributing to a slight slowness of times. The U.S. squad which had been at the pre-Olympic West German Championships held on this course, were predicting in advance of the regatta that the times would not be sensational, as indeed they were not. The organizers had deliberately left a 65 meter-wide patch of vacant land on either side of the course "to insure that wind conditions be the same for all lanes," but as we were to see on semi-final day when the wind kicked up, the idea did not quite hold true.

U.S. TEAM ARRIVES

With the Opening Ceremony on August 26 and rowing heats the next day, the U.S. eight and four elected to remain in St. Moritz until August 24, in order to gain maximum advantage from the altitude training. But the other five boats arrived with the bulk of the Olympic team on August 18, and were on the course the following day. The team appeared to this observer to be much more a collection of separate entities than previous teams. Perhaps one reason for this was that almost every boat had its own coach, whereas in the past all the small boats had been under just one coach. This situation came about when rowing was given one extra slot on the Olympic team, and when the spare cox'n spot which had sometimes in the past gone into the undergraduate manager of the collegiate eight became obviated by the National Team concept for the eight. So instead of two coaches, this year we had four. Harry Parker of course had the eight and coxed four. Dietrich Rose and Ted Nash were appointed when their boats won at the Trials. The fourth coaching spot went to Tony Johnson, on the request of Tom McKibbin and John Van Blom who had trained as a double under Tony between our two trials, and who credited him with getting them together again. Also, due to Tony's long association with Larry Hough, he naturally gravitated towards helping the straight pair, too. In fact, Tony had flown to the West Coast right

(Continued on p. 7)



1.



2.



3.



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5.

1. U.S. 8 gets the Silver
2. U.S. 4 - ties in
3. Staines & Jones Think Munich
4. U.S. 2 - measured by Rumanians
5. Jim Dietz
6. U.S. Double 4th in heat
7. U.S. 8 in Final at 1925 meters
8. U.S. 4 with in 5th place
(Bulls win, Czechs exult, USSR 4th)



6.

THE NATIONAL TEAM – WAS IT A SUCCESS?

Was it a success? Depends upon your point of view. Many were elated at the success achieved by the camp crews. Of our three finalists, two were camp crews. All non-camp boats did worse at Munich than at Mexico City, whereas the camp eight did better and the camp four equalled the Mexico City fifth place. Certainly our greatest achievements came from the camp crews. An additional note sounded by many was that the camp spares, Tony Brooks and Andy Roberts, rowing as a straight pair may have been faster than the competition straight pair. A pretty winning record for the camp, across the board.

But on the other hand is heard the view that the very phenomenon of the camp weakened the small boats and caused them to post their poorest Olympic record ever. The thought here is that by all the effort at trying out for the camp, going to it, getting cut from it, rummaging around forming boats to try to come back in the trials, the normal effort at forming firm small boats early in the year and working all year to make them fast was thwarted.

All that can be said at this point is that those two views will be aired in much debate over the coming months. Get ready for it.



7.



8.

after the second trials, and had spent a week flying up and down the coast, helping these two boats.

Each boat seemed to work out at different times, coming down to the course for two-a-day workouts at times deemed most advantageous to each boat individually. Often, though, Hough and Lyon in the straight pair and sculler Jim Dietz worked out together, getting in good hard pieces rowing against each other. The coaches were not permitted any launches, but the U.S. was provided with three bicycles which the coaches could ride on paved paths on either side of the course. The only trouble was that the bikes were of the size used by your kid sister, and Ted Nash on a tiny bike is a funny sight indeed.

There were three people who were always in the same place. One was boatman/rigger Curt Drewes, in attendance at the boathouse from sun-up to sundown, caring for the requirements of each boat at each of its workouts. He was kept particularly busy by Ted Nash and the coxed pair, as they agonized over whether to use a Pocock or a Staempfli. Rigging both boats, helping to weigh each one, Curt was always busy. Staines seemed to favor the Pocock on the grounds that it felt better, but LuJo kept pointing out that no matter what it felt like, the Staempfli got them where they were going two seconds faster over 500 meters. As is fitting, the coach made the final decision, and the day before the racing the Staempfli got the nod. The other two people always in the same place were manager Jim Smith and assistant Randy Jablonic. But it was not at the race course. They were running themselves ragged at the Village caring for the multitudinous needs of the team members. They acquitted themselves admirably, and no team member had to bother himself with details, but don't think that a manager's job is one where you can sit around the boathouse all day and shoot the breeze with the oarsmen.

AWAITING THE SUPERPOWERS

As the days grew closer to the start of the Games, everyone was agog over the absence of the superpowers. Where were the East Germans, the West Germans, the Russians, the American eight? It was as if the major actors in the drama were declining to participate, and the audience was growing restless. In fact, all the absentees were still at altitude, several in secret places, and all straining to keep the maximum effects of altitude by remaining there as close to racing as reasonable convenient. With a rush, two and three days before the opening, they started to arrive. First the Russians, with their strangely shaped red tulip blades, but not attracting an overabundance of interest due to the language barrier and the fact that their shells looked quite normal. But not so when each of the Germanies arrived.

The East Germans, or "Easties" as the New Zealanders called them, had several surprises, both in personnel and in boats. Primarily, their vaunted World Champion eight, the famed "Buben von Dynamo Berlin," were not to be their representatives at this Olympiad. The word was that after five years of rowing together as first a youth crew and then an elite crew, they had begun to get tired of each other, and had broken up. Four of them were on the team at Munich in the coxed four. The others could not replace the intact '68 Gold Medalists and '70 World Champion straight four from Eights Dresden. The new eight was reputed to be even faster than the Buben, but they flabbergasted everyone when they showed up with a wreck of a boat looking at least ten years old and in the condition of a workout boat at some second-rate rowing club; it was said they just "liked

it better." Another great shock was that their brilliant straight pair, World Champions Klatt and Gorny, had been relegated to alternate status by a pair of twenty year olds, Siegfried Brietzke and Wolfgang Mager; assuredly, the latter would have to be awfully fast to have disposed of the veterans. '68 straight pair Gold Medalist Joerg Lucke, conqueror of Hough and Johnson, showed up again, though this time in the coxed pair. Some semblance of continuity was maintained by the appearance of Schmied and Boehmer, double scull silver medalists at St. Kitts and European Champions at Copenhagen, but veteran single sculler Goetz Draeger was also relegated to alternate status by a youngster, a strapping 20 year old blond with the wonderful name of Wolfgang Guldenpfennig.

Perhaps the greatest interest, though, was in the boats being used by both East Germans fours, which were fiberglass. They had apparently solved the technological problems of making fiberglass paper thin yet strong and light. These two fascinating boats had kind of an olive green color to them and with the sun in the right position you could see right through them! When one was in the water, it was possible to see the water line through the hull.

And then, two days before the opening ceremony, came the event awaited by what seemed to be thousands (mostly all press), the triumphal entrance of the home-town West Germans. Their boathouse bay was mobbed by admiring multitudes as they tried to unload and rig their shells. And what a stir those shells caused. The eight and both fours were constructed alike, all black exteriors, the inboard gunwales pockmarked with circles where discs of wood had been removed the length of the boat to save weight, and every excess ounce stripped off. But most of the talk centered around the boat they didn't bring, the truly "super eight" which was a full 30 kilos lighter than the boat they'd brought (itself a mere 105 kilos, total). Those who had seen the super eight were incredulous at the sight of its one long metal tube which snaked down the middle of the boat in a series of S curves. To this central longitudinal brace all other supports were connected, and the slides actually sprang from it as well. However, the seats kept breaking on them, and the reluctant decision was to leave the super eight at home.

There was good cause to celebrate the "Westies," as they had some formidable medal hopes along. The sculler was the always popular Udo Hild, whose every stroke in every race was echoed by thunderous roars of "Oo-doe, Oo-doe" emanating from the echo chamber called a grandstand. Intense adulation was equally lavished on the World and European champion coxed-four, the famed Bulls of Konstantz (known locally as the Bodensee Bulls), as well as on the pride and joy of Germany, Dr. Adam's Wunder-Achter. As one Munich newspaper trumpeted in headlines unmistakable even to this non-German-speaking observer, "We Have the Fastest Eight in the World!". It is probably unknown to American oarsmen to experience the hopes and wishes lavished on these two crews, but I think it can very fairly be compared to the way Americans feel about Jim Ryun or Mark Spitz; they certainly received as much ink in Germany as Ryun and Spitz received here.

THE U.S. EIGHT ARRIVES — QUIETLY

The American eight was the last to make an appearance, unobtrusively showing up for their 7:00 A.M. workout just the day before the opening. Harry's two crews preferred

(Continued on p. 23)

Summer of the



&



Story & Photos by Peter Lippett

The summer of the eight and coxed four began in unbearable tension, progressed through travel, companionship and mountain serenity, and ended in glory. A roller coaster ride of emotions and experiences, which none involved will ever forget.

The fifty-four oarsmen who survived regional selection gathered at Hanover, New Hampshire in late May and early June to begin this nation's first attempt to form national crews. According to the fourteen who emerged as selectees for the Olympic team, the dominant characteristics of the camp were tension almost too great to bear, and pressure such as many had never before experienced. As cuts began to be made, the satisfaction of surviving was almost outweighed by the terrible fear of the next cut. The basic method of operation was seat races, and it quickly became apparent that the method was brutally fair and brutally frank. To those who saw themselves losing consistently, the meaning was clear and many actually welcomed the inevitable cut. As the numbers grew fewer, many expressed a plea that Harry speed up the process, but he was not to be rushed.

The feeling of the fourteen selectees was that, with the possible exception of one man cut for reasons other than ergo scores or seat race results, those who were cut could clearly see the reason why. Although they were obviously distressed at the outcome, they knew they had been given every fair chance and so departed without bitterness and with an awareness of the correctness of the decision. The survivors unanimously feel that the camp was both too long and too fair; they feel that Harry leaned over backwards to be totally fair and in the process compounded the misery for everyone. They feel that the results were most apparent quite a bit before announced, and that in future the national coach should feel more at liberty to make his decisions faster. They will recommend to the rowing administrators that the period at the camp in future be shortened.

Upon my arrival for a visit with them in St. Moritz, the oarsmen instantly wanted to know whether there was grumbling at home over the large number of Harvards on board. They expressed displeasure at any such grumbling, being as they were so thoroughly convinced of the fairness at Hanover. They felt that the results spoke for themselves,

and simply indicated that many of the best oarsmen during the period represented by the participants at Hanover had indeed gone to school at Harvard. They felt a good deal of sympathy for any aspersions cast on Harry for this outcome, and felt that in his fairness he had prolonged the camp precisely to quiet such talk.

They felt that the cox'n choice was rather clear, too, as the two selected had the most spark. A story is told that, needing cox'ns for the final seat races, Harry had called in the final five cox'ns and asked them if it was OK to delay a decision, or only go down to four, as he'd like at least four to stay around. They pleaded that he not delay, that they couldn't bear the tension, said those cut would be pleased to stay around and help, but please to make the decision and relieve their minds. That's the way it went at Hanover.

The West German Championships

The traveling party, competitors, Harry, manager Lloyd Dahmen and physiologist Fritz Hagerman, made their first stop in Munich for the pre-Olympic test of the regatta course provided by the West German Championships. The scintillating results are known to all. Going in, the squad was completely without a handle as to how they would do, but determined to go flat out in order to see. As one man said, "We didn't know whether we'd be first or twenty-seventh!" But it was first in the eight, both in the heat and in the final, defeating in the process the pride of Western Europe, the boat that was being called in the press "Dr. Adam's Wunder-Achter". There was a surprising fourth place finish by the New Zealand eight, five days off the plane and with only three days of European training, but none among the Americans were a bit fooled by that showing. Our guys felt that they had had a very strong row, but were not "rowing" all that well. The lesson was that they could be very fast on strength and ability, but could get faster by polishing up their oarsmanship. The same pretty much held true for the second place four, which thereafter went through a boating change.

Ratzburg

There followed two weeks of intensive work at Ratzburg, where a lot of the polish began to be put on. It was a

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Women's European Championships

The fledgling U.S. Women's Team won its first races in international competition this summer and turned in a good performance at the Women's European Championships. The Quad finished eighth in the latter, losing the Petite Finale to Holland by .6 second, and earlier in the week had lost to West Germany by .9 second. West Germany went on to take the bronze medal behind Rumania and Russia. This was by far the best showing U.S. women have made in five years of limited international competition and it demonstrates that we *can* be competitive. The importance of this is underscored by the recent decision of the IOC to include women's rowing in the 1976 Olympic Games.

The squad included six women, competing in three regattas, in the quadruple sculls and single sculls. The Quad combined three girls from Long Beach Rowing Association: Carol Simpson, stroke; Joan Lind, three; Karen McCloskey, two; and Gail Pierson of Cambridge Boat Club, bow; with Jody McPhillips of the Vesper Boat Club as cox. The Quad competed in two races in Hanover on August 5-6, winning both, before going to the European Championships in Brandenburg, East Germany, August 10-13. Karin Constant of Vesper Boat Club entered the single at Brandenburg and Gail Pierson competed in the Single at Munich, July 22-23. Also making the trip were Sy Cromwell, who coached the quad, Gus Constant of Vesper Boat Club and Mrs. W. H. Pierson of Natchitoches, Louisiana, as manager.

Munich

There were four women's events in the International German Rowing Championships held in Munich, July 22-23. The times recorded in these events are of particular interest because of the nearly ideal conditions — the site was the Olympic course and there was a very light tailwind (officially, 4.5 mph). The starting system was not good, however, as the women were required to hold onto a rope with their teeth. (I can attest that this was an awkward and unpleasant experience!) In addition, the position of the rope was such that the boats started with their sterns at the 1000 meter line. Consequently the official times are for 1000 meters less a boat length, and should thus be increased by 3 seconds or so when comparing to other times.

Winning Times* — Finals, July 23, 1972

Single (West Germany)	3:54
Double (West Germany)	3:33
Quad w. (Rumania)	3:25
Four w. (Holland)	3:35

*Official times plus 3 seconds to adjust for starting over line.

The only women's entry at Munich was Gail Pierson, Cambridge Boat Club, who finished second in the heat and third in the repechage, just missing the finals.

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U.S. Women Strong In Europe

by Gail Pierson



Quad wins in Hanover

l to r Gail Pierson, Karen McCloskey,
Joan Lind, Carol Simpson, Judy McPhillips

National Team Coaches

speak



PARKER

After the West German championships, when we realized that we were competitive with the best in the world in both the eight and the four, we set our sights fairly high for the Olympic Games themselves. We thought the eight had a shot at the Gold Medal even though we knew that New Zealand would be much stronger and we had not seen either East Germany or Russia. It did not seem likely that the four could catch West Germany and probably not East Germany, but we did hope that by beating Czechoslovakia, we could earn a medal. Those, then became our goals.

We did not fully achieve these goals and to that extent we were disappointed by the results of the Olympic finals. At the same time, however, I was very pleased by the performance of both crews. I thought both crews came very close to achieving their fullest potential. They rowed aggressively and courageously. The four did a superb job of rebounding from a disappointing and discouraging opening heat. They were absolutely determined not to be eliminated and rowed wide open in both the repechage and semi-final. In the final, they had the satisfaction of once again hauling down New Zealand in the last 500 meters, thereby avenging their defeat in the opening heat.

Two years ago, even one year ago, nobody would have predicted that the United States would beat the East German eight at Munich, and probably not the Russians or West Germans. Last June, I thought that the very best we could hope for was a bronze medal. Even after our first victory in the German Championships, we knew we were still in for a severe challenge from all of these crews. It took a tremendous effort and an aggressive race to beat them. The crew did what I think every member wanted and what I personally wanted and hoped for — it proved that the very best United States oarsmen, when properly motivated and prepared, can still hold their own with the best in the world. It is reassuring to know that no matter how many years or miles the East Germans row or how much the West Germans spend on plastic shells and everything else imaginable, it is still possible to beat them; that no matter how formidable the challenge may seem, we need not be a defeatist about doing well in international competition.

It would be too easy to draw far-ranging conclusions about the National Team program on the basis of the two crews' performances. I personally feel safe in saying, however, that I believe the program produced a significantly

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ERICKSON

Congratulations to the 1969–1972 U.S. Olympic Rowing Committee! That is, congratulations to the small majority of the committee that had the vision and foresight to approve the Jack Frailey created National Rowing Team concept to select our Silver Medal eight and finalist four-with. I believe this decision will eventually be looked upon as the year USA Rowing came out of the dark ages.

However, we may not have arrived as of yet. I am distressed by the fact that many coaches and committeemen still oppose the Frailey Plan. Let's hear some constructive development plans from the "doubters" before we hear again the redundant excuses. The 1972 plan was far from perfect, but let's take a look at what we did accomplish.

1. The eight and four-with reached greater success than even the most optimistic believed possible for this first effort.
2. I believe club rowing received its greatest impetus in years because we finally learned (what other countries have found out years ago) that post-graduate oarsmen are necessary to compete successfully in Olympic level competition.
3. Collegiate Rowing can't be expected to carry the burden and responsibility of representing the USA in international competition successfully.
4. We should realize that we have the greatest developmental rowing system in the world in our school and college programs.
5. We proved we have modern rowing athletes in the USA that are as skilled and competitive as any in the world.
6. Most important, we now must take all the pluses that bless the sport of rowing in the USA and use every known, and yes, new means to further extol the potential of our future National Rowing Team.

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on the National Team Concept



FOLEY

My first reaction to the National Camp after the Waramaug Weekend was that we had blown the whole thing. Stories seemed to abound of people getting railroaded and the specter of Harvard chauvinism in the selection process was on everyone's mind. It appeared that the competitive oarsman's hope for a truly objective situation in which to prove his prowess was going to get lip service, but nothing more. There had been concern among the club and college oarsmen about the ability of the organizers and regional selectors to rise above petty politics and run a true National Camp and now these doubts seemed well founded. When Harry Parker asked if I would like to help out in Hanover with the selection of the Final 14, I agreed and perhaps I could act in some capacity to bring the process back from the brink of being an Ivy League Railroad.

To a large extent my concern was unfounded. The first night the selection committee (Dick Erickson, Steve Gladstone, Pete Gardner and myself) met, it was obvious that we unanimously felt that above all each oarsman must feel that he received an absolutely fair evaluation of his boat-moving ability. Naturally this became more difficult as the numbers got smaller, but there were no free rides to Munich despite the heavy amounts of Ivy in the final boatings. With the four men who were involved in the selection process, there was a pretty effective check-and-balance system. This became immediately evident when we began the task of weeding-out oarsmen. We had envisioned cutting 10-12 people after the first week but found ourselves able to agree on only six and this was after 3 nights of meeting for 3-5 hours to evaluate and discuss (?) the results of the seat races. The concept of cutting men was new to us as college coaches and proved to be difficult on the first day as well as the last.

The pressure on the coaches and the oarsmen was terrific. The success of the camp and the concept of fairness to each man became an obsession with the selection staff. In many instances we found ourselves keeping men on who were not Final 14 material just because we felt that hard evidence against them was not conclusive enough to give them bus tickets. For the oarsmen and coxswains, the twice a day seat racing, which eventually went on for almost 4

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GARDNER

As an assistant coach for the National team tryouts at Hanover, and as an area selector during the six months preceding the camp, I was exposed to all facets of the operation. It was a fascinating, challenging, and enlightening experience.

My first impression, and a lasting one, was the immense acceptance of this experiment from among oarsmen all over the country. There were 400 oarsmen who tried out in the seven different areas. The enthusiasm and level of effort was both surprising and gratifying. Initial selections were based largely on ergometer scores plus an assesment of rowing ability based on personal observation by the area selector and recommendations from specific coaches. After being involved in the whole process of initial selection I came away with the feeling that very few, if any, candidates were missed who could have made the final cut. Subsequent testing by Professor Fritz Hagerman, a physiologist, has confirmed our reliance on the ergometer in that the ergometer scores gave a greater correlation with the eventual selectees than any other tests.

While at Hanover, selection was done almost entirely on seat racing in fours. This was a very grueling process and those who survived three weeks of it said that it was the hardest work that they had done in their lives. As such it served to put a top on the conditioning which most of the candidates had been undergoing since early fall. But the real purpose was to find the best boat-movers and this goal was pretty clearly attained.

There were some very close decisions that could have gone either way and there may have been men who were cut who were equally as good as those who were retained. However, to look at the other side of it, there was nobody who survived the cut who hadn't proved themselves ten times over. Anybody who got beaten soundly was not kept. One of the encouraging aspects of this process was the second echelon of oarsmen. Those who were in the last two

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Who Are Those Guys??

by Jack Griffin



The Entire Lightweight Team plus Two Heavy Friends

Our elite lightweight crews have fared remarkably well in the recent three years of unofficial international championships, winning twice, first in St. Catharine's in 1970 and then again this year in Munich in the International German Championships. As Jack Griffin, a Princeton University co-captain in '72 and bow in the lightweight eight to race last year in Copenhagen, narrates in his article, this year the crew was drawn from a wide variety of collegiate backgrounds. Their strongest point of common interest was a willingness to train hard in Boston during the early summer and then, entirely at their own cost, to travel abroad as unofficial ambassadors of all American lightweights. Their

What U.S. crew had the most success in Europe this past summer? Guess again. A team of U.S. lightweights, traveling under a variety of aliases walked off with gold medals at Munich (the pre-Olympic tune-up at which the "other" U.S. Eight also won), Klagenfurt, Hanover, and Haderslev, Denmark.

Just about a year ago Woody Fischer started writing letters to European rowing officials in the hope of lining up a series of regattas to be entered by a U.S. lightweight team in the summer of 1972.

The purpose of the trip was to provide more lightweight oarsmen with good international racing experience and at the same time (hopefully) demonstrate the success U.S. lightweights are capable of in international competition.

After receiving replies from the various European officials, it was decided to try to make a team of an eight, a four, and a sculler. The personnel could be shuffled to suit the individual regattas, some of which had straight fours, pairs and doubles, in addition to the eight and coxed four.

sacrifices indicate the increasing interest in international lightweight racing and an impatience for their classification of rowing to be recognized by FISA.

While the Cambridge training camp was limited this time to those willing and able to finance their own way to Europe, for the "exhibition" eight race in Moscow in 1973 we would hope to see a more complete camp, organized winter ergometer testing, and spring small-boat racing. The crew that results will then truly be a National Lightweight Eight, one incorporating the best of our many highly talented lightweight athletes across the country.

The Lightweight Editor

Knowing that there would be no great rush to fund such a venture, the trip was planned so as to qualify it for inclusion in *Europe on \$5 a Day*. Arrangements were made to borrow boats from the local clubs in the cities in which we would be racing, eliminating shell transportation costs. Housing and meals were requested and gotten, in one form or another in each of the cities. Accommodations ranged from rooms in an Austrian guest house with an unpleasant innkeeper at Klagenfurt, to three glorious all expense-paid days in the Olympic Village at Munich. Transportation costs were borne entirely by the oarsmen. Everyone bought his own plane ticket and we rented two VW buses in which to transport ourselves and our oars between cities.

At the same time that planning was going on for the action in Europe, letters were sent to coaches of Eastern lightweight college crews and other lightweight oarsmen in the U.S., announcing plans for the trip.

About the only thing that was not achieved was getting

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Pictured Above — l to r standing

Mick Feld
Penna. '74

Bruce Malenbaum
Penna. '73

Pete Maxson
Princeton '73

Jack Griffin
Princeton '72

Chuck Crawford
Rutgers '73

Pete Mallory
Penna. '67

Al Kleindienst
Harvard '71

Bill Walton
Princeton '74

Jay Galeski
Harvard '72

l to r kneeling

Gregg Hamilton
Princeton '75

Pete Billings
M.I.T. '73

Scott Baker
Harvard '72

Dave Vogel
Yale '71

By Cartmell
Rutgers '73

Art Oller
Princeton '73

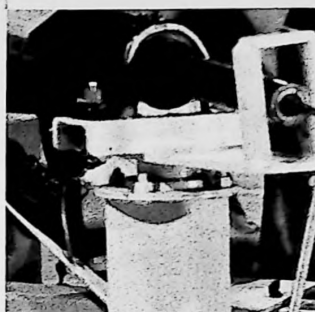


Recently an article summarizing four years of physiological testing of U.S. oarsmen appeared in this journal. It was indicated, that among other values, sport testing might provide useful objective information to help selectors in choosing a national team. Physiological testing was utilized as part of the selection process for the 1967 New Zealand National Crew. Since this was our first endeavor in the selection of a national crew in the U.S., it was hoped that each candidate could be evaluated fairly, based on both subjective and objective criteria.

In the six years of testing oarsmen and other endurance-type athletes, we have been able to identify certain physiological responses to heavy work that have been useful in determining working capacity and fitness levels. In addition to the amount of work an oarsman can do on the rowing ergometer, it is possible to measure how much energy he expends while doing the work and from where this energy is derived. From these data work efficiency can also be calculated. All of this is accomplished, as stated in the previous article, by assessing how much oxygen is transported to the muscles during work and subsequent recovery, what the heart rate responses are, and what biochemical changes occur in the blood during and following a severe ergometer exercise. Because these tests are valid and reliable and provide specific and objective data, it was decided to include physiological testing as part of the selection process.

Each of the final 40 candidates at the U.S. National Rowing Camp, with a few exceptions, was required to work six minutes on a rowing ergometer and to attempt to achieve as high an ergometer score as possible, in other words a maximal performance. This test was similar to previous qualifying ergometer tests with the exception that in this instance respiratory, circulatory, and metabolic measuring devices were utilized to assess the desired physiological responses. In addition, blood samples were withdrawn two minutes after exercise and again 18 minutes later. Oxygen consumption, oxygen debt, and heart rates were measured to compare actual work output on the ergometer with energy cost and to determine each oarsman's state of fitness. Since the ability to deliver oxygen is probably the best measure of an individual's working capacity, O_2 consumption was considered to be the most important evaluative tool for the selection process. Blood samples, after centrifugation and the division of sera into test vials, were prepared appropriately and then frozen for later analysis. Prepared sera were analyzed for lactate and pyruvate levels. Blood lactate and pyruvate concentrations were compared with ergometer, oxygen consumption, and heart rate data to determine whether an oarsman was working near or at his maximal capacity and also to indicate the presence of fatigue factors and the ability for the oarsman to resist fatigue.

Physiological Testing of the U.S. National



Olympic Crew



by Frederick C. Hagerman PhD

How valuable were the results of these tests? This of course, is the most important question and can only be answered effectively by the coaches who participated in the final selection process. The physiological data were first analyzed and recorded and then compared with each oarsman's ergometer performance. Evaluation of each trialist was based on interpretation of test results by the physiologists in consultation with the selectors. The objective data obtained from these tests were then included along with other specific information to provide for an objective rating of each oarsman.

Further testing of the National Crew was carried out during a five week training period in Europe. These tests were not of the magnitude of the Dartmouth studies and because of the nearness of competition and lack of experimental equipment, they involved only simple procedures and submaximal work loads.

Each oarsman was asked to determine basal pulse rate by palpation upon arising each morning. These accumulative data served as a criterion to help determine the onset of fatigue. Basal pulse fluctuations have been used in the past to detect fatigue and staleness and then the necessary corrections are made in the athlete's work schedule to alleviate these problems. It was interesting to note that upon arrival at Ratzeburg and St. Moritz most pulse rates were elevated and the latter site, probably because of the altitude, had the greatest effect. However, within a period of two days, in

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Youth Regattas:

Milan, Italy

The FISA CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR JUNIORS took place in Milan, Italy on August 2 through 5, 1972, and was one of the largest regattas yet. Twenty-four countries entered 123 crews. Five different countries won events with East Germany winning a total of three events including the Premier Eight-oared Event. The East Germans continue their domination of this level of the sport but at a reduced rate from their seven wins in Greece in 1970 and their five wins at Bled in 1971. Below is listed the order of finish in each event and shows why some federations are presently the reigning powers in senior rowing. The medal efforts of the Italian sculler, the British Pair with Cox, and the Polish Four without Cox show that programs in these countries were developing also. In the United States we tried to take a good hard look at what we could expect from our crews in international competition. In this light we sent only a six boat squad and placed financial limitations on one of them. We feel that the final showing of the squad was about what we expected although we were hopeful of a medal in the straight Pair and a placing in the finals by the Single. Nevertheless, the entire effort was looked at as a meaningful and productive experience. Only the Double dropped out in the repechages and they were severely handicapped by not having their boat until the Monday prior to the racing. It should be pointed out that we are once again greatly indebted to Donoratico for supplying the shells and to many others in Europe for seeing that arrangements went smoothly.

Competition in the regatta was extremely stiff as is evidenced by the excellent times in all events.

A great deal of effort will go into utilizing the experiences of the last several years in an effort to bring us closer to the top in Nottingham. We have been slow in organizing our "Youth Alumni" but efforts are again under way

Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Under the chairmanship of Chuck Colgan the United States Youth Regatta was held on the Schuylkill in Philadelphia in conjunction with the 100th Anniversary National Championship. Unfortunately the flood waters which devastated the Pennsylvania area caused considerable disruption on the course. Buoys were quickly moved out of place, debris made some of the racing quite hazardous, and the current was definitely a factor in the results. However, in spite of these drawbacks there was some fine racing and the local committee is certainly to be commended on their efforts.

Vesper Boat Club under Bob Madden was certainly the outstanding entry in the Regatta as they swept to victory in the Four With Cox, the Four Without Cox, and the Eight. Crews from the Washington area provided most of the competition for the local crews. Popular winners also included a



U.S. 4 with cox

U.S. 8 in near lane

U.S. Single
— Chris Alsopp

RESULTS — P. 22



fine Double from the Detroit Boat Club and young Chris Alsopp in the Singles representing Oyster Bay. There were several who eventually made the squad who had represented the United States in Yugoslavia, most notably the fine Pair Without Cox from Potomac.

A dilemma was forced upon the selection committee when Vesper won their three events with the same eight men. It was thus decided that the Second Place entry in the Four With would go but would not receive funding and that the Second Place entry in the Four Without did not obtain speed sufficient to be considered ready for international competition. This marked the first efforts of the Committee on Youth Rowing to be "selective" and while the methods may be up for revision, the principal was approved. It is hoped that by holding such standards we can encourage the rise in the level of competition.

PROFOUND SADNESS. TARNISHED GLORY

HUMAN BODIES, BEAUTIFUL AND FINELY
TUNED FOR NAUGHT. GAZED ON BY UNDESERVING
EYES THAT SEE LITTLE MORE THAN NATIONS
AND SELFISH PRIDE, UNDERSTANDING NOTHING.
HUMAN SPIRITS CRUSHED BY CARELESSNESS
AND BIAS. HUMAN TRAGEDY UNNOTICED
IN RIGID ALLEGIANCE TO FORM. EVER
THE HAVEN FOR PETTINESS AND UNIMAGINATION.
INTOLERABLE PRESSURE FOR ANYTHING
SO DELICATE AS AN IDEAL BORN OF
ULTIMATE FAITH IN HUMANITY.
WHY THEN ASPIRE?

OLYMPIC DEPTHS

Emory Clark

PROFOUND WEARINESS.

A FINISH LINE CONSTANTLY RECEDING, ELUDING
BURSTING LUNGS AND TIRED SPIRITS.
NO HOPE OF FINISHING. NO HOPE OF WINNING.
WINNING NOW UNWORTHY. THE PROVINCE OF
JURIES AND RULEMAKERS WHO NEVER SEE THE RACE
NOR CARE.
EVEN LOSING NOW LOSING ITS DIGNITY FOR ALL
ARE LOSERS. NONE WANT THE PRIZE.
THE FINISH LINE SIGNALLING ONLY CONTROVERSY
AND STRIFE, NO LONGER THE ELATION OF TRIUMPH
THE DESPAIR OF DEFEAT.
WHY THEN ASPIRE?

PROFOUND FRUSTRATION.

LIFETIMES OF DREAMS BANISHED. HEARTS, YES, HEARTS
BROKEN. OPPORTUNITY DENIED. LONG YEARS OF NEVER KNOWING.
COULD I? MIGHT I? WAS I?
THE ULTIMATE MOMENT DENIED. ULTIMATE CRUELTY.
NO ONE AGAINST WHOM TO RAIL, TO VENT ONE'S SPLEEN.
THOSE RESPONSIBLE LIVING IN OTHER WORLDS
SEPARATED BY PEDESTRIAN MINDS OR SCORES OF YEARS
FROM THE LIVING IDEAL OF TAKING PART.
THE GLORY OF THE RACE.

SO WHY THEN ASPIRE?

WHAT VALUE THE DISCIPLINE, THE SACRIFICE OF
HOURS AND SOCIETY, THE AGONY OF
TOTAL CONCENTRATION? WHAT PURPOSE
THE MILE AFTER ENDLESS MILE WHILE THE SPIRIT
STRUGGLES TO PROVE ITS DOMINATION
OVER HUMAN FLESH. WHAT JOY
EARLY MORNING WORK OUTS, THE SWEET PAIN
OF ACHING MUSCLES, THE CLEANSING
OF ALL OVER SWEATS?

PROFOUND SADNESS.
THE GREATEST TRAGEDIES THE HARDEST
TO RECOGNIZE.

TARNISHED GLORY.

We all know that sports governing bodies, by their own ponderous inertia, can do as much to hinder their sport as any other influence. The NAAO cannot afford this. We have to build FISA-type racing courses, we have to broaden the base of rowing for all ages, both sexes and all weight classes, we have to attract good college athletes and keep them in the club system after they leave college, we have to resolve the National Team issue and the U.S. Team selection process so as to make U.S. oarsmen competitive internationally.

The NAAO can be active or passive in these considerations and the NAAO leadership — officers, directors and committeemen — will be determined by the member organizations this January in San Francisco. Let's all make sure that our school, club or college uses its voting power effectively to reflect the opinions of those to whom the entire organization is dedicated — the oarsman.

In an effort to focus attention on what we consider to be a subject of great importance to the entire U.S. rowing community, The Oarsman has asked the three top officers of the NAAO to express in their own words what the priorities are for the NAAO for the next quadrennial and beyond.

the Editor

Hart Perry

In the past there has been a tendency to relax after the completion of the Olympic Games but American rowing is now at a point where complacency and relaxation are the last things we can afford. We must face the issues squarely and take stands on which we as a country must move. There will still be regional pulls and the various factions that are inevitable in an organization as sprawling as the NAAO, but we have seen great strides where personal ambitions have given way to national efforts and this is the path on which we must continue.

The NAAO under Bill Knecht's leadership has made significant progress in virtually every area of the sport. I do not think the only way we can measure the success is through the accumulation of medals, although this is certainly a priority we must examine. Have we indeed broadened the base of rowing in the United States? I believe we have but that we must continue in this area. One means to this end is the creation of a national image that will be more conducive to the recruitment of rowing talent and to this talent staying involved in the sport over a long period of time.

This brings us face to face with the *NATIONAL TEAM CONCEPT*, for if we are going to be strong at the top, it is my opinion that the National Team concept is a means to this end and should be continued. How it is continued, where the coaches come from, what the selection methods are, what events should be part of the team and/or open to challenge, and various other aspects of the overall concept should all be determined by those with experience, those with foresight, and those who have truly the national interest at heart.

Nonetheless it is my firm belief that the level of performance achieved through the efforts of one year, where undoubtedly some mistakes were made, indicates clearly that if we are to be successful in world competition, a National Team approach is the answer. How we assemble this team leads us to consideration of what *EFFECT SUCH A PROGRAM HAS ON CLUB, COLLEGE AND SCHOOL ROWING* and vice versa. Here is where there are many opinions and many valid points of view, but it is an area where the NAAO must take a firm stand and make resources and ideas

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Jack Frailey

For the years ahead, there are two basic issues that I consider to be of primary importance in American rowing. One — a plan. Two — money.

Last December's "Summit Conference" at Princeton was aimed at the development of a Master Plan for the future. As yet we do not have one. Without it as a guide, modified from time to time as circumstances warrant, the many thoughts and ideas continually being proposed cannot optimally be related to each other, either in content or priority. The development and continual refinement of such a plan requires the frequent and timely gathering together of those with the experience, wisdom, and interest to establish goals, review what has been done, revise the goals if warranted, then decide what old courses of action should be changed and what new courses of action should be begun. It's my belief that, with so many problems still besetting us and the rowing scene subject to change so rapidly here and abroad, we do not convene frequently enough for this purpose.

We organized the Princeton conference with this problem in mind, of course, and as Pete Lippett reported in March's *The Oarsman*, much was accomplished. But, aside from what was essentially a reporting function at the meeting last January, there has been little formal follow-up to that conference. That is not to say that progress has not been made, for it certainly has, and the work of Jack Franklin, Don Schnorr, Boyce Budd, Tony Johnson and others comes immediately to mind. But we are certain that the plans and recommendations considered and made then should not have been altered in the meantime in light of the intervening year's events?

In the letter transmitting the proceedings of the conference I wrote last December, "But unfortunately, we fell a few hours short of being able to complete a crucial element of the Master Plan we sought, namely developing the interrelationships in terms of priority, timing, and funding between the many separate projects. Without this, we could see one project completed long before it was necessary to do so, while another upon which further overall progress depended lagged." In *The Oarsmen* editorial of last May, Harry Parker states it another way: "We need a coordinated program for U.S. rowing..."

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THE N.A.A.O.

William Knecht

It is a pretty well accepted fact that the fortunes of United States International Rowing are at their lowest ebb. The continuing losses by so many crews representing us in World Competition makes the development of a new, entirely different system mandatory.

We can no longer look simply at Elite rowing as the measurement for success of our current rowing program. We must evaluate Junior rowing at the international level as well. FISA Junior champions are in the short span of four years becoming World and Olympic Gold Medal winners. Witness the performance of East German Eight — at the age of twenty in St. Catharine's.

U.S. COLLEGIATE ROWING

Let's analyze our own program and those of the countries who are winning! Our present system takes youngsters through a high school and/or collegiate system and on to a club program. The record of performances of our Youth crews is known to all who follow this program, and we have one of the poorest showings of all the countries participating in FISA Youth Championships since 1967. The collegiate system is geared to training and coaching men to perform their best in April and May, and in this endeavor the approach of not allowing the oarsmen to learn how to row fundamentally before a diet of speed rowing is administered, leads to an ultimate breakdown of efficiency over 2000 meters. The sixteen year absence of collegiate success in international competition should be a clear indication of this fact.

This past year, the total absence of collegians in the National Eight should further prove that only a crew with eight and nine years of international experience can achieve medals in world competition.

U.S. CLUB ROWING

Even though the clubs have furnished the crews on recent USA teams, their programs are lacking depth of material or long range planning for producing excellent oarsmen. Traditionally they await the end of the collegiate season, recruit oarsmen from collegiate programs and then endeavor to build an instant sixty day crew which, of its very nature, breaks down under the pressure of the matured crews of Europe. Their lack of full time coaches and year around programs for developing international oarsmen is their greatest drawback.

SELECTION METHODS

Lines and lines have been written about the National Team Concept and how it can produce the best USA teams!! Not so. Ten or twelve years ago maybe the National Team Concept might have produced results in terms of USA victories internationally. The teaching and training methods which have been passed on by coaches who were steeped in the traditions of winning ECAC and IRA cham-

pionships produce time achievement levels that would tell anyone that their programs have become outdated.

The problem is not the selection method but the basic material being selected. Open trials are still the method being used by the majority of FISA Federations. However the men making up the crews in open trials are being trained year around for one goal — a FISA Junior or European Championship or Olympic Medal.

If we have an obligation to give the best and fairest opportunity for our oarsmen to achieve excellence in international competition, then changes and new priorities are necessary. Rowing centers with full time coaches and year round programs for development of youth and elite oarsmen are mandatory! Based on the past four years of summer activity, the five centers that must be supported are Union Boat Club, New Haven Rowing Club, Vesper Boat Club, Long Beach Rowing Association and Wisconsin. These centers have consistently provided facilities, coaching and finances for elite oarsmen who aim at the National Championships and International Trials. Oarsmen must be directed to these centers for a four year period or longer to have an opportunity to reach their potential.

TIME STANDARDS

Time standards for sending entries to FISA Championships are also a requisite for improving the performance level of crews in international competition! The most often used objection to use of this method of selecting crews is the variance of wind and tide conditions on race courses now being used for trials. The NAAO has available perfect courses for setting time standards such as the Cooper River and Lake Carnegie, New Jersey, in the East...Long Beach in the West and the reservoir being used by the University of California.

Great Britain has introduced three days of trials in order to establish their representatives. The crew winning two of three races and achieving nearest the standard of FISA Championship times becomes their team representative. This year found them not sending an Eight to Munich because their Eight could not meet the time standards.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

A National Technical Director should be hired and made available to upgrade our coaching system. With over two hundred coaches working in our sport, if they would each contribute five dollars a month, a total of sixty dollars a year, this sum would support a full time Technical Director!

SCULLING IN THE U.S.

Sculling in the United States is entirely unorganized and doomed to failure unless positive steps are taken to direct potential scullers to a club where full time coaching and

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U.S. Olympic Rowing Committee—1969 to Now

by Victor H. Michalson

For each Olympiad, committees are appointed for each sport early in the year following the previous Olympic Games. In rowing, the 17 members for the Rowing Committee are selected by the NAAO and the NCAA. This committee then has the responsibility for planning and development of our Olympic Rowing Team for the next Pan American and Olympic Games. It works within the rules set forth by the parent committee, the United States Olympic Committee, and is responsible directly to it.

In June 1969 the United States Olympic Rowing Committee held its first meeting in Syracuse, New York. Subsequent meetings were held at the time of the National Rowing Championships and at the weekend of the NAAO and NRF Annual Meetings in January. This pattern was repeated for 1970, '71, and '72.

During the first year of its existence, the USORC submitted a development plan to the USOC for the purpose of strengthening United States rowing both in international racing and in youth development. Don Spero, former world's champion sculler, was the principal architect of this extensive plan, and the USORC was granted over \$38,000 for the year 1970 and \$25,000 for 1971. These funds were distributed in varying amounts to nine rowing centers throughout the United States on the basis of (a) potential for development of Olympic caliber oarsmen, (b) need, and (c) performance in the National Championships — all on a matching fund arrangement. The money went for the purchase of racing equipment primarily, plus such items as maintenance of racing equipment and operating expenses.

In October 1970, rowing clinics were sponsored by USORC at Princeton and San Francisco. The renowned West German coach, Karl Adam, and associates, Manfred Rulffs and Walter Schroeder, were brought over for 5-day clinics at which some 150 coaches and oarsmen were in attendance. An excellent 220-page brochure was developed from the tapes of the Princeton clinic and is available at \$6.50 per copy by writing to the US Olympic Committee, Olympic House, 57 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

National Team Plan Conceived

After three rather bleak years for our international crews (except for the scullers and straight pairs) the USORC met in September 1971 following the Pan American Games and European Championships, mindful of its responsibility for the development of a competitive Olympic Team. A decision was made to set up a National Camp for the Eight and Coxed Four. Coach Harry Parker of Harvard was asked to develop the program and act as head coach of these two crews. The other five events were to be handled in the traditional manner of screening through trial racing.

This proposal was admittedly a radical departure from our historical method of Olympic crew selection, and it was met with considerable resistance from various sources. However the plan was sustained through two more voting sessions of the USORC and finally approved by the USOC in March 1972. Throughout this waiting period an extensive dialogue went on involving this new "National Team" plan since it purposely eliminated any challenge to these two

crews after their selection. It was the firm belief of the USORC that such a provision was necessary in order to enhance the probability that the best men would be available from which to form the Eight and Four with.

Coach Harry Parker, working with a USORC subcommittee, designed a selection plan of workouts during the winter and spring at seven centers around the country, namely Boston, Princeton, Annapolis, Wisconsin, Seattle, San Francisco and Long Beach. These area workouts began in December 1971 and ended with the final ones in May at Lake Waramaug in the East and Long Beach in the West. During these screening workouts more than 400 oarsmen took part. Selectors were also present at the Dad Vail, EARC, and Western Sprints. Area selectors performed an invaluable and thankless task in conducting the screening of candidates. They were Dick Erickson, Bob Hillen, Dave Grant, and Marty McNair on the West Coast, Dietrich Rose, Pete Gardner, Carl Ullrich, and Mike Gasch in the East — and Randy Jablonic in the Midwest.

Final Selection Takes Place at Dartmouth

On June 9, twenty-four oarsmen and seven coxswains reported to the National Team Camp at Dartmouth. Those remaining by June 13 were joined by an additional fifteen men plus two coxswains and on June 18-21 by a final group of twelve men. Assistant coaches were Dick Erickson, Hugh Foley, Pete Gardner, and Steve Gladstone.

On July 6th the final selection of fourteen oarsmen and two coxswains was made and on July 17 the Team departed for Munich where it entered the West German National Championships on July 22-23. The results of this regatta furnished the first preview of what was to come when our Eight swept to a convincing victory over West Germany, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, France and Italy. The Coxed Four did not win but finished a close third behind West Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Two weeks later in the Hannover race we finished 2nd to New Zealand, but the Four won its event. The next day, the two crews left for St. Moritz for two weeks of high altitude training.

Although the TV coverage of rowing at Munich was not to our liking, our Eight and Four w/Cox did their part. I do not know of anyone currently involved in elite United States rowing who expected a silver medal in the Eights — considering the improved level of competition in world rowing.

Certainly the results are a tribute to all of the men who worked so hard for the many months in preparation for the final stretch at the 1972 Olympics and to Harry Parker who coached and guided them so ably. Many other coaches, selectors, and administrators were also closely involved, but I'm sure we all feel amply rewarded with the results.

On the weekend of January 19-21, 1973, the current USORC is scheduled to conduct its final meeting in San Francisco for the purpose of making recommendations on future policy and planning. Responsibility for decisions and plans will, however, rest with the new committee.

A Private Matter

Larry Hough Reflects On The Olympics

reprinted from The Stanford Daily

Attention given to this past summer's Olympics probably varied with one's personal feelings about competitive sports in general. For millions of Americans who follow athletic contests on all levels, the Olympics provided an unmatched spectacle with many outstanding performances. And perhaps, several million other less avid sports enthusiasts were drawn to the marathon television broadcasts by a misguided patriotic fervor or the hope that in the ensuing two weeks one might find reason to be optimistic about the future. Certainly the prospect of thousands of athletes from over 130 countries crowded into a few acres presented its own particular drama.

The Games probably fell short of the hopes many Americans held. Though the tragedy of the kidnaping and murders had universal impact, that incident now forms only a part of the disappointment and disillusionment felt by many when the Games concluded. Concerned with the poor performance of American athletes, incredible officiating and too much politics, many are now convinced that the Games should be discontinued. In the paragraphs which follow I would like to describe a few aspects of the Munich Games and, in so doing, lend credibility to changes which might restore perspective to the Olympics.

Perhaps many will find it a shattering disclosure to learn that nationalism as emphasized by the media provides little competitive incentive to most U.S. athletes. There is the exception, but for most the Games are a quite private matter, a special chance to fulfill a personal and probably undefinable need. For most the last minute introduction of red-white-and-blue uniforms and appeals to patriotic aims fail to create a lasting sense that there is any relationship between one's upcoming performance and the folks at home, or the political system you left behind. The athletes I talked with were performing for their individual reasons; those who medaled probably took more satisfaction in knowing they reached a significant personal goal than any other consideration.

One of the more significant individual challenges of the Olympics is in weathering the months of training and the selection trials. For Dick Lyon and me training began in



early March and continued twice daily until we left for Washington, D.C. in mid August. Individual workouts, though taxing, did not wear on one nearly as much as the repeated routine; up at 5:45, drive to the Redwood City Marina, an hour's training, shower, breakfast and the drive to work, then a lunch hour spent running or weight lifting.

Such a schedule with a few minor differences is followed by hundreds of athletes in their individually tailored approaches to the task of building the physical and mental conditioning needed to confidently approach the Olympic competitions.

By skipping over the summer training and the trials, one comes to the point in time when the U.S. team assembled in Washington. Though only a few days were spent there, it stands out as an important transition point. Politics and the press became in the space of a single day the unsettling forces which were to constantly disrupt the singularity of purpose which otherwise kept the U.S. team (and later, life in the Olympic Village) in a reasonable state of peace.

Hours after arriving in Washington I was hassled by a writer who was trying to build a story on what she described at the autocratic style of those who would "run" our lives. She knew a great deal more than I was ever to learn about the printed regulations which were supposed to assure conformity of action and uniformity of dress. The photographers — fortunately neither Dick nor I struck the assembled cameramen as physical curiosities. One could not help sympathize with Chris Tylor (460 pounds), Cathy Rigby (85 pounds), Tom McMillan (6'11"), and others whose characteristics sparked the imagination of these professionals.

Such was the introduction of the media, ever present, and persistently seeking out the controversial or the highly unusual. Somewhere in the midst of this approach to news coverage hundreds of stories were overlooked and the preparation, the competition, and the reactions of dozens of athletes who fell below the stature of Jim Ryun and Mark Spitz went unreported.

Washington provided the stage for a few awkward

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OLYMPIC RESULTS FINAL & PETITES FINALES

FINAL-Coxed Fours

COXED FOURS

LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 5 GER	1:33.47 (2)	3:14.52 (2)	4:54.55 (1)	6:31.85
2. 1 GDR	1:32.58 (1)	3:14.40 (1)	4:55.53 (2)	6:33.30
	- 0.89	- 0.12	+ 0.98	+ 1.45
3. 3 TCH	1:35.44 (5)	3:15.95 (4)	4:57.55 (4)	6:35.64
	+ 1.97	+ 1.43	+ 3.00	+ 3.79
4. 4 URS	1:34.34 (4)	3:14.77 (3)	4:56.75 (3)	6:37.71
	+ 0.87	+ 0.25	+ 2.20	+ 5.86
5. 2 USA	1:36.99 (6)	3:19.71 (6)	5:02.58 (6)	6:41.86
	+ 3.52	+ 5.19	+ 8.03	+ 10.01
6. 6 NZL	1:34.19 (3)	3:16.55 (5)	5:00.37 (5)	6:42.55
	+ 0.72	+ 2.03	+ 5.82	+ 10.70

FINAL-Coxless Pairs

COXLESS PAIRS

LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 GDR	1:37.91 (2)	3:23.80 (2)	5:11.76 (1)	6:53.16
2. 3 SUI	1:41.32 (6)	3:27.51 (6)	5:14.51 (5)	6:57.06
	+ 3.41	+ 3.71	+ 2.75	+ 3.90
3. 6 HOL	1:39.11 (3)	3:24.96 (3)	5:13.18 (2)	6:58.70
	+ 1.20	+ 1.16	+ 1.42	+ 5.54
4. 2 TCH	1:40.17 (5)	3:26.47 (4)	5:14.25 (4)	6:58.77
	+ 2.26	+ 2.67	+ 2.49	+ 5.61
5. 5 POL	1:39.92 (4)	3:27.17 (5)	5:15.82 (6)	7:02.74
	+ 2.01	+ 3.37	+ 4.06	+ 9.58
6. 4 ROM	1:36.69 (1)	3:22.88 (1)	5:13.22 (3)	7:02.90
	- 1.22	- 0.92	+ 1.46	+ 49.74

FINAL-Single Sculls

SINGLE SCULLS

LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 4 URS	1:41.64 (1)	3:29.41 (1)	5:20.99 (1)	7:10.12
2. 3 ARG	1:42.32 (3)	3:30.72 (2)	5:22.48 (2)	7:11.53
	+ 0.68	+ 1.31	+ 1.49	+ 1.41
3. 5 GDR	1:43.14 (4)	3:33.44 (4)	5:25.78 (3)	7:14.45
	+ 1.50	+ 4.03	+ 4.79	+ 4.33
4. 2 GER	1:42.03 (2)	3:31.73 (3)	5:25.80 (4)	7:20.81
	+ 0.39	+ 2.32	+ 4.81	+ 10.69
5. 6 USA	1:44.06 (5)	3:35.38 (5)	5:31.17 (5)	7:24.81
	+ 2.42	+ 5.97	+ 10.18	+ 14.69
6. 1 SUI	1:47.46 (6)	3:43.13 (6)	5:40.86 (6)	7:31.99
	+ 5.82	+ 13.72	+ 19.87	+ 21.87

FINAL-Coxed Pairs

COXED PAIRS

LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 GDR	1:42.25 (1)	3:33.98 (1)	5:26.96 (1)	7:17.25
2. 3 TCH	1:43.00 (2)	3:35.02 (2)	5:29.24 (2)	7:19.57
	+ 0.75	+ 1.04	+ 2.28	+ 2.32
3. 4 ROM	1:46.43 (6)	3:40.95 (6)	5:34.88 (6)	7:21.36
	+ 4.18	+ 6.97	+ 7.92	+ 4.11
4. 5 GER	1:44.42 (4)	3:36.73 (3)	5:29.53 (3)	7:21.52
	+ 2.17	+ 2.75	+ 2.57	+ 4.27
5. 2 URS	1:44.09 (3)	3:38.63 (4)	5:32.01 (4)	7:24.44
	+ 1.84	+ 4.65	+ 5.05	+ 7.19
6. 6 POL	1:45.68 (5)	3:40.54 (5)	5:34.79 (5)	7:28.92
	+ 3.43	+ 6.56	+ 7.83	+ 11.67

FINAL-Coxless Fours

COXLESS FOURS

LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 5 GDR	1:31.61 (1)	3:10.16 (2)	4:50.06 (2)	6:24.27
2. 6 NZL	1:31.82 (2)	3:09.24 (1)	4:47.86 (1)	6:25.64
	+ 0.21	- 0.92	- 2.20	+ 1.37
3. 1 GER	1:33.72 (3)	3:12.12 (3)	4:52.01 (3)	6:28.41
	+ 2.11	+ 1.96	+ 1.95	+ 4.14
4. 2 URS	1:34.23 (4)	3:13.92 (4)	4:54.87 (4)	6:31.92
	+ 2.62	+ 3.76	+ 4.81	+ 7.65
5. 3 ROM	1:35.18 (6)	3:15.92 (6)	4:56.48 (5)	6:35.60
	+ 3.57	+ 5.76	+ 6.42	+ 11.33
6. 4 DEN	1:34.93 (5)	3:15.30 (5)	4:57.16 (6)	6:37.28
	+ 3.32	+ 5.14	+ 7.10	+ 13.01

FINAL-Double Sculls

DOUBLE SCULLS

LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 4 URS	1:37.16 (2)	3:22.76 (1)	5:11.89 (1)	7:01.77
2. 2 NOR	1:38.98 (3)	3:26.88 (4)	5:15.43 (2)	7:02.58
	+ 1.82	+ 4.12	+ 3.54	+ 0.81
3. 6 GDR	1:39.28 (4)	3:26.34 (3)	5:16.19 (3)	7:05.55
	+ 2.12	+ 3.58	+ 4.30	+ 3.78
4. 3 DEN	1:39.50 (5)	3:30.51 (5)	5:26.10 (5)	7:14.19
	+ 2.34	+ 7.75	+ 14.21	+ 12.42
5. 5 GBR	1:36.60 (1)	3:24.19 (2)	5:19.85 (4)	7:16.29
	- 0.56	+ 1.43	+ 7.96	+ 14.52
6. 1 TCH	1:41.85 (6)	3:32.74 (6)	5:26.88 (6)	7:17.60
	+ 4.69	+ 9.98	+ 14.99	+ 15.83

FINAL-Eights

EIGHTS

LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 3 NZL	1:26.63 (1)	2:59.88 (1)	4:37.13 (1)	6:08.94
2. 6 USA	1:28.50 (2)	3:03.32 (3)	4:39.88 (4)	6:11.61
	+ 1.87	+ 3.44	+ 2.75	+ 2.67
3. 1 GDR	1:28.58 (3)	3:03.55 (5)	4:39.22 (2)	6:11.67
	+ 1.95	+ 3.67	+ 2.09	+ 2.73
4. 2 URS	1:29.31 (5)	3:03.25 (2)	4:40.33 (5)	6:14.48
	+ 2.68	+ 3.37	+ 3.20	+ 5.54
5. 5 GER	1:29.07 (4)	3:03.50 (4)	4:39.87 (3)	6:14.91
	+ 2.44	+ 3.62	+ 2.74	+ 5.97
6. 4 POL	1:31.40 (6)	3:09.42 (6)	4:50.61 (6)	6:29.35
	+ 4.77	+ 9.54	+ 13.48	+ 20.41

PETITES-Coxed Fours

BAHN/LANE

1.	1	HOL	1:42.17 (5)	3:31.19 (4)	5:21.00 (2)	7:05.83
2.	5	SUI	1:41.56 (3)	3:30.54 (2)	5:22.11 (3)	7:07.80
			- 0.61	- 0.65	+ 1.11	+ 1.97
3.	4	NOR	1:41.65 (4)	3:31.80 (5)	5:22.78 (5)	7:07.85
			- 0.52	+ 0.61	+ 1.78	+ 2.02
4.	3	GBR	1:40.35 (1)	3:29.07 (1)	5:20.99 (1)	7:12.14
			- 1.82	- 2.12	- 0.01	- 6.31
5.	6	ITA	1:41.05 (2)	3:30.71 (3)	5:22.29 (4)	7:13.03
			- 1.12	- 0.48	+ 1.29	+ 7.20
6.	2	CAN	1:42.83 (6)	3:33.29 (6)	5:25.76 (6)	7:16.13
			+ 0.66	+ 2.10	+ 4.76	+ 10.30

PETITES-Coxless Pairs

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 6 GER	1:50.34 (4)	3:46.31 (3)	5:42.55 (2)	7:31.02
2. 5 URS	1:47.86 (1)	3:44.67 (1)	5:41.57 (1)	7:34.37
	- 2.48	- 1.64	- 0.98	+ 3.35
3. 4 USA	1:49.34 (3)	3:45.81 (2)	5:43.28 (3)	7:38.64
	- 1.00	- 0.50	+ 0.73	+ 7.62
4. 3 NOR	1:50.44 (5)	3:47.52 (4)	5:45.76 (4)	7:40.55
	+ 0.10	+ 1.21	+ 2.21	+ 9.53
5. 2 YUG	1:49.05 (2)	3:47.67 (5)	5:46.81 (5)	7:43.20
	- 1.29	+ 1.36	+ 1.05	+ 12.18
6. 1 GBR	1:51.39 (6)	3:52.39 (6)	5:53.47 (6)	7:51.01
	+ 1.05	+ 6.08	+ 10.92	+ 19.99

PETITES-Single Sculls

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 5 IRL	1:51.97 (1)	3:51.09 (1)	5:54.49 (1)	7:55.33
2. 1 BUL	1:53.91 (3)	3:54.50 (3)	5:59.41 (2)	7:59.55
	+ 1.94	+ 3.41	+ 4.92	+ 4.22
3. 2 GBR	1:55.76 (5)	3:59.04 (6)	6:03.83 (5)	8:00.38
	+ 3.79	+ 7.95	+ 9.34	+ 5.05
4. 6 NZL	1:56.21 (6)	3:58.38 (5)	6:04.34 (6)	8:05.42
	+ 4.24	+ 7.29	+ 9.85	+ 10.09
5. 4 DEN	1:55.22 (4)	3:57.68 (4)	6:03.58 (3)	8:09.04
	+ 3.25	+ 6.59	+ 9.09	+ 13.71
6. 3 TCH	1:52.99 (2)	3:54.13 (2)	6:03.83 (4)	8:11.04
	+ 1.02	+ 3.04	+ 9.34	+ 15.71

PETITES-Coxed Pairs

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 NOR	1:54.28 (3)	3:55.13 (2)	5:58.05 (2)	7:58.45
2. 3 GBR	1:51.61 (1)	3:51.38 (1)	5:56.25 (1)	7:59.57
	- 2.67	- 3.75	- 2.80	+ 1.12
3. 6 CAN	1:56.09 (5)	3:56.55 (4)	5:59.98 (3)	8:00.27
	+ 1.81	+ 1.42	+ 1.13	+ 1.82
4. 4 BUL	1:55.55 (4)	3:58.63 (5)	6:04.06 (6)	8:01.86
	+ 1.27	+ 3.50	+ 5.21	+ 3.41
5. 5 USA	1:56.67 (6)	3:58.70 (6)	6:03.34 (5)	8:04.80
	+ 2.39	+ 3.57	+ 4.49	+ 6.35
6. 2 SUI	1:53.11 (2)	3:56.14 (3)	6:03.31 (4)	8:05.54
	- 1.17	+ 1.01	+ 4.46	+ 7.09

PETITES-Coxless Fours

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 2 GBR	1:35.92 (2)	3:20.81 (3)	5:11.50 (3)	6:52.89
2. 3 BUL	1:37.38 (6)	3:19.49 (2)	5:10.44 (2)	6:54.54
	+ 1.46	- 1.32	- 1.06	+ 1.65
3. 4 CAN	1:35.65 (1)	3:18.70 (1)	5:08.14 (1)	6:57.18
	- 0.27	- 2.11	- 3.36	+ 4.29
4. 1 ITA	1:36.79 (4)	3:21.44 (4)	5:11.53 (4)	6:57.59
	+ 0.87	+ 0.63	+ 0.03	+ 4.70
5. 6 SUI	1:37.23 (5)	3:21.70 (5)	5:14.29 (5)	6:59.41
	+ 1.31	+ 0.89	+ 2.79	+ 6.52
6. 5 CUB	1:36.71 (3)	3:24.22 (6)	5:21.51 (6)	7:10.83
	+ 0.79	+ 3.41	+ 10.01	+ 17.94

PETITES-Double Sculls

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 4 HOL	1:42.00 (6)	3:29.98 (1)	5:21.13 (1)	7:07.25
2. 6 SUI	1:40.88 (2)	3:30.29 (2)	5:22.23 (2)	7:08.22
	- 1.12	+ 0.31	+ 1.10	+ 0.97
3. 2 BEL	1:41.52 (4)	3:31.65 (4)	5:23.87 (4)	7:10.03
	- 0.48	+ 1.67	+ 2.74	+ 2.78
4. 1 GER	1:40.45 (1)	3:30.94 (3)	5:23.35 (3)	7:11.74
	- 1.55	+ 0.96	+ 2.22	+ 4.49
5. 5 FRA	1:41.71 (5)	3:32.24 (5)	5:24.74 (5)	7:14.21
	- 0.29	+ 2.76	+ 3.61	+ 6.96
6. 3 POL	1:40.91 (3)	3:33.07 (6)	5:23.52 (6)	7:14.97
	- 1.09	+ 3.09	+ 12.39	+ 24.72

PETITES-Eights

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 6 HUN	1:28.77 (1)	3:07.24 (1)	4:47.18 (1)	6:22.13
2. 2 AUS	1:32.56 (3)	3:10.42 (2)	4:48.81 (2)	6:22.45
	+ 3.79	+ 3.18	+ 1.63	+ 0.32
3. 1 HOL	1:33.87 (5)	3:12.49 (5)	4:50.20 (4)	6:23.55
	+ 5.10	+ 5.25	+ 3.02	+ 1.42
4. 3 TCH	1:33.74 (4)	3:11.83 (4)	4:50.04 (3)	6:24.64
	+ 4.97	+ 4.59	+ 2.86	+ 2.51
5. 4 ARG	1:32.55 (2)	3:10.77 (3)	4:51.36 (5)	6:26.03
	+ 3.78	+ 3.53	+ 4.18	+ 3.90
6. 5 AUT	1:34.27 (6)	3:13.21 (6)	4:52.83 (6)	6:27.86
	+ 5.50	+ 5.97	+ 5.65	+ 5.73



OLYMPIC RESULTS SEMI-FINAL

SEMI No.1-Coxed Fours

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 6 GER	1:46.54 (3)	3:38.01 (3)	5:30.78 (3)	7:19.43
2. 2 TCH	1:44.56 (2) 1.98	3:36.11 (2) 1.40	5:28.53 (1) 2.25	7:20.55 1.52
3. 1 NZL	1:43.57 (1) 3.17	3:35.43 (1) 2.58	5:29.67 (2) 1.11	7:21.94 2.51
4. 3 SUI	1:47.18 (4) 0.11	3:37.99 (4) 1.38	5:35.74 (4) 4.96	7:28.25 8.82
5. 5 NOR	1:47.19 (5) 0.65	3:40.41 (5) 2.40	5:36.51 (5) 5.73	7:32.51 12.06
6. 4 GER	1:47.68 (6) 1.14	3:43.25 (6) 5.24	5:41.00 (6) 10.22	7:35.11 15.68

SEMI No.2-Coxed Fours

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 URS	1:42.41 (1)	3:30.05 (1)	5:19.68 (1)	7:09.08
2. 2 GDR	1:45.06 (2) 2.65	3:32.78 (2) 2.73	5:21.13 (2) 1.45	7:11.12 2.04
3. 3 USA	1:46.39 (3) 3.98	3:35.36 (3) 5.31	5:26.26 (3) 6.58	7:18.59 9.51
4. 4 HOL	1:48.25 (4) 5.84	3:39.24 (4) 9.19	5:32.41 (4) 12.73	7:23.66 14.58
5. 5 CAN	1:50.80 (6) 8.39	3:42.41 (6) 12.36	5:37.75 (5) 18.07	7:31.90 22.82
6. 6 ITA	1:49.32 (5) 6.91	3:42.03 (5) 11.98	5:39.23 (6) 19.55	7:34.67 25.59

SEMI No.1-Coxless Pairs

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 2 POL	1:48.49 (2)	3:45.95 (3)	5:42.84 (1)	7:42.41
2. 4 SUI	1:48.33 (1) 0.16	3:44.40 (1) 1.55	5:44.22 (2) 1.38	7:44.91 2.50
3. 5 ROM	1:49.91 (4) 1.42	3:47.72 (4) 1.77	5:47.98 (4) 5.14	7:47.77 5.36
4. 3 USA	1:51.11 (5) 2.62	3:50.64 (5) 4.69	5:50.82 (5) 7.98	7:50.26 7.85
5. 1 NOR	1:53.03 (6) 4.54	3:53.67 (6) 7.72	5:55.18 (6) 12.34	7:57.27 14.86
6. 6 GER	1:49.12 (3) 0.63	3:45.66 (2) 0.29	5:46.78 (3) 3.94	8:06.06 23.65

SEMI No.2-Coxless Pairs

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 2 URS	1:55.30 (2)	3:57.24 (2)	6:03.99 (2)	8:07.34
2. 1 TCH	1:51.33 (1) 3.92	3:54.39 (1) 2.85	6:02.65 (1) 1.34	8:07.88 0.54
3. 3 ROM	1:56.22 (3) 0.92	3:59.48 (3) 2.24	6:06.41 (3) 2.42	8:10.89 3.55
4. 5 BUL	1:59.16 (6) 3.86	4:01.46 (5) 4.22	6:08.32 (4) 4.33	8:20.21 12.87
5. 4 NOR	1:58.71 (5) 3.41	4:01.06 (4) 3.82	6:13.49 (5) 9.50	8:30.29 22.95
6. 6 SUI	1:58.50 (4) 3.20	4:03.96 (6) 6.72	6:17.89 (6) 13.90	8:32.34 25.00

SEMI No.1-Single Sculls

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 2 ARG	2:00.17 (4)	4:04.78 (2)	6:10.48 (1)	8:10.01
2. 6 GDR	1:56.31 (1) 3.86	4:03.03 (1) 1.75	6:13.67 (2) 3.19	8:16.25 6.34
3. 1 SUI	1:57.63 (3) 2.54	4:06.27 (4) 1.49	6:15.86 (3) 5.38	8:16.95 6.94
4. 3 BUL	2:00.70 (6) 0.53	4:08.80 (5) 4.02	6:17.13 (4) 6.65	8:17.64 7.63
5. 5 IRL	1:57.48 (2) 2.69	4:06.05 (3) 1.27	6:17.25 (5) 6.77	8:27.70 17.69
6. 4 TCH	2:00.26 (5) 0.09	4:12.83 (6) 8.05	6:28.66 (6) 18.18	8:44.60 34.59

SEMI No.2-Single Sculls

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 URS	1:59.14 (3)	3:59.74 (1)	6:05.66 (1)	8:13.49
2. 3 USA	1:53.28 (1) 0.86	4:03.80 (3) 4.06	6:10.28 (2) 4.62	8:21.54 8.05
3. 6 GER	1:58.71 (2) 0.43	4:02.38 (2) 2.64	6:11.74 (3) 6.08	8:26.37 12.88
4. 2 DEN	2:03.11 (5) 3.97	4:08.43 (5) 8.69	6:17.12 (4) 11.46	8:27.93 14.44
5. 4 NZL	2:01.31 (4) 2.17	4:07.21 (4) 7.47	6:17.37 (5) 11.71	8:30.88 17.39
6. 5 GBR	2:04.78 (6) 5.04	4:11.37 (6) 11.63	6:25.25 (6) 19.59	8:38.62 25.13

SEMI No.1-Coxed Pairs

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 GDR	1:56.20 (1)	4:00.65 (1)	6:09.37 (1)	8:13.87
2. 2 GER	2:01.66 (3) 5.46	4:06.83 (3) 6.18	6:16.12 (3) 6.75	8:19.86 5.99
3. 3 POL	2:02.75 (4) 6.55	4:10.33 (4) 9.68	6:19.65 (4) 10.28	8:20.69 6.82
4. 6 GBR	1:58.92 (2) 2.72	4:04.45 (2) 3.80	6:15.23 (2) 5.86	8:21.61 7.74
5. 4 USA	2:03.44 (5) 7.24	4:10.87 (5) 10.22	6:20.79 (5) 11.42	8:25.40 11.53
6. 5 CAN	2:04.28 (6) 8.08	4:11.63 (6) 10.98	6:21.53 (6) 12.16	8:28.82 14.95

SEMI No.2-Coxed Pairs

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 5 GDR	1:48.76 (1)	3:45.93 (1)	5:46.42 (1)	7:40.58
2. 1 HOL	1:52.27 (5) 3.51	3:49.95 (4) 4.02	5:48.22 (2) 1.80	7:41.86 1.28
3. 6 TCH	1:50.78 (2) 2.02	3:48.53 (2) 2.60	5:49.10 (3) 2.68	7:45.11 4.53
4. 4 URS	1:51.77 (3) 3.01	3:49.49 (3) 3.56	5:50.02 (4) 3.60	7:46.18 5.60
5. 2 GBR	1:53.52 (6) 4.76	3:51.95 (6) 6.02	5:56.07 (5) 9.65	7:56.59 16.01
6. 3 YUG	1:52.08 (4) 3.32	3:51.56 (5) 5.63	5:57.49 (6) 11.07	8:01.58 21.00

SEMI No.1-Coxless Fours

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 5 NZL	1:43.93 (2)	3:33.18 (3)	5:19.87 (3)	7:03.99
2. 1 GDR	1:43.58 (1) 0.35	3:30.81 (1) 2.37	5:17.63 (1) 2.24	7:06.88 2.89
3. 4 GER	1:44.01 (3) 0.08	3:31.13 (2) 2.05	5:18.94 (2) 0.93	7:10.56 6.57
4. 2 CAN	1:45.50 (4) 1.57	3:34.90 (4) 1.72	5:22.84 (4) 3.97	7:13.61 9.62
5. 3 ITA	1:46.55 (5) 2.62	3:36.12 (5) 2.94	5:25.46 (5) 5.59	7:14.20 10.21
6. 6 CUB	1:48.47 (6) 4.54	3:44.13 (6) 10.95	5:41.22 (6) 21.35	7:36.30 32.31

SEMI No.2-Coxless Fours

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 ROM	1:43.46 (2)	3:32.46 (1)	5:23.22 (1)	7:12.50
2. 3 DEN	1:46.21 (5) 2.75	3:33.49 (3) 1.03	5:23.41 (2) 0.19	7:16.01 3.51
3. 6 URS	1:42.74 (1) 0.72	3:33.30 (2) 0.84	5:24.40 (3) 1.18	7:16.59 4.09
4. 4 GBR	1:45.60 (4) 2.14	3:36.59 (4) 4.13	5:29.22 (4) 6.00	7:22.21 9.71
5. 2 SUI	1:46.31 (6) 2.85	3:37.80 (6) 5.34	5:32.38 (6) 9.16	7:23.87 11.37
6. 5 BUL	1:44.89 (3) 1.43	3:37.06 (5) 4.60	5:30.96 (5) 7.74	7:24.93 12.43

SEMI No.1-Double Sculls

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 GDR	1:46.49 (1)	3:37.40 (1)	5:31.63 (1)	7:29.13
2. 2 GBR	1:46.65 (2) 0.16	3:40.48 (2) 3.08	5:34.84 (2) 3.21	7:31.62 2.49
3. 4 TCH	1:51.26 (3) 4.77	3:44.48 (3) 7.08	5:40.72 (3) 9.09	7:36.93 7.70
4. 3 HOL	1:52.64 (6) 6.15	3:44.68 (4) 7.28	5:43.81 (4) 12.18	7:40.77 11.64
5. 6 SUI	1:51.85 (4) 5.36	3:46.78 (5) 9.38	5:45.88 (5) 14.25	7:45.42 16.29
6. 5 GER	1:52.40 (5) 5.91	3:49.64 (6) 12.24	5:50.13 (6) 18.50	7:46.21 17.08

SEMI No.2-Double Sculls

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 DEN	1:47.38 (3)	3:37.79 (3)	5:37.31 (3)	7:31.23
2. 2 URS	1:44.16 (1) 2.62	3:35.14 (2) 2.55	5:35.37 (2) 1.74	7:35.33 4.10
3. 5 NOR	1:44.97 (2) 2.41	3:34.68 (1) 3.11	5:33.15 (1) 4.16	7:35.92 4.59
4. 4 FRA	1:47.89 (4) 0.51	3:42.15 (4) 4.40	5:44.94 (4) 7.63	7:47.68 16.45
5. 6 BEL	1:57.04 (6) 2.56	3:45.97 (5) 8.11	5:52.90 (5) 15.55	7:56.50 23.77
6. 3 POL	1:49.42 (5) 1.16	3:44.37 (5) 6.54	5:53.97 (6) 16.56	7:59.52 28.29

SEMI No.1-Eights

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 1 GDR	1:30.32 (1)	3:05.87 (1)	4:44.28 (1)	6:22.47
2. 2 URS	1:32.68 (3) 2.36	3:07.59 (2) 1.72	4:46.36 (2) 2.08	6:24.80 2.33
3. 3 USA	1:32.24 (2) 1.92	3:07.60 (3) 1.73	4:47.00 (3) 2.72	6:27.53 5.06
4. 4 HUN	1:34.46 (4) 4.14	3:10.51 (4) 4.64	4:52.09 (4) 7.81	6:32.25 9.78
5. 6 TCH	1:35.06 (5) 4.74	3:13.93 (5) 8.06	4:56.50 (5) 12.22	6:38.70 16.23
6. 5 AUT	1:35.42 (6) 5.10	3:19.74 (6) 13.87	5:13.92 (6) 29.64	7:05.51 43.04

SEMI No.2-Eights

BAHN/LANE	500 M	1000 M	1500 M	2000 M
1. 2 GER	1:31.61 (3)	3:09.41 (2)	4:49.82 (1)	6:27.44
2. 6 NZL	1:29.26 (1) 2.35	3:08.02 (1) 1.39	4:50.61 (2) 0.79	6:28.40 0.96
3. 1 POL	1:32.92 (4) 1.31	3:14.21 (5) 4.80	4:55.43 (5) 5.61	6:31.10 3.66
4. 4 HOL	1:34.44 (6) 2.83	3:12.61 (4) 3.20	4:54.57 (4) 4.75	6:31.70 4.26
5. 3 AUS	1:31.43 (2) 0.18	3:10.63 (3) 1.22	4:53.93 (3) 4.11	6:34.82 7.38
6. 5 ARG	1:33.34 (5) 1.73	3:16.12 (6) 6.71	5:03.20 (6) 13.38	6:47.72 20.28

F I S A JUNIOR REGATTA RESULTS

GRAND FINALS

4 with cox	Pair - cox	Single	Pair/cox	4 - cox	Double	Eight
1. Czech 4:57.00	E. Ger 5:19.00	USSR 5:34.84	Holland 5:43.94	E. Ger 4:58.31	E. Ger 5:07.60	E. Ger
2. USSR 4:58.29	W. Ger 5:24.00	W. Ger 5:37.36	E. Ger 5:44.36	W. Ger 5:01.45	W. Ger 5:11.97	W. Ger
3. W. Ger 5:01.18	USSR 5:25.35	Italy 5:38.78	Britian 5:48.18	Poland 5:02.38	USSR 5:14.53	USSR
4. E. Ger 5:07.30	France 5:30.05	E. Ger 5:38.84	W. Ger 5:49.12	France 5:02.73	Denmark 5:17.14	Czech
5. Canada 5:09.43	USA 5:35.74	Switz 5:44.45	USSR 5:54.77	USSR 5:04.80	France 5:19.99	Poland
6. Poland 5:10.97	Poland 5:39.38	Czech 5:46.91	Romania 6:04.55	Canada 5:09.27	Poland 5:22.68	Britian

PETITE FINALS

7. Italy 5:06.56	Romania 5:31.61	Bulgaria 5:47.56	Italy 5:51.60	Czech 5:06.06	Spain 5:20.29	Belgium 4:39.56
8. Holland 5:07.88	Canada 5:34.03	USA 5:47.65	Poland 5:58.35	Austria 5:07.86	Italy 5:22.72	Canada 4:40.91
9. Switz 5:10.77	Hungary 5:35.31	Holland 5:49.05	Bulgaria 6:03.40	Italy 5:08.96	Romania 5:23.40	Italy 4:41.09
10. USA 5:13.43	Switz 5:35.35	France 5:49.78	Y'slv 6:05.12	Switz 5:10.38	Switz 5:25.72	USA 4:45.58
11. France 5:15.23	Sweden 5:	Hungary 5:51.46	France 6:05.47	Britian 5:11.36	Y'slv 5:31.21	France 4:47.31
12. Y'slv 5:20.39	Norway 5:	Canada 5:57.41	USA 6:06.88	Hungary 5:15.29	Britian 5:33.45	Y'slv 4:51.43

REPACHA

13. Spain 5:20.10	Italy 5:36.22	Denmark 5:54.48	Greece 6:08.12	Holland 5:13.34	Bulgaria 5:26.39	Denmark 4:56.63
14. Britian 5:20.77	Bulgaria 5:42.41	Greece 5:57.03	Denmark 6:10.44	Denmark 5:17.64	Sweden 5:28.79	Norway 4:57.91
15. Denmark 5:31.56	Austria 5:47.54	Gritian 5:54.85	Belgium 6:15.15	Y'slv 5:19.04	Belgium 5:37.77	Austria 5:00.69
16.	Czech Forfeit	Norway 6:00.94	Sweden 6:15.68	Bulgaria 5:22.53	Austria 5:39.91	Switz 5:02.06
17.	Y'slv 5:40.47	Austria 6:01.61	Spain 6:17.03	Sweden 5:23.09	USA 5:44.80	
18.	Britian 5:51.96	Romania 6:06.16	Switz 6:21.10			

WOMEN'S EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS – FINAL RESULTS

Single Sculls	Double Sculls	Quad with	Four with	Eight
Holland 3:59	USSR 3:42	Rumania 3:32	USSR 3:41	USSR 3:18
France 4:02	Holland 3:44	USSR 3:33	E. Ger 3:45	Rumania 3:20
E. Ger 4:05	France 3:44	W. Ger 3:37	Holland 3:46	E. Ger 3:21
W. Ger 4:07	W. Ger 3:46	E. Ger 3:38	France 3:46	Hungary 3:28
USSR 4:09	Bulgaria 3:48	Czech 3:39	Rumania 3:52	Holland 3:28
Poland 4:18	E. Ger 3:49	France 3:43	W. Ger 3:54	Czech 3:38

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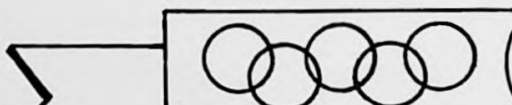
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LET'S RAISE

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OLYMPIC ROWING *(Continued from p. 7)*

their workouts early and late in order to avoid the really very crowded course, and they therefore were missed by most of the press. Due to this schedule, many of the competition unfortunately missed one of the great psyches of the regatta, when the U.S. eight formed a huddle on the float prior to launching for their first afternoon workout. But instead of the pre-football game mutual handclasp and peppy cheer, suddenly stroke Monk Terry was down in the middle of the huddle, being kicked and beaten and pummeled by his crew! What in heaven's name was going on? Just a re-enactment of a scene from a bad movie the squad had seen in St. Mortiz. As the happy-go-lucky Americans rowed away from the float, many observers were seen scratching their heads in stunned wonderment at the meaning of the crazy scene they'd just witnessed.

The one superpower which had been on the scene from the beginning was New Zealand. As coach Rusty Robertson told us later, they weren't all that impressed with the supposed benefits of altitude, so had passed up that particular gambit. They had instead gone off after the Hamburg regatta to a nice quiet lake some forty miles from Munich where the town burghers had laid out buoyed courses for them and very much made them welcome in the town, but this was just for peace and quiet and intensive training, and was not at altitude at all. They had an extremely successful sojourn there, and were to return as heroes for an all-night civic reception after the regatta. But they had been one of the very first to arrive in Munich preferring to settle in and get used to the environment.

It was rather stunningly apparent from watching the Kiwis on the course that they were going to be great. That of course was no surprise to anyone, but what did look like a pleasant surprise was their straight four, the first time the country had ever boated such a crew, and in fact the first time a straight four shell had ever existed in New Zealand. Rusty explained that they had set up a definite priority system, with of course first priority going to the eight, which was exactly the same boat as had won the Europeans in that stirring race in Copenhagen. It was then decided to give second priority to the straight, as opposed to the coxed four, and this boat wound up containing '68 Gold Medalists Dudley Storey and Ross Collinge, together with international vet Noel Mills and stroked by lanky newcomer Dick Tonks. Not only did this boat look magnificent in its practice rowing, but in fact the word came down that it was staying with its own eight in 1000 meter pieces! If true, Einheit Dresden was going to have a royal battle on its hands to come up with a second Gold. The other three '68 Gold Medalists from New Zealand were also present, cox'n Simon Dickie was steering the eight, Dick Joyce rowing number six in the eight, and Warren Cole stroking the coxed four (otherwise made up of newcomers) after a year off due to some medical problems and a job relocation.

RUSSIAN THREAT FOR KING DEMIDDI

The second major piece of information to be gleaned from pre-racing observation, besides the fact that the straight four was going to be a barn burner, was that King Demiddi was going to have a bit of an argument on his hands. In fact, many had simply looked at Russian Yuri Malishev sculling his impeccable stroke, and flatly predicted on the spot that Malishev would get the Gold. I don't think in all my life I've ever seen a sculler or a crew move a boat

through the water quite as perfectly as that; it was real rowing beauty. But if Demiddi had acquired this information, he wasn't showing any lack of bravado, as he skulked to and from workouts in an unobtrusive manner, seemingly trying to avoid all contact with any other soul, imperiously refusing all requests for interviews and talking to no one. He was clearly a man with a mission, to get the one rowing laurel that had so far eluded him, but his heart must have sunk if he had seen Malishev sculling. So a bit of drama was unfolding in the sculls, too.

But this was only characteristic of the "regatta of all time." If you were an American partisan with high hopes for Jimmy Dietz, you had to consider Demiddi and Malishev, New Zealand strong man Murray Watkinson, Udo Hild and Guldenpfennig, the Czech Hellebrand, the Swiss Burgin, to say nothing of England's unpredictable Ken Dwan and Irishman/Vesperite Sean Drea (who had already beaten Dietz this year and who was renowned for having the only female rowing coach at the Games, the vibrant Anna Tomas). Which of these greats would be knocked out of the final? Who would prevail to medal? Guessing seemed futile and virtually everyone gave up in acknowledgement of the super quality of the entries. It was the same way all down the line: would the Bulls prevail, or would the four Buben deny them their Gold? Did New Zealand have another gold medal four, to snatch a second gold away from Einheit Dresden? And the doubles: would Russia's '68 Gold Medalist Aleksandr Timoshinin repeat with his new partner, Korshikov (Timoshinin had won the Diamonds at Henley, and seemed to be primed)? What of the World Champions, the Danes Secher and Englebrecht; the European Champions, Schmied and Boehmer; the very fast Copenhagen silver medalists from Norway, Hansen and Thogersen; and Britain's greatest medal hopes, Henley winners Crookes and Delafield? Could our John Van Blom and Tom McKibbin come back to their Klagenfurt gold medal form of 1969 against competition like this? These were the kinds of exciting speculations that consumed every one prior to the racing.

Of course the eight had the whole rowing world aquiver. Could the Kiwis do it again, or if the new East German eight was indeed faster than the Buben, would the Kiwis be denied? Needless to say Germany was singlemindedly agog over the Wunder-Achter, and anyone would be a fool to discount the seemingly perennial bronze medalist Russians who must have been burning for a medal of a different color for a change. Then there was the noble American experiment the National Team eight which had stunned everyone from California to Moscow and points in between with its dramatic first race victory in the West German Championships; were they really that good (they knew they were, but the rest of the world couldn't yet be sure). If they were, that was five sure final spots locked up; who would get the last available spot, and who would be denied?

The major point about this fantastic level of competition was that at least every competitor, and much of the rest of the rowing sophisticates as well, now knew from the gathering at Munich what a magnificent achievement it would be just to make the final. Gone were the days when that was a foregone conclusion for the "good" crews; a crew would have to be absolutely magnificent to be able to advance into that elite final rank. A corollary to this knowledge was that once in the final, any one of the six crews was capable of winning or taking a medal. Several of the New Zealand

(Continued on p. 24)

OLYMPIC ROWING *(Continued from p. 23)*

eight told me that their intense, driving goal was to make that final. Once in the final, that race would take care of itself as a clash among elites, and further more, it would take not only absolute perfection but also a good deal of luck to win; luck that no one man bobbed even one stroke, that everything went right, that no wake or wind would come along to upset the demonstration of perfection one would need to win. It's quite important when evaluating the outcome to remember and to share this unanimous knowledge of all the competitors at Munich.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27 — PRELIMINARY HEATS

The day dawned sunny and quite warm, and everything looked to be in fine shape for the first day. It was going to be a long day of racing, from 9:00 A.M. until well after 5:00 P.M., and so only those in the first race or two were around the boathouse just before the first race. However, the U.S. eight was out early for a row, as they wouldn't race until late in the afternoon. I ran into Stu MacDonald, the cox'n of the four, as we all milled about the boathouse prior to the first race (theirs), and in one of those inane remarks that occur when you're just making conversation, asked him if they were ready. "No", was his honest reply. To my incredulous query, he said that he thought they'd be ready in two or three more days. How right was he to be!

As the four was at the float preparing to embark, the eight came down to give them a send-off, with much handshaking and good luck wishes for their National Camp buddies. With this spirited send-off, the racing was on.

The head wind that was to bedevil the course throughout the regatta was recorded as being between 2.2 and 5.0 meters per second at various times during the preliminary heats. As a consequence, winning times, normally not truly indicative of true speed in these early heats, were even slower than usual. For example, a heat of the coxless pairs was won in 7:29, the single sculls in 7:50.

COXED FOURS (first three semis)

All but one of the five entries in the first heat of the Regatta were eventual finalists. As one of these, our four knew the going would be tough even though three would qualify for the semi-finals. The "Bulls," Russia and New Zealand finished in that order, with U.S.A. fourth by open water and Norway last.

Our race pattern was one that was to be repeated in each of the following races, unfortunately, for we were never able to post a really fast first quarter. The Russians jumped to an early lead which they held just more than halfway. The West Germans and New Zealanders followed in that order. We were last at the first marker, open water behind the leaders. At 1100 meters, the Bulls made their move into first place and kept right on going to win by a trifle more than a length with the Soviets second and Kiwi's third. We passed Norway into fourth position with about 600 meters to go.

In the second heat, the difficulties the Swiss had edging the Italians gave an early indication that neither would make the finals. Shortly thereafter, the Czechs served notice they might be medalists when they led East Germany for most of the race, and were only a deck down with 500 meters to go.

COXLESS PAIRS (first only to semis)

Hough/Lyon were fourth after 500 meters, and finished in this position. Although they managed to cross the half

way mark in third place, their inability to handle the Swiss and Pole's on even terms bode ill. The Dutch finished third; half the finalists came from this heat, one of four preliminaries in the event.

In other heats, both Germanies and the Soviets were impressive, although the latter had an easy time of it. The Czechs and Rumanians looked like they might make the finals, the latter especially if they could find a sustainable pace — they had led the West Germans through most of the race.

SINGLE SCULLS (first only to semis)

Jim Dietz finished fourth, the place in which he found himself through most of the race, Malishev won handily, with Guldenpfennig (East Germany) a respectable second. Sean Drea, rowing for Ireland but coached by Anna Tomas of Vesper, was a solid third.

In other heats, Valtchev, the Bulgarian, blew by Murray Watkinson to win by a half length after being down to him by a length of open water at the half way mark. Dimiddi seemed almost to play with Udo Hild until 500 meters to go when he went from a deck down to win by open water. Two other scullers of known international stature, Hellebrand and Burgin, found themselves out of contention early in their heats.

COXED PAIRS (first only to semis)

Our pair came through with flying colors, giving the Americans in the stands their first chance to cheer. Though coming off the start in third place, they moved through second and into the lead in the third 500 meters. The Poles and Dutch, who had led till then, let down thereafter to finish well back in second and third.

The Czechs, Soviets and East Germans won their heats handily, in which only the British gave an indication or being able later to win a semi-finalist position.

COXLESS FOURS (first only to semis)

Though third off the line, the U.S. entry spent the rest of the race in fourth place. The Russians dominated from beginning to end, leading by open water at each marker.

Other heats were won by East Germany, Rumania and New Zealand, the latter in particularly aggressive fashion. They led by almost seven seconds after the first 500 meters. Great Britain and West Germany also showed finalist potential when they placed two-three behind the East Germans, all within about a length.

DOUBLE SCULLS (first only to semis)

This race was a repeat of our performance in the prior event, the Czechs, Swiss and Norwegians finishing ahead of us in that order. The Russians, Danes and British dominated the other three heats. Delafield/Crooks puzzlingly were clear of the East Germans (Boehmer/Schmied) in the first 500 meters.

EIGHTS (first three to semis)

This was the second event from which the top three would qualify directly for the semi-finals. Despite that fact, when we and the West Germans were drawn into the first heat against only mediocre competition, the suspicion was widely held that it would be a race. And that it was! A great start immediately propelled us strongly into first place; at the first marker our lead was 2.46 seconds. The Germans continued to cut into the lead until, with about 200 meters to go they realized they could not win. Our margin, at the finish of 4.27 seconds was about what it had been a month earlier on the same water.

(Continued on next page)

Without any competition in their heat, the Kiwis from New Zealand blasted out to an incredible start and had a length in the first 500. They proceeded handily to add a length in each of the remaining splits to win by over 11 seconds. Their first split was 2.43 seconds faster than ours.

In the third heat, a very tight race indeed, the Russians, Dutch and East Germans qualified, but the latter only by the slimmest of margins. In fact, astonishingly, the East Germans were last through much of the race, coming through fourth into third position only in the last 350 meters.

After the races, rumors flew. The West Germans were going back to altitude (false). The East Germans were changing boats for the eight (true). The Easties were panicking (who knows?). The truth of it was that the West Germans did pack up their shells and leave, but it was not for the purpose of going back to altitude (which Fritz Hagerman told me would have been ridiculous). They were simply going out of town to get some peace and quiet. The East Germans were indeed changing eights, getting rid of their clunker and going to one of their new and specially built light boats. Whether or not this was a sign of panic, no one could of course say, because one never gets any information out of the East Germans. But they certainly were a topic of conversation. If this boat switch was a planned psyche, it sure seemed a dangerous thing to do; even if it wasn't a psyche, it seemed dangerous. And whatever were they doing in that heat, rowing last for most of the race and then just barely sneaking in for the qualifying third place? If it was a planned psyche, again it seemed awfully dangerous, or else they were just so super confident that they

must be great; i.e., if it was a psyche, it was sure working! But if it wasn't a psyche, could they really be so bad?

And the world was beginning to believe the American eight, after its second straight and resounding defeat of the Wunder-Achter. Our guys were of course delighted, but as I complimented them on their beautiful start which just blew the race right open, they said it could have been better! They felt strong and in control the whole race, and knew they had a lot more in them. Great! LuJo and Staines were also naturally pleased, and said it just plain felt good and they blasted it; they were certainly a bright spot for the American contingent. Jim Dietz had told me before the heat that he wasn't displeased about drawing Malishev in the heat, that he was in great shape and three or four hard races weren't going to hurt him, so he planned to go full out. When I quizzed him afterwards, he said that he found the water a little rocky at the start (as indeed it was), and therefore figured he'd better be a little cautious and not mess up by blasting out too fiercely. Fine, except nothing bothered Malishev, and he was gone in a flash; the outcome appeared on the TV monitor to be settled by 250 meters.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29 — REPECHAGES

The head wind for the repechage was stronger, 2.2 to 6.0 meters per second down the course, and swung around in the later races somewhat to the starboard quarter. Aside from the times being slower yet than in the preliminary heat, it did not seem (at least to this observer) that conditions were sufficiently unfair to affect adversely the outcomes of the races. Some heat winning times, for example, were 7:38 in the coxless pair, 8:05 in the single and 8:11 in the coxed pair.

(Continued on next page)

The Eight & Four—A Pre-Olympic Training Report:

After selection on July 6th the oarsmen who made up the Olympic eight and four resumed training in Hanover on July 8th. During the next week they did some very heavy training, including timed work over 500 and 1,000 meters. The eight was able to average 1:21 for two 500's (rowed both ways over one 500 meter stretch and 1:24 for 8 x 500 with roughly three minutes rest between pieces. For 1,000 meters, their best time was about 2:52 and they could stay well under three minutes in a series of 4 x 1,000's.

The boating for the four was not set at this time, but left open so that all six men could be tried and the strongest possible combination named in Europe. Their best 500 meter times during this training were 1:31–1:32 and their best times for 1,000 meters - 3:11–3:12. They showed somewhat less relative speed over 500 than the eight, but were more consistent on successive 1,000 meter pieces.

The crews left for Europe on the evening of July 17th, arrived at the Olympic Village in Munich on the afternoon of July 18th and took their first row on the Olympic course on July 19th. Both crews used new Stampfli shells delivered at Munich. During the next three days they did some hard rowing and a lot of rigging. On July 22nd they raced in the heats of the West German Championships or Munich International Regatta. The four rowed a close, hard race against Czechoslovakia, finishing less than one length behind in 6:24. They qualified for the final via the repechage. In the final they again rowed a close race with Czechoslovakia, finishing 2 seconds back, but both crews were beaten decisively by West Germany. The eight raced four other crews including New Zealand in their heat. The race was close for 500 meters, and then we began to move fairly

strongly. At about 750 meters New Zealand unexpectedly decided to settle for second place. We won by 5.5 seconds in 5:48.58. West Germany won the 2nd heat in 5:52. In the final, New Zealand led by a little at 500, then the U.S., closely followed by West Germany, went by and moved out on the rest of the field. West Germany was still only one second back at 1,000 meters, but fell back over a length in the second 1,000.

It was apparent that New Zealand was still being affected quite adversely by their three day trip from home, as all their crews performed well below expectations. Any doubts about their actual ability were completely erased two weeks later in Hanover, West Germany. Their eight rowed away from us in the first 6–700 meters and then held off a strong challenge in the second 1,000 to win by 2/3 lengths. Their four-with, which hadn't made the finals at Munich, had open water on us after 350 meters, held that lead to 1500 meters, but then succumbed to a furious sprint by Sawyer, Rutherford, Roberts and Vespoli.

Prior to the race in Hanover, the crews trained in Ratzeburg, West Germany. After that race, they traveled to St Moritz, Switzerland where they trained until August 24. That training went very well for both crews despite generally rough water on the afternoons and a few very cold days; The eight seemed to be getting faster, and did one 1,000 meter piece in 2:48. The four could not match sea level times, but did hold a very good Dutch four almost even on two 1,000 meter pieces. Upon returning to Munich, the eight did 1,000 meters, off a start with a 8-10 MPH tailwind in 2:44.5

Harry Parker

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OLYMPIC ROWING *(Continued from p. 25)*

COXED FOURS (three to semis)

We won the only heat in this event after having been second through the first half of the race and third with one split to go. The Norwegians, who had led from the start, dropped to third; the Canadians finished second.

COXLESS PAIRS (two to semis)

We qualified for the semis by finishing second behind the Czechs in the first heat. The Dutch, Poles, and Rumanians were winners in the other heats.

SINGLES (three to semis)

Jim Dietz won his heat handily, though with three to qualify and the fourth place finisher 12 seconds back at the first mark, one wonders what pace Burgin and Watkinson decided to row in finishing two-three. Others who impressed in the repechages were Hild, Drea, and Guldenpfennig.

COXED PAIRS (two to semis)

Since our entry qualified for the semis from the preliminary heat, interest in the repechages focussed on how the rest of the crews stacked up. Great Britain, Rumania and West Germany won their heats, never trailing in their races. Bulgaria, who was last at the first split, moved up a notch each quarter thereafter to win their heat.

COXLESS FOURS (two to semis)

The American entry of Vesper/Union, third by open water behind the leader after the first 500 meters, dropped to fourth and last just before the halfway mark and could never improve its positions thereafter. Switzerland and Canada were one-two qualifying for the semis.

Germany, Switzerland and Italy were other heat winners.

DOUBLE SCULLS (two to semis)

In a race that was very close most of the way, our double was edged out of the semi-finals by the French and Germans. Although Van Blom/MacKibbon were first off the line and at the 500 meter split, they were unable thereafter to head off the Germans, who passed them in the next 500 meters, and the French who passed them in the third 500 and then went into first place. The open water between them and the two leaders, with a quarter to go was just too much to make up.

The Norwegians, Swiss and East Germans were other heat winners, with the Dutch and Bulgarians also impressive.

EIGHT (three to semis)

In the one repechage heat, Australia, Czechoslovakia and Poland all passed into the semi-finals. France was fourth and never really in contention. Italy and Yugoslavia trailed. The U.S. camp was a bit disconsolate after the racing had ended, for any dream of repeating Mexico City's all seven boats in the finals performance had been shattered. It was extremely doubtful that any such dream was realistic, but it is always nice to hope. There was not much analysis expended on the winners, Dietz and the now ready coxed four, or on the fine qualification effort of Hough and Lyon in the straight pair; it was as if all expected these performances. But there was much sorrow over the early departure of the double and straight four. Van Blom and McKibbon were both immensely realistic international vets,

(Continued on next page)

and they confessed to the knowledge that they just hadn't achieved the speed required to survive at this level of competition. They were a bit baffled, because they said it felt quite good, but they just seemed to be ten seconds too slow. Several of the U.S. personnel had said before the racing began that the double did not appear to be fast enough, so their elimination, while an intense disappointment to everyone, was not totally unexpected.

The straight four was more of a surprise as well as a disappointment. Several had said in the days before the regatta that of the five U.S. boats on the scene at Munich, the straight four appeared to be moving the best of all. But post-race questioning of them revealed a phenomenon later echoed by others, that of having been faster at home, and appreciably slower in Munich. Someone facetiously remarked that those were "Schuykill times", and maybe there was a difficulty of comparing times on the different bodies of water. But the crew had been struggling in Munich, evidently feeling that they were slower than they had been at home. Then frustration sets in, and the cycle gets worse. There was some discussion in later days that perhaps our team had not arrived in Munich early enough, that it may take longer than we realize to adjust to the new environment, and that some slowing down after arrival is inevitable until adjustment sets in and performance returns. Maybe the Kiwis know something significant about this, what with their fourth place finish five days after arriving in Europe, and their very early arrival on the scene in Munich to adjust to the conditions before the Games began. Some of our eight, from their barnstorming in Europe, have a hunch that a crew perhaps should arrive quite a bit longer before a regatta than we have previously suspected. In any case, the straight four had suffered through a definite downward cycle since leaving home, and were now a most disappointed bunch.

The next day I ran into Dietrich on the U-Bahn (that's a subway, sports fans), and he was still shaking his head over the frustration of the downward cycle. Among other things, he commented that we just have to get stronger elite competition going at home, that just winning our trials may be very deceptive if there are only one or two elite crews in a given class in the entire country. How to accomplish this is the mystery that is troubling everyone in American rowing, but Dietrich made the point that it's not enough to come to Europe just once a year to experience this level of competition, that to be truly great, this caliber of competition must exist at a constant level at home. He also felt that we are immensely hurt by the lack of a FISA Class A course in our country. Since we cannot experience rowing on such courses, our various times in the U.S. are a meaningless hodgepodge, and we do not have any accurate standard of comparison with top level international crews.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31 — Semi Finals

The extraordinarily high level of competition was once again reflected in the great degree of nervousness and excitement we all felt over the semis. In the past the semis were just a chore, just another meaningless necessity on the road to the finals and medals. No more! Even the round of twelve was scary, and although some had somewhat better or worse draws than others, still every semi-final was going to be a very tough race. The five surviving American boats were really going to get their mettle tested.

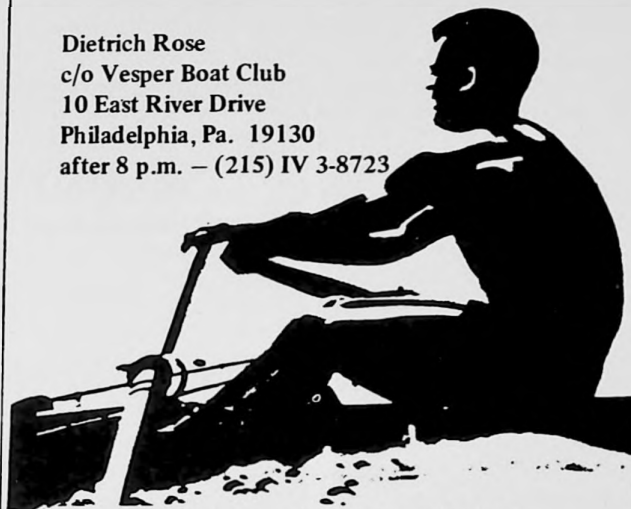
Thus it was double unfortunate that the day came up

(Continued on p. 29)

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1973

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OLYMPIC ROWING *(Continued from p. 27)*

windy. As the first semi of coxed fours was milling around in preparation for backing into the starting float, the meticulous Thomi Keller made a personal wind check all along the course, and found that the wind was 1.5 meters per second stronger in lane 6 than in lane 1. He therefore postponed the racing on the grounds not so much of the strength of the wind or unrowable water conditions, as the unfair discrepancy between lanes. By 11:20 A.M., or an hour and twenty minutes late, he was convinced the discrepancy had lessened, and so allowed racing to begin.

The head wind all during the semi-finals was uniformly very strong, between 5.0 and 6.0 meters per second, and from a quarter that left no reasonable doubt of its unfairness. Of the 42 crews which placed third or better in the 14 races, 29 were in lanes 1, 2 or 3. The crews that, by consensus, may have lost a place in the finals for this reason included (as pointed out below) the British coxed pair and the Dutch eight.

COXED FOURS

The top three in both heats were clearly the superior crews, as in neither case was any of them ever fourth and margins between third and fourth were significant at each split. In our heat, the Russians and East Germans led in that order throughout, although the National Team four improved its starting and first 500 meter pace and finished third. The Dutch, in fourth throughout, trailed us by 1.86 seconds at the first split, and fell back to a 5.07 second difference at the finish.

In the other heat, the Bulls, Czechs and Kiwis finished very closely in that order, although the New Zealanders led for the first half of the race. At no time was there more than a length separating them.

COXLESS PAIRS

Hough/Lyon failed to make the finals by finishing fourth, a length behind the Rumanians in their heat, after rowing in fifth place for most of the race. The Poles and Swiss were one-two. West Germany had rowed most of the race in strong contention, alternately in third and second places, but collapsed after being passed by the Rumanians with about 300 meters to go. In the other heat, East Germany, Holland and the Czechs gained the final, although the Russians were in contention throughout. After rowing in third place for more than half the race, they fell into fourth by half a length with 700 meters to go.

SINGLE SCULLS

Dietz rowed strongly to capture second place in his heat, 8.05 seconds behind Malishev. A good start put Jim in the lead at the first split. After dropping to third before halfway, he pulled into second with 500 to go and stayed there. Hild was third. The surprise here was Murray Watkinson's poor showing, since he was expected to contend for a medal on the basis of his bronze at Copenhagen. He finished fifth.

In the other heat, Dimiddi rowed his usual "cool" race, moving slowly but inexorably through the field from fourth place off the start to a first place finish. Guldenpfennig and Burgin were two-three, but the latter had to contend with a serious challenge from Valtchev, the Bulgarian, in the last 700 meters. Drea finished fifth.

COXED PAIRS

The coxed pair was never in their race, trailing in fifth place throughout. The head wind was six meters per second and the water was choppy; perhaps the cause of their somewhat hesitant and uncertain start. The British finished fourth, failing to qualify by less than a second, after being in second place until the last 300 meters. Their unfortunate lane almost certainly cost them a place in the finals. Both Germanies and Poland qualified from this heat; the Russians, Czechs and Rumanians from the next one. All six of these crews were in lanes 1, 2 and 3!

EIGHTS

The National Team easily qualified for the finals by finishing in third place, open water ahead of Hungary. Though starting well and in second place after 500 meters, they passed the halfway mark even with the Soviets, both behind the leading East Germans. In the other heat the West Germans and New Zealanders finished one-two, and the Poles edged the Dutch for third place. This appeared to be another case where conditions were sufficiently unfair to effect the outcome of the race. The Poles were in lane one, the Dutch in four.

There was a great volume of discussion after the racing had ended. Everyone was stunned at the turnabout of the East German eight, and began to think Gold again for them, particularly in light of the West German's seeming rejuvenation in their defeat of the New Zealand eight. Many quickly decided that it would be an all-German battle for the Gold, but if so they failed to perceive the subtleties of racing through the eliminations, as well as the ever-present psyche factor. The Kiwis swore that they were indeed racing flat out, but that after leading by a second and a half

(Continued on next page)

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at 1000 meters, had been hit by a bad puff of wind out in lane 6 at about 1200 meters; and this is just when the Germans in the more protected lane 2 went by. Since it was three to qualify, no great harm had been done, but the Kiwi pride had been a little scratched. There was, though, raving discussion over the third qualifier in this semi, Poland. They rowed in the most protected lane 1, and defeated the highly thought of but quite light Dutch, rowing out in lane 4. This result was forever after cited as one of the two obvious instances where unfair wind conditions eliminated what most thought should have been a finalist, the other instance being the British pair.

KIWIS AND YANKS ROW TACTICAL RACES

I was most surprised at the lack of sophistication of so many who had come up to me after our eight's race and chuckled "well; it doesn't look like a medal now, does it? Thought the Americans were a little better than that; guess you just don't have it again." Ho, ho, ho. If the Easties had put on he psyche in the heat, now it was Harry's turn. He told the eight just to qualify, and that they did. Just before 1000 meters they took a big ten, and disposed of the 4th place Hungary right there; from then on in it was home free, with no intent of winning this heat. In fact, almost in spite of itself the crew was even with Russia at 1000 meters (.01 second down), and afterwards to a man they said they could have passed Russia if they'd had a mind to, and probably East Germany as well. This was delightful news to hear from a bunch whose attitudes didn't manifest any symptoms of having been "beaten" into third place. Let the unsophisticates think what they want. It was a surprise to see once so powerful Czechoslovakia finish fifth and out, as well as to see them lose their fine sculler, Hellebrand. It just proves once again that rowing fortunes do turn.

Semifinal No. 1 of straight fours pitted New Zealand against East Germany, and this confrontation was breathlessly awaited by all. It was to be the lone exception to all the rantings and ravings about the wind, as the Kiwis out in unprotected lane 5 came charging past leading East Germany (in the protected lane 1) within the final 500 meters to pick up over five seconds in five hundred meters and win. This gave pause to a lot of people.

Everyone expected (hoped? prayed?) that Dietz would qualify, and he did without a great deal of difficulty. But fingers were crossed for the coxed four, and they boosted everyone's spirits with a fine qualifying third behind Russia and East Germany. But we lost two more boats, the straight pair and the heat winning coxed pair. Again, postmortems indicated it was the same problem of the downward cycle, in greater or lesser degree. Hough and Lyon indicated that they had been fastest in May, and that it was progressively down hill from there. They were entirely baffled by the whole experience; both Olympic medal winners (Larry silver in '68, Dick bronze in '64), mature oarsmen and experienced competitors, they still were unable to reverse the trend. They both reported that they were each in the best shape of their lives, so neither conditioning nor strength was at fault. Maybe it was isolation; lack of constant competition and lack of constant coaching (through other crews, notably Conn Findlay's boats and Hough & Johnson, have overcome those factors). Disappointed and baffled, they were out.

The coxed pair had had an even freakier experience. The day or two after their wonderful victory in the heat, they had taken one of the most perfect, and one of the fastest,

250 meter pieces ever run by any coxed pair anywhere. Great, except after that, by their own admission, they never rowed another good stroke. Figure that one out.

But over all was the topic of wind. At the officials and coaches meeting following the races, several representatives lit into Thomi Keller for allowing the races to go forward in such "unfair" conditions, citing the examples of the Dutch eight and British pair as victims. President Keller defended his decision as the best judgment of a fallible human being at the time, but promised that the finals would not be run under conditions favoring any lane if at all possible. The later qualification was because he could afford to delay by one afternoon or even one full day, but there was no leeway after that time since the canoeing competition had to take over the course. So everyone held their collective breath (including the Americans who had drawn lane 6 for the eight), but most happily the problem did not arise on finals day.

Everyone pounced on the fact that there had been a large percentage of winners in lanes 1, 2 and 3. True enough (with the exception of the stirring New Zealand straight four winning from lane 5 over the Olympic champions in lane 1), except that if one had sat down before the races and tried to predict the day's winners, he would have come up with a large percentage from lanes 1, 2 and 3 simply because most of the best crews coincidentally drew those lanes. In any case, whether that was true or not, no one liked the idea of the Olympics being at all affected by unfair wind conditions, and were adamant that any repetition of that condition must be avoided.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 — Petite Finales

COXLESS PAIRS

Hough/Lyon finished third behind the West Germans and Soviets, more than seven seconds off the pace. It was a close race most of the way, about a length separating them from the first place throughout the first 1600 meters. In the last 400 meters, the three leaders spread out, the Germans finishing 5.35 seconds ahead of the Russian pair.

COXED PAIRS

Our entry was last for the first half of the race, and could only manage to improve this position by one at the finish. Norway, Great Britain and Canada crossed the line in that order, although, the British had led with 200 meters to go.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

After having lived in fear of the wind for 48 hours, it was a relieved bunch of competitors who arrived at the course to find a somewhat cool and overcast day, with the wind down to negligible levels. What little wind there was had shifted so that lane 6 was now the sheltered lane, although the wind remained so slight all day that not a gripe was heard from anyone. So the finals of this incredible regatta would be fair and unmarred by outside influences.

FINALS

Though the head wind persisted, it had weakened greatly for the finals, measured at only 1.6 meters per second through the first five races, strengthening to 3.0 meters per second for the doubles and eights. The winning times were much more representative of those we've come to expect at Olympic level, and particularly in the case of both pairs and

(Continued on p. 32)

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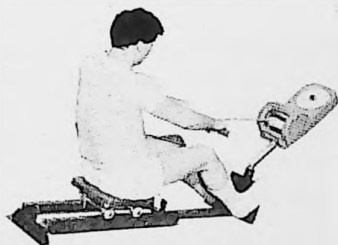
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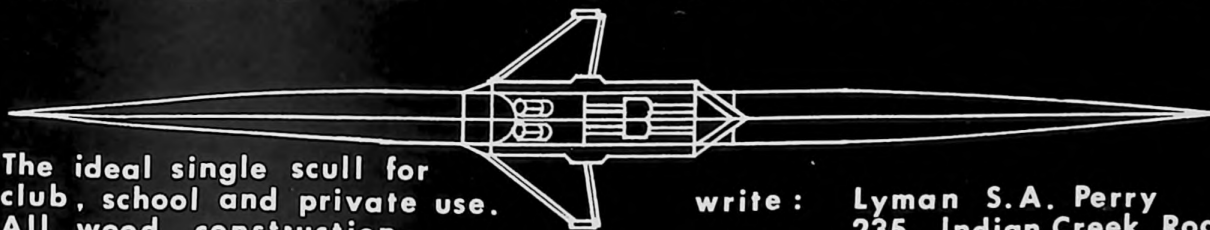


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OLYMPIC ROWING

(Continued from p. 30)

the single, were felt by this observer to be very fast times indeed (into the wind).

COXED FOURS

Again troubled by a slow start, the American entry found itself last at the first split, behind the leader (East Germany at that point) by 4.4 seconds. Not until the last 100 meters were they able to edge the New Zealanders for fifth place. Meanwhile the two Germanies overlapped, the "Bulls" behind until the last 900 meters. At no time was there open water between these two magnificent crews, the winning margin being 1.45 seconds, the time: 6:31.85. The Czechs came from fifth place off the start to pass the Russians with 300 meters to go to claim the bronze, 3.79 seconds off the pace.

COXLESS PAIRS

The Rumanians and Swiss made this an incredibly exciting race. Papp/Oanta, the former pair, blasted off the start into a lead over the favored East Germans of 1.22 seconds at the first split. They were ahead at half way by almost the same margin, but appeared to be over their pace, depending on determination and courage to get them the rest of the way. They were passed by the East Germans and Dutch in the middle of the third quarter, and, now failing rapidly, stopped rowing with about 400 meters to go. After pulling themselves together, they finished last, almost a minute behind the winner, East Germany.

The Swiss, Fisher/Backman, on the other hand, were last for the first half of the race, and moved into fifth with 500 to go. Then, with as strong a finish as one might see, moved past the Dutch, the Czechs and Rumanians into a solid second place, 3.90 seconds off the winning time of 6:53.16. The bronze went to the Dutch, 5.54 seconds off the pace. The Swiss performance was a truly remarkable feat. Two weeks before, Dubs (the stroke and steersman) became hors de combat from an automobile accident. In that period, Fisher moved from bow to stroke and steersman (neither of which he had ever done before) and Bachman, the spare sculler weighing 154 pounds (!) slipped unobtrusively but extremely effectively into the bow seat.

SINGLE SCULLS

Jim Dietz was just never in this race, rowing in fifth place from beginning to end, behind the pace by open water (2.42 seconds) at the first split.

All who looked forward to a titanic battle between Dimiddi and Malishev were treated to an excellent race, the two boats overlapping from start to finish. Though the Russian seemed clearly in command, one was aware of Dimiddi's strength, and his ability to row through an opponent in the last half. Try as he might, however, the Argentine couldn't cut down Malishev's halfway lead, finishing 1.41 seconds back of the winning time of 7:10.12. Guldenpfennig, the East German newcomer, and Hild were having their own battle, the former being able to row through into third place with 500 meters to go, finishing with the bronze, 4.37 seconds behind Malishev.

COXED PAIRS

The East Germans and Czechs rowed one/two from "Partez!" to finish line; the Svojanovsky brothers trailed by 0.75, 1.04, 2.28 and 2.32 seconds successively. The West

Germans made a determined bid for the silver by moving up during the third split to within a deck of second place, but the effort may have cost them the bronze, as the Rumanians, with the sprint for which they've become justly famous, flew from last place with a quarter to go into third place at the line. Tudor/Ceapura's margin over West Germany was a scant 0.16 seconds. The winning time was 7:17.25.

COXLESS FOURS

In another breathtaking display of finishing power, the East Germans came from two-thirds of a length down with a quarter to go, to win impressively by half a length over the New Zealanders. The Kiwis had gone into the lead soon after the first split to lead by 0.92 seconds at halfway. They more than doubled that lead in a remarkable aggressive third 500 to lead by 2.20 seconds coming into the last quarter. The East Germans, with about 350 meters to go, "banzaied" into a powerful sprint and almost literally flew by the Kiwis to win by 1.37 seconds in a time of 6:24.27. The West Germans were third, 4.14 seconds back, rowing unchallenged in third place from start to finish.

DOUBLE SCULLS

This race resulted in the Soviets' capture of all sculling gold medals, as Timoshinin/Korshikov defeated Hansen/Thogerson of Norway by 0.81 seconds in a time of 7:07.77. The highlights of this race were two: a charge by the second place Norwegians in the last 500 meters, during which they made up 2.7 seconds only to fall short by a deck; and the collapse of an excellent British double, Delafield/Crooks, from the leading position at the first mark, and a strong second at halfway to a weak fifth at the finish. The East Germans, Schmied/Boehmer were third for most of the race, finishing in that position 3.78 seconds off the pace.

EIGHTS

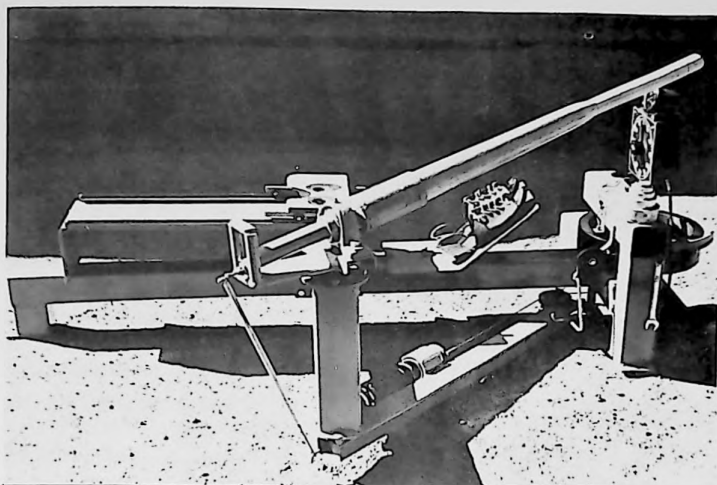
As far as New Zealand was concerned, this was a replay of their race in Copenhagen last year. Forging strongly into the lead, with a half length after 500 meters, they continued in a superb second quarter to add another 1.5 seconds, crossing the halfway mark 3.37 seconds upon the Soviets (then in second place).

Behind the Kiwis a magnificent four boat race saw the U.S. National Team, East Germany, the Soviets and West Germany changing places for 1500 meters. The separation between these four boats was 0.81, 0.30 and 1.11 seconds successively in the first three splits. During that time, the USA entry went from second to fourth place, and the Soviets from fifth to second and back to fifth again, as examples of the jockeying that took place during the first four and a half minutes.

In the last quarter, the National Team's superb sprint made up 0.72 seconds on the East Germans, barely nipping them by 0.06 seconds in a photo finish for second place.

The Kiwis, meantime, were in complete command, finishing strongly in a total time of 6:08.94, two thirds of a length (2.67 seconds) ahead of the U.S. The Russians and West Germans finished very closely together, in that order, 5.54 and 5.97 seconds off the pace. The Poles, for whose qualification for the final we can probably credit the unfair conditions of the semis, finished four lengths out of fifth place.

After racing, all attention was of course centered on the magnificent performance of the U.S. eight. A lingering sus-



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picion was confirmed in the final: no mere mortals were going to catch that superb New Zealand Eight. It seems fair to say that the U.S. got the highest medal available to ordinary men, which is a super and exciting achievement of which we can all be extremely proud. The guys were delighted with their silver, though to a man the sentiment was that they wished they would have caught New Zealand. But they all realized in retrospect that they weren't going to, so were satisfied with what they had achieved. Actually, with the foreknowledge that New Zealand was the fastest eight in the world off the line and in the first 500 meters, our plan was to be within 2 to 3 seconds of them at 500 meters, and then try to come back on them in the second five hundred. We well achieved the first, part being just 1.87 down at 500 meters and in second place by .08 over East Germany, but where New Zealand destroyed our strategy and won the race was in the second five hundred. They just kept moving away with incredible power, and rowed a 1:33.25 second five hundred to our 1:34.82. The Kiwis told me later that they were really juiced up in that second five hundred, were elated at how things had gone to that point, and kind of in spite of themselves just kept pouring it on. At the thousand meter mark, the TV monitors showed a magnificent and exciting sight, which was four boats virtually dead even straight across the course, locked in a battle for places 2 through 5. Actually, the splits showed a maximum difference of .30 between any of those four crews. At 1500 meters the U.S. was actually fourth, though only .01 down on West Germany but .66 down to East Germany, and the guys knew that at that point it was all burners on 'til the finish line. The .06 by which we beat East Germany for the silver medal shows how well we rowed the final 500, which we actually did faster than any other crew in the race, including the winners. We were 1:31.73 over the last 500, to New Zealand's 1:31.88 and East Germany's 1:32.45. Also interesting is that our third 500 was faster than New Zealand's, 1:36.56 to 1:37.25, so the Gold Medal was indeed won in the first 1000 meters.

The guys lingered at the course for well over an hour after the race, soaking up the good feelings, the congratulations, and the joy of families, friends and just plain well wishers. A lot of film was spent in that hour, including formal photos, family groups, "The Brothers" with their Dads, and in retribution "The Others". the collected parents took the eight and four to dinner in town that night, and the guys began to relax from the intense training

they'd been in for so long. Among other things, Monk Terry could finally get re-acquainted with his baby daughter, who was only about three months old when he embarked on his summer that led to the Silver.

A super wonderful marvelous achievement by a thoroughly great bunch of guys who melded into a boat with a unique character and spirit all its own. Stroked by a Monkey and bowed by an Eagle, powered by a Cat and a Whisper Jet and a reluctant soldier and a novelist and a comedian and a quiet man, urged on by an intense Hoffer, they covered themselves with glory and brought honor to us all, both as athletes and as men.

Because theirs was the only medal the USA was to get in rowing, the eight of course overshadowed our other excellent performances. As indicated above, to make the final in this regatta was a mark of supreme excellence, and both Jimmy Dietz and the coxed four were in that class. Dietz, great as he is, was certainly defeated by a couple of supermen in Malishev and Demiddi. Suffice it to say that Malishev was in control of that race from the first stroke on, and nobody including Demiddi was going to be able to do anything about it.

Of the coxed four, everyone was immensely proud. Talk about being in tough! The Bulls and the Buben were in a class by themselves, and just as in the sculls it was apparent that nobody was going to get too close to them. The surprise was the Czechs getting in for the Bronze ahead of the Russians, starting a parade that was to see no sweep oared medal for the USSR; in the process the Czechs gave us the only double medal winner of the rowing competition, as their cox turned right around and won a Silver with the coxed pair. The U.S. four, containing three of the younger guys on the National Team squad along with one real veteran, rowed a fine race and did well to finish ahead of the defending Gold Medalists from New Zealand (Stu MacDonald's raspy cry, "You're moving on New Zealand", was to plague the two New Zealand cox'ns all through a marathon celebration privately staged by the three of them). If any U.S. boat rowed up to or even over its potential, it was this four, and all connected with the U.S. contingent in Munich were extremely proud of them.

Several over-all impressions emerged from the racing. One surprising note was that with the exception of the stirring battle in straight fours when Einheit Dresden simply

(Continued on next page)

OLYMPIC ROWING

(Continued from p. 33)

rowed down and passed the leading Kiwis, all other Gold Medals were not won in very close races. There were no photo finishes for first place, and only two all day for other places. It seemed that as superb as the competition was, the winner won by taking command of the race early, and keeping everybody else in its control for the body of the race. This was the diametric opposite of Mexico City, where the altitude had such a reverse effect on normal racing strategy, and the byword was not to burn yourself out too early. Mexico City saw a lot of fading, and crews going by for medals; Munich had almost none of that, and certainly the straight four was not a fade by New Zealand but rather a superb and classic job of rowing 'em down by the East German double gold medal winner. The Kiwis told me that the Easties just had too much experience for them in that last 500 meters, and had done a great job of rowing their own race and being exactly in position at the right time. About the only real charges were put on in the pairs races, where the amazing Swiss, recently re-constituted after an accident to an original member, charged from 6th at 1000 meters and 5th at 1500 meters to take the silver in straight pairs; and where the World Champion Rumanians came from 6th at every 500 mark, including 7.92 down at 1500 meters, to take the Bronze away from Germany by .16.

Another fascinating result has to do with the indications about the geographical center of elite rowing; it certainly seems to be a European continental sport. There were only four medals won by non-continentals; the U.S. silver, Demiddi's silver for Argentina, and the two New Zealand medals. Other than that, it was a European circus.

Certain dominances appeared as well. Of course, the East Germans with a medal in all seven events were the "all around champions". The Russians took both sculling Golds. And the New Zealanders did so well on the basis of population and entries.

Without intending to be nationalistic, but just in order to point out patterns in rowing, and medals went home to eleven of those nations. East Germany put all seven crews in the finals, Russia put in six, West Germany five, Czechoslovakia four, and the USA, New Zealand, Poland and Rumania put in three. Medals were even more spread out, as only five countries gathered more than one medal, only one, East Germany, gathered more than two. New Zealand, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and Russia garnered two, with one apiece going to crews from the USA, Switzerland, Argentina, Norway, Holland and Rumania. Of course it was individual men who won those medals, but that shows the geographical concentration and (save East Germany) very equal thin spread of the medals.

The newspapers focused a lot of attention, in light of New Zealand's showing, on the money aspects of the thing. New Zealand spent a grand total of \$45,000 for their entire Olympic rowing effort, most of it raised via a national raffle. By contrast, the West German rowing budget was said to be \$350,000, and it was also reported that they spent over \$50,000, or more than New Zealand's entire effort, on the development of the super light eight which didn't even make it to Munich. Also by contrast, it was reported that the East German budget was unlimited. It gives one pause.

Where does the U.S. stand amidst all this? Until Mexico City we'd never failed to come away with at least one Gold,

and Munich is the first time we had to "settle" for just one medal of any kind. But the times they are a-changing! We're all riding in the back seat behind East Germany, but at least we're in the car. While we didn't excel as a nation, neither did anyone else save one, and we rowed in parity with everyone else. Whether we have a right to demand or expect any more in this modern rowing world is a matter of opinion which is open to debate, and surely the debate will flow. For many on the scene in Munich, the magnificence of the eight's achievement was immensely satisfying, though no one would turn down more.

SUMMER OF 8 & 4 *(Continued from p. 8)*

relatively uninteresting interlude for most, enlivened only by the comic spectacle of the West Germans trying to determine which boat to use. Rival manufacturers had each constructed a "super boat", and they were being tried out in successive rows. Karl Adam stationed himself on the bank, flanked (at some distance) on the left by one manufacturer, and on the right by the other. As a piece with one boat was finished, its builder would run up to Adam and engage in furtive conversation. As the next piece finished with the rival boat, that builder would get Adam's ear for a few moments: To the Americans watching at a distance, it looked like slapstick.

Hamburg

This was to be the last pre-Olympic competition, but it was a disappointment in many respects. Expecting a full scale regatta, we arrived to find only New Zealand and Australia in evidence; it was clear the Dr. Adam's Wunder-Achter was not going to risk another confrontation with the Americans just yet. The U.S. was also unable to use its competition boats, the brand new 1972 Staempflis which had been sent on to St. Moritz over the vehement objections of Alfred Staempfli who was sure they'd be reduced to kindling wood by the Swiss mountain roads and passages through the narrow streets of many small towns. So it was back to the old sectional eight which the National Rowing Foundation keeps in Europe, and unfortunately there was no comparison. But primarily, Harry had not slacked training for this regatta, and consequently the mood turned out to be one of just not being "up" for it. But New Zealand was, not having relished their fourth place at Munich. Their pride had been touched, and they shot off the line like it was the end of the world; Monk said he looked over after 3 strokes and we were two seats behind. There was open water at 1000 meters, and even though we were not having a good row, the eight had enough power to cut the margin to 2½ seconds at the finish. The four, with David Sawyer newly inserted at stroke, came from quite aways back to pass New Zealand at the 1950 mark, and win...a feat which cox'n Stu MacDonald incessantly ground into New Zealand cox'n Peter Lindsay for the balance of the summer, particularly over post-Olympic beer.

St. Moritz

A more determined U.S. squad arrived at St. Moritz, altitude just under 6000 feet, to begin almost three weeks of altitude training. Manifesting one of the true marks of champions, they had learned a lot from their defeat. Such as giving away much too much at the start, and the futility of not rowing to form. In retrospect, the Hamburg defeat was a godsend, for the Eight's Olympic starts were phenom-

(Continued on next page)

enal. A couple of the New Zealanders later remarked how fortuitous was our summer: the great boost of the victory at Munich, and the excellent lesson of the defeat at Hamburg. Everything happened at just the right time, and Harry and the squad had the maturity and experience to profit from each.

The St. Moritz set-up was both beautiful and ideal. The squad was quartered in a very nice hotel in St. Moritz-Dorf, the main town located high above a crystal clear lake set in a bowl formed by still snow capped peaks. Some fortunate few even had balcony rooms with spectacular views. There were two workouts per day, 7:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., which left plenty of time for sleeping, shopping, and exploring the environs. Due to the current fashion of altitude training, St. Moritz had become pretty much of a pre-Olympic training camp; British canoeists, oarsmen and long distance runners, as well as the Swiss and Dutch rowing squads, and the Danish double. The latter world championship crew of Niels Secher and Jorgen Englebrecht lived in the same hotel as the U.S., and virtually became members of our squad. They traveled to workouts with us, rowed with the coxed four, and spent many off hours with our competitors. There were several other benefits of the presence of other squads: a 500 meter buoyed course was laid out, as well as a spot for 1000 meter pieces; Harry was able to borrow a coaching launch from the Dutch; and occasional trial heats could be arranged. In fact our spares, Tony Brookes and Andy Roberts, whom everyone considered a very fast pair and regretted could not go into actual Olympic competition, defeated the Dutch Olympic pair and caused a good deal of consternation in that camp. We also witnessed the frantic scurrying around of the Swiss, trying to find the proper replacement for one member of their very fast straight pair for whom they had high Olympic hopes, after that unfortunate fellow suffered a dislocated hip in a bicycle accident. The subsequent Silver earned by this newly formed pair delighted the U.S. squad.

The time in St. Moritz was well spent, not only in conditioning, but in smoothing out the oarsmanship to the eventual point where all were quite satisfied with it. The weather for the first ten days was glorious; a lot of sun, not a cloud in the sky, and a deep blue sky to form a magnificent backdrop for the scenery. About two weeks into the stay it turned quite cold, and actually snowed one 35 degree morning late in August. But the weather quickly improved prior to leaving for Munich, and good hard work was achieved just prior to leaving. The squad was given one day off each week, and all sorts of adventures were had. Stu MacDonald climbed a mountain. Many got up at 4:00 A.M. to go out to the natural wildlife preserve and see the animals feed. One filled VW bus took off on the coldest Saturday for a two hour ride to Lake Como in Italy, where they reported 80 degrees and a picnic by the lake.

The squad was accompanied all summer by Fritz Hagerman, the physiologist from Ohio University who had done extensive research in sports physiology, having been with the British modern pentathlon team in Mexico City, and who had been studying oarsmen ever since (see his articles in the May and July, 1972 Oarsman). He carried out several tests on them during the course of the summer, finding a bonanza in St. Moritz in a well equipped lab run by a very famous Swiss researcher of sports medicine. Fritz was given carte blanche in the lab, and an offer to return in the future to work with the man. Fritz came to be known as "The Doc", earned the affection and respect of the entire squad,

and became a very integral part of the team; I definitely feel that some part of their ultimate success is due to his presence. Himself a long distance runner, he made every workout in fair weather and foul, ran around the lake while the squad rowed, and returned in time to hand out his own special brand of replenishing drink when the oarsmen came off the water. One of the squad's biggest disappointments was that their blood buddy was not appointed to the Olympic team itself; however, they would not have stood for his omission at Munich, and by the use of everyone's wiles he stayed with the squad in Olympic Village and continued his invaluable assistance.

By the end of the stay in St. Moritz, everything had been honed to a sharp edge. The eight felt that although not as big, it was clearly faster than the '68 Olympic crew; it hadn't been rowing as well at the beginning, but by departure for Munich it was. The eight had that wonderful, solid confidence ahead. Mention a foreign crew and someone, usually cox'n Paul Hoffman, would say "we don't care; we're so fast!". It wasn't braggadocio or even cockiness, it was just plain fact. They knew they'd surprise a lot of people, and by departure time had long passed any question of making the final; they knew they had the ability to medal, and were confident of doing it. A very refreshing and very nice thing to see in an American eight.

No one was too sure about the four; it was inconsistent. The feeling was that at its best it could be very fast. The only question was whether it could pick up the consistency it needed by regatta time. So hopes were up there, too.

A dominant impression of a visitor to St. Moritz was of what a companionable, cohesive team this was. The summer of being together had had the happy effect of molding them more into a family than a squad. As one of the eight remarked, "it's really amazing how we all get along, even though many of us are quite different from others. There's not an ounce of animosity in the boat."

A marvelous demonstration of the squad's spirit was provided on the last weekend in St. Moritz when an outlandishly bow-tied Fritz Hobbs swaggered into dinner, and cautioned everyone to remain after the meal. He then stood up and announced that he had gathered the squad together for the annual awards banquet, whereupon he delivered an hysterical parody of such a function, with awards for all. It seems that he and Cleve Livingston had spent their entire day off dreaming up the awards. Examples: cox'n of the year award: Mike Vespoli (the cox'ns were tied for third, behind Harry). The one armed oarsman of the year award: Monk Terry (the award: a sling for his useless left arm). For the only squad member without a degree, Chuck Rutheford, a degree of admission into the society of international oarsmen, duly "signed" by mentors Dick Erickson and Harry Parker. The paranoid of the year award: Paul Hoffman (the award: a rousing chorus by the full squad of "We love you Hoffer"). etc. etc. Everyone then rousing piled, crammed and jammed into the two VWs, accompanied by wives, girlfriends, Danish scullers and two breathlessly admiring American sisters whom Stu MacDonald just couldn't leave behind, and went off to a neighboring town to guffaw through a hopelessly bad movie.

Such was the summer of the eight and four, a band of dedicated, marvelous guys who knew what they were going to do. Anyone who had had the opportunity to see them in St. Moritz came away knowing that they would make a medal.

U.S. WOMEN *(Continued from p. 9)*

Hanover

The quad assembled in Hanover on Wednesday after the Munich regatta to train for ten days including two races in the Hanover regatta as preparation for the European Championships. There we rowed out of the Frauen Ruder Club von 1928, at first using one of their quads. We discovered quickly that it is next to impossible to row a quad with 24-inch slides rigged even with the pin, which is how most of the older quads are built. We were stroking 40 without even sprinting. The search began for another boat and with considerable persistence and the help of K.J. Krause of the Hanover regattaburo, we found one at Celle, about 30 kilometers away. It had normal 28-inch slides and was rigged 3-inches through, which turned out to be similar to the other quads at Brandenburg.

Looking back now, the ten days in Hanover were both awful and great. They were days of nervous anticipation at Brandenburg, seemingly endless frustration with our equipment, and even the weather was bad — but we got to know one another, the antics of Jody kept us laughing, and one day toward the end the boat began to move and we felt good.

Finally race day came. We were to race two other quads, the Hamburger Ruderinnen-Club von 1925, and a combination Hanover-Berlin-Hamburg crew. They both looked strong and we were uneasy because we didn't know at all what we could do. Our coach Sy Cromwell arrived before the race, just in time to see the Hamburg crew going to the starting line and as he told us afterwards, "They looked so good I nearly turned around for the next plane back to the U.S." But his faith and optimism after we won carried us through Brandenburg, so we never made him eat those words.

We had decided to take a 3 and 20 start, then a power 10, then settle and finally sprint the last 250, or as Jody said, "We would do whatever we had to." The other crews jumped the start on us — they left the line on "Et..." — but by the end of 20 we were pulling ahead and we left them behind with a hard 10. Jody never let us slack off and we won by 11 seconds. (Time: 3:37.13). We pulled into the dock at the finish line to receive our trophy — the first ever won by U.S. women in Europe — and got handshakes from everyone and surprisingly, our long-awaited mail from the United States!

That night we celebrated with steak and ice cream and laid our strategy for Brandenburg. The next day we would take a hard workout in the morning and row the afternoon race tired and with a different race plan: a slower first 500 and faster second one. We won again easily, although we were no more than a length ahead at 500. Buoyed by the experience, we left for Brandenburg the next morning.

Women's European Championships of 1972 at Brandenburg

20 nations sent teams to the Championships at Brandenburg, East Germany. There were five events, including the Single, Double and Quad with, Four with, and Eight. An exhibition Pair without race was also held. (The list of women's events scheduled for the 1976 Olympics will include these six plus a Four without.) The largest representations were sent by East Germany, USSR, Holland, Bulgaria, France, West Germany and Czechoslovakia, all entering at least four of the five events.

The sculling events were by far the most popular. The

Single had 16 entries, the Double 12, and the Quad 11. The Four had 9 entries and the Eight alone escaped heats with only 6 entries.

In the end the USSR dominated, winning the Four, Double and Eight, while Rumania won the Quad and Holland the Single. In overall points awarded for the first three places, USSR led with 36 points, East Germany 24, Rumania 22, and Holland 21.

We knew that the Rumanians, 1971 winners, and the Russians would be very strong in the Quad event. As chance would have it, we drew Rumania in our first heat on Thursday and finished third behind Rumania and Holland. The conditions for these first day races were fast with a light tailwind. The Rumanians took their lead early and held it. We were never able to get off the line as quickly as the other boats, and later it became clear that we were probably the only ones waiting for "partez." We gained on the other boats, particularly France, from the 250 on.

For the repechage on Friday we drew France and West Germany. We knew we had to beat one of them to make the final and although we rowed our best race of the regatta we lost by just under a second to West Germany. The conditions were much slower with a quartering headwind.

Karin Constant had really bad luck in the Single. On the only day when there were fast tailwind conditions which would have favored her, the bow marker twisted under her boat after the first 20 strokes.

On Sunday the quad knew it would have a tough race with Holland in the Petite Finale. They had beaten us on Thursday while on Friday we had turned in a better time than they. We felt we had a good chance, but we got off to a poor start with Holland getting a half length lead almost immediately. They held that margin (1.6 seconds) to the 500. We never let up though and cut their margin to .6 second for the 1000. The conditions were slow with a quartering headwind, officially 7.2 mph.

Petite Finale, Quad with, August 13, 1972

Holland	3:42.4
U.S.A.	3:43.0
Bulgaria	3:50.0
Norway	3:53.0
Denmark	3:53.4

IN RETROSPECT

As I write this some weeks later, the pain of losing has diminished a bit and it is easier to remember the pleasures of struggling together with four other girls to get our boat moving, the joy of winning at Hanover, the uplifting anticipation of competition, all the nice people we met, the funny things that happened, and finally, all the things we learned.

What did we learn? First and most important, we learned we can compete with the Europeans. They are not unbeatable. The Rumanians and Russians were in a class by themselves in the quad, but we were clearly in the next group, including both Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and Holland, with only a couple of seconds difference among the group. With only a few improvements we might have been third instead of eighth.

A number of possible improvements seem obvious. We definitely had equipment problems. We were extremely lucky to borrow as good a quad as we did, but it was not as

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U.S. WOMEN *(Continued from p. 36)*

light as the other quads and we had a lot of trouble with the rudder. For the future we need our own boats and the best we can get. Our sculls were also a problem as we had two different lengths among the four pair. Most of all, we had rowed together for only 10 days. We needed more time to experiment with various riggings and strokings and we particularly needed more work on starts. The Russians, for example, rowed a harder rigging than we did and a lower stroke.

Such small changes could gain us several seconds. But to be first is a different matter. The Rumanians were 10 seconds ahead of us on the last day. Improvements in training, technique and more experience as well as the right equipment are necessary to eliminate such a large difference. They do much more weightlifting than we have done. The best girls are fairly heavily muscled, particularly noticeable in the shoulders (and generally they were *not* unattractively so). We saw a variety of physical types in terms of height, weight, and body build. The early co-favorites in the single, for example, were the Russian girl, who was easily over 6' and about 180 pounds, and the East German girl who was about 5'6" and perhaps 150 pounds. In the end the Dutch girl won the single — she was a lean 6'1", 165 pounds. The French girl was strikingly solid at about 5'9" and 170. Our quad was fairly uniform at around 5'9" and 142 pounds. We clearly have the physical potential and with improved technique and training can improve our performance.

Another problem was our relative lack of experience. Not only did we average about three years of competitive rowing compared to their six or eight, but four of the five of us were competing in Europe for the first time. (Carol had gone in 1969.) Until this year when a group of anonymous friends paid uniform and boat expenses, financial support for women's European competition has been nonexistent. Before our trip we knew practically nothing about the European women: their times, equipment, training, etc. Everywhere we went in Germany we measured boats and learned all we could and this can pay off in the future.

In short, the most important lesson we learned was that our best women can be competitive internationally, but to win we must train harder. Also, to send a complete team we need more women, and that requires the long hard process of broadening the base of women's rowing in the United States. **FOR RESULTS SEE P. 22**

NATIONAL COACHES—Foley

(Continued from p. 11)

weeks, turned into a very real survival of the fittest — physically and mentally. Some of the men who opened the camp with hard rowing on June 10 were still trying to tie down a seat on July 4. Surprisingly the men who eventually made up the final boats felt that this steady competitive pressure gave them unexpected insight into their real potential. Also it constantly thrust new men together in boats and forced them to react quickly to the technical and stylistic problems that might slow them down.

From a negative point the pressure of seat racing robbed us of time to do any developmental rowing where an oarsman's technical problems could be aided and the final boatings welded into even tighter units. The heat of competition

also made it difficult for the young or "inexperienced" man to bloom. In the end it was the old warhorses that won the seats, and it is entirely conceivable that we left a potentially faster boat home by not taking a long shot on men who might have matured quickly into *elite* oarsmen given the proper growth situation. To some extent this can be justified this year because the selectors and Mr. Parker were faced with the prospect of "Boom-or-Bust" and the logical thing was to go with the proven performers. With the debate of the efficacy of the camp concept somewhat subdued, I think any future effort must face the problem of long-range development.

The cooperation among the coaches acting as selectors was a very positive thing for both the oarsmen and the conduct of the camp in general. The fact that five coaches sat, talked and planned together, putting the interest of the oarsmen above all else, is in itself a historical event aside from the partial success of the crews. Granted we had our disagreements, especially toward the end of the selections, but there was a real effort by everyone to remain impartial in the evaluation of the men. Sometimes this meant that Parker and/or Erickson would sit silent as oarsmen from their programs were being discussed. There were decisions made regarding final cuts that were felt that at sometime we should leave the final decision making to the man who was to be the hero if the camp worked and the heel if it failed. Furthermore we felt a boat acceptable to all of us would probably have trouble getting out of its own puddles. The situation we had this year with a large number of men from programs run by coaches acting as selectors is going to be true in any year. It is possible that these coaches could be automatically excluded from consideration as camp participants, but I don't think we want to place that restriction on our pool of qualified coaching personnel. The decision of who is to be given the difficult task of heading up this operation in the future must give weight to the opinions of the oarsmen since they are the ones ultimately affected by the manner in which the camp is conducted.

A few random shots on other aspects of the camp.

1. The grass-roots selection of men can be simplified by taking the top 32 ergometer scores (16 port/16 starboard) from around the nation. J. Frailey at MIT proposed this late this summer and considering that all the final boatings came from the Top 32 erg scores this seems a good non-political means of initial selection.
2. In non-Olympic years there could be a teaching clinic in conjunction with the team selection for men who were early cuts or others who simply want attention from some of our high-powered coaches.
3. I want to lay to rest the issue of the 1964 Vesper boat as an argument against the camp. We were in everything but name A CAMP. Only two men in the boat were from the Philadelphia area. Everyone else had left job, home, family, what have you, to be where the action was. Four of the men had rowed the previous fall in an eight at the Tokyo pre-Olympic competitions and six of the final 8 had been training together in eights and fours from April 22. The Amlongs joined the boat 27 days before the trials after training in singles during the spring.
4. The fact is that there must be real hardship in the selection process so that the price becomes so high that an oarsman thinks only of being first on the final day and not of winning a plane ticket and a new wardrobe.

NATIONAL COACHES—Parker

(Continued from p. 10)

stronger eight than we would have had otherwise, and probably a stronger four as well. It has been suggested that since seven of the eventual members of the eight were present or former members of Union Boat Club, that they would just as well have rowed for Union in open trials and been just as fast. I don't believe it. Some of them might not have rowed at all. Those that did probably would not have committed themselves to rowing in an eight. They also probably would not have trained as hard. The National Team program was a tremendous stimulus for these men as it was for oarsmen around the country. They saw in it a possibility of a really fast crew emerging, a crew that *could* do well at Munich, and they wanted in. They worked hard to prepare for the challenge of selection over oarsmen from all over the country, and they did not take selection for granted.

If there had been no National Team program, it is possible that some of these men might have ended up in a fast four, but it's not clear to me how it would have happened or who would have been in it. I think it would have been a serious mistake not to have had a National Team, in the hope that such a four would have resulted.

The question has been raised as to how the '72 eight compared to the '68 crew which was strictly a collegiate crew. I don't think anyone can say for sure, but I suspect that the '72 crew was somewhat faster. One thing is clear, the '72 crew reached its peak at Munich and had no serious medical problems in the last two months of training. The '68 crew, because of the trials system, was forced to reach its maximum physical and psychological potential in July and had a great deal of difficulty returning to that peak in October. Moreover, it experienced a great deal of illness, minor and not so minor that hindered the effort. If they had been healthy and able to recover fully from the post trials let-down, and did not have the altitude to contend with, they might well have won over the West Germans in 1968.

The fact that this year's eight, as an eight, had only the Games themselves to look ahead to was, in my mind, a definite advantage provided by the National Team approach.

CONCERNING SELECTION:

The Olympic Rowing Committee voted last September to form a composite eight and four for the Olympic Games and to send the crews to Europe prior to the games. They did not spell out how or when or by whom the crews were to be selected. They asked me to coach the crews. Although Pete Gardner had given considerable thought to problems of selection and helped me formulate plans, the committee did not specify any procedures, nor had I given any thought to these problems prior to being asked to coach.

The resulting program of selection, including the week-ends in December, January, and February, the heavy use of ergometers, the program in May, and the final selection in June were all conceived during the past year. There is obviously room for considerable improvement all the way through, improvement that I am sure will be realized when and if the National Team program is instituted again. I apologize, particularly to the oarsmen who participated, for the obvious shortcomings of the program and to any possible inequities that resulted. I hoped to make the pro-

gram as fair as possible and to eliminate my own and anyone else's prejudices. On the surface it may not appear that I was particularly successful in eliminating my own prejudice in favor of the men who had rowed at Harvard or Union, and I will not try to convince you that I was not successful. I will say, that I tried not to give any of these men any special consideration. I also, however, deliberately did not seek any special representation or balance in the crew nor count up the number from one club or another. I saw no reason to penalize someone for having rowed for me before or because a number of other men from his club or college were likely to make the team. The one standard that we attempted to follow without fail was to pick the men who appeared most likely to make the eight or four go fastest.

In the future, if this is a matter of concern, the rowing committee probably should select a coach whose own present and past oarsmen are not likely to be serious candidates for the team. No matter who is chosen to coach, however, there are bound to be some mistakes made. It is not reasonable to condemn the National Team system for this reason. The same mistakes could as well be made in connection with crews selected by the trials system.

Coaching this year's National Team was a tremendous task and a very exciting experience. The task of formulating and executing the selection process was considerable to say the least and the final selections themselves very difficult. However, the opportunity to work with the crews once selected was thoroughly exciting and rewarding.

I hope that a number of American coaches are able to experience the same or similar opportunities in the future.

THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL TEAM PROGRAM:

Current oarsmen are quite understandably anxious to know whether there will be some form of National Team program for this coming year or for the teams that follow in 1974, 75, 76. The answer to their question must come from the NAAO for 1973 and 1974 and from the next Olympic Rowing Committee for 75 and 76.

I personally saw much good in this year's program, not only in the results, but in the process itself. There was remarkably open co-operation among coaches who were intense rivals, colleges and clubs, and oarsmen from every type of program. Oarsmen got to know and row with men from a number of different programs and to see one another as fellow oarsmen not just as rivals. A large number of oarsmen and coaches had a chance to gain a far better appreciation of what is and is not good rowing and what is and is not a high standard of conditioning. All in all I thought we became more truly one single rowing fraternity than we have been up to now. There were, of course, drawbacks as well. While the program offered more individual oarsmen, the chance to measure themselves against the best, it deprived some programs of the opportunity to do it on their own. It obviously prevented clubs and colleges from competing for the 8 and 4 and took some of their best men away from their two and pairs. And it eliminated the opportunity for any coach to produce an Olympic eight, or four with.

These drawbacks will have to be weighed against whatever advantages seemed to accrue from the National Team program.

However, the most important question in my mind is

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whether, in the long run, the National Team program is likely to encourage our best collegiate oarsmen to continue rowing beyond college and to provide them with the maximum opportunity to form fast crews. Will a National Team program in '73, '74, and '75 do more to encourage current college and club oarsmen to continue rowing through 1976 than a program without the National Team? Will it provide these men with better overall preparation for international competition up to and including the 1976 Olympics? Will it, at the same time, help, or at the very least, not hinder the clubs in their effort to attract good men and form fast crews?

Or can the clubs and colleges, on their own, attract enough good men and produce crews fast enough to keep up with the rising standard of international competition? In particular, can any one club or college still hope to produce an eight-oared crew that is truly competitive with the best in the world?

PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTING

(Continued from p. 13)

both instances, the basal pulse rates were normal. Had some of them not returned to their previous levels, it would have been recommended that work and rest schedules of those oarsmen exhibiting these changes be altered.

Submaximal exercise tests were conducted periodically and cardiac cost determined. Heart rate was measured following a step-test carried out at Ratzeburg. Heart rate was again measured during and immediately following a submaximal bicycle ergometer exercise shortly after arrival at St. Moritz and again upon leaving altitude. Heart rate responses, if the work load is known and with the help of a nomogram, can be used to estimate maximal O_2 uptake. The results of these tests were compared with actual measured oxygen consumptions recorded in June for the purpose of determining the fitness level of each athlete and in the case of the altitude studies, to evaluate the acute and chronic effects of moderate altitude exposure on performance. The results of the Ratzeburg step-test indicated that about half of the oarsmen had lower VO_2 's than those recorded at Dartmouth. However, the test procedure was not well standardized and this may account for the variability of responses. On the other hand, the two tests at St. Moritz were deemed valid and reliable because of the quality of the experimental equipment and its ease of standardization. As expected there was an initial decrease in aerobic capacity, a decrease that appeared to be significant for each oarsman, except one, and a total response that was lower than I had expected for that moderate elevation of two oarsmen who were slightly lower than at Dartmouth, each athlete achieved the same results obtained for him at the trials and six bettered their performances.

I personally believe that moderate altitude training, in this case, was very successful. The oarsmen were in excellent condition and exposed to only moderate altitude conditions. With the exception of a few cases of muscle soreness, there were no health problems on the entire trip. I believe the altitude training was planned wisely; in the first place the oarsmen were all in fine physical condition upon arrival at St. Moritz and since the altitude was only of a moderate degree they could continue to train vigorously. Training at a higher altitude would probably have necessitated a reduced work schedule and therefore might have had a deleterious effect on the conditioning achieved at that time, plus as one ascends to a greater elevation he risks

the possibility of respiratory distress and infection. In addition, I believe that training at altitude and then subsequently competing at sea level gives that particular athlete a tremendous psychological advantage. Although conflicting reports have been given concerning the physiological benefits of training at altitude and competing at sea level, it appears that a combination of hard work and moderate altitude exposure for a period of at least three weeks improves cardiovascular and respiratory efficiency.

My principal role with the National Team during their tour in Europe was in the capacity as trainer. As indicated previously, there were no significant health problems encountered during the entire trip, and to my knowledge there was only one instance where an oarsman missed a scheduled training session. I was impressed by the cooperation of the group in the reporting of minor injuries, stomach disorders, or cold symptoms and with the help of vitamins, anti-cold medication, rest, and other simple prophylactic measures, major problems were averted.

The value of sports testing is somewhat controversial. The researcher claims that information obtained from this testing can differentiate physiological potential among a seemingly homogeneous group, identify extremes in performance capacity, reveal potential athletes, serve as a guide for training, evaluate fitness levels, and reflect fatigue and staleness. However, the information is useless unless it is communicable to the coaches and/or selectors and can be directly utilized by them. I have attempted in my direct contact with coaches and in communications with them to interpret the results of my experiments in a fashion they will understand and in a way they will be able to use. I have also encouraged coaches to become more acquainted with the study of basic physiology and therefore be better prepared to understand the results of physiological testing. It is difficult to evaluate one's own work, however I am hopeful that if the National Team concept is retained, physical capacity, metabolic measurements, and cardiovascular analysis will continue to be a part of the objective testing for the purpose of selecting the most outstanding oarsmen for this team.

I feel privileged to have been involved in the selection process of the national crew and also to have had the opportunity to work with the group in Europe. I have learned a great deal more about the conditioning of oarsmen and not only will this information be applied to my areas of interest, but hopefully it can benefit coaches and oarsmen as well. I wish to thank both the U.S. Olympic Rowing Committee and the Ohio University Research Committee for continued support of this research. I am very grateful to Mr. Harry Parker, head coach, and his selection assistants, Mr. Richard Erickson, Mr. Hugh Foley, Mr. Peter Gardner, Mr. Steven Gladstone, and Mr. Carl Ullrich for all of their help and cooperative efforts at the camp and I also appreciate the valuable assistance of Mr. Wendell Badger, boatman. For the work of the research team of Mrs. Janice Gault, Dr. Kerry Ragg, and Mr. Donald Kirkendall, I am deeply indebted. I am also appreciative of the fine liaison efforts by Mr. Ross Smith, Mr. Lloyd Dahmen, and Mr. Randall Jablonic during my work at the camp and in Europe. Most of all, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all of the oarsmen who were tested at Dartmouth and especially to members of the National Team who were the most compatible and dedicated group of athletes with whom I have ever been associated.

NATIONAL COACHES—Gardner

(Continued from p. 11)

groups to be let go were quite close in ability to those that were retained. I feel that this group, who are predominantly college oarsmen, are our big hope for the future. As it turned out, in many cases the real difference between those who made the crew and those who didn't was two or three years more maturity and rowing experience. Experience in Europe indicates that the competition there is so intense that a crew that is not mature and consistent under pressure will not survive. The younger crews frequently went very fast on one day and not so fast on another day and at this level of competition this can make the difference between being a medal winner and not even being in the petite finals.

The coxswains presented quite a different problem. They could not be tested on the ergometer nor even directly in the seat racing. Many coxswains applied to the camp; those selected to come to Hanover were those that rated an "outstanding" from their coaches and especially those with previous international experience. Here again, consistency under pressure, the ability to impart this quality to their crews and the gift of being able to get the very last measure of effort from their oarsmen were the deciding factors. The real problem was that there were too many outstanding cox'sns to choose from.

After the final selections were made I left Hanover for a summer job with the feeling that we had gathered together the best possible team under the circumstances. Harry Parker, as Head Coach, had to make the final decisions and some of them were very tough. I am personally satisfied that he was fair and accurate in his judgements. The predominance of Harvard oarsmen who made the team accurately reflects where our best oarsmen have been developed during the last four years. I think it is up to us, the rival coaches, to do as good a job with our own squads during the next four years so that the next Olympic team has a more diverse representation.

In my estimation the experiment was a success but its impact on rowing in America could be far more important than the Silver Medal and two finalists in the 1972 Olympics. We must learn from this experiment and move on in the future in ways that will serve these three goals: giving the United States high level, international representation; improving the caliber of college rowing; and increasing the quantity and quality of men rowing in clubs throughout the United States.

Although most of the members of this year's team will probably be too old and too involved with business and

families to compete again in four years, I have a great optimism about the future as represented by the many oarsmen who came close to meeting international standards this year but didn't quite measure up. The raw material is there, all that is needed is more experience and more rowing and more of the enthusiasm that was so evident this last year.

NATIONAL COACHES—Erickson

(Continued from p. 10)

What did we learn at the 1972 camp?

This depends on the final recommendation of the present Olympic Rowing Committee and the vision and foresight of the yet unnamed 1973-1976 committee. As one who has supported the National Team Concept from the onset and one who helped select the top 20 oarsmen last June at Hanover, NH, I would make the following recommendations to those who will have the responsibility of selecting our future National Rowing Teams!

1. Select the entire seven boat team from a National Team Selection Camp commencing with the 1973 National Team, and every year following through 1976. If the U.S. Olympic Committee cannot provide financial support for the next two years, here is a real challenge to the NAAO and the National Rowing Foundation.
2. A three man coaching staff should be selected at least a year before the preceding camp so ample time is available for the recruiting, planning and evaluation of the available athletes. The 1976 Olympic coaches should be selected two years before the summer games.
3. Objective criterion should be developed (I believe this is possible based on this past summer's data) to test and measure the top forty to fifty oarsmen who will be invited to the camp.
4. The selection process for team members at the camp must be already articulated and planned to include an eight to ten day period. I believe a fair and reasonably accurate evaluation can be made if the proper equipment and training facilities are carefully laid out.

Fresh in my mind are the many arguments against the National Team Selection concept. I am now very anxious to hear if those same arguments will be voiced against continuation of the 1972 plan. I am anxious to see if we have a group of so-called rowing coaches and officials who really have the best interests of U.S. Rowing at heart. I look forward to seeing a compilation of ideas from the contributors (athletes & coaches) to the 1972 Olympic eight and four that would improve future efforts. Finally, I look forward to the opportunity to contribute in some small way to even greater USA Rowing Teams of the future.

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LIGHTWEIGHT TEAM *(Continued from p. 12)*

American rowing officials to recognize the team as American. For some strange reason we were refused permission to call ourselves the "U.S. Lightweight Team", even after we had won at the Nationals and were the "U.S. Lightweight Eight-oared Champions". It seems that the officials felt it would be impossible to designate a "U.S. Lightweight Team" without first designating some sort of trials. Apparently these officials had never heard of the teams of swimmers who are periodically sent abroad as the "USA", without any sort of trials. The team therefore was to row as Cambridge Boat Club, a point we couldn't quite set straight with the European officials, who wanted to call us the U.S. Lightweight Team, among other things.

Original plans called for training at Princeton prior to the U.S. Nationals, and departing for Europe immediately afterwards. It was suggested that the training be moved to Boston because a number of oarsmen from Harvard and MIT would be participating, and because Steve Gladstone would be available to coach. The team could be sanctioned by the Cambridge Boat Club and we assumed our first alias.

Once people started arriving in Boston a few questions arose. Like: Where is Steve Gladstone? Or: Where are all the Harvard guys who were going to row? The answer to the first question was easy — Steve was acting as an assistant coach at the Olympic Camp, and would join us in a couple of weeks. As for "all those Harvard guys", they just didn't materialize and only two, Scott Baker and Jay Galeski, were in the Cambridge boat at the Nationals.

Another problem arose when oarsmen turned up who wanted to row in the Cambridge Boat Club crew at the Nationals but would not be able to make the European trip. Only one of them made the team, in the Four with, and he was replaced abroad by Al Kleindienst who had been rowing for Potomac Boat Club until the Nationals.

At the Nationals our Eight split into two Fours to enter the Lightweight Four-With event and finished second and third to Potomac's crew. Our other Four with did not qualify for the finals in the lightweight event, but took third in the Senior Heavyweight Four-With. The Eight won the Lightweight Eight race by seven seconds, and Pete Mallory, our sculler was fifth in the Lightweight Dash, and sixth in the Lightweight Single.

THE MUNICH ARRIVAL

We left from Philadelphia the night of the Nationals and after a fun-filled 17 hours of traveling via New York, Amsterdam, and Dusseldorf (a bargain flight), we arrived, somewhat bedraggled, in Munich. We were shown to the boat club which hosted us for the first few days and which looked and operated more like a beer garden than a rowing club. Later in the week we moved into the Olympic Village and walked around, mouths agape at the facilities there.

We felt that the Munich regatta would be the most important, since it was at the Olympic site and many of the Olympic crews would be there to try the new course. In addition, four of us, Pete Billings, Scott Baker, Dave Vogel, and I, would get another shot at the West German crew that had beaten us at the European Championships in Copenhagen last year. We didn't expect them to have gotten any slower.

We had decided that since we were not to call ourselves the USA we would race as Cambridge Boat Club. The regatta officials could not understand this and to them and

the announcers we were the U.S. Lightweight Team.

Weighing in proved to be our greatest problem. German rules call for the crews to average 148½ pounds, and the weigh in is two hours before the race. This is a far cry from the 155 pound average the day before the race that most of us were accustomed to from college rowing. This procedure was quite hard on us and everyone was feeling very weak from dehydration by race day.

The regatta (officially the Fourth German International Rowing Championships) included lightweight events in the single, straight four and the eight. Pete Mallory failed to qualify in a fast field of scullers, a race which was won by a Dutch sculler, H. S. Punt. The Dutch also took the straight four with a fast crew from Proteus Rowing Club.

We fared better in the eight, to say the least. The order of the day was a very abbreviated warm-up, to conserve what little energy we had regained by consuming large amounts of toast and honey in the two hours after the weigh in. The race went true to international form with one false start, a second line up and a start for real on the first syllable of "Etes-vous pret?" Getting off quickly, we had a couple of seats on the field by the settle and about a half-length with 500 gone. We moved well on power tens and continued to move out until we had almost three quarters of a length at 1000. The Essen crew challenged in the third 500, but we beat them back with a strong ten. In the last 500 Cologne and Munich-Ulm (winner at Copenhagen) started closing until at 250 to go we had little more than a seat. By this time the crowd was drowning out Jay Galeski's commands, but we heard "Stroke going up!" well enough, and then we had them. Cologne was 0.98 seconds behind us and Munich-Ulm was 1.1 seconds behind them. The last place crew was only 3.2 seconds out of first.

Receiving our medals on the winners' platform was a genuine thrill, it still seems almost dream-like. We recognized then that this was to be the high point of the trip.

ON TO KLAGENFURT

We hit the low point of the trip very shortly. Klagenfurt, Austria is a picturesque town, but no place for a regatta. The first day the weather was awful and the water rough. The second day the weather was nice and the water was worse — more pleasure boats than one would like to imagine. For practice we had two fours that were of late 1940 vintage and had eighteen inch slides. Our eight was an old Pirsch that took all fifteen of us to lift. That occasionally happens when you borrow boats.

Luck continued to be on our side when the entire crew came down with a virus. We moved the workouts from the lake to the guest house and ran sprints between our rooms and the water closet (W.C.). After the better part of two days of that nonsense, we got back on the water and were ready to race by Saturday. There were no lightweight events in this regatta, so we rowed as heavyweights and won a senior four and an elite four, and a senior eight.

There were many races to enter. The Austrians take three or four basic events and turn them into a full blown regatta. To give you an idea: Saturday one event is the Senior Coxed-four. Sunday the same crews raced again in other Senior four race (both races are finals, and listed as separate events), and then they race again as the elite fours.

In Klagenfurt we rowed, not as Cambridge Boat Club, not as the U. S. Lightweight Team, but as Princeton

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LIGHTWEIGHT TEAM

(Continued from p. 41)

University. It seems that in making the arrangements for our trip, Woody Fischer had written all his letters on Princeton University Department of Athletics stationery, and to the Austrians we were Princeton University. By this time we had given up trying to tell people which name we wanted to compete under, so we put on Princeton shirts and did as the Austrians told us.

The following week in Hannover, Germany, we became the U.S. Lightweight Team again and entered two fours races, the single, and the double, there being no lightweight eight. Some other American eight was in the elite race, so we ruled that out. We won both fours races and got second in both the single and the double, Pete Mallory having teamed with Chuck Crawford in the double.

Perhaps the most interesting note in Hannover was the fours race on Sunday. It seems that the same malady which plagued us in Klagensfurt struck again, this time at the 1000 meter mark during the race. For some reason, two of the fellows in the boat refused to step out onto the awards dock to receive their medals, and although we don't like to mention names, you may have noticed that the picture of the four in Hannover, Pete Maxon and Mick Feld have rather unpleasant grimaces on their faces.

We felt that the races in Haderslev would present particular problems — how to make weight with the temptation of genuine Danish pastry confronting us at every step. For some of us this proved to be no problem at all as we had to row an elite eight, there being lightweight events only in coxed fours, straight pairs, the single and the double.

The program also listed a race called the "four without riggers" as the last event of the regatta. This turned out to be a race in old coxed fours with the seats staggered from port to starboard and set off from the center so the oarlocks could be placed on the gunwales. Always willing to experiment, we entered two crews in the "four with without" (or is it four without with?) which we fondly dubbed the "Hog". Unfortunately our competition included the Danish national four with without champions and our two entries wound up battling each other for last place.

We also got involved in an impromptu straight four race when a Danish crew approached us and offered to loan us a boat if we would race them. We agreed, but when we discovered that the boat was starboard stroked and couldn't be changed, we thought we had troubles. Your author made his debut as a stroke, and Pete Maxson, Bill Walton and Dave Vogel pulled him to a 24 second victory.

The pair without was particularly exciting. Pete Billings and Dave Vogel teamed up and rowed an excellent first 1500. Unfortunately, races are 2000 meters long. At 500 to go the announcer, who had been describing our pair's lead in lengths, gasped and said, in English, "The USA has gone fishing." I think he meant crabbing, for his next comment was, "It is very expensive in meters!" And indeed it was as our boys finished third.

The elite eight was a slightly less dramatic replay of Munich: Fast start, increasing our lead in the body of the race and holding off the Dane's sprint at the end. The Dane's were quite gracious about losing, and made a big fuss in handing out medals, inviting us to come again next year. At that point there was nothing left to do but think about next year and make plans for Moscow.

HOUGH REFLECTS

(Continued from p. 19)

attempts to convince the team that somehow our achievements could serve the cause of freedom and democracy. I heard many of the overtones of the Eastern European press in the remarks of one Congressional leader speaking to us in a special session of the House. His enthusiasm for a U.S. effort which would "win" the Olympics with an unprecedented harvest of gold, silver, and bronze medals must have resembled the remarks of Patton as he addressed his troops in World War II.

The excitement of the Games centers on one's own competition which for me began the day after the Opening Ceremony. There is also the constant interactions with neighboring athletes whose own experiences sometimes have resounding effects on your own preparation: the special feelings seeing Eddie Hart the evening after the 100 meter fiasco, Jim Ryan in the days before the 1500 meter heat, and Chris Taylor, following his loss at the hands of an incompetent referee. There are many others whose names and sport were never learned, but whose faces, actions and comments mirrored one's own feelings in ways which are hard to share with those who later would ask, "What was it like in Munich?"

For me the Games ended soon after they began. Though Dick and I raced well, our performances never reached the level we had pointed towards in training. In the final race in the competition for places seventh through twelfth, we finished third behind West Germany and Russia. Though disappointed I found some comfort in seeing a German friend from Mexico competing at this level, a long way from his Gold Medal performance of four years earlier. His unsuccessful effort coupled with our own convinced me that to repeat as an Olympic medalist is a remarkable athletic achievement.

When my competition ended I left Munich for several days of traveling. During this time my conviction grew that one could no longer pursue his sport on a leisure time basis and expect to be competitive at the Olympic Games. Only by spending a minimum of four months away from a regular job can one hope to achieve the singularity of purpose necessary to properly train, rest, then train some more. This to me was a greater disappointment than the less than hoped for outcome of my own event. Yet, it hardly bears mention when compared with the events occurring in Munich during my three days away from the Games. I left the morning following the Memorial Service to the Israeli athletes.

The Games of the XXI Olympiad scheduled for Montreal should go on, and I'm sure they will. Personally, I believe the Games can and should be staged in a way which would minimize the nationalistic overtones, so dramatically stressed in the past. Furthermore with TV coverage now universally available, the sports facilities should be realigned in keeping with a perspective more appropriate to a world troubled by problems of far greater importance than Russian-American contests. The expenditure of \$600 million dollars by a people whose number are only slightly more than the population of California, is patently ridiculous. I am hopeful that under new leadership the International Olympic Committee can implement changes which will reduce the air of nationalism. I am far less confident that our own media can make the similar changes which would restore perspective to the Games in Montreal.

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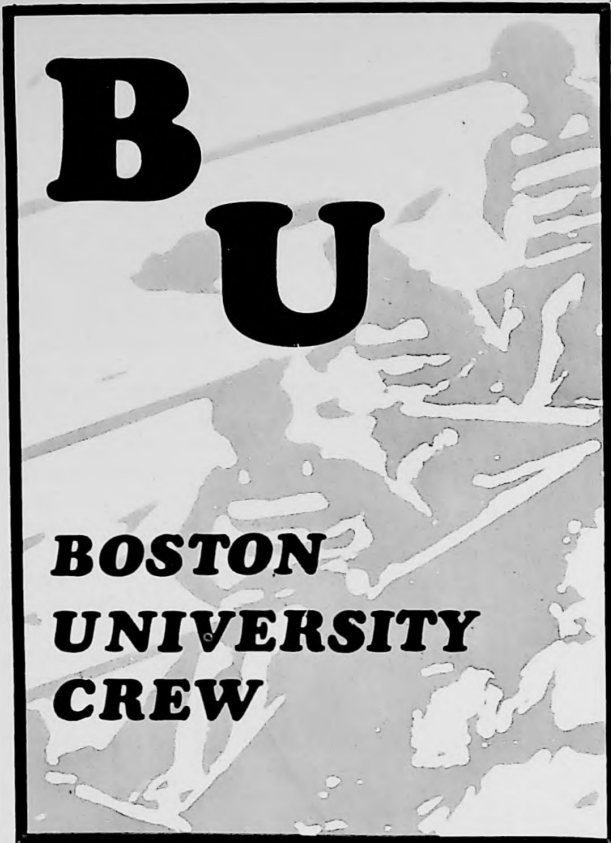
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NAAO PRIORITIES—Frailey

(Continued from p. 16)

Will we have time in San Francisco to give the questions which completely absorbed two days of serious thought a year ago, the time now necessary to formulate this "Master Plan," this "coordinated program"?

The other basic concern is our great need for money. Without the very significant funding generously provided in the past six years by the Olympic Committee and the National Rowing Foundation we could have accomplished little. But unless our level of spending can be increased several fold, we'll continue to face questions of "either/or," which allow progress at a very modest rate indeed. The goal of spending \$100,000 per year set by the Canadians in their development plan leading to 1976 gives us some perspective; to match the financial support available to most of the larger rowing nations would require yet significantly more money. This simply leads me to suggest that during the next quadrennial we devote a far greater share of our effort than ever before to seeking financial support for our "must" projects. Now that the National Rowing Foundation has been granted its "tax-deductible" status by the IRS, we can certainly hope that their plans for greatly increasing their endowment meet with success. Indeed, we should prepare ourselves to help them to whatever extent they seek our aid, and I would hope that would be substantial. And we must move hand-in-hand with the Olympic Rowing Committee to help them make the strongest possible proposals for funding Olympic Development Programs at significantly higher levels than ever before. Perhaps these two traditional channels of support exhaust the possibilities; but perhaps they don't. Shouldn't we give added attention to the problem of identifying and soliciting other possible sources of support (provided, of course, there's no conflict of purpose with the NRF)?

Now, although I believe it is upon the successful resolution of these two basic problems that our future strength really depends, we must also be able to identify a framework of projects upon which the Master Plan can be based, and for which funding can be justifiably sought. We certainly are not at a loss for ideas. Great attention was given at the Princeton conference to a complete spectrum, including those which were of the most currency at the time, i.e. officiating, FISA course development, coaching award system, National Team, promotional films, amateurism, and literally scores more. In fact, forty-seven such topics were listed on the outline we developed prior to the conference to stimulate thought and discussion. Here are just a few upon which we could profitably focus during the next few years:

1. In his editorial in THE OARSMAN Harry states "It may well be the time for U.S. rowing coaches to get together to openly and thoroughly investigate what is sound technique and how it is best taught." This idea has come under various headings before, such as coaching clinics, instructional film, the British "coaches' award," and National Technical Director. We must conceive and implement projects aimed at this goal.
2. In September of 1970, the RCOA proposed to the USORC that they fund "the production of a film whose major purpose is attractively to present the sport of rowing as an athletic endeavor." Financial support for this much-needed promotional film could not then be made available, yet few other projects are as important as this one, in my view.

(Continued on next p.)

3. Last summer, Bill Sanford's extremely successful Syracuse "Charger" rowing program introduced our sport to hundreds of youths in that area. How can this program be emulated in other cities? What can be done to improve and strengthen the program in the future?
4. The first National Camp team represented this country in Munich. How can we measure its overall success or failure? If we continue this approach, how can we make it better, fairer, quicker, cheaper? If we don't what other approach should we follow?
5. Every year since 1966 we have sent a full team to represent us in all seven events at international championship regattas. In view of the many demands for financing other worthwhile projects, can we afford to continue this posture? If not, on what basis can we select those crews worthy of funding support?

These are just a few examples of the kinds of questions upon which we must now focus. Through careful reconsideration, a methodical resifting of these and other ideas, we can complete the job begun at Princeton a year ago, i.e. the development of a "coordinated program" a "Master Plan" for American rowing during the next quadrennial and beyond.

NAAO PRIORITIES—Knecht

(Continued from p. 17)

training is available. There are many clubs which have sculling programs underway but their efforts are not directed toward training year round oarsmen to international racing status and the results indicate that many potential elite scullers will never reach their potential. Vesper Boat Club presently has one of the finest sculling coaches in this country, namely, Ana Tamas. Her efforts with Sean Drea give proof that under her tutoring individuals can excel in European competition. The NAAO should establish Vesper as a center for the development of international scullers.

NATIONAL COACH FOR USA EIGHT OARED CREW

The NAAO, with financial support from the NRF and USOC Development Fund, should hire a full time National Coach for coaching and training the USA eight oared crew. This individual should be given a four year contract to develop the finest crew possible to represent the USA in World, Pan American and Olympic competition. He should tour the country to recruit individuals for the eight and could give clinics at various universities, colleges, high schools and clubs. Our contemporary FISA Federations have all given this type of opportunity to people such as Rusty Robertson, Karl Adam, Bob Janousek and others on a full time basis.

In my opinion this coach should spend the first two years building his crew and be subject to both open trial challenge and time standards before racing the crew in Europe. During the years of 1975 and 1976 however, his crew should not be subject to challenge. An auxiliary four w/coxswain should be developed along with the eight; however, it should be open to challenge over the four year period. The five previously mentioned rowing centers should be directed by this coach in the development of the other small boats. Further, there isn't any doubt in my mind that Harry Parker could fulfill this position and ultimately return the Olympic Eight oared crew Gold Medal to the United States.

(Continued on p. 48)

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NAAO PRIORITIES—Perry

(Continued from p. 16)

available for the continued and continuous development of clubs feeding the National Team and The Team feeding the Clubs. The use of former Olympians and international competitors is a key to the development of such programs.

Implicit in this priority is the continued development of youth programs. I have written about this before and new programs such as the Syracuse Chargers and the new Greater New Haven rowing program have come into being since. We must do a much better job of communicating what people are doing in the developmental areas of rowing.

This brings me quite naturally to what I would gauge as the next priority, and that is the *DEVELOPMENT OF A FISA COURSE* where all regattas of national significance should be held pending duplication of such a course. Such a planned course is a reality in the New Haven area and I feel that every effort of the NAAO Directors and membership should be directed towards its successful development and completion. Without it we are at a tremendous disadvantage, and we place our potential international competitors in an unfair position since they will not have been exposed to regattas of the type they will see everywhere in the world. Only when we have such a rowing course can we realistically *EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE OF OUR CREWS*, another priority for immediate attention.

Many fine ideas evolved from the *PRINCETON CONFERENCE* and the *MEETING ON YOUTH ROWING* held last year at Kent. Far too few of these have been carried to completion. It is time to make a re-evaluation of the pro-

jects set forth at those meetings and push for the completion of those that are still of value to the rowing community.

All the above implies *SOUND LEADERSHIP*. This would be the worst possible time to re-establish the lines of club versus college, East versus West, etc. To do this would give us three and one half more years of spasmodic performance and annual regrouping.

Another priority we must face is the *PLACE OF WOMEN'S ROWING* in our national scene. Regardless of our personal viewpoint, we can no longer pretend it does not exist. Women will compete in Montreal in 1976 and the United States will be represented. We should, therefore, fix priorities on the place of women in U.S. rowing.

The *DEVELOPMENT OF COACHES* through a certification system and other means should be given priority to promote more efficient coaching techniques. This could be accomplished with examinations, clinics, and the establishment of an examining board similar to that developed by Jack Franklin for the testing of referees. Such a process would allow us to share the latest techniques in physiology, psychology, boat rigging, basic rowing style, race preparation, and other aspects of the sport.

Another priority is the feasibility of *COMPUTERIZED REGISTRATION* of oarsmen to assure accurate records, current addresses, and an elimination of "lost" members.

As evidenced at the recent Olympics, rowing has maintained an integrity of which we can be proud, but it's not one we can take for granted. These priorities plus cooperation, hard work, and constant self-evaluation will guard against a lethargy that would prove fatal.

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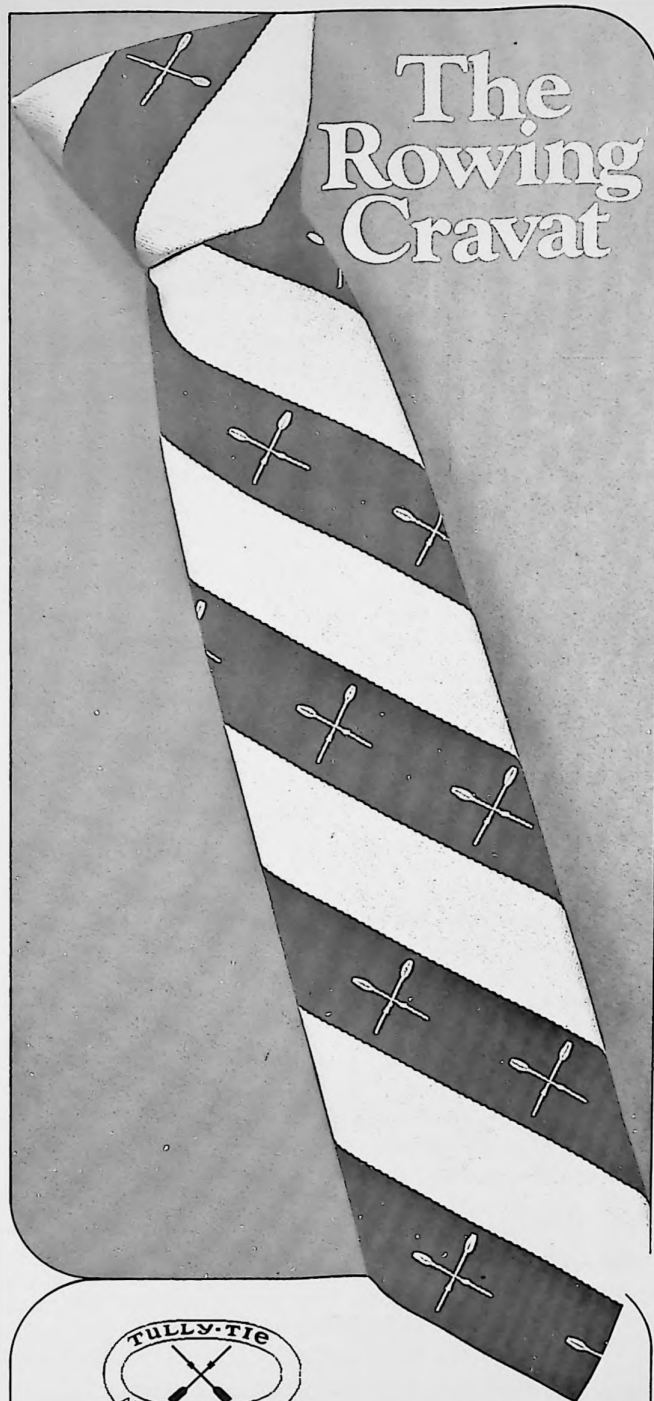
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Given the controversy that surrounded the National Team, I thought that it might be worth while for one of its members to sit down and try to pass on some impressions about this past summer. I do not speak for anyone except myself although I suspect some of my feelings may be held by others.

I will not dwell on the well publicized camp at Hanover. It was all that has been written, rumored, gossiped. A long, arduous, psychologically testing process which somehow came up with fourteen of us plus two coxswains to man the national boats. We hated it — it was a tireless grind and a bore — it put *many* strains on the personal relationships of oarsmen and coaches. *But* I feel, in retrospect, that the month spent struggling to make the team played a key role in whatever success we have had. The day in-day out battle for seats gave us the intense, continuous racing we had to have as individuals before we could collectively make the boats go. Physically and, more importantly, mentally the Hanover camp was a toughening experience of inestimable value. Hell, to make it through that month — the West Germans were nothing. Furthermore, the National Team came away from Hanover, I think, with a confidence in each other as individual oarsmen that would be very difficult to approximate by any other selection process. We had all been through it and survived. There are those who argue that, in effect, the Eight was a Boston-Union eight (except Geno Clapp) and that we would have been just as fast training as a unit for the spring. I disagree. The camp, the competition, Geno, all forced us to become a stronger, faster and more consistent crew.

The camp, if used again, can be improved. Everyone should arrive on the same day, oarsmen should have a better idea where they stand before the camp takes place, fewer men should be invited and the final selection process accelerated. The Hanover coaches (who did an excellent job under trying circumstances) were constrained to make sure there were no questions in anyone's mind before cutting. I agree with this procedure but feel that a lot of the preliminary exploration of rowing ability could have been done before the camp. For the first time out, though, the overall mechanics of the selection process and the camp itself should be given a strong passing grade.

The fourteen plus two of us, for whatever reasons, became a pretty close knit group. I suspect this reflects both the method of selection and the great amount of time that we spent together. Still, it was a pleasant reaffirmation of my long held belief that those who row are unique individuals in the sports field. The two crews almost acted as one. If one boat went well while the other faltered, neither was satisfied. The Eight's victory at the German Nationals was only gratifying because the Four (3rd) and the Pair (5th) had done well in *very* stiff competition. There was genuine concern about the welfare of the whole team. Of course, we

(Continued on p. 48)

realized that there was strong opposition to the National Team at home and that there were some coaches who did not encourage oarsmen who might have made us even faster to try out for the team. This might well have been the first, last and only National Team. Our thanks goes out to the most vocal opponents of the camp as they were a constant source of inspiration throughout the summer.

I think Harry Parker can take much of the credit for our performance. He has always exhibited the ability to get the most out of individuals and I think he succeeded once again this summer. And here he had a much more difficult task than usual given the diversity of the squad. Of course, I do not pretend to be a totally unbiased observer, but I wonder whether anyone else could have taken the responsibility for an experimental program such as the National Team and have done what he did.

Our performance.

Bill Stowe, notwithstanding, we did the job. No, we did not win; we really thought we could, but it was not to be. Still, I am proud about the performance of both the Eight and the Four. Both did better than anyone would have suspected at the beginning of the summer.

I do hope the rowing community will now stop kidding itself about our loss of dominance in the Eight or any other event. It is not a recent occurrence. I think we should realize that the Europeans caught and passed us in development, technique and speed as long ago as the early 1960's. We have held on by the dedication of a few talented oarsmen and coaches. The last four years bear painful evidence to how our rowing fortunes have fallen. International rowing is just too intense to expect U.S. crews to cruise to the finals and/or a medal. We just do not have enough international caliber oarsmen.

I am not convinced that it is a bad thing, for it appears that rowing in America is growing in interest and participation. This just may be a period during which the American rowing community can step back and look at itself and its future. Sure, the ultimate aim is to be the best in the world but perhaps we will have to go about it differently. Our culture tends to eliminate the mature, experienced oarsman from continuing beyond his mid-20's unless crew (ie: coaching) is to be his life. Some of the Eight may be back, but it is doubtful there will be many. There are other things in life. There haven't been for the past few years of our rowing careers but now we look to something else.

Furthermore, I will contend that to be on a competitive level internationally *demands* complete devotion. Trying to maintain anything but part-time, manual jobs while doing the necessary training is close to impossible. I do not find it strange that all eight of us were involved in activities this past year that permitted plenty of free time (students, teaching, military, part-time work). The most analogous cultural situation is that of the New Zealanders who left their homes and jobs to relocate at a central training site. Perhaps it is this kind of sacrifice that will be needed for the U.S. to improve, although I wonder whether we can hope for that kind of sacrifice in our society.

I can hear the past Olympic hero types saying, "Hobbs, you obviously are not willing to sacrifice, like I did, so we will find someone who is." Unfortunately, I know that the sacrifices needed now are many fold greater than when you won your event. To stay up with the Germans, Russians

and New Zealanders in the future is going to require far more intense training. Both Cleve Livingston and I worked harder, much harder, this past year than any other of the six we have rowed together. I would estimate that we put in as much as 30% more work than in the year proceeding the 1968 Olympics. We talked about it during the summer and were convinced of our increased strength and conditioning. Yet I doubt that either of us would be willing to put in that much effort year after year. Perhaps we are not typical but I think it is interesting to note that aside from Larry Hough we were the only two sweep oarsmen left from the 1966-67 era when the NRF began sending crews to Europe. People have not stayed with the given demands of the past — I am concerned what will happen with the increased demands of the future.

Finally, I do favor the National Team and not solely as an every fourth year Olympic scramble. At the present time I see it as the only way (even with the short time the crew is together) for getting competitive U.S. crews. I speak of now. If things are different in the future, then other methods should be explored. We should benefit from New Zealand's example and use it every year. Yes, it is a bother, but is it the only way we can build continuously from year to year. John Hunter (N.Z. No.5) rowed against us (Harvard) in 1967. I suspect that his succeeding five years on the national crew strengthened him vis-a-vis me and my checkered rowing career. Hunter and several others formed a tested core which boats could be built around. In five years they won the gold; we got a silver in one. I see a message there.

Of course, provisions can always be made for the exceptional college or club crews, but given the present state of USA rowing I argue for the National Team — perhaps even an expanded team. A decision should be made to go with it least until Montreal. That made, long hours should be spent deciding format, goals and crucially the coach.

I would like to thank any and all who have played a role in my rowing career: Ted, Harry, Jack F, Lloyd D, Joe B, Conn, Uncle T, Deitrich, etc. and even more importantly the 1967-69 Harvards and Steward, Dave, Chuck, Chad, Vespo, Hoffer, Monk, Peter, Mick, Geno, Brother Bill, and the Californian duo. It's been great. It may even bring me back.

NAAO PRIORITIES—Knecht

(Continued from p. 45)

HOSTING OF FISA CHAMPIONSHIPS

The NAAO should prepare for hosting a FISA Junior Championships. The USA has qualified courses and hotel facilities to host a FISA Junior Championships and the NAAO should designate a city to perform this task.

FIBERGLASS RACING SHELLS

Fiberglass racing shells became a fact of life at the Munich Olympic Games. The NAAO must continue to research the use of fiberglass equipment. Ultimately it will be less expensive to mass produce fiberglass boats in order to expand our sport.

There is a great deal of work needed in our sport and many of the priorities may or may not find acceptance by the majority of our rowing community; however, the progress that is being made in other countries in our sport has far surpassed our own efforts to date, and we must accept these facts and change the pattern and present direction of the NAAO.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from p. 2)

had all the evidence the coaches had, and knew quite well how subjective the decision to cut me was. The feeling is not the same as losing a race. My experience at the camp is the bitterest memory I have from the fourteen years I have been rowing, and I would never again consider taking part in a similar program unless every alternative were cut off, and then I would probably retire. In any case, U.S. rowing does not need me — but it does need very badly the several hundred people who were cut at various stages from this year's National Team. Many of these people feel as strongly against the program as I do and none that I have talked to look back on the camp experience with any pleasure or satisfaction. Contrast to this the situation at the trials, where many people were visibly pleased with a second or third place. A good finish at the trials makes further rowing seem worthwhile, being cut from the camp does not. You can call it sour grapes, but how much accumulated sour grapes can U.S. rowing afford?

To make accurate evaluations of rowing programs in this country we need a lot more plain talk about the problems. Everyone knows everyone else in American rowing, with the result that comments in *The Oarsman* tend to be too mealy-mouthed for our own good. The timidity of the contributors makes *The Oarsman* the *Pravdas* of American rowing, hopeful in tone, obsequious to authority, and comfortably general in criticism. But this latest issue has a higher fictional content than anything I've read there for several years, ever since I read with amazement a National Championships report filled with stuff like "racing went off smoothly," "great effort by officials and organizers," and "oarsmen unanimous in their enthusiasm about the course," when in fact the course was improperly surveyed; some

races were decided by one boat running up on the bank which encroached on an edge lane; the referees, with one or two exceptions, were timid and confused; the starter, according to report, was drunk, which was why he kept starting races before the boats were straight; and times for important races were not taken. With this year's Olympic Trials, thank God, really professional regatta organization finally arrived in this country. Perhaps with more open discussion the other glaring problems in American rowing will be likewise overcome.

Paul C. Wilson
Charlottesville, Va.

Dear Sir:

My head is back to normal after the Champagne reception last Saturday. We just celebrated the thirteenth wedding within five years of two members of my crews, and have two more in the works for the near future. Perhaps it is a reflection on the rowing mentality or an expression of the determination of our women that they marry the guys; it seems to be going out of style in some circles.

Emory Clark wrote a clever article about the pleasures of rowing in a mixed crew, and I just had to comment. Mixed crews are just about all we have; the major difference being that the women row well and the men don't.

St. Marys College has many and rich sports traditions. In the good old days of Slip Madigan and the "Gallop-ing Gaels" from Moraga the football games with Fordham were a world-famous junket and an excuse for a party that lasted six or seven weeks on the train trip to New York by way of Havana, New Orleans, and Mexico City. There was a rumor that some of the football players took books on the trips, but it was never confirmed.

The traditions live on at the school.

The rugby team has a kegger before the games and does pretty well. Rugby is not rowing, but the crew tries to live up to the traditions of the good old days. The crew loses most of their races.

During the last four seasons there has never been one week when the entire crew made practice. When this happens, I fill the seats with girls, from one of the highschool or college women's crews. Perhaps the girl has already rowed five miles in her crew's workout, and then goes another eight with the men. She may die that night and flunk out of school tomorrow, but she will never show it around the boathouse. She is the one who is washing the boat or putting the oars away, while the men stand around and admire the blisters on their hands. You should see the looks on their faces when Trudy Harrison picks up the 25 HP Evinrude in one hand, the gas can in the other, and walks into the boathouse with them.

Then after the workouts, our girls always run at least a mile and a half around the lake. The men have to rush back to the college for dinner. Every boat and every oar in our boathouse is sanded, and painted or varnished each year, all by women power. Our docks and floats are painted each year, by the girls. The boys use the wrong paint and paint the inside of the boathouse with paint that won't stick to concrete.

Most of our Girls have golds from the Nationals, and we have won the Nationals four out of seven, plus the two unofficial ones. Our men won the Western Sprints once in a four, five years ago. In Oakland, womens rowing is here to stay!

Bob Hillen
Lake Merritt Rowing Club



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The Columbus Day Cruising Regatta Club of Biscayne Bay, Florida, which commemorates "a small boat cruise made in 1492", has announced that the Sixth Annual Miami Invitational Rowing Regatta will be held at the Miami Marine Stadium on April 14, 1973. The winner of the Oxford-Cambridge race which is held on the Thames in London on April 7th, will participate.

Attention; Delegates to the NAAO meeting in Oakland next January.

We have never had a case of SCURVY in Oakland since the Lake Merritt Rowing Club was formed. Please consider it your duty to help fight off the dreaded disease by dropping in to our boathouse for Gimlets on the house, and if you so desire enjoy the spring weather with a row on Lake Merritt.

Ed Lickiss

A fairly recent issue of Sports Illustrated included an article on the Levi Strauss 2nd Annual Ride and Tie Race, entitled Two Men On a Horse — but one at a time. The race course is 30 miles of California mountains, each team is made up of two masochists and one horse and the prize for the first team to finish is \$3000. Everyone except the horse must wear some piece of Levi clothing. Needless to say there is a lot of running involved for all parties.

What caught the eye of one of our readers was a reference in the second paragraph to the diversity of the contestants which included "an Olympic Gold medal winner (in rowing)", as well as a nursing mother, a fish rescuer and other unlikely types. Our reader who sent this piece in asked rhetorically if the gold medal oarsman might have been old-timer Conn Findlay or Ed Ferry and answered his own question with one brief exclamation — "Ha!"

Anyone who can identify the oarsman contestant and his final placing in the Levi-Strauss 2nd Annual Ride and Tie Race is asked to write to the editor with a guarantee that the results will be published in the March '73 issue of The Oarsman.

Davenport elected delegate to FISA

Horace E. Davenport, founder and former chairman of the National Rowing Foundation was elected a delegate to the FISA Congress at their August 25th meeting in Munich. His position is as the North American Continental Representative to FISA and we all should be pleased that this man who has done so much for U.S. rowing has been honored in this manner. There is no doubt that the interests of North American rowing will be ably represented by Mr. Davenport.

The letter reprinted below, from the United States Coast Guard to the president of NAAO indicates that our Committee of Jack Granklin, Frank Benson and Tommy Charlton has done an excellent job in convincing the Coast Guard to exempt all racing shells from the regulations which required carrying flotation devices either in the shells or in motor launches while coaching oarsmen. Our sincerest congratulations and appreciation go out to these fellows for doing a fine job.

Dear Mr. Knecht:

I am pleased to inform you that on 12 September the Boating Safety Advisory Council met and concurred in the Coast Guard's position that racing shells, rowing sculls, and racing kayaks should be exempt from the requirement to carry or have available personal flotation devices, (33 CFR 199.15 (b)).

New regulations will now be drawn exempting racing shells, rowing sculls, and racing kayaks from compliance. A public hearing will then be held followed by the publishing of the regulations in the Federal Register stating an effective date.

A strict deadline has not been established, as of this date, but I fully expect the new regulations to be published in early 1973.

I know that you will do all in your power to continue to support boating safety not only among members of your association but to the boating public in general.

J.W. Hume

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard
Acting Chief, Office of Boating Safety

One way for college and school rowing coaches to develop a more active rowing alumni (alumnae) is to provide them with a means of learning more about the world of U.S. and international rowing. The NAAO is now offering members of your rowing organization with a special one-year introductory subscription to The Oarsman magazine. If they know more, they'll be more interested in your plans and programs and maybe they'll contribute more. Write the editor or the NAAO Executive Secretary, No. 4 Boathouse Row, Philadelphia, Pa. 19130 for details.

Word has it that some women's rowing events have been admitted by the I.O.C. for the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal. The Oarsman will endeavor to have a full report on this important development in the March '73 issue.

FISA CHAMPIONSHIP REGATTAS

Junior Championships — 1973 at Nottingham

European Championships — for men & women — 1973 in Moscow

Junior Championships — 1974 (location not yet specified)

World Championships — for men & women — 1974 in Lucerne

Olympic Regattas — 1976 in Montreal

In the Olympic regatta in Montreal, a men's quadruple sculls event will be added and it is expected that women's rowing events will be included for the first time.

EDITORIAL

A SPORT IN NEED OF DIRECTION by Boyce Budd

The performance of U.S. entries at recent European and World Championships and at the Olympic Games in Munich has led this observer to some conclusions regarding future U.S. representation in world championship competition for heavyweights, and probably, ultimately, for lightweights, for women and for youth crews as well.

- (A) Performance standards must be established against which potential U.S. entries are to be measured, to determine whether or not a U.S. crew gets funded by the NRF, USORC or NAAO for its participation in the European World Championship regattas.
- (B) Within the broad boundaries of a "National Team Concept" lies the only hope for continued success by U.S. crews in European and World Championship and Olympic regattas — at least for the eight, the four with and the four without.

The scarcity of funds for a non-commercial sport such as rowing is an ever-present fact of life for U.S. oarsmen, while proliferating demands for funding — for new courses, for better course alignment, communications and performance measuring equipment, for new boats and oars, for promotional and coaching films, for a National Technical Director, for a more professional National headquarters, for clinics and for sponsorship of U.S. youth, women and lightweight crew trips — is never ending.

In order to allocate our limited funds as effectively as possible, our sport's best brains must be brought together to establish performance standards and a methodology for evaluating candidate crews against these standards on appropriate occasions. Somehow the standards must be established and made workable despite the absence of a proper FISA course in the U.S. Authorization to represent the U.S. should not be withheld from a crew which wins the trial regatta (or is the National Camp candidate) in a given event if that crew fails to equal or better the performance standards for that event. However, NRF, USORC or NAAO funding should be withheld from that boat and the onus of funding their trip should be up to the members of the crew. The guaranteed trip to the European or Worlds should be a thing of the past.

Many questions are raised by this proposal...such as can the unfunded crew use NRF equipment or National Team clothing at the Championships or would the NRF, USORC or NAAO be willing to fund a National Team camp and then have one or more of the camp crews fail to achieve its performance standard and thus be disallowed for further funding.

As articles and letters in this and previous issues of *The Oarsman* indicate, the debate over the National Team continues. It seems very clear that the leadership in U.S. rowing must resolve this debate and establish a master plan for the development and selection of U.S. crews to represent the U.S. in European and world Championships and in Olympic competition at least for the next quadrennial. It is this observer's opinion that the National Team concept can work to produce competitive U.S. crews while giving more oarsmen a chance to make those boats and more coaches the opportunity to coach those crews in world class competition.

The fact that the system used in our first National Camp for selection of candidates was less than perfect is openly acknowledged by coaches and oarsmen. That there were

(and always will be) mistakes and inequities is probably true, just as it can be in any team selection in any sport. The only difference is that a university or club crew selection involves fewer and more compliant oarsmen and the selection process is not performed under the skeptical scrutiny of every major college and club coach and every elite oarsman in the country.

The fact that the U.S. coxed four could come in fifth and the eight could place second in incredibly tough competition exceeded the wildest expectations of most of those who were at all realistic about U.S. chances based on recent U.S. performances in world competition.

Yes, these successes do indicate that well-trained, well-coached U.S. oarsmen, if some of the best are boated together, can compete on even terms with the best crews in the world. The selectors, the assistant coaches, Harry Parker and all the oarsmen who tried out and who did and who didn't make the boats, deserve the highest praise from the U.S. rowing community for their efforts. Their brief experiment worked; the pressures of national selection produced serious, early season training on a scale rarely seen in this country, and the severity of the final stages of the camp apparently put U.S. oarsmen under the kind of strain they normally experience only in world class racing.

We simply can't ignore the toughness and the racing maturity of an eight and a coxed four which were thrown together just weeks before the games and which had virtually no racing experience under their belts. The eight's common background undoubtedly helped but that particular lineup was new and untried — and weeks later in Munich they were Olympic silver medalists.

It is time we put the hysteria, the politics and the parochial interests aside and take for granted the success of a program which many thought would be an unqualified disaster. We can use the years before '76 to experiment with programs such as (a) regional, weekend selection camps for 3 — 4 months leading to a final 2 — 3 week selection camp and (b) revolving coaching staffs where the head or national team coach must graduate from the previous year's staff of assistant national team coaches and (c) changing of national camp locations, and (d) one-man regional selectors in 4 to 6 regions rotating amongst a region's coaches each year.

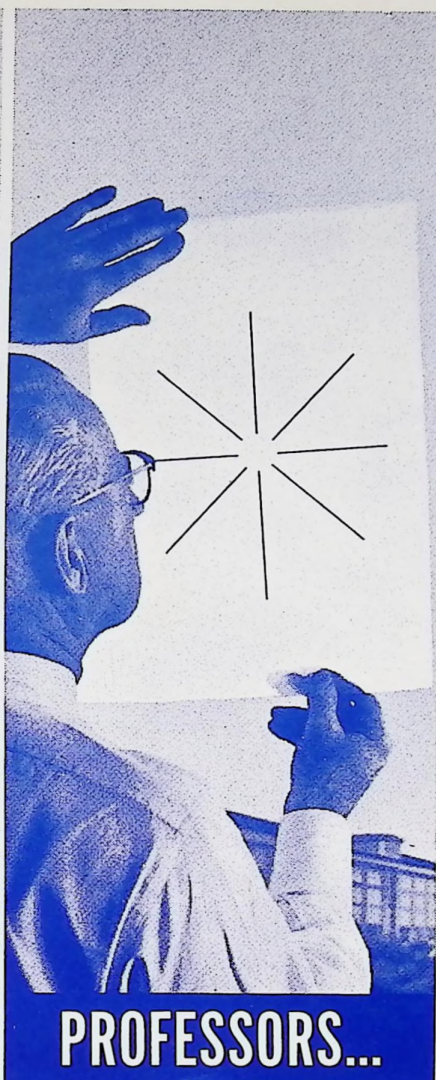
Certainly one of the most important ideas to be considered is that plans for the camp and the entire selection process should be determined by a joint panel of qualified coaches and officials, but most important, a panel which includes elite oarsmen who did and who didn't quite make the National Team in '72.

Most of us are present or past college and club oarsmen and all of us inevitably would prefer to hide from the bare fact that only with a great deal of luck will a college or club four or eight-oared boat win or place in a major international competition in the 70's. If we face this fact then we will acknowledge and accept the all-important feeder role of colleges and clubs in domestic and minor international competition and we will support the National Team effort to bring together that tiny band of elite oarsmen who have the qualifications to win in world championship regattas.

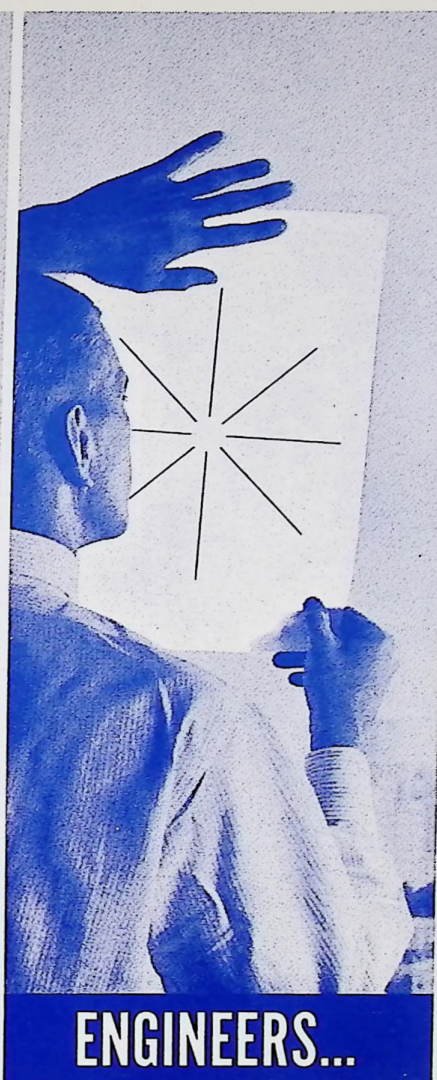
The U.S. rowing community needs direction on these issues and on many others, and the rowing community should demand that those who lead and govern our sport provide this direction before they leave the San Francisco meetings in January '73.



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