FISA
1892–1992



Jean-Louis Meuret

THE FISA CENTENARY BOOK


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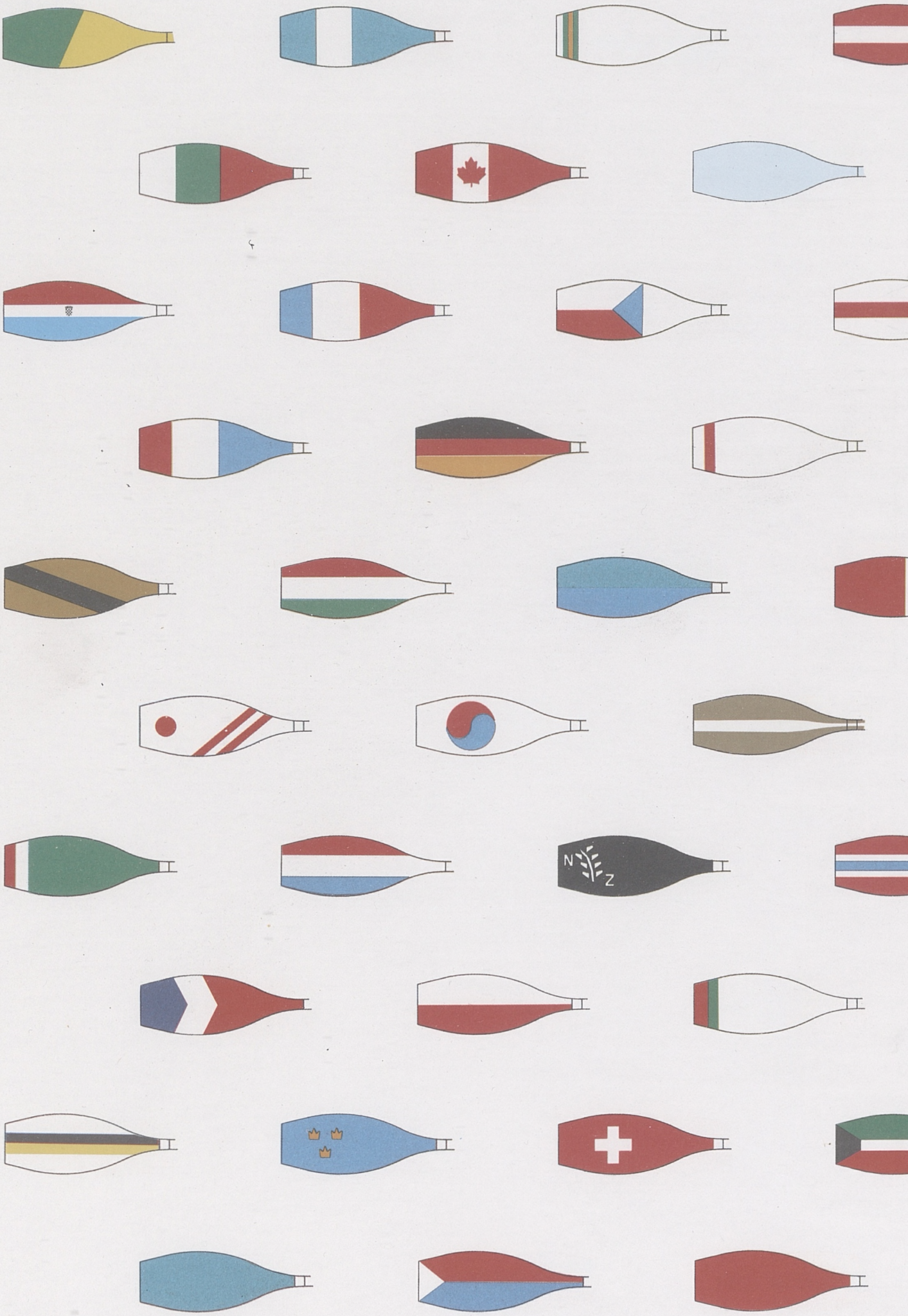
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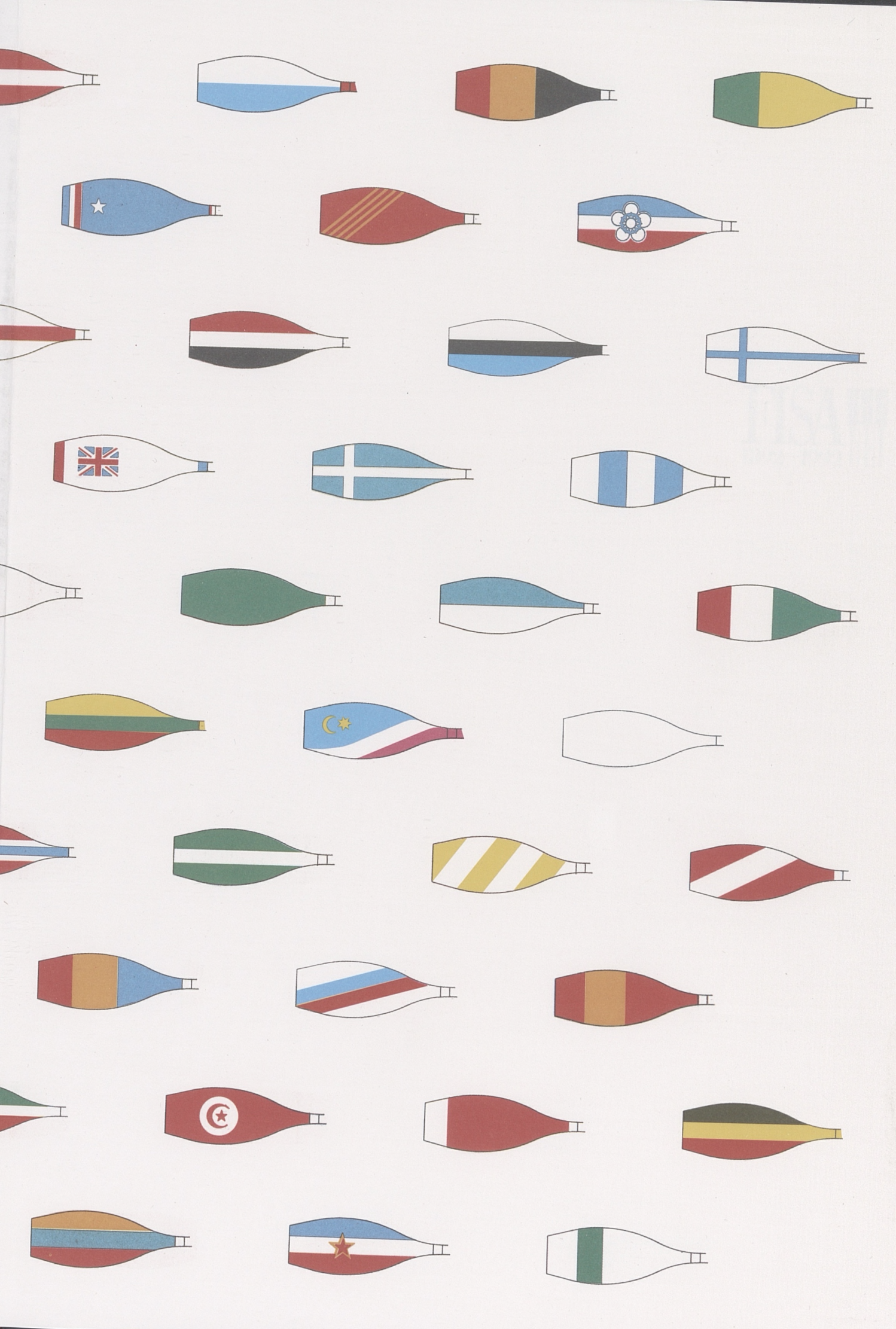

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1892–1992



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Translated by Hilary and Mike Fox

Published by Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron
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Cover Picture:
from the 1983 German Rowing Federation Centenary Book –
a bronze by Edith Peres-Lethmate entitled «Rowers».

Forward by Denis Oswald, President of FISA



On the occasion of its centenary, FISA has great pleasure in publishing this commemorative book.
First and foremost, the work has an historical purpose. It traces the significant events of FISA's history until the present day and sets them down for posterity.
It is also a tribute to all those who have worked on behalf of rowing and helped to make FISA the solidly based and dynamic federation that it is today.
My thoughts turn firstly to the founders of FISA who, ahead of their times, perceived it as a federation open to sportsmen of all continents.
It is also a tribute to all those who,like myself, have had the privilege of directing FISA, defending its interests and promoting its development. Among these, my immediate predecessor, Thomas Keller, naturally looms large. During his thirty-one years as president, he left his mark on FISA and was the driving force behind its expansion.
Next, it is a tribute to all who have helped and supported FISA's leaders; the Council and Commission members, the chairmen of the national federations, the umpires, and the various officials who have made it possible for our competitions to take place, more often than not in the very best regatta conditions, enabling FISA to go from strength to strength.
It is a tribute, too, to the oarsmen and women, who have always been FISA's main concern; to the prize-winners, of course, but also to those whose efforts have merely been devoted to avoiding finishing last. All have the same claim to membership of the FISA family, whose hallmark is a moral code and an attitude in which endurance, strength and technique are allied to friendship, integrity and idealism.
In the course of these hundred years, our sport has lived and developed only because of the enthusiasm of thousands of volunteers, administrators, officials, coaches, helpers and parents, who have given unstintingly of their time and money to enable others to experience enrichment of their lives through rowing.
It is by the continued transmission of this flame that other rowing enthusiasts, during the second century of FISA's history, will be able to enjoy the educational, psychological and physical benefits of this sport.
Rowing has preserved its basic values and, in a society which is forever changing, it will remain an ideal to inspire the men and women of the twenty-first century.
I thank all those who have helped to compile this book, in particular its author, Jean-Louis Meuret. Delving into an enormous quantity of archive material, he has produced an account which is both exciting and historically accurate.

Denis Oswald



The first FISA logo

Author's Acknowledgements

This work would not have been possible were it not for the quality of the private and official docoments tracing the development of the sport of rowing. Administrators, journalists, commentators, philosophers should all be paid the same tribute: their documents which I have found have allowed me to re-live passionately the adventures of FISA, its meetings and its competitions. Through them I have voyaged across the world and through time as a privileged and excited observer. I have attempted to reproduce their feelings as accurately as possible, to retain their vocabulary, although it is sometimes dated, and thus, in a fashion to show them our gratitude. My research was particularly helped by the discovery of the collection «La Vie sur l'eau» (life on the water), a goldmine of information provided by the French Federation and the rowers of Monaco. I took significant advantage of an outline written by Maurice Rieder, to whom I was referred by Thomas Keller. This book belongs to Thomas Keller; he had intended it to be one of the final contributions of his Presidency. Fate determined otherwise. I wish that this work should be a tribute to his memory.

I am grateful to the many individuals and national federations who have helped by clarifying certain points or who have provided documents or photographs from their archives. Special thanks to Charles Riolo of Montreux, Jean Rodenfuser of Paris, Roland Weill of Monaco, the IOC and the national federations mentioned in the photograph credits.

Jean-Louis Meuret

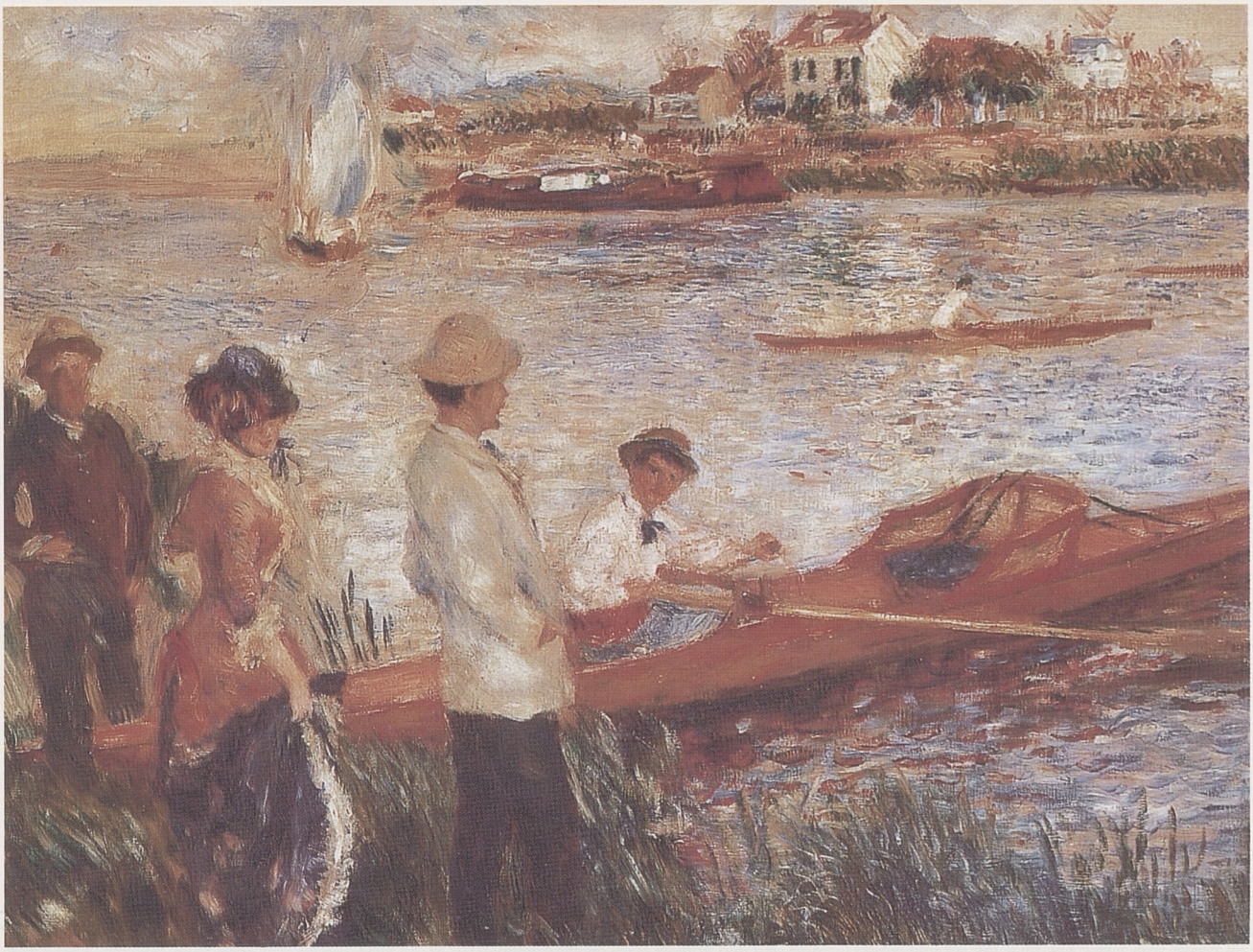
Abbreviations:
National Federations affiliated to FISA (as at 1 July 1991)

	Ordinary members		*Ordinary members*
AUS	Australia	TCH	Czechoslovakia
AUT	Austria	URS	USSR
BEL	Belgium	USA	USA
BUL	Bulgaria	YUG	Yugoslavia
CAN	Canada		
CHN	China		
DEN	Denmark		
ESP	Spain		
FIN	Finland		
FRA	France		
GBR	Great Britain		
GER	Germany		
GRE	Greece		
HUN	Hungary		
IND	India		
ITA	Italy		
JPN	Japan		
KOR	Korea		
MEX	Mexico		
NED	The Netherlands		
NOR	Norway		
NZL	New Zealand		
POL	Poland		
POR	Portugal		
SWE	Sweden		
SUI	Switzerland		

	Extraordinary members		*Extraordinary members*
AFS	South Africa	MAR	Morocco
ALG	Algeria	NGR	Nigeria
ARG	Argentina	PAK	Pakistan
BRA	Brazil	PAN	Panama
CAY	Cayman Islands	PAR	Paraguay
CHI	Chile	PER	Peru
CUB	Cuba	PHI	Philippines
CYP	Cyprus	PRK	DPR of Korea
EGY	Egypt	PUR	Puerto Rico
ECU	Ecuador	ROM	Romania
GIB	Gibraltar	SIN	Singapore
GUA	Guatemala	SRI	Sri Lanka
HKG	Hong Kong	TPE	Chinese Taipei
INA	Indonesia	TUN	Tunisia
IRL	Ireland	TUR	Turkey
ISR	Israel	URU	Uruguay
KUW	Kuwait	VEN	Venezuela
LIB	Lebanon	ZIM	Zimbabwe

Other abbreviations

ALS-LOR: Alsace-Lorraine
FRG: Federal Republic of Germany
GDR: Democratic Republic of Germany
RAU: United Arab Republic
RUS: Russia
SAR: Saar.



Work of Pierre Auguste Renoir (1841–1919)

© Parnassus Gallery, Gloucester

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PRESIDENTE ONORARIO S. M. IL RE

SEDE CENTRALE

DIREZIONE

GALLERIA SUBALPINA

Congrès International de Rowing

Turin, 25 Juin 1892

A MMrs les Présidents

des Fédérations de Sociétés Européennes d'Aviron

To the Presidents of the Federations of European Rowing Clubs.

We are pleased to confirm our letter inviting you to the Congress, which is to take place in Turin on June 25th next. At the same time, we think it will be of use to you to know the ideas and proposals of the "Regio Rowing-Club Italiano" concerning the questions which the Congress ought to discuss.

The most important of these is, beyond any doubt, the first one on the agenda; for, once this is resolved, the answer to the others should quickly become apparent. It is: the international definition of the amateur oarsman.

As you will know, the rowing world is divided into three camps on this question. In the first one are those who completely refuse to allow cash prizes to be awarded, and even go to the extreme measure of excluding from the amateur category those classes who earn their living through regular manual labour. The second group do not permit cash prizes, but grant the working classes amateur status. The third authorise cash prizes with no restrictions.

We personally belong to the second group, having abolished cash prizes at our national regattas; and we do not allow our oarsmen to compete for such prizes in regattas abroad. However, from January 1st 1891, we have adopted for the purpose of international regattas the definition of an amateur which was provisionally adopted by last July's Brussels Congress, i.e., anyone who is deemed to be such in his own country.

We would wish to see the abolition of cash prizes in those countries which still allow them, and we express the hope that this may be achieved as soon as possible, so as to leave no doubts in the minds of our masters, the English, who belong to the strictest of these three groups concerning the Continental definition of an amateur. We must acknowledge, however, that, when one is dealing with other countries, it is impossible to insist on immediate implementation.

It would first of all be necessary to effect a radical modification of the internal arrangements of the rowing clubs in those countries whose crews are obliged to bear the cost of regatta expenses themselves because this is not met by their clubs. In England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland and northern Switzerland (countries where cash prizes have been abolished), these expenses are borne by the clubs. When crews have to pay their own expenses a reward in kind is necessary, partly to offset their expenses. We are the first to deplore such a situation, but we realise that a change can be brought about only gradually.

In Italy, after the foundation of the "Regio R. Rowing Club Italiano" in 1888, cash prizes were abolished, as stated above. We introduced travel allowances based on mileage. These are not prizes, being given to all competitors.

Our prizes consist of medals, "objets d'art" and rowing equipment. The first of these are awarded to the oarsmen, and the second two to their clubs. Travel allowances, always less than the total expenses incurred by a crew taking part in a regatta, cannot be deemed to be a cash prize. For example, a crew from Turin going to a regatta in Paris would always be more out of pocket, even after receiving the allowance, than a Parisian crew which could not claim an allowance. It follows, then, that the ruling principle of the Amateur Rowing Association's article, on which are modelled those of all other nations, and which forbids the giving of cash prizes, can be in no way compromised by the introduction of travel allowances; since the above example shows clearly that for a crew taking part in a regatta a long distance away, for which it receives a travelling allowance, the cost is always greater than it would be for a crew participating in a regatta in its home town, and being unable to claim an allowance.

This problem having been raised, and solved in what seems to us the most rational way (i.e., so that travelling allowances do not constitute a source of gain, and therefore of professionalism, for an oarsman, a practice which is quite rightly condemned, not only by the rules of the ARA, but also by those of all the other nations), let us now examine whether a prize of rowing equipment may be deemed a cash prize.

On first sight, this would seem to be the case; but if, on the other hand, one remembers that a prize of rowing equipment won by a club can be made subject to a non-transferable clause, and if one accepts that the idea behind this sort of prize stems from the laudable desire to help and encourage rowing clubs in their development by providing them with further means with which to compete for other prizes in athletic and sportsmanlike rowing contests, the logical conclusion is that there is nothing professional or lucrative in this kind of prize. One thing which confirms us in this opinion is the fact that the London Rowing Club, one of the founders of the puritanical ARA, holds an annual race for its junior members in which the prize is a single sculling boat, to be ordered from the boatbuilder, Clasper. There need, then, be no fear that a prize of racing equipment might be considered under the English rules to be a cash prize. If the constant aim of such a set of rules is to keep all professionalism at bay and to prevent its infiltration into the world of amateurs; and if it is justified in that by the English practice, which allows the professional to subsist on the large cash prizes made available because of the passion for sport over there, providing those who win them with not only their livelihood but also with a source of income; then this anxiety is not a problem on the Continent, where the rowing clubs can hardly afford to send their crews even to one or two regattas. We believe ourselves to be right in saying that there are on the Continent no professionals in the English sense of the word, for the simple reason that our passion for rowing does not go so far as to produce a Hanlan, a Beach, a Searl, an O'Connor, etc., etc., and in addition to cover them with laurel wreaths and pounds sterling.

In conclusion, let us be extremely vigilant lest professionalism should eventually come to invade and debase our sport of rowing; but let us also strive not to let this fear blind us to the point of putting obstacles in the way of the development of our clubs when they are in need of help and encouragement. We are convinced, as a result of our own experience, that travelling allowances and prizes in the form of racing equipment are bound to give a great boost to the sport of rowing, whilst totally preserving the amateur status of our oarsmen. For all these reasons, we shall strongly advocate them at the Turin congress, in the hope that they may soon take the place of cash prizes in those countries where these still exist.

Another item in the English rules is entirely opposed to our ideas concerning the definition of the amateur, and that is the total exclusion of the working classes, i.e., of all who make their living through manual labour. This exclusion seems to us unjust and inappropriate. Because of its physical benefits, the sport of rowing should be available to all those who wish to pursue it as a form of exercise, and not solely to the privileged classes. We are, of course, all in agreement concerning the need to banish the idea of financial gain; and our every effort will be exerted to this noble end. But let the poor man as well as the rich, the worker as well as the graduate, have the same right to be considered a priori an amateur. Certainly, let the rulebreaker be severely chastised; but let us not have subdivisions according to caste, unacceptable both to good sense and to the liberal laws of our countries.

Those, then, are our thoughts on the question of the amateur oarsman, a question frought with difficulties from an international point of view, and one which unfortunately splits the rowing world into several camps.

Once this question is resolved, and we ardently hope that our conciliatory proposals will achieve this goal, the production of an international set of rules for regattas will be made much easier.

From there it would be but a small step to the creation of an international association of rowing federations. We might even go so far as to say that such an association would automatically ensue.

Let us all, therefore, cooperate with sincere good will towards solving the first problem. We shall then have rendered an important service to the cause of rowing. We shall, moreover, have made it possible for the youth of all nations to be brought together in friendship: a most noble aim, and one which should be the first and most constant preoccupation of Congress.

We fervently hope, in setting out our ideas, to persuade you to take part in the Congress of June 25th. In this hope, I am, Mr. President, yours very sincerely,

Turin, 25 Mai 1892 *President of R.R.C.I.*
E. di VILLANOVA
Secretary General
L. CAPUCCIO

Part 1
Turin, the first capital of FISA
1890–1913

1890–1891:
Steps towards the creation of FISA

In the second half of the 19th century, the number of clubs and associations increased, as rowing gained in popularity. A uniform set of rules was required. Louis Choisy, who was to become for several years FISA's chief administrator, explained the need for the creation of an international federation:- "The rules of racing varied from club to club. At Ghent, Zurich and Como, these were all different. The race distance varied from 3,000 to 4,000 metres and included several turns about a buoy, a stake or a ball, rounding either a single point or three points which formed a triangle. The boats turned sometimes to starboard, sometimes to port. There were no restrictions on the design or construction of boats. Imagine a race involving three different types of boat! Finally, any kind of prize could be offered. Amateurism was virtually unknown: bookmakers decided the odds: the keenest to lay bets were the members of the jury and the oarsmen themselves. The jury's word was final, and settled any dispute. There was no such thing as an umpire. It was becoming a matter of urgency to put an end to this chaotic state of affairs."

The proposal to set up a federation unifying all these disparate sets of rules was, therefore, favourably received. To meet this need, the governing body of the Belgian federation of rowing clubs decided to bring together in one congress delegates from the various rowing nations. Before dealing with this first congress, we must mention that as early as 1890 the Belgian federation had organised a European championship. It had one class of boat, single sculls with outriggers, and it took place on September 21st, on a straight course 2,840 metres long on the Terneuzen canal at Cluysen-Terdonck. The winner was Edouard Lescrauwaet from the Bruges "Sport Nautique" club in a time of 12 m 8 s.

On July 21st 1891, representatives of associations from five countries (BEL FRA NED ITA SUI) met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Hector Colard, the president of the Belgian federation. These delegates reached agreement on the definition of an amateur oarsman, and decided to meet again the following year in Turin, in order to draft a set of rules for international racing.

On September 13th 1891, a European championship was held on the same course and over the same distance as the previous year. Five scullers from Belgium and one from Strasbourg – Charles Hahn – entered. The race was won by Edouard Lescrauwaet from the "Societe Royale Nautique" of Antwerp in a time of 11 m 34 s.
On July 21st 1891, the Belgian federation proposed the creation of an international association of rowing clubs. Invitations were issued. Reproduced on page 8 is the confirmatory letter sent out on May 25th 1892 by E. di Villanova, the president of the "Regio Rowing-Club Italiano" to the presidents of all the European rowing federations. Rendez-vous in Turin!

June 25th 1892 – Turin
Constituent congress of FISA

Present: 11 delegates from 5 federations.
At 9am in a town hall conference room, the meeting was declared open by Mr. Melchior Voli, senator and mayor of Turin. He welcomed the delegates to the capital of Piedmont. They were:

- Giovanni Giorguli (AUT), representing the Trieste Regattas Association, which included the Adriatic clubs.
- Hector Colard, Aime Duhot and Julien de Dryver (BEL), representing the Belgian Federation of Rowing Clubs;
- Count Biscaretti (Alsace-Lorraine), representing the Strasbourg Rowing Club.
- P.V. Stock (FRA), founder and editor of the Paris magazine "L'Aviron", representing the Union of Rowing Clubs, the Federation of Northern Rowing clubs and the Union of North-Eastern rowing clubs.
- M. Frilet (FRA), representing the South-Eastern Federation.
- L. Guittard (FRA), representing the South-Eastern rowing Union.
- Count E. di Villanova and Louis Capuccio (ITA), representing the " Regio Rowing-Club Italiano".
- A. Seguin (SUI), representing the Geneva Rowing Club.

The "Real Club" from Barcelona, although unrepresented, had agreed in advance to abide by the decisions taken at the meeting. As for the Amateur Rowing Association in London, it expressed regret at being unable to send a delegate, but sent its best wishes for a successful meeting. A letter in similar vein was received from the Union of German Rowing Clubs.

The deliberations under the chairmanship of Hector Colard led to the founding of the "FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES D'AVIRON", the first sporting body of its type. The FISA committee was composed of the delegates nominated by each of the affiliated associations or federations. It was agreed that each country should have equal representation and equal rights within the committee itself. Each year, the committee would elect from within its ranks a secretary responsible for dealing with correspondence between the various delegates. The Congress was required to meet at least once a year. This meeting would be held on the occasion of the FISA championships, and in the host town. A chairman would be elected at each meeting.

When FISA was founded, Belgium automatically abandoned its own European championship, since one of the main decisions taken by Congress was to select one day each year for FISA to organise championships under rules and regulations which would be decided at a later date. A commission comprising P. V Stock, J. De Dryver and L. Capuccio was given the task of:

1. drawing up a set of rules governing regattas;
2. presenting a draft organisation for FISA along the lines suggested by the delegates.
3. planning the details of the race programme for the day of the international championships, soon to be given the title of European championships.

The first European championships, which had been originally scheduled for Turin, eventually took place in Orta (ITA). On the programme were three events: single sculls (1x), four-oars with coxswain (4+) and eight-oars with coxswain (8+). The race distance was to be between 1,800 and 3,000 metres on a straight course. The prizes would consist of trophies, badges or medals. Each country would be allowed only one entry per event. The club or federation appointed to organise the regatta would be responsible for paying the travelling expenses of the crews taking part in the international championship. On the other hand, the organising federation would retain all the takings. No entry would be allowed from an oarsman who since the previous first of January had competed in the colours of a nation other than the one which he wished to represent at the championship.

The definition of an amateur was approved: amateur oarsmen in international rowing would be those who were deemed to be so by their own country. The following would be totally excluded:- professional rowers, sailors, watermen, ferrymen, professional fishermen, professional boatbuilders, boatmen, rowing coaches in receipt of payment, crew members who had been hired to race, and those who had competed in races open to professionals, as defined above.

In the case of cash prizes, those could be paid only to the clubs to which the winning crews belonged. If clubs so requested, cash prizes or expenses could be replaced by "objets d'art" or racing equipment (in the form of vouchers towards the manufacturing cost).

FISA's first step was to ask each affiliated federation for a subscription of 100 French francs.
Louis Capuccio was appointed to the post of secretary of FISA for its first year of operation.

Louis Capuccio (ITA), secretary-treasurer of FISA from 1892 to 1901.
The secretary-general of "Regio Rowing-Club Italiano" (RRCI), he attended the constituent congress of FISA in this capacity, becoming its first secretary-treasurer. From then onwards, he attended every congress until 1898. Having become vice-president then president of the RRCI, he still continued to take part in many FISA meetings, at which he frequently took the chair. He was also the editor of the "Rivista Nautica", the official publication of the Italian RRCI, and of the other Italian rowing clubs. He died in 1913.

September 10th 1893 – Orta
2nd FISA congress

Present: 7 delegates from 5 federations
Auguste Vieira, of the French Federation, was elected chairman. FISA would not have an elected president until 1924, but every year a personality, traditionally chosen from the host country, would take the chair at the annual general meeting.
The international Rules of Racing were finalised. They would come into force at the first European championship.
The Statutes were completed.
Contact was made with a Czechoslovakian federation, with the "Real Club de Barcelona", which was anxious for the creation of a Spanish federation; with a club from Smyrna and several Austro-Hungarian clubs.

September 10th and 11th 1893 – Orta
First men's European championships

On September 10th 1893, the first FISA European Championships were held on the lake of Orta. Three valuable challenge cups were donated, to be awarded every year to the winner of each of the three boat classes. The one for the single sculls was given by the Belgian federation. It was called the "Prix de la Belgique". Similarly, the French federation donated the "Prix de la France" for the coxed fours, and Italian Rowing gave the "Prix de l'Italie" for the eights.
A large crowd, given the population of the attractive town of Orta, turned up at the regatta course; which consisted of a rectangle marked out by rows of buoys strung across the lake between the town and the island of St. Julio.
Budget: about 20,000 French francs, obtained from various sources, including a municipal grant.

The races

The race distance for single sculls was 2,000 metres, and, for the fours and eights, 3,000 metres.

8+: 3 started
1. FRA 2. ITA 3. BEL
It was a closely-fought race. The three crews were neck and neck for 2,800 metres. Only towards the end did the French composite, E. N. Boulogne – U. N. Lyon, establish a length's lead over the Italians, who finished a few metres ahead of the Belgians. L. Choisy was rowing in the Belgian crew. He was later to become an official of the Swiss federation and of FISA, and would make a significant contribution to European rowing history over several decades.

1x: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA
Edouard Lescrauwaet, the Belgian champion, had a slight lead over V. Leone, the Italian champion from Genoa. The latter, having collided twice with the winner, lodged a protest. After much deliberation, the jury, unable to ascertain accurately which of the two oarsmen had been out of his water, decided to have the race re-rowed on the following Monday morning. In this new race, although both oarsmen steered badly once again, it was the Belgian who, being in better form, took a commanding lead over his exhausted opponent during the last quarter of the race.

4+: 4 started
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. FRA
Trained by Ben Longchamp, who was both their stroke and chief coach, the crew from Lausanne Rowing Club went into the lead 500 metres from the finish. The crew contained a future FISA president, Eugene Baud.

September 15th 1894 – Macon
Third FISA congress

Present: 9 delegates from 5 federations.
The Statutes, comprising nine articles, were adopted. They could be in print before the next racing season, and the national federations were given until March 1st 1895 to submit their final recommendations.
The seven articles of the European championships Regulations were also approved.

September 15th 1894 – Macon
2nd men's European championships

When, in the course of the federal congress at Orta in 1893, the French delegates had put in a bid on behalf of their country to stage the 1894 European Championships, it was with much satisfaction and to general applause that the congress had agreed to this request. It was the proof of France's intention to take an active role in the development of an institution whose function was continually to strengthen the links of friendship between the oarsmen of the various nations. Albert Lassus and Paul Marechal, the president and secretary of the French federation, expressed total support for the officials of the Macon Regatta Committee, particularly the dynamic honorary president, Albert Goyon, the life and soul of the committee.
The course at Macon was situated on the river Saone, upstream from the town, where there was not much current. The river, being straight for more than 2,000 metres, 200 metres wide and very deep at this point, provided an ideal course for major regattas.
On September 1st, race day, the weather was splendid. The town was invaded by all those who had arrived on the previous day and that very morning. It was said that over 20,000 people turned up. Soon the jury's grandstand was besieged by a large crowd: girls, ladies ...this was a nuisance as, according to "Rivista Nautica" of Turin "everybody's constant chattering distracted those whose duty it is to devote all their attention to the happenings on the regatta course." M. Plassard did the honours of the grandstand, submerging his guests, one might say, in blond billows of champagne.
Budget: about 30,000 French francs, thanks to a municipal grant and a public subscription. All the notables had insisted on making their own contributions.

The races

A new event appeared on the programme: the pair-oars with coxswain (2+). A challenge cup for it, called the "Prix de l'Adriatique", was presented by the Trieste clubs.

2+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA – FRA (Not rowed out)
The Lescrauwaet brothers added to their enviable list of triumphs.

4+: 4 started
1. FRA 2. ITA 3. Adriatic – BEL (Not rowed out)
A fine demonstration of rowing technique by the winners, perfectly brought on by their coach, the veteran Jules Demarre. The Italians from Turin put up a superb fight.

1x: 3 started
1. FRA 2. ITA – BEL (Not rowed out)
Taking the lead after 500 metres of the race, M. Gresset won easily by more than six lengths.

8+: 3 started
1. FRA 2. ITA – BEL (Not rowed out)
After a fierce battle, less than half a length separated the two crews.

Small Ad., 1894:
FOR SALE:
Clinker-built double scull, pine, finished in mahogany, 6m 50;...Two pairs of sculls, Papillon slide. As new...

Article signed "Aquaticus" in "le Jour", July 23rd 1895

"Of all sports, rowing has always been in all times and in all places the most healthy, the most elegant, the most capable of developing flexibility, strength, initiative, cool-headedness and good judgement in the face of danger. "There are those who imagine that one needs to have the strength of Hercules to propel a boat at the speeds achieved by some oarsmen. How wrong they are! One simply needs to know how to make use of ones available strength. However, this is achieved only by following certain rules and using a certain method, and to hear this being discussed by pastmasters in the art of rowing is a true delight. "

Advice to the National Federations

"The committees are wrong not to send articles to the national press, and not to have the even greater courtesy of inviting its representatives to important rowing events." "L'Aviron", August 3rd 1895, page 609.

September 14th–15th 1895 – Ostend 4th FISA congress

Present: 9 delegates from 5 federations met in the town hall.

Proposed by the chairman, O. Gregoire, the following text was adopted: "Congress, having established that the federations, each with its own rules of racing, have not found it possible to observe the FISA Rules adopted at Macon, expresses the wish that in future the greatest possible unanimity be shown amongst the affiliated members, in order not to nullify the efforts of the International Federation."

The race distance for the European championships was established as 2,000 metres.

The printing and publication of the Rules of Racing (21 articles) was agreed.

The subscription was maintained at 100 French francs.

Geneva's offer to host the 1896 European championships was accepted, whilst Prague submitted a bid for the following year.

1895 – A special train leaves Paris for the European championships

Outward journey: Departure from Paris, Saturday September 14th at 4.50 pm. Arrival in Ostend at 11.55 pm

Return journey: Departure from Ostend, Monday 16th at 4.55pm. Arrival in Paris at midnight.

September 15th 1895 – Ostend 3rd men's European championships

These championships were organized by the Belgian Federation of Rowing Clubs (president: Oscar Gregoire), under the gracious patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The following order of racing was decided upon: fours, single sculls, pairs and eights.

The winning crew of each race was to receive a challenge cup which it would hold for one year. This prize was to be entrusted to the president of the national Union to which the winning crew belonged, the former having the charge and responsibility of it until the subsequent championships. He might entrust it to the club to which the winning crew belonged.

Each national federation might enter only one crew per event. It had total freedom over the composition of its crews. The entries were to be made by the federation of each country. There would be no entry fee.

The weather was perfect. Not a breath of wind. A rather grey sky. Warm. Very suitable for rowing. In such conditions the Ostend canal at Bruges was said to be the best and the most beautiful course in the world. It was wide enough to take five boats abreast. Only one slight snag before the eights race: as there was very little traffic on the canal, especially on Sundays, no-one had thought of having it closed to navigation. A boat going down the rowing course delayed the start of the final race by half an hour, and it was growing rather dark.

The races

4+: 4 entered – 3 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA
The French, with Joyet as a substitute for the absent Dorlia, retained their title.

1x: 4 entered
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. AUT 4. FRA
The winner, Fritz Miller, born at Ulm in Wurtemberg, had become a Belgian oarsman in accordance with the rules which were applicable at the time. He might thus be considered to have been the first German European rowing champion, long before his country's federation had joined the ranks of FISA.

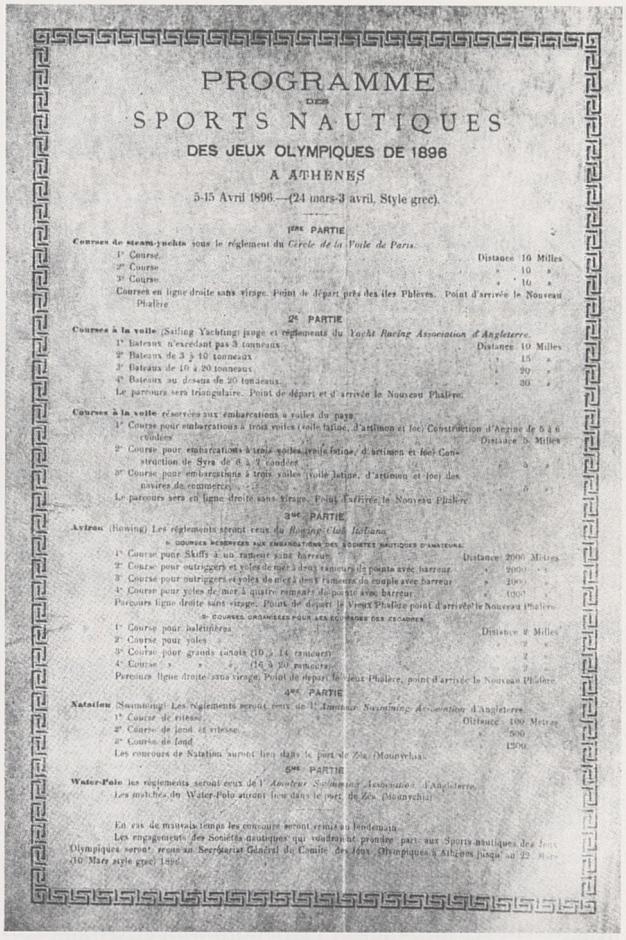
2+: 3 entered
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA
Undisputedly the finest and toughest race of the day. The enthusiasm of those able to follow it from start to finish was indescribable. Auguste and Edouard Lescrauwaet, the Belgians from "Sport Nautique" in Bruges, only relinquished their title after defending it desperately against the French of the "S.N. Marne".

8+: 3 entered
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA
The start was delayed to allow a ship to go past. Then the race was started. France's "S.N.Marne" – "Rowing Club" composite went into the lead. The Belgian cox, doubtless hypnotised by the ship which was still visible on the horizon, steered his boat into that of the Italians. Both crews stopped rowing. Then the French also stopped. The Italian crew from Florence set off again at full speed, followed, of course, by the French. The umpire stopped the race. This decision was unanimously

upheld. Restart. For 500 metres, the crew from Florence led by half a length. Their opponents were closing up. The crew from the Paris region soon went into the lead, while a close battle developed between the other two crews. Approaching 1,700 metres, a mistake by the Italian cox caused his boat to collide with that of the Belgians, who at that stage were leading them by half a length. The Italian bowman was struck by the oar of the Belgian six man. This incident did not, however, appear to have affected the result of the race. France crossed the line about two lengths ahead of the Belgians. France, having started the race at 36, had a rate of striking of 28 during the race. A double feat for two members of the French crew: Jules Demare and Gabriel Sarton were the first oarsmen to gain three victories in one European championship (4+, 2+ and 8+), and also to win five FISA titles.

Even in 1895!

We should like to express a wish, the fulfilment of which would surely attract many new members to all water sports. It is that our rowing courses be cleansed of all the stinking water and filthy rubbish which pollute them, and which have caused those erstwhile happy and exuberant bands of boating enthusiasts of yesteryear to desert the rivers which were once their favourite haunt.
Extract from "L'Aviron", the special publication for rowing, and the official organ of the French federation.



PROGRAMME
DES
SPORTS NAUTIQUES
DES JEUX OLYMPIQUES DE 1896
A ATHENES
5-15 Avril 1896.—(24 mars-3 avril. Style grec).

1ère PARTIE

Courses de steam-yachts sous le règlement du *Cercle de la Voile de Paris*.
1re Course. . . . . Distance 10 Milles
2e Course . . . . . » 10 »
3e Course. . . . . » 10 »
Courses en ligne droite sans virage. Point de départ près des iles Phlères. Point d'arrivée le Nouveau Phalère

2e PARTIE

Courses à la voile (Sailing Yachting) jugé et réglements du *Yacht Racing Association d'Angleterre*.
1° bateaux n'excédant pas 3 tonneaux . . . . . Distance 10 Milles
2° Bateaux de 3 à 10 tonneaux . . . . . » 15 »
3° Bateaux de 10 à 20 tonneaux . . . . . » 20 »
4° Bateaux au dessus de 20 tonneaux . . . . . » 30 »
Le parcours sera triangulaire. Point de départ et d'arrivée le Nouveau Phalère.

Courses à la voile réservées aux embarcations à voiles du pays
1re Course pour embarcations à trois voiles (voile latine, d'artimon et foc) Construction d'Argine de 5 à 6 couples . . . . . Distance 5 Milles
2e Course pour embarcations à trois voiles (voile latine, d'artimon et foc) Construction de Syra de 6 à 7 couples . . . . . » »
3e Course pour embarcations à trois voiles (voile latine, d'artimon et foc) des navires de commerce . . . . . » »
Le parcours sera en ligne droite sans virage. Point d'arrivée le Nouveau Phalère

3ème PARTIE

Aviron (Rowing) Les réglements seront ceux du *Rowing Club Italiano*.
a COURSES RÉSERVÉES AUX EMBARCATIONS DES SOCIÉTÉS NAUTIQUES D'AMATEURS.
1re Course pour Skiffs à un rameur sans barreur . . . . . Distance 2000 Mètres
2e Course pour outriggers et yoles de mer à deux rameurs de pointe avec barreur . . . . . » 2000 »
3e Course pour outriggers et yoles de mer à deux rameurs du couple avec barreur . . . . . » 2000 »
4e Course pour yoles de mer à quatre rameurs de pointe avec barreur . . . . . » 4000 »
Parcours ligne droite sans virage. Point de départ près des iles Phalère, point d'arrivée le Nouveau Phalère.
b COURSES ORGANISÉES POUR LES ÉQUIPAGES DES CROISEURS
1re Course pour baleinières . . . . . Distance 4 Milles
2e Course pour yoles . . . . . » 2 »
3e Course pour grands canots (10 à 14 rameurs) . . . . . » 2 »
4e Course » » » (14 à 20 rameurs) . . . . . » 2 »
Parcours ligne droite sans virage. Point de départ près des iles Phalère, point d'arrivée le Nouveau Phalère.

4ème PARTIE

Natation (Swimming) Les Réglements seront ceux de l'*Amateur Swimming Association* d'Angleterre.
1re Course de vitesse. . . . . Distance 100 Mètres
2e Course de fond et vitesse. . . . . » 500 »
3e Course de fond . . . . . 1500 »
Les concours de Natation auront lieu dans le port de Zea (Mouvelias).

5ème PARTIE

Water-Polo les réglements seront ceux de l'*Amateur Swimming Association* d'Angleterre.
Les matches de Water-Polo auront lieu dans le port de Zea (Mouvelias).

En cas de mauvais temps les concours seront remis au lendemain.
Les engagements des Sociétés nautiques qui voudront prendre part aux Sports nautiques des Jeux Olympiques seront reçus au Secrétariat Général du Comité des Jeux Olympiques à Athènes jusqu'au 22 Mars (10 Mars style grec) 1896.

October 12th 1895
The birth of Olympic rowing

The following invitation was sent out to various rowing federations, in particular the French federation, which reproduced it in the following terms in its bulletin of December 7th 1895:
"...the International Athletics Congress, meeting in the Palais de la Sorbonne, Paris, on June 16th 1894, under the chairmanship of M. le baron de Courcel, a senator of the French Republic, has decided to re-establish the Olympic Games and to celebrate them for the first time in 1896 in Athens.
"Following on this decision, which was eagerly accepted by Greece, the Hellenic Committee, based in Athens, under the presidency of HRH Monseigneur the Royal Prince of Greece, has the honour of inviting you to take part in the Olympic Games of 1896, which will be celebrated in Athens from April 5th – 15th. The programme and regulations concerning these are enclosed.
"We would appreciate a reply to this invitation, issued in agreement with the International Olympic Games Committee, based in Paris.
"Yours faithfully, etc."

Athens, October 14th/24th 1895
Secretary General of the Hellenic Committee of the Olympic Games
Timoleon, J. Philemon

Rowing was part of the programme, with the following boat classes :
– single sculls, 2,000 metres, straight course
– double sculls, straight course, gigs with outriggers
– four oars with coxswain, straight course, gigs
race for naval crews

The races were due to be held in the harbour of Piraeus. For several days, a storm blew. Unfortunately, the weather conditions caused the regatta to be cancelled. The first Olympic rowing regatta would not take place until four years later during the second Olympic Games on the outskirts of Paris.

September 6th 1896 – Geneva
5th FISA congress

Present: 10 delegates from 4 federations
Meeting in the Palais Eynard, near the Botanic Gardens, the members of congress elected the Swiss delegate, Louis Veyrassat, from Lausanne, as chairman. Louis Capuccio showed them the proposed design for the European Championships medal, the work of the engraver, Johnson. The sketch was approved.
The introduction of a double sculls event in the championships, proposed by the Belgian federation and seconded by the Swiss delegate, was postponed until the following year because of the increased cost.

A compromise was suggested to the Adriatic and Czechoslovakian clubs which would allow them to take part alternately in the various FISA championships.

The 1897 European championships were allocated to Bohemia.

Rowing; the most athletic of sports

In a boat, all the muscles, yes, all of them, are exercised: the neck and shoulder muscles at the catch, those of the lower back and legs during the propulsive phase, those of the chest, the arms and the wrist during the extraction and hands-away , those of the abdomen and yet again of the lower back and the legs during the recovery.
"This is sport at its best. Could there be a more comprehensive exercise?"
Such is the opinion of Ed. Fleutiaux, in "L'Aviron," March 21st 1896.

September 6th 1896 – Geneva
4th men's European championships

The programme of these championships, organised by the "Societe Nautique de Geneve" and, in the very first year of its foundation, by the Swiss Rowing Federation:

2.30pm "Prix de la France": four oars with coxswain.

3.30pm "Prix de la Belgique": single sculls.

4.15pm: "Prix de l'Adriatique": pair oars with coxswain.

5pm: "Prix de l'Italie": eight oars with coxswain.

The races of the official championships would be interspersed with those of the local regatta, to allow oarsmen who were competing in more than one event in the official championships to have time to recover.

Spacious and comfortable terraced grandstands were set up on the "jetee des Paquis," in front of the Hotel National, where the finish was situated. The start was opposite Pregny, at some distance from the bank. Men in stake boats 25 metres apart held the sterns of the competitors' boats. Because of the wind and the depth of the lake at that point (30 – 40 metres), it was often necessary to realign the boats at the start several times.

Nearly 200 people, the VIP's – possibly the organisers – followed the races from a steamer anchored at a suitable distance from the course. There was a considerable crowd on the bank. Two special trains had brought nearly 2,000 Italians. Another had arrived from Lyons. As for the Swiss, they were legion. The boatbuilders, Dossunet, Lein and Seguin, were also present.

The weather was uncertain. Occasional showers spoilt the spectators' pleasure. Towards the end of the regatta, mercifully, the sun reigned supreme. There was a constant west wind of varying intensity, which meant a headwind during all the races. There were fairly large waves for the first two thirds of the course. They became progressively smaller, almost dying out towards the finish. This led to frequent steering errors, and the courses steered by some of the coxes were far from straight.

The races

4+: 4 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. SUI
The crew from Marseilles, who won by four lengths, were nevertheless not always in total control of their steering.

1x: 4 started
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. HUN (J. Langlaus of "Slavia Prague") – FRA (Not rowed out)

Having already been largely responsible for Switzerland's first European win (during the first European championship, with the 4+ from "R.C. Lausanne") Ben Longchamp, a former Swiss student from Cambridge, ended an outstanding career with a splendid victory in the single sculls.



B. Longchamp © Archives R.C. Lausanne

2+: 4 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. SUI
The Belgians' boat having been delayed by the Bellegarde customs, an old boat built by Lein, capable of being stroked on the starboard side, was very sportingly lent to the pair from Antwerp, Marcel Nisol and Edmond Delait, and with it they proceeded to win the race.

8+: 3 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA
The French crew from the "Union Nautique de Lyon" dominated the race throughout.

September 8th 1897 – Pallanza
6th FISA congress

Present: 9 delegates from 5 federations
A fifth event, the double sculls, i.e., two scullers without a coxswain, was to be added to the European championships programme from 1898 onwards.
At the suggestion of the president of the Belgian federation, Oscar Gregoire, the Statutes would specify that in future no federation or affiliated club might organise or recognize a regatta bearing the name of International, Continental or European championships unless authorised to do so by FISA.

The subscription for the member federations was raised to 150 French francs, in order to allow FISA to continue to offer European championship medals whilst increasing its reserve funds a little each year.
Spain and Denmark were quoted as potential members. However, the Spanish clubs had still not formed themselves into a national federation.

September 8th 1897 – Pallanza
5th men's European championships

In a letter of May 3rd 1897, Louis Capuccio, the secretary-treasurer of FISA, announced that the Czechoslovakian Federation of Prague Rowing Clubs had said that it would be unable to organise the European championships which had been allocated to it at its own request by the federal congresses of 1895 and 1896. On July 6th, Mr. Capuccio announced that the "Regio Rowing-Club Italiano" had agreed to take over from the Czechoslovakians the organisation of the 1897 European championships which would be held on Lake Maggiore at Pallanza.
The anxieties which had surfaced concerning the rowing course were unfounded. Apart from a few rare occasions, the lake was as calm as a millpond. Set amidst magnificent scenery, the course was well laid out and clearly marked. Every 500 metres, buoys made it easy to work out the relative position of the crews. Both the Italian officials and the oarsmen did their utmost to make the foreign oarsmen's stay pleasant and easy. Italian clubs lent their boats and equipment, helping their guests in every possible way. The entente among the latter was also very reassuring. Their keenness to do battle on the water was matched by their courtesy and friendliness on land. It has to be said that only oarsmen or former oarsmen were involved in this. The marked absence of the deadly clan of mouthers of prejudices and incompetent organisers made for several perfect days!

The races

4+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA
An easy victory. One commentator criticised the poor standard of the Italian team's boats. Their riggers were made of wood. Their seats were set far too low, so that as the oarsmen slid forward their knees nearly touched their chins!

1x: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA – FRA (Not rowed out)
Joseph Deleplanque drew level with the Frenchman, Deltour, at 1,000 metres. The latter stopped rowing.

2+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ITA
Edouard Lescrauwaet, without any of his three brothers (Auguste, Charles and Jules), but with E. Govaerts, finished about 15 seconds ahead of his oponents.

8+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA
The Belgians, rowing at 36, were never threatened. On the other hand, less than two seconds separated the other two crews.

One criticism emerged. There had been a free start. Thanks to the calm conditions, this had presented no problem; but certain starts (that of the eights, for example) had taken as long as half an hour. The difficulty in anchoring stake-boats on a deep lake was considerable. However, as one commentator suggested, would not the overcoming of such a problem have been a source of great satisfaction?

August 17th 1898 – Turin
7th FISA congress

Present: 9 delegates from 5 federations in the main room of "Regio Rowing-Club Italiano", called "la Galleria Subalpina", in the Town Hall.
The mayor welcomed the delegates, and Count R. Biscaretti agreed to chair the discussions.
The secretary, in accordance with the wishes of the previous congress, had written in March to several rowing federations, inviting them to join. They included the Deutscher Ruderverband, the Danish, Austrian, Portuguese, Hungarian, Spanish and Dutch federations, as well as the English ARA, the only one to reply with a blunt refusal!
The suggestion of holding the European championships over two separate days, one for the rowing events and the other for the sculling, was turned down.

August 17th 1898 – Turin
6th men's European championships

These championships took place within the framework of the Turin Exhibition. A permanent pass was issued to all competitors so that they might go and see all the novelties on display.
The level of the river Po had been raised by about a metre. The current was very slack. According to one competitor, good steering would be no advantage, as, the course not being perfectly straight, the current swung from one bank to another. A crew who was disadvantaged by this at one moment would profit from it the next.
Magnificent grandstands at the finish, receiving plenty of shade during the racing. A military band, and even a tote! A floating stage both at the start and at the finish.

The races

4+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. FRA – ITA (Not rowed out)
An uneventful race.

2x: 4 started
1. FRA 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. BEL
This boat class appeared on the programme for the first time. Clement Dorlia and Lucien Martinet emerged as winners, not without fierce resistance from the Italian crew, whose performance was affected by their stroke's indisposition.

The winners:

Clement Dorlia, born in 1870 in Paris, height 1m80, weight 85 kg. Lucien Martinet, born in 1874 in Rethel, height 1m80, weight 83 kg.

1x: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. SUI
Joseph Deleplanque, from Ghent, became the first sculler to mount a successful defence of his European title.

2+: 3 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA
Having been obstructed, the Belgians were not able to give of their best.

8+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA – FRA (Not rowed out)
The Italians led for 1,000 metres, but were overtaken. The French were obstructed and stopped, but their protest was not upheld by the jury.

The prizes were presented in the main concert hall of the Exhibition. Princess Laetitia, the daughter of Prince Napoleon, a person of exquisite beauty and charm, presented the prizes to the oarsmen.

August 14th 1899 – Ostend
8th FISA congress

Present: six delegates from four federations. The meeting was held at the Town Hall in the evening. The mayor, M. Pieters, a former oarsman and president of "Sport Nautique d'Ostende", declared the meeting open. As several delegates had not eaten, the Belgian federation sent out for dishes of cold meat, which were consumed in the course of the deliberations, washed down by champagne. Happy times!
The abolition of cash prizes was ratified. Each national federation was left free to decide for itself how former cash prizes should be replaced in its own country.
Julien de Dryver, the Belgian delegate, then asked whether the time had not come in the interests of FISA to enter into a dialogue with the English federation, as it seemed possible that a consensus on the definition of amateurism might be achieved that very day. Oscar Gregoire was officially given the task of bringing this matter to a successful conclusion, and of making the oarsmen of the federations affiliated to FISA adopt the English definition of an amateur.

The request for affiliation made by the rowing championship committee of Alsace-Lorraine, representing seven clubs, was accepted, with the proviso that agreement with the German federation should be reached if and when the latter should seek affiliation to FISA.

"...If the European championships can be organised at present within a budget of 6,000 French francs, it is quite likely that in the near future a federation wishing to organize the event might have at its disposal a sum of 12,000 francs and perhaps even 15,000," appeared in the minutes of the 1899 congress. Food for thought a century later!
Federations affiliated in 1899: BEL FRA ITA SUI and AUT (Trieste rowing clubs and the Czechoslovakian federation of Prague).

August 15th 1899 – Ostend
7th men's European championships

On reaching Ostend on Sunday, August 13th, the Italians realised that their boats had not arrived. Telegrams were despatched all over the place! No trace of them! To their horror, it was discovered that they had been sent by slow goods service. The organisers immediately set about finding some boats. There was a double scull there already. The other boats were sent from Brussels, graciously lent by the "Royal Sport Nautique". Unfortunately, the Italians were not familiar with fours from the French boatbuilders, Lein or Dossunet. They normally used a special boat made by their builder, Gallinari, with wooden riggers, and they were worried about lack of stability, On Monday evening, the boats were spotted at Roubaix in France. A telegram was immediately dispatched, asking for them to be sent on by fast goods service. At last, on Tuesday, August 15th, the morning of the race, the boats arrived. They had to be transported to the course, which was some distance away. It is easy, then, to imagine the state of mind and anxiety of the Italians, as they lined up for the start only a few hours later.
On that day, the sun beamed down on a perfectly calm canal. There was not a breath of wind. The straight section of the Ostend canal at Bruges, six kilometres long and 60 metres wide, provided a superb stretch of water for racing, especially as, with only three crews in each race, there was plenty of room to manoeuvre.
A cable stretched across the course with ropes hanging from it provided a fixed start. The start was signalled by two pistol shots. A grandstand had been erected at the finish. A large and excellent band played tirelessly beside the grandstand. Mainly because of the building sites which occupied the whole length of the course in the direction of the town, there were few spectators. However, on the enclosure side, there was a constant flow of people in cars, on bicycles and on horseback, making their way to the start or keeping pace with the races. On the opposite bank, L. Choisy, on his bicycle, made a meticulous timekeeper.

The races

4+: 3 entered 2 started
1. BEL 2. ITA
The Italian boat appeared much too heavy.
Belgium won easily. The French crew had scratched at the last moment. This departure from accepted behaviour drew various comments.

2x: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA – FRA (Not rowed out)
After a very fast start, the Belgians held the lead all the way to the finish.

1x: 3 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA
Deleplanque, the holder of the title for two years, lost to Louis Prevel, from Nice, after a bitter struggle over the first 1,200 metres. The Belgian, had not devoted enough time to training, having placed more importance on doing well in his university studies.

2+: 2 started
1. FRA 2. BEL
The first-class rowing of the winners, Carlos Deltour and Ernest Vedrenne, was admired by everyone. They thus had their revenge: previously, in the 2x, bow's slide had broken, and they had been forced to drop out half way. This revenge was to be completed the following year, when they would win that event.

8+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA
Having led for the first 50 metres, the Italians were overtaken by the Belgian crew.

In 1899, a good idea for the future!

Would it not be possible to attract paying spectators by offering them the opportunity of following the changing fortunes of our racing crews from start to finish on board a train with flat, open carriages, forming a moving grandstand? This idea, which I had mooted in jest, does not seem to be so far-fetched today. A nota bene was added to this proposal, signed by "an old man from the South-west", which read, "it goes without saying that it all hinges on whether the cost of hiring the track is too high. I know nothing about that." Since then, this idea has been put into practice at Lucerne (on the Rotsee) and at Mannheim.

August 25th – 27th 1900 – Paris
2nd Olympic games

On the Seine, between the pont Bineau and the pont d'Asnieres on the Courbevoie course.
Organisers: the senior national officials of French rowing. Although FISA had no responsibility for the racing, its secretary-treasurer, Louis Capuccio, was a member of the jury, as were the presidents of the Belgian and Swiss federations, Oscar Gregoire and Hubert Feifenhoefe. They rubbed shoulders with officials of the Dutch Association, the American National Association of Amateur Oarsmen and the English Amateur Rowing Association. Although the racing was of a high quality, it was disparaged by Pierre de Coubertin in his "Olympic Memoirs." The probable reason for this was the cold-shouldering of the Olympic Committee by the organisers of the sporting events of the Universal Exhibition, under whose aegis these second Olympic Games were organised. But that is another story!

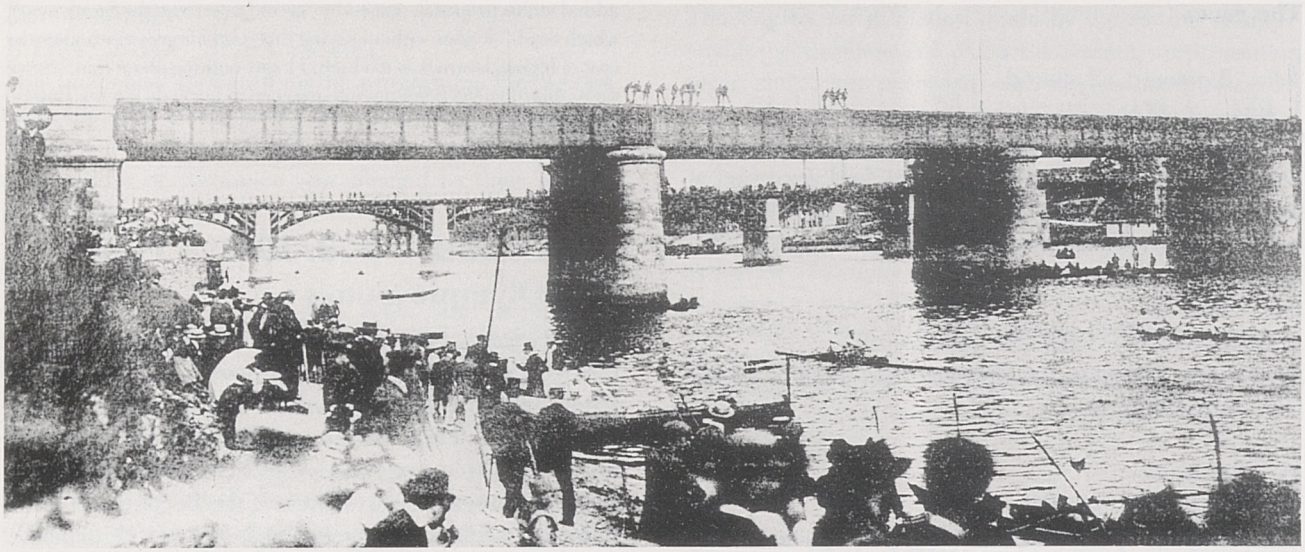
The races

4+: 9 entered; 8 started
After lengthy negotiations, the six crews which had qualified for the semi-finals rejected one after another the suggested Rules of Racing. In the end, two finals had to be held, the first on Sunday 26th, the second on the morning of Monday 27th. Unfortunately, this produced two champion crews for the same boat class.

1st final: 1. FRA (Cercle d'Aviron de Roubaix). 2. FRA (Club Nautique de Lyon). 3. GER (Favorite Hammonia of Hamburg)



1899: C. Deltour, E. Vedrenne (FRA) © Archives IOC



1900: Paris – Coxed Pair: 1. NED 2. FRA © Archives IOC

2nd final: 1. GER (Germania Racing Club of Hamburg). 2. NED (Minerva of Amsterdam). 3. GER (Ludwigshafener Ruder Verein)

2+: 7 entered
Final: 1. NED (Franz A. Brandt – Roelef Klein). 2. FRA (Martinet – Waleff). 3. FRA (Carlos Deltour – Ernest Vedrenne)

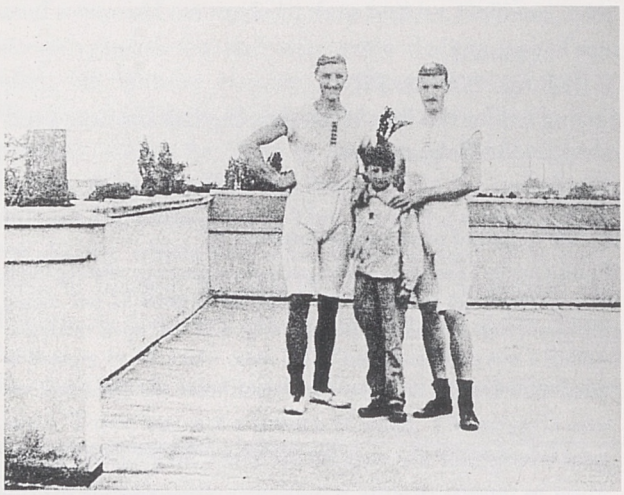
1x: 12 entered
Final: 1. FRA (Henri Barrelet). 2. FRA (Andre Gaudin). 3. GBR (Saint-Georges d'Hashe)

8+: 5 started
Final: 1. USA 2. BEL 3. NED 4. GER

September 2nd 1900 – Paris
9th FISA congress

Present: 8 delegates from 6 federations. Paul Marechal, the president of the French federation and, since 1894, * the director of the weekly magazine "L'Aviron," was elected chairman. He welcomed the delegates to the boathouse of the "Societe Nautique de la Basse-Seine" at Courbevoie, near Paris.
The request from the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen (NAAO), from New York, for affiliation to FISA was accepted by congress. However, it was stated categorically that the European championships would always be held in Europe, but that oarsmen of national federations from outside Europe would have the right to participate in these championships.
Count Carlo Vialardi di Verrone, speaking on behalf of the FISA secretary who, for professional reasons, could not attend, begged the national federations not to try to modify each year either the international federation's Statutes or its Rules of Racing and not to seek to add to the Statutes, to the Rules of Racing and to the Regulations for regattas of the international federation all the provisions of the Statutes and Rules of Racing and Regulations of each and every national federation. The Statutes and Rules of Racing of the international federation should, and in fact did, contain everything that was of general application. For everything else, the rule books of the individual national federations were perfectly adequate.

* He remained i office until 1922.



Paris 1900: F. Brandt, R. Klein (NED) with a young boy as the cox replacing their normal cox. Aged only 6 or 7, this boy remains the youngest olympic competitor ever. © Archives IOC

September 2nd 1900 – Courbevoie
8th men's European championships

One week after the Olympic Games, on the same course and in similar conditions, the oarsmen of the countries affiliated to FISA gathered again to compete in their annual championships.

The races

4+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA – FRA (stopped 40 metres before the finish)
The Belgians scored a narrow victory after a lengthy neck and neck struggle with the Italians from Bari.

2x: 3 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ALS-LOR
After 300 metres, Deltour and Vedrenne had a two-length lead, which they increased to five at the finish.

1x: 3 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA
After 500 metres, Edmond de Laet from Antwerp was leading by half a length, when Prevel, the holder of the title, drew level, overtook him, and went on to win easily.

2+: 4 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. ALS-LOR
An unexciting race. The finishing order established itself right from the first few metres. The Belgians, de Somville and Van Combrugge, were rowing in their second race of the day, after their victory in the 4+, and seemed happy just to follow the winners in an attempt to conserve their strength for their third race, the 8+.

8+: 2 started
1. BEL 2. FRA
Only two crews, but a bitter contest. At half way, the French led by a third of a length. A hundred metres from the finish, the Belgians led by a few metres. The French came back, only to lose by 50 centimetres.

August 17th 1901 – Zurich
10th FISA congress

Present: 11 delegates from 5 federations
At the Baur Hotel, under the chairmanship of F. Wanner, the president of the Swiss federation, the fixing of a minimum age and weight for coxswains at 14 years and 40 kilograms was discussed, but rejected.
Oscar Gregoire, the president of the Belgian federation, announced that he had been to London to acquaint M. Lehman of the ARA (the British federation) with the Belgian rules, and to sign an agreement between the two national organizations.
A rule applying to gigs ("yoles franches") was approved.
The resignation of the secretary-treasurer, Louis Capuccio, who was too busy with his professional work, was accepted. A telegram of regret was sent to him. Count Carlo Vialardi di Verrone was elected by acclamation to succeed him.

Count Carlo Vialardi di Verrone (ITA), secretary-treasurer of FISA between 1901 and 1922, then secretary of honour until his death in 1931. A native of Turin, he was present at all FISA congresses between 1895 and 1920. He collaborated very closely with the secretary-treasurer, Louis Capuccio, before being elected by acclamation to succeed him. He acted frequently as race umpire or finish judge at European championships between 1896 and 1920. He retired in 1923, through ill health.

August 17th 1901 – Zurich
9th European championships

Following Geneva, Zurich was the second Swiss city to organise the European championships. Its magnificent lake provided a perfect course. The already well-known "See-Club" lent prestige to the annual FISA rowing festival.

The races

4+: 5 started
1. ITA 2. BEL 3. ALS-LOR 4. FRA – SUI (Not rowed out / boat sank)
Having won a remarkable second place the previous year, the oarsmen from "Can. Barion Bari" achieved the first Italian victory in the history of FISA (it was not to be the last!). Both the Swiss and the French crews were particularly affected by the wind and rough water.

2x: 5 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. ALS-LOR
The doubles from Brussels and Strasbourg clashed after 50 metres, and the race was restarted. At 400 metres, the French crew from "RC Paris", Octave Bouttemy and Robert d'Heilly, overtook the Swiss and remained in the lead. Less than a second separated the doubles who finished in second and third places.

1x: 4 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. ALS-LOR
After 300 metres, the Belgian, de Laet, could not maintain the three-length lead which he had established over the Frenchman, Henri Barrelet, the 1900 Olympic champion, who finished ten lengths ahead.

2+: 5 started
1. FRA 2. ALS-LOR 3. ITA 4. BEL 5. SUI
Conditions on the water had improved, but nevertheless remained difficult. The pair from Dieppe, H. Delabarre and R. Gelee, were in a class of their own, although their style was much criticised by the purists. The French and Swiss crews went off the course towards the middle of the lake, in order to meet the waves at an angle, but fell behind as a result, and the Alsatian crew from Strasbourg took the lead. The Belgian pair could not cope with the waves. The oarsmen from Dieppe, rowing very hard, drew level and went on to win by three lengths.

8+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. SUI
A hard-fought race. The Belgians clung desperately to a half-length lead. A record was established. Maurice Helmesoet had now carried off seven European titles (1897: 8+, 1898: 4+, 1899: 4+ and 8+, 1900: 4+ and 8+, 1901: 8+).

August 24th 1902 – Strasbourg
11th FISA congress

Present: 11 delegates from 5 federations.
Georges Meyer, the president of the Alsace-Lorraine rowing championships commission, was in the chair.
The proposal to establish a minimum age of 14 for coxswains for safety reasons was turned down, as was the creation of a championship for coastal gigs, to take place on the sea.

August 24th 1902 – Strasbourg
10th men's European championships

Beautiful weather prevailed. The course was laid out in the port of Kehl, on a canal adjoining the Rhine, providing 2,000 metres of still water.

The races

4+: 4 Started
1. FRA 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. ALS-LOR
The crew from Bari which had won the previous year, rowing in a borrowed boat, lost their title after a very hard race. With 300 metres to go, there was nothing between the first three crews.

2x: 3 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ALS-LOR
Having concentrated all their efforts on training for the eights race, the French double, Robert d'Heilly (1m72, 69 kg) and the future vice-president of FISA, Octave Bouttemy (1m69 69kg) lost their title, finishing three lengths behind the Belgians.

1x: 4 started
1. ITA 2. BEL 3. ALS-LOR – FRA (Not rowed out)
The winner, the Italian, L. Gerli, who was still a junior, had competed in the 1900 championships and those of 1901, in order to gain experience. From then on, he was to become a force to be reckoned with. Feeling ill, the Frenchman, G. Hiser, stopped rowing 500 metres from the finish, while in the lead. During training the previous day, he had succumbed to a similar bout of illness, and had capsized. Had help not been immediately at hand, he would have drowned.

2+: 5 entered – 4 started
1. BEL 2. ALS-LOR 3. FRA 4. ITA – SUI (scratched)
An easy victory for Marcel van Combrugghe (born in 1880, 86kg, 1m80) and Oscar de Somville, (born in 1877, 80kg, 1m74) who had finished fourth the previous year.

8+: 2 started
1. BEL 2. FRA
The French went into an early lead, which had stretched to a length 700 metres from the finish. The Ghent eight then mounted an attack, and drew level with the crew from Soissons. They raced neck and neck to within less than 100 metres from the line, before the Belgian crew drew ahead, to win by a few metres. Prosper Bruggeman won his sixth title (1898: 8+, 1899: 2x and 8+, 1900: 4+ and 8+, 1902: 8+). Marcel van Combrugge was the holder of five titles.

In Spring 1903, FISA's office was transferred to 22 via S.-Francesco da Paola, in Turin.

August 16th 1903 – Venice
12th FISA congress

Present: nine delegates from six federations. Louis Capuccio, the former secretary general, agreed to take the chair.
The starting procedure for races was changed. The starter was to say, "Etes-vous prets?" If no strokeman raised his hand, the starter would lower his flag and fire a starting pistol. A false start would be signalled by a second shot, to recall the crews.
From then onwards, the Rules of Racing stipulated that prizes could be either medals or "objets d'art," and that travelling allowances could be paid to competitors.
In 1903, the travelling expenses for the European championships amounted to 6,000 francs, which was a very high figure at that time, mainly due to the increase in the number of competitors. The burden of this responsibility was becoming very heavy for the host federation. It would become an even greater imposition as more and more federations became affiliated to FISA. The delegates decided that the question of expenses should be examined. The subscription for national federations was raised to 200 francs.
Stressing that the payment of travelling expenses was now FISA's accepted policy, congress expressed the fervent hope that the "Deutscher Ruderverband" – the German rowing federation, would very soon become a member. Congress hoped that the objections raised by the DRV concerning its admission to the international federation could be settled easily.
The request for affiliation by the Hungarian federation was discussed.

August 16th 1903 – Venice
11th men's European championships

An enormous, enthusiastic crowd was present at this regatta. Gondolas and all kinds of boats laden with spectators thronged around the buoys which marked out the course.
It was reported in "Rivista nautica" that the sight of this vast crowd of people and boats against the magical backdrop of Venice was magnificent.
In the launch of the starter, M. Claich, the veteran oarsman from Trieste, were gathered the foreign delegates, who thus followed the varying fortunes of the competing crews while admiring the magnificent panorama offered by the city of the Doges.

Organised by the "Regio Rowing-Club Italiano", racing took place on a 2,000 metre straight course on the Guidecca canal, which separated the island of the same name from the city of Venice. The canal was about 400 metres wide. A line of linked gondolas and boats created a channel. The weather was perfect – very hot (32 degrees celsius in the shade), with a cooling breeze which ruffled the water during some of the races.

The races

4+: 4 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. SUI
A determined start by the French and Italian crews, but the Belgians went ahead, thanks to greater coolness, confidence and cohesion. The French gave their all, but steered a zig-zag course. The Italians dropped back. At 800 metres, the Belgian crew's fine effort gave them a length's lead, and they continued to draw ahead to gain a superb victory.

2x: 4 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA – ALS-LOR (Not rowed out)
The very experienced Clarembeaux and Crombet were more together than their rivals, and with their longer stroke beat the Italians from Milan by three lengths. The French led to 900 metres, but faded badly in the second half of the race.

1x: 5 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ALS-LOR 4. SUI – ITA (Not rowed out)
Fourth in the 1900 Olympic Games, Robert d'Heilly, in spite of steering difficulties, due, perhaps, to the current, easily took an early lead. At 200 metres, his left scull was knocked out of his hand as it hit a wave. He retrieved it and started sculling again. With a long, elegant stroke, he caught and passed Barbenes from Strasbourg, and from then on was not pressed. The Belgian, S. Crombet, had a bad start and seemed troubled by the waves, but he kept going and moved up from last to second place.

2+: 4 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ALS-LOR – ITA (Not rowed out)
The young crew from Ghent, Guillaume Visser and Urbain Molmans, demonstrated their obvious superiority.

8+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA
The winners, very young, fit and well coached, although of average build, rowed with impeccable style. Their regular swing, their strong drive, their quick extraction and their excellent preparation of the body for the catch; all contributed to the speed of the boat.

The Belgian oarsmen proved their superiority by carrying off four of the five possible titles.
The new starting procedure had been used. A reporter from the "Echo Sportif" of Brussels stated that crews had never started more simultaneously or conformed more closely with the rules.
The Italian federation had organised a tote system. For a stake of five francs, the pay-out was six francs for the fours race, nine francs for the eights, ten francs for the pairs, eleven francs for the single sculls and twenty-six francs for the double sculls.
From nine o'clock onwards, the evening was given over to a party for the oarsmen thrown by the Bucintoro Company.

Travelling expenses in 1903

The amount was based on the shortest distance in kilometres by rail from the home town of the participating clubs to Venice. In addition, reductions in the normal fare had been negotiated with the rail companies. Each federation was reimbursed as follows:

1. for each crew member who completed the race according to the rules;
2. for one coxswain;
3. for each single and double/pair, a fixed payment of 10 French centimes
4. for each four and eight, a fixed payment of 15 French centimes.

July 30th 1904 – Saint Louis 3rd Olympic games

As in 1900, the Olympic Games events formed part of the general programme of a universal exhibition. Only North American oarsmen competed in the rowing events. A single foreign crew figured among those involved: a Canadian eight. There was no FISA official present.

The races

4-: 4 crews
1. USA 2. USA 3. USA

2-: 6 crews
1. USA 2. USA 3. USA

1x: 4 crews
1. USA (Frank Greer) 2. USA 3. USA

2x: 6 crews
1. USA 2. USA 3. USA

8+: 2 crews
1. USA (Vesper Boat Club from Philadelphia). In the crew were Louis Abell and John Exley, already Olympic champions in the eights four years earlier, in Paris.

August 15th 1904 – Courbevoie (Paris) 13th FISA congress

Present: Thirteen delegates from six federations.
Auguste Lagogue, president of the French federation, was elected chairman of the congress, by acclamation.
Oscar Gregoire, the president of the Belgian federation, pointed out during the discussions that, whereas the national federations were perfectly free to change their own

rules of racing where regional or national regattas were concerned, they no longer had the power to do so at international level, where precise regulations prescribed by FISA already existed. Only the FISA congress had the right to amend its Statutes, Rules and Regulations. It was absolutely imperative that the national federations, having knowingly accepted these laws by becoming affiliated to FISA, should be the first to respect them, if total anarchy were to be avoided.

August 15th 1904 – Courbevoie
12th European championships

The regatta committee responsible for the European championships had only one slow launch at its disposal, owing to the simultaneous occurrence of the "Paris to the Sea" race. It was therefore suggested to congress that two umpires should be appointed, one to follow the first part of the race by car from the bank and the other to wait in the launch at the jetty and to follow it to the finish. This decision was approved, and was to become a widely adopted practice. If necessary, the umpires would stop the race with a pistol-shot.

The races

4+: 4 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. SUI
The Belgians won by a hair's-breadth, thanks to a last minute spurt a few metres from the finish.

2x: 4 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. ITA
The French double, Deltour and Freschina, maintained a winning lead from the start.

1x: 5 started
1. SUI 2. ALS-LOR 3. BEL 4. ITA – FRA (Not rowed out)
There was a violent wind blowing. Robert d'Heilly, the reigning champion, caught a crab whilst in the lead. He lost a few metres to the Belgian, Conrades, but immediately regained them. A second serious crab almost caused him to fall overboard. He righted himself, but stopped. The Swiss, Louis von Moos, rowing close to the bank, and therefore somewhat sheltered, gradually caught up, to take a winning lead as he neared the finish.

2+: 3 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA
The Belgian pair, Visser and Molmans, led for the first 1,700 metres but, 300 metres from the finish, succumbed to the attack of the French pair, Beurrier and Lejeune.

8+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ITA
A closely-fought contest. Nevertheless, the Belgian crew held the lead from start to finish.

August 26th 1905 – Ghent
14th FISA congress

Present: 9 delegates from 5 federations.
The burgomaster, M. Braun, and the members of the Ghent College of Burgomasters and Aldermen, welcomed the delegates at a reception before the luncheon given at the "Rocher de Cancale" by the committee of "Sport Nautique", one of the most prestigious rowing clubs in Ghent. After those festivities, the delegates began their meeting at 3 o'clock in the council chamber of the town hall. Oscar Gregoire, a FISA veteran, took the chair.

For the first time, Albert Glandaz attended the congress as president of the French federation. He would later have an important role to play as a member of the IOC, from 1913 until his death in 1944.

A solution was sought to simplify customs formalities concerning the boats. The matter remained unresolved for a long time to come!

As the state of FISA's funds did not make it possible to provide sets of vests in each country's colours, congress deemed it preferable:

1. for the coxswains and the bowmen to wear a number on their backs;
2. that during European championships a permanent number should be allotted to each affiliated nation in alphabetical order as follows:- Adriatic 1, Alsace 2, Belgium 3, France 4, Italy 5, Switzerland 6, the crew members with their national colours on the sleeves of their singlets and painted on their blades, and the coxswains wearing a scarf in their national colours.

The definition of a novice would depend on each national federation's rules of racing; but such oarsmen would be barred from international regattas. The following definitions were approved:

- "A junior oarsman is any rower who has won fewer than three first prizes in open events before January 1st of the year in which he is competing. Prizes won in novice races do not count towards senior status.
- "a senior oarsman is one who, before January 1st in the year in which he is competing, has won at least three first prizes in open events. However, three victories won during the previous year in boats propelled by paddles or sculls do not affect his status in sweep-oared events, or vice versa."

It was decided to ban riggers on coastal gigs.

During the luncheon, the burgomaster, in an elegant speech, paid homage to the town's chief engineer, M. Victor Compyn, the president of "Sport Nautique" and an enthusiastic sportsman, who was frequently the Belgian delegate at FISA congresses. "Thus," stated the burgomaster, "every improvement to the town of Ghent is linked to the development of a sport. The new canal will certainly lead to an expansion of trade in Ghent. However, gentlemen, it will not only serve for regattas. Certain modifications will be useful to the town and to

promote swimming. The demolition of slum houses will expose to view an interesting archaeological monument which was previously concealed by them; and a fencing club will be built in their place. Gentlemen, I dare continue no further, for the list is long of the works needed by the town and which my engineer is prepared to execute in the interest of sport. It is because of such efforts that Ghent is improving little by little... " Our thanks are due to Mr. Compyn and to all his like-minded predecessors and successors.

August 27th 1905 – Ghent
13th men's European championships

About 15,000 open umbrellas could have been counted on the banks of the Terneuzen canal at the start of the first race. Fine weather would have attracted at very least 50,000 spectators. Ghent, the main rowing centre of Belgium, and the home town of great crews, holders of 18 European rowing titles, had everything to guarantee an impressive FISA occasion. Victor Compyn and his friends from the "Sport Nautique" club, had spared neither trouble nor expense to ensure its success. The rain was powerless to thwart this.

The races

4+: 4 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. ALS-LOR
An easy win for the famous oarsmen of Ghent, whose dominance was unaffected by the substitution of Julien Lauwers for the seriously ill Victor van Acker. The crew from Venice pipped the French on the line, to take second place.

2x: 4 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. ALS-LOR
A brilliant victory for Conrades and Crombet.

1x: 4 started
1. ALS-LOR 2. FRA 3. ITA – BEL (disqualified)
The Belgian, Theodore Conrades, established a lead but, between 300 and 400 metres, steering badly, headed for the bank, hit the bottom and overturned. Barbenes and Sacchini, rowing neck and neck behind him, stopped, so as not to damage the Belgian boat. The umpire stopped the race and disqualified the unfortunate Conrades. This decision was the source of much comment, but the race was restarted. It was won for the first time by an oarsman from Strasbourg, Henri Barbenes, rowing with a relaxed and powerful style to beat France's hope, Gaston Delaplane, who was seriously disadvantaged by damage to his boat.

The winner

Henri Barbenes was born not far from the water on November 11th 1885. He is 1 metre 89cm tall, and his weight in training is 75 kg. Progress in the European championships: 4th., 2nd., then 1st. He trains twice a day.



System "D" for coaching

2+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ITA
In terrible conditions and with poor visibility, the Belgians had an easy victory. The Italians had held the lead for 300 metres, but the need to repair a slide in haste just before the start prevented them from doing themselves true justice.

8+: 3 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA
Holders of the title for eight years, the Belgians, on home waters, were powerless when faced with the French composite, Boulogne-Dunkirk. They tried to pull back during the last 300 metres but, failing to do so, stopped rowing, very nearly depriving themselves of second place.

FISA's NEW ADDRESS: 2, via Papacino, Turin.

September 9th 1906 – Pallanza
15th FISA congress

Present: 13 delegates from 6 federations
Louis Capuccio, having been elected president of the "Regio Rowing-Club Italiano", was again elected to chair the congress.
From 1908, in the 4+ and the 8+, coxswains must weigh at least 55 kg, 5 kilograms of which could be dead-weight. The highly esteemed Belgian coach, Julien de Dryver, one of the founders of FISA, explained how useful it would be for the clubs to have a sensible adult coxing instead of the young boys then being used, who lacked experience and cool judgement. In his opinion, clubs should be perfectly able to find a fairly light adult among their members, thus avoiding many accidents.
From 1908, the coxswainless pair oars (2-) would replace the pair oars with coxswain (2+) on the European championships programme.
The hope was expressed that the annual date for the European championships would always be as near to August 15th as possible. With the Belgian federation as intermediary, contact with the German federation (the DRV), was being maintained.

Although they appeared to be in favour of becoming affiliated to FISA, the officials of the DRV were hesitating over the matter of the payment of travelling expenses, which they did not allow, and over the question of the admission of the Alsace-Lorraine championships committee into the DRV.
The suggestion of replacing a standard annual subscription fee for each federation by one calculated in proportion to the number of clubs affiliated to the national federation was rejected. On the other hand, the reserve fund being judged sufficient, and there being no need for increasing the capital – halcyon days! – the 200 francs subscription was reduced to 150 francs per nation.

First foreign victory in the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley

The "Club Nautique" – "Sport Nautique" composite from Ghent has become the first foreign crew to win this trophy, first competed for in 1839. The European champions' success reflects favourably on the Belgian federation and on FISA. In recognition of this achievement, the 1906 congress has, therefore, awarded the gold medal, which is usually reserved for European champions, to the two coaches of the winning crew, Julian de Dryver and Emile Wauters.

September 9th 1906 – Pallanza
14th men's European championships

As in 1897, FISA's best oarsmen gathered for their annual championships on Lake Maggiore, in its magnificent setting at the foot of the Alps. In ideal conditions, starting at 4pm., the races took place at forty-five minute intervals.

The races

4+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA
The Belgians got off to a fast start, striking 40. The Italians attempted to stay in touch. Half way through the race, however, they had dropped back by three lengths. They then redoubled their efforts, gaining on their opponents, and drawing level 100 metres from the line. In the final sprint, the Belgians won by a mere quarter of a length.

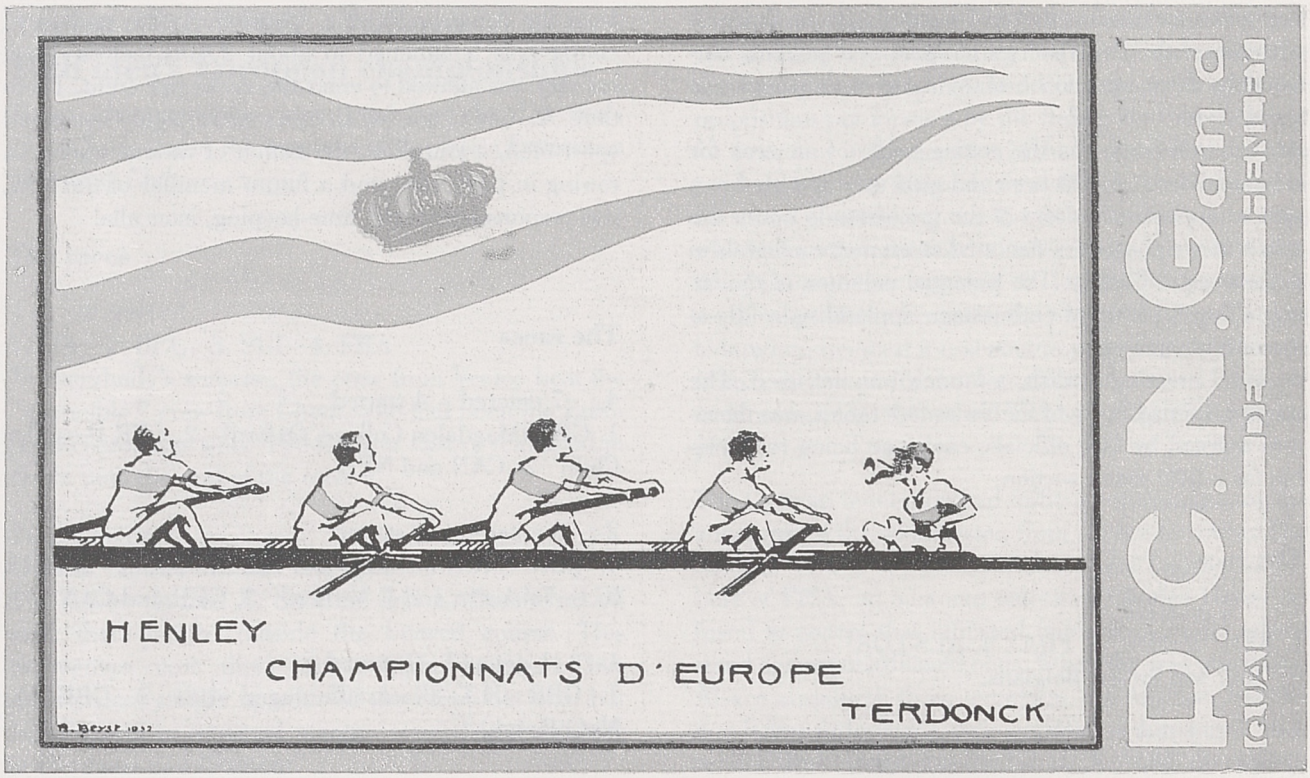
2x: 5 started – 4 entered
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. ALS-LOR – FRA (scratched)
Theodore Conrades and Xavier Crombet retained their title easily, without ever being under pressure.

1x: 5 started – 3 entered
1. FRA 2. ITA 3. BEL – SUI, ALS-LOR (scratched)
Gaston Delaplane justified the hopes placed in him the previous year, when sheer bad luck had caused him to finish only second. For the first 500 metres he seemed ill at ease. He made sure of his victory in the second quarter of the race. To counter the attack of the Italian, Brunialti, who had come to within a length of him, he increased his rate of striking and continued at 36 until he was 50 metres past the finish and assured of his win.

2+: 3 started
1. ITA 2. BEL 3. FRA
Victory went to the pair from Venice, Olgeni and del Guidice, who beat the famous pair, Visser and Molmans.



1905 – A regatta day at Cluysen-Tordonck (Ghent)



8+: 3 started
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ITA
The Belgians, beaten the previous year by the French, took their revenge.

In the evening, there was a very splendid banquet at the "Grand Hotel". The maestro, Camille Saint-Saens, a keen oarsman, and honorary president of the "Club Nautique Dieppois", thanked the organisers on behalf of his country for their warm and enthusiastic welcome. There followed a firework display beside the lake.

August 18th 1907 – Strasbourg 16th FISA congress

Present: 13 delegates from 6 federations
Oscar Gregoire once again took the chair. The decision adopted the previous year to replace the 2+ by the 2-, in 1908, was rescinded.
The International federation forbade the clubs and their members to accept prizes, whether in cash or equipment vouchers from any boatbuilder, on pain of expulsion.
From 1909, the minimum weight for coxswains in pairs, fours and eights, would be 55 kg. In order to make up that weight, 5 kg of dead-weight might be carried under the coxswain's seat. The coxswain must be a member of the club whose crew he was steering.
In international races, in the event of disputes between clubs of the same national federation, these would be decided by the federation to which those clubs belonged. If an argument occurred between clubs belonging to different federations, it would be decided by the national federations to which the clubs belonged. If an agreement could not be reached, the matter would be referred to the international federation at its next congress.
In his publication, "Rowing and life on the water," Georges Flouest, of the French Federation, drew attention to the presence of non-delegates. He pointed out that the congress consisted of three delegates per affiliated nation, and that he had noticed among those present people who were friends but not delegates. "It is an infringement of the rules, albeit a mild one; but it is one which must be pointed out, as these gentlemen joined in the discussions as though they were delegates. If three delegates are not enough, then let there be four or five. But on no account should outsiders be allowed to take part in the discussions," he concluded.

August 18th 1907 – Strasbourg 15th men's European championships

The races took place, as in 1902, in the port of Kehl, a few kilometres from the capital of Alsace. Landing stages had been built on piles and grandstands had been erected. In spite of difficulty of access, the location had been chosen because it provided an ideal rowing course: 2,000 metres long, 115 metres wide, perfectly straight. Safety provisions consisted of 10 rescue boats, manned by sappers from Baden. Nothing had been overlooked: snack-bar, public conveniences, telephone link between the start and the finish, etc.
The crowd began to fill the grandstands long before the first race. Entire families had come on foot from Strasbourg to Kehl to see the races. Fathers and mothers, boys and girls, all cheerful and happy in the knowledge that, for the first time for 37 years, the German authorities

had given permission for the French flag to be flown. It was one of the first victories of sport over politics. Fortunately, there were to be many more such victories in the decades to come!
An inspired idea was the setting aside of an area for schoolchildren. 4,000 boys and girls were installed in a special enclosure in front of the grandstands under the watchful eye of sappers stationed at ten metre intervals in the interests of safety. The potential oarsmen of the future showed plenty of enthusiasm, applauding wildly at the end of each race.
To avoid creating a wash, a launch was not used. The umpire, Louis Choisy of the Swiss federation, was therefore assisted by four officials, each one being responsible for a 500 metre section.

The races

4+: 4 entered
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. ALS-LOR
An easy win for the Belgians.

2x: 5 entered
1. ITA 2. BEL 3. ALS-LOR 4. FRA 5. SUI
From the halfway mark onwards, victory was assured for Sachini and Dones, the double from Milan.

1x: 5 entered – 4 started
1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. ALS-LOR – SUI (scratched)
The title-holder, Gaston Delaplane, won by six lengths.

2+: 4 entered
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. ALS-LOR 4. SUI
Another victory for Guillaume Visser and Urbain Molmans, from Ghent. France, whose pair were unable to attend, was not allowed to substitute two crew members.

8+: 3 entered
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA
After an impressive neck and neck tussle for the first 500 metres, the Belgians gained a clear lead over the French, who even had to yield the second place after a magnificent effort by the Italians.

A banquet for 500 guests, seated at five long tables, ended this memorable day. A happy atmosphere prevailed all evening. Much later, the guests dispersed into the night, some, perhaps those of more advanced years, to their beds, others, no doubt the younger ones, to trip the light fantastic in places hardy propitious to rowing training. As K. Rond said, "The nights are dark in Strasbourg, so I can tell no tales."

July 28th – 31st 1908 – London 4th Olympic games 1908

The rowing events of the Olympic Games took place in Henley-on-Thames, already famous for its annual regatta and its prestigious rowing club. The British Olympic Association entrusted the organisation of it to a committee from the Amateur Rowing Association. The traditional course was lengthened to about 2,400 metres. Each country was allowed to enter two crews per event. Theodore A. Cook, one of Britain's most highly esteemed sportsmen, a journalist, the author of various works, on rowing in particular, and a future member of the IOC, was responsible for the time-keeping, inter alia!

The races

4-: 7 entered – 4 started
1. GBR (Magdalen College, Oxford) 2. GBR (Leander Club) 3. CAN and NED

2-: 5 entered – 4 started
1. GBR (J.R.K.Fenning and G.L.Thomson) 2. GBR (G.E. Fairbairn and P. Verdon) 3. GER and CAN

1x: 11 entered 9 started
1. GBR (H.T. Blackstaffe (aged 40!) 2. GBR (A. McCullough)

8+: 8 entered – 7 started
1. GBR (Leander Club) 2. BEL
In the official report on the Games, the author stated, "This (was a) magnificent struggle between two of the finest crews I ever saw together."

Pierre de Coubertin attended the finals and took part in the presentation ceremony, accompanied by Lord Desborough, his colleague from the IOC, who was chairman of the organising committee, and, above all, a keen oarsman.

August 29th and 30th 1908 – Lucerne 17th FISA congress

Present: 13 delegates from 5 federations.
Josef Roessler, from Prague, attended the congress as the delegate of the Czechoslovakian Rowing Federation.
The congress was held in the portrait gallery of Lucerne's town hall. It began at 9pm and ended at about 1.15am on August 30th.
Alphonse Loup, the president of the host federation, chaired the meeting, as was the custom. "The debate was frequently acrimonious, and even slightly aggressive," said the French delegate, Georges Flouest. The long discussions over the affiliation of the German federation were often delicate.
The affiliation of the Czechoslovakian federation was postponed.
FISA expressed regret at the differing ways in which competing federations had been treated during the regatta organised by the Olympic committee in 1908, and would investigate in due course how to avoid a recurrence of this.

August 30th 1908 – Lucerne
16th men's European championships

These championships were organized by Lucerne's "See-Club", under the auspices of the Swiss Federation of Rowing Clubs.

The races

4+: 4 entered
1. ITA 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. FRA
To everybody's surprise, the crew from Venice beat the "invincible " crew from Ghent, who had been the European champions since 1904. Their victory remained in doubt until the end of the race.

2x: 4 entered
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. FRA
The Italian double, E. Sacchini and E. Dones, set off well, then strayed outside the buoyed course. This manoeuvre cost them about eight lengths. They nevertheless caught up with all the crews but one, but failed to win by a narrow margin, conceding the victory to Hermans and Crombet.

1x: 4 entered
1. FRA 2. SUI – ITA and BEL (disqualified)
The third successive title for Gaston Delaplane. Having got off to a good start, he had more than a length's lead at the half way mark. At 1,200 metres, the Italian, Mariani, drew level. After a ding-dong battle, Mariani collided with the Frenchman in the latter's water. The umpire stopped the race, and restarted it at 1000 metres. There followed an easy victory for the European title holder.

2+: 4 entered
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. SUI
Another victory for Visser and Molmans, winners in 1903, 1905 and 1907.

8+: 3 entered
1. BEL 2. FRA 3. ITA
A splendid race for all three crews. France held the lead for 1000 metres, then the Belgians overtook them, maintaining a length's lead to the finish. Meanwhile, the Italians redoubled their efforts in a vain attempt to gain second place. Oscar de Somville collected his eighth and last European title, having won his first in 1900.

August 21st 1909 – Paris
18th FISA congress

Present: 13 delegates from 6 federations.
The delegates were welcomed in a prestigious restaurant of high gastronomical repute on the Champs-Elysees. It was 2pm, and had been pouring with rain since early morning.
In the absence of the president of the French federation, the vice-president, Edmond Haffreingue, was elected chairman of the congress.

Once again, the question of relations with federations not yet affiliated aroused strong feelings. Contrary to the previous year, when they had not supported a similar proposition put forward by the Swiss, the French asked for autonomy in the question of the Rules of Racing. This proposal was put forward, according to Haffreingue, in the hope of attracting the English, the Germans, etc., who had so far remained aloof (with one or two exceptions) because they opposed the imposition of a uniform set of rules. Oscar Gregoire, the president of the Belgian federation, deemed it essential to maintain contact even from a distance with the non-affiliated nations, in order to demonstrate to them that FISA had a significant role to play.

The German federation had difficulty in recognising the autonomy of the commission from Alsace-Lorraine. The delegate of this commission, one of the founder members of FISA, an oarsman emeritus, Charles Hahn, refused to accept that affiliated federations could take a stand against unaffiliated ones. When the vote was taken, Alsace abstained: three members, the Adriatic, Belgian and Italian federations, were opposed to autonomy: Switzerland and France voted in favour. A single international set of Rules of Racing was thus upheld.

Once again, the suggestion of making voting and subscriptions proportional to the number of members in a federation was turned down.

In the evening, at the same restaurant, an excellent meal, indeed a banquet, was provided by Albert Glandaz, the president of the French federation.

August 22nd 1909 – Juvisy (Paris)
17th men's European championships

The delegates and officials were invited to make the journey down the Seine from Paris to Juvisy on board a steamer. On arrival, they inspected a course which had been beautifully laid out by Paul Marechal, the former president of the French federation. The weather was unsettled. At the beginning of the afternoon, it became much worse. Nevertheless, a large crowd turned up and occupied the river bank. A heavy shower of rain soaked the fours on their way to the start. The race was started slightly behind schedule.

The races

4+: 5 started
1. ITA 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. FRA – ALS-LOR (Not rowed out)
The Belgian crew had a superb start. At 800 metres, the Italians spurted magnificently, and took an unassailable lead. Rowing in a borrowed boat, the Swiss, from the Grasshopper Club in Zurich, kept pace with the Belgians, but were narrowly beaten into third place.

2x: 5 entered – 4 started
1. BEL 2. FRA – ITA and ALS-LOR (Not rowed out)
After the Swiss had scratched, two of the four remaining crews were forced to stop rowing: the Italians, Sacchini and Dones and the popular double from Strasbourg, composed of the Hanses, father and son. The former had been one of the most faithful delegates at the annual FISA congresses since FISA's inception in 1892. As far back as 1891, one year before FISA was founded, he had competed in the European championships organised by the Belgian federation.

But let us return to the account of this race, which was never lacking in excitement. The start was perfect. The crews set off at a very fast pace. As they passed the grandstand, the Italians led. There was slight interference between the French and the Belgian crews. The crew from Alsace lay second, but soon dropped back, nevertheless rowing extremely well. The French crew closed steadily on the crew from Milan, caught them, and went into the lead. The Belgians closed up. At 800 metres, it was anybody's race. The Italians spurted, and the crews were all level. It was a beautiful sight. The Italians' spurt was countered by the other crews, and the French again went ahead. Sensation!: 600 metres from the finish, the Italian double stopped rowing; while the double from Alsace was a long way back. The race now lay between the Belgians, Clarembaux and Desanfans, and the French, Delaplane and Rocchesani. Appearing to hold the advantage, the French allowed themselves to be caught and, 200 metres from the finish, with a deficit of half a length, seemed beaten. But, summoning up their last remaining energy, the French crew valiantly continued the fight, and gradually gained on their rivals. Each stroke brought them closer, until they were level. A few metres short of the finishing post, the two doubles took turns in leading by a few centimetres, at least twenty times. The noise from the bank was deafening, as the spectators were caught up in the thrill of this superb battle. At last they crossed the line, and the judge's verdict was awaited. The Belgian crew was proclaimed the winner, – by a hair's-breadth! With this victory, Daniel Clarembaux added a third medal to his victories in this class in 1902 and 1903.

1x: 5 started
1. ITA 2. FRA 3. BEL – SUI and ALS-LOR (Not rowed out)
The holder of the title for three years, Gaston Delaplane, had the best start. After 100 metres, all five scullers were level. The Swiss, J. Riotton, then took the lead, but in turn was overtaken by the Belgian, Hermans. Behind the leaders, the Italian Variani challenged Delaplane, passed him and gained on the Belgian, who held him off to the 1,500 metre mark. Mariani then accelerated towards an easy victory.

2+: 4 started
1. ITA 2. FRA – ALS-LOR and BEL (Not rowed out)
After a bitter struggle, the famous pair, Guillaume Visser and Urbain Molmans, were to suffer one of their rare defeats in a European championship. The French, rowing with a good rhythm, took an early lead; but the odds-on favourites, the Belgians, went clear. At 800 metres, they held a half-length lead over the Italians, with the French slightly behind. The latter dropped back after a short neck and neck tussle with the Italians, who went into the lead. The Belgians responded, but were overtaken by the Italians several hundred metres later. The French crew, having recovered from their lapse, caught the Belgians, who then stopped rowing.

8+: 3 started
1. FRA 2. ITA – BEL (Not rowed out)
An uneventful race: An easy, clear-cut victory. The French crew took the lead at the start, and were never to lose it. The Belgians, seeing the French draw further and further ahead, stopped rowing, once the crew from Venice had caught and overtaken them. Back at the stage, the Belgians complained of having been obstructed by the French crew, but their president would not allow them to make an official protest, as no rule had been contravened. The Parisian crew had, in fact, moved into the centre of the river once they had a clear length lead, but this action was not forbidden by the rules. This would lead to a large number of proposals at future congresses.

With three wins in five races, Italian rowing established its supremacy; whereas the best representatives from the Belgian stable seemed to be feeling their age.

August 14th 1910 – Ostend
19th FISA congress

Present: 15 delegates from 6 federations
Under the chairmanship of Oscar Gregoire, about thirty people attended the meeting at the town hall. The secretary-treasurer announced that the King of Italy, after having inquired about the organisation of FISA, which he complimented, had consented to accept its medal of honour.

In future, a non-affiliated nation would be allowed to compete no more than twice in the European championships, before having to apply for affiliation. This would be reduced to one occasion, if the nation concerned won a championship event. The fee paid by non-affiliated nations which competed in the European championships would be paid to FISA and not to the organising committee.

The weight of coxswains would be checked before racing began.

The secretary-treasurer expressed the hope that, in future, accounts would be verified by an auditor, whose task it would be to report on their accuracy and on the book-keeping. Those present thought this unnecessary, but, yielding to the secretary-treasurer, Vialardi, agreed to his proposal.

A trophy, the Glandaz cup, would be awarded each year after the European championships to the national team which had obtained most wins. In the case of a draw, the decision would be arrived at by awarding points to the various events, as follows: 2 points for the 8+, 1 1/2 for the 4+ and l point for the three other boats (2+, 2x and 1x).

An association of former oarsmen awarded a plaque to the caretaker of the "Royal Club Nautique de Gand," who had completed 41 years of service to the club.

August 15th 1910 – Ostend
18th men's European championships

Scheduled to be held at Brussels, these championships were transferred to Ostend at the last minute, as the Belgian capital could not provide a 2,000 metre course which complied with the rules of racing. It was the third time that this North Sea resort had hosted these championships; the other years being 1895 and 1899. A grandstand was erected above the Slykens lock on the large canal leading to Bruges. Comparatively good weather attracted a considerable crowd to this annual rowing festival. A west wind was sweeping directly up the large canal, causing a slight swell, but this was not to the disadvantage of any particular station.

A mere rope served to align the crews. It would have been preferable if the boats had been held by their sternposts, using stake-boats.

The organisation was impeccable, There was a road on one side of the canal, along which cars could accompany the races. Many spectators were able follow the events from start to finish from the grandstand, using binoculars. A band greeted the winners at the finish with their own national anthems. Throughout the whole day, a mood of sincere cordiality prevailed. No protest or other incident spoilt the atmosphere of this splendid gathering. Worthy of special note was the fact that it was the first time that Hungary had taken part.



The races

4+: 3 entered
1. ITA 2. BEL 3. FRA
For the first 600 metres, the three crews were level. France was the first to fall back. The Belgians, after having tried to take the lead, had to give way to the crew from Venice, who had held this title since 1908.

2x: 3 entered
1. FRA 2. ITA – BEL (Not rowed out)
The winning double, Delaplane and Rocchesani, held the lead right from the start.

1x: 6 entered
1. FRA 2. SUI 3. ITA 4. BEL 5. HUN 6. ALS-LOR
For the first time, a Hungarian appeared at a European championship, competing in the Magyar colours. Joseph Meszaro, of the Neptune R.C., Budapest, came fifth. Gaston Delaplane had no trouble in winning his fourth European single sculls title, his second win of the day, and thus completed his tally of European championships with a sixth title.

2+: 4 entered
1. BEL 2. FRA – ALS-LOR and ITA (Not rowed out)
There was a fierce battle between the famous and redoubtable pair from Ghent, Visser and Molmans, and the Frenchmen from Meaux, Megras and Profit. The crews raced stroke for stroke for 1,000 metres, then the French pair gained a slight lead, but could not shake off the Belgians. The crews remained level until the finish, when the highly respected Belgians powered into the lead, to take their fifth European rowing title in this boat class since 1903.

8+: 4 entered
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. FRA
The Hungarians marked their debut by gaining a slight lead at the start. Belgium, rowing at 42, took the lead



1903–1910: G. Visser, U. Molmans, R. Colpaert (BEL) © K.R. Sport Gent (R. Rombaut)

after 500 metres and went on to beat Italy by two lengths. A noteworthy achievement: the two partners, Guillaume Visser and Urbain Molmans, won their 13th European title: 1903 (4+, 2+, 8+), 1904 (4+, 8+), 1905 (4+, 2+), 1906 (4+), 1907 (4+, 2+), 1908 (2+), 1910 (2+ 8+). This was to be their last!

A Belgian replies to a Belgian

The following letter, referring to the championships, was received and published by the magazine "L'Aviron et la Vie sur l'Eau":

The Director:

Sir,

The Belgian citizen who, in your most recent number, expressed his disappointment that the European championships would be held over a 2000 metre course at Ostend, **without an official dinner,** seems to have a very unusual attitude to the sport of rowing.

It is, in fact, the first time that it has been suggested that the races form the theoretical side of rowing, whereas official dinners and other receptions make up the practical side.

It is really sad that this outlook is not more common among the rowing fraternity. We should then reach the point where we would dispense with those boring rowing races, which some people persist in wishing to organise, usually to coincide with the European championships. Then, all that we need retain of the latter would be the essential part – the dinners and other receptions. We would thus ensure that for years to come we, the Belgians, would be the champions; for love of good food is one of our most deeply rooted national characteristics.

A Belgian.

September 9th and 10th 1911 – Como
20th FISA congress

Present: 13 delegates from 5 federations
Louis Capuccio, the former secretary-treasurer of FISA, took the chair.
The delegates met in the evening and worked until midnight, then resumed their deliberations at 10am the next day.
Individual clubs not belonging to their national federations were not entitled either to be recognised by FISA, or to take part in its activities.
The international federation's office was empowered to register the German federation as soon as its request for affiliation was submitted.
The costs of forwarding the European championships trophies would in future be covered by FISA and not by the clubs.

September 10th 1911 – Como
19th men's European championships

There would be a free start, because the depth of the lake made it impossible to anchor stake-boats. The start would be given by means of a loud-hailer and the lowering of a flag.

The races

4+: 5 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. FRA 5. ALS-LOR
The Italians finished a mere three seconds behind the Swiss. So small was the gap which separated the second and third crews that the finish judge had difficulty in deciding which crew had won second place.

The victors

- Hans Walter, stroke, age: 22, height: 1m80, weight: 72 kg, a philosophy student, born in Zurich and brought up in Schaffhausen. Strong, supple, excellent endurance, limitless ambition.
- T.-O. Schmidt, age: 22, height: 1m82, weight: 79kg, a shopkeeper. The crew's best stylist. A member of the "Stade helvetique" team from Marseilles, which had won the French football championship.
- Paul F. Schmidt, brother of the above, age: 32, height: 1m78, weight: 75 kg. A shopkeeper from Zurich. Holder of the Zurich Grasshopper club's record for the number of kilometres covered in one year. Indefatigable.
- Conrad Wirth, age:24, height: 1m82. From Zurich. President of the Grasshopper club's rowing section. After studying chemistry, he is employed at his father's dye-works. He is the crew's heavyweight.
- A, Wolf, coxswain, age: 25, height;1m54, weight: 52 kg. A law student from Zurich.

These champions have learnt their style from P. F. Schmidt, who himself acquired it from an American professional during his stay in the United States. Briefly, this involves an adaptation of the Australian sculling technique to rowing. It consists of emphasising the salient points which make for the most efficient stroke, and of eliminating all superfluous movements, in order to let the boat run between strokes. This style does not look elegant because of its apparent lack of "polish". It is therefore very deceptive, concealing, as it does, its efficiency.



1911: Giuseppe Sinigaglia (ITA)

2x: 4 entered
1. ITA 2. FRA 3. BEL 4. ALS-LOR
The Italians, Mariani and Sinigaglia, were impressive on their home water. The current title-holders were second, and the 1909 champions third.

1x: 5 entered – 3 started
1. ITA 2. BEL 3. FRA
Having already won the 2x, G. Sinigaglia, from Como, boosted by the fact that he was rowing on home water, won the race. The four times European champion, Gaston Delaplane could only finish third.

G. Sinigaglia, tall (1m 86) and outstandingly elegant, was also to win the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1912. Much admired, even by his opponents, he was unfortunately killed at the Front on August 10th, 1916.

2+: 4 entered
1. ITA 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. FRA
Ercole Olgeni, winning his fourth title since 1906, and Enrico Bruna, completed the Italian domination. Again, the frequent European champions, Visser and Molmans, could only manage third place.

8+: 4 entered
1. ITA 2. SUI 3. FRA BEL: (Not rowed out)
For the first time, an Italian boat won the premier event, with Scipione del Guidice rounding off his string of FISA successes, by adding to it the title of European champion for the sixth time. Thus ended a very happy day for the red white and green oarsmen.



Pierre de Coubertin at Ouchy

© Archives IOC (Photo: Dr. Messerli)

Quotation 1911

"When, 25 years ago, I was seeking something on which to base the revival of sport in schools, it seemed to me that rugby and rowing were best suited to play the most important roles. A team of rugby players or a crew of highly trained and well drilled oarsmen embody those qualities of energy, endurance, patience, unselfish effort, self-effacement and disinterest concerning the final outcome which make for all that is most admirable and profitable in sport".

Pierre de Coubertin,
Reviver of the Olympic Games.

July 17th–19th 1912 – Stockholm Games of the fifth olympiad

An Olympic rowing committee, appointed by the Swedish Rowing Association, was responsible for the organisation. Its secretary was none other than Ulrich Salchow, the 1908 Olympic skating champion, who is still famous, and whose administrative skills were to prove equal to his athletic prowess.

The rowing course, although not quite straight, was magnificently situated in the heart of the capital, between the Lido and the military baths. Weather conditions remained ideal for three days.

The races

1x: 14 crews
1. GBR (William D. Kinnear) 2. BEL (Polydor Veirman) 3. RUS (M. Kusik)

4+: 12 crews
1. GER (Ludwigshafen) 2. GBR (Thames) 3. DEN and NOR

8+: 11 crews
1. GBR (Leander) 2. GBR (New College, Oxford) 3. GER (Berliner Ruder Club)

4+ without riggers: (this boat class appeared on the Olympic programme for the first and only time.) – 6 crews
1. DEN 2. SWE 3. NOR

August 17th 1912 – Geneva 21st FISA congress

Present: 12 delegates from 6 federations. The delegates were welcomed in the morning by the vice-president of the Council of State, in the town hall. The congress took place there in the afternoon. The president of the Swiss Federation, M. Perrier, agreed to act as chairman.

The unconditional admission of the German federation was approved unanimously. Georg W. von Buxenstein and Oscar Ruperti (a future member of the IOC), the delegates of the above federation, expressed their warm

thanks. This admission had been made possible by the voluntary withdrawal of the Alsace-Lorraine Commission, thus removing all difficulties.

When there was more than one rowing federation in a country, FISA would accept as a member only the one to which the majority of the rowing clubs belonged and which was, in principle, willing to welcome all other clubs as members. Each country would only be entitled to three votes in congress and to enter one boat per event in European championships, however many internal federations it might have. Those measures should make it possible to accommodate the geopolitical reality of Austria, the Adriatic clubs, Hungary, Bohemia and Czechoslovakia.

FISA's Rules of Racing obtained only during European championships. These rules, except for article 1, which would always apply to all regattas organised by the FISA-affiliated federations, would not apply to ordinary international regattas until the various federations had reached an agreement on a new set of rules. Oscar Gregoire explained that this measure would give Germany and the other FISA countries time to reach agreement about a single set of rules. The suspension of the rules would only affect Germany. It seemed to him that the other countries would not be unduly inconvenienced. The German federation's delegate stated that the greatest source of contention was still the definition of an amateur and the classification of juniors. The German definition of an amateur was fairly similar to the English one. An oarsman became a senior after winning his first prize. Again, no distinction was made between sculling and rowing, except for single sculls. There was no novice category.

The weight for coxswains was altered: a minimum of 50 kilograms (40 kilograms for body weight and 10 for any possible dead-weight, this latter to be placed under the coxswain's seat).

The problem caused by the possible need for eliminating heats was raised for the first time. It was bound to arise sooner or later, given the increased number of affiliated federations.

Umpires must be unaccompanied in their launches.

The national federations would again be responsible for the cost of returning trophies.

Oscar Gregoire, reminding congress that it was standard practice to designate the organising country for the European championships two years ahead, asked for this matter to be dealt with for 1914. He added, "Since France and Germany have shown themselves to be so often in agreement during the discussions, perhaps France, whose turn it is to organize the championships in 1914, might give up her turn to the recently admitted federation." This question caused a stir of curiosity and, after a moment's silence, Antonin Wittengel, the French delegate, said in reply, "Politeness compels us to do so." The championships were to take place in Berlin in August, 1914. However, war was to intervene!



Stockholm 1912: The Danes in a boat without riggers. © Archives IOC

August 18th 1912 – Geneva
20th men's European championships

As in 1896,the racing took place on the Swiss side of the lake, which was more sheltered from the wind, and which enjoyed an impressive view of Mont Blanc. Laid out by the " Societe Nautique de Geneve," the course and its technical installations were deemed by all to be faultless. The timing was organised for the first time by the watch-makers, "Longines", whose reputation was already well established in those days. The start, at Progny, was linked by telephone to the finish, at the Quai du Leman. At the start, the boats were aligned on stake-boats. A spacious and well fitted-out barge enabled the competitors to disembark and rest whilst waiting for the start, if they so desired. The regatta course was enclosed for the first 200 metres and again for the last 500 metres, by means of floating logs solidly linked together and anchored, completely shutting it off right up to the competitors' enclosure, where the latter were protected from the attentions of importunate passers-by. The rest of the course was marked out by about 50 flags which indicated on the lake side the exact limits of the water reserved for the competing crews. The shore side was closed to all craft. The crews taking part in the championships were only allowed to row up to the start between the races. During racing, they had to make their way up outside the course. The only boat allowed on the course was the launch of the umpire in charge of the races.

The 1912 poster

A magnificent poster in four colours was produced for the 1912 European championships. Measuring 1m10 x 1m50, it featured in the foreground the start of a fours race on Lake Geneva. The drawing was meticulously accurate in portraying the minutest details of the boats, as well as the movements of the oarsmen. The flags of the countries affiliated to FISA, as well as that of the "Societe Nautique de Geneve," added a bright touch to the picture. In the middle distance, a few sails lent life to the scene, and in the background appeared the outlines of the town, the Soleve and Mont Blanc. One thousand copies of this poster were sent to all the rowing clubs throughout Europe, and to a large number of newspapers. It had been designed by Messrs. Baud and Kohler. The printing was done at the works of Sonor, in Geneva. Collectors could obtain a copy at the price of two francs, by applying to the president of the Press commission, Louis Choisy, the future secretary-treasurer of FISA. This poster was reproduced on the cover of the regatta programme, as well as on a postcard issued especially for the championships.

Two enormous covered stands had been erected on the widened road along the lake of Geneva. There was room for 700 people, seated in comfort on chairs. One grandstand was opposite the finish, the other slightly before it. The price of the seats varied from five francs for the reserved seats to one franc for the general enclosure, with standing room only. A specially chartered steamer followed all the races. It had room for 400 passengers, each paying five francs.

The races

4+: 4 entered
1. SUI 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. FRA
The Italians and the Belgians held an early lead, but were overhauled at mid-distance by the crew from Zurich, who went on to an easy victory.

2x: 4 entered
1. ITA 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. BEL
The Milan double, Dones and Anoni, were in a class of their own, finishing more than twenty seconds ahead of the Swiss crew, and they thus regained a title which had been theirs in 1907.

1x: 4 entered
1. BEL 2. ITA 3. SUI – FRA (Not rowed out)
After a false start, Polydore Veirman, the sculler from Ghent who had won his first European championship in 1901 in the 8+, quickly established a lead of two lengths, which he held to the finish. The reigning champion, the Italian, G. Sinigaglia, gave his all in an attempt to catch him, but to no avail. Had the race been 100 metres longer, he would have won. The four times European sculling champion, Gaston Delaplane, now representing the "Regates de Monaco" club, put up a spirited fight for 1,000 metres, but realised that he could not catch the Belgian, and gave up.

The winner

Polydore Veirman was born in 1881. He was 1m83 tall, and, when in training, weighed 80 kg. An all-round oarsman, he had been a sculling as well as a rowing champion. He had rowed with equal success on port side and starboard, and had won in all boat classes: 2+, 4+, 8+, single sculls and double sculls.

2+: 4 entered
1. SUI 2. FRA 3. ITA – BEL (Not rowed out)
Having led for 1,000 metres, the French pair could not hold off the challenge by the pair from Geneva, Charles Holtzmann (22 years old, 1m72, normally 81 kg, but 69 kg when in training) and Alfred Felker (26 years old, 1m77, 68 kg), whose victory delighted the crowd.

8+: 4 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. FRA – BEL (Not rowed out)
A perfect race, won by the crew from Zurich; confirming the dominance of the Swiss team, who won three of the five titles at stake in these championships. Thus, they were awarded the Glandaz cup as the most successful team of the championships.

After the official dinner in the big hall of the "Arquebuse," during which several over-formal speeches had praised the superb organisation of the regatta, the officials and the oarsmen remained together to the very last moment, on the terrace of the "Cafe de la Couronne," chatting about their sport, gathered around Mr. Lein, the expert boatbuilder who had taught generation upon generation the art of elegant oarsmanship.

Plea for veteran racing

Many former oarsmen are today officials. Most limit their activities to looking after the interests of their own club. They hardly travel about any more. However, it is in everybody's interest that the old as well as the young oarsmen should keep in touch with each other, not only at national, but also at international gatherings. International races for veterans would doubtless be successful. They would provide the opportunity for contact between the officials of many countries, which would not only be pleasant in itself, but also of great benefit to the sport of rowing.

Extract from "L'Aviron et la Vie sur l'eau."
September 28th 1912, page 567.

In November 1912 , it was announced that the Kingdom of Hungary had applied for affiliation to FISA.

March 14th–15th 1913 – Frankfurt am Main 1st extraordinary FISA congress

Present: 12 delegates from 5 federations affiliated to FISA. Georg W. Buxenstein, the president of the German federation, was appointed chairman. Nine delegates from other federations (DEN, NED, HUN, NOR, SWE) were present in an unofficial capacity. Their intention was to prepare the way for their federations' admission to FISA. A Nordic federation composed of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland had been formed. The Russian delegation said that they were not opposed to the latter's membership of the Nordic federation. Because the FISA Statutes did not make provision for the admission of a group of several countries as a single federation within FISA, an amendment to these rules, which all the delegates promised to ratify, would be placed on the agenda of the next congress at Ghent.

It was unanimously agreed to admit the Hungarian federation as a member, on the understanding that the recognition of Hungary could never be an obstacle to a subsequent application by the Austrian federation.

A revision of the Rules of Racing was then decided upon. The new Rules would come into force on January 1st 1914. Only four or five matters were held over until the next congress. The "entente cordiale" prevailed.

Where eliminating heats were necessary, no crew changes for the final would be allowed. If only one crew remained in a heat, it would nevertheless be required to row over.

During the evening, one of the delegates of the host federation, the commercial consultant, Ernest Ladenburg, a former chairman of the Frankfurt Regatta committee, invited his colleagues to dine at his house. His daughter acted as hostess.

The following day, work began on tackling matters concerning the Olympic Games. Oskar Ruperti, the general manager of the German federation, who would be its president from 1919 to 1926 and a member of the International Olympic Committee from 1924 to 1929, took over as chairman. Matters were quickly resolved. The FISA delegations decided that, in future, they would only participate in the Olympic Games if these were held under FISA rules.

Luncheon was offered by the German federation, the "Deutscher Ruderverband". This was followed by a visit to the rowing course in the centre of the city. The evening was spent celebrating, at a formal banquet, the 30th anniversary of the city regatta committee. "At midnight," stated O.-E. Ducanot, "coffee was served in the small banqueting hall. Those with a delicate constitution then withdrew. We next went back to the main hall for entertainment, consisting of a concert, in the course of which beer was served, while girls sang and danced. At 3am, the serious-minded talked of retiring. As for the others – there is no clue as to what they did, nor if they have yet finished the night out."

April 1913

The secretary of FISA, Count C. Vialardi di Verrone, let it be known in April 1913 that he had received from the Russian federation a request for admission to FISA, which would appear on the agenda of the subsequent congress.

May 24th 1913

In a circular addressed to the affiliated clubs, the "Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zeil en Roeivereeniging" of Amsterdam, the central office of the Dutch federation, set out in unambiguous terms the desperate need for Dutch rowing not to remain outside the powerful body that FISA was becoming.

August 26th–27th 1913 – Ghent 22nd FISA congress

Present: 17 delegates from 8 federations (taking into account the newly affiliated federations).

The delegates were welcomed at the town hall then entertained to lunch at the Universal Exhibition, before beginning their meeting at 3pm in one of the rooms of the Palais des Congres.

In accordance with established custom, the president of the host federation – on this occasion, Oscar Gregoire – chaired the meeting.

The Russian, Dutch and Austrian federations were all admitted as members of FISA. The Adriatic federation, being no longer viable, followed the example of Alsace-Lorraine, and resigned. The admission of four Spanish clubs was postponed, as their application was not on the agenda.

For the first time, it was necessary to draw up rules prescribing eliminating heats. The circular which had been sent to the federations was approved. For five entries or fewer, there would be no eliminating heats. In the

case of six there would be two heats of three, with the two winners going forward to the final. For seven entries there would be two heats, one of four and one of three, the last crew in each heat being eliminated.

The German delegate, Georg W. Buxenstein, put forward the idea of setting up a committee of three members to deal with problems arising throughout the year. It was to be many years before this proposal was adopted.

The starting procedure was modified. After having checked that the crews were ready by asking, "Messieurs, etes-vous prets?" the starter was to give the order to start by saying, "Partez!", at the same time lowering his flag. This could be accompanied by a pistol-shot. If the starter was not satisfied that the start had been fair, he could, during the first twenty seconds of the race, recall the crews to the start. The signal to stop a race, whether given by the umpire or the starter, was to be the waving of a flag and the ringing of a bell. The umpire would have a white flag, and the starter a red one.

The question of a dead heat was clarified as follows: in the case where two or more boats crossed the line simultaneously, a deciding race would be ordered by the umpire or the jury. In future, the central committee of FISA would act as jury at European championships, which they would run in accordance with the FISA Rules of Racing and Regulations for championship regattas. Before racing began, the committee would select the umpire, the starter, if necessary, and the finish judge. The draw for stations would take place, as before, during the FISA congress. Each national federation would submit an umpire's name and, for each race, the umpire, preferably one whose country did not have a crew competing in that race, would be chosen by lot.

The decisions of the umpire or of the jury would be final as far as the material facts of the race were concerned. Appeals would be allowed only in the case of decisions which contravened the international Rules of Racing. Any such appeal would be judged by the committee of the host federation organising the regatta, and had to be accompanied by the deposit of a sum of money, the amount of which would be determined by the national rules of the country involved.

The addition of the coxswainless pair-oar boat class was turned down, and that of the coastal gig was deferred.

Long-distance races would be at least eight kilometres in length.

The subscription for 1914 was raised to 300 French francs. Georg W. Buxenstein, the president of the German federation, announced that the 1914 European championships could only take place at the beginning of August, to accommodate the wishes of the German Emperor, who had expressed his desire to be present. War did not seem imminent!

August 28th 1913 – Ghent
21st men's European championships

The rowing clubs in Ghent, ("Royal Club Nautique," "Societe Royale du Sport Nautique" and "Regates Gantoises"), with the support of the city, of the organisers of the universal exhibition, and of the national federation, undertook the organisation of the regatta. The course, from Terneuzen to Langerbrugge, was on the splendid 95 metre wide maritime canal. Although it was not entirely straight, it was virtually so, as the curve was very slight. On either bank, a road allowed the races to be followed from start to finish. Only the umpire's car and two press vehicles were allowed on the left bank of the canal, which was closed to the public. The start, the 1,000 metres, the jury and the competitors' enclosure were all connected by telephone. This enclosure, sited near the Yacht Club, included a huge tent for the boats and the accompanying facilities. The delegates and the finish judge were installed on a house-boat decorated with flowers and bunting. On the bank was a platform for an orchestra, and nearby were telephone and telegraph facilities for the despatch of reports, a bar, etc. All-in-all, an excellent set-up. Stretched across the canal at the start was a cable with ropes dangling from it. This system was not considered entirely fair, but it had to be thus, in order to allow the passage of several cargo-boats, especially on the first day. The boats could not be aligned as accurately as when they were held by the stern.

At last, the German federation was competing in the European championships. It was remarkably strong, since it comprised 393 active clubs and 34 bodies or associations, concerned solely with regatta organisation. Berlin and its surrounding area alone had 84 clubs with a total of 9,095 members, 947 boats owned by the clubs, and 1395 privately owned by the club members. Ten main boatbuilders provided the enormous stock of German rowing equipment.

The races

The eliminating heats (E) on August 23rd

1x: 6 entered
EI: 1. GER 2. FRA – SUI (Not rowed out)
EII: 1. ITA 2. BEL – NED (Not rowed out)

8+: 7 entered
EI: 1. GER 2. SUI – NED, BEL (Not rowed out)
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRA – HUN (eliminated)

The finals on August 24th

4+: 5 started
1. SUI 2. GER 3. FRA – ITA, BEL (Not rowed out)
The Swiss led from start to finish with a strong rhythm in the English style, neither flexible nor elegant, but perfectly effective.



Ghent 1913: Frederich Graf; First FISA European Champion from Germany.

1x: 4 finalists
1. GER – BEL (Not rowed out) – FRA, ITA (disqualified)
From the start, the German, Frederich Graf, went into the lead, ahead of the Frenchman of Russian extraction, Peresselenzeff who, reaching the 250 metre mark, steered towards the German. Fortunately, the race was stopped before the two scullers could collide with the marker buoy. The competitors returned to the start. Generously, the umpire, O. Gregoire, did not disqualify the French sculler. When the start was given for a second time they all set off very fast but, this time, the Italian, Sinigaglia, the former European champion, strayed towards the Belgian, Veirman, the current title holder. Having tried in vain to bring him back onto his proper course, the umpire stopped the race. Just then, Veirman capsized. The race had covered 350 metres. Graf stopped. Sinigaglia carried on for a long time before stopping, as did the Frenchman. After hesitating, the umpire restarted the scullers from a free start. The umpire had probably told Sinigaglia that he had been disqualified, because the Italian sculler crossed the finishing line without stopping. Peresselenzeff, too, was disqualified. As a result, Graf became the first European champion from the German federation. A request was made for the race to be re-run, but the umpire stuck to his decision.

The winner

Frederich Graf is 26 years old, and a medical student. When in training, he weighs 81 kg, and has been rowing since 1907 at the "Heidelberger Ruder Club", of which he has always been a member. He has never had a coach or a manager when sculling.

2+: 5 entered
1. FRA 2. SUI 3. ITA – BEL, NED (Not rowed out)
The most thrilling race of the day. On the third stroke, the bowman of the Dutch pair lost his oar, but the race was not stopped. At 500 metres, the Belgians and the Italians had a slight lead over the French and the Swiss, with the Dutch a long way back. The Swiss took the lead at 800 metres, with the French in second place at 1400 metres. Less than 100 metres from the finish, the Swiss, in a borrowed boat, had to yield first place to the French.

2x: 4 started
1. FRA 2. ITA 3. GER 4. BEL
The French double, T. Barrelet and A. A. Peresselenzeff, got away quickly, and headed towards the bank without interfering with the Italian crew, who were in second place, but already more than a length down after 500 metres. At the finish, Barrelet was so exhausted that he slumped in the boat, and could not move for some time.

The winners

Touvet Barrelet, the stroke, is 26 years old, 1m81, 79kg. Already a European champion in the 8+ in 1909, he has sculled since 1908 but in France he has always finished second behind his compatriot, Delaplane.
Anatol Andreas Peresselenzeff, 22 years old, 1m78, 72kg. He has twice been the Russian sculling champion, and is unquestionably the best Russian sculler. He has rowed in 1911 and 1912 at 5 in the crew of the Hellas club in Berlin. He has spent the winter training on the Thames with professionals. Back in France, he has proved his superiority. He could be said to be the first European champion of Russian nationality.

8+: 4 finalists
1. GER 2. SUI 3. ITA 4. FRA
On this their first appearance in the championships, Germany scored their first victory in the premier event, the eights. Rowing with an all-powerful style, the Germans increased their lead throughout the race. This victory in the eights made sure of the Glandaz cup for the German federation, ahead of France, (2 points) and Switzerland (l.5).

1914

The European championships were due to be held for the first time in Germany, on August 23rd in Berlin, on the Langen See, one of the branches of the river Spree. At the beginning of August, in spite of the ominous political events, the organisers were still busy making preparations. Their efforts would lead to nothing, as the first world war was about to break out, putting a stop to many things for years to come, including the expansion of FISA.

Men's European Champions

Coxed Four (4+) / Prix de la France

1893 Ben Longchamp, Alfred Baud, Georges Vuillet, Eugène Baud, Henri Sauer (SUI)
1894 Jules Démaré, Clément Dorlia, Paul Cocuet, Gabriel Sartori (FRA)
1895 Jules Démaré, Joyet, Paul Cocuet, Gabriel Sartori (FRA)
1896 Delfieu, Boudon, Mallet, Pentoux, Fayet (FRA)
1897 François Goossens, François Jansen, Leopold De Bloe, Georges Boisson (BEL)
1898 Henri Fraikin, Victor De Bisschopp, Maurice Hemelsoët, Adolphe Lippens, Julien Dewitt (BEL)
1899 Adolphe Lippens, Maurice Helmelsoët, Henri Fraikin, Victor Debisschopp, Jean Dewitte (BEL)
1900 Marcel Van Crombrughe, Maurice Hemelsoët, Prosper Bruggeman, Oscar De Somville, Alfred Van Landeghem (BEL)
1901 Paolo Diana, Giuseppe Nacci, Gaetano Caccavallo, Vittorio Narducci, Sbissa (ITA)
1902 G. Tellier, L. Henry, A. Henry, L. Beauchamp (FRA)
1903 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Victor Van Acker, Ernest Tralbaut, Rodolphe Colpaert (BEL)
1904 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Victor Van Acker, Ernest Tralbaut, Rodolphe Colpaert (BEL)
1905 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Julien Lauwerts, Ernest Tralbaut, Rodolphe Colpaert (BEL)
1906 Guillaume Visser, Polydor de Geyster, Alphonse van Roy, Urbain Molmans, Rodoplphe Colpaert (BEL)
1907 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Alphonse Van Roy, Rodophe Meyvaert, Rodoplhe Colpaert (BEL)
1908 Ercole Olgeni, Scipione del Giudice, Mario Tres, Bruno del Guidice, G. Mion (ITA)
1909 Scipione del Giudice, Luigi Ermellini, Mario Tres, Bruno del Guidice, G. Mion (ITA)
1910 Scipione del Giudice, Luigi Ermellini, Mario Tres, Breno del Guidice, G. Mion (ITA)
1911 Hans Walter, Conrad Wirth, Paul F. Schmid, T. O. Schmid, A. Wolf (SUI)
1912 Hans Walter, Paul E. Rudolf, Paul F. Schmid, Walter Schoeller, Charles Muhr (SUI)
1913 Walter Schoeller, Paul F. Schmid, Max H. Rudolf, Hans Walter, Charles Muhr (SUI)
1920 Hans Walter, Max Rudolf, Willy Brüderlin, Paul E. Rudolf, Paul Staub (SUI)
1921 Paul E. Rudolf, Emile Albrecht, Max H. Rudolf, Willy Brüderlin, Tschudy (SUI)
1922 Kirmann, Lehmann, Metzelaire, Schlewer, Lapipe (FRA)
1923 Emile Albrecht, Richard Frey, Alfred Probst, Eugène Sigg, Hans Steiger (SUI)
1924 Dirk M. Fortuin, Johannes Brandsma, Jean B. van Silfout, Jacob Brandsma, Louis Dekker (HOL)
1925 Remigio Genzo, Alberto Privileggi, Mimo Montegnacco Elio Grio, Mario Martinelli (ITA)
1926 Antonio Ghiardello, Mario Ghiardello, Giovanni-Battista Pastine, Andrea Ghiardello, Ugo Giangrande (ITA)
1927 Antonio Ghiardello, Mario Ghiardello, Giovanni-Battista Pastine, Andrea Ghiardello, Ugo Giangrande (ITA)
1929 Valerio Perentin, Giliante d'Este, Nicolo Vittori, Giovanni Delise, Renato Petronio (ITA)
1930 Richard Olsen, Walther Christiansen, Christian Olsen, Aage Hansen, Poul Richardt (DEN)
1931 Antonio Ghiardello, Giliante d'Este, Francesco Cossu, Antonio Proenzani, Emilio Girolimini (ITA)
1932 Valerio Perentin, Francesco Chicco, Nicolo Vittori, Giovanni Delise, Renato Petronio (ITA)
1933 Valerio Perentin, Francesco Chicco, Nicolo Vittori, Umberto Vittori, Renato Petronio (ITA)
1934 Valerio Perentin, Francesco Chicco, Nicolo Vittori, Umberto Vittori, Renato Petronio (ITA)
1935 Rudolf Eckstein, Anton Rom, Ernst Gaber, Wilhelm Menne, Johann Pfadenhauer (ALL)
1937 Walter Kaps, Erich Knorr, Heinz Kaufmann, Wilhelm Ewerth, Wilhelm Mahlow (ALL)
1938 Ulrich Kleiner, Heinz Lückenga, Walter Gotthardt, Paul Jung, Fritz Basuer (ALL)
1947 Jean-Paul Piedeloup, Claude Lowenstein, Gérard Marquat, Jean Roulin, Marcel Boigegrain (FRA)
1949 Vladimiro Bobig, Mario Tagliapietra, Romeo Santin, Marcello Basso, Eugenio Suzzi (ITA)
1950 Niels Christiensen, Ove Nielsen, Peter Hansen, Bent Blach-Petersen, Ejvin Christiansen (DEN)
1951 Reginald Polonni, Francesco Cotti, Angelo Ghildini, Guido Cristinelli, Domenico Cambieri (ITA)
1952 Karel Metja, Jiri Havlis, Jean Jindra, Stanislav Lusk, Miroslav Koranda (TCH)
1953 Karel Metja, Jiri Havlis, Jean Jindra, Stanislav Lusk, Miroslav Koranda (TCH)
1954 Youri Tiukalov, Yevgenyi Kuznekov, Fjodor Sukhov, Yevgenyi Sirotinskij, Yuri Nosov (URS)
1955 Juan Ecker, Emilio Czerner, Jorge Schneider, Alfredo Czerner, Gerardo Santos (ARG)
1956 Reino Poutanen, Kauko Hanninen, Veli Lehtela, Toimi Pitkanen, Matti Niemi (FIN)
1957 Gerhard Muller, Egon Meyer, Heinz Dathe, Lothar Wundratsch, Ditmar Donnick (FRG)
1958 Georg Niermann, Friedrich Arfmann, Heinz Werner Kollmann, Albrecht Wehselau, Gerd Jürgenbehring (FRG)
1959 Klaus Wegner, Gerd Cintl, Horst Effertz, Claus Hess, Michael Obst (FRG)
1961 Franz Schepke, Kraft Schepke, Karl-Heinz Hopp, Klaus Bittner, Reiner Brummer (FRG)
1963 Peter Neusel, Bernhard Britting, Joachim Werner, Egbert Hirschfelder, Jürgen Oelke (FRG)
1964 Vladimir Evseev, Anatoli Trachuk, Boris Kouzmine, Vitaly Kürdchenko, Anatoli Louzguine (URS)
1965 Vladimir Evseev, Anatoli Trachuk, Boris Kouzmine, Vitaly Kürdchenko, Anatoli Louzguine (URS)
1967 Zigmas Yukna, Antanas Bogdanovichus, Vladimir Szterlick, Yozanas Yagelavichus, Yuri Lorentsson (URS)
1969 Peter Berger, Hans-Johann Färber, Gerhard Auer, Alois Bierl, Stefan Voncker (FRG)
1971 Peter Berger, Hans-Johann Fäber, Gerhard Auer, Alois Bierl, Uwe Benter (FRG)
1973 Gennagyj Moskovki, Alexander Pluchkine, Vladimir Vassiliev, Anatoli Nemtyrev, Alexander Zsarov (URS)

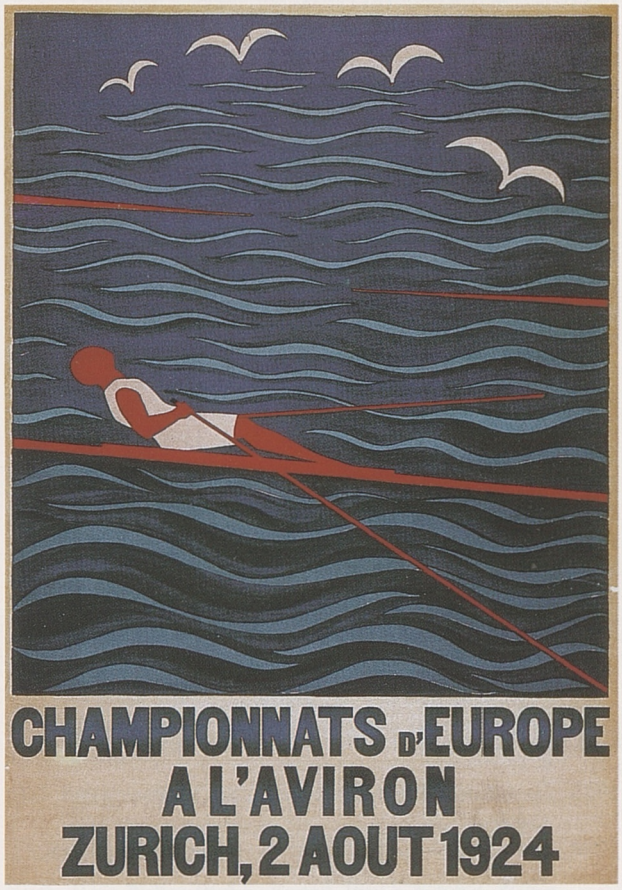
Coxless Pair (2-) / Prix de Hollande

1924 Aloïs Reinhard, Willy Siegenthaler (SUI)
1925 Aloïs Reinhard, Willy Siegenthaler (SUI)
1926 Aloïs Reinhard, Willy Siegenthaler (SUI)
1927 Renzo Vestrini, P. Luigi Vestrini (ITA)
1929 Romeo Sisti, Nino Bolzoni (ITA)
1930 Henrik Bundzinzki, Janusz Mikolajczak (POL)
1931 Godfried L. Roëll, Peter A. Roelofsen (HOL)
1932 Max Pfeiffer, Hans Appenzeller (SUI)
1933 Tibor Machan, Gustav Gotz (HUN)
1934 Robert Kopezky, Anton Kopezky (AUT)

1935 Gyory Karoly, Tibor Mamusich (HUN)
1937 Mario Lazzati, Ermenegildo Manfredini (ITA)
1938 Heinrich Stelzer, Rudolf Eckstein (ALL)
1947 Ole Sören Jensen, Jörn Peter Snogdahl (DEN)
1949 Evert Gunnarson, Bernt Torberntsson (SWE)
1950 Kurt Schmid, Hans Kalt (SUI)
1951 Michel Knuysen, Robert Baetens (BEL)
1953 Igor Buldakov, Viktor Ivanov (URS)
1954 Finn Pedersen, Kjeld Ostrom (DEN)
1955 Igor Buldakov, Viktor Ivanov (URS)
1956 Igor Buldakov, Viktor Ivanov (URS)
1957 Christopher G. V. Davidge, Dat Leadley (GBR)
1958 Veli Lehtelä, Toimi Pitkänen (FIN)
1959 Ingo Kliefoth, Bernd Kruse (FRG)
1961 Dieter Bender, Günther Zumkeller (FRG)
1963 Mario Petri, Paolo Mosetti (ITA)
1964 Ernest Veenemans, Steven Blaisse (HOL)
1965 Hans Boye, Peter Christiansen (DEN)
1967 Lawrence Hough, Philip Johnson (USA)
1969 Lawrence Hough, Philip Johnson (USA)
1971 Werner Klatt, Peter Gorny (GDR)
1973 Ilie Oanta, Dumitru Grumezescu (ROM)

Double Sculls (2x) / Prix de la Suisse

1898 Clément Dorlia, Lucien Martinet (FRA)
1899 Charles Boone, Prosper Bruggeman (BEL)
1900 Carlos Deltour, Ernest Vedrenne (FRA)
1901 Robert d'Heilly, Octave Bouttemy (FRA)
1902 Daniel Clarembaux, Georges Licot (BEL)
1903 Daniel Clarembaux, Xavier Crombet (BEL)
1904 Carlos Deltour, Ernest Vedrenne (FRA)
1905 Théodore Conrades, Xavier Crombet (BEL)
1906 Théodore Conradès, Xavier Crombet (BEL)
1907 Emilio Sacchini, Erminio Dones (ITA)
1908 Joseph Hermans, Xavier Crombet (BEL)
1909 Daniel Clarembaux, Georges Desenfans (BEL)
1910 Gaston Delaplane, François Rocchesani (FRA)
1911 Teodor Mariani, Giuseppe Sinigaglia (ITA)
1912 Erminio Dones, Pietro Annoni (ITA)
1913 Touvet Barrelet, Anatol-Andreas Peresselenzeff (FRA)
1920 Alfred Plé, Gaston Giran (FRA)
1921 C. H. J. Schleicher, Constant Pieterse (HOL)
1922 Hans Schöchlin, Karl Schöchlin (SUI)
1923 Rudolf Bosshard, Heini Thoma (SUI)
1924 Rudolf Bosshard, Heini Thoma (SUI)
1925 Jean-Pierre Stock, Marc Detton (FRA)
1926 Rudolf Bosshard, Maurice Rieder (SUI)
1927 Rudolf Bosshard, Maurice Rieder (SUI)
1929 Edouard Candeveau, Ernest Schnetzler (SUI)
1930 Hans Hottinger, Helmut von Bidder (SUI)
1931 Hans Hottinger, Helmut von Bidder (SUI)
1932 Etienne Kauser, Paul Boday (HUN)
1933 Louis Hansotte, Georges Frisch (FRA)
1934 Hans Hottinger, Helmut von Bidder (SUI)
1935 Roger Verey, Jerzy Ustupski (POL)
1937 Joachim Pirsch, Wilhelm Kaidel (ALL) RC Francken
1938 Giorgio Scherli, Ettore Broschi (ITA)
1947 Hendrik van der Meer, Thom Christian Neumeier (HOL)
1949 Ebbe Parsner, Aage Larsen (DEN) Koebenhaun
1950 Ebbe Parsner, Aage Larsen (DEN) Koebenhaun
1951 Peter Stebler, Emile Knecht (SUI)
1953 Peter Stebler, Erich Schriever (SUI)
1954 Thomas Schneider, Gerhard Haege (ALL)
1955 Georgi Zhilin, Igor Emchuk (URS)
1956 Youri Tiukalov, Alexander Berkoutov (URS)
1957 Youri Tiukalov, Alexander Berkoutov (URS)
1958 Youri Tiukalov, Alexander Berkoutov (URS)
1959 Alexander Berkoutov, Youri Tiukalov (URS)
1961 Yuri Tiukalov, Alexander Berkoutov (URS)
1963 Boris Doubrovski, Oleg Tiourine (URS)
1964 Boris Doubrovski, Oleg Tiourine (URS)
1965 Merchior Burgin, Martin Studach (SUI)
1967 Merchior Burgin, Martin Studach (SUI)
1969 John von Blom , Thomas McKibbon (USA)
1971 Hans-Ulrich Schmied, Hans-Joachim Bohmer (GDR)
1973 Hans-Ulrich Schmied, Christof Kreuziger (GDR)



Single Sculls (1x) / Prix de Belgique

1893 Edouard Lescrauwaet (BEL)
1894 Maurice Gresset (FRA)
1895 Fritz Miller (BEL)
1896 Ben Longchamp (SUI)
1897 Joseph Deleplanque (BEL)
1898 Joseph Deleplanque (BEL)
1899 Louis Prével (FRA)
1900 Louis Prével (FRA)
1901 Henri Barrelet (FRA)
1902 Louis Gerli (ITA)
1903 Robert d'Heilly (FRA)
1904 Louis von Moos (SUI)
1905 Henri Barbenès (ALS. LOR)
1906 Gaston Delaplane (FRA)
1907 Gaston Delaplane (FRA)
1908 Gaston Delaplane (FRA)
1909 Teodoro Mariani (ITA)
1910 Gaston Delaplane (FRA)
1911 Giuseppe Sinigaglia (ITA)
1912 Polydore Veirman (BEL)
1913 Frederich Graf (ALL)
1920 Max Schmid (SUI)
1921 Fritz Eyken (HOL)

1922 Rudolf Bosshard (SUI)
1923 Rudolf Bosshard (SUI)
1924 Josef Schneider (SUI)
1925 Constant Pieterse (HOL)
1926 Joseph Schneider (SUI)
1927 Michelangelo Bernasconi (ITA)
1929 Lambertus Günther (HOL)
1930 Béla Szendey (HUN)
1931 Edouard Candeveau (SUI)
1932 Enrico Mariani (ITA)
1933 Roger Verey (POL)
1934 Gustav Schäfer (ALL)
1935 Roger Verey (POL)
1937 Eugène Studach (SUI)
1938 Josef Hasenohrl (ALL)
1947 Jean Séphériadès (FRA)
1949 John B. Kelly Jr (USA)
1950 Erik Larsen (DEN)
1951 Erik Larsen (DEN)
1953 Perica Vlasic (YUG)
1954 Alain Colomb (SUI)
1955 Teodor Kocerka (POL)
1956 Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS)
1957 Stuart Mackenzie (AUS)
1958 Stuart Mackenzie (AUS)
1959 Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS)
1961 Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS)
1963 Vaclav Kozak (TCH)
1964 Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS)
1965 Jochen Meissner (FRG)
1967 Achim Hill (GDR)
1969 Alberto Demiddi (ARG)
1971 Alberto Demiddi (ARG)
1973 Peter-Michael Kolbe (FRG)

Coxless Four (4-) / Prix de la Catalogne

1925 Hermann Haller, Alfred Probst, Kurt Pfeiffer, Arthur Dreyfus (SUI)
1926 Alois Reinhard, Otto Bühlmann, Kaspar Zimmermann, Willy Siegenthaler (SUI)
1927 Palmino Lago, Agostino Massa, Andrea Cattoni, Giuseppe Maggio (ITA)
1929 Cesare Rossi, Pietro Freschi, Umberto Bonade, Paolo Gennari (ITA)
1930 Cesare Rossi, Pietro Freschi, Umberto Bonade, Paolo Gennari (ITA)
1931 Gustav Wachtel, Paul Wachtel, Ernst Bühler, Wilhelm Müller (SUI)
1932 Zoltan Torok, Ladislas Szabo, Charles Gyurkoczy, Ladislas Bartok (HUN)
1933 Christian Olsen, Walther Christiansen, Richard Ohr, Olsen, Aage Hansen (DEN)
1934 Wilhelm Menne, Karl Martin, Anton Rom, Rudolf Eckstein (ALL)
1935 Hermann Betschart, Hans Homberger, Alexander Homberger, Karl Schmid (SUI)
1937 Ernst-August Groszkopf, Karl Seuser, Georg Schmid, Werner Immand (ALL)
1938 Karl Schmid, Werner Schweizer, Oscar Neuenschwander, Hermann Betschart (SUI)
1947 Giuseppe Moioli, Elio Morille, Giovanni Invernizzi, Franco Faggi (ITA)
1949 Giuseppe Moioli, Elio Morille, Giovanni Invernizzi, Franco Faggi (ITA)
1950 Giuseppe Moioli, Elio Morille, Giovanni Invernizzi, Franco Faggi (ITA)
1951 Charles van Antwerpen, José Rosa, Harry Elzendoorn, Florent Caers (BEL)
1953 Helge Mixoll Schroder, Bjorn Bronnum, Leif Hermasnsen, Ole Scavenius Jensen (DEN)
1954 Giuseppe Moioli, Giovanni Zucchi, Francesco Lazzari, Attilio Cantoni (ITA)
1955 Tiberu Macean, Anton Sinceac, Niculae Radu, Stefan Pongratz (ROM)
1956 Giuseppe Moioli, Attilio Cantoni, Giovanni Zucchi, Abbondio Mercelli (ITA)
1957 Willi Montag, Horst Stobbe, Gunter Kaschlun, Christian Stevens (ALL)
1958 Hans Lenk, Manfred Rueffs, Kraft Schepke, Heinz Hopp (ALL)
1959 Gopf Kottman, Rolf Streuli, Emil Ess, Hansruedi Scheller (SUI)
1961 Renato Bosatta, Tullio Baraglia, Giancarlo Crosta, Giuseppe Galante (ITA)
1963 Gerd Wolter, Klaus Bittner, Egon Böttcher,Christian Frey (FRG)
1964 Manfred Misselhorn, Albrecht Muller, Horst Effertz, Günther Schrörs (FRG)
1965 Vladimir Sterlik, Antanas Bagdanovitchous, Zigmas Ioukna, Yozanas Yaguelavitchous (URS)
1967 Frank Forberger, Frank Rühle, Dieter Grahm, Dieter Schubert (GDR)
1969 Viktor Aleschin, Boris Veselov, Mihail Tsekin, Anatoli Fedorov (URS)
1971 Frank Forberger, Frank Rülhe, Dieter Grahn, Dieter Schubert (GDR)
1973 Reinhard Martin, Gottfried Döhn, Jörg Landvoigt, Reinhard Martin, Bernd Landvoigt (GDR)

Coxed Pair (2+) / Prix de l'Adriatique

1894 Auguste Lescrauwaet, Edouard Lescrauwaet (BEL)
1895 Jules Démaré, Gabriel Sartori (FRA)
1896 Marcel Nisol, Edmond Delaet (BEL)
1897 Edouard Lescrauwaet, Eugène Govaerts (BEL)
1898 Emile Lejeune, Maurice Carton, Louis Carré (FRA)
1899 Carlos Deltour, Ernest Vedrenne (FRA)
1900 Lucien Martinet, Wallef (FRA)
1901 Henri Delabarre, Robert Gelée (FRA)
1902 Marcel Van Crombrugghe, Oscar De Somville, Alfred Van Landeghem (BEL)
1903 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Rodolphe Colpaert (BEL)
1904 Beurrier, Emile Lejeune, Martin (FRA)
1905 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Rodolphe Colpaert (BEL)
1906 Ercole Olgeni, Scipione Del Giudice (ITA)
1907 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Rodolphe Colpaert (BEL)
1908 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Rodolphe Colpaert (BEL)
1909 Scipione Del Giudice, Luigi Ermellini, G. Mion (ITA)
1910 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans (BEL)
1911 Ercole Olgini, Enrico Bruna (ITA)
1912 Charles Holzmann, Alfred Felber, Albert Riotton (SUI)
1913 Gabriel Poix, Maurice Monney-Bouton (FRA)
1920 Gabriel Poix, Maurice Monney-Bouton (FRA)
1921 Georges Schuermans, Marcel Roman, Antony (BEL)
1922 Alfred Felber, Edouard Candeveau, Emile Lachapelle (SUI)
1923 Edouard Candeveau, Alfred Felber, Emile Lachapelle (SUI)
1924 Wilhem A. Rosingh, Antonius Beynen, C. J. A. Van Lummel (HOL)

1925 Alois Reinhard, Willy Siegenthaler, Ludin Walther (SUI)
1926 Edouard Scheadli, Wilhelm Müller, Fernand Eggerschwyler (SUI)
1927 Renzo Vestrini, Pier Luigi Vestrini, Cesare Milani(ITA)
1929 Renzo Vestrini, Pier Luigi Vestrini, Cesare Milani (ITA)
1930 Guglielmo Carubbi, Arturo Moroni, Angelo Polledri (ITA)
1931 Anselme Brusa, André Giriat, Pierre Brunet (FRA)
1932 W. S. Schmoutziguer, W. A. P. F. L. Storn van's Gravensande, C. L. van Woelderen (HOL)
1933 Tibor Manusich, Karoly Gyori, Laszlo Goreczky (HUN)
1934 Karoly Gyori, Tibor Manusich, Laszlo Molnar (HUN)
1935 Almiro Bergamo, Guido Santin, Luciano Negri (ITA)
1937 Herbert Adamski, Gerhard Gustmann, Günther Holstein (ALL)
1938 Almiro Bergamo, Guido Santin, Gino Bettini (ITA)
1947 Béla Zsitnik, Anral Szendey, Gabor Nagy (HUN)
1949 Giuseppe Ramani, Aldo Tarlao, Luciano Marion (ITA)
1950 Giuseppe Ramani, Aldo Tarlao, Luciano Marion (ITA)
1951 Giuseppe Ramani, Aldo Tarlao, Luciano Marion (ITA)
1953 Guy Nosbaum, Claude Martin, Daniel Forget (FRA)
1954 Göpf Kottmann, Rolf Streuli, Walter Ludin (SUI)
1955 Göpf Kottmann, Rolf Streuli, Walter Ludin (SUI)
1956 Heinrich Karl von Gruddeck, Horst Arndt, Rainer Borkowski (ALL)
1957 Heinrich Karl von Gruddeck, Horst Arndt, Rainer Borkowski (ALL)
1958 Klaus Riekemann, Hans-Joachim Berendes, Hans-Dieter Maier (ALL)
1959 Klaus Rieckermann, Jochen Berendes, Hans-Dieter Maier (ALL)
1961 Zigmas Yukna, Antanos Bogdanovicus, Gerdas Morhus (URS)
1963 Klaus-Günter Jordan, Wolfgang Neuss, Frank Steinhaüser (FRG)
1964 Peter Gorny, Günter Bergau, Karl-Heinz Rudakov (ALL)
1965 Leonid Rakouchik, Nikolai Safronov, Igor Rudakov (URS)
1967 Primo Baran, Renzo Sambo, Bruno Cipolla (ITA).
1969 Oldvich Svojanovsky, Pavel Svojanovsky, Vladimir Petricek (TCH)
1971 Wolfgang Gunkel, Jörg Lücke, Klaus-Dieter Neubert (GDR)
1973 Vladimir Eschimov, Nikolai Ivanov, Alexander Lukjanov (URS)

Eight (8+) / Prix de l'Italie

1893 Laurent, Filliolau, P. Panchaud, P. Gatier, G. Clipet, A. Trarieux, J. Delpierre, Ch. Gadebled, J. Lelarge (FRA)
1894 Jules Démaré, Clément Dorlia, Paul Cocuet, Gabriel Sartori, Emile Lepron, Dupont, Sablier, Octave Bouttemy (FRA)
1895 Jules Demaré, Joyet, Paul Cocuet, Gabriel Sartori, Jacques Jansen, Dupont, Dirauer, Chaigneau (FRA)
1896 Laurent, J. Lelarge, Joseph Guillon, Daclin, Merat, Descôtes, Luyton, Petavit (FRA)
1897 Edouard Lescrauwaet, Eugène Govaerts, Adolphe Lippens, Maurice Hemelsoet, Van Weddingen, Charles Malis, Arthur de Meyer, Louis Lys (BEL)
1898 Joseph Deleplanque, Florent Ronsse, Gustave Brandès, Prosper Bruggeman, Henri Fraikin, Victor Debisschopp, Frank Odberg, Jules Debisschopp, Julien Dewitt (BEL)
1899 Joseph Deleplanque, Florent Ronsse, Adolphe Lippens, Maurice Hemelsoët, Henri Fraikin, Victor Debisschopp, Prosper Bruggeman, Jules Debisschopp, Julien Dewitt (BEL)
1900 Prosper Bruggeman, Maurice Hemelsoët, Marcel Van Crombrugghe, Oscar de Somville, Oscar Decock, Maurice Verdonck, Frank Odberg, Jules Debisschopp, Alfred Van Landeghem (BEL)
1901 Marcel Van Crombrugghe, Maurice Hemelsoët, Oscar Decock, Charles Boone, Oscar de Somville, Gaston Goetgeluck, Polydore Veirman, Georges Demeester, Alfred Van Landeghem (BEL)
1902 Marcel Van Crombrugghe, Oscar de Somville, Prosper Bruggeman, Gaston Goetgeluck, Georges Demeester, Oscar Taelman, Albert Verdonck, Eugène Picha, Alfred Van Landeghem (BEL)
1903 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Victor Van Acker, Ernest Tralbaut, Henri de Beuckelaere, Alphonse Hoge, Paul Jaxx, Georges Van Huffel, Adolphe Colpaert (BEL)
1904 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Victor Van Aecker, Ernest Tralbaut, Julien Lauwers, Polydore Degeyter, Alphonse Van Roy, Hector Deprune, Adolphe Colpaert (BEL)
1905 Coleman, Freschon, Huret, Peron, Vincent, Langevin, Boulanger, Mac Kereel (FRA)
1906 Rodolphe Poma, Oscar de Somville, Marcel Van Crombrugghe, Max Orban, Remy Orban, François Vergucht, Marcel Morimont, Armand Larocque Raphael Van der Waeren (BEL)
1907 Rodolphe Poma, Oscar de Somville, Polydore Veirman, François Vergucht, Georges Mys, Stanislas Kowalski, Marcel Morimont, Oscar Taelman, Raphael Van der Waeren (BEL)
1908 Rodoplhe Poma, Oscar de Somville, Polydore Veirman, François Vergucht, Georges Mys, Stanislas Kowalski, Marcel Morimont, Oscar Taelman, Raphael Van der Waeren (BEL)
1909 Roche, Herbinet, Gaston Delaplane, Monniot, Touvet, Barrelet, Motti, Marius Lejeune, G. Lejeune (FRA)
1910 Guillaume Visser, Urbain Molmans, Gustave Wauters, Georges Willems, Georges Van den Bossche, Célestin Van den Noortgaete, Edmond Van Waes, Oscar Van den Bossche (BEL)
1911 Scipione del Guidice, Luigi Ermellini, Tullio Rosada, Giovanni Nenzi, Mario Tres, Gino Solesin, Alfredo Stranieri, Breno del Guidice, G. Mion (ITA)
1912 Hans Walter, Paul E. Rudolf, Paul F. Schmid, Walter Schoeller, Heini G. Thoma Max H. Rudolf, Fritz Bon, James W. Schmid, Charles Muhr (SUI)
1913 Lorenz Eismayer, Georg Oertel, Erich Vetter, Oscar Cordes, Kurt Hoffmann, Richard Piez, Josef Fremersdorf, Werner Furthmann, ohan-Baptist Strohschnitter (ALL)
1920 Hans Walter, Max H. Rudolf, Willy Brüderlin, Paul E. Rudolf, Franz Roesli, Franz Türler, Charles Freuler, Rudolf Bosshard, Paul Staub (SUI)
1921 Ferdinand Lecomte, Heini G. Thoma, Alexander Tiedemann, E. Binkert, Paul E. Rudolf, Emile Albrecht, Max H. Rudolf, Willy Brüderlin, Tschudy (SUI)
1922 Jean Giraud, Louis Berthoux, Joseph Poulier, Rochet, Masson, Gaston Marchal, Henry Lumpp, Bernard Dodille, Abbat dit Lapipe (FRA)
1923 Luigi Miller, Carlo Tomati, Pietro Ivanov, Francesco Cattalinich, Simeone Cattalinich, Giuseppe Grivelli, Bruno Sorich, A. Cattalinich, Latino Galasso (ITA)
1924 S. Bon, R. Hommema, E. J. Waller, G. W. Tromp, V. G. Van Ortropp, C. P. Eecen, A. C. Fennema, P. Maasland, Cremer (HOL)
1925 Karl Schöchlin, Hans Schöchlin, Maurice Muller, Willy Wippermann, Paul Kaeser, Charles Holenstein, Julien Comtesse, Hans Rüfenacht, Walther Tenger (SUI)

1926 H. Kruyt, Antonius Beynen, F. M. Joseph Dolman, A. van Hassun, J. B. Boscher, T. James, K. J. Stigter, M. O. Davis (HOL)

1927 Medardo Lamberti, Arturo Moroni, Vittore Stocchi, Guglielmo Carubbi, Amilcare Canevari, Medardo Galli, Gennaro Lamberti, Benedetto Borella, Angelo Polledri (ITA)

1929 Cioni Cioni, Enrico Garzelli, Guglielmo del Bimbo, Roberto Vestrini, Dino Barsotti, Eugenio Nenci, Mario Balleri, Renato Barbieri, Cesare Milani (ITA)

1930 Georges Chester Surner, Daniel Borrew, Joseph Doughertz, Myrlin Janes, John MacNichol, John Bratten, Th. Curran, Charles MacIlvaine, Thomas Mack (USA)

1931 Emile Lecuirot, Louis Devillié, Jean Cottez, Charles Luraud, Daniel Juilbert, Maurice Pernin, Jean Tarcher, Albert Bonzano, Blondiau (FRA)

1932 Vjekoszlav Rafaeli, Ivo Fabrisz, Elko Mrduljas, Juraj Mrduljas, Petraello Kukoc, Jakov Tironi, Juka Marasovic, Bruno Marasovic, Miro Kraljevics (YUG)

1933 Karoly Gyurkocsy, Laszlo Szabo, Frigyes Hollosi-Jung, Istvan Toth, Hugo Ballya, Gyorgy Kozma, Miklos Krassy, Gabor Alapy, Laszlo Molnar (HUN)

1934 Gyula Gork, Vilmos Eden, Ferenc Jansco, AKos Inotay Frigyes Pabsz, Tibor Mamusich, Karoly Gyori, Alajos Szymiczek, Laszlo Molnar (HUN), Eglyget

1935 Pal Domonkos, Imre Kapossy, Antal Szendey, Sandor Korompay, Gabor Alapy, Frigyes Hollosi, Laszlo Szabo, Hugo Ballya, Ervin Kereszthy (HUN)

1937 Alberto Bonciani, Ottorino Quaglierini, Enzo Bartolini, Dante Sechhi, Mario Checcacci, Giovanni Persico, Oreste Grossi, Enrico Garzelli, Cesare Milani (ITA)

1938 Erich Buschmann, Herbert Buhtz, Walter-Rolf Volle, Joachim Charlé, Fritz Braunsdorf, Hans-Joachim Hannemann, Walter Fuglsang, Eberhard Kösling, Karl-Heinz Neumannn (ALL)

1947 Angelo Fioretti, Mario Achini, Fortunato Maninetti, Bonifacio de Bortoli, Enrico Ruperti, Piero Sessa, Ezio Anchini, Luigi Gandini, Alessandro Bardelli (ITA)

1949 Angelo Fioretti, Piero Sessa, Fortunato Maninetti, Bonifacio de Bortoli, Mario de Bortoli, Umberto Urbani, Ezio Achini, Luigi Gandini, Alessandro Bardelli (ITA)

1950 Angelo Fioretti, Piero Sessa, Fortunato Maninetti, Bonifacio de Bortoli, Mario de Bortoli, Umberto Urbani, Mario Chicco, Luigi Gandini, Alessandro Bardelli (ITA)

1951 David M. Jennens, James G. P. Crowden, William A. D. Windham, J. R. Dingle, John S. M. Jones, Nicholas B. M. Clack, David D. Macklin, Harry H. Almond, John F. K. Hinde (GBR)

1953 Evgeni Brago, Vladimir Rodimuchkin, Slava Amiragov, Igor Borisov, Evgeni Samsonov, Leonid Gissen, Alexei Komarov, Vladimir Krukov, Alexandre Majanev (URS)

1954 Evgeni Brago, Vladimir Rodimuschkin, Slava Amiragov, Evgeni Samsonov, Igor Borisov, Leonid Gissen, Aleksei Komarov, Vladimir Krjukov, Nikola Kolosovskij (URS)

1955 Evgeni Brago, Vladimir Rodimuschkin, Slava Amiragov, Igor Borisov, Evgeni Samsonov, Leonid Gissen, Aleksei Komarov, Vladimir Kryvkov, Vladimir Petrov (URS)

1956 Josef Vintus, Eduard Antoch, Ctibor Reikup, Jan Sveda, Josef Svec, Zdenek Zara, Jan Jindra, Stanislav Lusk, Miroslav Korandra (TCH)

1957 Franco Trincavelli, Alberto Winkler, Attilio Cantoni, Romano Sgheiz, Giovanni Zucchi, Abonnonio Mercelli, Angelo Vanzin, Ellero Borgnolo, Iva Stefanoni (ITA)

1958 Romano Sgheiz, Alberto Winkler, Attilio Cantoni, Fulvio Balatti, Ellero Borgnoli, Gianpiero Gilardi, Giovanni Zucchi, Giuseppe Moioli, Iva Stefanoni (ITA)



1959 Hans Lenk, Karlheinz Hopp, Klaus Bittner, Karlheinrich von Groddeck, Kraft Schepke, Frank Schepke, Walter Schroeder, Manfred Rulffs, Willi Pange (ALL)

1961 Romano Sgheiz, Giovanni Zucchi, Raffaele Viviani, Giuseppe Palese, Fulvio Balatti, Gianpiero Gilardi

1963 Bernd Kruse, Ingo Kliefoth, Karl-Heinrich von Groddeck, Hans-Jürgen Wallbrecht, Klaus Behrens, Klaus Aeffke, Jürgen Plagemann, Horst Meyer, Zhomas Ahrens (FRG)

1964 Klaus Aeffke, Klaus Bittner, Karl-Heinrich von Groddeck, Hans-Jürgen Wallbrecht, Klaus Berhens, Jürgen Schröder, Jürgen Plaggemann, Horst Meyer, Thomas Ahrens (FRG)

1965 Klaus Aeffke, Hans-Jürgen Albrecht, Jürgen Schröder, Dagobert Thometshek, Klaus Behrens, Christian Prey, Dirk Schreyer, Horst Meyer, Peter Noehusen (FRG)

1967 Horst Meyer, Dirk Schreyer, Rüdiger Henning, Ulrich Luhn, Wolfgang Hottenrott, Egbert Hirschfeider, Jörg Siebert, Roland Bose, Günther Thierseh (FRG)

1969 Dieter Schubert, Manfred Wiesner, Horst Walter, Klaus Liefke, Rolf Zimmermann, Volker Thurow, Wolfgang Wüst, Klaus Bährwald, Wolfgang Wilde (GDR)

1971 John Anthony Hurt, Gerald Wybo Veldman, Richard John Joyce, John Andrew Hunter, Lindsay Edward Wilson, Athol John Earl, Trevor Ivan Coker, Gary David Robertson, Simon Dickie (NZL)

1973 Werner Klatt, Karl-Heinz Prudöhl, Ulrich Karnatz, Stefan Semmler, Andreas Decker, Friedrich-Wilhelm Urlrich, Detlef Lamm, Heinrich Mederow, Karl-Heinz Danielowski (GDR)

Men's European Champions

Year	*Venue*		*4+*	*2–*	*1x*	*2+*	*4–*	*2x*	*8+*
1893	Orta	ITA	SUI	–	BEL	–	–	–	FRA
1894	Mâcon	FRA	FRA	–	FRA	–BEL	–	–	FRA
1895	Ostend	BEL	FRA	–	BEL	FRA	–	–	FRA
1896	Geneva	SUI	FRA	–	SUI	BEL	–	–	FRA
1897	Pallanza	ITA	BEL	–	BEL	BEL	–	–	BEL
1898	Turin	ITA	BEL	–	BEL	FRA	–	FRA	BEL
1899	Ostend	BEL	BEL	–	FRA	FRA	–	BEL	BEL
1900	Paris	FRA	BEL	–	FRA	FRA	–	FRA	BEL
1901	Zurich	SUI	ITA	–	FRA	FRA	–	FRA	BEL
1902	Strasbourg	FRA	FRA	–	ITA	BEL	–	BEL	BEL
1903	Venice	ITA	BEL	–	FRA	BEL	–	BEL	BEL
1904	Paris	FRA	BEL	–	SUI	FRA	–	FRA	BEL
1905	Ghent	BEL	BEL	–	Als. Lorraine	BEL	–	BEL	FRA
1906	Pallanza	ITA	BEL	–	FRA	ITA	–	BEL	BEL
1907	Strasbourg	FRA	BEL	–	FRA	BEL	–	ITA	BEL
1908	Lucerne	SUI	ITA	–	FRA	BEL	–	BEL	BEL
1909	Juvisy	FRA	ITA	–	ITA	ITA	–	BEL	FRA
1910	Ostend	BEL	ITA	–	FRA	BEL	–	FRA	BEL
1911	Como	ITA	SUI	–	ITA	ITA	–	ITA	ITA
1912	Geneva	SUI	SUI	–	BEL	SUI	–	ITA	SUI
1913	Ghent	BEL	SUI	–	ALL	FRA	–	FRA	ALL
1920	Mâcon	FRA	SUI	–	SUI	FRA	–	FRA	SUI
1921	Amsterdam	HOL	SUI	–	HOL	BEL	–	HOL	SUI
1922	Barcelona	ESP	FRA	–	SUI	SUI	–	SUI	FRA
1923	Como	ITA	SUI	–	SUI	SUI	–	SUI	ITA
1924	Zurich	SUI	HOL	SUI	SUI	HOL	–	SUI	HOL
1925	Prague	TCH	ITA	SUI	HOL	SUI	SUI	FRA	SUI
1926	Lucerne	SUI	ITA	SUI	SUI	SUI	SUI	SUI	HOL
1927	Como	ITA	ITA	ITA	ITA	ITA	ITA	SUI	ITA
1929	Bydgoszcz	POL	ITA	ITA	HOL	ITA	ITA	SUI	ITA
1930	Liège	BEL	DEN	POL	HUN	ITA	ITA	SUI	USA
1931	Paris	FRA	ITA	HOL	SUI	FRA	SUI	SUI	FRA
1932	Belgrade	YUG	ITA	SUI	ITA	HOL	POL	HUN	YUG
1933	Budapest	HUN	ITA	HUN	POL	HUN	DEN	FRA	HUN
1934	Lucerne	SUI	ITA	AUT	ALL	HUN	ALL	SUI	HUN
1935	Berlin	ALL	ALL	HUN	POL	ITA	SUI	POL	HUN
1937	Amsterdam	HOL	ALL	ITA	SUI	ALL	ALL	ALL	ITA
1938	Milan	ITA	ALL	ALL	ALL	ITA	SUI	ITA	ALL
1947	Lucerne	SUI	FRA	DEN	FRA	HUN	ITA	HOL	ITA
1949	Amsterdam	HOL	ITA	SWE	USA	ITA	ITA	DEN	ITA
1950	Milan	ITA	DEN	SUI	DEN	ITA	ITA	DEN	ITA
1951	Mâcon	FRA	ITA	BEL	DEN	ITA	BEL	SUI	GBR
1953	Copenhagen	DEN	TCH	URS	YUG	FRA	DEN	SUI	URS
1954	Amsterdam	HOL	URS	DEN	SUI	SUI	ITA	ALL	URS
1955	Ghent	BEL	ARG	URS	POL	SUI	ROM	URS	URS
1956	Bled	YUG	FIN	URS	URS	ALL	ITA	URS	TCH
1957	Duisbourg	FRG	FRG	GBR	AUS	GBR	FRG	URS	ITA
1958	Poznan	POL	FRG	FIN	AUS	FRG	FRG	URS	ITA
1959	Mâcon	FRA	FRG	FRG	URS	FRG	SUI	URS	FRG
1961	Prague	TCH	FRG	FRG	URS	URS	ITA	URS	ITA
1963	Copenhagen	DEN	FRG	ITA	TCH	FRG	FRG	TCH	FRG
1964	Amsterdam	HOL	URS	HOL	URS	FRG	FRG	URS	FRG
1965	Duisbourg	FRG	URS	DEN	FRG	URS	URS	SUI	FRG
1967	Vichy	FRA	URS	USA	GDR	ITA	GDR	SUI	FRG
1969	Klagenfurt	FRG	FRG	USA	ARG	TCH	URS	USA	GDR
1971	Copenhagen	DEN	FRG	GDR	ARG	GDR	GDR	GDR	NZL
1973	Moscow	URS	URS	ROM	FRG	URS	GDR	GDR	GDR

Women's European Champions

Coxed Four (4+)

1954 Lidya Valchuk, Lidya Kirsanova, Natalia Morozova, Ludmila Blazhko, Valentina Ogorodnokora (URS)
1955 Olympiada MiKhailova, Galina Potyrskaya, Natalia Morozova, Ludmilla Blazhko, Vera Savrimovich (URS)
1956 Olympiada Mikhailova, Galina Potyrskaya, Ludmila Blazhko, Lidya Kirsanova, Vera Savrimovich (URS)
1957 Alexandra Kuleshova, Inna Lysang, Nina Egorova, Svetlana Beljakova, Tamara Zaretskaja (URS)
1958 Alexandra Krylova, Ella Sergeeva, Lidya Ryzhova, Valentina Terkhova, Maria Fedorova (URS)
1959 Valentina Terkhova, Nina Tchoukova, Nina Chamanova, Ella Sergeeva, Viktoria Dobrodeeva (URS)
1960 Valentina Terekhova, Nina Tchoukova, Ella Sergeeva, Nina Chamanova, Valentina Timofeeva (URS)
1961 Valentina Terekhova, Nina Tchoukova, Ella Sergeeva, Nina Chamanova, Valentina Timofeeva (URS)
1962 Ana Tamas, Emilia Rigard, Florica Ghiuzeiea, Sia Bulugioiu, Stefania Borisov (ROM)
1963 Nina Chamanova, Ella Sergeeva, Valentina Terekhova, Nagyezsda Touberozova, Valentina Timofeeva (URS)
1964 Nina Chamanova, Ella Sergeeva, Valentina Terekhova, Zhanna Sumilovich, Valentina Timofeeva (URS)
1965 Galina Selifanova, Natalia Maximova, Larissa Petroutik, Valentina Skorsova, Valentina Tourkova (URS)
1966 Galina Klimova, Alla Alexeeva, Anna Koulekova, Valeria Lyulyaeva, Natalia Zakharova (URS)
1967 Christine Schmidt, Renate Schlenzig, Barbara Koch, Marita Berndt, Ulrike Skrbek (GDR)
1968 Nina Bystrova, Nina Burakova, Nina Abramova, Nadejda Nikoeleva, Olga Blogovescenkaya (URS)
1969 Nina Bystrova, Nina Burakova, Nina Abramova, Nadejda Nikoeleva, Olga Blogovescenkaya (URS)
1970 Nina Bystrova, Larisa Sotskova, Nina Abramova, Maria Kovaleva, Nina Frolova (URS)
1971 Elena Morozova, Tatiana Petrova, Olga Ivanova, Anna Kuleshova, Alla Sicheva (URS)
1972 Nina Bystrova, Evdokia Riabova, Nina Ambramova, Nina Filatova, Zoia Mironova (URS)
1973 Liesbeth Vosmaer-de Bruin, Hette Borrias, Miriam Steeman, Liesbeth de Graaff, Yvonne Vischschraper (HOL)

Double Sculls (2x)

1954 Larisa Chausova, Zosja Rakizkaya (URS)
1955 Nina Opalenko, Jekatyerena Zemlianskaya (URS)
1956 Svetla Bartakova, Hana Musilova (TCH)
1957 Zosja Rakiskaya, Valentina Kaligina (URS)
1958 Zosja Rakiskaya, Valentina Kaligina (URS)
1959 Nina Opalenko, Ludmila Otrojko (URS)
1960 Nina Ivanova, Ludmila Otrojko (URS)
1961 Valentina Kaligina, Galina Samorodova-Vetcherkouskaia (URS)
1962 Valentina Kaligina, Galina Vetcherkouskaia (URS)
1963 Maya Poumpourova, Daina Mellenbergua (URS)
1964 Maya Kaufmann-Poumpourova, Daina Mellenbergua (URS)
1965 Maya Kaufmann-Poumpourova, Daina Shveits-Mellenbergua (URS)
1966 Ursula Bankraths, Monica Sommer (GDR)
1967 Daina Shveits-Mellenbergua, Tatania Gogolko (URS)
1968 Gisela Jaeger, Rita Schmidt (GDR)
1969 Gisela Jaeger, Rita Schmidt (GDR)
1970 Gisela Jaeger, Rita Schmidt (GDR)
1971 Galina Sulina, Elena Kondrashina (URS)
1972 Galina Sulina, Elena Kondrashina (URS)
1973 Olga Kliniseva, Jelena Antonova (URS)

Single Sculls (1x)

1954 Risa Chumakova (URS)
1955 Risa Chumakova (URS)
1956 Ingrid Scholz (ALL)
1957 Emilia Mukhina (URS)
1958 Jeno Papp (HUN)
1959 Jeno Papp (HUN)
1960 Jeno Papp (HUN)
1961 Jeno Papp (HUN)
1962 Alena Postlova (TCH)
1963 Galina Konstantinova (URS)
1964 Galina Konstantinova (URS)
1965 Galina Konstantinova (URS)
1966 Galina Konstantinova (URS)
1967 Anita Kuhlke (GDR)
1968 Anita Kuhlke (GDR)
1969 Genovaite Sidagite (URS)
1970 Anita Kuhlke (GDR)
1971 Anita Kuhlke (GDR)
1972 Ingrid-Maria Dusseldorp (HOL)
1973 Genovaite Ramaskiene (URS)

Eight (8+)

1954 Irina Lobneva, Nina Martynova, Ekaterina Kopylova, Marina Skhirlande, Larisa Koncevaja, Alexandra Sonnova, Nina Sevruk, Elena Lukatine, Valentina Ogorodnikova (URS)
1955 Ludmila Matveeva, Vera Taranda, Alexandra Afonjkina, Vera Mikhailova, Nina Korobkova, Zinaida Korotova, Zinaida Trofimova, Tamara Stolyarova, Maria Fomicheva (URS) Moscou
1956 Ludmila Matveeva, Vera Taranda, Alexandra Afonjkina, Vera Mikhailova, Nina Korobkova, Zinaida Trofimova, Zinaida Korotova, Tamara Stolyarova, Maria Fomicheva (URS) Moscou
1957 Tamara Stolyarova, Zinaida Trofimova, Valentina Robrova, Nina Korobkova, Zinaida Korotova, Erna Vira, Zinaida Abramkina, Ludmila Hozialova, Maria Fomicheva (URS)
1958 Iralda Kamentseva, Vera Rebrova, Zinaida Abramkina, Nadejda Gonchareva, Nina Korbkova, Lidya Zontova, Zinaida Korotova, Tamara Stolyarova, Viktoria Dobrodeeva (URS)
1959 Valentina Sirsikova, Vera Rebrova, Nonna Petchernikova, Lidya Zontova, Zinaida Kirilina, Nina Korobkova, Zinaida Korotova, Nadejda Gontchareva, Viktoria Dobrodeeva (URS)
1960 Zinaida Kirilina, Vera Rebrova, Valentina Sirsikova, Nona Petchernikova, Nina Korobkova, Lidya Zontova, Zinaida Korotova, Nadejda Gontchareva, Viktorina Dobrodejeva (URS)
1961 Zinaida Kirilina, Vera Rebrova, Valentina Sirsikova, Nona Petchernikova, Nina Korobkova, Lidya Zontova, Zinaida Korotova, Nadejda Gontcharova, Victorina Dobrodejeva (URS)
1962 Nina Korobkova, Vera Rebrova, Nona Petchernikova, Lydia Zontova, Ljubov Issaeva, Valentina Sirsikova, Zinailda Korotova, Nadejda Gontcharova, Victorina Dobrodejeva (URS)
1963 Alla Perevorouhova, Irena Batchoutite, Sofia Korboutite, Leokadija Semaschko, Aldona Margunite, Ritute Tamachaouskaste, Stanislawa Baboulite, Genovaite Strigulaite, Nina Grichenkova (URS)
1964 Barbara Müller, Ingrid Graf, Hilde Amelang, Christiane Münzberg, Irmgard Brendenal, Jutta Dietrich, Brigittte Rimtish, Marianne Mewes, Elfriede Dietz (ALL)

1965 Alla Perevorouhova, Irena Batchoutite, Stanislawa Korcoulite, Leokadia Semachko, Aldona Marguenite, Ritute Tamachaouskaste, Stanislawa Baboulite, Aldona Tchoukohite, Nina Grichenkova (URS)
1966 Marianne Mevis, Brigitte Butze, Ingrid Falk, Irmgard Bohmer, Inge Mund, Hilde Amelange, Margarethe Selleng, Brigitte Amm, Ursula Purga (GDR)
1967 Alla Perevorouhova, Irena Batchoulite, Sofia Korkoulite, Guenovaite Galenite, Klavdia Kojendova, Leokadia Semachko, Ritute Tamachaouskate, Aldona Tchoukohite, Guenovaite Narvidaite (URS)
1968 Marlies Wegener, Renate Schlenzig, Renate Seyfarth, Ingelor Diesing, Ursula Pankraths, Rosemarie Schmittke, Renate Boesler, Renate Weber, Gudrun Apelt (GDR)
1969 Marita Bernd, Hanna Mitter, Ursula Pankraths, Gabriele Kelm, Renate Schlenzig, Rosemarie Lorenz, Renate Boesler, Barbara Behrend, Gudrun Apelt (GDR)
1970 Marita Bernd, Renate Schlenzig, Rosel Nitsche, Gabriel Rotermund, Christa Staack, Ute Marten, Renate Boesler, Barbara Behrend, Gudrun Apelt (GDR)
1971 Nina Bystrova, Valentina Rubstsova, Evdokiya Riabova, Nina Abramova, Valentina Alekseeva, Sofia Bekstova, Nina Filstova, Larisa Szockova, Nina Frolova (URS)
1972 Elena Morozova, Tatiana Petrova, Zoia Sitnikova, Elena Shvachko, Anna Pasokha, Nadejda Bondareva, Valentina Kulikova, Anna Kuleshova, Lidya Krilova, (URS)
1973 Nina Bystrova, Valentina Rubcova, Nina Abramova, Nina Filotova, Olga Svecova, Vera Alekszeyeva, Larisa Szockova, Sofia Bekstova, Nina Frolova (URS)

Coxed Quadruple Sculls (4x+)

1954 Elena Scherbacheva, Natalia Sanina, Tamara Tarskova, Klavdija Ulugova, Rosa Sheremetieva (URS)
1955 Evgenia Csepakova, Lidya Zontova, Galina Kopilova, Ljubov Danyilova, Victoria Dobrodeeva (URS) Sovetov
1956 Evgenia Chudetskaya, Lidya Zontova, Galina Kopylova, Ljubov Troshenkova, Victoria Dobrodeeva (URS)
1957 Tamara Stoljarova, Lidya Zontova, Irina Kamentsova, Evgenia Chudetskaya, Victoria Dobrodeeva (URS)
1958 Alexandra Kuleshova, Inna Lysang, Nina Egorova, Svetlana Beljakova, Tamara Zaretskaya (URS)
1959 Olympiada Mikhailova, Valentina Keleguina, Galina Poutyrskala, Larissa Pissareva, Zinaida Andreeva (URS)
1960 Herta Weissig, Hannelore Gottlich, Helga Richter-Menzel, Gisela Heisse, Karla Frister (ALL)
1961 Valentina Vasileva, Ludmila Souslova, Aino Pajusalu, Nina Poljakova, Tamara Ivanova (URS)
1962 Ludmila Souslova, Nelli Tchernova, Aino Pajusalu, Nina Poljakova, Valentina Timofeeva (URS)
1963 Aino Pajusalu, Zoszja Rakitskaya, Nelli Tchernova, Vera Alekseeva, Tamara Ivanova (URS)
1964 Renate Boesler, Elga Kolbe, Antje Thiess, Hannelore Göttlich, Christa Böhm (ALL)
1965 Maria Pekanovits, Agnes Salamon, Zsuzsa Zsappanos, Maria Fekete, Margit Kormornik (HUN)
1966 Dagmar Holst, Ingelor Bahls, Gabriel Inge, Inge Bartlog, Karin Luck (GDR)
1967 Sofia Groutsova, Alexandra Bocharova, Galina Konstantinova, Tatiana Markvo, Natalia Zakharova (URS)
1968 Ioana Tudoran, Milana Botez, Maria Hubea, Ileana Nemeth, Aneta Sieburg (ROM)
1969 Sofia Grutsova, Tatiana Gomolko, Alexandra Bocharova, Nagyesda Nokolaeva, Tamara Grun (URS)
1970 Ioana Tudoran, Milana Botez, Elisabeta Lazar, Ileana Nemeth, Stefania Borisov (ROM)
1971 Ioana Tudoran, Milana Botez, Elisabeta Lazar, Doina Bardas, Stefania Borisov (ROM)
1972 Teodora Untarn, Marioara Singiorzan, Maria Micsa, Ileana Kondorossi, Maria Ghiata-Dida (ROM)
1973 Roswitha Reichel, Ursula Wagner, Brigitte Ahrenholz, Sabine Jahn, Monika Kurtz (GDR)

Women's European Champions

Year	*Venue*		*4+*	*1x*	*4x+*	*2x*	*8+*
1954	Amsterdam	HOL	URS	URS	URS	URS	URS
1955	Bucharest	ROM	URS	URS	URS	URS	URS
1956	Bled	YUG	URS	FRG	URS	TCH	URS
1957	Duisbourg	FRG	URS	URS	URS	URS	URS
1958	Poznan	POL	URS	HUN	URS	URS	URS
1959	Mâcon	FRA	URS	HUN	URS	URS	URS
1960	London	GBR	URS	HUN	ALL	URS	URS
1961	Prague	TCH	URS	HUN	URS	URS	URS
1962	Berlin-Grünau	ROM	TCH	URS	URS	URS	URS
1963	Moscow	URS	URS	URS	URS	URS	URS
1964	Amsterdam	HOL	URS	URS	ALL	URS	ALL
1965	Duisbourg	FRG	URS	URS	HUN	URS	URS
1966	Amsterdam	HOL	URS	URS	GDR	GDR	GDR
1967	Vichy	FRA	GDR	GDR	URS	URS	URS
1968	Berlin-Grünau	URS	GDR	ROM	GRD	GRD	GDR
1969	Klagenfurt	FRG	URS	URS	URS	GDR	GDR
1970	Tata	HUN	URS	GDR	ROM	GDR	GDR
1971	Copenhagen	DEN	URS	GDR	ROM	URS	URS
1972	Brandenburg	GDR	URS	HOL	ROM	URS	URS
1973	Moscow	URS	HOL	URS	GDR	URS	URS

Participation in the European Championships and Olympic Games (I) 1893–1961

Men's event

Year	*Venue*		*4+*	*2x*	*2–*	*1x*	*2+*	*4–*	*8+*	*Total Number of boats*
1893	Orta	EC	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	10
1894	Mâcon	EC	4	–	–	3	3	–	3	13
1895	Ostend	EC	3	–	–	4	3	–	3	13
1896	Athens	OG	Races cancelled							
1896	Geneva	EC	4	–	–	4	4	–	3	15
1897	Pallanza	EC	3	–	–	3	3	–	3	12
1898	Turin	EC	3	4	–	3	3	–	3	16
1899	Ostend	EC	2	2	–	3	3	–	3	13
1900	Paris	OG	8	–	–	12	7	–	5	32
1900	Paris	EC	3	3	–	3	4	–	2	15
1901	Zurich	EC	5	5	–	4	5	–	3	12
1902	Strasbourg	EC	4	3	–	4	5	–	2	18
1903	Venice	EC	4	4	–	5	4	–	3	20
1904	St Louis	OG	4	6	6	4	–	–	2	22
1904	Paris	EC	4	4	–	5	3	–	3	19
1905	Ghent	EC	4	4	–	4	3	–	3	18
1906	Pallanza	EC	3	4	–	3	3	–	3	16
1907	Strasbourg	EC	4	5	–	4	4	–	3	20
1908	London	OG	–	–	4	9	–	4	7	22
1908	Lucerne	EC	4	5	–	4	4	–	3	20
1909	Paris	EC	5	4	–	5	4	–	3	21
1910	Ostend	EC	3	4	–	6	4	–	4	21
1911	Como	EC	5	4	–	3	4	–	4	20
1912	Stockholm	OG	12	–	–	14	–	4	11	37
1912	Geneva	EC	4	4	–	4	4	–	4	20
1913	Ghent	EC	5	4	–	6	5	–	7	27
1920	Mâcon	EC	3	3	–	4	3	–	4	17
1920	Antwerp	OG								
1921	Amsterdam	EC	6	5	–	4	4	–	6	25
1922	Barcelona	EC	5	4	–	4	4	–	7	24
1923	Como	EC	6	5	–	6	6	–	5	28
1924	Paris	OG	10	5	3	8	5	4	10	45
1924	Zurich	EC	6	3	3	4	4	–	6	26
1925	Prague	EC	7	6	3	6	5	4	6	37
1926	Lucerne	EC	7	3	4	6	6	3	8	37
1927	Como	EC	6	3	4	6	4	2	6	31
1928	Amsterdam	OG	11	10	8	16	6	6	11	68
1929	Bydgoszcz	EC	7	5	5	5	5	6	7	40
1930	Liège	EC	11	6	6	8	6	4	8	49
1931	Paris	EC	11	6	6	7	5	6	10	51
1932	Los Angeles	OG	7	5	6	5	4	5	8	40
1932	Belgrade	EC	11	5	4	9	6	6	8	49
1933	Budapest	EC	11	7	7	11	6	8	10	60
1934	Lucerne	EC	11	5	4	8	8	8	11	55
1935	Berlin	EC	9	7	8	11	10	9	11	65
1935	Berlin	OG	16	12	13	20	12	9	14	96
1937	Amsterdam	EC	9	8	8	8	8	7	8	56
1938	Milan	EC	4	7	5	7	9	6	4	42
1947	Lucerne	EC	11	7	7	11	7	8	11	62
1948	London	OG	16	12	12	14	10	10	12	86
1949	Amsterdam	EC	8	8	4	5	7	7	8	47
1950	Milan	EC	7	6	5	8	9	7	8	49
1951	Mâcon	EC	10	6	6	9	6	9	9	55
1952	Helsinki	OG	17	16	16	18	15	17	14	113
1953	Copenhagen	EC	14	9	9	14	9	12	8	75

Year	Venue		4+	2x	2–	1x	2+	4–	8+	Total number of boats
1954	Amsterdam	CE	14	10	12	13	11	15	8	83
1955	Ghent	CE	16	11	13	13	12	13	12	90
1956	Bled	CE	14	11	13	17	16	13	14	98
1956	Melbourne	JO	10	8	9	12	8	9	10	66
1957	Duisbourg	CE	12	9	11	13	10	11	12	78
1958	Poznan	CE	12	10	11	12	10	13	10	78
1959	Mâcon	CE	13	12	10	12	12	7	11	77
1960	Rome	JO	21	16	18	13	17	16	14	115
1961	Prague	CE	15	13	11	11	10	11	12	83

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The Glandaz Cup

This trophy bears the name of the former President of the French Federation who was for a long time a member of the International Olympic Committee. From 1909 it was awarded at the men's European Championships to the national federation having recorded the most wins; if there were more than one nation with the same number of wins, the following points system applied: the eight gained 2 points, the fours 1.5 points, the other boats 1 point each.

1909 – 1. ITA 3 v.	1910 – 1. BEL 2 v.	1911 – 1. ITA 4 v.
1912 – 1. SUI 3 v.	1913 – 1. ALL 2 v.	1920 – 1. SUI 3 v.
1921 – 1. SUI 2 v.	1922 – 1. SUI 3 v.	1923 – 1. SUI 4 v.
1924 – 1. NED 3 v.	1925 – 1. SUI 4 v.	1926 – 1. SUI 5 v.
1927 – 1. ITA 6 v.	1928 – JO	1929 – 1. ITA 5 v.
1930 – 1. ITA 2 v.	1931 – 1. SUI 3 v.	1932 – 1. HUN 2 v.
1933 – 1. HUN 3 v.	1934 – 1. HUN 2 v.	1935 – 1. HUN 2 v.
1936 – JO	1937 – 1. ALL 4 v.	1938 – 1. ALL 4 v.
1947 – 1. ITA 2 v.	1948 – JO	1949 – 1. ITA 4 v.
1950 – 1. ITA 3 v.	1951 – 1. ITA 2 v.	1952 – JO
1953 – 1. URS 2 v.	1954 – 1. URS 2 v.	1955 – 1. URS 3 v.
1956 – 1. URS 3 v.	1957 – 1. ALL 3 v.	1958 – 1. ALL 3 v.
1959 – 1. ALL 4 v.	1960 – JO	1961 – 1. URS 3 v.
1962 – CM	1963 – 1. FRG 4 v.	1964 – 1. FRG 3 v.
1965 – 1. URS 3 v.	1966 – CM	1967 – 1. GDR 2 v.
1968 – JO	1969 – 1. USA 2 v.	1970 – CM
1971 – 1. GDR 4 v.	1972 – JO	1973 – 1. GDR 3 v.

The Women's Challenge «The Dutch Windmill»

This trophy was awarded to the national federation gaining the most points at the women's European Championships on the following basis.

1x and 2x: 1. 6 points; 2. 5 pts; 3. 4 pts; 4. 3 pts; 5. 2 pts.
4+ and 4x+: 1. 9 pts; 2. 7.5 pts; 3. 6 pts; 4. 4.5 pts; 5. 3 pts.
8+: 1. 12 pts; 2. 10 pts; 3. 8 pts; 4. 6 pts; 5. 4 pts.

1954: URS; 1955: URS; 1956: URS; 1957: URS; 1958: URS; 1959: URS; 1960: URS; 1961: URS; 1962: URS; 1963: URS; 1964: URS; 1965: URS; 1966: GDR; 1967: URS; 1968: GDR; 1969: URS; 1970: GDR; 1971: URS; 1972: URS; 1973: URS.

v. = wins; JO = Olympic Games; CM = World Championships

The Gaston Müllegg Trophy

In 1958, just days before his tragic death, the sadly missed President of FISA had inaugurated a trophy to be awarded to the national federation gaining the most points at the men's European Championships based on a ranking of the first three boats in each final, weighted towards favouring the small boats, in contrast to the Montu trophy which favoured the bigger boats. A copy of a painting by the artist Terechtsovitch was presented to the successful federation.

1958: ALL; 1959: ALL; 1960: JO; 1961: URS; 1962: CM; 1963: ALL; 1964: 1. ALL; 1965: 1. URS; 1966: CM; 1967: GDR; 1968; JO; 1969: GDR; 1970: CM; 1971:GDR; 1972: JO; 1973: GDR.

The Carlo Montu Trophy

Created by the Italian Rowing Federation in memory of its former President and the founder of the Italian Olympic Committee and IOC member, this trophy was awarded annually from 1951 to 1973 to the national federation winning the most points at the men's European Championships based on a pointscore for the first five boats in each event.

1951: DEN; 1952: JO; 1953: URS; 1954: URS; 1955: URS; 1956; URS; 1957: ALL; 1958: ALL; 1959: ALL; 1960: JO; 1961: ALL; 1962: CM; 1963: ALL; 1964: ALL; 1965: URS; 1966: CM; 1967: GDR; 1968: JO; 1969: GDR; 1970: CM; 1971: GDR; 1972: JO; 1973: GDR.

The Maurice Mahut Trophy

The family of the former FISA Vice President, and leader of the French federation, who died in 1952, donated this trophy, a bronze statue awarded each year to the eight which took second place in the final of the men's European Championships.

1955: SWE; 1956: FRA; 1957: URS; 1958: USA; 1959: TCH; 1960: JO; 1961: ALL; 1962: CM; 1963: URS; 1964: URS; 1965: URS; 1966: CM; 1967: 1. USA; 1968: JO; 1969: 1. URS; 1970: CM; 1971: GDR; 1972: JO; 1973: TCH.



1922 – Geneva: Among the delegates to the FISA Congress are Messrs Baud, Manuel, Fioroni (SUI), Rossi and Montu (ITA), Coblyn (NED), Delchambre, Ternisien and Wettengel (FRA), Duchateau (BEL), Widimsky (TCH), Margaut and Davalillo (ESP), Bajan (HUN).

Part 2
Towards greater Europe from a Swiss base 1919–1939

The Belgian federation was the first one after the end of the war to propose convening an international congress. The "Societe Nautique de Geneve" immediately offered to organize it. After consultation, FISA's secretary-general, Count Vialardi di Verrone, announced that the first post-war congress would be postponed until 1920. The town of Antwerp having been chosen by the International Olympic Committee as the host town for the Games of the 7th Olympiad in 1920, the Belgian Federation, responsible for putting on the rowing events, then proposed that the 1920 European championships should not be held, explaining that it would be possible to select the European champions from the results of the Olympic regatta alone. The French federation's proposal not to abandon the European championships and to hold them, as in 1894, at Macon, was accepted after all. During the year, the German federation announced its resignation from FISA.

August 14th 1920 – Macon
23rd FISA congress

Present: 13 delegates from 7 federations
After a gap of seven years, FISA resumed its activities in a room in the town hall of Macon. Antonin Wettengel, the vice-president of the French federation, was chosen to chair the meeting. A delegate from the National Amateur Rowing Association (NARA) (one of the two British associations, and rival of the Amateur Rowing Association (ARA)) attended for the first time. He was Eugene Toulot, an English-speaking Frenchman. Sadly, Oscar Gregoire, the president of the Belgian federation since 1894, who had worked so hard to bring about the British affiliation, had died during the previous year, without the satisfaction of having achieved his aim.

Another first: the presence of two delegates from the Spanish federation. Whereas Spain's and Czechoslovakia's requests for affiliation were accepted, that of the NARA was rejected after a long discussion. It would be presented again at the next congress of the international federation.

The Statutes, Rules of Racing and Regulations for FISA Championships Regattas were revised. As a result, the member federations' international regattas would in future be regulated by the general provisions of the FISA Rules of Racing and, in the case of anything not covered by the international rules, by the rules of racing of the host country.

An oarsman now had to be a citizen of the country which he was representing at the European championships.
The minimum allowance for travelling expenses to be available for crews and boats attending European championships was doubled. The subscription for member federations was now made 300 francs. Moreover, each federation which was newly admitted to FISA would have to pay an entrance fee calculated according to the resources of the federation and the number of affiliated clubs.
Federations affiliated to FISA at the end of 1920: BEL ESP FRA NED ITA SUI TCH. There was no news from Russia.

August 15th 1920 – Macon
22nd men's European championships

The "Societe des Regates Maconnaises" welcomed FISA's best European oarsmen. The sun had been shining since midday. The organisers were lucky enough to have good weather, and although there was a north wind, it was, fortunately, a following one.
Each country nominated one umpire, and lots were drawn to decide which race each of them should take. Each had to act as starter for the race which he umpired. The coxswains were weighed in the boathouse between 11am and midday.

The races

4+: 3 entered
1. SUI 2. BEL 3. FRA
A special achievement for Hans Walter and Paul E. Rudolf, already holders of the title, the former since 1911 and the latter since 1912, who managed to retain it, in spite of seven years' interruption on account of the world conflict. They were joined in this by Willy Bruederlin and Max Rudolf.

1x: 4 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. BEL – FRA (Not rowed out)
Max Schmid, from Zurich, was never in any trouble.

2+: 3 entered
1. FRA 2. SUI – BEL (Not rowed out)
In another fine achievement, Gabriel Poix and Maurice Monney-Bouton maintained their title won in 1913! Their club, the "Societe Nautique de la Marne" was to

receive further honours a little later, in the double sculls (2x). The Swiss pair, Candeveau and Felber, chased them superbly right up to the line, finishing a mere canvas down, causing great excitement among both officials and spectators.

2x: 3 entered
1. FRA 2. SUI 3. BEL
Alfred Ple, who won the race, partnered by Gaston Giran, was later to become a famous boatbuilder.

8+: 4 entered
1. SUI 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. FRA
Hans Walter's Swiss crew won by nearly 10 seconds. He had already won in this event in 1912, and earlier in these championships, in the 4+, once again with the brothers Max H. and Paul E. Rudolf.

A dinner, presided over by the French naval minister, M. Landry, brought the regatta to a close in the Chamber of Commerce banqueting hall. Unfortunately, through one of those mistakes which are inevitable (!) in the course of such a demanding organizational task, many of the champions were unable to be present to receive their well-deserved congratulations.

August 29th 1920 – Brussels
Olympic games – 1920 – Antwerp

As the course at Antwerp was unsuitable for such an important occasion, the rowing events took place at Brussels.

The races

4+: 1. SUI 2. USA 3. NOR
Under the energetic guidance of Hans Walter, the European champions from Zurich reasserted themselves over the formidable Americans and the Norwegians.

1x: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. NZL
A close race between John Kelly of Philadelphia and Jack Beresford, the champion of the Thames. They were separated by less than one second at the finish, after a race of constantly changing fortunes. The two exhausted scullers received a lengthy ovation. Banned, as a manual worker, from competing at Henley, in accordance with the unbelievably rigid rules of the British ARA, the future American millionaire welcomed the opportunity of proving his superiority over an ARA representative. What a superb souvenir for the man whose daughter, Grace, was to become the Princess of Monaco, and whose son, John Jr., would avenge him on several occasions at Henley, before becoming in his turn an Olympic medallist, in 1956, and later president of the American Olympic Committee.

2+: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. SUI
The three crews took it in turn to lead: first, the Swiss pair, Candeveau and Felber, with a great future before them; then the Italians, Ercole Olgeni and Giovanni Scatturin; and finally, over the last quarter of the race, the Frenchmen, Gabriel Poix and Maurice Monney-Bouton, recent European champions. This last pair were finally overtaken within 20 metres of the finish.

2x: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. FRA
With Paul Costello, John Kelly gained his second Olympic title of the day. Donnes and Annoni, the 1912 European champions, came second, while the reigning European champions, the Frenchmen Ple and Giran could only finish in third place.

8+: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. NOR
The British crew appeared to be assured of victory, but were overtaken about 100 metres from the finish.

September 8th–9th 1921 – Amsterdam
24th FISA congress

On Thursday 8th at 10am, the congress was declared open in the magnificent assembly hall of Amsterdam's Chamber of Commerce. Doctor G.-L. de Vries Feyens, the president of the Dutch federation, the "Nederlandsche Roeibond", was invited to take the chair.

Present: 14 delegates from 8 countries.

The Hungarian, Austrian and Russian Federations were assumed to have resigned. The Hungarian federation's request for re-affiliation was immediately accepted. This latter federation made clear its promise not to support nor to initiate the reintegration of the German federation into FISA.

The NARA's request for admission was passed on to a commission which was to take all necessary measures to bring about a reconciliation and agreement between the two rival British federations. The commission was composed of Messrs. Baud (SUI), Dryepondt (BEL), Ternisien (FRA) and de Vries Feyens (NED). The admission of the NARA must not entail the danger that other federations' crews might no longer be allowed to take part in the races of the rival federation, the ARA, and thus be barred from racing at Henley.

The requests for affiliation of the Portuguese and Romanian federations would be dealt with by the next congress. Every request for admission must now be accompanied by a copy of the national federation's statutes and the rules, along with a French translation of these.

The possibility of setting up a permanent secretariat, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer, which would allow FISA to broaden its initiatives, was discussed. It was thought that FISA was not yet ready to shoulder this increased responsibili-

ty. Eugene Baud explained the need to give greater power to the secretary, who must be in closer communication with the federations, encouraging them in their activities, visiting them in person and inspecting the European championships regatta courses in advance. He must be the brains of FISA. FISA's secretary-treasurer, the Italian delegate, Count Vialardi di Verrone, pointed out that FISA had developed enormously, and that the secretary was no longer able to deal with all the business. He would like to appoint a young man to take over from him the running of the office. If this were acceptable, he would agree to carry on for one more year in office, assisted by the secretary of the Italian "Regio Rowing-Club", Mario Rossi.

Fixed starts were made obligatory. This would obviously not apply to races on the sea or on a lake, where it would usually be impossible to implement them. The organising committee must provide clearly marked start and finish lines.

In races involving turns, all boats would have to be equipped with a rubber ball on the bows.

Delegates reported that the race programme for the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris would be worked out by the French federation, which had been asked to organise it by the Olympic authorities, in conjunction with FISA.

On the morning of September 9th., the Hungarian delegate was allowed to attend the meeting.

The annual FISA subscription was raised to 500 francs.

September 9th–11th 1921 – Amsterdam
23rd men's European championships

This was FISA'S first regatta in Holland. The welcome given by A. Th. C. Coblyn, the efficient secretary of the Dutch federation, and his friends, was very much appreciated. Everyone's needs had been thought of, and rarely had the FISA representatives enjoyed such a splendid reception.

After a careful examination of the suitability of the Amstel and its canal system, the Ymulden canal was selected as the championship course. The Amstel was a canalised river, controlled by two locks. There was hardly any current. Under ideal conditions, the water speed was less than four metres per minute, and the flow was very even across the whole width. The "de Hoop", "Amstel", "Nereus", "Poseidon" and "Willem III" clubs, whose boat-houses were situated along the regatta course, generously offered to store the competitors' boats, as well as providing changing rooms. These boat-houses – all of which had wide terraces and restaurants – were situated along the Amstel, right in the heart of Amsterdam, which was a great advantage. They lined the regatta course, which was normally used for city regattas, but which left much to be desired. There was a double bend, albeit a very slight one, in the second half of the course. It was crowded with all manner of barges and boats, and it was often necessary to wait a long time for the channel to be clear. It was affected by the wind, but the bank stations were sheltered. Naturally, steering presented a problem. As there was only room for three crews in the final, provision was made on the programme for eliminating heats. The winners went straight to the final. If there were only two eliminating heats, the faster second crew also qualified for the final. On this matter, Louis Choisy, FISA's future treasurer, pointed out, even at this early stage, that the system was not fool-proof; since, if the two best crews happened to be in the same eliminating heat, this would produce a false result. He was the first to suggest the solution: eliminating heats and a repechage system for crews placed second. But this was not to be adopted until much later!

Two commissions were appointed, one to check the coxes' weight and the other the boats.

Preliminary heats (E)

The preliminary heats for 4+ and lx took place on Friday, September 9th. The weather was calm. The 2+, 8+ and 2x heats took place on the 10th, with a violent and squally wind blowing.

4+: 7 entered – 6 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. BEL
EII: 1. FRA 2. ESP
EIII: 1. NED 2. HUN

1x: 4 entered
EI: 1. SUI 2. ITA
EII: 1. NED 2. BEL

2+: 4 entered
EI: 1. NED 2. FRA
EII: 1. BEL 2. ITA
Unwilling to admit defeat, the French closed up on the Dutch several times, and qualified as the faster second-placed crew.

2x: 5 entered
EI: 1. NED 2. ITA (the veterans Dones and Annoni) 3. FRA
EII: 1. SUI 2. BEL
The Belgians, Georges and Brouha, the faster second-placed crew, qualified for the final.

8+: 6 entered
EI: 1. BEL 2. ESP (The Spanish team manager had to find substitutes for four of his oarsmen, who had been summoned to return to Spain that morning by an official telegram).
EII: 1. SUI 2. FRA
EIII: 1. HUN 2. NED

The finals

On Sunday, September 11th, a violent off-shore wind was blowing, with the result that certain stations had an unfair advantage. An enormous crowd lined both banks of the Amstel. Hordes of enthusiastic supporters followed the races. There were swarms of cyclists, a cavalcade of cars, countless spectators on the boathouse balconies and aboard the boats moored along the quaysides.

4+: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. NED
The crew from Zurich confirmed their already established superiority with an exceptionally fast time, better than that usually recorded in similar conditions on the Amstel.

1x: 1. NED 2. ITA – SUI (Not rowed out)
The giant from Delft, T. Eyken, with his faultless technique, won in spite of his unfavourable station. It was Holland's first European title in FISA history. His battle with Homberger of Zurich lasted throughout the race. Having had a length's lead at 300 metres, he was overtaken by the Swiss, who led by a length at 1,000 metres. Then Homberger collided with one of the posts which marked the edge of the course, and caught a huge crab. He set off again, having lost practically all his lead; whereupon he had a second collision, with a boat. This time he lost a good length, but bravely set off again, resumed his fine pace and gained on the Dutch sculler. Homberger's tenacity and courage were then unbelievable. At 1,000 metres, half a length still separated him from his opponent. At 1,500 metres, he overtook him. He then gained a lead of three lengths. At 1,500 metres the Dutchman drew level again. The final quarter of the race was rowed at a great pace. The spectators held their breath in excitement as the fortunes of the two scullers constantly varied. Ten metres from the finish, a drama occurred. Homberger struck yet another post and capsized. Eyken crossed the finishing line alone, followed at a great distance by the Italian, Nino Castelli.

2+: 1. BEL 2. FRA 3. NED
The young Belgians won easily, well ahead of two other very good crews.

2x: 1. NED 2. BEL – SUI (Not rowed out)
In front of their own boathouse, the Dutchmen, Schleicher and Pietersee, from the "de Hoop" club, won this final after a hard fight, during most of which the Schoechlin brothers from Bienne had been in the lead. At 1,000 metres, the Swiss pair were still half a length up. 500 metres further on, the Swiss boat steered towards the Dutch double. A clash occurred, from which the Dutch boat emerged, in the lead, but holed. With a colossal effort, the Swiss overtook them, to gain a lead of three metres. The Dutch pair then regained the lead. Not far from the finish, the crew from Bienne hit the same post as Homberger in the single sculls race, with equally disastrous results. The boat broke up and sank. The Belgian double, although a good way behind, took second place.

8+: 1. SUI 2. HUN 3. BEL
In spite of their magnificent start and excellent style, when caught after 1,200 metres the Hungarian crew from the Pannonia Club could not hold off the famous crew from the Grasshopper Club of Zurich, with its extraordinary power in the water. The latter then had nothing more to worry about. They continued to row with remarkable energy, and their progress through the water was as smooth at the end of the race as at the beginning. The fight for second place was a tough one. The Rudolf brothers added a final gold medal to their achievements of 1912–1921: one Olympic and six European medals for Max, and four European and one Olympic for Paul. What might they not have achieved without the 1914 – 1919 break?

April 23rd 1922 – Geneva
2nd FISA extraordinary congress

As in 1912, the meeting took place in the Alabama room of Geneva's town hall.

Present: 14 delegates from 8 federations.

The Italian member of parliament, Carlo Montu, a member of the IOC since 1913 and president of the Italian National Olympic Committee since 1920, took part in the deliberations; as did, for the first time, Rico Fioroni, from Lucerne, the new president of the Swiss federation and future president of FISA. The latter was, moreover, chosen to chair the meeting.

Eugene Baud, another future president of FISA, was to support him as vice-chairman of the congress.

The British NARA's request for affiliation was an important item on the agenda. There were many who regretted that the ARA, its rival association, probably the largest rowing association in the world, with its 135 clubs, was still unwilling to apply for affiliation to FISA, as a result of a major disagreement over the rules concerning amateurism.

In fact, its rules applying to sport were at that time the strictest of all. Its definition of the amateur oarsman stipulated that: "no person shall be considered an amateur oarsman, sculler or coxswain who has been by trade or employment, for wages, a mechanic, artisan or labourer, or engaged in any menial duty." It is worth noting, however, that the officials of the ARA were not totally intransigent, since they had come to arrangements with most FISA-affiliated federations, and, in particular, been members of the Committee of the Olympic Games, in which their oarsmen could not avoid having to compete against oarsmen who were not subject to the same rules as themselves. As for the NARA, it had just been selected by the British Olympic Association, at the end of 1921, to provide the rowing team who were to take part in the next Olympic Games.

Now, the ARA declared that if adherence to FISA involved nothing more than taking part in and even organizing the European championships, then it would do

so willingly; but this adherence would oblige its clubs to open all their regattas unconditionally to all oarsmen whose clubs were affiliated to FISA, and that they refused to do. The ARA had also clearly pointed out that it would not oppose the admission of the NARA, on condition that the amateurs who competed against the latter's members should not do so in England. Now, the affiliation of the NARA to FISA implied the obligation to organize the European championships in that country. The difficulties which this entailed were pointed out. Certain federations refused to contemplate not being allowed to take part in ARA competitions, and especially being unable to compete at Henley, inter alia. Under the auspices of a French delegate, M. Ternisien, the NARA's request for affiliation was withdrawn because of the failure of the ARA, as the principle association of the country involved, to present the necessary authorisation. Such authorisation was, indeed, demanded in article 2 of the FISA statutes, which stipulated: "When there are several associations in a country, the only one which may apply for FISA membership is the one to which the majority of rowing clubs belong, and which has no objection in principle to the others' joining; unless, of course, it already authorizes it to do so."

The list of events on the rowing programme for the forthcoming Olympic Games had to be officially approved by FISA: single sculls, double sculls, coxswainless pairs, coxswainless fours, coxed pairs, coxed fours and eights.

A report would be presented by the organising federation at the next congress, to enable FISA to make a decision. From a very interesting discussion it emerged that, in order to take part in Olympic regattas, every rowing federation which was not affiliated to FISA would have to submit in advance a request to FISA, now the only governing body for the sport of rowing to be recognized officially by the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committees.

In order for the rowers' nationality to be more easily recognisable during European championships, each national federation had been assigned a colour: 1. BEL, black. 2. FRA, dark blue. 3. ITA, pale blue. 4. SUI, white. 5. NED, orange. 6. ESP, yellow. 7. TCH, red. 8. HUN, green.

September 8th 1922 – Barcelona
25th FISA congress

The congress was opened in a room of the Catalan Government building. The president of the Spanish federation, Juan Ventos a Calvell, was appointed chairman. Unable to attend the next day, he was replaced by M. Margarit, a man of great experience.

Present: 21 delegates from 8 federations

Count Vialardi di Verrone, FISA's secretary-treasurer since 1901, would have liked to be able to be present to tender his resignation in person, and to take leave of his colleagues. However, a funeral had prevented him from travelling to the Catalan capital. His colleague, Mario Alberto Rossi, had been asked to stand in for him. He would be elected to replace him for 1923.

The Portuguese federation was unanimously admitted. It included ten clubs, of which three were in Lisbon and three in Oporto.

In the event of an oar's breaking within the first 20 seconds of a race, the race should be restarted.

As the plan for new Statutes, which had been drawn up by Carlo Montu and Mario Alberto Rossi, had reached the delegates too late and appeared to depart too far from the current Statutes, the member federations were asked to submit their proposed amendments before January 1st 1923, so that they might be distributed for examination before being presented to an extraordinary congress to be held at Easter, 1923, in Como.

Mario Rossi (ITA), FISA secretary-treasurer between 1922 and 1923.

As secretary of the "Reggio Rowing-Club Italiano", he worked in close collaboration with FISA's secretary-treasurer in order to help him meet the growing needs of the International federation, before succeeding him for a short period. He then took part for many years in congresses and European championships as an umpire, inter alia. He was to continue to attend such gatherings on several occasions right up to the early '50's, and died in 1954.

September 9th–10th 1922 – Barcelona
24th men's European championships

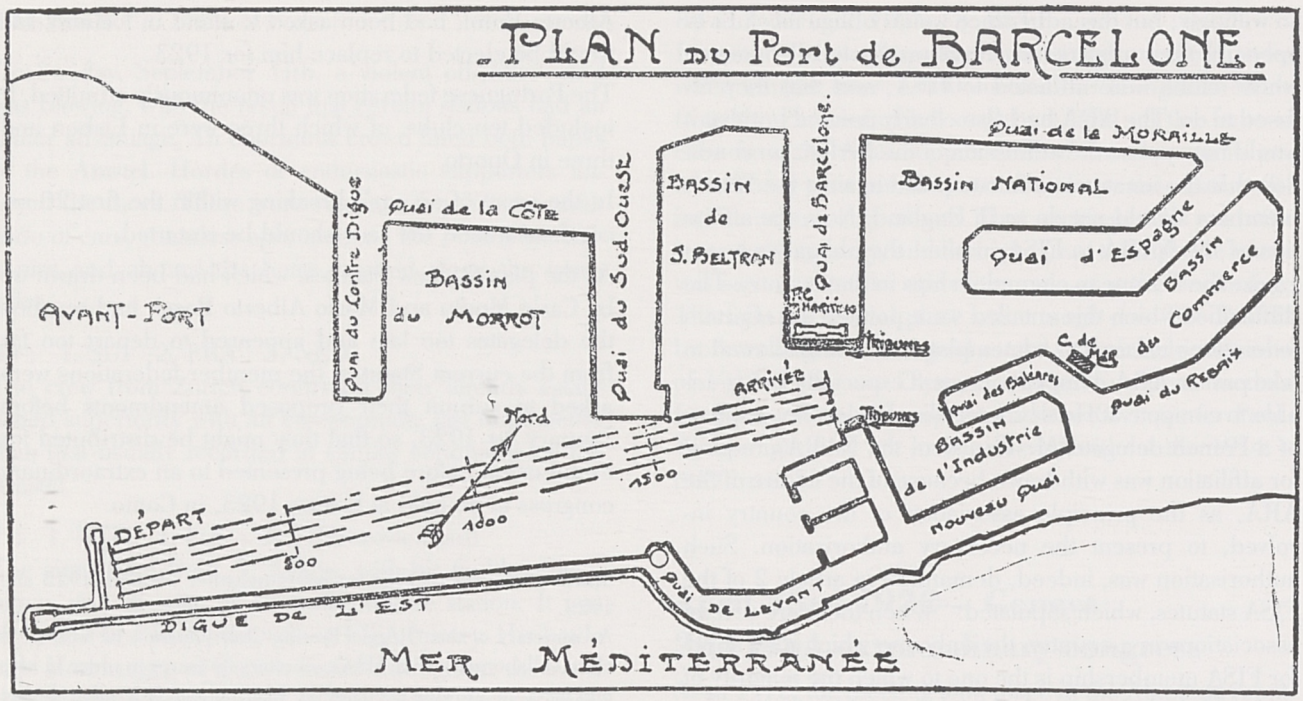
Spain, in its turn, was host for the first time to FISA's best European oarsmen. The course had been laid out in the port of Barcelona. It was familiar to many, as the Spanish championships, along with other competitions, had been held there for many years. In order to provide the necessary 2,000 metres, it ran obliquely between the outer harbour and the port itself. This rectangle, 2,000 metres long by 100 metres wide, contained no recognisable landmarks. Very carefully placed lines of buoys served as sole guide. It was only possible for four crews to row abreast. Eliminating heats for 4+ and 8+ had to be held on the day before the finals.

Preliminary heats

Although there was an east wind blowing, the harbour wall offered sufficient protection for the water to remain relatively calm.

4+: 5 entered
EI: 1. SUI (7'33") 2. FRA (7'33"2/5) – both crews qualified.
EII: 1. BEL (7'50") 2. NED (7'57") 3. ESP

8+: 7 entered
EI: 1. ITA (6'51") 2. NED (7'02") 3. ESP (a long distance behind)
EII: 1. FRA (6'48") 2. HUN (6'48"2/5) 3. SUI (6'48"4/5) 4. BEL, three lengths behind.



1922

Finals

A fine rain fell intermittently. The water was absolutely calm.

4+: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. NED
Having been slightly outpaced in the preliminary heat, the Frenchmen from Strasbourg avenged themselves brilliantly. The "Cercle Nautique du Rhin" proved to be very tough adversaries, rowing with perfect rhythm. Their final spurt was remarkable.

1x: 4 entered
1. SUI 2. BEL 3. FRA 4. ESP
Dr. Bosshard, from Zurich, won with more than 20 seconds to spare.

2+: 4 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. SUI
Felber and Candeveau, the previous year's runners-up, took the lead at 1,000 metres, and continued to go a head.

2x: 4 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. FRA
The Italians got off to a quick start, stroked by the veteran, Dones. The powerful Schoechlin brothers, who had been unlucky in 1921, took the lead and finished seven lengths ahead.

8+: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. NED
An exciting, close race between the three leading crews. Towards the end of the race, France, extremely well led by Dodille, rowed strongly and with perfect cohesion. Their lead increased with every stroke. They crossed the finishing line a length up on the Italians. Two lengths behind, the Hungarian and the Dutch crews fought hard for third place.

Having achieved three wins, the Swiss team won the Glandaz cup for the fourth time.

This first championship regatta to be held in Spain was a total success. The races took place at regular intervals. Ship movement was suspended during the period of racing. The police rigorously prevented the intrusion of any unwelcome interlopers on the regatta course.

An ingenious signalling system was used: flags in the competitors' colours were raised opposite the grandstand. The relative height of each flag indicated the position of each crew throughout the race. This arrangement worked extremely well. Glittering receptions enhanced the excellent organization. The final dinner offered by the municipal authorities provided a perfect conclusion.

Budget: about 85,000 pesetas.

Concerning Barcelona 1922 and, more generally, FISA meetings

I recommend anyone who is not yet aware of the beneficial effect of sport on international relations to attend events like those of the European rowing championships. They would then discover how, during these sporting encounters and their accompanying congresses, a pleasant, even friendly "entente" prevails amongst the representatives of the various affiliated nations.

During these sporting encounters, the battle is always fierce. Everybody wants to see his own country winning. But as soon as the winners' names are announced, there is the marvellous sound of totally unanimous cheering for the best athletes, whatever their nationality.

During congresses the most friendly courtesy prevails before discussions on the most controversial questions, and an inexperienced observer of such proceedings would be amazed at the concern with which everyone, according to his means, his abilities and his experience, tries to contribute to the common effort to serve the general rather than the individual interest.

As the European championships are organized and competed for in a different country every year, each national federation in turn makes sacrifices – often great ones – in order to fulfil its obligations as host to the representatives of the associated nations. This is in any case a difficult task, as, besides the by no means negligeable financial burden, the organization of the regatta and of the receptions demands of the host federation all manner of thoughtfulness to repay the hospitality which has been received during previous championships in other countries.

In this respect, the Spanish rowing federation proved equal in every way to the task which it had accepted at the 1920 and 1921 congresses, welcoming everybody with great generosity and kindness. It was possible to judge its wealth merely from a visit to the superb building which served the main Catalan rowing club as both clubhouse and boat-shed, and whose construction before the war had cost the princely sum of 300,000 pesetas. Generally, the organisation of the championships was quite remarkable. The best possible use had been made of a stretch of the outer harbour as a regatta course. The welcome received in Barcelona was excellent and could not have been bettered. The desire that everyone should take home a happy memory of the Catalan city and of the Spanish federation was very obvious; and it was certainly satisfied.

Opinion of Eugene Toulot.

April 21st–22nd 1923 – Como
3rd extraordinary FISA congress

Present: 13 delegates from 8 federations

Meeting at the Villa d'Este, under the chairmanship of Carlo Montu, the president of the Italian federation, the delegates decided on a complete revision of the Statutes, which dated from 1893, and which had become a real hotchpotch, as a result of successive additions and changes.

From 1924, the administration of FISA would be in the hands of a group composed of the president, the vice-president and the secretary-treasurer.

Extraordinary members could now become affiliated. They would not be required to organise European championships, but, on the other hand, they would not be allowed to vote on matters concerning those championships. In all other questions, they would have one vote, whereas ordinary members would be entitled to three.

The coxswainless pair and coxswainless four were added to the programme of the Olympic regatta. The order of racing was established as follows: 2-, 4+, 1x, 4-, 2+, 2x, 8+.

August 31st 1923 – Como
26th FISA congress

Present: 21 delegates from 9 federations.

The president of the Italian federation, Carlo Montu, was made chairman. The congress was held at the Hotel Plinius.

The new Statutes were agreed, article by article. In accordance with them, elections then took place. For the first time, there was an election for the president of FISA. Eugene Baud (SUI) received 15 votes and Carlo Montu (ITA) 12. Next, the Frenchman Octave Bouttemy was elected vice-president with 12 votes. President Baud then reminded his colleagues that the secretary-treasurer had to be from the same country as the president. He proposed Henri Manuel. This was a popular choice. They would take up their duties, in accordance with the Statutes, on January 1st 1924.

The coxswainless pair (2-) and the coxswainless four (4-) were added to the programme of the European championships, thus bringing it into line with that of the Olympic games. A minimum interval of 30 minutes was recommended between races at the European championships. FISA's acceptance of women's events, proposed by the French federation, was turned down. Dr. Dryepondt, president of the Belgian federation, stated that he was not in favour of proceeding too quickly and of giving FISA's approval to women's races as events at international regattas, particularly at championships. In his opinion, it would be equally wrong from a medical point of view, for whereas it was unquestioned that rowing was an excellent exercise and means of physical development for women provided it was practised with moderation, when it became a violent exercise (as would inevitably be the case in preparation for a championship) it could be harmful from every point of view. Moreover, he added, the associations did not have complete control over the women's organisations. When the matter was put to the vote, France was alone in supporting it.

Proxy voting at congress was no longer to be allowed.

From then on, each crew would be entitled to bring its own coxswain, who would have to be a member of a club affiliated to the federation of the country which it represented.

At the end of the meeting, Rico Fioroni, on behalf of the Swiss federation and of all the delegates, paid tribute to the conscientiousness of the long line of Italian FISA secretary-treasurers, singling out for particular thanks Count C. Vialardi di Verrone and Mario Alberto Rossi.

Henri Manuel (SUI), secretary-treasurer of FISA from 1923 to 1925.
A native of Lausanne, and heir to one of the founders of the Lausanne Rowing Club, of which he was chairman from 1913 to 1919, before serving as president of the Swiss rowing federation in 1920 and 1921; after which he returned to his club as chairman from 1921 to 1922. Together with E. Baud, he represented FISA at the Olympic congress in 1921.

Eugene Baud (SUI), president of FISA from 1924 until his death in 1926. Born on June 22nd 1866 in Lausanne. He became the first Swiss European champion in 1893 as a member of the famous 4+, the "Dare-Dare" (Speedsters) of the "Rowing Club de Lausanne." He became this club's delegate to the Swiss federation. In 1920 – 1921 he was vice-president of this federation, before his election as FISA's first president at Como, on August 31st 1923, when FISA's administrative council was set up. Subsequently he was unanimously reelected to this office. Here is a description by Louis Choisy of the way he chaired the discussions: "He possesses, on the one hand, endless ability and background knowledge, and on the other admirable accuracy and clarity of view. Always alert, he never allows the debate to wander from the point, quickly bringing it back to the matter in hand, and – a feature which is especially welcome in a congress chairman – he has at his finger-tips any number of well-developed and remarkably precise arguments regarding all items on the agenda. This moves the debate along and prevents it from dragging on."
Falling seriously ill in 1926, he received expert attention from his former crew member, the great surgeon, G. Vuillet.

September 1st 1923 – Como
25th men's European championships

The regatta took place on Lake Como, on a straight course over 2,000 metres. There was brilliant sunshine. The organisation was passable, although it had not been possible to halt the boat traffic on the lake, and the huge rectangle of floating pine-logs ringing the course was often crossed by ill-disciplined supporters.
Portugal competed for the first time. Czechoslovakia made a reappearance.

The races

4+: 9 entered – 6 started
1. SUI 2. NED 3. HUN 4. FRA 5. ITA 6. BEL
After a good start, the French led for 750 metres, when the Swiss, rowing powerfully, passed them and were never threatened, in spite of a come-back by the Dutch from Laga, in Delft.
Hungary finished well.

1x: 7 entered – 7 started
1. SUI 2. NED 3. TCH 4. ITA 5. BEL
6. FRA 7. ESP
The Zurich sculler, R. Bosshard, took charge in the second half of the race.

2+: 6 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. BEL 5. NED 6. POR
Felber and Candeveau, from Geneva, second in 1921 and first in 1922, easily defended their title.

2x: 5 entered
1. SUI 2. NED 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. BEL
All five crews got off to a good start. After a mishap, the Belgians, Taymans and Smet, fell back rapidly. The race was over by 1,350 metres and Bosshard, having already won the single sculls, gained a second gold medal together with his partner, Thoma.

8+: 5 entered.
1. ITA 2. SUI 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. BEL
Having taken the lead from the start, the Italians from "Diadora de Zara" held off the challenges of the Swiss (the Schoechlin eight) thanks to a powerful stroke and a lovely, long, flexible style. A mere fifth of a second separated the two leading boats. Deciding who had won was not an easy task. Some thought that it was the Swiss. On



The "Pile du Face" of Rowing-Club Lausanne in about 1896 with Eugene Baud who would become the first FISA President. This crew was Champion of Europe in the Coxed Four at the First European Championships at Orta.
© Archives IOC

their home water, the Italians were given the decision. The idea of having a photograph of the finish in future, in order to avoid controversy, was floated.
Because of their four victories out of five, the Swiss were awarded the Glandaz Cup for a fifth time.

July 13–17th 1924 – Paris
Games of the VIIIth Olympiad

The first three days were given over to eliminating heats. On July 16th, the repechages in three boat-classes (4+, 1x and 8+) took place. The weather was sunny. It was very hot, except for finals day, when the rain, which had fallen all the previous night, not only produced a big drop in temperature, but brought along a strong wind, putting certain stations at a disadvantage. There were almost no spectators along the course, and the stands were practically empty. For the first time, the FISA council formed the appeal jury of the Olympic regatta.

Eliminators (E) and repechages (R)

2-: 3 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. GBR – USA (scratched)
EII: 1. NED

4+: 10 started – NOR:scratched
EI: 1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ESP
EII: 1. FRA 2. GBR 3. POL
EIII: 1. ITA 2. HUN
EIV: 1. NED 2. SUI
R: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. HUN 4. BEL

1x: 8 started – HUN:scratched
EI: 1. AUS 2. FRA 3. POL
EII: 1. SUI 2. NED 3. CAN
EIII: 1. USA 2. GBR
There developed between Jack Beresford, the king of Henley, and William Gilmore, the American, a real battle, worthy of the final
R: 1. GBR 2. NED – FRA (Not rowed out)

4-: 4 started
EI: 1. GBR 2. FRA
EII: 1. CAN 2. SUI

2+: 5 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. USA 3. BEL
EII: 1. SUI 2. ITA

2x: 5 started
EI: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. HUN
EII: 1. SUI 2. BRA

8+: 10 started.
EI: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. BEL 4. ARG
EII: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. NED
EIII: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. ESP
R: 1. CAN 2. ARG 3. AUS 4. BEL



Paris 1924: W. Loosli, E. Albrecht, A. Probst, E. Sigg, H. Walter (SUI) © Archives IOC

Finals

4+ 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. USA 4. ITA 5. NED
Having reached the final via the repechage, the Swiss from the "Rowing Club de Lausanne" won the gold medal. Their energetic driving force, Hans Walter, formerly of Zurich, ended his competitive career on a glorious note, by winning his eighth gold medal (1911: 4+, 1912: 4+ and 8+, 1913: 4+, 1920: 4+ and 8+ at the European championships; 4+ in 1920 and 1924 at the Olympic games).

1x: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. SUI – AUS (Not rowed out)
A bitter struggle developed between the famous Briton, Jack Beresford, who had reached the final via the repechage but who had a favourable lane, and the Australian, Bull. The latter went into the lead with 200 metres to go, but was too exhausted to reach the line, and stopped. The American, Garrett Gilmore, was less than five seconds behind, whereas the Swiss sculler, Joseph Schneider, was outpaced.

2x: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. SUI 4. BRA
Kelly and Costello retained the Olympic title which they had won in 1920. The Frenchmen, Stock and Detton, finished in second position, ahead of the European champions, the Swiss double, Bosshard and Thoma.

2+: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. USA 4. FRA
The European champions of 1922 and 1923, Candeveau and Felber, with la Chapelle as coxswain, narrowly scraped home ahead of the Italians, Olgeni and Scatturin (coxed by Sopracordevoie), who had been European champions in the 2-, four years previously.

4-: 1. GBR 2. CAN 3. SUI 4. FRA
Two races developed: that for first place, in which the British led as they liked, and that for the third place, in which the Swiss were successful.

2-: 1. NED 2. FRA – GBR (scratched / illness of a crew member).
Wilhelm Rosingh and Anton Beynen took the lead over Maurice Monney-Bouton, who came second, as in 1920, rowing this time with G.Piot, and losing by very little after a hard race.

8+: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. ITA 4. GBR
Yale university's eight were in total control of the race, and beat the Canadians by more than fifteen seconds. Benjamin Spock, later to become the counsellor of mothers-to-be in many parts of the world, was a member of the winning crew.
According to many rowing experts in France, the organization of this regatta had been less than perfect. Indeed, both the officials of the French federation and those of the Olympic committee had been reluctant to cooperate in the organisation. The result was not entirely successful. The course at Argenteuil was not seen to its best possible advantage. The technical organisation, albeit without any major defect, was not above reproach. There were not enough events on the programme. Publicity was scarcely adequate. As a result, the number of spectators was disappointing, considering the quality of the oarsmen and the closeness of the racing. The lesson to be learnt from this was: leave the technicalities to the experts.

July 10th 1924 – Paris
4th extraordinary FISA congress

During the Olympic regatta in Paris, three meetings were held in succession: two preliminary meetings, then a plenery one, including, as well as the FISA delegates, those of non-affiliated countries.
Present: 22 delegates from 10 federations

Affiliations: The Polish federation became an ordinary member, and the Yugoslavian federation was accepted as the first extraordinary member, i.e., in accordance with the new Statutes, having only one vote in congress, and under no obligation to organise European championships.
A request for affiliation was received from Chile.
The seven boat classes in the European championships would in future be those of the Olympic regatta (4+, 2-, 1x, 4-, 2+, 2x, 8+), in that order. This programme was to remain unchanged for several decades, until 1974, when the 4x was added to the programmes of both the World Championships and the 1976 Olympic Games.
The trophies for the two new European championship events were presented firstly by the Dutch federation for the 2- ("Prix de la Hollande") and secondly by the Spanish federation, for the 4- ("Prix de la Catalogne").

July 31st, August 1st–2nd 1924 – Zurich, 27th FISA congress

The meetings took place in the town's former guildhall, the "Zur Meise", a very beautiful old historic building, with its high ceiling and wide windows opening onto the river Limmat, which flowed out of the lake a few metres away.
Present: 15 delegates from 7 federations.
The principles of amateurism for oarsmen were redefined: Any oarsman who provided for his own daily needs, apart from having his travelling expenses incurred by competing in regattas reimbursed, was deemed to be an amateur. The president of the federation which he was representing at international regattas would be personally responsible for the implementation of this rule.



Paris 1924: The American Eight including the well-known Dr. Spock © Archives IOC

Delegates who were elected as members of council could no longer represent their own national federation. Consequently, they would no longer have the right to vote.
Postal voting was allowed. A contract for the Olympic rowing regatta was approved. It would be submitted for approval by the International Olympic Committee.
Subscription for 1924: 150 Swiss gold-francs.
Fixed starting facilities became compulsory for European championships.
The following national colours were allocated: POL: purple, POR:mauve, YUG:pale grey .
At the suggestion of the president, Frantisek Widimsky (TCH), the delegate of the country which was to host the European championships the following year, was elected vice-president of FISA, replacing Octave Bouttemy.

August 2nd 1924 – Zurich
26th men's European championships

Impeccably organised from a technical point of view by the regatta committee, under the chairmanship of G. Egli, these championships took place, as in 1901, on the lake at Zurich. Start, finish, lane marking, sign-posting, signalling, public address, radio-telephone, markers, finish-camera, etc., were above reproach. Unfortunately, it was the lake which proved capricious, and the slightest gust of wind ruffled it immediately. On the day of the regatta, it was very choppy. By midday, it was in such a state that the organisers thought of postponing the racing to the following day. It then rained so hard that the wind dropped considerably. After some delay, racing was allowed to start. The umpires had at their disposal two motor launches, each one carrying an umpire plus a starter, who would help in case of accident.
Because it was the year of the Olympic Games, and also, perhaps, because these had taken place too early in the season, not all the best crews had entered. The only event to attract national champions was the new one on the programme, the 2-.

The races

2-: 3 entered
1. SUI 2. NED – FRA (Not rowed out)
The water was made even more choppy by the wash from the passing steamers which had not been stopped in time, as well as by the wind, which continued to blow very hard. This affected the start particularly badly. The Swiss pair, Alois Reinhard and Willy Siegenthaler, started very fast, and were never overtaken.

4+: 8 entered – 6 started
1. NED 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. TCH 5. FRA 6. ESP
The Yugoslavians, competing for the first time in the European championships, were unfortunately prevented from racing by illness. The Hungarians had decided not to run the risk of rowing in a borrowed boat, their own four having been badly damaged. The wind had died down. The water was calm again. The Swiss took the lead. The Spaniards, with their disconcertingly jerky movements and impetuosity, brought up the rear. Their stroke was too short to be effective. Less than 250 metres from the finish, the Dutch, with long, laboured strokes, caught up with the Swiss crew, by then exhausted and distressed, and eventually overtook them.

1x: 5 entered – 4 started
1. SUI 2. FRA 3. TCH – NED (Not rowed out)
Conditions had become difficult again. Josef Schneider, of Lucerne, won an uneventful race.

4-: In this boat class, which figured on the programme for the first time, Switzerland, being the only crew to have entered and being unable to boat its best crew, scratched, in order not to devalue the title.

2+: 4 entered – 4 started
1. NED 2. SUI 3. ITA 4. FRA
A head-wind and waves once more made conditions difficult. The 1924 Olympic coxswainless pair champions, Anton Beijnen and Wilhem Rosingh, coxed by van Lummel, won the 2+, in the absence of the Swiss Olympic champions, Candeveau and Felber. At 1,750 metres, led by the Swiss pair, Ed. Schaedeli and Wilh. Muller, the students from Delft, visibly made up their deficit of two lengths and soon led by several lengths. Their well-fought race earned them much applause.

2x: 4 entered – 3 started – HUN (scratched)
1. SUI 2. FRA 3. BEL
The Belgian and French scullers, unused to the special conditions of a choppy lake, caught many crabs and frequently let go of their sculls. The Swiss pair, Bosshard and Thoma, had no difficulty in retaining their title.

8+: 7 entered – 6 started – ITA (scratched)
1. NED 2. SUI 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. YUG 6. BEL
A Yugoslavian crew, an eight from Split, appeared for the first time in a European championships event. After being led for more than four fifths of the race by the Swiss crew, the Dutch students drew inexorably level, then powered their way towards a well-deserved win.
Holland, with its three victories, was awarded the Glandaz Cup just ahead of the Swiss, who had held the trophy since 1920.
There were not many spectators on the bank. The races were followed by a very large vessel, the "Helvetia", carrying a thousand spectators, who were able to witness every detail of the races.
The final dinner, in the large hall of the Tonhalle, was attended by about 300 people, in the presence of the Burgomaster, H. Nageli. After a few speeches, the list of the day's winners was read out. Most attractive and gracious, Madame Manuel, the wife of the new secretary-treasurer of FISA, whose eminent descendants are still much admired in Lausanne, gave the prizes to the delighted winners as they came up one by one to receive them, to general applause.

September 3rd–5th 1925 – Prague 28th FISA congress

The meeting was held in the large council chamber of Prague town hall. The guests were welcomed by the minister for physical education and the mayor of Prague.

Present: 23 delegates from 9 federations.

Among these delegates figured for the first time Jerzy Loth, who was to be Poland's IOC member from 1948 to 1961, then honorary member until his death in 1967. A doctor of philosophy from Cracow University, he had been a skilled oarsman, and then became an efficient rowing club president.

In his report, President Baud stated with pride that FISA's authority was highly respected in certain non-affiliated countries. "Our Statutes serve as models, and FISA officials are consulted on frequent occasions. So, thanks to the experience which we have acquired over more than thirty years, our supremacy will slowly become recognised," he said. "That day is perhaps not very far off. We shall see countries not yet affiliated begging for admission."

The responsibilities of the FISA council were defined as follows: to ensure the efficient organization of international regattas and the strict observance of the Statutes, the Rules of Racing and Regulations for European championships. The council could ask the federations' headquarters for reports on the international regattas which they wished to run, or which they had already organised. It would have the right to intervene each time an international meeting did not satisfy the requirements of the Statutes, Rules of Racing and Regulations for championships.

In European championships, oarsmen had to be subjects of the nations which they were representing.

The use of a still or cine-camera to record finishes was rejected by nine votes to one.

Regarding the organization of the Olympic Games, president Baud told of FISA's efforts to unify the attitudes adopted by the international federations. If FISA were to agree to participate, it would be on the understanding that other authorities must not dictate or seek to impose rules of an organizational or technical nature without prior consultation.

During the important Olympic congress meeting in Prague, from May 29th to June 4th 1925, FISA had succeeded in setting up a preliminary meeting between the officials of all the Olympic federations, in order to have the above point of view ratified. The report proposed by FISA ran as follows: "Representatives of international federations, if we want to continue to contribute to the organization of the Olympic Games, we must make our wishes heard and, if necessary, impose them. We can only hope to achieve this by reaching prior agreement on all matters. Let us affirm boldly that only our unity and efficiency can ensure the future success of the Olympic Games." This was to lead to the recognition of the international federations' technical ability to organise the Olympic competitions. Indeed, during the 1926 International Olympic Committee's meeting in Lisbon, the following resolution was passed: "The International federations whose technical regulations are to be applied will: decide on the number of events for each sport, after reaching agreement with the executive commission of the IOC ; fix, each within its own sport, the number of entries for each event within the framework of the limits established by the general rules; have control of the installations, as well as the technical control of the racing; appoint race juries, umpires and appeal juries; hear protests and give the final decision ..."

The Egyptian federation was unanimously granted affiliation as an extraordinary member.

The subscription for 1926 was fixed at 300 gold-francs.

On September 5th, the delegates met in the Slavia rowing club to hear the reading of the minutes, as had by then become the custom, taking note of the latest comments before approving them.

Menu of the dinner given by the Czechoslovakian Federation of Rowing Clubs:
Neapolitan consomme, cold salmon with mayonnaise, fillet of beef, mixed vegetables, saute potatoes, lobster vol-au-vents, roast chicken forestiere, stewed fruits, fresh apples, diplomat pudding, various desserts, Moka...
Drinks: Pilsner beer, wines, Zeltinger Schlossberg, Chateau Melnik.
An excellent orchestra played throughout the meal.

September 5th and 6th 1925 – Prague 27th men's European championships

Under the patronage of the President of the Republic, Tamas Garrigue Masaryk, these championships were the first to take place in Czechoslovakia, the attempt at organising them there in 1897 having fallen through.

The rowing course was situated upstream from Prague, on the Vltava, the country's main river, 20 minutes from the city centre. The course was 2,000 metres long and completely straight, with each hundred metres marked out on stones on the embankments. Half way down the course, the river divided into three branches, the central one of which formed the rowing course. For the last thousand metres, then, the races passed between two islands. To provide public access, they had gone so far as to build two pontoon bridges out of boats! These were necessary, anyway, for how else could the 20,000 or 25,000 spectators who were there on the first day have crossed? Telephones, loud speakers, results boards, signal masts to relay the position of racing crews at any given moment, etc., worked well. Large paying enclosures contained two rows of numbered seats for more than 600 metres along the water's edge. Everywhere was full. The spectators arrived by tram, boat, train and car. They thronged the hills, the embankment, the rooftops, all the bridges which afforded a view of the rowing course, even from a kilometre away. The delegates were provided with a

moored boat with a lounge and a terrace, including a running buffet. The members of the town's three rowing clubs, dressed in a very elegant uniform, worked tirelessly to make the event a success. Each had his specific role to play, and fulfilled it perfectly. All were helpful, attentive and impeccably polite, supplying any information requested quickly and pleasantly.

The boats were stored in the boat-houses of the three Prague clubs: " Veslardsky Klub Slavia", "Veslardsky Klub Blesk" and "Cesky Veslardsky Club", on the canal which adjoined the rowing course. The local clubs were prepared to lend boats to crews who, for any reason, had been unable to transport their own . The boats in question were from England (Sims), France (Dossunet) and Germany (Leux, Deutch, Perthes).

Eliminators

On Saturday, September 5th, there were ten eliminators on the programme. Each heat could accommodate five crews, and the winner of each heat went through to the final.

4+: 7 started
EI: 1. HUN 2. BEL 3. TCH 4. POL
EII: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. FRA

1x: 7 entered – 6 started – BEL (scratched)
EI: 1. SUI 2. POL 3. TCH
EII: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. ESP

2+ 5 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. NED 3. ITA
EII: 1. FRA 2. BEL

2x: 6 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. HUN
EII: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. ITA

8+: 6 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. TCH
EII: 1. NED 2. POL 3. BEL

Finals

On Sunday, September 6th, there were large crowds, perhaps twelve or fifteen thousand more than the day before. The weather was dull, grey and cold. In order to assist the competitors with their steering, a line of punts, each flying a flag of the same colour as that of each crew's station at the start had been moored just beyond the finish. Unfortunately, the steamboat traffic had not been stopped. The large umpire's launch was driven more slowly than the previous day, causing less wash. On the other hand, the second, smaller launch increased its speed, sending very strong waves crashing against the banks.

4+: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. BEL 4. SUI
Hungary and Italy got off to a lightning start. The Swiss stopped shortly after the start to appeal, as one of their slides had broken. Realising that their appeal was being ignored, they started off again. After a neck and neck contest up to 1,200 metres, Italy went ahead, to win. They were applauded enthusiastically by the spectators.

2-: 3 entered
1. SUI 2. NED 3. TCH
Another easy victory for the famous pair, Reinhard and Siegenthaler.

1x: 4 qualified – 3 started: the French champion, M. Detton withdrew, saving himself for the double sculls event.
1. NED 2. SUI 3. POL
Constant Petersee, the Dutchman, already European champion in 1921 in 2x, made up the two lengths which separated him from the Swiss, Schneider, easily and without any trouble, then, maintaining his long, flexible stride, increased his lead all the time. After a poor start, the Polish sculler, Count Osiecimski-Czapski, recovered, giving the Swiss sculler some cause for alarm.

4-: 4 started
1. SUI 2. NED 3. ITA 4. TCH
Switzerland and Italy went into an early lead. The Italians veered towards the left bank, instead of heading for the centre of the river. It must, however, be remembered that these were coxswainless fours. The Swiss, refusing to let this force them towards the bank, held their course. The Italians continued to cut across. The oars became entangled. The Italians, whose fault it was, were the ones to suffer. The more experienced Swiss were the first to disentangle themselves. Before their adversaries had started to row again they had gained a lead of more than two lengths, which they held right to the finish.

2+: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. NED 4. BEL
The Swiss oarsmen, Reinhard and Siegenthaler, coxed by Walter Ludin, took the lead, to win their second title of the day, having won the coxswainless pair event only one hour previously. The Frenchmen, Lumpp and Marchal, tried to come back at them, and had almost succeeded, when, 200 metres, from the line, they could not keep up the pace, and finished in a state of exhaustion.

2x: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. TCH 4. BEL
Jean-Pierre Stock and Marc Detton, of the "Societe d'Encouragement au Sport Nautique de Paris", won this race at a tremendous pace. Unusually, the time was faster than that for the coxed fours or the coxswainless fours. The favourites, Bosshard and Schmidt, came second, and the Czechoslovakians, Julius Gerhart and Josef Straka, a pair with a future, fought bravely for third place.

8+: 4 finalists
1. SUI 2. NED 3. FRA 4. POL
France led for more than half the course, then fell back gradually. 300 metres from the finish, the Dutch crew were 2 1/2 lengths behind the Swiss crew from Bienne. They then produced their final spurt, a few seconds too late, perhaps, as they lost by less than a metre.

"The Czechoslovakian federation, who organized these championships, may be proud of the results," said "L'Aviron". "However, boat traffic on the course should have been stopped during the racing. By general concensus, there should have been a cable stretched across the start and the finish on which to hang the lane numbers, to provide some kind of lane marking. The equipment was there, but the strength of the gusting wind prevented the organisers from making use of it."

On the evening of the regatta, three or four hundred people, in addition to the oarsmen, were received by the mayor, Karel Baxa, in the large first floor reception rooms of the town hall. The presentation of prizes was followed by a copious and sumptuous supper, and a ball. The festivities and dancing continuèd well into the night. Swiss, Dutch, French, Belgian, Hungarian, Polish and Czechoslovakian oarsmen celebrated together, in a mood of fraternity and friendship. The spirit of FISA lives on, year after year.

End of 1925

For professional reasons, the secretary-treasurer, Henri Manuel, was no longer able to devote sufficient time to his administrative duties, and found himself forced to resign. President Baud called upon his friend, Louis Choisy, to take over from him. The latter could not but accept his invitation. He was unopposed.



Louis Choisy (SUI), secretary-treasurer of FISA from 1925–1927. Born in Ghent in 1869, he was brought up in Geneva until 1885, when he returned to his home town. Betweem 1887 and 1901, he won for his club, the RCN of Ghent, more than a hundred first prizes, both in sculling and sweep-oared rowing, including four Belgian championships. After a spell in Brussels, he returned to live permanently in Switzerland. He became the linchpin of the "Societe Nautique de Geneve". There, he coached oarsmen, including the future European or Olympic champions, Candeveau, Felber and Holtzmann. He still kept in touch with his Belgian friends. For a long time, he edited the Belgian rowing almanac, and wrote articles for magazines such as that of the French federation and, naturally, the Swiss federation. A press officer during the 1912 European championships organized by his club, he had no hesitation in taking on the role of timekeeper, umpire or commentator, according to need. He would try his hand at anything in order to be of help. From 1924 to 1925, he was president of the Swiss federation, whose FISA congress delegate he often was from 1906 onwards. He died in 1942.

September 3rd 1926 – Lucerne
29th FISA congress

A feeling of great sadness marked this congress, as president Baud had passed away a few weeks beforehand, following a liver operation. Gaston Müllegg, the president of the Swiss federation and vice-president of FISA, chaired the deliberations, as president of the host federation.
Present: 23 delegates from 10 federations. Amongst these delegates were the former champion, Hans Walter, with the Swiss delegation, and Alfred and Jerzy Loth, representing Poland.
The authorization for the FISA council to control the entire organization of the European championships was added to the Statutes.
The Yugoslavian federation was made an ordinary member.
The subscription was lowered to 200 gold-francs.
Louis Choisy having stood down, Rico Fioroni was proposed as FISA president. Out of thirty voting slips distributed, Rico Fioroni received thirty votes, and was duly elected. Carlo Montu, president of the Italian federation, which would host the next European championships, accepted the vice-presidency. Louis Choisy declined to accept any office, and Jacques Roellin, from Lucerne, was elected secretary-treasurer for 1927, by acclamation.

Rico Fioroni (SUI) president of FISA from 1926 to 1949, honorary president until his death in 1981.
Born in Lucerne in 1888. A member of the Reuss rowing club, he won many races before becoming, at a very young age, a committee member and president of that club. As president of the Swiss federation of rowing clubs, he was their representative from 1922 onwards at the FISA congresses. He was reserve starter at the 1924 Olympic Games, and chairman of the organising committee of the 1926 European championships. He served as chief engineer of the technical division of the telegraph and telephone service of central Switzerland.

Jacques Roellin (SUI), secretary-treasurer of FISA from 1927 – 1928. Having served as secretary of the Lucerne regatta committee from 1904, he became an honorary member in 1923. He assisted in the organisation of the European championships in 1908, 1926, 1927 and 1934. A retired divisional director of Swiss Railways, he held various honorary offices in his town of Lucerne. He resigned from FISA in 1928, after an unjust and unjustifiable campaign against him, waged by an editor of the French magazine, "L'Aviron." He would continue in office in his club.

September 5th 1926 – Lucerne
28th European championships

The Portuguese federation, having been appointed to organise the European championships, but not having received the help promised by its government, reluctantly took the decision, on May 18th 1926, to withdraw from its obligations. Once again, the challenge of replacing a federation which had backed out, and organising the championships at the last moment, was taken up by the Swiss federation. Spurred on by its president, Rico Fioroni, the Lucerne regatta committee was determined to prove equal to the task.

Large posters were pasted on walls throughout the town. Small bills, called butterflies, printed in two languages – German and French – were displayed in almost all the shops.



Paris 1931: FISA President, Rico Fioroni congratulates Bursa and Giriat (FRA). Behind him stands Gaston Müllegg, the Secretary General.

The races

In the fairy-tale setting of Lake Lucerne, the racing took place on perfectly flat water barely ruffled by a slight following wind from the south-west, which was to the advantage of the oarsmen. An overcast sky protected the competitors from the intense heat. The Lake of Lucerne, however, is not still water. The flow is uniform across the lake, varying in speed from two to three kilometres an hour from one spot to another. It flows out quite fast, to become the river Reuss, exactly 750 metres from the finishing line. The panorama is unrivalled: a perfect cirque of high mountains, some of them snow-capped; and rising above them all are the Rigi and Pilatus, the latter 2,000 metres high, the former 1,800 metres.

At the start, the boats were held by children in small stake-boats. They were aligned from the bank by the starter's assistant. The starter was none other than the famous Hans Walter, one of FISA's most frequent champions. Standing in the bows of a launch, in the centre of the line of boats, he set them off superbly. The races were followed by the umpire and his back-up, each in his own boat.

4+: 7 entered
1. ITA 2. SUI 3. POL 4. FRA 5. BEL 6. NED 7. POR
The Portuguese made a false start. At the restart, the French set off very fast; too fast, in fact, as they were not able to sustain the pace. Rowing at a high rate of striking, but skilfully and intently, the Italians soon went into a lead which they increased steadily throughout the race. The Swiss came through from last place to finish second.

2-: 4 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. NED 4. BEL
After two false starts by the Dutch crew, the third was good. In front of a home crowd, on their own water, the crew from Lucerne, A. Reinhard and W. Siegenthaler, led throughout.

1x: 6 entered
1. SUI 2. HUN 3. BEL 4. NED 5. TCH 6. POL
Joseph Schneider, also from Lucerne, won from Bela Szendey, the son of the Hungarian team-manager. He had unfortunately had to borrow a boat, as his own had not arrived in time. There was another false start, caused this time by the Belgian, F. Vintens.

4-: 3 entered
1. SUI 2. NED 3. POR
Having already won the 2-, Reinhard and Siegenthaler joined up with two other oarsmen from Lucerne, O. Buhlmann and K. Zimmermann, to gain their second title of the regatta.

2+: 6 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. NED 4. BEL 5. FRA 6. ESP
With less than 100 metres to go, the Italians went into the lead ahead of the Swiss, who had led from the start. The battle was intense. The Italians were leading by nearly half a length and seemed certain winners when, with twenty or thirty metres to go, the bow man looked round and caught a crab, whih robbed them of victory. It is worth noting that the Swiss stroke was 40 years old.

2x: 3 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. BEL
After 750 metres, Bosshard, from Zurich, and Rieder, from Vevey – a last-minute combination – drew level with the Italians, who had been fastest off the start. Thereafter, the Swiss were never troubled.

8+: 8 entered
1. NED 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. SUI 5. FRA 6. POL 7. TCH 8. YUG

The eight crews, all wearing different coloured vests and perfectly in line at the start, were an impressive sight. It was a dazzling spectacle. The Italians from Venice led bravely for most of the race, but failed to hold off the Dutch crew from Delft. In the winning crew, Beynens won his third European championships medal.

Passion rewarded

The joy of the oarsmen in the winning Dutch eight knew no bounds. To pay for the trip to the European championships, each of them had contributed to the common fund, out of his own pocket, a sum of 150 florins, i.e., 2,062.50 French francs. How times have changed!

Switzerland won the Glandaz Cup after a remarkable performance, with five victories out of a possible seven, plus a second and a fourth place.

The timing was immaculate, as it always is in Switzerland!

The evening's festivities ended with an enjoyable ball at the Kursaal.

The regatta committee's receipts from the sale of tickets and programmes amounted to 91,700 francs (13,100 gold-francs). The small 8vo programme contained 24 pages.

August 19th 1927 – Como
30th FISA congress

Admiral Count Louis de Sambuy, a "podesta," i.e., a senior administrative officer of the city of Turin, having taken over as president of the Italian federation, the "Reale Federazione Italiana di Canottaggio", welcomed the delegates.

Present: 20 delegates from 10 federations including, for the first time, an Egyptian representative.

The Danish and Romanian federations were admitted as extraordinary members. The updated version of the FISA Statutes and Rules, upon which the much missed president Baud had made a start but which unfortunately remained incomplete, was submitted, together with numerous amendments proposed by the national federations.

The central committee of FISA was made the sole appeal body by the affiliated federations. It alone was the final arbiter for the application of the provisions of the FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, and for the European championship Regulations.

Three categories of international regattas were defined: the Olympic regatta, the European championships and international regattas proper, open de jure to all oarsmen from affiliated federations. It was also accepted that amateur oarsmen from clubs in non-affiliated countries which exercised reciprocity should be able to enter international regattas.

The order of racing in European championships was altered thus: 4+, 2-, 1x, 2+, 4-, 2x, 8+.

It was decided that FISA would not organize European championships in years when the Olympic regatta took place in Europe.

The length of the course for European championships could be reduced from 2,000 metres to a minimum of 1,700 metres, on a straight course, provided that this was on still water and that the host nation could not find a longer course.

The council was asked to specify the features required for a championship course.

The choice of the course at Sloten, near Amsterdam, was approved as the venue for the Olympic regatta of 1928. However, because of its narrowness – 35 metres – only two abreast racing was possible. This would of necessity give rise to a large number of eliminators. All the official regatta administration would now be staffed by people chosen exclusively from within FISA. The four umpires would be nominated at the 1928 FISA congress.

The city of Turin offered a statue as a prize for the national federation who were runners-up in the Glandaz Cup.

August 21st 1927 – Como
29th men's European championships

The famous club, "Lario", of Como, which had already produced four European champions, having been given the task of organising the 29th FISA championships by the Italian federation, produced a regatta as good as any in the past. There was a large number of spectators. The course ran fairly close to the bank, and they stood several deep along its whole length. On the other side of the lake, at a distance of more than two kilometres, there were at least 5,000 of them. It was difficult to be precise, but there must have been between 30,000 and 50,000 spectators altogether.

For the first time on a lake, there was a fixed start. It was placed near the villa Erba. The finish was near the villa Olmo. Buoys were placed every 250 metres on both sides of the course. There was a grandstand for spectators in the gardens of the villa Olmo. Information was relayed to the public over loudspeakers. The floating stage where the finish judges sat was not accessible to the spectators. Gaston Müllegg, a future FISA president, acted as starter.

The races

4+: 6 entered
1. ITA 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. NED 5. TCH 6. POL

The crowd, with its moments of wild enthusiasm, was an amazing sight to behold. The loud speaker announced: "They're off!" A good start. The Swiss are ahead, followed by Italy, Holland. At 250 metres, Italy has a one length lead!", etc., etc; and an even wilder burst of cheering rose from the spectators as, at each 250 metres, the loud speaker announced that the lead of the Italian

crew had increased. Then, when the crews went past with Italy ahead, the crowd went wild, shouting, gesticulating, waving hats or other garments. In Italy, people are not afraid of expressing their delight, and their way of expressing it is neither silent nor short-lived. They give vent to their joy unrestrainedly! But is it not better to have spectators responding over-enthusiastically than showing indifference? The five Italians who had won the previous year easily retained their title.

2-: 4 entered
1. ITA 2. SUI 3. NED 4. BEL
The brothers Renzo and P. Luigi Vestrini from Leghorn were in total command, towering both physically and tactically over the reigning European champions, A. Reinhart and W. Siegenthaler.

1x: 7 entered – 6 started
1. ITA 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. NED 5. SUI 6. BEL
After an incident-free first 1,000 metres, Bernasconi took the lead at 1,500 metres, then had to hold off a recovery by the excellent Hungarian, Bela Szendy, a great hope for the future, of whom his father, the Hungarian federation's delegate to the FISA congresses, could be proud. The holder of the title, Schneider, faded after a strong start. He only just managed to avoid coming last.

4-: 2 entered
1. ITA 2. SUI
A close race, but the Italians took the lead, as in the three previous races!

2+: 4 entered
1. ITA 2. SUI 3. NED 4. BEL
The second win of the day for Renzo and Luigi Vestrini, once more beating the European title-holders, the Swiss pair, Schaedli and Mueller.

2x: 3 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. BEL
A rapid first 30 seconds, with Switzerland sculling at 26 and Italy at 24. The Swiss, Bosshard (winning for the 7th time) and Rieder, kept their title, leading from start to finish over the European single sculls champion, Bernasconi, partnered on this occasion by De Col.

8+: 6 entered
1. ITA 2. SUI 3. POL 4. BEL 5 YUG 6. TCH
A small slam for the Italian team, as this eight, from the "Soc. Can. Vittorino da Feltre" gained them their 6th victory out of seven possible wins in these European championships.

The Italian boat-builders could also rejoice, since they had built five out of the six winning boats. Only Bernasconi's sculling boat had been imported from England. The 4+ boat was the same one as the 4-. The builder had designed two different stern sections, thus requiring the purchase of only one boat plus a third of a boat, and the transport of a single boat – no mean saving for any boat club!

A grand official dinner was given in the evening by the "Soc. Canottieri Lario", followed by a dance. During the speeches, there was a lengthy address in Italian by the all-powerful president of the Italian National Olympic Committee, the fascist General Ferretti! The results were then announced and the prizes presented, amid applause.

"Boat-houses are the monasteries of sport, demanding a wholehearted commitment to work, with no thought for profit or applause, for this is not an ostentatious sport. Rowing is the sport which calls for the greatest integrity and fair play, and any departure from the code of practice laid down by the coach is an act of disloyalty to the other crew-members."

Remy Orban, 1927

April 14th–15th 1928 – Amsterdam Extraordinary FISA meeting

On the 14th, led by Dr. de Vries-Freyens, the president of the Dutch federation, the delegates visited the Sloten rowing course chosen by FISA during the 1927 congress at Como as the venue for the 1928 Olympic regatta. They formed a favourable impression. However, there were problems to be solved, as the width of the canal, 33 metres, would only allow two-abreast racing.

On the 15th, at the official opening of the congress, 10 delegates from only 6 out of the 14 federations affiliated to FISA were present. This meant that there were not sufficient numbers to form a quorum, as the statutes required the presence of at least half the members.

The following arrangements were nevertheless unanimously adopted, and the Dutch federation undertook to apply them:

The 1928 Olympic regatta would have days set aside for both preliminary and repechage heats.

1st day: preliminary heats. All crews entered would race. If there were an odd number of entrants, one crew would automatically qualify by means of a bye, provided that it covered the course at race pace.

2nd day: repechages. All the previous day's losers would race again.

3rd day: heats: the first and second days' winners and those who had been given a bye would race.

4th day: rest day.

5th day: last repechages. For all those who had only lost once during the first three days. Those who had lost twice or lost once in a repechage would be eliminated.

6th day: heats: the winners of the 3rd and 5th days.

7th day: heats: the winners of the 6th day.

8th day: rest.

9th day: finals and race for the two losers of the 7th day, in order to decide the third place.

July 31st, August 5th and 6th 1928 – Amsterdam, 31st FISA congress

Present: 22 delegates from 10 federations, at the "Industrieele Club", in Dam Square (Royal Palace), in a superbly imposing Gothic hall.

The Danish federation was taking part in a FISA congress for the first time, represented by Niels Ventegodt.

A letter requesting affiliation was presented by the Argentinian federation, which comprised 25 clubs with over 18,000 members. This request was accepted.

The National Amateur Rowing Association of the USA also sought affiliation.

In future, the Statutes, Rules of Racing and Regulations could only be modified every four years, in the year following the Olympic Games.

The subscription was fixed at 300 gold-francs for 1929. The proposal for a special supplementary subscription of 200 gold-francs was passed.

On the proposal of Dr. Dryepondt (BEL), the entire FISA council was re-elected. It had been the useful convention during the last few years for a representative of the national federation organising the subsequent European championships to be appointed a vice-president of FISA. A request was made for the Statutes to provide for a more stable vice-presidency. The principle having been accepted, Alfred Loth, of the Polish federation, due to host the 1929 European championships, was made a second vice-president of FISA.

August 2nd–10th 1928 – Amsterdam Games of the IXth Olympiad

The choice of rowing course was a controversial one, conducted in public. Finally, with the approval of the president of FISA, the Sloten course, about 15 kilometres from the city centre, was chosen. Only two boats could race abreast in each race. The race programme was, therefore, awkward for the participants, tricky for the officials and tiresome for the spectators. Moreover, many people thought that the hospitality left much to be desired. The Olympic organization was in some respects too rigid compared with traditional regattas, and left a poor impression.

The races

The umpires followed the coxed races from the bank and the coxswainless ones from launches. The four times European champion, Victor de Bisschop (BEL) officiated as starter along with Moyantschik. Emile Lecuirot (FRA), whose son was among the best oarsmen, and Vanderhaeghen (BEL) were the finish judges.There were no fewer than 24 races on the first day. It proved impossible to stick to the timetable which had been drawn up in April. The first race started at 9am and the last at 6.45pm. It was the same on the subsequent days, apart from the last two.

Preliminary heats

Weather conditions were difficult for everybody. However, the wind direction did give one of the stations a distinct advantage. For example, on August 4th there was a very strong side-wind which completely falsified the results. Only the obviously superior crews could win if they were drawn on the bank station. It was just as well that the numerous repechages seemed to rectify this major injustice, and the best crews met in the finals.

4+: 11 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. FRA
EII: 1. HUN 2. GBR
Disappointed, the British scratched from the event.

EIII:1. POL 2. JPN
EIV: 1. GER 2. USA
EV: 1. BEL 2. MON
A crew from Monte Carlo appeared for the first time, but their boat was wide, heavy and more suitable for beginners than for top competition.

EVI: 1. ITA
RI: 1. FRA 2. MON
RII: 1. USA 2. JPN
2EI: 1. BEL 2. HUN
2EII: 1. ITA 2. GER
2EIII: 1. SUI 2. USA
2EIV; 1. POL 2. FRA
2R: 1. GER 2. HUN
3EI: 1. POL 2. BEL
3EII: 1. ITA 2. GER
3EIII: 1. SUI
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. SUI
1/2FII: 1. POL
POL: officially declared 3rd.

2-: 8 crews
EI: 1. GER 2.FRA
EII: 1. USA 2. BEL
EIII: 1. GBR 2. SUI
EIV: 1. ITA 2. NED
RI: 1. SUI 2. FRA
RII: 1. NED 2. BEL
2EI: 1. ITA 2. SUI
2EII: 1. USA 2. GBR
2EIII: 1. GER 2. NED
1/2 FI: 1. GER 2. USA
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. ITA
Third place: 1. USA 2. ITA

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. SUI
EII: 1. AUS 2. GER
EIII: 1. CAN 2. NED
EIV: 1. FRA 2. BEL
EV: 1. HUN 2. DEN
EVI: 1. USA 2. AFS
EVII: 1. TCH 2. JPN
EVIII: 1. ITA



Amsterdam 1928: Henry Pearce (AUS)
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RI: 1. DEN 2. GER
RII: 1. NED 2. BEL
RIII: 1. SUI 2. SAF
2EI: 1. NED 2. HUN
2EII: 1. TCH 2. CAN
2EIII: 1. AUS 2. DEN
2EIV: 1. USA 2. GBR
2EV: 1. FRA 2. ITA
2EVI: 1. SUI
2RI: 1. CAN 2. ITA
2RII: 1. GBR 2. HUN
1/4FI: 1. GBR 2. CAN
1/4FII: 1. NED 2. TCH
1/4FIII: 1. USA 2. SUI
1/4FIV: 1. AUS 2. FRA
1/2FI: 1. AUS 2. GBR
1/2FII: 1. USA 2. NED
3rd place: 1. GBR 2. NED

2+: 6 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. FRA
EII: 1. BEL 2. NED
Totally exhausted at the end of the race, the Dutch pair rowed to the bank less than 50 metres from the finish.

EIII: 1. ITA 2. USA
R: 1. FRA 2. USA
2EI: 1. SUI – ITA (Not rowed out)
In spite of illness, R. Vestrini did his best to keep his crew in the competition. Towards 1,750 metres, he collapsed. The boat turned over, throwing the crew into the water.

2EII: 1. FRA 2. BEL
1/2FI: 1. FRA 2. BEL
1/2FII: 1. SUI
3rd place: BEL

4-: 6 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. NED
EII: 1. USA 2. GER
EIII: 1. GBR 2. FRA
RI: 1. GER 2. NED
RII: 1. FRA
2EI: 1. GBR 2. GER
2EII: 1. USA – FRA (scratched)
The illness of E. Lecuirot, the son of the finish judge, prevented his crew from competing.

3EIII: 1. ITA
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. GBR
3rd: ITA

2x: 10 crews
EI: 1. GER 2. BEL
EII: 1. USA 2. SUI
Costello and McIlvaine beat Bosshard and Rieder, in a race that was virtually the final.

EIII: 1. CAN 2. NED
EIV: 1. AUT 2. GBR
EV: 1. FRA 2. ITA
RI: 1. NED 2. ITA
RII: 1. GBR 2. BEL
2EI: 1. SUI 2. FRA
2EII: 1. USA 2. AUT
2EIII: 1. GER 2. NED
2RI: 1. CAN 2. FRA
2RII: 1. AUT
3EI: 1. USA 2. SUI
3EII: 1. CAN 2. GER
3EIII: 1. AUT 2. NED
1/2 FI: 1. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. AUT

8+: 11 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. DEN
EII: 1. POL 2. NED
EIII: 1. GER 2. FRA
EIV: 1. USA 2. BEL
EV: 1. GBR 2. ITA
EVI: 1. ARG
RI: 1. NED 2. BEL
RII: 1. ITA 2. FRA
RIII: 1. DEN
2EI: 1. USA 2. DEN
2EII: 1. GER 2. ARG
2EIII: 1. GBR 2. POL
2EIV: 1. ITA 2. NED
2EV: 1. CAN
2R: 1. POL 2. ARG
3EI: 1. CAN 2. POL
3EII: 1. GBR 2. GER
3EIII: 1. USA 2. ITA
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. GBR



Amsterdam 1928: The Italiens ahead of the Swiss

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The finals

Blessed with fine weather, the finals were very exciting. With the exception of the single sculls final, in which Pearce outclassed his opponent, and the coxed fours, in which the Italian crew from "Pullino d'Isola d'Istria" similarly outclassed the Swiss crew, all the other races were keenly contested from start to finish. However, in spite of the fact that the weather had sometimes made conditions unfair, justice was ultimately done, thanks to the repechages, and the best crews did meet in the finals.

4+: 1. ITA 2. SUI
2-: 1. GER 2. GBR
1x: 1. AUS 2. USA
2+: 1. SUI 2. FRA
The Schoechling brothers won their third FISA title.

4-: 1. GBR 2. USA
2x: 1. USA 2. CAN
8+: 1. USA 2. GBR

The American coxswain had a raised seat so that he could look down on the crew members. He shouted orders and abuse throughout the race. On the saxboards were fitted two sheets of zinc, against which he beat with his rudder toggles. Over the last 250 metres, he twirled a large white scarf above his head.

The FISA delegates met each day, after the end of racing. These meetings were held in a very well-equipped office near the boathouses. The sessions hardly ever began before 7pm, and sometimes lasted quite a long time. The FISA secretary, Gaston Müllegg, who spoke several languages, translated first into French, then English, and finally German. The results were officially recorded, then the draw was made for the heats and lanes for the following day's races. The technical organisation was deemed to be perfect: unfortunately, the selection of this narrow course had necessitated two-abreast racing. The tiredness resulting from the large number of races was excessive. This elimination system induced extreme fatigue in the oarsmen and in some, especially those who were of a volatile disposition, considerable loss of form. For them, these eight days of racing were disastrous.

"Let us allow the umpires to reach decisions according to their own conscience, and let us, for our part, be fastidious in our selection of officials: let us complete their often very inadequate sporting education: let us teach them to apply the rules and make judgments based solely on the highest principles of sport, and let us ignore personalities while they are performing this high office; but let us beware of confining their judgment in the strait-jacket of an infantile and pernickety set of rules." "L'Aviron", October 12th 1929.

August 15th 1929 – Warsaw
32nd FISA congress

Present: 23 delegates from 10 federations. The deliberations took place in the town hall. The formal request for affiliation from the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States of America was granted. That association, founded in 1872 in New York, comprised 140 clubs with a total of more than 30,000 members.

The Swiss proposition, strengthening the rules regarding amateur status, was adopted unanimously. Thenceforth, it would be the responsibility of the FISA council to keep an eye on the enforcement of these rules, and to make inquiries concerning the source of income of any oarsman giving up his usual job, since by doing that he could become a "false amateur".

The composition of the FISA council was modified with, in future, the president, one or two vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer. Their term of office was to be one year.



In Warsaw 1929 before the official dinner: Rico Fioroni, President, Admiral Louis de Sambuy, Vice President, Alfred Loth, Vice President, Gaston Müllegg, Secretary General, all the Council Members of FISA, together with national delegates including Messrs Duchateau, Dryepondt and Van der Haegen (BEL), Mahut and Wettengel (FRA), Rossi and Baglioni (ITA), Steiner and Choisy (SUI), Mieremet, Schutte and van Schalk (NED), Widimsky (TCH), Perger, Ablbray and de Jeney (HUN), Stalio and Stephanovitch (YUG), Bojanczyk, Juszkiewicz, Lenartowicz (POL), Schmidt and Filtenborg (DEN).

Any crew causing two false starts would be eliminated. Denmark's national vest was to be white with a horizontal red band.

In memory of his late lamented brother, the former FISA president, Edmond Baud offered a magnificent bronze designed by a famous Italian sculptor, to be known as the "Eugene Baud memorial prize". In accordance with his wish, this prize would be awarded from 1929 onwards, and was to be kept in perpetuity by the federation which won the European coxed four championship either three times in a row, or on five non-consecutive occasions.

The wish to give encouragement to women's rowing was expressed unanimously, but the formation of an independent international women's federation was rejected.

August 17th–18th 1929 – Bydgoszcz 30th men's European championships

A popular success: 27,000 tickets had been sold for the grandstands and official enclosures. People thronged the banks. 4,700 cars filled the car park. This figure gives some idea of the huge site at the disposal of the organisers. There must have been 40,000 to 50,000 people at Legnowo.

The course was dead straight with three buoyed lanes, each for two boats. There was a hut for the finish judges, telephones and telegraph. At the start a fixed pontoon spanned the whole width of the course. At each starting position, a man on a protruding plank held the boats by the stern. The starter stood in the centre of the platform.

Eliminators and repechages

Eliminating heats were needed for the 4+ and 8+. The first two crews to finish in each heat qualified for the final, as did the first two crews in the repechage heat.

4+: 7 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. SUI – FRA, TCH (to repechage)
EII: 1. DEN 2. BEL – POL (to repechage)
R: 1. FRA 2. TCH – POL (eliminated)

8+: 7 entered
EI: 1. HUN 2. DEN – BEL, YUG (to repechage)
EII: 1. ITA 2. POL – TCH (to repechage)
R: 1. YUG 2. TCH – BEL (eliminated)

Finals

There was a large and very elegant crowd. The weather was magnificent.

4+: 6 finalists from 7 entries
1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SUI 4. TCH 5. BEL 6. FRA

2-: 5 entered – HUN: scratched
1. ITA 2. POL 3. BEL 4. TCH
A clear victory for the Italians.

1x: 6 entered – ITA: scratched
1. NED 2. TCH 3. BEL 4. POL – SUI (Not rowed out)
The Dutch sculler, Gunther, finished well ahead.

4-: 6 entered
1. ITA 2. NED 3. POL 4. BEL 5. TCH – SUI (Not rowed out)
The Italians were in command right from the start.

2+: 5 entered
1. ITA 2. FRA 3. POL 4. BEL 5. ESP
The brothers Renzo and Pierre Vestrini took the lead only in the closing stages, winning their third FISA title.

2x: 5 entered
1. SUI 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. FRA 5. POL
In spite of Robineau's not being well, the French went into the lead and led for the first quarter of the race, before dropping back. The Swiss, rowing with magnificent style, went on to win.

8+: 6 finalists from 7 entries
1. ITA 2. YUG 3. POL 4. HUN 5. DEN 6. TCH
At 1,500 metres, the crews were still level. Italy spurted and went on to win by a length. The next four crews all finished within three seconds of each other, the last one being less than a length down.

No sooner had this race finished, than a violent storm broke. There was a tremendous rush back to the town. The prizegiving and speeches took place in the theatre, much later than planned. The banquet was held in the Military Academy. Vodka and conversation flowed. It went on for so long that some people left at one o'clock in the morning, with the meal only half over. Nevertheless, everyone took away a happy memory of perfect organisation.

With its five victories, Italy won the Glandaz Cup for the first time since 1911.

The Spanish team was the smallest. In the single car needed to transport the crew from Spain, with the boat on a roof-rack, they covered 6,000 kilometres.

August 14th 1930 – Liege
33rd FISA congress

Present: 31 delegates from 12 federations.

The governor of the province welcomed the delegates at the former Palace of the Prince-Bishops.
In his report, president Fioroni referred to the Olympic congress in Berlin. He and secretary-treasurer Gaston Müllegg had been FISA's representatives there at the end of May, when he had made the following statement: "Respecting other people's opinions as it does, FISA does not consider itself entitled to lay down a law which would restrict the independence of international sporting federations. However, being stricter than most of the international federations in its definition of the amateur, it will remain utterly uncompromising on the principle of the purest definition of amateurism."

Relations were re-established with the German federation, and the possibility of its return was being examined.

The Greek federation was admitted as an extraordinary member, while the Danish federation became a full member.

In order to clarify the rules, it was prescribed that an oarsman, in order to represent his country at a European championship, must be a citizen of that country and belong to a club based within that country's territory.

August 15th–17th 1930 – Liege
31st men's European championships

On the occasion of the celebrations of the centenary of Belgian independence, these championships took place on the river Meuse. The course had just recently been laid out, but there was room for only three crews abreast to race. Eliminators were therefore necessary. The weather did not make the task of the organisers easy. Storms on August 13th and 14th demolished the grandstands, telephone links and notice boards. The latter had to be replaced three times.

An ingenious buoying system had been installed. Large red rubber balls, with a diameter of 80–90 centimetres, were used as buoys. They had the advantage of being very visible, and of not damaging any boat which might hit them.

The weather conditions were just as difficult for the oarsmen, who had to compete against each other on a miniature raging sea. The stream, which on the first two days had been very fast, slackened slightly for the finals, after the organisers had managed to have the downstream lock closed in order to create a calmer course.

There was a record number of entries, and a "first": the presence of the USA in the European championships, with two crews , 4+ and 8+. With their dark navy vests and red, white and blue scarves, their crews cut quite a dash. Twelve national federations were represented. Latest record: six nations won gold medals out of the seven titles at stake.

For the first time, there were women's races interspersed in the programme.

Eliminators (E), repechages (R) and semifinals (1/2 F)

Weather conditions for the eliminators and the repechages of August 15th were bad: a fast current, a

strong following wind and very choppy water. Getting the boats on to the start was such a problem that the first day's heats started two hours late. For the final repechages (2-, 2+, 2x) and the semifinals, which took place on the 16th, the wind was less strong but the weather was still dull and quite chilly.
As in the 1928 Olympic Games, the repechage system caused a few surprises, allowing boats which had been defeated in the eliminators to reappear in the finals and win. This was the case with the single sculls and double sculls.

4+: 11 entered – 4 heats, the winners going on to the semifinals and the runners-up going to the repechages; the winners of which also qualified for the semifinals.

EI: 1. FRA 2. ESP – POL (scratched)
EII: 1. ITA 2. NED
Denmark, whose boat had been damaged at the start, was allowed by the umpire to row in the 4th heat, in which there were only two crews.

EIII: 1. USA 2. HUN 3. TCH
EIV: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. BEL
The jury decided that Switzerland qualified for the semifinals. Denmark had to row in the second repechage heat.

RI: 1. NED 2. HUN
RII: 1. DEN 2. ESP – BEL (scratched)
1/2 FI 1. ITA 2. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. USA
A triumph for Denmark, who put out the Americans after fighting neck and neck for 1,800 metres.
1/2 FIII: 1. NED 2. FRA

2-: 6 entered – 2 heats with the winners going on to the final and the runners-up to the repechage, the winner of which went forward to the final.
EI: 1. POL 2. FRA 3. SUI
EII: 1. HUN 2. BEL 3. ITA
R: 1. FRA 2. BEL

1x: 8 entered – 4 heats, each with two crews. Same system as for the 4+
EI: 1. ESP 2. BEL
EII: 1. ITA 2. TCH
EIII: 1. SUI 2. DEN
EIV: 1. FRA 2. HUN

RI: 1. HUN – crew not required to row over, as the Belgian crew failed to turn up.

RII: 1. DEN – a dramatic incident during the race nearly caused a fatal accident. At 1,250 metres, the exhausted Czechoslovakian sculler, Zavel, overturned. Instead of holding on to his boat and waiting for help to arrive, he started to swim towards the rescue boat. In the rough water, the first attempt to pull him out failed. He then went down for a second time. Fortunately, the Belgian oarsmen, Lambrecht, nearby in his small gig, jumped fully clothed into the water and, after diving several times, managed to bring him to the surface.

1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. SUI – The Dane took his revenge on the Swiss, Candeveau, who had beaten him in the eliminator.
1/2 FIII: 1. HUN 2. ESP

2+ 6 entered – same eliminating system as for 2+
EI: 1. SUI 2. POL 3. ESP
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. BEL
R: 1. FRA 2. BEL

4-: 5 entered – 4 started – same system as for 2+
EI: 1. ITA 2. NED
EII: 1. BEL 2. SUI
R: Holland having scratched, Switzerland was not required to row over.

2x: 6 entered – same system as for 2+
EI: 1. NED 2. BEL 3. POL
EII: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. FRA
R: 1. SUI 2. BEL

8+: 8 entered – same system as for 1x
EI: 1. USA 2. DEN
EII: 1. ITA 2. POL
EIII: 1. FRA 2. BEL
EIV: 1. YUG 2. TCH
RI: 1. DEN 2. BEL
RII: 1. POL 2. TCH
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. POL
1/2 FIII: 1. DEN 2. YUG

Finals

The conditions were better. The weather improved, but there was still quite a strong current.
4+: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. NED
Denmark's first ever FISA win.

2-: 1. POL 2. HUN 3. FRA
Poland's first FISA victory, thanks to Henrik Burdzinski and Janusz Mikolajczak.

1x: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. DEN
Dr. Bela Szenday, having now acquired the necessary experience, confirmed the promise which he had shown in previous years by becoming the first Hungarian to win a European title.

2+: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. SUI
The Swiss, who were leading, had to give up because of slide trouble. The French pair finished less than two seconds behind the winners.

4-: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. BEL
A convincing win for the Italians.

2x: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. NED
The Swiss led from start to finish.

8+: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. DEN
The Americans, undefeated in the Olympic Games since, 1920, made their mark at their very first appearance in the European championships. Among the crew members were a sergeant in the Philadelphia motorcycle police, a minister of religion and an undertaker.

August 13th 1931 – Paris
34th FISA congress

Present at the "Automobile Club de France," Place de la Concorde: 33 delegates from 14 federations.
Representatives of Greece, Sweden and the Brazilian Sports Confederation attended the congress for the first time.
The federations of Turkey (10 clubs), Sweden (12 clubs) and Brazil were admitted as extraordinary members.
Between sessions, the delegates were received in the town hall of Paris by the president of the municipal council.

August 14th–16th 1931 – Paris-Suresnes
32nd men's European championships

The races took place on the Seine, on a 2,000 metre regatta course at Suresnes. There was, by French stan-





Paris 1931



A visit to Reims by the 1931 Congress participants.

dards, an unusually large number of spectators, possibly several tens of thousands.
An annexe of the Bleriot aviation factories had been converted into a boat storage area, where each team had at its disposal an entire bay in which to house its boats, and each country its changing room with a massage table, bench and locker. Showers had been installed at the entrance to the changing rooms.

Eliminators and semifinals

For the first two days, except for the 2+, where there was only one heat and one crew eliminated, the first two in each heat qualified either for finals or, in the case of 4- and 8+, for the semifinals.

4+: 11 entered
EI: 1. SWE 2. POL 3. FRA 4. ESP
First appearance of a Swedish crew, which was nothing if not brilliant.
EII: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. BEL 4. TCH
EIII: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. NED
1/2 FI: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. POL
1/2 FII: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. SWE
The Swedes seemed unable to cope with the choppy water, and could not repeat their performance of the eliminator.

2-: 7 entered – 6 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. DEN 3. BEL
EII: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. POL

1x: 9 entered – 7 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. TCH 4. ESP
EII: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. BEL

2+: 5 entered
EI: 1. FRA 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. POL

4-: 6 entered
EI: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. ITA
The Italians, holders of this title during the last few years, came to grief, having steered extremely badly.
EII: 1. NED 2. POL 3. BEL

2x: 6 entered
EI: 1. HUN 2. SUI 3. BEL
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. YUG

8+: 10 entered
EI: 1. DEN and HUN (dead heat) 3. BEL 4. NED
The first dead heat in FISA's history, it being impossible to separate the two crews. It was a magnificent battle, with no more than a quarter of a length separating the first three crews throughout the race. Belgium and Holland having been obstructed, the jury decided to allow them to take part in the semifinal.
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. YUG
EIII: 1. POL 2. TCH 3. SUI
1/2 FI: 1. FRA 2. DEN 3. POL 4. BEL
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. NED 4. TCH

The finals

4+: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SUI 4. HUN
A clear win, in spite of Denmark's excellent recovery, after having caught a crab.

2-: 1. NED 2. ITA 3. FRA – DEN (Not rowed out)
A close contest, in a time that was 12 seconds faster than the best time achieved in the eliminators. The stroke, Jonkheer Roell, a 23 year old medical student, was to be killed in a motorcycle accident in 1934.

1x: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. DEN
Edouard Candeveau, from Geneva, emerged victorious from a hard-fought battle over the last hundred metres with the Italian, Enrico Mariani.

2+: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. BEL
An easy win for the French pair from Lyons Rowing Club.

4-: 1. SUI 2. POL 3. NED 4. FRA
A gold medal for the crew from Bienne.

2x: 1. SUI 2. HUN 3. ITA 4. FRA
Hottinger and von Bidder retained their title.

8+: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. DEN
A fierce battle. All the crews were exhausted at the end of it.

The final dinner and presentation of prizes took place in the Angkor bungalow at the Colonial Exhibition. The following day a visit to the Champagne region was organised to please the hedonists, i.e., all the oarsmen.

August 9th–13th 1932 – Los Angeles Games of the Xth Olympiad

A rowing course had been constructed at Long Beach, a district of 150,000 inhabitants, lying between the Pacific ocean and the heart of the Californian capital. Wide, palm-fringed avenues, white single-storey houses, interspersed with a few sky-scrapers, superb beaches, a vast scattering of oil-wells, and a bright blue sky. All along one side of the rowing course, a railway track had been built to allow the spectators to be transported to the various points of the course. At the request of the organising committee, the FISA council, in close collaboration with Jos. Vallaster, an architect from Lucerne, had worked out detailed plans for the technical installations of the course. Gaston Muellegg, the secretary-treasurer of FISA, supervised the technical organisation. Along with the other FISA members present in Los Angeles, including the vice-president, Count Louis de Sambuy and the former secretary-treasurer, Mario Rossi, he was responsible for the regatta administration and the selection of the jury.

The races

The regatta took place before packed grandstands, in which every seat had been reserved. As well as occupying all the seats, which lined the course for 500 metres, spectators stood three deep on almost every day of the regatta. A bridge had been built across the course at the start, and the boats were aligned by their bows. The following system was used:

1. The winner of each preliminary heat went forward to the final or, if there were a large number of entries, to the semifinal.
2. The losers in the eliminating heats raced each other another day in a repechage heat, the winner of which went forward to the final or semifinal.
3. Four crews took part in each final.

Eliminators, repechages

4+: 7 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. NZL 4. BRA
EII: 1. POL 2. USA 3. JPN
R: 1. NZL 2. GER 3. USA 4. JPN

1x: 6 entered – 5 started – GER (scratched)
EI: 1. AUS 2. USA
EII: 1. GBR 2. CAN 3. URU
R: 1. USA 2. URU 3. CAN
The American, Miller, qualified in what amounted to a mere training outing for him.

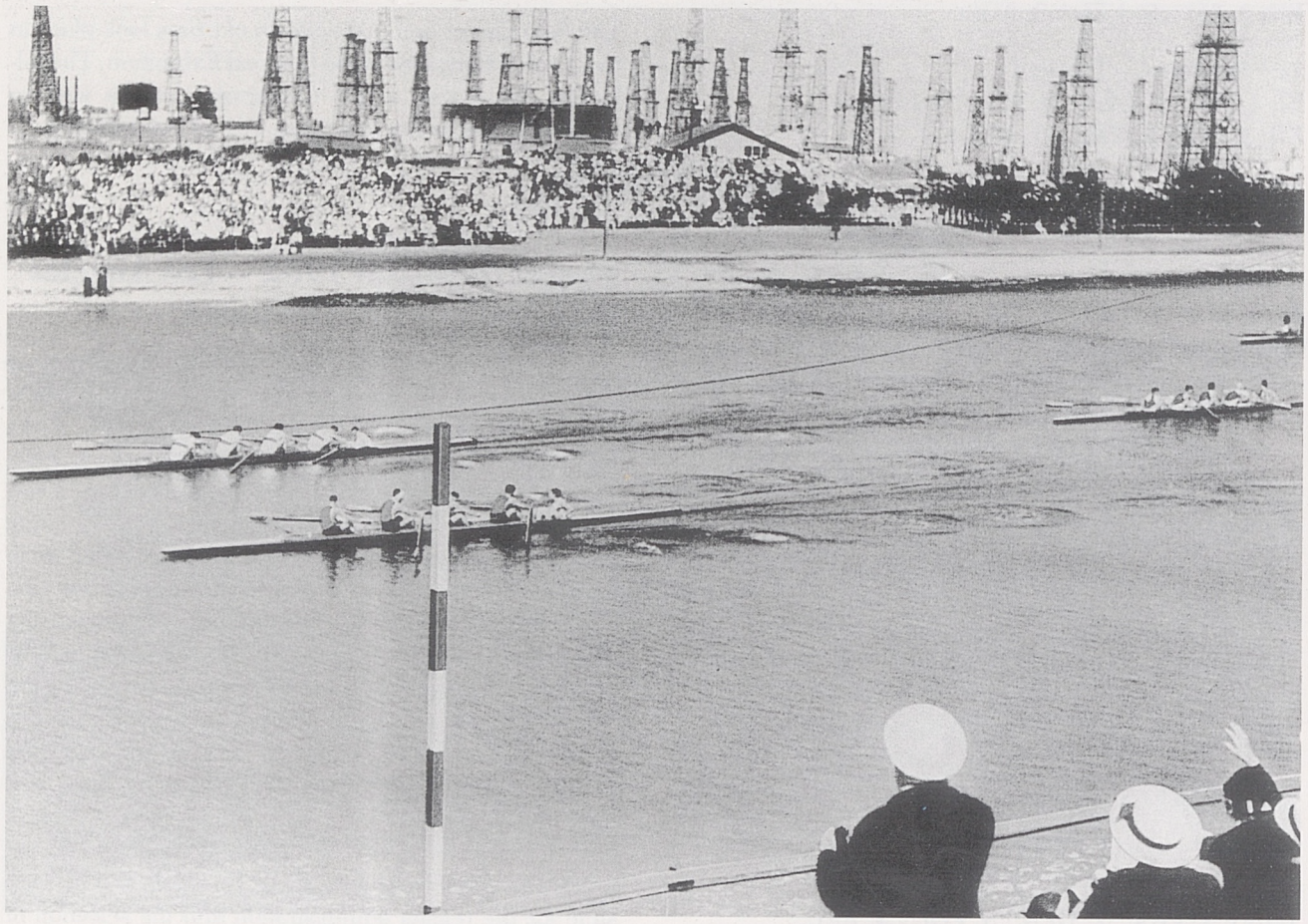
2+: 4 entered – No eliminators.

4-: 5 started
EI: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. GER
EII: 1. ITA 2. CAN
R: 1. GER 2. USA 3. CAN

2-: 6 started
EI: 1. POL 2. FRA 3. USA
Two crews, each containing a pair of brothers, competed in this heat. One consisted of the French brothers, Vandernotte, and the other of American twins.
EII: 1. GBR 2. NZL 3. NED
R: 1. NED 2. NZL 3. FRA 4. USA

2x: 5 started
EI: 1. CAN 2. ITA 3. BRA
EII: 1. USA 2. GER
R: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. BRA

8+: 8 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. JPN 4. BRA
This magnificent race upset the predictions of the experts. The Italians, having got off to a lightning start, maintained their lead over the "Cantabs" all the way.
EII: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. GER 4. NZL
The Californian crew known as "the bears" dominated the race and impressed a public which was already entirely behind them.
RI: 1. GBR 2. NZL
RII: 1. CAN 2. GER 3. JPN



Los Angeles 1932: Coxed Four – 1st Germany, 2nd Italy

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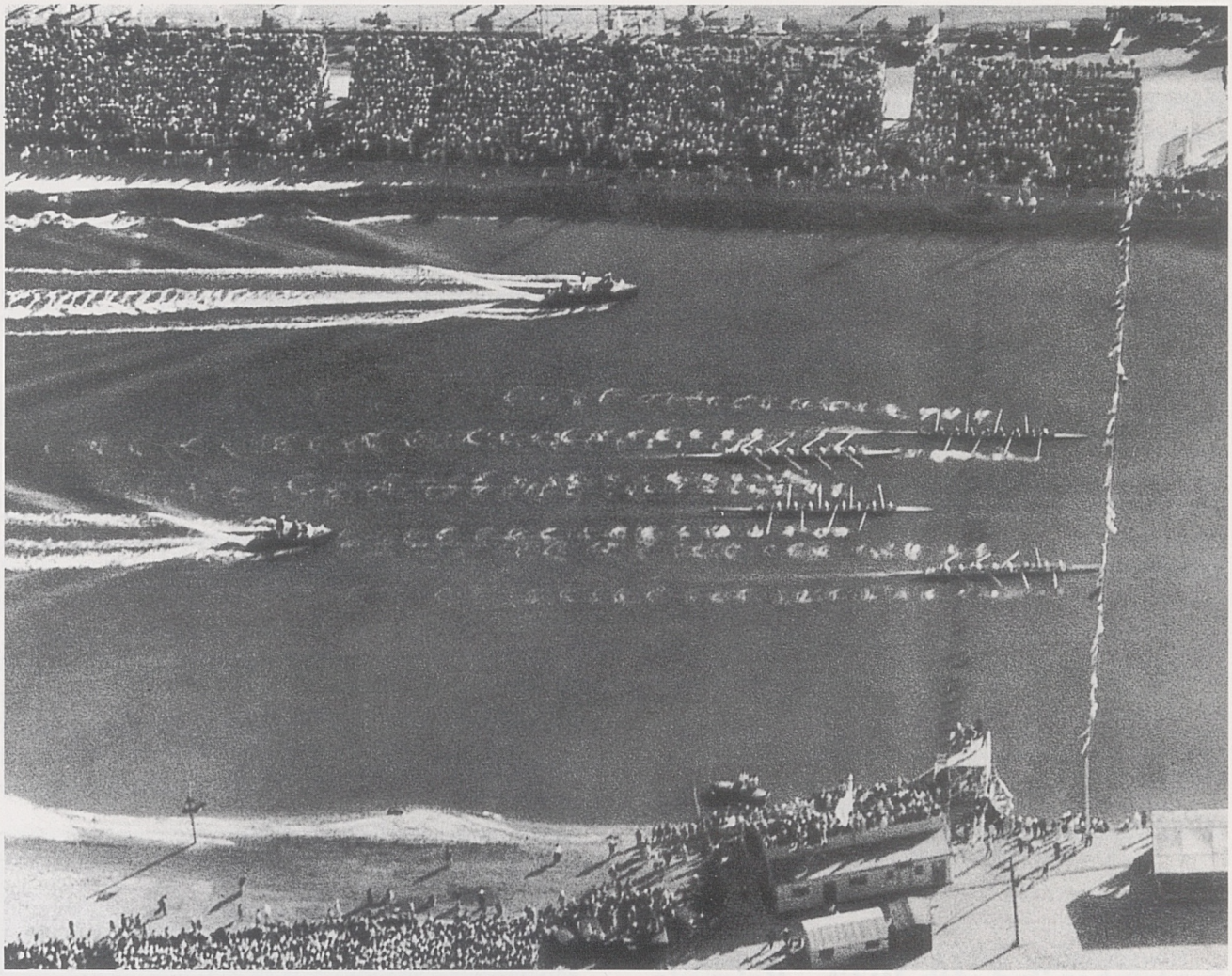


Los Angeles 1932: Eight – 1st USA, 2nd Italy, 3rd Canada, 4th Great Britain © Archives CIO

The finals

These were watched by more then 85,000 spectators.

4+: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. POL 4. NZL
During the last 300 metres, before a public on its feet, shouting, whistling and stamping with indignation, the Berlin crew edged ahead. The Italians stopped rowing with one more stroke to go, thus losing the gold medal by a hair's-breadth.

1x: 1. AUS 2. USA 3. URU 4. GBR
Bob Pearce (lm83, 85kg), built like a Greek god and prodigiously strong, won his second Olympic title, using a long, well-buried stroke.

2+: 1. USA 2. POL 3. FRA 4. BRA
An easy victory for the USA, who won by 4 lengths.

4-: 1. GBR 2. GER 3. ITA 4. USA
The man of four Olympiads, Jack Beresford, was present; indeed, very much so! His crew member, H.R.A. Edwards, the winner of the previous day's 2- race, rowing as substitute for a sick team-mate, won his second title of the 1932 Games.

2-: 1. GBR 2. NZL 3. POL 4. NED
The British pair won, apparently effortlessly.

2x: 1. USA 2. GER 3. GBR 4. ITA
The Germans remained in the lead until the last 200 metres, when Myers and Gilmore overtook them and sped to a clear victory.

8+: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. CAN 4. GBR
Hardly 30 centimetres separated the first two crews, after a bitter struggle. Canada was half a length further back, 50 centimetres ahead of Great Britain in fourth place. The public in the grandstand, following every second of this magnificent race over the loud-speakers, were on their feet, shouting at the tops of their voices, especially as the race was being won by a Californian crew. A magnificent climax to the regatta!

September 1st 1932 – Belgrade 35th FISA congress

Present: 29 delegates from 11 federations, gathered together in the reception room of the "Ratnicki Dom," the war veterans' headquarters.

Japan and Uruguay were admitted, bringing the number of FISA members to 22:

- 11 ordinary members:
  BEL FRA ITA SUI NED ESP TCH HUN POR YUG POL.
- 11 extraordinary members:
  EGY ROM ARG USA GRE TUR SWE BRA JPN URU DEN.

The subscription was reduced from 300 to 250 gold-francs because of the increased membership and the difficulties of the times.

The wearing of numbers on the oarsmen's backs was discontinued, since these made it difficult to see the colour of their singlets. The latter were sufficient in themselves for the identification of a crew's nationality.

FISA and philately

A special issue of Yugoslavian postage stamps for the 1932 European championships had enjoyed a great success.

September 2nd–4th 1932 – Belgrade 33rd men's European championships

Dr. Ivo Stalio, the president of the Yugoslavian federation, and Milan Stefanovitch, the secretary of the Organising Committee of the European championships, led an excellent team. The rowing course, on a tributary of the Sava, could accommodate five boats abreast. In the open countryside and near a forest, its banks provided an effective protection from side-winds. At that time of year there was virtually no current. All the conditions necessary for an excellent regatta were there. The requisite installations had been erected on an island. Army engineers had constructed a magnificent floating bridge made of boats, especially for the regatta. Five metres wide, it must have been about 200 metres long. The grandstands, the boathouses, the landing stages, all had been built by the army and placed at the disposal of sport, that great source of human energy. The course was marked with buoys every 250 metres, and very large numbers erected on the banks acted as distance markers. The timing was effected by a direct line between start and finish. The timing clocks, hanging on a vertical display board, were individually stopped and started electrically. Information about the crews' position during a race was transmitted by wireless. A transmitter had been installed on a small yacht which followed the races with a commentator on board. The commentary was amplified and broadcast over loud-speakers.

Eliminators and repechages (September 2nd–3rd)

The winners of the heats in the 4+ and the first two in the other heats qualified for the finals. The other crews raced in the repechages, the winners of which went forward to the final.

4+: 11 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. BEL 4. ROM
EII: 1. TCH 2. FRA 3. NED 4. ESP
EIII: 1. DEN 2. HUN 3. SUI
RI: 1. YUG 2. BEL 3. ROM 4. ESP
RII: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. NED

1x: 9 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. HUN 3. ITA 4. POL 5. SUI
EII: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. YUG 4. ROM
R: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. ROM 4. YUG – POL (scratched)

2+: 6 started
EI: 1. NED 2. ITA 3. POL
EII: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. YUG
R: 1. POL 2. YUG

4-: 6 started
E: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. ITA
EII: 1. YUG 2. HUN 3. BEL
R: 1. ITA 2. BEL

8+: 8 started
EI: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. NED 4. BEL
EII: 1. HUN 2. FRA 3. YUG 4. SUI
R: 1. YUG 2. SUI 3. NED 4. BEL

The finals

In the presence of His Majesty King Alexander of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the finals took place, watched by an enormous crowd. More than 10,000 people thronged the grandstands. The sovereign arrived in a motor-driven yacht, to be welcomed at the landing stage by members of the Yugoslavian Government. Next, Dr. Stalio, the president of the Yugoslavian rowing federation and vice-president of FISA, introduced the FISA president, Rico Fioroni, and the delegates. The king shook everybody by the hand, pronouncing a few friendly words. He then took his place in the royal grandstand, just above that of the finish judges. The weather was overpoweringly hot.

4+: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. YUG
The glorious Italian crew from the " Pullino Club", Olympic and European champions, deservedly retained their title.

2-: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. BEL – YUG (Not rowed out / having sunk)
Dr. Max Pfeiffer carried his 36 years lightly. Not content with victory in this event, he also rowed in the 2+ with his partner, Hans Appenzeller, but unsuccessfully.

1x: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. TCH – HUN (Not rowed out) – BEL (scratched)
Enrico Mariani, after an uncomfortably close first heat, took command in the last part of the race, to gain a title which he had come within a few centimetres of winning the previous year.

2+: 1. NED 2. ITA 3. POL 4. SUI 5. BEL
The Dutch, having led from the start, appeared to be on the point of being overtaken by the Italians, when a "crab" put an end to the latters' chances.

4-: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. YUG 4. NED 5. SUI
From a favourable position, Switzerland was eliminated after colliding with Italy.

2x: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. POL 4. BEL 5. YUG
A well-deserved win by Paul Boday and Dr. Etienne Kauser, the latter having competed in all the single sculling races.

8+: 1. YUG 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. POL – FRA (Not rowed out)
A glorious climax. Watched by their king and their public, the Yugoslavians from Split led almost all the way, winning a first European title for their federation.



Belgrade 1932: First FISA victory for Yugoslavia
©Archives Yugoslavia Rowing Federation

The winners of the 8+ were feted in Split, their native city, by almost its entire population. Flowers and cries of enthusiasm rained on them in abundance. An infantry company saluted them. The procession was led by three bands, while the Prefect himself welcomed them at the station. The oarsmen and their coach took their place in the procession in an omnibus decorated with their club's colours, and finally, to cap it all, the town's aristocracy followed in their private cars. A joyous feast concluded this reception. The contract of Waldemar Muder, the crew's German coach, was renewed.

August 23rd 1933 – Budapest 36th FISA congress

Present: 32 delegates from 13 federations including, for the first time, a Greek delegate.

The method of appointing the jury for the European championships was altered: The council would select four umpires. These would be chosen by secret ballot and would require a two-thirds majority. They could be chosen from outside the delegates, provided that they were umpires in their own country. Each race would be followed by two launches with an umpire in each. The umpires would decide amongst themselves which of them would officiate in which race and who would be the stand-by, and inform the council in writing of their decision before the commencement of racing. A reserve launch would always be at the disposal of the FISA council. The rules governing the awarding of the Glandaz cup were added to, in order to differentiate between countries with the same number of wins. The number of European champions would be taken into account. If they were still level, second places in finals would count. After that, rowing would count more than sculling.

A European national federation could become an ordinary member if it had been an extraordinary member for a minimum of three years, or if it undertook to organise the European championships in the year following its election as an ordinary member.

August 25th–27th 1933 – Budapest 34th men's European championships

The racing rook place on the Danube beside St. Margaret island. The course was almost straight and was 2,200 metres in length.

Eliminators and repechages

The winners of the eliminators qualified directly for the final. The rest went to the repechages, the winners of which also went forward to the final.

4+: 11 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. SUI 4. ESP
EII: 2. DEN 2. YUG 3. BEL 4. ROM
EIII: 1. HON 2. TCH 3. POL
RI: 1. TCH 2. ESP 3. BEL 4. ROM
RII: 1. SUI 3. POL 3. FRA 4. YUG

2-: 8 entered – 7 started
EI: 1. HUN 2. NED 3. POL 4. BEL
EII: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. YUG
R: 1. YUG 2. BEL 3. POL

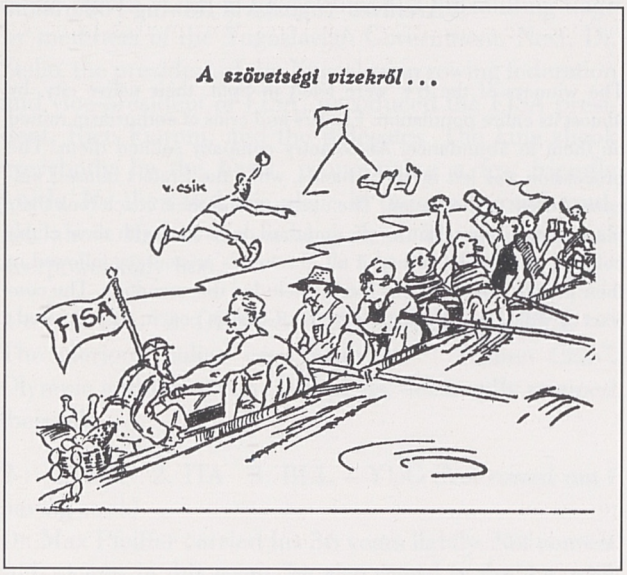
1x: 11 entered
EI: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. BEL
EII: 1. POL 2. TCH 3. SUI 4. NED
EIII: 1. HUN 2. YUG 3. ESP
RI: 1. SUI 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. BEL
RII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. NED 4. ESP



Budapest 1933: Rico Fioroni, President of FISA (right) and his FISA colleagues... before boating...



... during ... and after ...



... the reaction of the Hungarian press.

2+ 7 entered – 6 started
EI: 1. POL 2. FRA 3. BEL
EII: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. ESP

4-: 8 entered
EI: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. POL 4. BEL
EII: 1. HUN 2. DEN 3. NED 4. YUG
R: 1. NED 2. POL 3. BEL 4. YUG

2x: 7 entered
EI: 1. HUN 2. FRA 3. POL 4. ROM
EII: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. BEL
R: 1. POL 2. ROM 3. BEL

8+: 10 entered
EI: 1. FRA and SUI 3. NED 4. TCH
EII: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. POL
EIII: 1. HUN 2. BEL 3. ESP

Finals

An enormous crowd thronged the Pest bank. A military band filled the air with sound. The Danube, swept along, perhaps, by the martial music, flowed at a speed of six kilometres an hour. There was a light wind. At 2.45pm, when the Hungarian national anthem rang out, there was not an empty seat in the grandstand.

4+: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. SUI – DEN (scratched)
The Pullino crew scored another fine victory, despite fierce resistance from the oarsmen of the host country.

2-: 1. HUN 2. SUI 3. NED 4. YUG 5. ITA
Machan and Gotz, from the Budapest Club, "Hungaria", had the fastest start and, like the great champions that they were, stayed in front.

1x: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. ITA – DEN and HUN (Not rowed out)
Clashes led to several false starts. Having led for most of the race, the Hungarian, Szendey, stopped sculling once he had been overtaken by Verey 250 metres from the finish.

2+: 1. HUN 2. POL 3. FRA 4. BEL
All the records for false starts were beaten! There were four of them, and while they were taking place, the Regent of Hungary, Admiral Horty, arrived at the course and took his seat in the floating grandstand. The rudder of the Italian boat became detached, and the crew obtained a replacement, but it was not properly fitted and fell off after 100 metres. The Italians gave up. A protest, lodged by their delegate, was turned down. The race developed into a bitter battle between Hungary and Poland

4-: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. HUN 4. SUI – ITA (Not rowed out)
More false starts. Twice the Italians left their lane and hit the Hungarians. On the second occasion, the decking of the Italian boat was holed by a Hungarian blade. The boat began to sink, and the crew had to be rescued. The race was finally started without Italy. The Hungarians seemed to be on top, but could not sustain their effort over the last 300 metres.



1933–1935: Roger Verey (POL)
© Archives: Polish Rowing Federation

2x: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. POL 5. YUG
The crews raced neck and neck for 300 metres before Louis Hansotte and Georges Frisch, from Paris, went into the lead. They were never caught.

8+: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. YUG 4. FRA 5. SUI
As in the previous year in Yugoslavia, the flagship of the host nation took command, to the cheers of the spectators. The finish was magnificent, with five seconds covering all five boats. This final race set the seal on the Hungarian supremacy for the year 1933.

August 8th 1934 – Lucerne 37th FISA congress

Present: 29 delegates from 14 federations. On May 6th 1934, at a meeting in Frankfurt between the president and the secretary general of FISA on the one hand and the president of the German federation of rowing clubs, the counsellor of State, Heinrich Passli, on the other, it had been agreed that the German federation should apply for unconditional readmission to FISA. This application was duly accepted. The German federation at that time represented 600 clubs and 30,000 oarsmen. The

same was the case for the Austrian federation (1,450 active oarsmen).

Sweden's request to resign from membership was granted.

The specification for an international course was drawn up. The length remained a straight 2,000 metres. The course should be sufficiently wide to accommodate at least three crews at the start. If the depth of water was not the same for all competitors, there had to be a minimum depth of three metres. Those courses which could not guarantee fair racing conditions because of their width, the wind, etc., could not be said to satisfy FISA's requirements for a championship course. In cases where eliminating heats were necessary, these should be arranged so that an oarsman should not be required to race more than once a day in the same crew. Each boat should have a lane with a minimum width of twelve metres over the whole length of the course, from start to finish. The number of crews starting in any one race should be no more than six. If the course did not occupy the whole of the surface area of the water, as on lakes, for example, it must be marked out on both sides at 250 metre intervals. If a spectator boat followed the race, it had to remain behind the umpires' launches. Starts were to be marked by fixed buoys. The start and finish lines should be precisely indicated.

August 10th–12th 1934 – Lucerne 35th men's European championships

The discovery of the Rotsee course was a great moment in the history of FISA. Hitherto this small lake, situated just outside Lucerne, had remained virtually undiscovered, even by Swiss oarsmen. The national championships had been held there in 1933. It was a discovery of great future significance. The setting is idyllic: rural and alpine, yet a mere seven minutes away from the town's central station. The lake is approximately 2,400 metres long and 100 metres wide. The course is perfectly straight. There is sufficient room for six crews abreast, with enough space along the banks on either side for crews going to the start and training. In a field halfway down the course are the boat-houses, the changing rooms and all the necessary facilities. A small stream supplies the lake with water. The outflow is controlled by a tiny sluice-gate. The lake has neither commercial traffic nor current. It is completely closed in. Its beautiful banks are covered with pine forests and fringed with chalets. The lake's only inhabitants are a few swans. These were placed in large protective cages during the regatta. A special train with ten of the latest type of carriages and two others, one with a bar and the other a restaurant, followed the races from start to finish.

Eliminators and repechages

The first two crews in each eliminator qualified for the final. The others went to the repechages. In the 1x, 2+ and 4-, the first two in the repechage went directly to the final, as did the winners of the two repechages for the 8+.

4+: 11 entered
EI: 1. HUN 2. YUG 3. GER 4. NED 5. BEL 6. ESP
EII: 1. ITA 2. SUI and FRA 4. POL 5. TCH
The Swiss scratched from the final, allowing the first two in the repechage to qualify.
R: 1. GER 2. POL 3. TCH 4. NED 5. BEL 6. ESP

2-: 8 entered
No eliminators

1x: 9 entered – 8 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. POL 3. YUG 4. ESP
EII: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. TCH
R: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. ESP – TCH failed to start, having arrived late.

2+: 8 entered
EI: 1. HUN 2. FRA 3. POL 4. SUI
EII: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. BEL 4. ESP
R: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. ESP

4-: 8 entered
EI: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. YUG
EII: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. NED 4. POL
R: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. YUG 4. POL

2x: 5 entered
No eliminators

8+: 11 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. NED 5. BEL 6. ESP
EII: 1. HUN 2. SUI 3. GER 4. YUG 5. TCH
RI: 1. YUG 2. TCH 3. FRA 4. NED
RII: 1. GER 2. BEL 3. ESP

A champion's thoughts on the Rotsee

Hans Schoechlin, that fine Swiss oarsman, wrote, shortly before the arrival in Lucerne of the competitors for the 1934 European championships: "Rotsee, little jewel, you are the answer to our long-held hearts' desire. Like a precious pearl in its shimmering shell, like the Sleeping Beauty, you lie hidden among verdant hills in the very heart of our beloved motherland! Rotsee! Catching sight of you for the first time, coy beauty, how will our foreign friends react, attached to us as they are by the fine bond of the International Rowing Federation? Rotsee! I can easily picture the surprise, the delight and the enthusiasm engendered in your visitors by your peaceful charm! But what will be their later reaction, when they have seen and appreciated the deep calm of your water – that superb blue-green mirror, which no inclement weather can tarnish; when they experience the reassuring feeling that no wind, no storm, can affect the results, that the winner will owe his victory solely to his prowess and not to the fickleness of fate or chance?"

Finals

For the finals, the "grandstand train" was packed, with about 1,000 people on board. The weather was dull and wet. Some 5,000 spectators occupied the grandstands built on the lakeside. The finish judges, along with the timekeepers, were installed in a large pavilion built out on the lake, inaccessible to the general public.

4+: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. YUG 4. HUN 5. GER 6. POL
A new and resounding victory for the "Pullino di Isola Istria" club. The fifth Italian victory in this category since 1929 won for them the Eugene Baud memorial prize, introduced at the 1929 congress.

2-: 1. AUT 2. GER 3. SUI 4. ITA
The Austrians took the lead and, thanks to the efforts of the Kopezky brothers, held off the German challenge.

1x: 1. GER 2. POL 3. FRA 4. ITA – YUG, SUI (Not rowed out)
A quarter of the way into the race, one of the favourites, the Swiss, Rufli, hit a buoy and fell in. Shortly afterwards, the Yugoslavian, Stepanovic, did the same, whereupon the umpire made desperate and incomprehensible signals. Some competitors hesitated, but the race continued. The German, Gustav Schaeffer, beat the current European champion, Verey, easily.

2+: 1. HUN 2. FRA 3. NED 4. POL 5. ITA 6. SUI
A ding-dong battle between France and Hungary, won by the latter.

4-: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. ITA 5. NED – HUN (Not rowed out)
After a good start, the Hungarians collided with the Swiss boat at the 500 metre mark, and gave up. The Germans won easily.

2x: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. DEN 4. GER
At half-way, the four boats were level. In the last 250 metres, there was an impressive struggle between France and Switzerland. Cheered by their public, the Swiss pair, Hans Hottinger and Helmut von Bidder, very narrowly beat the reigning European champions, Hansotte and Frisch.

8+: 1. HUN 2. DEN 3. ITA 4. SUI 5. YUG 6. GER
A further Hungarian win over a surprisingly good Danish crew.

August 14th 1935 – Berlin
38th FISA congress

Present: 34 delegates from 13 federations, meeting in the main function room of the Central Hotel.
In order to avoid accidents, hard rubber balls were now to be attached to the bows of boats.

The European championships would not be held in 1936, as the Olympic regatta would be taking place in Europe that year.
Contact with the two British federations, the NARA, which abided by FISA's rules, and the ARA, containing the largest clubs, was re-established, in an effort to persuade them to reach an agreement so that they might submit a joint request for affiliation to FISA. The Statutes, Rules of Racing and Regulations for the European championships were re-issued.

August 16th–18th 1935 – Berlin Grünau
36th men's European championships

One year before it hosted the Olympic regatta, the course at Grünau was the venue for the best FISA oarsmen. The improvements made for the Olympic Games were finished, and ready to be tried out. The course had been dredged to a uniform minimum depth of 3 metres. Anti-wind and wave screens, as well as buoys, had been installed. The course had been marked out by cones and barges, anchored at 80 metre intervals. To help the coxswains and facilitate the steering of coxswainless boats, four wires displaying large numbers were strung across the course. It would thus be easier to steer straight.
In the interests of providing good food and comfortable lodging at a reasonable price for the oarsmen, the German federation had acquired, through the Society of German Students Abroad, the use of Koepenick castle, less than four kilometres from the course. The accommodation would be much appreciated.

Eliminators and repechages

The first two crews in each eliminating heat went forward to the final. The remainder went to the repechages, the winners of which went forward to the final.

4+: 9 entered
EI: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. FRA 5. BEL
EII: 1. YUG 2. DEN 3. TCH 4. ESP
R: 1. FRA 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. BEL 5. ESP

2-: 8 entered
EI: 1. HUN 2. NED 3. POL 4. YUG
EII: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. ITA 4. DEN
R: 1. ITA 2. POL 3. YUG 4. DEN

1x: 10 entered
EI: 1. POL 2. AUT 3. ITA 4. HUN 5. ESP
EII: 1. SUI 2. GER 3. FRA 4. TCH 5. YUG
R: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. TCH 5. YUG 6. ESP

4-: 9 entered
EI: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. POL 4. HUN 5. YUG
EII: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. AUT 4. BEL
R: 1. AUT 2. BEL 3. POL 4. YUG 5. HUN

2x: 7 entered
EI: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. YUG 4. ITA
EII: 2. POL 2. HUN 3. TCH
R: 1. YUG 2. TCH 3. ITA

8+: 11 entered
EI: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. FRA 4. YUG 5. NED 6. ESP
EII: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. ITA 4. TCH 5. BEL
RI: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. YUG 4. ESP
RII: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. BEL

Finals

4+: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. YUG 5. HUN 6. DEN

2-: 1. HUN 2. GER 3. AUT 4. ITA 5. POL 6. NED

1x: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. AUT 4. GER 5. FRA 6. ITA
Roger Verey regained his title in the absence of Gustaf Schaeffer.

4-: 1. SUI 2. AUT 3. ITA 4. GER 5. BEL 6. DEN

2+: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. POL 4. FRA 5. HUN 6. ESP

2x: 1. POL 2. GER 3. FRA 4. HUN 5. TCH 6. YUG
Roger Verey, already the winner of the single sculls, achieved a second win, with the help of Jersy Ustupsky; a rare and most difficult achievement.

8+: 1. HUN 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. GER 5. ITA 6. DEN
The Hungarians retained the title in the premier event.

A banquet and a ball at "Kroll's", given by the German federation, brought these championships to a close.

August 5th 1936 – Berlin Grünau 39th FISA congress

Present: 44 delegates from 17 federations, who met in the grand hall of the Regatta Pavilion at Grünau.
Rico Fioroni, the president for the last ten years, was re-elected. The outgoing secretary-treasurer, Gaston Müllegg, was not standing again for his office. He had been incapacitated by a serious riding accident, and did not wish to serve another year in office. Like his president, he was nevertheless re-elected by acclamation.
The subscription was lowered from 250 to 225 francs. The entry fee remained 100 francs.

August 11th–14th 1936 – Berlin Games of the XIth Olympiad

Organizing an Olympic regatta! What better way to celebrate the centenary of the founding of the first German rowing club in Hamburg in 1836? The German federation, led by Heinrich Pauli, was equal to the task, and did everything to ensure perfect organization.
The facilities, already most impressive in 1935, had been added to. An immense raked grandstand, built on piles and capable of seating 6,000 spectators, had been erected. From its roof, a slow-motion film could be taken of the finishes and handed to the finish judges to check, fifteen minutes after the end of each race.

Eliminators and repechages

There was a huge crowd of about 50,000 people. The weather was fine.

4+: 16 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. BRA 3. JPN 4. DEN 5. TCH 6. SWE
EII: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. YUG 4. USA 5. POL
EIII: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. URU 5. BEL
RI: 1. DEN 2. JPN 3. TCH 4. BRA 5. SWE
RII: 1. HUN 2. POL 3. ITA 4. YUG
RIII: 1. FRA 2. USA 3. URU 4.BEL

2-: 13 crews
EI: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. BRA 5. NED
EII: 1. HUN 2. DEN 3. URU 4. USA
EIII: 1. GER 2. ARG 3. GBR 4. AUT
RI: 1. ARG 2. GBR 3. USA 4. BRA
RII: 1. SUI 2. URU 3. AUT
RIII: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. BEL

1x: 20 crews
EI: 1. POL 2. BRA 3. EST 4. NED 5. YUG
EII: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. CAN 4. AUS 5. USA
EIII: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. NOR 4. HUN 5. SAF
EIV: 1. GBR 2. ITA 3. ARG 4. URU 5. TCH



Berlin 1936: Drama at the Olympic Games. Thereafter a white bowball became compulstory.
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RI: 1. AUT 2. NOR 3. EST 4. HUN
RII: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. NED 4. SAF
RIII: 1. ARG 2. TCH 3. FRA 4. YUG
RIV: 1. CAN 2. AUS 3. BRA 4. URU
1/2 FI: 1. GER 2. USA 3. ARG 4. POL
1/2 FII: 1. SUI 2. AUT 3. CAN 4. GBR

4-: 9 crews
EI: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. HUN 5. USA
EII: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. NED
RI: 1. AUT 2. DEN 3. USA 4. NED
RII: 1. GBR 2. ITA 3. HUN

2+: 12 crews
EI: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. POL 5. USA
6. BRA
EII: 1. FRA 2. DEN 3. SUI 4. YUG 5. JPN
6. NED
RI: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. NED 4. USA 5. BRA
RII: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. SUI
6. YUG

2x: 12 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. POL 3. HUN 4. AUS 5. USA
6. TCH
EII: 1. GER 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. YUG 5. AUT
6. BRA
RI: 1. AUS 2. POL 3. HUN 4. SUI 5. BRA
RII: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. TCH 4. YUG 5. AUT

8+: 14 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. FRA 4. JPN 5. TCH
EII: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. CAN 4. AUS 5. BRA
EIII: 1. SUI 2. GER 3. YUG 4. DEN
RI: 1. GER 2. AUS 3. TCH 4. DEN
RII: 1. ITA 2. JPN 3. YUG 4. BRA
RIII: 1. GBR 2. CAN 3. FRA

Finals

The Führer-Chancellor, Hitler, arrived before the first race and remained at the course, in the rain, until the last race had been rowed. Beside him were all the dignitaries (?) of the "Reich"! In an impressive setting, the German oarsmen could not fail to shine in all their might.

4+: 16 entered
1. GER 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. NED 5. HUN
6. DEN
The Swiss, leading for much of the race, were unable to hold off the Germans when they turned on the pressure in the last quarter.

2-: 14 entered
1. GER 2. DEN 3. ARG 4. HUN 5. SUI
6. POL
The Argentinians were the quickest off the start. For 750 metres there was a hard fight between them and the Hungarian, Danish and German crews. At the halfway mark the Germans took the lead, which they maintained to the end.

1x: 20 entered
1. GER 2. AUT 3. USA 4. CAN 5. SUI
6. ARG
Gustav Schäfer, the 1934 European champion, leading all the way, won a third title for his team. He displayed an impeccable technique, burying his blades very deeply, 20 centimetres below the surface, to gain leverage; and he was exceptionally flexible.



Berlin 1936: G. Schäfer, Germany © Archives IOC

4-: 9 entered
1. GER 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. AUT
6. DEN
A further win for Germany, beating the favourites.

2+: 12 entered
1. GER 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. SUI
6. YUG
Italy fought all the way, but had to accept defeat in the end.

2x: 12 entered
1. GBR 2. GER 3. POL 4. FRA 5. USA
6. AUS
Over the last 500 metres, Jack Beresford, yes, still racing since his first appearance in the 1924 Olympic Games, and his stroke, Leslie Southwood, sculled through the Germans from a length down. The tension and beauty of those last two hundred metres were to remain imprinted on the memory of all those present.

8+: 14 entered
1. USA 2. ITA 3. GER 4. GBR 5. HUN
6. SUI
A titanic contest, with nothing in it from start to finish. The Swiss, the Italians, the Germans; all led at one stage or another. 800 metres from the finish, the American eight was still last. A tremendous spurt took them to the front. The students from Washington University in Seattle had intended to race without their vests, but the starter had waved the rulebook at them. They put their vests back on, and went on to triumph.

August 11th 1937 – Amsterdam 40th FISA congress

Present: 31 delegates from 12 federations met at the "de Hoop" club.

The proposal made by the USA federation to start races with a pistol was passed, but not unanimously.

The affiliation of a single British federation was still being examined. The NARA and the ARA were having discussions.

Both the plan put forward by the U.S. federation to establish FISA world championships, and the decision on the German proposal to set up women's European championships were deferred until 1941.

The payment of expenses to the competitors in the European championships had become too heavy a burden on the host federation, and was cut by 50%. The subscription for 1938 was to be 225 Swiss francs.

August 13th–15th 1937 – Amsterdam 37th men's European championships

A new course had been built. It was 2,260 metres long and 62 metres wide. The depth throughout was 2 metres. This stretch of water – the Bosbaan – was a marvellous example of an ideal artificial rowing course. The banks were even throughout the whole length, with only one or two landmarks. For the championships, cables had been suspended above the course every 250 metres. To these cables were attached red balls, yellow squares and green triangles, all made of wickerwork. These balls, rectangles and triangles identified the lanes for the scullers or the crews, according to whether there were four, three or five in the race. Behind the start, corresponding balls, rectangles or triangles were fixed on tall posts. They served as steering markers for the coxswainless crews and scullers. Extending platforms were installed for the fixed starts. Comfortable shelters were built for the oarsmen and the starters. At the finish, the facilities in the boat park and in the changing rooms were first-class. The boats and oars were housed as if in the most modern boat-house which a club could possibly build. All the interior walls were tiled in white. Each national team had its own showers and lavatories. The grandstand was well positioned, giving everyone a good view without their having to stand up. Beneath were the press facilities, the post-office, the toilets, a huge restaurant and rooms for regatta administration.

This was a perfect course, although, with its featureless banks and its dead water, it must have seemed endless to the oarsmen. A reasonably strong wind produced small waves in all directions, making rowing extremely difficult.

The services of a qualified boatman were available to all the competitors whose boats needed urgent repairs. During practice, it was possible to follow the crews by bicycle or car on one side of the course over its entire length.

Admission prices

Grandstand and "paddock" enclosure: 1st day,1. 50 Dutch florins; 2nd day, 1 florin; 3rd day, 2 florins.
Three-day tickets, 3.50 florins.
Entry to the course: 1st day, 0.25 florins; 2nd day, 0.25 florins; 3rd day, 0.50 florins.

Eliminators and repechages

The eliminators took place on August 13th, watched by a mere handful of spectators in a strong head-wind.
On the following day, for the repechages, the wind, although still strong, was a following one.

4+: 9 entered
EI: 1. NED 2. YUG 3. AUT 4. HUN 5. TCH
EII: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. GER 4. FRA
RI: 1. DEN 2. HUN 3. FRA 4. TCH
RII: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. YUG

2-: 8 entered
EI: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. NED
EII: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. HUN 4. YUG
RI: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. YUG
RII: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. NED

1x: 8 entered
EI: 1. POL 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. NED
EII: 1. AUT 2. SUI 3. GER 4. FRA
RI: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. DEN
RII: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. NED

2+: 8 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. FRA 4. HUN
EII: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. POL 4. YUG
RI: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. YUG
RII: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. HUN

4-: 7 entered
EI: 1. SUI 2. GER 3. NED – YUG (Not rowed out)
EII: 1. HUN 2. DEN 3. FRA
R (2 qualified): 1. GER 2. NED 3. DEN 4. FRA

2x: 8 entered
EI: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. HUN 4. TCH
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. BEL 4. YUG
RI: 1. HUN 2. FRA 3. YUG
RII: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. TCH

8+: 8 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. FRA
EII: 1. GER 2. DEN 3. NED 4. YUG
RI: 1. HUN 2. NED 3. YUG
RII: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. TCH

The finals

It was raining, it was windy and the water was very rough; but the grandstand was packed. On the bank opposite there were many cars and hundreds of cyclists.

4+: 1. GER 2. NED 3. ITA 4. DEN
Appearing all set for an easy victory, the Germans were nearly caught by the Dutch, whose progress was halted when they caught a massive crab, five metres from the finish.

2-: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SUI – GER (disqualified)
Soon after the start, there was a collision between Germany and Denmark. The umpire, M. Loth, had great difficulty in getting Italy and Switzerland to stop. He disqualified Germany. The race was restarted. The Italians were easy winners.

1x: 1. SUI 2. AUT 3. POL 4. GER
Shortly before the race started, Prince Bernhard de Lipp, the husband of the future queen of Holland, arrived, and took his seat in the grandstand. He showed great interest in the races, which he later followed from a launch. An accomplished sportsman himself, he was to be president of the International Equestrian Federation, inter alia.
The Swiss sculler, E. Studach, caused an upset by defeating the Austrian, Hasenhoerl and the former European champion, Verey.

2+: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. POL 4. FRA
A thrilling tussle between the winners and Italy, who led for much of the race.

4-: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. HUN 4. NED
The Swiss went straight into the lead, and held off the Germans until, 40 metres from the finish, when they were leading by two lengths, their bowman lost his oar on the recovery. He managed to slip overboard and get clear, but the remaining crew members stopped rowing, not realising that even without one of their crew they could have been declared winners.

2x: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. ITA 4. SUI
A well deserved victory for Pirsch and Keidel.

8+: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. DEN 4. HUN
After an excellent start, the Hungarians could offer nothing, and lost the title which they had held since 1933.



Milan 1938 © Archives Fioroni

August 31st 1938 – Milan
41st FISA congress

Present: 30 delegates from 13 federations

Only the Sforzesco castle, or "Palazzo Sforza," an impressive fortress, was considered beautiful and noble enough to accommodate the annual FISA congress.

Louis Choisy, still attending as an experienced observer in those days, said of the president's report: "...(it is, as) always succinct, concise and couched in cautious, skilfully measured terms. It is true that we are living on the edge of a volcano, and must tread very carefully."

The Finnish federation was admitted. Its oarsmen would wear the following colours: white singlet with a horizontal blue stripe. In addition, it was reported that Soviet officials had sought advice about their possible affiliation.

The subject of women's rowing was hotly debated, producing enthusiastic reactions (from Heinrich Pauli, the president of the German federation) or hostile ones (from Maurice Mahut, the president of the French federation or Hans Walter, the former Swiss champion, who had become a respected teacher). Congress readily accepted Holland's proposal that a questionnaire should be sent to all affiliated nations. A report summarizing the issue would then be examined by a commission before the matter was finally brought back to the supreme assembly.

The annual subscription was maintained at 225 Swiss francs, and the entry fee at 100 francs.

September 2nd–4th 1938 – Milan
38th men's European championships

The Idroscalo in Milan had been built in a spot 20 minutes from the famous cathedral. A military and civil seaplane base, it formed an incredible lake, 3,000 metres long and 100 metres wide. Its depth varied between 3 metres and 3 metres 50. At the finish, 500 metres of terraces had been built, with five rows of seats, enabling 5,000 spectators to watch in comfort. Three days before the opening of the championships, Andre Richter, secretary of the Swiss federation, reporting on his first visit to the regatta site, spoke of his amazement upon coming across a scene of incredible activity. Two to three hundred workmen were toiling in the chaos of that huge building site. He wrote in the Swiss rowing yearbook – an excellent magazine, which had appeared annually since 1906 – "We did not dare to express any doubts as to whether it would be ready in time, but it seemed to us that the championships would be taking place on a waste ground littered with stones, and with little in the way of facilities. However, we had not reckoned with the Latin genius which, like a fairy waving her magic wand, can conjure up a majestic castle in the middle of a desert. By September 2nd, the area had been transformed. What had been a building site yesterday was now a verdant bank, planted with box trees. Here was a garden with pleasant walks. Milan had kept its handsome promise and offered the oarsmen a unique rowing course, with wonderful facilities."

Eliminators and repechages

The weather for the eliminating heats and for the repechages necessary in three events was perfectly lovely. Its happy influence communicated itself to those in the stands and on the water. A gramophone played the music of "Sous les toits de Paris" to cover the delay in starting the first race. The crowd joined in and sang. It was all wonderfully Italian!
An innovation in the timing: the races were timed not to 1/5 second, as in the past, nor to 1/10 second, but to 1/100 second.

1x: 7 entered
EI: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. POL 4. FRA
EII: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. HUN
R: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. HUN

2+: 9 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. POL 3. FRA 4. BEL 5. SUI
EII: 1. GER 2. YUG 3. DEN 4. NED
RI: 1. YUG 2. NED 3. SUI
RII: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. POL 4. BEL



Milan 1938: Rico Fioroni congratulates Scherli-Broschi (ITA)



Milan 1938: A success with the public

2x: 7 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. FRA
EII: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. YUG
There was no need for a repechage when the Swiss crew scratched.

The finals

Unlike the first two days, the weather was dull, with a fine rain falling. Nevertheless, there was an enormous crowd of spectators. By 3pm, there were no seats left in the grandstands.

4+: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. YUG – SUI (scratched)
First the Hungarians, then the Yugoslavians, then the Italians took the lead, before the Germans produced a magnificent finishing spurt, which brought them victory.

2-: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. HUN 5. BEL
A fierce battle between Belgium, Hungary and Denmark, before the Germans challenged them all, and won. Rudolf Eckstein won his fourth FISA title since 1934.

1x: 1. GER 2. POL 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. TCH
6. FRA
H. Hasenhoerl, a native of Austria, who had been second the year before, had an easy victory over the still youthful Verey.

2+: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. DEN 4. FRA 5. YUG
6. NED
The Venetian pair, Bergamo and Santin, managed to beat the title-holders, Adamski and Gastmann, whom they had sorely tested the previous year.

4-: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. GER 5. NED
6. HUN
Switzerland finally won after a fine struggle between the leading four crews.

2x: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. BEL 4. FRA 5. HUN
6. YUG
A long-drawn-out duel between Germany and Italy, with the double from Trieste dominating the last 500 metres.

8+: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. ITA 4. DEN
At the 250 metre mark, the Hungarians were leading. The Italians took over the lead at 500 metres. At 1,000 metres, there was a neck and neck battle between Italy, Hungary and Germany, with the latter going into the lead at 1,500 metres. Towards the 1,750 metre mark, the Hungarians regained the lead, which they hung on to until 20 metres from the finish, when the Germans snatched the victory from them by a canvas.

The organisers achieved the impossible by never failing to be pleasant and attentive to all.

1939

The European championships were to have taken place in Czechoslovakia. Political events at the end of 1938 forced the Czechoslovakian Rowing Federation to abandon this plan. The Dutch federation then offered to take over, and arranged for the best FISA oarsmen to meet on the Bosbaan at the beginning of September. Once more, war intervened! FISA's activities were to be suspended! The next European championships would not take place until 1947.

Mens Olympic Champions

Coxed Four (4+)

1900 *1st Final*
Henri Bouckaert, Jean Cau, Emile Delchambre, Henri Hazebrouck, Charlot (FRA)

2nd Final
Waldemar Frietgens, Gustav Gössler, Oskar Gössler, Alphonse Lanezzari, Walter Katzenstein (ALL)

1912 Albert Arnheiter, Otto Fickeisen, Rudolf Mckeisen, Hermann Wilker, Otto Maier (ALL)
1920 Willy Brüderlin, Max Rudolf, Paul Rudolf, Hans Walter, Paul Staub (SUI)
1924 Emile Albrecht, Alfred Probst, Eugene Sigg, Hans Walter, Walter Loosli (SUI)
1928 Giovanni Delise, Giliante d'Este, Valerio Perentin, Nicolo Vittori, Renato Petronio (ITA)
1932 Hans Eller, Horst Hoeck, Walter Meyer, Joachim Spremberg, Karlheinz Neumann (ALL)
1936 Ernst Gaber, Hans Maier, Paul Söllner, Walter Volle, Friedrich Bauer (ALL)
1948 Gordon Giovanelli, Robert Martin, Warren Westlund, Robert Will, Allen Morgan (USA)
1952 Jiri Havlis, Jan Jindra, Karel Mejta, Stanislav Lusk, Miroslav Koranda (TCH)
1956 Romano Sgheiz, Franco Trincavelli, Angelo Vanzin, Alberto Winkler, Ivo Stefanoni (ITA)
1960 Gerd Cintl, Horst Effertz, Jürgen Litz, Klaus Riekemann, Michael Obst (ALL)
1964 Bernhard Britting, Egbert Hirschfelder, Peter Neusel, Joachim Werner, Jürgen Oelke (ALL)
1968 Richard John Joyce, Dudley Leonard Storey, Ross Hounsell Collinge, Warren Joseph Cole, Simon Charles Dickie (NZL)
1972 Peter Berger, Alois Bierl, Hans-Johann Färber, Gerhard Auer, Uwe Benter (FRG)
1976 Vladimir Eshinov, Nikolai Ivanov, Alexander Klepikov, Mikhail Kuznetsov, Alexander Lukianov (URS)
1980 Ulrich Diessner, Walter Diessner, Gottfried Dohn, Dieter Wendisch, Andreas Gregor (GDR)
1984 Martin Cross, Richard Budgett, Andrew Holmes, Steven Redgrave, Adrian Ellison (GBR)
1988 Frank Klawoonn, Bernd Eichwurzel, Bernd Niesecke, Karsten Schmeling, Hendrik Reihen (GDR)

Double Sculls (2x)

1904 William Varley, John Mulcahy (USA)
1920 Paul Costello, John Kelly (USA)
1924 Paul Costello, John Kelly (USA)



Berlin 1936: L. Southwood, J. Beresford (GBR)
© Archives IOC

1928 Paul Costello. Charles Mcllvaine (USA)
1932 William Garret Gilmore, Kenneth Myers (USA)
1936 Jack Beresford, Leslie Southwood (GBR)
1948 Richard Burnell, Bert Bushnell (GBR)
1952 Eduardo Guerrero, Tranquilo Cappozzo (ARG)
1956 Alexander Berkoutov, Yuri Tioukalov (URS)
1960 Vaclav Kozak, Pavel Schmidt (TCH)
1964 Boris Dobrovski, Oleg Tiurin (URS)
1968 Anatoly Saas, Alexander Timoshinin (URS)
1972 Gennadi Korhikov, Alexander Timoshinin (URS)
1976 Frank Hansen, Alf Hansen (NOR)
1980 Joachim Dreifke, Klaus Kröppelien (GDR)
1984 Bradley Lewis, Paul Enquist (USA)
1988 Ronald Florijn, Nicolas Rienks (NED)

Coxless Pair (2-)

1908 Fenning J., Gordon Thompson (GBR)
1924 Anton Beijnen, Wilhelm Rösingh (NED)
1928 Kurt Moeschter, Bruno Müller (ALL)
1932 Lewis Clive, Hugh Edwards (GBR)
1936 Wilhelm Eichorn, Hugo Strauss (ALL)
1948 John Wilson, Ran Laurie (GBR)
1952 Charles Logg, Thomas Price (USA)
1956 James Fifer, Duvall Hecht (USA)
1960 Valentin Boreiko, Oleg Golovanov (URS)
1964 George Hungerford, Roger Jackson (CAN)
1968 Heinz-Jürgen Bothe, Jörg Lucke (GDR)
1972 Siegfried Brietzke, Wolfgang Mager (GDR)
1976 Jörg Landvoigt, Bernd Landvoigt (GDR)
1980 Jörg Landvoigt, Bernd Landvoigt (GDR)
1984 Petru Iosub, Valer Toma (ROM)
1988 Andrew Holmes, Steven Redgrave (GBR)

Single Sculls (1x)

1900 Henri Barrelet (FRA)
1904 Franck Greer (USA)

1908 Harry Blackstaffe (GBR)
1912 William Kinnear (GBR)
1920 John Kelly (USA)
1924 Jack Beresford (GBR)
1928 Henry Pearce (AUS)
1936 Gustav Schäfer (ALL)
1948 Mervyn T. Wood (AUS)
1952 Yuri Tchoukalov (URS)
1956 Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS)
1960 Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS)
1964 Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS)
1968 Henri Jan Wienese (HOL)
1972 Yuri Malishev (URS)
1976 Pertti Karpinnen (FIN)
1980 Pertti Karpinnen (FIN)
1984 Pertti Karpinnen (FIN)
1988 Thomas Lange (GDR)

Coxed Pair (2+)

1900 Franz Brandt, Roelof Klein, Hermanus Brockmann (HOL)

1920 Ercole Olgeni, Giovanni Scatturin, Guido de Filip (ITA)

1924 Edouard Candeveau, Alfred Felber, Emile Lachapelle (SUI)

1928 Hans Schöchlin, Karl Schöchlin, Hans Bourquin (SUI)

1932 Charles Kieffer, Joseph Schauers, Edward Jennings (USA)

1936 Herbert Adamski, Gerhard Gustmann, Dieter Arend (ALL)

1948 Tage Henriksen, Finn Pedersen, Carl Andersen (DEN)

1952 Gaston Mercier, Raymond Salles, Bernard Malivoire (FRA)

1956 Arthur Jr. Ayrault, Francis Findlay, Kurt Seiffert (USA)

1960 Bernhard Knubel, Heinz Renneberg, Klaus Zerta (FRG)

1964 Edward Ferry, Francis Findlay, Kurt Mitchell (USA)

1968 Primo Baran, Renzo Sambo, Bruno Cipolla (ITA)

1972 Wolfgang Gunkel, Jorg Lucke, Klaus Dieter Neubert (GDR)

1976 Friedrich Ulrich, Harald Jährling, Georg Spohr (GDR)

1980 Friedrich Ulrich, Harald Jährling, Georg Spohr (GDR)

1984 Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale, Giuseppe Di Capua (ITA)

1988 Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale, Giuseppe Di Capua (ITA)



John B. Kelly, Sr (USA) © Archives USOC

Coxless Four (4-)

1904 George Dietz, August Erker, Albert Nasse, Arthur Stockhoff (USA)

1908 Robert Cudmore, James Gillan, Duncan McKinnon, John Somers-Smith (GBR)

1924 Charles Eley, James MacNabb, Robert Morrison, Terence Sanders (GBR)

1928 Richard Beesly, Edward Bevan, John Lander, Michael Warriner (GBR)

1932 John Badcock, Jack Beresford, Hugh Edwards, Rowland George (GBR)

1936 Rudolf Eckstein, Martin Karl, Wilhelm Menne, Anton Rom (ALL)

1948 Franco Faggi, Giovanni Invernizzi, Giuseppe Moioli, Ellio Morille (ITA)

1952 Duje Bonavic, Petar Segvic, Mate Trojanovic, Velimir Valenta (YUG)

1956 Donald Arnold, Walter D'Hondt, Lorne Loomer, Archibald McKinnon (CAN)

1960 Arthur Jr. Ayrault, Theodore Nash, John Sayre, Richard Wailes (USA)

1964 John Hansen, Björn Haslöv, Knut Helmudt, Erik Petersen (DEN)

1968 Frank Forberger, Dieter Grahn, Frank Rühle, Dieter Schubert (GDR)

1972 Frank Forberger, Dieter Grahn, Frank Rühle, Dieter Schubert (GDR)

1976 Siegfried Brietzke, Andreas Decker, Stefan Semmler, Wolfgang Mager (GDR)

1980 Siegfried Brietzke, Andreas Decker, Stefan Semmler, Jürgen Thiele (GDR)

1984 Leslie O'Connell, Share O'Brien, Conrad Robertson, Keith Trask (NZL)

1988 Roland Schröder, Thomas Greiner, Ralf Burdel, Olaf Förster (GDR)

Quadruple Sculls (4x)

1976 Wolfgang Guldenpfennig, Rudiger Reiche, Karl-Heinz Bussert, Michael Wolfgramm (GDR)
1980 Frank Dundr, Karsten Bunk, Uwe Heppner, Martin Winter (GDR)
1984 Albert Hedderich, Raimund Hormann, Dieter Wiedenmann, Michael Dursch (FRG)
1988 Piero Poli, Gianluca Farina, Davide Tizzano, Agostino Abbagnale (ITA)

Coxed Four (without riggers)

1912 Ejlert Allert, Jörgen Hansen, Poul Hartmann, Carl Möller, Carl Petersen (DEN)

Eight (8+)

1900 John Exley, Harry de Baeck, James Juvenal, John Geiger, William Caw, Edward Hedley, Edward March, Roscoe Lockwood, Louis Abell (USA)
1904 Charles E. Armstrong, Fred Cresser, Joseph F. Dempsey, John Exley, James Flanigan, M. D. Gleason, Frank Schell, Louis Abell (USA)
1908 Henry Bucknall, Charles Burnell, Raymond Etherington-Smith, Albert Gladstone, Frederick Kelly, Banner Johnstone, Guy Nickalls, Ronald Sanderson, Gilchrist MacLagan (GBR)
1912 Edgar Burgess, Philip Fleming, Arthur Garton, James Gillan, Ewart Horsfall, Alister Kirby, Sidney Swann, Leslie Wormald, Henry Wells (GBR)
1920 Vincent Gallagher, Edwin Graves, Virgil Jacomini, Donald Johnston, William Jordan, Clyde King, Edward Moore, Alden Sanborn, Sherman Clark (USA)
1924 Leonard Carpenter, Howard Kingsbury, Daniel Lindley, John Miller, James Rockefeller, Frederick Sheffield, Benjamin Spock, Alfred Wilson, Laurence Stoddard (USA)
1928 John Brinck, Hubert Caldwell, William Dally, Peter Donlon, Francis Frederick, Marvin Stalder, William Thompson, James Workman, Donald Blessing (USA)
1932 James Blair, Charles Chandler, David Dunlap, Duncan Gregg, Winslow Hall, Burton Jastram, Edwin Salisbury, Harold Tower, Norris Graham (USA)
1936 Gordon Adam, Charles Day, George Hunt, Donald Hume, James McMillin, Herbert Morris, Joseph Rantz, John White, Robert Moch (USA)
1948 George Ahlgren, David Brown, Lloyd Butler, James Hardy, Justus Smith, John Stack, David Turner, Ian Turner, Ralph Purchase (USA)
1952 Robert Detweiler, James Dunbar, William Fields, Wayne Frye, Richard Murphy, Henry Proctor, Franklin Shakespeare, Edward Stevens Jr., Charles Manring (USA)
1956 Donald Beer, Thomas Charlton, John Cooke, Caldwell Esselstyn, Charles Grimes, Robert Morey, Richard Wailes, David Wight, William Becklean (USA)
1960 Klaus Bittner, Karl-Heinz Hopp, Hans Lenk, Frank Schepke, Walter Schröder, Manfred Rulffs, Karl-Heinz von Groddeck, Willi Padge (FRG)
1964 Joseph Amlong, Thomas Amlong, Harold Budd, Emory Clark, Stanley Cwiklinski, Hugh Foley, William Knecht, William Stowe, Robert Zimonyi (USA)
1968 Rüdiger Henning, Egbert Hirschfelder, Wolfgang Hottenrott, Horst Meyer, Nico Ott, Dirk Schreyer, Jörg Siebert, Lutz Ulbricht, Günther Tiersch (FRG)
1972 Trevor Coker, Athol Earl, John Hunter, Tony Hurt, Richard «Dick» Joyce, Gary Robertson, Wybo Veldman, Lindsay Wilson, Simon Dickie (NZL)
1976 Bernd Baumgart, Gottfried Duhn, Werner Klatt, Hans Joachim Luck, Dieter Wendisch, Roland Kostulski, Ulrich Karnatz, Karl-Heinz Prudohl, Karl-Heinz Danielowski (GDR)
1980 Bernd Krauss, Hans-Peter Koppe, Ulrich Kons, Jörg Friedrich, Jens Doberschutz, Ulrich Karnatz, Uwe Dühring, Bernd Honig, Klaus-Dieter Ludwig (GDR)
1984 Pat Turner, Kevin Neufleid, Mark Evans, Grant Main, Paul Steele, Mike Evans, Dean Crawford, Blair Horm, Brain McMahon (CAN)
1988 Thomas Mollenkampf,Matthias Mellinghaus, Eckhardt Schultz, Ansgar Wessling, Armin Eichholz, Thomas Domian, Wolfgang Männig, Bahne Rabe, Manfred Klein (FRG)

Olympic Champions – Women

Coxed Four (4+)

1976 Karin Metze, Bianca Schwede, Gabriele Lohs, Andrea Kuth, Sabine Hess (GDR)
1980 Ramona Kaphein, Silvia Fröhlich, Angelica Noack, Romy Saalfeld, Kirsten Wenzel (GDR)
1984 Florica Lavric, Maria Fricioiu, Chira Apostol, Olga Bularda, Viorica Ioja (ROM)
1988 Zirte Siech, Carola Hornig, Gerlinde Doberschütz, Martina Walther, Sylvia Rose (GDR)

Double Sculls (2x)

1976 Svetla Otzetova, Zdravka Yordanova (BUL)
1980 Ydena Khloptseva, Larisa Popova (URS)
1984 Manoara Popescu, Elisabeta Oleniuc (ROM)
1988 Birgit Peter, Martina Schroker (GDR)

Coxless Pair (2-)

1976 Siika Kelbercheva, Stoyanka Grovitcheva (BUL)
1980 Ute Steindorf, Cornelia Klier (GDR
1984 Rodica Arba, Elena Horvat (ROM)
1988 Rodica Arba, Olga Homeghi (ROM)

Sinlge Sculls (1x)

1976 Christine Scheiblich (GDR)
1980 Sanda Toma (ROM
1984 Valeria Racila (ROM)
1988 Jutta Behrendt (GDR)

Coxed Quadruple Sculls (4× +)

1976 Anke Brochmann, Jutta Lau, Viola Polley, Roswietha Zobelt, Liane Weigelt (GDR)
1980 Subille Reinhardt, Jutta Ploch, Jutta Lau, Roswietha Zobelt, Liane Buhr (GDR)
1984 Titie Taran, Anisoara Sorohan, Ioana Badea, Sofia Corban, Ecarerina Oancia (ROM)

Coxless Quadruple Sculls (4x)

1988 Kerstin Förster, Kristina Mundt, Beate Schramm, Jana Sorgers (GDR)

Eight (8+)

1976 Viola Goretzki, Christiane Knetsch, Ilona Richter, Brigitte Ahrenholz, Monika Kallies, Henrietta Ebert, Helma Lehmann, Irina Müller, Marina Wilke (GDR
1980 Martina Boesler, Kersten Meisser, Christiane Kopke, Birgit Schutz, Gabriele Kuhn, Ilona Richter, Marina Sandig, Karin Metzes, Marina Wilke (GDR)
1984 Shyril O'Steen, Harriet Metcalf, Caroll Bower, Carie Graves, Jeanne Flanagan, Kristine Norellus, Kristen Thorsness, Kathryn Keeler, Betsy Beard (USA)
1988 Annegret Strauch, Judith Zeidler, Kathrin Haacken, Ute Wild, Anja Kluge, Beatrix Schrör, Ramona Balthasar, Uta Stange, Daniela Neunast (GDR)

Rowing in the Olympic Games

Rowing events have always been in the Olympic Games programme. However, in 1896 the planned events were cancelled beacause of the weather conditions. The following table shows the number of events raced at each Olympic Games.

	M[1]	W[1]
1896	0	0
1900 to 1912	4	0
1920	5	0
1924 to 1972	7	0
1976	8	6
1980 to 1988	8	6

[1] Men's events (M) and Women's events (W)

Development of the Women's Programme

	1976	*1980*	*1984*	*1988*
Coxed Four (4+)	×	×	×	×
Double Sculls (2×)	×	×	×	×
Coxless Pair (2–)	×	×	×	×
Single Sculls (1×)	×	×	×	×
Quadruple Sculls (4× +)	×	×	×	×[1]
Eight (8+)	×	×	×	×

[1] Coxless as from 1988

Development of the men's programme	*1900*	*1904*	*1908*	*1912*	*1920*	*1924*	*1928*	*1932*	*1936*
Coxed Four (4+)	×			×	×	×	×	×	×
Double Sculls (2×)		×			×	×	×	×	×
Coxless Pair (2–)			×			×	×	×	×
Single Sculls (1×)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Coxed Pair (2+)	×				×	×	×	×	×
Coxless Pair (4–)		×	×			×	×	×	×
Quadruple Sculls (4×)									
Eight (8+)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Coxed Four without riggers				×					

Participation by National Olympic Committées from 1900 to 1988

NOC	1900 Paris	1904 St-Louis	1906 London	1912 Stock-holm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amster-dam	1932 Los Angeles	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Mel-bourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1972 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow	1984 Los Angeles	1988 Seoul
FRG*	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	-	21	12	26	26	26	33	33 (3)	-	43 (17)	46 (14)
ARG	-	n[2]-	-	-	-	10	9	-	3	25	9	-	9	12	9	19	10	-	7	7
AUS	-	-	-	10	-	9	1	1	12	9	12	26	15	26	11	18	12	21 (6)	28 (6)	18
AUT	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	9	7	4	4	10	7	3	18	3 (2)	8	6 (3)	5
BEL	9	-	10	6	20	15	22	-	7	4	12	7	5	2	1	5	8	-	6 (1)	9 (5)
BER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
BRA	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	18	20	4	3	5	5	-	2	3	7	10	10	11
BUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	33 (15)	65 (28)	-	41 (23)
CAN	-	9	16	10	5	14	11	16	10	11	15	13	15	16	14	16	46 (24)	-	62 (27)	40 (10)
CHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	10	2
CHN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 (5)	11 (11)
KOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	7 (7)	31 (10)
CUB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	-	9	12	14	4	17	-	-
DEN	-	-	-	15	1	-	10	-	15	28	26	6	16	14	15	12	7 (5)	8 (1)	11 (6)	3 (1)
EGY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESP	5	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	6	-	18	-	3	-	-	13	11	15
USA	9	26	-	-	17	27	32	34	29	31	31	31	30	31	32	30	68 (31)	-	68 (31)	67 (30)
FIN	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	26	5	12	7	2	3	7	1	3	9
FRA	38	-	-	9	14	23	26	5	19	23	18	15	15	23	17	20	17 (3)	16	23 (6)	14 (7)
GBR	3	-	30	24	10	21	23	15	18	26	23	12	25	8	11	19	27 (7)	43 (17)	44 (19)	32 (9)
GRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	7 (1)
HUN	-	-	11	11	-	7	6	-	23	9	14	4	9	-	6	17	8 (8)	29 (12)	-	10 (5)
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	12 (1)	-	6
ITA	-	-	1	-	6	17	26	20	22	26	26	21	26	18	14	21	17	5	27 (6)	35
JPN	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	18	-	5	10	14	26	10	2	9	-	6	12
KUW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
MEX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	25	13	1	1 (1)	3 (1)	2
MON	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOR	-	-	9	24	14	-	-	-	1	14	9	-	2	5	-	16	11 (3)	-	14 (3)	10
NLZ	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	6	9	1	17	15	20	18	-	23 (1)	12 (2)
NED	12	-	4	-	12	17	21	2	11	6	12	-	13	17	22	23	26 (18)	14 (8)	17 (10)	20 (5)
PER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
PHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
POL	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	7	7	-	10	8	5	11	3	16	22 (11)	41 (21)	-	13 (5)
POR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
GDR	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	x[2]	-	-	-	4	5	32	50 (24)	32	66 (30)	-	54 (29)
PRK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
PUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
ROM	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	9	-	9	7	14	10	23	40 (29)	28 (23)	26 (18)
SWE	-	-	-	28	6	-	-	-	5	3	16	9	11	-	-	1	3	7	9 (3)	9 (3)
SUI	1	-	-	-	18	11	13	-	16	25	16	-	18	8	18	19	4	11	11	7
TCH	-	-	-	1	15	-	1	-	17	4	8	11	22	20	15	22	35 (9)	28	-	18 (5)
URS	x[3]	x[3]	x[3]	x[3]	x[3]	x[3]	x[3]	x[3]	x[3]	x[3]	26	25	26	27	27	26	55 (24)	60 (27)	-	67 (27)
URU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	3	3	2	5	2	5	3	1	-	-	1
YUG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	21	13	1	12	10	-	15	7	14	5	11

[1] In brackets the number of women included in the first number

[2] Germany up to 1936; 1900=19, 1904=-, 1908=3, 1912=25, 1920=-, 1924=-, 1928=23, 1932=16, 1936=26

[3] USSR from 1952; Latvia; 1924=4, 1928=5, 1932=-, 1936=4; Lithuania; 1924=4, 1928=2

	1948	*1952*	*1956*	*1960*	*1964*	*1968*	*1972*	*1976*	*1980*	*1984*	*1988*
Coxed Four (4+)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Double Sculls (2×)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Coxless Pair (2–)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Single Sculls (1×)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Coxed Pair (2+)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Coxless Four (4–)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Quadruple Sculls (4×)								×	×	×	×
Eight (8+)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×



In June 1958, President Müllegg making a presentation to the oarsman, Thomas Keller, who, with his Swiss partner Frohofer, had just won the FISA Founder's race. Six weeks later, the energetic FISA President died when his aeroplane crashed. Shortly afterwards, Thomas Keller was called upon to succeed him at the head of international rowing.

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Thomas Keller, future President of FISA, with his son Dominik, who later became a well-known photographer of rowing.

Part 3
The British at last
1946–1962

May 23rd 1946 – Montreux
42nd ordinary FISA congress

Delegates from ten federations (BEL DEN FRA NED ITA NOR POR SUI SWE TCH) were present.

This first post-war congress was convened by the secretary-treasurer in his domain on the banks of Lake Geneva.

The affiliation of the Norwegian and Swedish federations was accepted. The striking-off of the German and Japanese federations was ratified. On the other hand, the Italians, having reconstituted their federation, resumed their place.

Following the agreement between its two national associations, the ARA and the NARA, there was nothing further to prevent Britain from shortly becoming a member of FISA.

Four federations submitted bids to organize the 1947 European championships (FRA NED POR SUI). The prevailing difficult economic conditions made Switzerland the obvious choice, to the advantage of all concerned. To ensure the success of this reunion, financial help was granted by the Swiss federation, supplemented by a contribution from FISA.

Rico Fiorino and Gaston Müllegg were confirmed in office as president and secretary-general.

August 27th 1947 – Lucerne
43rd ordinary FISA congress

Present: 33 delegates from 18 federations.

Rico Fioroni, the FISA president from Lucerne, welcomed the delegates on his home ground. The meeting took place in the town hall. Many veterans were there: Jacques Spreux, Victor de Bisschop and Prosper de Sahuguet, representing Belgium; Mario Rossi for Italy; Hans Walter and Hans Hottinger for Switzerland; Francois Widimsky for Czechoslovakia; and Roger Verey for Poland. All were proud to welcome Great Britain into FISA. At last, after so many attempts, FISA could count among its members the country which was the birthplace of modern rowing. Three great champions, Guy O. Nickalls, Jack Beresford and the president of Henley, Harcourt Gold, were the first British delegates. They were warmly welcomed. It must be explained that the two associations, the Amateur Rowing Association, the ARA, with its 196 clubs and its 26,669 members, and the National Amateur Rowing Association, the NARA, with its 108 clubs and 6,493 members, had reached agreement to found the British Amateur Rowing Association, which was eligible for recognition by FISA.

Australia, with its 89 clubs and 4,074 members, was also admitted, and the Austrian federation was readmitted.

A French proposal to introduce women's rowing was rejected once more.

The annual subscription was to be 350 Swiss francs.

FISA would give financial help towards transporting to the Swiss frontier boats given by the Swiss federation to the depleted Belgian, French and Dutch clubs.

August 29th–31st 1947 – Lucerne
39th men's European championships

The Rotsee was either discovered or rediscovered with joy and delight. Each race was followed by at least three launches, the first carrying the umpire, the second his stand-by, and the third a radio transmitter. The commentary was in several languages, keeping spectators informed of the progress of the races until the crew came within their field of vision.

The course was marked out by small buoys made of cork, attached at 50 metre intervals to a submerged metal cable. The finish judges were isolated from the public, in their hut built on piles, with the most up-to-date timing and checking equipment. Sadly, the federal railways had been unable to restore the "grandstand train" of 1934, which had run along the railway line beside the lake on the bank opposite to the boat-house. The radio commentary from the boat would to some extent make up for that disappointment.

Eliminators and repechages

The weather was perfect. The very fair rules ensured that no crew would be eliminated unless it had been beaten twice. This meant that only the winner of each eliminating heat would go forward to the final; the rest would race again the next day, to bring the number of finalists to six.

4+: 11 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. POR 3. FRA 4. AUT 5. BEL
6. HUN
EII: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SWE 4. TCH 5. NED
The presence of Portuguese and Swedish oarsmen was noteworthy.
RI: 1. TCH 2. FRA 3. DEN 4. SWE 5. NED
RII: 1. POR 2. HUN 3. BEL – AUT (Not rowed out)

2-: 7 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. FRA
EII: 1. NED 2. GBR 3. HUN
For the first time, a British crew appeared on the start at a FISA European championship. Another interesting detail: in the above-mentioned crew, the stroke, A. Burrough, a war victim, had an artificial leg.
R: 1. DEN 2. AUT 3. GBR 4. FRA 5. HUN

1x: 11 started
EI: 1. SWE 2. BEL 3. POL 4. EGY 5. HUN
6. POR
The veteran, Roger Verey (POL), European champion in 1933 and 1935, was still present but, having been unable to bring his own boat, he had to scull in a borrowed one. A powerful Swede, Christienssen, qualified for the final. There was also an Egyptian competitor.
EII: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. ESP
RI: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. EGY 4. POL 5. DEN
RII: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. ESP 4. POR

2+: 7 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. NED
EII: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. BEL
R: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. NED 5. BEL

4-: 8 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. SWE 3. GBR 4. BEL
EII: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. FRA 4. HUN
R: 1. TCH 2. GBR 3. SWE 4. FRA 5. HUN
6. BEL

2x: 7 started
EI: 1. NED 2. TCH 3. SUI 4. HUN
EII: 1. FRA 2. BEL 3. DEN
R: 1. TCH 2. SUI 3. DEN 4. HUN 5. BEL

8+: 11 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. POR
6. HUN
EII: 1. SUI 2. TCH 3. SWE 4. AUT 5. BEL
RI: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. POR 4. HUN 5. BEL
RII: 1. TCH 2. FRA 3. SWE 4. AUT

Finals

A perfect blue sky. There was a gentle following breeze. Unlike the first two days, when attendance had been relatively slight, on Sunday the spectators poured in. There were no more seats left by one o'clock.

4+: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. TCH 4. SUI 5. POR
6. HUN
France led from start to finish, but were hard pressed by the Italians, who finished two metres behind them.

2-: 1. DEN 2. AUT 3. FRA 4. SUI 5. GBR
6. NED
A. Burrough and R.C.Morris of Thames R.C., London, were the first British crew to row in a FISA European championship final. The Danes finally beat the Austrians, who had held the lead for much of the race.

1x: 1. FRA 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. SWE
6. HUN
By dint of intelligence as much as strength, the Frenchman, Jean Sepheriades, held off the challenge of the Belgian, Beni Piessens. The Swiss, Hans-Jakob Keller, took third place.

2+: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. DEN 5. FRA 5. SUI
6. NED
A fine finish, with hardly anything separating the first four crews.

4-: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. SUI 4. SWE 5. GBR
6. FRA
The average age of the Italians (Moioli, Morille – a future great FISA administrator -, G. Invernizzi and F. Faggi) was 20. They were to go on winning for many years.

2x: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. TCH 4. HUN 5. DEN
6. FRA
The Dutch sculled through the Swiss and then took charge of the race.
Throughout its history, FISA'S best oarsmen have put back into the sport the benefit they have derived from it, by giving of their time and experience to help younger oarsmen. Thus it was that in this final three of the most distinguished past champions officiated, one as umpire (Jack Beresford, a hero of the 1920–1940 period); another as his stand-by (Hans Walter, no less a figure from the 1905–1925 period) and, as starter, Hans Hottinger, who was their junior.

8+: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SUI 4. FRA 5. NED
6. TCH
A fine race, especially for the second place; three crews crossed the line, battling it out together and presenting the finish judges with a difficult decision.

The prize-giving was held in the evening, in the main hall of the Casino.

August 3rd 1948 – Henley-on-Thames 44th ordinary FISA congress

Present: 51 delegates from 28 federations
Many new countries (CAN CHI CUB IRL AFS) were admitted as members, underlining the increasing importance of FISA throughout the world. There were now 31 member federations.

Gaston Müllegg accepted his appointment for a second term as vice-president, while retaining the office of secretary-treasurer.

FISA's trophies had been refurbished. In order to obviate the annually recurring problems in sending these valuable cups from one country to another, they had been photographed. Photographs of the trophies would be handed each year to the winners of the events in the European championships. The actual trophies have been deposited in the Olympic Museum in Lausanne.

August 5th–9th 1948 – London (Henley)
Games of the XIVth Olympiad

The length of the famous Henley course on the Thames had been shortened to 2,000 metres. The buoying system which had been successfully used for the first time the year before on the Rotsee was used again for the Olympic regatta. There was room for three crews abreast. After the eliminators, president Fioroni asked Harcourt Gold to ban the use of bicycles on the tow-path, in order to prevent coaching during the racing, and to avoid incidents.

The races

All the crews entered were involved in eliminating heats. The winners went forward to the semifinals. In events with more than 15 entries, as was the case for the 4+, quarter finals had to be held. The winners of the quarter finals went forward to the semifinals. It was possible for the crews in second and third place to reach the quarter- or semifinals by winning their repechage heat.

Eliminators, repechages, quarter finals, semifinals

4+: 16 entered
EI: 1. POR 2. GRE
EII: 1. HUN 2. YUG
EIII: 1. ITA 2. AUS
EIV: 1. USA 2. GBR
EV: 1. AUT 2. CUB
EVI: 1. DEN 2. NOR
EVII: 1. SUI 2. ARG
EVIII: 1. FRA 2. FIN
RI: 1. FIN 2. AUS
RII: 1. NOR 2. YUG
RIII: 1. CUB 2. GRE
RIV: 1. GBR 2. ARG
1/4 FI: 1. ITA 2. NOR
1/4 FII: 1. SUI 2. AUT
1/4 FIII: 1. USA 2. FIN
1/4 FIV: 1. DEN 2. POR
1/4 FV: 1. FRA 2. CUB
1/4 FVI: 1. HUN 2. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. HUN
1/2 FIII: 1. SUI 2. ITA

2-: 12 entered
EI: 1. SUI 2. AUS 3. DEN
EII: 1. GBR 2. ITA 3. ARG
EIII: 1. AUT 2. USA 3. SWE
EIV: 1. BRA 2. BEL 3. FRA
RI: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. FRA
RII: 1. DEN 2. BEL 3. ARG
RIII: 1. AUS 2. SWE
1/2 FI: 1. SUI 2. AUS 3. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. DEN
1/2 FIII: 1. GBR 2. BRA



Henley 1948: B.H.T. Bushnell and R.D. Burnell (GBR) ahead of E. Larsen and E. Parsner (DEN) © Archives IOC

1x: 14 entered
EI: 1. AUS 2. URU 3. SAF
EII: 1. GBR 2. SUI 3. YUG
EIII: 1. USA 2. SWE 3. ESP
EIV: 1. FRA 2. ARG 3. EGY
EV: 1. ITA 2. GRE
RI: 1. ARG 2. ESP 3. GRE
RII: 1. URU 2. SUI 3. SWE
RIII: 1. SAF 2. EGY 3. YUG
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. ARG 3. SAF
1/2 FII: 1. URU 2. USA 3. GBR
1/2 FIII: 1. AUS 2. FRA

2+: 10 entered
EI: 1. YUG 2. GBR 3. USA
EII: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. HUN
EIII: 1. FRA 2. GRE
EIV: 1. ARG – BRA (scratched)
RI: 1. HUN 2. USA 3. GRE
RII: 1. DEN 2. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. DEN 2. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. HUN 2. ARG
1/2 FIII: 1. ITA 2. YUG

4-: 10 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SAF
EII: 1. ARG 2. USA 3. HUN
EIII: 1. GBR 2. TCH
EIV: 1. NED 2. YUG
RI: 1. SAF 2. ARG 3. YUG
RII: 1. DEN 2. TCH 3. HUN
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. NED
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. GBR
1/2 FIII: 1. USA 2. SAF

2x: 12 entered
EI: 1. FRA 2. GBR 3. ITA
EII: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. CAN
EIII: 1. BEL 2. NED 3. URU
EIV: 1. USA 2. ARG 3. HUN
RI: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. ARG
RII: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. HUN
RIII: 1. URU 2. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. BEL
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. ITA
1/2 FIII: 1. URU 2. FRA

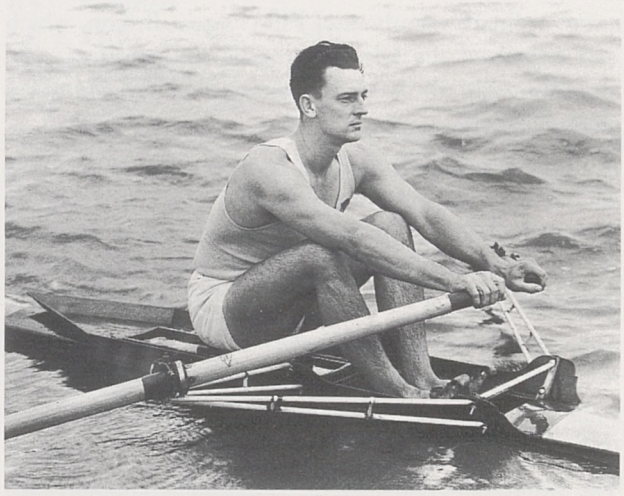
8+: 12 entered
EI: 1. GBR 2. NOR 3. DEN
EII: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. ARG
EIII: 1. CAN 2. POR 3. IRL
EIV: 1. USA 2. YUG 3. FRA
RI: 1. POR 2. ARG 3. YUG
RII: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. FRA
RIII: 1. NOR 2. IRL
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. CAN
1/2 FIII: 1. NOR 2. POR

Finals

4+: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. DEN
The Americans made sure of victory in the last 500 metres.

2-: 1. GBR 2. SUI 3. ITA
The first British victory on home water.

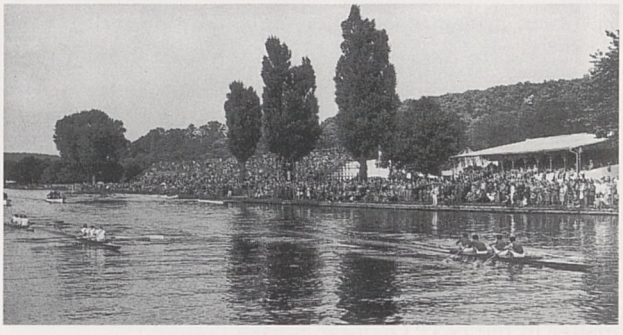
1x: 1. AUS 2. URU 3. ITA
The Australian, Wood, clearly in a class of his own, won by five lengths from the Uruguayan, Risso, whose second place came as a surprise.



1948: Mervyn Wood (AUS)
© Archives: Australian Rowing Council

2+: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. HUN
The Danish pair, Pedersen and Henriksen, won by two lengths.

4-: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. USA
The very young European champions of 1947 proved their worth again with an easy victory.



Henley 1948: 1. F. Faggi, G. Invernizzi, E. Morille, G. Moioli (ITA); 2. I.S. Larsen, H.M. Schroder, A.B. Hansen, H. Halkjaer (DEN). © Archives IOC

2x: 1. GBR 2. DEN 3. URU
The winners were two stylists, Burnell and Bushnell. The former would later be the author of "Henley Regatta – A History", a book which is outstanding for its accuracy and abundant detail, as well as for its elegant presentation. (Oxford University Press, 1957).

8+: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. NOR
The British took an early lead, but at 750 metres the crews were level. The U.S. crew then steadily drew away.

August 24th 1949 – Amsterdam 45th ordinary FISA congress

Present: 35 delegates from 18 federations, including Manfred von Mautner-Markhof, the Austrian IOC member from 1947 to 1969.

Two federations, until then extraordinary members, became ordinary members of FISA: Great Britain, which had organised the Olympic regatta the previous year, and Denmark, who were to organise the 1953 European championships.

In order to ensure a uniform interpretation of the rules and to improve the competence of officials, FISA introduced seminars for umpires and members of juries, at which the requisite international licences would be awarded.

The subscription for non-European countries which did not take part in the European championships was reduced to 200 Swiss francs. For the other countries, it remained 350 francs.

The federation organising the European championships would in future be responsible for providing the prizes and medals.

The ban on coaching, that is to say, giving instructions to competitors or steering them, was reinforced. The competitors were not to receive advice either from the bank or from a boat.

The Dutch federation recommended the re-examination of the question of women's rowing and the drawing-up of a set of rules for international regattas for women. A report would be prepared for the next congress.

In future, an international calendar would be drawn up by FISA. The national federations would submit their regatta dates each year, by January 31st at the latest. The council would then try to reach agreement with adjacent federations, so that a regatta in one country would not adversely affect another in the neighbouring one. It would then send out the definitive calendar to all affiliated federations by March 1st at the latest.

A delegation from FISA would go to Finland to study the matter of the 1952 Olympic rowing course.

After 23 years at the head of FISA, Rico Fioroni tendered his resignation, recommending as his successor his life-long associate, the vice-president and secretary-treasurer, Gaston Müllegg. Maurice Mahut, who for the previous twenty years had been the president of the French federation, proposed, with unanimous approval, that the outgoing president be made an honorary president. He stated, "Our beloved FISA will continue to thrive, as the successor he has chosen is, next to himself, the most exacting yet the nicest of men."

Thus, Gaston Müllegg, on his birthday, became president of FISA. Henri Montandon, the president of the Swiss federation, a friend and colleague of the new FISA president for more than twenty years, took on the responsibilities of secretary-treasurer. The FISA headquarters were then transferred as from January 1st 1950 to Montreux, the city where the two newly elected officers lived.



Gaston Müllegg

Gaston Müllegg (SUI), vice-president (1926–1928), secretary-treasurer (1928–1949), then president of FISA until his death in an accident in 1958.
Born on August 24th 1890, at Morat (SUI). A talented speaker of several languages, he was fluent in French, English, German and Italian. After studying commerce, he lived in London, where he rowed for Vesta Rowing Club at Putney. On his return he settled in Montreux, which was to remain the town closest to his heart. In spite of an occasional infidelity, he was to row most often for the "Club Nautique de Montreux". In 1913, he was runner-up in the Swiss championships. He was president of the Swiss federation from 1926–1927, and became an influential member of the Swiss Olympic Committee. In 1956 he resigned when that committee refused, for political reasons, to take part in the XVIth Olympiad. He died on August 3rd 1958, in Lausanne, in an accident to the plane he was piloting.

Henri Montandon (SUI), secretary-treasurer of FISA from 1949 until his death in 1952.
A long serving secretary of Gaston Müllegg's "Club Nautique de Montreux", he was a natural successor to the latter as secretary-treasurer of FISA, when Müllegg became president. He was also president of the Swiss federation from 1949 to 1950.

August 26th to 28th 1949 – Amsterdam
40th men's European championships

The presence of the USA and of Uruguay, represented by the scullers Kelly and Risso respectively, was a first step towards the desirable transformation of a championship which had until then been confined to European nations into a world championship. Everything was ready on the Bosbaan and, according to Jean Rodenfuser, who had become and was to remain for a long time the linchpin of the French federation's official publication, "L'Aviron", this rowing course was perfection. All the facilities were permanent: the glass-fronted starters' hut and the judges' accommodation at the finish, the floating landing stages, the boat-houses and changing rooms, built in a semicircle round the end of the course, the large and comfortable grandstand seating 2,000 spectators, placed at an angle to the rowing course in order to provide the best possible view of the racing. The course was buoyed every 250 metres, with lanes clearly marked right from the start, so that the coxswainless crews would never need to look round during the race. So the list went on; whether it was the tarmacked roads allowing bicycles and cars of all sizes to follow the races in an orderly manner, under the strict but courteous supervision of the police; the commentary car, equipped with an up-to-date radio transmitter ensuring direct reception with perfect clarity over the loud speaker system; the car-parking arrangements, the grandstand restaurant, etc.

Eliminators and repechages

Five crews could race abreast in each heat. Where there were seven or eight entries, three eliminating heats were held. In the case of nine or ten entries there were to be two eliminating heats and three repechages. The winners of each eliminating heat and the first or the first two in the repechages went forward to the finals.

4+: 8 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. NED
EII: 1. FRA 2. BEL 3. ESP
EIII: 1. SUI 2. NOR
Rl: 1. DEN 2. NOR 3. NED 4. BEL 5. ESP

2-: 5 entered – 4 started – POL (scratched – no eliminators)

1x: 10 entered, but no eliminating heats were held, as the following federations scratched: BEL DEN HUN ITA SWE.

2+: 7 started
EI: 1. BEL 2. NED 3. SWE
EII: 1. DEN 2. YUG
EIII: 1. ITA 2. FRA
R: 1. NED 2. YUG 3. FRA 4. SWE

4-: 7 started
EI: 1. DEN 2. YUG 3. NOR
EII: 1. ITA 2. BEL
EIII: 1. NED 2. SUI
R: 1. NOR 2. BEL 3. YUG 4. SUI

2x: 9 entered – TCH (scratched)
EI: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. BEL 5. POL
EII: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. SUI
RI: 1. FRA 2. POL
RII: 1. ITA 2. BEL
RIII: 1. GBR 2. SUI

8+: 8 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. SWE 3. SUI
EII: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. BEL
EIII: 1. NED 2. DEN
R: 1. TCH 2. SWE 3. SUI 4. DEN 5. BEL

Finals

4+: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. DEN 4. FRA 5. NOR
Five well-matched crews crossed the line practically together.

2-: 1. SWE 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. DEN
Until 250 metres from the finish, Belgium had been leading for 1,500 metres, with Sweden last. Suddenly the young Swedes, Evert Gunnarson and Bernt Torberntsson, produced a prodigious spurt, rowing at 41, which left their opponents transfixed. It was the first Swedish victory in a FISA championship.

1x: 1. USA 2. TCH 3. SUI 4. POL 5. URU
The first USA appearance in a European championship event and their first success, achieved by the famous Jack Kelly, who had already won the Diamond Sculls at Henley in the course of his European tour. Behind the Czech, Vrba, appeared in third place the Swiss, Hans-Jakob Keller, sculling magnificently in the last part of the race, after having apparently taken things too easily at the start. The Polish veteran, Verey, European champion in 1933 and 1935, defeated the Uruguayan, Risso, who could not reproduce his performance of the Olympic Games, when he had put out Kelly in the semifinals.

2+: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. BEL 4. YUG 5. NED
In spite of extreme fatigue towards the end of the race, the Italians clung on to their lead. With less than 100 metres to go, the Danes seemed to be set to overtake but they too suddenly suffered from total exhaustion, and Italy, incapable of any further response, crossed the line, shattered, not a moment too soon. The victory went to the pair who had managed to hold out for one second longer.

4-: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. NOR 4. BEL 5. NED
The "Moto Guzzi" oarsmen, the Olympic champions with the long, elegant style, maintained their supremacy; but not without having been sorely pressed by the powerful Danes. All methods are equally valid when athletes in top form are fighting to the very last stroke.

2×: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. NED 5. GBR
The Dutch were unable to retain their title. Not for one minute did the British Olympic champions pose a threat.

8+: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. NED 4. FRA 5. SWE
The Italians were not pressed, confirming the overall superiority of the transalpine oarsmen.
The followers of the races on the two roads running alongside the Bosbaan fell into three categories. The first consisted of large cars, radio-cars, 'buses and the mobile grandstands. The second was composed of ordinary cars, and the third, on the lower level, of cyclists. The swarm of cyclists was a marvellous sight, moving in impeccable ranks, keeping to a straight line, bolt upright on their large cycles, with not a single collision throughout the entire three days of the regatta. Numbers were allotted to the 'buses and cars, and after every race each of them took up its appointed place behind the escorting police cars and motorcycle combinations.
An amusing detail: the Italians had forgotten to bring along the recording of their national anthem; to the consternation of the regatta organisers an hour before the finals, in which the former appeared to have every chance of doing well. The Italian officials were hastily assembled to record an unaccompanied version of their national anthem. The result was very good, and when the official record was finally flown in, in response to a telephone call, the improvised version had already heralded two Italian triumphs.

August 29th 1950 – Milan
1st FISA umpire's seminar

Most of the candidates obtained their international umpire's licence, valid until December 31st 1951. From then onwards only the holders of this licence could officiate at Olympic regattas or European championships.

August 30th 1950 – Milan
46th oridnary FISA congress

Present: 33 delegates from 18 federations
Mario Rossi, the former secretary-treasurer, was still a member of the Italian delegation, to the delight of his many friends.
The rules for women's international regattas were adopted. In order to take part in international regattas, every women's rowing club had to belong to a national federation which was a member of FISA. Four boat classes were recognised: 1x, 2x, 4+ and 8+. The race distance was to be 1,000 metres.
For the 1952 Olympic Games, the FISA commission, after visiting three possible stretches of water, recommended the Meilahti rowing course, three kilometres from the Olympic stadium. It was not entirely sheltered from the wind, but the Finnish federation was prepared to install a string of buoys, to act as a sort of breakwater protecting the course from waves. After deliberation, the delegates approved this rowing course on condition, however, that, in case of bad weather, and dependant on the decision of the FISA council, the regatta might be postponed until such time as racing could take place in conditions which would guarantee fairness. The Finnish federation was asked to organise an international regatta on this course in 1951, and this was agreed to by the delegation.

Although for many the readmission of the German federation still remained unthinkable, at the request of Dr. Walter Wuelfing, the president of that federation, German oarsmen would be allowed to compete against those of other nations, provided that the invitation to them was mentioned in the regatta's advance programme.

By as many as 25 votes in favour, 4 against and 9 abstentions, the Union of Saarland Rowing Clubs was accepted as a member.

Any crew wishing to take part in international regattas abroad had to be entered by its national federation. Sanctions were provided for. Any offending club would be suspended for a time to be determined in each case. Any club accepting an entry which was not made by the national federation would be banned from organising international regattas. Every international regatta was required to submit a report to the FISA council within twenty days.

September 1st–4th 1950 – Milan
41st men's European championships

Very closely-fought races, on an ideal regatta course.

Eliminating heats and repechages

4+: 7 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. FRA
EII: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. NED 4. BEL
R. 1. NED 2. FRA 3. BEL

2-: 5 started – No eliminators

1x: 8 started
EI: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. FRA 4. BEL
EII: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. YUG 4. EGY
R: 1. BEL 2. FRA 3. GRE 4. ESP

2+: 9 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. BEL 4. FRA 5. YUG
EII: 1. SUI 2. SWE 3. GRE 4. ESP
R: 1. FRA 2. YUG 3. EGY 4. BEL

4-: 7 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. NED 4. SUI
EII: 1. NOR 2. DEN 3. FRA
R: 1. SUI 2. NED 3. FRA

2x: 6 started – No eliminators

8+: 8 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. AUT 4. POL
EII: 1. GBR 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. BEL
R: 1. AUT 2. POR 3. FRA 4. BEL

Finals

There was a large crowd. Conditions were perfect, and the records of the magnificent "Idroscalo", already the venue for the 1938 European championships, would all be broken.

4+: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. NED 4. SUI 5. ESP 6. FRA
After a hard-fought race, the Danish finishing sprint brought the spectators to their feet.

2-: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. DEN 5. SWE
For three quarters of the race there was nothing to choose between the Swiss and the Italians, but the former narrowly won the battle of attrition over the last 500 metres.

1x: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. FRA 6. YUG
As in the previous race, there was a hard-fought duel between the two leading scullers. The Dane, Erijk Larsen, won in the last few strokes. The Zurich sculler, Thomas Keller, came in third. The "joie de vivre" of the future president of FISA impressed everyone, both on and off the water.

2+: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. SWE 5. FRA 6. DEN
The lead changed hands several times during the first 1,000 metres, before Italy finally drew away from the rest.

4-: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SUI 4. NOR 5. NED – YUG (disqualified)
The umpire, the former champion, Hans Walter, decided to annul Sunday's final, during which the Yugoslavian crew had inexcusably caused the Danes and the Dutch to collide. In the re-row, which took place at 9.30am on Monday, the Italians once again demonstrated their superiority.

2x: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. BEL 5. NED 6. FRA
The Danes went ahead just before crossing the finishing line.

8+: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. GBR 4. AUT 5. POR 6. NED
The crews were still bunched at 1,500 metres, with Italy slightly in the lead which they then increased, right up to the finish.

The supremacy of the Italians was maintained. The Danes continued to make great progress. The prize giving took place in the Palazzo Vercesi.

August 22nd 1951 – Mâcon
47th ordinary FISA congress

Acting for the first time in his capacity as president, Gaston Müllegg welcomed the 42 delegates of the 21 federations represented, in a room of the Chamber of Commerce. He stated in his report that on the occasion of the last meeting of the delegates of the International Sports' Federations and the executive committee of the International Olympic Committee, his proposal had been accepted unanimously. This was that the IOC should in future not allocate the Olympic Games without having ascertained that the towns upon which this honour was bestowed would be capable of providing the international federations with all the facilities necessary for competition in their particular sport.
The federation of the Federal Republic of Germany was admitted as an extraordinary member. It would, therefore, be able to compete in the Olympic Games. The request from East Germany was not put to the congress, as the FISA council, taking its lead from the policy of the IOC, recommended that only one organisation representing the whole of Germany should be recognized, i.e., West Germany, which had the greater number of rowing clubs.
The Japanese federation was readmitted as an extraordinary member. The Mexican federation was also admitted.
Congress, by an overwhelming majority, agreed that international regattas for women should be held each year under the auspices of FISA, if possible as part of the European championships, either on the day before them or following them, but on no account during the actual championships.
The deficit which had been a feature of FISA's balance sheet during the last few years was replaced by a modest profit of 5.55 Swiss francs.

August 24th–26th 1951 – Mâcon
42nd men's European championships

After 1894 and 1920, Mâcon on the Saone, a town of fewer than 25,000 inhabitants, was for the third time host to the European championships.
For the first time, oarswomen were taking part in a FISA event. A women's international regatta was scheduled to take place the day before the men's races. Women from four European countries (DEN, FRA, GBR, NED) competed in four events over 1,000 metres. These races established the viability of a women's international regatta. But to return to the men's races, which had been "official" for more than 60 years:

Eliminators, repechages, semifinals

4+: 11 entered – 10 started
EI: 1. ESP 2. SUI 3. YUG 4. NOR
EII: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. FRA 4. BEL
EIII: 1. DEN 2. SWE

After one false start, the Austrian crew's rudder broke and they could not continue. The crew was admitted to the repechages.
RI: 1. AUT 2. YUG 3. NOR – SWE (scratched)
RII: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. NED 4. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. YUG
1/2 FII: 1. ESP 2. ITA 3. AUT

2-: 7 entered – 6 started – SWE (scratched)
EI: 1. BEL 2. SUI 3. FRA
EII: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. YUG
R: 1. SUI 2. YUG 3. FRA

1x: 11 entered – 9 started – ITA and SAR failed to appear.
EI: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. FRA 4. SWE
The Swedish sculler, Brunngvist, scratched from the repechage in order to save himself for the double sculls.
EII: 1. SUI 2. ESP 3. POR
EIII: 1. BEL 2. DEN
The Saarland sculler was not allowed to compete.
RI: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. ESP
The European champion, Larsen, qualified easily.
RII: 1. FRA 2. POR
1/2 FI: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. BEL

2+: 7 entered – 6 started – YUG (scratched)
EI: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. BEL
EII: 1. ITA 2. SWE 3. FRA
R: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. SWE 4. BEL

4-: 9 entered
EI: 1. BEL 2. YUG 3. SUI
EII: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. AUT
EIII: 1. NOR 2. FRA 3. NED
RI: 1. AUT 2. FRA 3. NED
RII: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. SUI
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. YUG
The Italians, European champions in 1947, 1949 and 1950, and Olympic champions in 1948, were no longer dominant.
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. AUT

2x: 6 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. SWE 3. DEN
EII: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. BEL
R: 1. SUI 2. SWE 3. DEN 4. BEL

8+: 9 entered
EI: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. POR
EII: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. YUG
EIII: 1. GBR 2. SWE 3. ESP
RI: 1. YUG 2. FRA 3. SWE
RII: 1. POR 2. NED 3. ESP
1/2 FI: 1. GBR 2. YUG 3. ITA 4. POR
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. FRA

Finals

More than 25,000 spectators lined both banks for 500 metres.

4+: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. ESP 4. DEN
Italy led at 1,500 metres and, spurting, went even further ahead. Their strokeman, Reginaldo Polonni, proved to be the outstanding athlete at Macon.

2-: 1. BEL 2. DEN 3. SUI 4. YUG
This was the first Belgian victory since 1921, thanks to Michel Knuysen and Robert Baetens.

1x: 1. DEN 2. GBR 3. NED
In spite of his defeat in the eliminator, Larsen had no trouble in retaining his European title.

2+: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. DEN 4. FRA
The third consecutive title for the Italians, who dominated the race throughout.

4-: 1. BEL 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. NOR
The second Belgian win of the championships. The crew from the "Societe Royale Nautique Anversoise" was never under pressure, as the Danes and Norwegians steered badly.

2x: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. SWE 4. FRA
The Swiss double, Peter Stebler and Emile Knecht, took the lead over the last 500 metres.

8+: 1. GBR 2. DEN 3. NED 4. YUG
The incomparable Cambridge eight had a slow start, drew level at half way and attacked strongly at 1,750 metres. Over the last 200 metres, they had a hard battle with the Danes. Great Britain thus won its first European championship, and in the most prestigious event. According to Jean Rodenfuser, "The main object of interest was the English eight, which arrived at the course well before the championships, thus demonstrating a strong determination to put the finishing touches to a very thorough preparation. The classical purity of the English athletes' rowing and the incredible cohesion of the crew will be talked of for a long time. In analysing their style, everyone will find justification for the style which he personally favours. Let us merely note that their bodies are held very straight, that there is a long reach forward and a long lie-back, that their catch is taken by the shoulders with straight arms, and that the recovery is very quick. This style, which was admired by even the uninitiated, could be given any name one chose".

The regatta was a great success for the Macon organisers, especially Maurice Goyon, the president of the Macon regatta committee, whose family had successfully organised European championships in the same town in 1894 and 1920! No detail was overlooked, no item forgotten. There was not a single flaw, nor an unfortunate incident. In the space of four days, 40,000 spectators had watched the regatta.

To ensure this success, various sub-committees had been set up to handle the preparations, dealing with management, finance, the budget, the course and technical installations, decorations, hospitality, accommodation, the camp-site, sports, press and publicity, medical cover, entertainment and outings. All their offices were housed from the beginning of August in the vast hall of the Chamber of Commerce. It was well signposted in four languages (English, German, French and Italian), lighting was provided at night, as were courtesy cars, a constant 'bus service, a snack bar, public telephones, a "bureau de change", a booking office for rail, boat and 'plane tickets, 18 interpreters for all languages, 21 helpers, one of whom was assigned to each of the national teams, typists in the four main languages, message boys and policeman. The chairmen of each of the committees gave up all personal engagements from August 10th in order to devote their entire attention to the championships.

Among many technical innovations was the photo-electric timing system set up by experts from Longines.

After the official banquet in the main room of the town hall, the presentation of prizes was preceded by a concert and followed by a ball and a firework display on the quai de Breuil.

March 29th 1952 – Cannes
Extraordinary FISA congress

Present: 24 delegates from 18 federations

A more satisfactory elimination system for FISA regattas was worked out. The Dutch plan, which had been tried out at the 1949 European championships and improved by the commission, was finally adopted. The advantages were that it gave the following guarantees: no crew would be eliminated without having been beaten at least twice; and as far as was possible, depending on the draw, none would race twice against the same opponents.

M. Pesliak, the vice-president of the Soviet Supreme Council of Physical Culture and Sport, requested and obtained affiliation as an extraordinary member for the rowing association of his country. This was accepted by 30 votes to 7.

The affiliation of the New Zealand federation would be ratified by the FISA council to enable its team to compete in the 1952 Olympic regatta, if this were deemed to be in accordance with the rules.

A commission was appointed to revise the Statutes, FISA Rules of Racing and Regulations for European championships, so that these might keep pace with FISA's expansion. Hendrik Bruyn (NED), Massimo Giovannetti (ITA), Pierre Graux (FRA), Karl Mueller, in place of Hans Walter (SUI) and Jacques Spreux (BEL), would meet under the chairmanship of the president of FISA on November 20th and 21st at Montreux.

July 18th 1952 – Helsinki
48th ordinary FISA congress

Present: 65 delegates from 33 federations, a record number. In spite of Gaston Muellegg's declaration of his intention to retire, the outgoing council was re-elected by acclamation. However, he insisted on the federation's finding a successor for him, so that he could gradually be trained.

As the IOC had not yet taken a decision over the admission of East Germany, whose request had anyway arrived too late, the matter was deferred.

The Finnish federation was made an ordinary member.

July 20–23rd 1952 – Helsinki
Games of the XVth Olympiad

Out of 37 federations affiliated to FISA, 33 took part in the races.

Qualifying heats

July 20th – eliminators: The first two in each heat went forward to the semifinals.

July 21st, am: – first repechages: The winners to race the losers of the semifinals on the 22nd. The other competitors were eliminated.

July 21st, pm: the winners went forward to the finals.

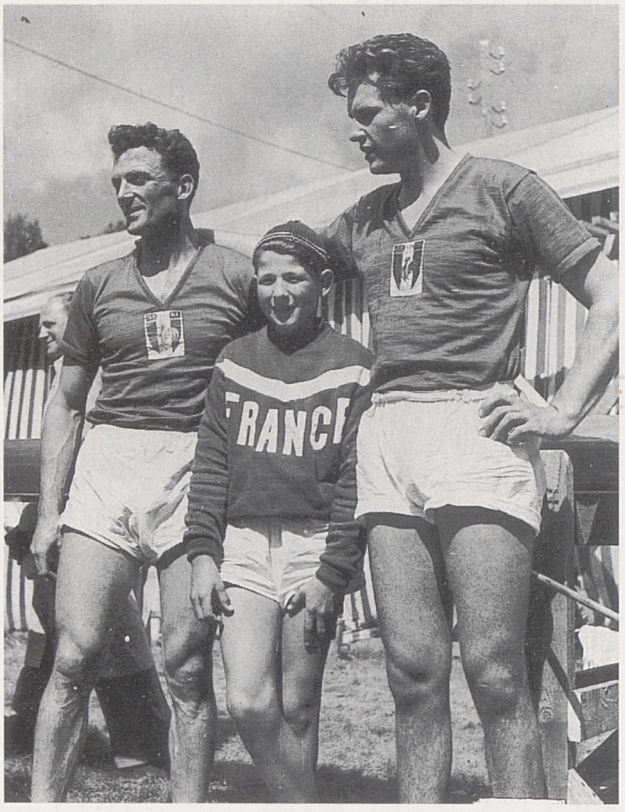
July 22nd: Second repechages, the winners of which went to finals.

4+: 17 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. ITA 4. ESP 5. FIN
EII: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. EGY
EIII: 1. TCH 2. NOR 3. NED 4. JPN
EIV: 1. SUI 2. ARG 3. FRG 4. NZL
1RI: 1. ITA 2. NZL 3. JPN
1RII: 1. DEN 2. FRG 3. ESP
1RIII: 1. FIN 2. NED 3. EGY
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. NOR 4. ARG
1/2 FII: 1. TCH 2. SUI 3. GBR 4. URS
2RI: 1. FIN 2. URS 3. FRA
2RII: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. ARG
2RIII: 1. GBR 2. NOR 3. DEN

2-: 16 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. BEL 4. USA
In this heat were four crews who would all qualify for the final. The eventual winner came last.
EII: 1. AUS 2. DEN 3. ITA – POL (eliminated)
EIII: 1. NED 2. ARG 3. SAR 4. URS
EIV: 1. SWE 2. FRA 3. FRG
1RI: 1. BEL 2. URS 3. ITA 4. FIN
1RII: 1. USA 2. POL 3. SAR – FRG (scratched)
1/2 FI: 1. SUI 2. AUS 3. FRA 4. ARG
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. SWE 4. DEN
2RI: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. AUS
2RII: 1. BEL 2. ARG 3. NED
2RIII: 1. FRA 2. SWE

1x: 18 started
EI: 1. GBR 2. SAF 3. FIN 4. ESP 5. CHI
EII: 1. AUS 2. SUI 3. SAR 4. TCH 5. BEL
A great come-back by the 1948 Olympic champion, Wood (35 years old).
EIII: 1. USA 2. POL 3. ITA 4. EGY
EIV: 1. URS 2. URU 3. FRA 4. NED
1RI: 1. NED 2. FIN 3. EGY
1RII: 1. SAR 2. FRA 3. ESP
1RIII: 1. TCH 2. ITA
1RIV: 1. BEL 2. CHI
1/2 FI: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. URU 4. POL
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. SAF 4. SUI
2RI: 1. AUS 2. SUI 3. NED 4. BEL
2RII: 1. POL 2. USA 3. TCH
The Pole, Kocerka, took the lead, and held on despite the final sprint by Kelly, who finished 2/10 sec. behind him. A photograph was necessary to decide the result.
2RIII: 1. SAF 2. SAR 3. URU

2+: 15 started
EI: 1. FRG 2. BEL 3. FIN 4. BRA
EII: 1. FRA 2. POL 3. SUI – JPN (scratched)
EIII: 1. USA 2. HUN 3. SWE 4. EGY
EIV: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. URS 4. GRE
1RI: 1. FIN 2. SUI 3. GRE 4. EGY
1RII: 1. URS 2. SWE 3. BRA
1/2 FI: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. BEL 3. POL 4. USA
2RI: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. URS
2RII: 1. FIN 2. BEL 3. HUN
2RIII: 1. DEN 2. POL



Helsiniki 1952: R. Salles, G. Mercier, B. Malivoire (FRA) © Archives IOC



Helsinki 1952: J. Havlis, J. Jindra, K. Meika, S. Lusk, M. Koranda (TCH) © Archives IOC

4-: 17 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. GBR 4. HUN 5. BEL
EII: 1. YUG 2. FIN 3. POL 4. NED
Three of the future finalists met in this heat.
EIII: 1. SAR 2. NOR 3. ITA 4. SAF
EIV: 1. USA 2. AUT 3. CAN 4. DEN
1RI: 1. GBR 2. DEN 3. SAF
1RII: 1. POL 2. HUN 3. CAN
1RIII: 1. ITA 2. NED
1RIV: 1. BEL NZL:scratched
1/2 FI: 1. FRA 2. NOR 3. AUT 4. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. YUG 2. USA 3. SAR 4. URS
2RI: 1. GBR 2. URS 3. NOR 4. BEL
2RII: 1. FIN 2. ITA 3. USA
The 1948 Olympic champions were eliminated.
2RIII: 1. POL 2. SAR 3. AUT

2x: 16 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. BEL 4. DEN
EII: 1. URS 2. URU 3. SUI 4. FIN
The reigning European champions, Stebler and Knecht, were decisively beaten.
EIII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. GBR 4. CAN
EIV: 1. ARG 2. TCH 3. AUS 4. SWE
1RI: 1. BEL 2. SUI 3. SWE 4. CAN
The European champions were eliminated.
1RII: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. URS 4. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. ARG 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. URU
2RI: 1. URU 2. USA 3. AUS
2RII: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. BEL
2RIII: 1. URS 2. ITA

8+: 14 started
EI: 1. YUG 2. AUS 3. ROM 4. CAN 5. FIN
EII: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. SWE 5. POR
EIII: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. ITA 4. DEN

1RI: 1. DEN 2. ROM 3. POR
1RII: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. FIN
1RIII: 1. CAN/SWE (dead heat after photograph)
1/2 FI: 1. GBR 2. YUG 3. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. AUS
2RI: 1. AUS 2. YUG 3. SWE
2RII: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. DEN
2RIII: 1. FRG 2. CAN

Finals

On July 23rd, with intermittent rain and against a headwind, five crews in each boat class took part in the finals.

4+: 1. TCH 2. SUI 3. USA 4. GBR 5. FIN
The British held the lead for 1,000 metres, then gave way to the Czechoslovakians, who were to have no further trouble, winning their federation's first title.

2-: 1. USA 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. GBR 5. FRA
After leading for much of the race, the European champions, Knuysen and Baetens, were overtaken in the last few metres by the American pair, Logg and Price.

1x: 1. URS 2. AUS 3. POL 4. GBR 5. SAF
During a break in the clouds, the Soviet sculler, Yuri Tukalov, won a first victory for the USSR, finishing two lengths ahead of the 1948 Olympic champion.

2+: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. ITA 5. FIN
A splendid victory, easily achieved by Salles and Mercier.

4-: 1. YUG 2. FRA 3. FIN 4. GBR 5. POL
A surprise win for Yugoslavia – another Olympic first – and an honourable mention for the Finnish crew, cheered by their compatriots.



Helsinki 1952: P. Segvic, M. Trojanovic, V. Valenta, D. Bonacic (YUG) © Archives IOC

2x: 1. ARG 2. URS 3. URU 4. FRA 5. TCH
A brilliant finish for Cappozzo and Guerrero, winning a first FISA victory for Argentina. The Uruguayans, Seijas and Rodriguez, added to the South American presence among the medal winners.

8+: 1. USA 2. URS 3. AUS 4. GBR 5. FRG
The cadets from the American navy led from the outset, thus maintaining the tradition established eight Olympic Games previously of a USA win in the eights event.

May 27th–30th 1953 – Montreux
Extraordinary FISA congress

Present: 31 delegates from 20 federations

The FISA president announced that, as a result of the death of Henri Montadon, Karl Müller had been appointed to succeed the latter as secretary-treasurer.

Proposed by France and Holland, the European women's championships were created, the first one to take place in 1954, with 5 events (4+, 1x, 4x+ (coxed quadruple sculls), 2x, 8+). These championships would not necessarily be organised by the country which was organising the men's championships. The Dutch federation offered a trophy called "the Windmill" for the national federation gaining the highest number of points during these championships.

The new Statutes, Rules of Racing and Regulations for European championships were approved. FISA would in future be governed by an annually elected administrative council comprising the president, two European vice-presidents, overseas vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer. Along with this council, a consultative technical commission was instituted, made up of five members elected for five years, one of whom was to retire each year. The function of this commission was to give rulings on matters submitted to it by the council. It is of interest that in all the articles examined the expression "European championships" had been replaced by "European and American championships".

The definition of an amateur oarsman had been changed, in keeping with the times.

Qualifying examinations for international umpires were increased in number.

The Israeli federation was admitted as an extraordinary member.

Karl Müller (SUI), secretary-treasurer of FISA from 1952 – 1954. A colleague of Gaston Müllegg, and the Swiss delegate at several FISA congresses, he was asked to succeed Henri Montadon, who had died suddenly. He resigned two years later, after a disagreement with the FISA president.

August 12th 1953 – Copenhagen
49th FISA ordinary congress

20 national federations were represented by 48 delegates.

John B. Kelly senior (USA) and M. Ducau (AUS) became non-European vice-presidents of FISA . The veteran, Jacques Spreux (BEL) and Henrik Bruyn (NED) were made European vice-presidents.

Otto Meyer (SUI), the secretary of the IOC, informed the delegates that the rowing regatta of the Melbourne Olympic Games would take place, as in 1952, during the first days of the Games.

A telegram from the Portuguese federation announced that it was withdrawing from the organization of the 1954 European championships, which had been entrusted to it. It was decided after discussion that this federation would receive no further subsidy until it had organized a similar championship.

The consultative technical commission was composed of Frederick A. Hansen (DEN), Hans Walter (SUI), Henryk

Bruyn (NED), Guy Nickalls (GBR), Louis Patricot, (FRA).

August 14th–16th 1953 – Copenhagen
43rd men's European championships

As in 1951, a canvas village had been constructed for the visitors. It was in a pleasant setting in a park near Lake Bagsvaerd. A women's international regatta, to be held after the first round of the men's eliminating heats, also featured on the programme. Taking part in it were women from nine countries (GER AUT DEN FIN FRA GBR NED NOR POL).

Qualifying heats

4+: 14 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. YUG 3. DEN 4. NED 5. FRA
EII: 1. TCH 2. FRG 3. NOR 4. FIN 5. ESP
EIII: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. SWE
RI: 1. DEN 2. FIN 3. SWE 4. ESP
RII: 1. NOR 2. FRA 3. NED 4. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. YUG
2RI: 1. SUI – NOR (scratched)
2RII: 1. URS 2. DEN
2RIII: 1. FRG 2. YUG

2-: 9 started
EI: 1. DEN 2. URS 3. SUI 4. FRG
EII: 1. BEL 2. NED 3. HUN 4. SAR 5. SWE
RI: 1. URS 2. SAR
RII: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. SWE
RIII: 1. SUI 2. HUN

1x: 14 started
EI: 1. URS 2. YUG 3. AUT 4. NOR 5. DEN
EII: 1. SAR 2. NED 3. GBR 4. TCH 5. BEL
EIII: 1. FRA 2. POL 3. SUI 4. FIN
RI: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. FIN 4. AUT
RII: 1. GBR 2. SUI 3. NOR 4. DEN
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. POL 3. NED
1/2 FII: 1. YUG 2. FRA 3. SAR
2RI: 1. POL 2. TCH
2RII: 1. FRA 2. GBR
2RIII: 1. SAR 2. NED

2+: 9 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. DEN 3. NED 4. SWE 5. POL
EII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. BEL 4. FIN
RI: 1. DEN 2. FIN 3. POL
RII: 1. URS 2. SWE
RIII: 1. BEL 2. NED

4-: 12 started
EI: 1. DEN 2. URS 3. HUN 4. TCH
EII: 1. GBR 2. AUT 3. BEL 4. YUG
EIII: 1. NOR 2. FRG 3. SWE 4. SUI
RI: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. SWE 4. SUI 5. URS
RII: 1. YUG 2. AUT 3. FRG 4. HUN

2x: 9 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. DEN 4. TCH 5. HUN
EII: 1. URS 2. YUG 3. SWE 4. FRG
RI: 1. BEL 2. FRG 3. HUN
RII: 1. YUG 2. TCH
RIII: 1. DEN 2. SWE

8+: 8 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. YUG 3. NOR
EII: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. DEN
EIII: 1. TCH 2. HUN
R: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. YUG 4. HUN 5. NOR

Finals

4+: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. FRG
An inevitable victory for the Olympic champions, who went into the lead half way through the race. This was the Czechoslovakian federation's first European title.

2-: 1. URS 2. BEL 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. FRG
Igor Bouldakov and Victor Ivanov beat the valiant Belgians and Danes, Knuysen and Baetens and F. Pedersen and Ostrom respectively, thereby placing themselves at the head of the long list of Soviet European champions.

1x: 1. YUG 2. POL 3. FRA 4. SAR 5. URS
Having set the pace for three quarters of the race, the Olympic champion, Yuri Tukalov, faded in the last 500 metres. A special achievement: The Yugoslavian, P. Vlasic's success in his first year of sculling.

2+: 1. FRA 2. GER 3. BEL 4. DEN 5. URS
The French pair, Martin and Nosbaum, took the lead, dominated the race and finished well.

4-: 1. DEN 2. NOR 3. GBR 4. TCH 5. YUG
On home water, in front of their king, who stepped onto the landing stage to congratulate them, the Danish crew held the lead in spite of stiff British opposition, and, in particular, a threat from the Norwegians.

2x: 1. SUI 2. URS 3. YUG 4. BEL 5. DEN
An easy victory for the double from Zurich, P.Stebler and E. Schriever.

8+: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. ITA 5. TCH
The powerful Soviet oarsmen from Moscow's Zenith club won by four seconds.

August 20th–22nd 1954 – Amsterdam 1st women's European championships

At FISA's instigation, oarswomen from 14 countries competed for the first women's European titles on the famous Bosbaan course. The eliminators for the five events and the repechage for the single sculls took place on August 20th. The following day, with a strong head-wind blowing, the other repechages and the single sculls semifinals were held.

Eliminators, repechages and semifinals

1x: 9 crews
EI: 1. POL 2. DEN 3. GBR
EII: 1. AUT 2. TCH 3. FRA
EIII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. FRG
R: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. POL 3. TCH 4. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. DEN 4. FRA

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. FIN
EII: 1. NED 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. YUG
RI: 1. TCH 2. DEN 3. FIN
RII: 1. GBR 2. ROM 3. YUG

4x: 5 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. GBR
EII: 1. NED 2. AUT
R: 1. AUT 2. FRG 3. GBR

2x: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. NED 4. FRG
EII: 1. POL 2. TCH 3. BEL
RI: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. BEL
RII: 1. TCH 2. NED

8+: 5 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. GBR
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM
R. 1. FRA 2. ROM 3. GBR
A fierce battle between the first two crews. Only the finish judges were able to say who had won (3'53"4 against 3'53"6).

Finals

Sunday, August 22nd saw a true triumph for women's rowing and the confirmation of its final acceptance before a crowd of about 20,000 people.

4+: 1. URS 2. NED 3. GBR 4. TCH
A superb battle between all four crews, who finished within seven seconds of each other.

1x: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. NED 4. POL
Roza Chumakova went ahead immediately and, sculling at 32, held a good lead right to the finish.

4x+: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. NED 4. FRG
An easy victory for a stylish crew.



1954: Even though women were only entitled to compete in European championships from 1954, they had been rowing since the beginning of the century and elegantly. © Serge Laget Collection

2x: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. TCH 4. POL
The Soviet double were not to know a moment's anxiety.

8+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. NED 4. FRA
The four finalists rowed neck and neck until half way, when the Soviet eight left the others behind.

The team from the USSR thus achieved the grand slam. The public was thrilled. The ardent advocates of women's rowing seemed to have won their cause.

August 24th 1954 – Amsterdam 50th ordinary FISA congress

Present: 56 delegates from 26 federations, including Otto Bonn from Hungary, who would later become secretary-general of the International Canoe Federation; Jack T. Franklin, president of the American association; and Chris van der Ploeg, representing Holland for the first time. The officials of the two German federations had signed a formal agreement which would allow the oarsmen from East Germany to compete in the German championships. The question of the two German federations would be dealt with at the next congress.

The president of the American federation expressed the hope that World championships would be instituted in 1958.

Having had a personality clash with Karl Müller, who had resigned,president Müllegg proposed Walter Blaser, the president of the Swiss federation, as secretary-treasurer. This was approved by the meeting.

Walter Blaser (SUI), secretary-treasurer of FISA from 1954 until his death in 1956.
Born in 1904, he began rowing in 1923 at the Bern Rowing Club and then rowed at "Lausanne Sports". Having gained experience with the Swiss Rowing Federation, of which he was president from 1953 – 1954, he was summoned by FISA president Müllegg, his friend of long standing, to take the place of Karl Müller, who had resigned. This appointment was approved at the 1954 congress. Unfortunately, illness prevented him from completing his term of office. He survived an operation in December 1955 for only a few months.

August 27–29th 1954 – Amsterdam 44th men's European championships

After the women's races, the men took over the Bosbaan and once again competed in perfect conditions.

Eliminators, repechages and semifinals

4+: 14 started – GER – TUR (scratched)
EI: 1. GBR 2. FIN 3. YUG 4. NOR
EII: 1. URS 2. SWE 3. SUI 4. ITA
EIII: 1. DEN 2. BEL 3. FRA
EIV: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. EGY
RI: 1. NED 2. FIN 3. SUI
RII: 1. SWE 2. FRA 3. YUG
RIII: 1. ITA 2. BEL 3. EGY
1/2 FI: 1. DEN 2. SWE 3. GBR
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. NED 4. ITA

2-: 12 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. URS 4. SWE
EII: 1. DEN 2. POL 3. SAR
EIII: 1. BEL 2. GBR 3. YUG
EIV: 1. GER 2. TCH
RI: 1. NED 2. SAR
RII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. YUG
RIII: 1. GBR 2. TCH 3. SWE
1/2 FI: 1. BEL 2. URS 3. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. DEN 3. NED 4. GER

1x: 13 started – TUR (scratched)
EI: 1. YUG 2. FRA 3. TCH
Winner of the Diamond Sculls in 1954, the reigning European champion, Vlasic, struck 41 in his finishing sprint.
EII: 1. AUT 2. URS 3. GBR 4. DEN
EIII: 1. SUI 2. NED 3. BEL
EIV: 1. POL 2. ROM 3. EGY
RI: 1. FRA 2. GBR 3. EGY
RII: 1. URS 2. BEL 3. TCH
RIII: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. ROM
1/2 FI: 1. SUI 2. URS 3. YUG
Consternation; Vlasic was eliminated!
1/2 FII: 1. FRA 2. POL 3. NED 4. AUT

2+: 11 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. DEN 3. ITA 4. EGY
EII: 1. SUI 2. GER 3. NED 4. YUG
EIII: 1. SWE 2. BEL 3. URS
RI: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. URS
RII: 1. NED 2. EGY
1/2 FI: 1. SWE 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. GER
The Italians, Ramani and Tarlao, European champions from 1949 to 1951, together with the Germans, Manchen and Heinhold, second in the 1952 Olympic Games and the 1953 European championships, were eliminated.
1/2 FII: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. DEN 4. NED

4-: 15 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. TCH
J.M. Beresford junior, the stroke of the British crew, bore a great name which evoked marvellous memories.
EII: 1. SUI 2. NOR 3. ROM 4. SWE
EIII: 1. FIN 2. NED 3. AUT 4. URS
Finland moved up from 3rd to 2nd place, then, after a bitter struggle, wrested the lead from the Russians, who collapsed, totally exhausted, and trailed in last.

EIV: 1. YUG 2. GER 3. POL
RI: 1. GBR 2. ROM 3. GER 4. URS
RII: 1. NOR 2. AUT 3. DEN
RIII: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. SWE 4. POL
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. FIN 3. NOR
1/2 FII: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. YUG 4. TCH

2x: 10 started – TUR (scratched)
EI: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. URS 4. BEL
EII: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. DEN 4. SWE
EIII: 1. FRA 2. NED
The French double, Mercier and Delacour, had trouble in holding off the Dutch veterans, the ex-European champion, Neumeier (35) and Reiding (40)!
RI: 1. URS 2. SWE
RII: 1. DEN 2. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. SUI 2. URS 3. TCH 4. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. GER 2. GBR 3. NED 4. DEN

8+: 11 started
EI: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. SWE 4. FIN
EII: 1. YUG 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. EGY
EIII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ROM
RI: 1. ROM 2. EGY – SWE (scratched)
RII: 1. FRA 2. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. ITA 4. ROM
1/2 FII: 1. YUG 2. TCH 3. NED 4. FRA

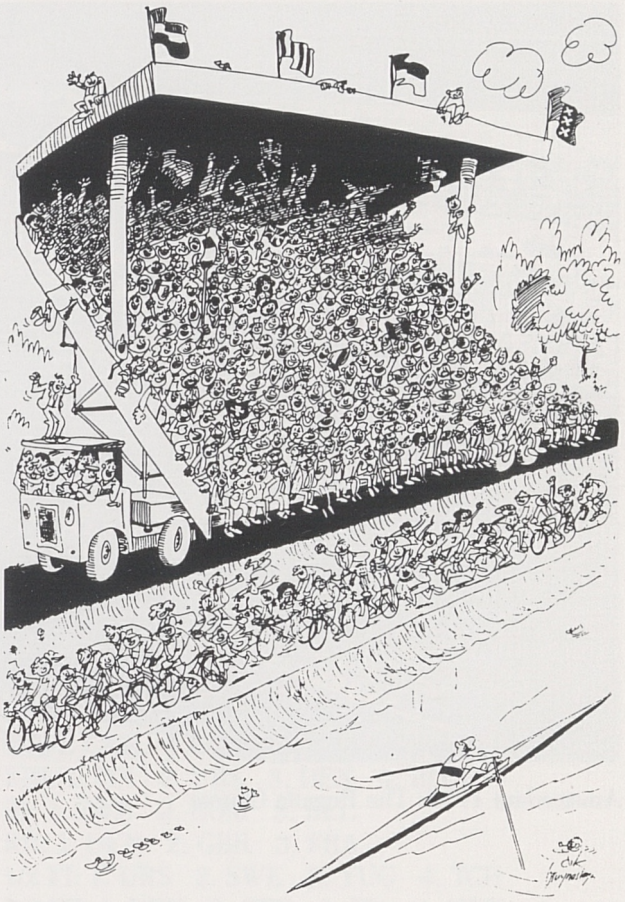
Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. TCH 4. SWE
From the start, the Czechoslovakian European title-holders went into the lead, which they clung on to for 700 metres. However, they could not hold out against the Soviet and Danish crews, who took first and second places.

2-: 1. DEN 2. URS 3. GBR 4. BEL
The Danes, having finished in third place the previous year, took their revenge over the 1953 winners, after a bitter stroke-for-stroke battle between 500 and 1,100 metres. Christopher Davidge, a future senior FISA official, won the bronze medal with David Macklin.

1x: 1. SUI 2. POL 3. URS 4. FRA
Alain Colomb, a physics graduate from the Federal Polytechnic in Zurich, won easily. On January 1st 1954, he was still a junior. A real force of nature, he immediately outclassed the very best international scullers.

2+: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. BEL 4. SWE
After a sensational start, the Swiss pair, Koffman and Streuli, led at 250 metres, striking 44. They went on to become clear and impressive winners.

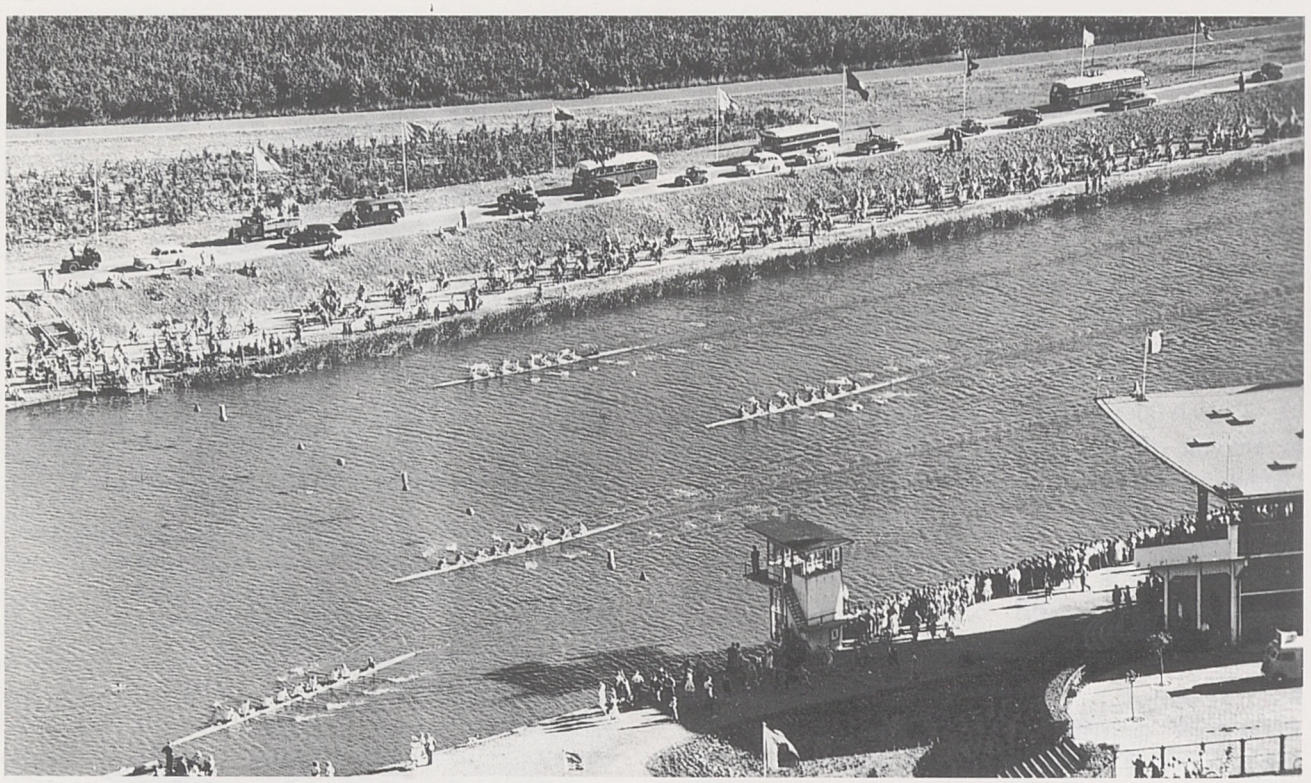


The Bosbaan was one of the first regatta courses where spectators could follow the races on a moving grandstand. The Dutch depicted this innovation with some humour.

4-: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. FIN
The Swiss tried to repeat the tactics which had been so successful in the 2+. At 250 metres, they were neck and neck with Italy and Great Britain. For another 100 metres there was little to choose between the three crews, then a Swiss oarsman caught a crab. Moioli, the outstanding Italian stroke (three times European champion and Olympic champion in 1948) immediately took advantage of the situation. He raised his crew's rate of striking to over 40 strokes a minute, to establish an unassailable lead.

2x: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. URS 4. GBR
Stebler and Schiever, the Swiss title holders, seemed likely to win. Two hundred metres from the finish they held a lead of one and a quarter lengths, but the young Germans, Schneider and Haege, with an easy, impeccable style, put on a fantastic spurt, to pip their opponents at the post.

8+: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. YUG 4. TCH
The Soviet crew retained their title by seven seconds.



Amsterdam 1954: The Regatta Course

August 5th–7th 1955 – Bucharest
2nd women's European championships

Eliminators and repechages

As there were six lanes, there was a direct final for all events except for the coxed fours, which took part in eliminating heats on August 5th and a repechage on the 6th.

4+: 7 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. FRA
In the first race there was a Romanian victory, watched by their own supporters.
EII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. HUN
R: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. HUN 4. YUG 5. FRA

Finals

The water was rough. The wind dropped somewhat, but was variable in direction.

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. NED 5. HUN 6. YUG
The Soviet crew was well clear of the other crews throughout, but the second place was hotly disputed by the Romanians, the Czechoslovakians and the Dutch.

1x: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. HUN 4. TCH 5. ROM 6. FRG
Rosa Chumakova won, not without having been hard pressed by Eva Sika, who led for 750 metres and lost by less than a second.

4x+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. FRA 5. AUT
The Soviet crew won by more than eight seconds.

2x: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. AUT 5. HUN 6. BEL
A comfortable win for the Soviet crew.

8+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. TCH
The finishing order was established at the start.

August 23rd 1955 – Ghent
51st ordinary FISA congress

Present: 49 delegates from 26 federations

The council suggested the organising of World championships within the next four years. The delegates unanimously instructed the council to examine the feasibility of this proposal.

The federation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was provisionally made an extraordinary member on the following conditions: that at the Olympic Games and at the European championships, Germany would be represented by one team; and that if Germany were ever reunited politically, only one federation would be recognised. There were 33 votes in favour, 13 against and 6 abstentions.

M. Severi (ITA) replaced Henryk Bruyn (NED) on the consultative technical commission.

It was proposed to investigate the possibility of publishing a periodical news letter.

The translation of the Statutes and Rules of Racing into English, which had been undertaken by Freddie Page, honorary secretary of the British federation, was nearing completion.

It was decided to terminate Israel's membership.

August 25th–28th 1955 – Ghent
45th men's European championships

More than 450,000 m³ of earth had been moved during the construction of the new rowing course at Ghent.

Eliminators, repechages and semifinals

4+: 16 started
EI: 1. ARG 2. SUI 3. DEN 4. ITA
EII: 1. FIN 2. NOR 3. URS 4. BEL
EIII: 1. SWE 2. YUG 3. FRA 4. TCH
EIV: 1. GBR 2. HUN 3. GER 4. POL
RI: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. FRA
RII: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. NOR
RIII: 1. DEN 2. YUG 3. BEL
RIV: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. ITA
1/2 FI: 1. ARG 2. SWE 3. URS 4. GER
1/2 FI: 1. DEN 2. FIN 3. POL 4. GBR

2-: 13 started
EI: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. POL 4. FRA
EII: 1. FIN 2. BEL 3. YUG
EIII: 1. ITA 2. ARG 3. SWE
EIV: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. GER
RI: 1. DEN
RII: 1. BEL 2. GER
RIII: 1. ARG 2. POL
RIV: 1. SUI 2. FRA YUG:disqualified
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. NED
1/2 FII: 1. ARG 2. URS 3. FIN 4. DEN

1x: 13 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. TCH 4. GER
EII: 1. USA 2. SAR 3. BEL
EIII: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. AUT
EIV: 1. POL 2. NED 3. GBR
RI: 1. SUI 2. AUT
RII: 1. GBR 2. SAR
RIII: 1. TCH 2. DEN
RIV: 1. NED 2. GER 3. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. GBR 4. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. POL 2. USA 3. TCH 4. SUI

2+: 12 started
EI: 1. URS 2. SAR 3. ITA 4. YUG
EII: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. POL 4.FIN
EIII: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. DEN 4. BEL
RI: 1. FIN 2. BEL 3. ITA
RII: 1. POL 2. DEN
1/2 FI: 1. FRA 2. FIN 3. URS 4. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. SUI 2. POL 3. GER 4. SAR

4-: 13 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. BEL 4. AUT
EII: 1. FIN 2. DEN 3. SWE
EIII: 1. URS 2. YUG 3. FRA
EIV: 1. SUI 2. ROM 3. TCH
RI: 1. GBR 2. FRA
RII: 1. DEN 2. TCH
RIII: 1. YUG 2. BEL
RIV: 1. ROM 2. AUT
1/2 FI: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. ITA 4. URS
1/2 FII: 1. YUG 2. FIN 3. SUI 4. GBR

2x: 11 started
EI: 1. YUG 2. FRA 3. HUN
EII: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. FIN 4. DEN
EIII: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. AUT 4. GER
RI: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. DEN
RII: 1. FIN 2. AUT
1/2 FI: 1. YUG 2. BEL 3. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. FIN 4. FRA

8+: 12 started
EI: 1. TCH 2. HUN 3. SWE 4. GBR
EII: 1. GER 2. YUG 3. FRA 4. BEL
EIII: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. DEN 4. ROM
RI: 1. SWE 2. ROM 3. BEL
RII: 1. DEN 2. GBR 3. FRA
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. SWE 3. YUG 4. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. GER 3. ITA 4. HUN

Finals

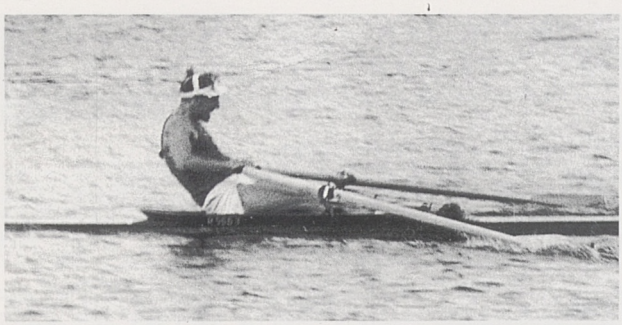
4+: 1. ARG 2. SWE 3. FIN 4. DEN
The oarsmen from Mar del Plata provided a pleasant surprise. Argentina, whose leading clubs are among the oldest in the world, won its first European championship title.

2-: 1. URS 2. BEL 3. ARG 4. ITA
The Belgians, Knuysen and Baetens, hardly unknown competitors, held the lead for much of the way but were passed by the pair from Moscow, Buldakov and Ivanov, who had been guilty of slight interference; in the umpire's opinion not seriously enough to have affected the result of the race.

1x: 1. POL 2. URS 3. NED 4. USA
T. Korceka, 3rd in the previous Olympic Games and 2nd in the European championship for the previous two years, won at last, having led throughout.

2+: 1. SUI 2. FIN 3. FRA 4. POL
Gottfried Kottmann and Rolf Streuli retained their title.

4-: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. FIN 4. YUG
The Romanians went ahead at the start. 50 metres from the line the Danes drew level, but the oarsmen from Bucharest produced a model spurt to ensure their victory with a near-perfect style. This was the Romanian federation's first European title. The Finnish crew, having already come third in the coxed fours at the start of the afternoon, did so again.



Berlin-Grünau 1955: Teodor Kocerka (POL)
© Herbert Kühne, archives Polish Rowing Federation

2x: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. BEL
An easy Soviet victory.

8+: 1. URS 2. SWE 3. GER 4. DEN
The Swedes, having lain in fourth place for much of the race, began their spurt too late, and were just two metres behind at the line. A feat to remember: The Soviet eight completed their hat-trick, having now won for three successive years: 1953, 1954 and 1955, with the same crew, except for the coxswain, and occupying the same positions in the boat.

August 24th–26th 1956 – Bled
3rd women's European championships

Lake Bled would seem to have been created by nature for competitive rowing.

"Imagine," says Jean Rodenfuser, "set in a casket of greenery, with the snow-capped Alpine peaks towering nearby, a virtual oval of deep, pure blue, still water measuring 2,000 metres at its widest point, where the wind, on the rare occasions when it blows, affects all crews impartially. "

The excellent facilities provided by the Yugoslavian federation were appreciated by both men and women competitors.

Preliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. POL 3. ROM 4. DEN
EII: 1. HUN 2. FIN 3. GER 4. YUG
R: 1. FIN 2. POL 3. GER 4. ROM

1x: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. BEL 4. DEN
EII: 1. HUN 2. GER 3. AUT 4. YUG
R: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. TCH 5. BEL
6. YUG

2x: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. FRA 4. ROM
EII: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. YUG
R: 1. TCH 2. FRA 3. ROM 4. YUG

4x+: 6 crews – No eliminators

8+: 6 crews – No eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. POL 3. ROM 4. FIN 5. HUN – GER (scratched)
A superb struggle at the finish between the USSR, who had led from the start, and Poland and Romania, who both finished in great style.

1x: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. HUN 4. URS 5. TCH
6. BEL
Surprisingly, the Soviet Union, previously undefeated in the women's European championships, lost this title. Ingrid Scholz, from Duisburg, in spite of having been beaten in the last 100 metres of her eliminator by the Hungarian, Jenome Papp, recovered her form for the final where, by leading from start to finish, she was able get her revenge. The title holder, Chumakova, finished only in fourth place.

2x: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. GER 4. ROM 5. AUT
A second Soviet defeat. The line had been breached. An amazing finish by the scullers from Prague, Bartokova and Musilova, who, in fourth position at 250 metres, gradually overtook all their rivals, to lead by a length as they approached the 750 metre mark. The Soviet double tried to close the gap by putting in a desperate spurt, but in throwing style to the winds they caught a crab.

4x+: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. ROM 4. AUT 5. GER
6. NED
The first three crews displayed an excellent, powerful style, with a long reach forward and a strong finish, maintaining a high rate of striking. An excellent final spurt from the Soviet quad who, in spite of the efforts of the powerful Hungarians, pipped them at the post.

8+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GER 4. TCH 5. HUN
6. YUG
A quarter of the way into the race there was little to choose between the crews, all with a rate of striking of 36–37. At the half-way mark, the Soviet crew took the lead and held it right through to the finish.

The Soviet team's prodigious clean sweep of victories in 1954 and 1955 was not to be repeated as, for the first time, two European titles evaded the grasp of their oarswomen.

August 28th 1956 – Bled
52nd FISA ordinary congress

In spite of his absence due to serious illness, Walter Blaser, the secretary-treasurer, was re-elected. Unfortunately, he was to lose his fight against the illness and to die a few weeks later, in September.

Andra Zezelj (YUG) took over from F. Aa Hansen (DEN) on the consultative technical commission.

The project for organizing world championships was once more discussed. An American proposal to hold them in 1958 in Philadelphia, inviting the first two winning teams from the European championships to compete, was debated. The Romanian and Soviet federations hoped that every nation would have the opportunity to enter, irrespective of its performance in the European championships. Further discussions would have to be held.

A Romanian proposal to introduce "losers' finals" into the European championships, with a view to establishing an overall international ranking, was rejected.

The United States federation was admitted as an ordinary member, by virtue of its having organized the 1932 Olympic Regatta.

August 31st–September 2nd 1956 – Bled
46th men's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 14 started
EI: 1. FIN 2. GER 3. YUG 4. ROM 5. TUR
EII: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. SWE 4. SUI 5. HUN
EIII: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. GRE
RI: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. SUI 4. GRE
RII: 1. URS 2. YUG 3. NOR 4. TUR
RIII: 1. SWE 2. ROM 3. FRA

2-: 14 entered – 13 started – SWE (scratched)
EI: 1. AUT 2. SUI 3. YUG 4. ITA
EII: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. POL 4. FRA 5. GBR
EIII: 1. FIN 2. GER 3. BEL 4. DEN
RI: 1. BEL 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. FRA
RII: 1. DEN 2. HUN 3. YUG
RIII: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. POL

1x: 17 started
EI: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. NED 4. HUN 5. DEN 6. BUL
EII: 1. URS 2. YUG 3. TCH 4. ROM 5. FRA 6. FIN

The revelation of the season, the young Ivanov (19 years old) had an easy victory over the 1953 European champion, Vlasic, who nevertheless received tremendous support from the Yugoslavian spectators.

EIII: 1. POL 2. AUT 3. GBR 4. BEL 5. TUR
RI: 1. ROM 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. FRA
RII: 1. YUG 2. NED 3. BEL 4. BUL 5. TUR
RIII: 1. AUT 2. DEN 3. HUN 4. TCH

2+: 16 started
EI: 1. FIN 2. GER 3. POL 4. URS 5. YUG 6. DEN
EII: 1. AUT 2. BEL 3. FRA 4. TUR 5. BUL
EIII: 1. SUI 2. HUN 3. ITA 4. NED 5. GRE
RI: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. BUL 4. TUR
RII: 1. POL 2. NED 3. BEL 4. GRE 5.DEN
RIII: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. FRA 4. YUG

4-: 14 Entered – 13 started – SWE (scratched)
EI: 1. POL 2. DEN 3. SUI 4. NOR
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. GER 4. BEL 5. HUN
EIII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. YUG 4. FIN
RI: 1. HUN 2. DEN 3. YUG 4. BEL
RII: 1. FRA 2. SUI – FIN (Not rowed out)
RIII: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. NOR

2x: 11 started
EI: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. FRA 5. FIN 6. TUR
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. HUN 4. YUG 5. DEN
RI: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. DEN 4. HUN
RII: 1. BEL 2. TCH 3. FIN 4. YUG 5. TUR

8+: 14 started
EI: 1. HUN 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. FIN 5. SWE
EII: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. SUI 4. YUG 5. DEN
EIII: 1. URS 2. GER 3. GRE 4. ROM
RI: 1. FRA 2. DEN 3. YUG 4. GRE

The French army crew from the Joinville battalion had just won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley.

RII: 1. TCH 2. SWE 3. ROM 4. GBR
RIII: 1. GER 2. FIN 3. SUI

Finals

4+: 1. FIN 2. URS 3. ITA 4. DEN 5. SWE 6. GER

At 500 metres, the Finns gained a definitive lead over the Germans, who faded badly. Finland thus made its appearance on the list of European champions.

2-: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. BEL 4. ITA 5. DEN – FIN (scratched)

Igor Bouldakov and Victor Ivanov, already European champions in 1953 and 1955, won again. The names of the Belgian pair, Knuysen and Baetens, appeared yet again among the medallists.

1x: 1. URS 2. GER 3. POL 4. YUG 5. AUT 6. ROM

The young Viatscheslav Ivanov gave a superb demonstration of sculling.

2+: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. AUT 4. FIN 5. POL 6. HUN

The battle was unremitting right from the start, between the Swiss pair, Kottmann and Streuli, the 1954 and 1955 European champions, and the German pair, Karl-Heinrich von Groddeck (a future journalist) and Horst Arndt. The Swiss, having led by two lengths, finally succumbed, unable to respond to the impeccably applied power of their opponents.

4-: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. GER 4. POL 5. FRA 6. URS

After a fast start, the French crew hit several buoys. Taking advantage of this, Hungary maintained the lead until the 1,900 metres mark. Then, magnificently led by Moioli, the Italian crew, having strayed for a moment from their lane, pulled right away from the Hungarians. Thus did Moioli earn his fifth European title since 1947.

2x: 1. URS 2. GER 3. TCH 4. SUI 5. BEL 6. FRA

Yuri Tiukalov, the 1952 Olympic sculling champion, and Alexander Berkutov led from start to finish, establishing their superiority after a spirited challenge from the German double, Schneider and Hipper. The Swiss double, Keller and Schriever, a recently formed combination, took fourth place in fine style.

8+: 1. TCH 2. FRA 3. HUN 4. ITA 5. URS 6. GER

The defeat of the Soviet eight, title holders ever since their first appearance at the 1953 European championships, was a great surprise. The Czechoslovakians, having reached the final via the previous day's repechage, won, with an impressive turn of speed. In third place until 1,500 metres, they then produced their spurt, drawing level with the French crew, who had been leading since the 250 metre mark. It was a very close finish. The Hungarians, who had beaten the French in the eliminator, finished behind them, in third place. Stanislav Lusk and Jan Jindra won their third FISA title.

November 22nd–27th 1956 – Melbourne
Games of the XVIth Olympiad

Lake Wendouree at Ballarat was the regatta venue. This lake is normally calm. At any rate the wind could not interrupt the regular race programme, because of the protection afforded by the surrounding reeds. There was room for five abreast rowing. The oarsmen were housed in rather spartan conditions about four kilometres from Lake Wendouree, either in small, six-bedroomed houses with a metal roofs or in twelve-bedroomed ones with asbestos ceilings; the latter accommodation being slightly less uncomfortable than the former. The president of FISA protested strongly about the conditions, but to no great effect.

Preliminary heats

4+: 10 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. NZL
EII: 1. SWE 2. DEN 3. FIN
EIII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. BRA 4. CUB
RI: 1. NZL 2. CUB
RII: 1. FIN 2. BRA
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. DEN 4. NZL
1/2 RII: 1. SWE 2. FIN 3. URS 4. USA

2-: 9 started
EI: 1. NZL 2. AUS 3. ITA
EII: 1. GER 2. DEN 3. BEL
EIII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. AUT
The European champions were beaten.
R: 1. AUT 2. ITA 3. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. 2.NZL 4. DEN
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. GER 4. ITA

1x: 12 started
EI: 1. URS 2. AUS 3. NZL 4. AUT
EII: 1. YUG 2. GER 3. ITA 4. GRE
EIII: 1. USA 2. POL 3. GBR 4. MEX
RI: 1. NZL 2. GRE 3. MEX
RII: 1. ITA 2. AUT 3. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. POL 3. NZL 4. GER
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. YUG 4. ITA

2+: 9 entered – 8 started
EI: 1. URS 2. AUS 3. CHI
EII: 1. USA 2. POL 3. BEL
EIII: 1. GER 2. AUT – FIN (scratched)
R: 1. BEL 2. CHI
1/2 FI: 1. POL 2. URS 3. BEL 4. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. GER 2. USA 3. AUS 4. CHI

4-: 9 started
EI: 1. CAN 2. GER 3. AUS 4. DEN
EII. 1. USA 2. FRA 3. CUB
EIII: 1. URS 2. HUN
RI: 1. GER
RII: 1. FRA 2. FIN
RIII: 1. AUS 2. HUN
RIV: 1. POL 2. CUB
1/2 FI: 1. CAN 2. FRA 3. URS 4. POL
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. AUS 4. GER

2x: 8 started
EI: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. URU 4. BEL
EII: 1. URS 2. GER 3. AUS 4. TCH
RI: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. BEL
RII: 1. GER 2. URU 3. TCH

8+: 10 started
EI: 1. AUS 2. CAN 3. USA 4. GBR
EII: 1. TCH 2. JPN 3. FRA
EIII: 1. SWE 2. URS 3. ITA
R: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. FRA
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. URS 4. JPN
1/2 FII: 1. CAN 2. SWE 3. TCH 4. ITA

Finals

4+ 1. ITA 2. SWE 3. FIN 4. AUS

All the medals went to crews from Europe. The Finns, European champions, only came third.

2-: 1. USA 2. URS 3. AUT 4. AUS
As in the eliminators, the American pair, Hecht and Fifer, crushed the European champions, Ivanov and Bouldakov. Their rowing was perfection. They outclassed their opponents without needing to raise their rate of striking above 26 to 28.

1x: 1. URS 2. AUS 3. USA 4. POL
The European champion, Ivanov, proved his supremacy, beating MacKenzie by five seconds, and also beating the still youthful Jack Kelly Junior, who had been a semi-finalist in 1948 and European champion in 1949. His sister, Grace, had recently become the First Lady of Monaco.

2+: 1. USA 2. GER 3. URS 4. POL
Findlay and Ayrault beat the reigning European champions.

4-: 1. CAN 2. USA 3. FRA 4. ITA
The first Canadian victory in a FISA event. A defeat for the great Moioli, who, with his famous crew, finished only fourth.

2x: 1. URS 2. USA 3. AUS 4. GER
The European champions, Tiukalov and Berkutov, beat the American double, Gardiner and Costello and the Australians, Wood and Riley.

8+: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. SWE
Yet another American win in this boat class. The winners' style was greatly admired. Their blades made no splash, either at the catch or the extraction. Moreover, the oarsmen's will to win enabled them to go beyond the limits of their strength; so much so that it was twenty minutes before they were able to disembark and stand on the landing stage for the medal ceremony. The quality of the Canadian and Austrian crews which came second and third was almost equal to that of the winners.

There was only one regret: the absence of the Swiss, the Dutch and the Spanish because of the boycott arising from the events in Hungary. Sharing in this disappointment was the future FISA president, Thomas Keller, who had well deserved his place in the Swiss team, and who had been hoping to fulfill his life's ambition. His later determination to keep politics separate from sport stemmed from this experience.

August 23rd–25th 1957 – Duisburg
4th women's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 7 entered – 6 started – POL (scratched – no eliminators.)
1x: 7 crews
EI: 1. AUT 2. HUN 3. BEL 4. GER
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. DEN
R: 1. ROM 2. GER 3. HUN 4. BEL 5. DEN

2x: 6 crews – No eliminators

4x+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GER 4. FRA
EII: 1. HUN 2. POL 3. NED
R: 1. POL 2. GER 3. ROM 4. NED 5. FRA

8+: 4 Crews – No eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GER 4. DEN 5. GBR 6. FRA
Yet another Soviet victory.

1x: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. HUN 4. ROM 5. BEL 6. GER
The Austrian, Eva Sika, having led all the way, was beaten in the last few metres by Emilia Mukhina.

2x: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GER 4. TCH 5. HUN 6. NED
A bitter struggle between the first three crews. The German double, both members of the Duisburg club, including the 1956 European sculling champion, Ingrid Scholz, finished third.

4x+: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. GER 4. ROM 5. POL 6. NED
A well-sculled race by all the crews.

8+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ROM 4. GBR
A bitter contest between the first three crews, who finished within two seconds of each other.
A clean sweep for the Soviet team, as in 1954 and 1955.

August 27th 1957 – Duisburg
53rd ordinary FISA congress

The USA withdrew from organising the 1958 World championships. The council and the technical commission were to draw up a contingency plan.

As Czechoslovakia had to withdraw from organising the 1959 European championships, these were allocated to France.

The delegates rejected the Soviet proposal to abolish the distinction between ordinary and extraordinary members. It therefore remained necessary, in order to become an ordinary member, to have organised the European championships or the Olympic Games regatta.

The rules concerning lightweight events were ratified. This category was open to crews whose average weight per oarsman did not excede 67.5 kg. No oarsman must weigh more than 70 kg.

In future, the start would be given with the command, "Etes-vous prets? Partez", the words "messieurs" or "mesdames" being no longer required.

The photofinish was made obligatory for all international racing.

Charles Riolo, already in charge of FISA's administration and accounts since the death of Walter Blaser, was unanimously elected secretary-treasurer.
Dr. Walter Wuelfing, the president of the FRG federation, joined the technical commission.

Charles Riolo (SUI), FISA's honorary secretary-treasurer.
Whilst practising various sports (rowing, athletics, climbing, gymnastics, swimming, skating and skiing), he devoted himself to the administration of various clubs. Secretary of the rowing section of the Lausanne Sports Club, he became in 1953 the secretary of the Swiss Rowing Federation.
Joining the FISA council in 1956, he occupied the post of secretary-treasurer for 21 years. His work was recognized by the IOC in 1978, when it awarded him the bronze medal of the Olympic Order. He made an equally significant contribution to the development of the General Association of International Sports Federations, whose treasurer he became in 1968.

August 30th–September 1st 1957 – Duisburg
47th men's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 12 started
EI: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. POL 4. ESP 5. FRA 6. BEL
EII: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. FRA 5. POL 6. ESP
RI: 1. SUI 2. SWE 3. ESP
RII: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. POL 4. FRA 5. BEL
The Dutch and the Poles were given the same time, 7'25"7. As the second place was a qualifying one, this dead-heat made it necessary to run an extra heat, so that one of the crews would qualify for a place in the final. The Dutch won this in 7'23"9 against 7'29"2.

2-: 12 entered – 11 started – FIN (scratched)
EI: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. DEN 4. FRA 5. POL
EII: 1. AUT 2. GBR 3. GER 4. NED 2. SUI 6. TUR
RI: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. URS 4. FRA 5. TUR
RII: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. DEN

1x: 13 started
EI: 1. AUT 2. POL 3. ROM 4. NED 5. SUI
EII: 1. GER 2. URS 3. YUG 4. ESP
Astonishment and satisfaction among the home crowd, when Ivanov the terrible stopped rowing 25 metres short of the finish, yielding to the local sculler, Klaus von Fersen, who had shown him a clean pair of heels.
EIII: 1. AUS 2. DEN 3. USA 4. ESP
RI: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. USA 4. ESP
RII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. FRA
RIII: 1. YUG 2. DEN 3. NED

2+: 10 started
EI: 1. POL 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. TUR 5. ESP
EII: 1. GER 2. FIN 3. BEL 4. URS 5. ROM
RI: 1. ROM 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. TUR
RII: 1. FIN 2. URS 3. DEN 4. ESP

4-: 11 started
EI: 1. GER 2. USA 3. GBR 4. HUN 5. YUG 6. SWE
EII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. FRA
RI: 1. DEN 2. USA 3. HUN 4. FRA
RII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. YUG 4. SUI – SWE (scratched)

2x: 9 started
EI: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. YUG 4. SWE 5. TUR
EII: 1. URS 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. DEN
RI: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. SWE
RII: 1. BEL 2. YUG 3. DEN 4. TUR

8+: 12 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GER 3. TCH 4. ROM 5. YUG 6. BEL
EII: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. DEN 4. SWE 5. NED 6. FRA
RI: 1. GER 2. NED 3. DEN 4. FRA 5. YUG
RII: 1. TCH 2. HUN 3. ROM 4. SWE 5. BEL

Finals

4+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. SUI 4. SWE 5. DEN 6. NED
A slow start for the Soviet crew. The Germans held them off during the last quarter of the race.

2-: 1. GBR 2. AUT 3. ROM 4. GER 5. NED 6. SUI
The British pair, Davidge and Leadley, went into the lead at 300 metres and stayed there. Christopher Davidge was to become one of FISA's chief administrators, as chairman of the Regattas and Technical Installations Commission.

1x: 1. AUS 2. GER 3. URS 4. AUT 5. POL 6. YUG
This time Ivanov was beaten, but Von Fersen could only finish second, behind the Australian, Stuart Mackenzie.

2+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. POL 4. ROM 5. ITA 6. FIN
Von Groddeck and Arndt retained their title.

4-: 1. GER 2. URS 3. ROM 4. DEN 5. USA 6. GBR
A close contest with fortunes alternating between the German and Soviet crews. The finish was very exciting. The German crew offered powerful resistance to the fierce finish of the oarsmen from Rostov.

2x: 1. URS 2. GER 3. BEL 4. SUI 5. YUG 6. ITA
A further victory for the Olympic champions, Tiukalov and Berkutov. The Swiss double, composed of Thomas Keller (little did anyone know that he was about to become president of FISA) and his friend, Hans Frohofer, took fourth place.

8+: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. TCH 4. GER 5. HUN 6. NED
The first Italian victory in the premier event since 1950.

August 3rd 1958 – FISA in Mourning

Gaston Müllegg, who had been the life and soul of FISA since the '20's, fell victim to his latest passion. After having been a successful participant in so many mechanical sports – motorcycling and car racing – and athletic ones – skiing and, of course, rowing – he had taken up flying. Having obtained his pilot's licence in 1954, he immediately undertook long flights. And yet it was on the edge of his usual aerodrome in Lausanne on a sunny summer's day that his fatal accident occurred. With him in the plane was Louis Patricot, the vice-president of the French federation and a member of the FISA technical commission. He was seriously injured.

August 22nd–24th 1958 – Poznan
5th women's European championships

It was the second time that Poland had organised the FISA championships. In 1929, the regatta had been held in Bydgoscz. In 1958, it was in Poznan, or more precisely, the tree-lined artificial lake of Malta, four kilometres from the town centre. Six lanes were buoyed at 100 metre intervals. There were fixed, protruding starting platforms.

Eliminators and repechages

4+: 9 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. DEN 4.POL 5. HUN
EII: 1. TCH 2. GER 3. SWE 4. YUG
RI: 1. ROM 2. POL 3. SWE
RII: 1. HUN 2. GER 3. YUG 4. DEN

1x: 8 crews
EI: 1. AUT 2. URS 3. POL 4. BEL
EII: 1. GER 2. NED 3. HUN 4. ROM
R: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. POL 4. NED 5. BEL

4x+: 9 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. DEN 4. POL 5. HUN
EII: 1. TCH 2. GER 3. SWE 4. YUG
RI: 1. ROM 2. POL 3. SWE
RII: 1. HUN 2. GER 3. YUG 4. DEN

2x: 7 crews entered – 6 started – BEL scratched – No eliminators

8+: 5 crews entered – 4 started – TCH scratched – No eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. GER 5. TCH 6. POL
A clear win for the USSR.

1x: 1. HUN 2. AUT 3. GER 4. URS 5. POL 6. NED
A fierce battle between the first two scullers. The Hungarian, Jenome Papp, won, having finished third in the eliminator.

4x+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. GER 5. TCH 6. POL
A clear win for the crew from Moscow.

2x: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. GER 5. POL 6. HUN
Romania led from the start, and for a long time held off the Russian double, who had to fight hard for their victory.

8+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ROM 4. POL
Rowing with four crew changes, the Soviet eight maintained their dominance.

August 27th 1958 – Poznan
54th ordinary FISA congress

Present: 52 delegates from 23 federations
In the beautiful municipal council chamber of Poznan's new town hall (Nowy Ratusz), Jacques Spreux, the vice-president of FISA, opened the congress. Obviously very moved, he paid hommage to President Müllegg, who had been taken from them too soon. Around a raised dais draped in black crepe and with the flags of the town, of Poland and of FISA behind them, sat the interim president, with Gaston Walbaum (ARG), John Carlin (USA), Ralph Jeffreys (AUS), Stephen Marchewski (POL), all of them FISA vice-presidents, and the secretary-general, Charles Riolo. Feeling that the spirit of the departed president still occupied the presidential chair, the delegates decided to close the ordinary FISA congress, as a mark of respect. An extraordinary congress would take place in Vienna (AUT), on November 22nd and 23rd.

August 29th–31st 1958 – Poznan
48th men's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 12 started
EI: 1. GER 2. SWE 3. POL 4. YUG 5. SUI 6. GRE
EII: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. URS 4. GBR 5. ITA 6. AUT
RI: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. URS 4. AUT 5. SWE
RII: 1. SUI 2. POL 3. GBR 4. DEN 5. GRE

2-: 11 started
EI: 1. FIN 2. URS 3. POL 4. ITA 5. DEN 6. TCH
EII: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. GBR 4. BEL 5. YUG
RI: 1. GBR 2. URS 3. ITA 4. YUG
RII: 1. ROM 2. POL 3. DEN 4. TCH 5. BEL

1x: 12 started
EI: 1. AUS 2. GER 3. YUG 4. FRA 5. ITA 6. POL
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. AUT 4. NED 5. DEN 6. BEL
RI: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. BEL
RII: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. YUG 4. ITA 5. POL

2+: 10 started
EI: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. ROM 4. URS 5. FIN
EII: 1. SUI 2. TCH 3. POL 4. DEN 5. YUG
RI: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. POL 4. YUG
RII: 1. FIN 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. DEN
The Finns, who had qualified for the final of the 2- during the previous day's eliminators, reached their second final by winning this repechage.

4-: 13 started
EI: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. FIN 4. YUG 5. SWE
EII: 1. DEN 2. GBR 3. POL 4. SUI
EIII: 1. GER 2. USA 3. TCH 4. NOR
RI: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. SUI 4. SWE
RII: 1. GBR 2. FIN 3. NOR
RIII: 1. POL 2. USA 3. YUG

2x: 10 started
EI: 1. URS 2. GER 3. FRA 4. BEL 5. GBR
EII: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. ITA 4. DEN 5. HUN
RI: 1. GER 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. HUN
RII: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. GBR 4. DEN

8+: 10 started
EI: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. USA 4. TCH 5. POL
EII: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. HUN 4. NED 5. GRE
RI: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. HUN 4. GRE
RII: 1. USA 2. POL and SUI (6'37"3) 4. NED
Jack Kelly drove his crew with great determination. William Knecht, a future important FISA official, rowed in this eight. Making amazing progress after 1,800 metres, Switzerland made up three lengths within 200 metres and appeared to finish level with Poland. An enlargement of the photograph of the finish confirmed Switzerland's qualification, to the great disappointment of both the Polish oarsmen and their supporters.

Finals

4+: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. YUG 4. ITA 5. POL 6. SUI
With an entirely new crew, all under 25 years of age, Germany held on brilliantly to the title won by the Berlin crew in Duisburg.

2-: 1. FIN 2. GER 3. ROM 4. GBR 5. URS 6. POL
An exciting race. The Romanian pair, Stefan Kureska and Carol Veres, took the lead over the young Germans, Gerd Gintl and Horst Effertz, and were still ahead at 250 metres. At 500 metres, the Germans produced a spurt which took them into the lead, followed by Romania and the British pair, Christopher Davidge and Tony Leadley, the holders of the title. After 800 metres, the Finnish pair, Veli Lehtela and Toimi Pitkanen, already European champions in 4+ two years previously, slowly moved up from fourth place and at the 1,000 metre mark were one and a half lengths behind the Germans, who were striking 34. The drama began at 1,400 metres, with the Finnish attack (lane 1) on Germany (lane 6). Having drawn level with them, Finland profited from the Germans' catching a crab at 1,650 metres to gain half a length, only to hit a buoy. Germany took the lead again, then they too hit a buoy. The Finns crossed the line, just ahead, with their bowman totally exhausted and needing a quarter of an hour to recover. He had to be helped out of the boat to receive his winner's medal.

1x: 1. AUS 2. GER 3. URS 4. NED 5. AUT – TCH (excluded)
MacKenzie consolidated his previous year's victory over the same opponents. Vaclav Kozak, who finished in fourth place, was excluded by the umpire because his blades were not painted in his national colours.

2+: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. ROM 5. URS – FIN (scratched)
The Finns, exhausted by their win in the 2-, withdrew. Klaus Riekemann and Hans-Joachim Berendes, 19-year-old juniors but 1m93 and 1m96 respectively, won with consummate ease. They were using the famous boat which was built with the coxswain's position in the bows, behind the oarsmen.

4-: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. DEN 5. GBR 6. POL
The young Germans from Kiel-Ratzeburg replaced their compatriots from Essen on the winners' rostrum, with nearly two lengths' lead over the second placed crew. Watched by their fellow-countrymen, the Poles had given their all in the first part of the race.

2x: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. GER 4. SUI 5. BEL 6. POL
The Olympic and European champions, Yuri Tiukalov and Alexander Berkutov, won less easily than in preceding years! The young Frenchmen, Rene Duhamel and Bernard Monnereau, had given them cause for concern ever since the qualifying heats.

8+: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. URS 4. TCH 5. GER 6. SUI
There were three new members in the "Moto Guzzi" eight, but they successfully defended their title. The race earned Giuseppi Moioli his 6th European title.

November 23rd 1958 – Vienna
Extraordinary FISA congress



Thomas Keller

Thomas Keller, one of Switzerland's best oarsmen of the decade, still competing at a very high level, was called upon to become president of FISA. Born in December, 1924, he was to become one of the youngest presidents of an international sports federation ever to be elected. Gaston Walbaum (ARG), one of the FISA vice-presidents, had nominated Jacques Spreux for the office. The latter declined to stand for the post, and asked his supporters to vote for T. Keller. The president and the vice-president were therefore elected by acclamation and by show of hands.

The principle of holding world championships every four years was accepted. Final approval of this was postponed until 1961, to give the national federations the opportunity to make their views known.

The admission of the German Democratic Republic was turned down.

On the consultative technical commission, Alfredo Boccalatte (ITA) replaced his compatriot, M. Severi, who had died. Stefan Marchlewski (POL) was also elected to the commission.

The congress, working rapidly, was declared closed at 6pm. However, discussions were continued in a lively manner far into the night in a cafe on the outskirts of Vienna.

Thomas Keller (SUI), president of FISA from 1958 until his death in 1989.

Born on December 24th, 1924, in Zurich (SUI). A chemical engineer, industrialist and company director, he presided over and inspired the Swiss conglomerate for sport timing, "Swiss Timing", for more than a quarter of a century (from 1972 to 1989).

A gifted skier, he was a member of the Swiss universities team for combined nordic skiing and ski-jumping, before becoming Swiss champion several times over in his favourite sport, rowing (five times in single or double sculls), and a bronze medallist in single sculls at the 1950 European championships.

Chosen to row in the 1956 Olympic Games, he was extremely upset by the decision of his NOC not to send a team to Melbourne. While still remaining a member of the Swiss national team, he prepared to devote himself to sports administration. Two years later, he became president of FISA. Still an active athlete himself, he made it his principle always to give priority to the interests of the competitors; an axiom which was forever to be his guideline. Elected president of the General Association of International Sports Federations in 1969, he was to stay at the head of that major sports organisation for seventeen years, before becoming its honorary life president.

August 14th–16th 1959 – Macon
6th women's European championships

The FISA family returned to one of its traditional haunts.

Preliminary heats

4+: 7 crews entered – 6 started
EI: 1. HUN 2. GER 3. TCH 4. SWE
EII: 1. URS 2. POL – ROM (scratached)
The Romanian crew, having been held up at the frontier, did not arrive in time for its eliminator. It was admitted to the repechage.
R. 1. ROM 2. POL 3. GER 4. TCH 5. SWE

1x: 10 entered – 8 crews started
EI: 1. HUN 2. FRA 3. TCH 4. GER
EII: 1. AUT 2. BEL – ROM (scratched)
EIII: 1. URS 2. NED – ITA (scratched)
RI: 1. FRA 2. GER
RII: 1. NED 2. TCH 3. BEL

4x+: 5 crews – No eliminators

2x: 6 crews entered – 5 started
EI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. POL
EII: 1. ROM 2. GER – ROM (scratched)
Another Romanian crew was allowed into the repechage.
R. 1. ROM 2. GER 3. TCH 4. POL

8+: 5 crews – No eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. POL 5. GER
At the start, Poland was ahead of Romania, who later spurted and took the lead at 500 metres, with the Soviet crew second. Then, at 750 metres, the Soviet and the Hungarian crews forged ahead, the former gaining a clear advantage.

1x: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. AUT 4. NED 5. FRA
Jenome Papp held on to her title in the final sprint.

4x+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. AUT
The USSR seemed all set to win, when Germany drew level with them, 200 metres from the finish. The scullers from Leningrad's Dynamo Club then gained half a length's lead, which they held on to right to the finish.

2x: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. GER 5. BEL
At 500 metres the Soviet double, with a slight lead, put on a spurt and gained a length, which they maintained right to the end.

8+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. HUN 4. ROM 5. FRA
If victory was easy for the USSR, the second place was hotly contested.

August 18th 1959 – Macon
55th ordinary FISA congress

58 delegates from 27 federations were present at the Macon Rowing Centre.

FISA world championships would be held for the first time in 1962. Various countries had offered to host them: Denmark, Australia, Switzerland (Lucerne).

A new system of continuous buoying was approved. It would be used in the 1960 Olympic games.

As in 1951, but this time on the initiative of the new FISA president, the delegates and umpires spent a morning rowing together, as much to keep themselves fit as to prove that they still knew how to row. This was to become a tradition. In later years, a more leisurely outing was to provide the opportunity for FISA colleagues to develop friendships whilst on the water.

August 20th–23rd 1959 – Macon
49th men's European championships

A record entry.

Preliminary heats

4+: 14 entered – 13 started – POL (scratched)
EI: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. YUG 4. SUI 5. ROM
EII: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. SWE
EIII: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. ITA 4. POR 5. ESP
1/2 FI: 1. GER 2. DEN 3. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. GBR 3. HUN
RI: 1. YUG 2. POR – DEN (Not rowed out)
RII: 1. SWE 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. ESP
RIII: 1. HUN 2. ROM 3. ITA 4. FRA

2-: 11 entered – 10 started
EI: 1. GER 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. HUN
EII: 1. AUT 2. POL 3. FIN – GBR (unclassified)
EIII: 1. URS 2. DEN – ROM (scratched)
RI: 1. HUN 2. FIN 3. BEL
The title holders, Finland, were eliminated
RII: 1. GBR 2. DEN 3. POL 4. SUI

1x: 12 started
EI: 1. GER 2. POL 3. FRA 4. BEL
EII: 1. AUS 2. SUI 3. HUN 4. AUT
EIII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. YUG 4. GBR
RI: 1. POL 2. YUG 3. GBR 4. HUN 5. BEL
RII: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. AUT 4. FRA

2+: 13 entered – 12 started – BEL (scratched)
EI: 1. ITA 2. POL 3. FRA
EII: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. SWE 4. POR
EIII: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. URS 4. TUR – YUG (eliminated for two false starts)
RI: 1. SWE 2. POL 3. URS 4. TUR
RII: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. HUN 4. YUG 5. POR

4-: 7 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. POL 3. AUT 4. FRA
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ROM
RI: 1. POL 2. DEN 3. ROM 4. FRA
RII: 1. TCH 2. GBR 3. AUT

2x: 12 started
EI: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. FIN 4. AUT
EII: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. GER 4. ITA
EIII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. FRA 4. TUR
RI: 1. FRA 2. BEL 3. GER 4. AUT 5. TUR
RII: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. FIN

8+: 11 started
EI: 1. TCH 2. ROM 3. FRA 4. ESP
EII: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. POL 4. GBR
EIII: 1. GER 2. URS 3. SUI
RI: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. ROM 4. ESP
RII: 1. URS 2. YUG 3. FRA 4. GBR

Finals

The famous climber, Maurice Herzog, the first man to conquer a summit of more than 8,000 metres and now the High Commissioner for Youth and Sport in France, presided over this last day of the championships. He honoured FISA by confering a decoration on president Keller and secretary-general Riolo, in the name of the French Government.

4+: 1. GER 2. NED 3. SWE 4. HUN 5. YUG
A win by six seconds for the German four, amongst whom was Dr. Claus Hess, still present today as a highly influential FISA vice-president.

2-: 1. GER 2. URS 3. AUT 4. GBR 5. HUN
A magnificent battle, with the lead constantly changing hands between the first two crews. The race was won by the Germans, Ingo Kliefoth and Bernd Kruse, both only just eighteen years old.

1x: 1. URS 2. GER 3. POL 4. AUS 5. NED
Incredibly, the giant Mackenzie (AUS) faded and lost the title which he had held for two years. Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS) regained his supremacy. Yet again, von Fersen (GER) had to be content with second place. In the Australian's favour, it had to be said that he was racing only about a month after an operation.

2+: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. ROM 4. DEN 5. SWE
The European title holders proved even more invincible.

4-: 1. SUI 2. GER 3. TCH 4. URS 5. POL
Two hundred metres from the finish, all the crews, apart from Poland, were level. The Soviet crew, having led for a long time, were incable of making a final effort. Switzerland outpaced everybody, to win by a few centimetres. In the winning crew were Streuli and Kottmann, no strangers to the winners' rostrum.

2x: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. NED 4. SUI 5. FRA
The famous double, Tiukalov and Berkutov, were in the lead from the first quarter of the race until 1,800 metres when, challenged by the Czechoslovakians, they were overtaken. However, a final spurt took them back into the lead and secured them a narrow victory. They had held the title since 1956.

8+: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. URS 4. ITA 5. POL
Germany were clearly the best crew.
With four wins out of seven, the German team carried off the Glandaz Cup by as big a margin as the Italians had in 1949.

August 13th–14th 1960 – Willesden – London
7th women's European championships

Until this moment, only Olympic regattas had taken place in Great Britain. These European championships were, therefore, the first to be held in the birthplace of our sport. The British federation had chosen as the venue the Welsh Harp reservoir, on the outskirts of London. The competitors were housed in a modern school near the rowing course. They were charged 2 pounds, a day per person for full board and lodging.

Prliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. HUN 2. POL 3. YUG 4. GBR
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GER 4. TCH
RI: 1. GER 2. POL 3. GBR
RII: 1. ROM 2. YUG 3. TCH

1x: 8 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. GER 3. FRA 4. BEL
EII: 1. HUN 2. NED 3. AUT 4. URS
RI: 1. AUT 2. GER 3. BEL
RII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. FRA

4x+: 9 crews
EI: 1. HUN 2. GBR 3. ROM
EII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. FRA
EIII: 1. POL 2. GER 3. AUT
R: 1. AUT 2. ROM 3. FRA
1/2 FI: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. NED 4. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. POL 4. GBR

2x: 6crews
EI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. GER
EII: 1. ROM 2. BEL 3. GBR
R: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. BEL 4. GBR

8+: 5 crews
EI: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. GBR
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH
R: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. TCH

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GER 4. HUN
As when they met in the eliminator, a very close struggle took place between the Soviet and the Romanian crews. The latter led for almost all the race, but the Soviet women came back at them strongly, and beat them by the smallest possible margin.

1x: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. AUT 4. GBR
A triumph! It was the third consecutive win for Jeno Papp. A very young sculler was representing Great Britain. Her name? Penny Chuter. She seemed full of promise!

4x: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. URS
The USSR took the lead initially. Half way into the race, Germany spurted and left the others behind. Romania snatched the second place from Hungary. Amazingly, the Soviet crew finished last!

2x: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ROM – GER (disqualified)
Germany was disqualified for colliding with Czechoslovakia. The race was re-rowed at the end of the afternoon. As in the first race, the Soviet double won. On the other hand, the Romanians lost their second place to Czechoslovakia.

8+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ROM 4. GBR
There had been no threat to the USSR, either in 8+ or 4+, since the women's European championships had began.

The organisers' success was all the more laudible for their having had to adapt themselves to FISA requirements. In fact, rowing events in Great Britain normally only involve two opponents, as at Henley. Crews are eliminated without a second chance. On the other hand, the competitors pay for their own accommodation without any outside assistance.

The weather was inclement, but the arrangements were deemed very satisfactory. Moreover, the organising committee had profited from considerable generosity. For example, 25 local doctors, some of them bilingual, offered their services during the Championships. The local council had built a finish tower, the first floor of which was reserved for the press, who had six telephone lines available. All the work, including even the most humble tasks, was done voluntarily by men and women who were well known members of the national rowing fraternity.

August 24th 1960 – Rome
56th ordinary FISA congress

The new buoying system seemed to be proving totally satisfactory. It was inevitably called the Albano system, after the site where it would be used for the first time – at the forthcoming Olympic Games.

The organisation of FISA's first world championships, planned for 1962, was allocated to Switzerland. The venue would be the Rotsee, near Lucerne, a magic spot for rowing.

A commission was set up to study the amendments to be made to the FISA Statutes. It was composed of: Louis Patricot (FRA), Maurice Rieder (SUI), Charles Riolo (SUI), Hans Walter (SUI), Walter Wuelfling (FRG) and Andra Zezelj (YUG).

August 30th–September 3rd 1960 – Rome/Albano
The games of the XVIIth Olympiad

118 crews belonging to 33 countries from the five continents were entered. Five federations were represented in all seven boat classes: GER GBR ITA URS USA. Considerable amounts of money had been made available (over 5 billion lire, apparently) to transform the landscape around Lake Albano. A circular lake three kilometres in diameter and lying within a crater, it is situated in the Albani mountains, 25 km to the south of Rome, along the Appian Way. Two access roads had been made. Two areas of the lakeside had been levelled, one at the finish (grandstand, jury and car park) and the other at the 1,000 metre mark (boat-park). The excellent course installations had been designed by the engineer, Peccia. Tripods made of concrete piles, 30 metres apart, had been sunk 100 metres from the start and the finish.

There were seven of these at either end. Between these supports, seven cables were tensioned below the surface of the lake, enabling 40 red and white plastic buoys to be deployed in a perfectly straight line on each cable. The six lanes looked like a geometrical design. This so-called Albano system was to be the model for others to copy. The starting rafts, like the landing stage, were made of concrete, and were floating and adjustable. On a central tower 40 metres behind the start was a light which showed green or red as a back-up for the starter's flag or the umpire's bell, in case of false starts. The timing equipment was particularly well-designed. The split times were given automatically every 500 metres. The finish tower was a veritable skyscraper, 15 metres high, comprising four storeys, with a conference room,



Rome 1960: The members of the French Coxed four congratulate the winners from Germany. © Archives IOC

secretariat, finish judges' positions, photofinish, bar, toilets, telephones and television. An enormous illuminated score-board showed the progress of the leading crews every 500 metres, and the finishing order and times, in 50cm high letters and figures; all of this against a backdrop of the sloping banks of the lake, with, in the foreground, the "Rocca di Pappa" and behind, Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of His Holiness the Pope; and the sparkling sky of Rome.

Qualifying races

4+: 21 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. ROM 4. FIN 5. GRE 6. ESP
EII: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. DEN 4. POR 5. BRA
EIII: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. NED 4. GBR 5. JPN
EIV: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. FRA 4. YUG 5. SWE
RI: 1. FRA 2. AUS 3. GBR 4. BRA
RII: 1. HUN 2. ROM 3. YUG 4. JPN
RIII: 1. USA 2. FIN 3. YUG 4. JPN
RIV: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. POR 4. GRE 5. ESP
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. HUN 4. FIN 5. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. URS 4. USA 5. ROM 6. NED

2-: 18 started
EI: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. MEX 4. NED 5. CAN
EII: 1. ITA 2. ARG 3. DEN 4. ROM 5. SWE
EIII: 1. FIN 2. USA 3. YUG 4. AUS 5. PER
EIV: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. GBR
RI: 1. AUT 2. AUS 3. GBR
RII: 1. MEX 2. ARG 3. PER
RIII: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. NED
RIV: 1. YUG 2. SUI 3. CAN 4. ROM
1/2 FI: 1. GER 2. FIN 3. YUG 4. MEX 5. AUS – DEN (Not rowed out)
1/2 FII: 1. AUT 2. URS 3. USA 4. ITA 5. SUI 6. ARG

1x: 13 started
EI: 1. NZL 2. GER 3. USA 4. AFS 5. ESP
EII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. POL 4. SUI
EIII: 1. ITA 2. FIN 3. AUT 4. GBR
RI: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. ESP
RII: 1. USA 2. NED 3. GBR
RIII: 1. POL 2. FIN 3. AFS

2+: 18 started

EI: 1. URS 2. USA 3. TCH 4. YUG 5. GBR 6. GRE
EII: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. SWE 4. ARG 5. ESP – HUN (eliminated for not finishing the course correctly ‹failure to observe the Rules of Racing›).
EIII: 1. GER 2. DEN 3. URU 4. AUS 5. ITA 6. BEL
RI: 1. USA 2. URU 3. ARG 4. ESP 5. BEL

A merciless struggle for qualification between the USA and Uruguay, with the other three crews overshadowed by this furious contest. 500 metres from the finish, the Uruguayans had two lengths' lead, but in a coxed pair anything can happen. Nearing the 1,750 metre mark, the Uruguayans suddenly went to pieces, and the American pair went through to win.
RII: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. NED 4. AUS 5. GRE
RIII: 1. DEN 2. YUG 3. GBR 4. SWE 5. HUN

4-: 16 started
EI: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. POL 4. HUN 5. DEN 6. FIN
EII: 1. TCH 2. ROM 3. AFS 4. AUS 5. CAN
EIII: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. GER 4. SUI 5. ARG
RI: 1. USA 2. GER 3. CAN 4. AUS
RII: 1. SUI 2. ROM 3. POL 4. ARG – FIN (scratched)
RIII: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. DEN 4. AFS

2x: 16 started
EI: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. YUG 4. USA 5. GER 6. AUS
EII: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. GBR 4. NOR 5. DEN
EIII: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. AUT 4. URU – ITA (eliminated for two false starts)
RI: 1. NED 2. NOR 3. DEN 4. AUT
RII: 1. URS 2. URU 3. YUG 4. ITA 5. AUS
RIII: 1. BEL 2. GBR 3. GER 4. USA

8+: 15 entered – 14 stared – POL (scratched)
EI: 1. TCH 2. AUS 3. RAU (EGY) 4. SWE
EII: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. JPN 5. SUI
EIII: 1. CAN 2. USA 3. ITA 4. URS 5. ESP
RI: 1. ITA 2. JPN 3. SUI 4. AUS
RII: 1FRA 2. URS 3. RAU (EGY) 4. ESP
RIII: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. SWE
This was a confrontation between the only two nations ever to have won an Olympic eights race (GBR in 1908 and 1912 and USA in the remaining Games). Although it was tough, the struggle had none of the "battle of the giants" element which might have been expected of a meeting between the officer cadets of the American Navy, strong, silent athletic titans, and the Oxford undergraduates, less robust but equally flegmatic. Only in the last 200 metres did the Americans get the better of their opponents.

Finals

4+: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. URS 5. AUS 6. HUN
Challenged at first by the Soviet four, the German crew had to struggle hard to finish ahead of the French, who, having made a slow start, proved extremely fast in the row-in. The Italians, all of them Olympic champions except for Gilardi, were unable to mount a challenge.

2-: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. FIN 4. GER 5. USA 6. YUG

The famous pair, Kliefoth and Kruse, who had been such brilliant European champions the previous year, were absent. Because of Kliefoth's illness, they had not been selected after the German trials. The Soviet oarsmen, V. Boryeko and O. Golovanov, and the Austrians, J. Kloimstein and A. Sageder, who had finished second and third in Macon, were very happy to move up a grade. The 1958 European champions, the Finns Lehtela and Pitkanen, took third place on the podium.

1x: 1. URS 2. GER 3. POL 4. NZL 5. USA 6. ITA

As in 1956, the European champion, Viatcheslav Ivanov, won. The East German, A. Hill, was next in line to him, having beaten Von Fersen, who normally always came second, in the joint German trials. Teodor Korceka, a former European champion, won the bronze medal.

2+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. USA 4. DEN 5. ITA 6. ROM

Findlay, the 1956 Olympic champion with Ayrault, was unable to hold on to his title, partnered this time by Draeger. Of the young Germans, the new oarsmen B. Knubel and H. Renneberg came to the fore. Praise was due to the coaches of this country and to the school which produced powerful athletes with such a modern and efficient technique.

4-: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. URS 4. TCH 5. GBR 6. SUI

A very heavy crew, the Americans, rowing at 36, were at first outdistanced by Great Britain (rowing at 38), who went into the lead at 500 metres. The Soviet crew caught and overtook them. From 1,000 metres the USA spurted and made up the deficit. They only took control, however, during the last 200 metres, whilst in the final sprint the Italians came second. A. Ayrault gained a second Olympic title, after his 1956 success in the coxed pairs.

2x: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. SUI 4. FRA 5. NED 6. BEL

An achievement: The Czechoslovakian pair, V. Kozak and P. Schmidt, put a stop to the uninterrupted run of success enjoyed by the Soviet pair, A. Berkutov and Y. Tiukalov, who had been unbeaten since 1955. They had already nearly won the previous year at the European championships.

8+: 1. GER 2. CAN 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. USA 6. ITA

No crew ever came near to catching the composite crew from Kiel – Ratzeburg. The three medals went to the three crews which had qualified directly from the eliminators, which had thus avoided having to row in the repechages. Among the winners, mention must be made of Henk Lenk, who has since become one of the philosophers of contemporary sport.



Rome 1960: 1. GER 2. CAN 3. TCH

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August 18th–20th 1961 – Prague
8th women's European championships

As in 1925, Prague was the host city for the European championships on the Vlatva, formerly the Moldava, a wide, tranquil, gently flowing river. On this occasion there were events for women.

Eliminators and repechages

4+: 6 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. TCH
EII: 1. ROM 2. GER 3. HUN
R: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. GBR 4. TCH

1x: 9 crews
EI: 1. HUN 2. BEL 3. POL
EII: 1. TCH 2. GER 3. GBR
EIII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. ROM
RI: 1. GBR 2. BEL 3. ROM
RII: 1. GER 2. NED 3. POL

4x+: 6 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. POL
EII: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. ROM
R: 1. HUN 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. POL

2x: 6 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. ROM
EII: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. GBR
R: 1. TCH 2. HUN 3. ROM 4. GBR

8+: 5 crews – No eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GER 4. HUN 5. GBR
The Soviet crew won by more than four seconds.

1x: 1. HUN 2. TCH 3. URS 4. GBR 5. GER
Yet another victory for J. Papp from Budapest, who won a fourth successive gold medal in this boat-class. Alena Postlova, who finished in second place, collapsed at the finish and could not appear at the presentation ceremony to receive her silver medal, even having to be taken away in an ambulance. That did not prevent her from appearing at the start one hour later in the double sculls final, and going on to win a second silver medal.

4x+: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. GER 4. HUN 5. ROM
Yet another easy victory.

2x: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. TCH
Kalegina and Samorodova were never tested.

8+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ROM 4. TCH 5. POL
A brilliant row by the Moscow crew, who won with five seconds in hand.

August 22nd 1961 – Prague
57th ordinary FISA congress

The commission charged with revising the Statutes and the Rules of Racing had met in December 1960 in Zurich, then in April 1961 in Montreux. This revision would be on the agenda of an extraordinary congress at the end of the year, as a large number of proposals for amendments had been received too late to be examined by all the federations at this congress.
The request by the federation of the German Democratic Republic to reverse the decision made by Council in 1955 to accept only one joint German team at the European championships and the Olympic Games, and for East Germany to be allowed to be represented by their own team, was turned down by 35 votes to 20, with 7 abstentions.
With the readmission of Israel and the admission of Morocco, 41 federations were currently members of FISA.
K. Johanning, the official FISA camera-man, had finished his 1960 film, "La Grande Finale". It lasted 78 minutes. The premiere had taken place in October 1960 in Lucerne. Following that, it had been seen by 20,348 spectators at 109 screenings.

August 24th–27th 1961 – Prague
50th men's European championships

Qualifying heats

4+: 15 started
EI: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. HUN 4. GBR 5. FRA
EII: 1. TCH 2. DEN 3. URS 4. YUG 5. POL
EIII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. SUI 4. SWE 5. ROM
1/2 FI: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. DEN
1/2 FII: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. AUT
RI: 1. ITA 2. HUN 3. POL 4. SWE
RII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. ROM 4. GBR
RII: 1. YUG 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. FRA

2-: 11 started
EI: 1. NED 2. FIN 3. GBR 4. TCH
EII: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. ITA 4. BEL
EIII: 1. DEN 2. URS 3. FRA
RI: 1. FIN 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. TCH
RII: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. URS 4. GBR
The Olympic champions, Golovanov and Boreiko, faltered, as they had done in the eliminators, 200 metres from the finish.

1x: 11 started
EI: 1. URS 2. USA 3. TCH 4. SUI
EII: 1. GER 2. POL 3. FIN 4. HUN
EIII: 1. NED 2. ITA 3. AUT
RI: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. FIN 4. AUT
RII: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. ITA 4. HUN

2+: 10 started
EI: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. NED 4. SWE
The Germans, Jordan and Neuss, who had toppled the Olympic champions, Knubel and Renneberg at home, made a great impression.
EII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. DEN
EIII: 1. ROM 2. FRA 3. HUN
RI: 1. TCH 2. HUN 3. SWE
RII: 1. FRA 2. POL 3. NED

4-: 11 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. NED 4. GBR
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. USA 4. YUG
EIII: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. POL
RI: 1. GER 2. USA 3. GBR 4. POL
RII: 1. NED 2. TCH 3. DEN – YUG (scratched)

2x: 13 started
EI: 1. TCH 2. GER 3. BEL 4. USA
EII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. NOR
EIII: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. POL 5. HUN
RI: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. POL 5. USA
RII: 1. GBR 2. BEL 3. NOR 4. DEN 5. HUN

8+: 12 started
EI: 1. GER 2. URS 3. YUG 4. DEN
EII: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. ROM 4. NED
EIII: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. FRA 4. AUT
RI: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. AUT 4. DEN 5. ROM
RII: 1. GBR 2. YUG 3. POL 4. NED

Finals

4+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. ITA 4. YUG 5. TCH
Impressively powerful, the German crew contained the most outstanding athletes from the Olympic champion eight of the previous year. Their physical freshness at the finish was simply amazing. Their athleticism and fitness were outstanding.

2-: 1. GER 2. FIN 3. NED 4. SUI 5. DEN
A victory for youth! Bender and Zumkeller increased the pressure at the finish and rowed down the former European champions from Finland, Lehtela and Pitkanen.

1x: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. USA 4. NED 5. GER
The young Dutchman, Groen, led superbly for more than 1,600 metres, but was unable to match the finishing speed of the twice Olympic champion (1956 and 1960), Ivanov.

2+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. GER
A dramatic race. The great favourites, the Germans, were in the lead at 1,000 metres,but the food poisoning from which they had been suffering during the previous night still lingered. They were too ill to continue, and stopped. The Soviet pair, Yukna and Bogdanovicus, silver medallists in the Olympic Games, who were not far behind, took advantage of this weakness.

4-: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. GER 4. ROM 5. NED
A great final for Italy, the Olympic silver medallists, who controlled the race superbly. However, the Germans, all former European or Olympic champions, were also handicapped by upset stomachs.

2x: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. TCH 4. GER 5. SUI
Y. Tiukalov and A. Berkutov were always in command, reasserting the supremacy which had deserted them the previous year. Their revenge was complete, as their conquerors in the Olympic Games, Kozak and Schmidt, suffered a defeat on their own water and before their own supporters. This would be the eighth and last FISA title for Yuri, and the sixth for Alexander.

8+: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. FRA 4. TCH 5. GBR
The Germans seemed to be cruising to victory with a two second lead at 1,500 metres, when the Italians unleashed an electrifying burst, to pip them on the line. The photofinish was required to separate the first two crews.

December 1st–2nd 1961 – Montreux
Extraordinary FISA congress

Present: the delegates from 23 federations.
New Statutes were adopted. Charles Riolo had masterminded the task. He had led the working party and had drawn up the various suggested versions. Louis Patricot, Jean Rodenfuser, Charles Haussaire and others had also made a significant contribution.
The consultative commission was divided into two: a technical commission (five members elected for five years) and an umpires' commission.
International regattas were classified in four categories: FISA championships (world championships and continental championships), international regattas on courses approved by FISA, ordinary international regattas and international meetings by invitation.
The world championships would take place every four years.
Rules for junior rowing were adopted.
At the end of the congress, all delegates paused for a moment of silent thought at the tomb of their former president, Gaston Müllegg.

Part 4
Thomas Keller: The Start of a World Empire 1962–1976

August 17th–19th 1962 – Berlin-Grünau
9th women's European championships

The Grünau course is situated in an eastern suburb of Berlin. It had already been used for the Men's European championships in 1935 and for the Olympic Games in 1936.

Eliminators and repechages

4+: 4 crews – no eliminators

1x: 8 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. FRA 3. NED 4. ROM
EII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. BEL 4. GER
R: 1. NED 2. BEL 3. GER 4. ROM

4x+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GER 3. TCH 4. POL
EII: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. HUN
R: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. NED 5. POL

2x: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GER 3. NED 4. BEL
EII: 1. POL 2. HUN 3. GBR 4. ROM
R: 1. NED 2. GBR 3. ROM 4. BEL

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. POL
EII: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. GBR
R: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. TCH 4. HUN 5. POL

Finals

4+: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. GER 4. HUN
Romania deserved this their first victory after so many near misses over a number of years.

1x: 1. TCH 2. GBR 3. URS 4. FRA 5. NED
In the absence of J. Papp, from Hungary, who had held the title since 1958, the previous year's runner-up, Alena Postlova, won, but had great difficulty in overcoming Penny Chuter, who had finished fourth in 1961.

4x+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. TCH
The Romanian crew had just triumphed in the coxed four, but they could not match either the Soviet Union or Germany. The winners had a clear length's lead.

2x: 1. URS 2. GER 3. HUN 4. NED 5. POL
This was an exciting race in which the two leading crews sculled stroke for stroke all the way and were separated by a mere 3/10 sec. at the finish.

8+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. TCH 4. ROM 5. GBR
The Soviet crew were always in charge.

September 4th 1962 – Lucerne
58th ordinary FISA congress

Present: the delegates from 34 federations.

Thomas Keller, the FISA president, expressed his pleasure at the presence of the mayor of Lucerne, Paul Kipp; of the former FISA president, Rico Fioroni; and of the chairman of the first FISA world championships, Hermann Heller.

Evguenyi Kabanov expressed the opposition of the Soviet delegation to the almost unanimous decision taken by the FISA authorities (one vote against) to abandon the hoisting of national flags and the playing of national anthems during the medal ceremonies.

The new edition of the Statutes was distributed. The president asked all the delegates to do what they could to ensure that the little yellow book gained the widest possible circulation. He mentioned that it was too often the case that the competitors were ignorant of the rules.

Before a course could be approved by FISA, a description of its layout and facilities had to be supplied. The term, "FISA approved course", could be used only on the authority of the FISA council.

A more satisfactory definition of the anti-doping rule had to be found with the assistance of the users themselves.

The suggestion for drawing up an overall medal table at the end of the championships was turned down.

September 6th–9th 1962 – Lucerne
1st FISA men's World championships

President Gaston Müllegg was not present to witness the first world championships. He had been one of the first to conceive the idea, as his young successor, Thomas Keller, reminded everybody.

The Rotsee, a natural site for a rowing course, was an obvious choice as the venue for the first world championships. Over the years, the technical facilities of that stretch of water had gradually been brought to a state of near perfection, with the constant aim of making all the races absolutely fair. The organizers seemed to have succeeded in this, for even sudden and unexpected changes in the weather did not effect the fairness of the course. Even the often maligned lane 6 was deemed perfect by all the competitors.

The opening ceremony was graced by the presence of the Swiss President. In private, on the day before the championships, selection trials had taken place between the representative crews of the two Germanys, since the GDR was still not recognised by FISA, and Germany as a whole was allowed to enter only one crew per event. The FRG won all categories. The existence of two separate German states had been the main reason why the playing of national anthems had been discontinued.

Qualifying heats

4+: 15 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. AUS 3. AUT 4. USA 5. SWE
EII: 1. GER 2. URS 3. POL 4. FIN 5. DEN
EIII: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. ITA 4. POR 5. SUI
RI: 1. AUS 2. ITA 3. FIN 4. DEN
RII: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. SUI 4. POR
RIII: 1. POL 2. NED 3. USA 4. SWE

2-: 15 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. FIN 3. CAN 4. TCH 5. BEL
6. SWE
Lecky was in the Canadian pair. He would later become the manager of the Canadian Olympic team in Los Angeles (1988) and a FISA continental representative for a number of years.
EII: 1. NED 2. URS 3. ITA 4. NOR
The young Dutch pair, Veenemans and Blaisse, surprised the Soviet Olympic champions, Boreiko and Golovanov, who finished in a state of total exhaustion. Boreiko was unable to row back to the boat-house, and had to be transported, unconscious, by rescue boat to the changing rooms.
EIII: 1. GER 2. POL 3. GBR 4. DEN 5. JPN
RI: 1. FIN 2. GBR 3. NOR
RII: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. DEN 4. SWE 5. JPN
RIII: 1. POL 2. ITA 3. TCH 4. BEL

1x: 15 started
EI: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. NZL 4. USA 5. ITA
6. ISR
EII: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. TCH 4. NOR
EIII: 1. SUI 2. GER 3. AUS 4. FIN 5. JPN
RI: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. NOR
RII: 1. NZL 2. FIN 3. DEN 4. ISR 5. JPN

2+: 13 started
EI: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. TCH 4. SUI 5. NOR
EII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. ITA 4. NED
EIII: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. SWE
RI: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. HUN 4. NOR
RII: 1. POL 2. TCH 3. SWE
RIII: 1. ROM 2. SUI 3. ITA

4-: 15 started
EI: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. AUT 4. GBR 5. JPN
EII: 1. SUI 2. CAN 3. NED 4. ITA 5. DEN
EIII: 1. FRA 2. GER 3. URS 4. YUG 5. BEL
RI: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. TCH 4. DEN
RII: 1. AUT 2. YUG 3. CAN 4. BEL
RIII: 1. GER 2. NED 3. GBR 4. JPN

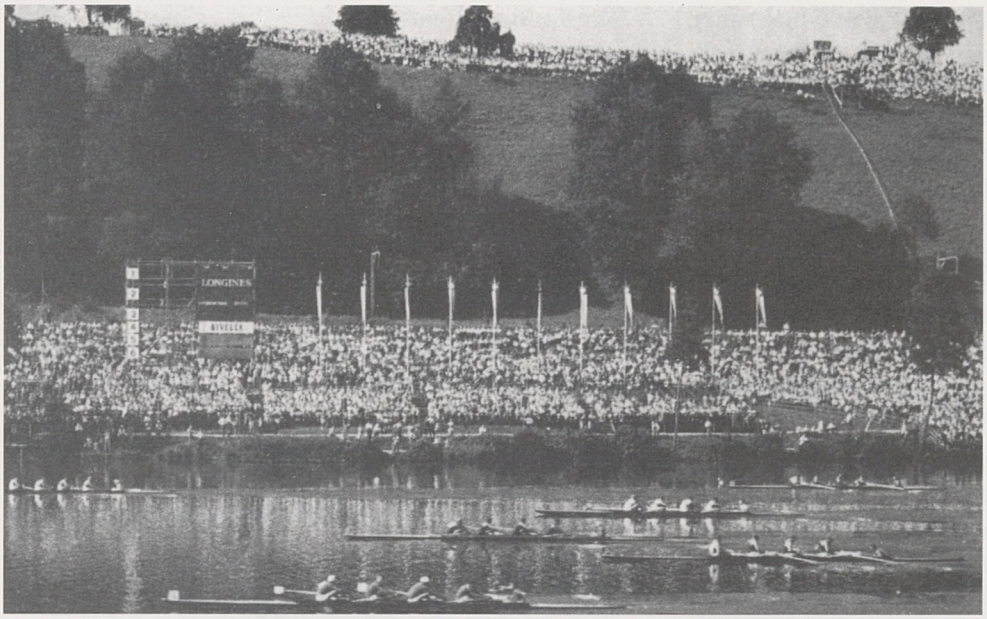
2x: 13 started
EI: 1. GER 2. DEN 3. SUI 4. BEL 5. AUT
EII: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. NOR 4. ISR
EIII: 1. GBR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. USA
RI: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. AUT 4. ISR
RII: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. USA
RIII: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. NOR

8+: 16 started
EI: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. FRA 5. ROM
6. NED
EII: 1. CAN 2. AUS 3. YUG 4. DEN 5. JPN
EIII: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. POL 4. USA 5. SUI
RI: 1. ITA 2. JPN 3. DEN – POL (excluded)
RII: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. USA 5. NED
RIII: 1. FRA 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. ROM

Finals and places 7–12

4+: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. URS 4. POL 5. AUS
6. ROM
For the Germans it was too easy. 500 metres from the finish, they had a lead of 10 seconds over the other five crews, which remained bunched together. France then spurted and made up nearly seven seconds, but it was not enough.
7. ITA 8. AUT 9. FIN 10. USA 11. SWE
12. SUI

2-: 1. GER 2. URS 3. SUI 4. POL 5. FIN
6. NED
This produced a fabulous battle between the Germans, Bender and Zumkeller, European title holders, and the Dutch, who stopped, accepting defeat less than twenty metres from the finish.
7. GBR 8. ITA 9. CAN 10. TCH 11. DEN
12. NOR



Lucerne 1962: The first World championships were a popular success

1x: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. USA 4. NED 5. SUI 6. NZL
Ivanov, Olympic champion in 1956 and 1960, trailed the field, as was his wont, before turning on the pressure in the last quarter of the race, and going clear in the last 200 metres. His chief opponent, MacKenzie, now representing Great Britain, finished two lengths behind.
7. TCH 8. FIN 9. GER 10. AUS 11. DEN 12. NOR

2+: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. URS 4. DEN 5. USA 6. POL
The favourites, the Germans Jordan and Neuss, proved that they were still the best.
7. TCH 8. SUI 9. NED 10. HUN 11. SWE – ITA (Not rowed out)

4-: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. AUT 4. ITA 5. SUI 6. ROM
The German crew, a Luebeck-Kiel combination, were easy winners, untroubled by a French spurt which was begun too late.
7. URS 8. TCH 9. CAN 10. GBR 11. YUG 12. BEL



1962: Duhamel and Monnereau (FRA)

2x: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. GER 4. TCH 5. GBR 6. NED
Duhamel and Monnereau finally justified the hope placed in them over the previous few years.
7. SUI 8. DEN 9. USA 10. BEL 11. NOR 12. AUT

8+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. FRA 4. ITA 5. AUS 6. CAN
A splendid final, dominated by the superb rhythm of the famous Ratzeburg eight. Five crews finished in under six minutes. With this victory, the Germans completed a grand slam of all the sweep-oared events. This day was one of the high peaks in the career of Karl Adam, the crew's coach, and of his helpers.
7. TCH 8. YUG 9. GBR 10. DEN 11. JPN 12. SUI

The gamble had paid off. The regatta organisers were particularly pleased by the popular success of the championships. On the first day there were 8,000 spectators, the number rising considerably at the weekend, to reach 45,000 on Sunday, the finals day.

In addition to the spectators who were physically present, there was the vast number of T.V. viewers who, thanks to Eurovision, had been able to watch a whole day's rowing, from the start of racing at 10am until 5.30pm. The national television networks in many countries screened the whole day's coverage.

At the suggestion of the president, Thomas Keller, the morning had been given over to the finals for places 7 – 12, i.e., for those crews which had not made the last six.

Finally, mention must be made of the considerable changes effected in the medal ceremony. There was no more hoisting of national flags, and no more playing of national anthems. Some people missed the former ceremonial; and yet there is nothing less appropriate to sporting contest than an excess of nationalism. Full marks to those responsible for that initiative, which ought to have been adopted by all concerned with sport, and in other fields too.

It should also be mentioned that the traditional medal had been replaced by a new one, the work of the designer, Hansruedi Scheller, an oarsman and artist, who had won the European championship in 1959 in the cox-swainless four.

August 13th 1963 – Copenhagen 59th ordinary FISA congres

Present: the delegates from 31 federations.

Prince Knud of Denmark honoured the delegates with his presence at the congress.

The introduction of "petites finales", making it possible to achieve a more complete rank order of the crews, had proved successful at Lucerne, and it was decided to adopt them permanently . As the 5-lane eliminators did not make it possible to decide definitively who should go to the "petite finale", the technical commission's proposal that the three runners-up in the repechages and the two fastest third-placed crews should take part was accepted.

Bled (YUG), which had already hosted the 1956 European championships, was elected by 20 votes to organize the 1966 world championships over Vichy (FRA), 18 votes, Essen and Duisburg (GER), each with 10 votes. Karl Peyer, of Lucerne, the appointed FISA course expert, proposed that rowing courses be classified. Hans Jakob (GDR) replaced Stefan Marchlevski (POL) on the technical commission.

The German Democratic Republic's request to compete in FISA championships in its own right as a separate national team was rejected. President Keller pointed out that the opportunity to take part in those championships by forming a joint team with oarsmen from the Federal Republic was universally acceptable, but that entering two separate teams would not always be possible.

The question of the use of flags and national anthems at medal ceremonies was once more discussed, and put to the vote. The delegates decided, by 37 votes to 15 to maintain the ban.

The subscription was raised to 750 Swiss francs per year.

August 15th–18th 1963 – Copenhagen 51st men's European championships

Ten years after the 1963 European championships, Copenhagen once more welcomed FISA's best oarsmen to Lake Bagsvaerd. The course had been considerably improved and even lengthened to comply with the new FISA requirements. The installations satisfied both oarsmen and spectators. Five 12m50 wide buoyed lanes were provided, using the "Albano" system.

With the USA, Japan and the United Arab Republic joining the traditional European national teams, there was a record entry.

Preliminary heats

4+: 15 started
EI: 1. TCH 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. DEN
EII: 1. POL 2. NED 3. NOR 4. HUN
EIII: 1. GER 2. URS 3. AUT
EIV: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. URS 4. GRE
1/2 FI: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. URS 4. GRE
1/2FII: 1. GER 2. NED 3. YUG 4. SUI
RI: 1. POL 2. NOR 3. SUI 4. AUT
RII: 1. NED 2. HUN 3. FIN 4. DEN 5. GRE
RIII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. YUG 4. SWE

2-: 11 started
EI: 1. GBR 2. ROM 3. BEL 4. ITA
The British pair were the former sculler Sam MacKenzie and Christopher Davidge.
EII: 1. NED 2. AUT 3. FIN 4. POL
EIII: 1. GER 2. DEN 3. URS
RI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. FIN 4. POL
RII: 1. ITA 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. BEL

1x: 13 started
EI: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. NED 4. GER
EII: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. FIN 4. NOR
EIII: 1. POL 2. GBR 3. ROM 4. DEN 5. RAU (EGY)
1/2 FI: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. POL
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. GBR
RI: 1. NED 2. BEL 3. DEN
RII: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. FIN 4. RAU (EGY)
RIII: 1. POL 2. GBR 3. ROM 4. NOR

2+: 14 started
EI: 1. GER 2. NED 3. URS 4. AUT
EII: 1. ROM 2. YUG 3. GRE 4. SUI 5. RAU (EGY)
EIII: 1. DEN 2. POL 3. FIN 4. FRA 5. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. POL
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. YUG 3. NED
RI: 1. ROM 2. AUT 3. GRE 4. BEL
RII: 1. FIN 2. SUI 3. YUG 4. RAU (EGY)

4-: 15 started
EI: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. SWE 4. SUI 5. FIN
EII: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. POL 4. ROM 5. GBR
EIII: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. NOR 4. HUN 5. YUG
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. URS
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. AUT 3. FRA
RI: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. YUG 4. POL
RII: 1. AUT 2. ROM 3. FIN 4. NOR
RIII: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. HUN 4. SWE 5. GBR

2x: 13 started
EI: 1. TCH 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. POL
EII: 1. URS 2. GER 3. NED 4. BEL
EIII: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. ROM 4. GBR 5. NOR
RI: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. NED 4. GBR 5. BEL
RII: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. NOR 4. POL

8+: 12 started
EI: 1. GBR 2. TCH 3. AUT 4. JPN
EII: 1. URS 2. GER 3. POL 4. RAU (EGY)
Most unexpectedly, the world champions were beaten by the Soviet eight. The outpaced Germans seemed to have resigned themselves to defeat in the head-wind.
EIII: 1. YUG 2. FRA 3. DEN 4. SWE
RI: 1. GER 2. JPN 3. DEN 4. SWE
A six-length win for the Germans from Ratzeburg, who had found their form.
RII: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. FRA 4. RAU (EGY)

Finals and finals for places 7–12

Unfortunately, the racing began in pouring rain.

4+: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. URS 4. POL 5. NED
With two 1962 world champions in it (Peter Neusel and Bernhard Britting), the German crew reproduced in the final the unbeatable form which they had shown in the qualifying heats.
6. NOR 7. HUN 8. FIN 9. YUG 10. FRA

2-: 1. ITA 2. GER 3. NED 4. URS 5. GBR
A complete reversal of the first eliminator result: Mario Petri and Paolo Mosetti took their revenge.
6. FIN 7. DEN 8. ROM 9. BEL 10. POL

1x: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. GER 4. URS 5. POL
An exciting race. The Dutchman, Robert Jacques Goen, took the lead, only to lose it within 60 metres of the finish. He was constantly pressed by the young German seminarist, Helmut Lebert. Ivanov, still present, joined in the struggle from time to time. Several times he eased off, looked round and set off again. He was obviously in pain. The finish was amazing. Emerging from the pursuing pack of scullers, the 1960 Olympic double sculls champion from Prague, Vaclev Kozak, in an impressive burst, shot into the lead at 1,750 metres, and beat the exhausted Dutchman.
6. GBR 7. DEN 8. BEL 9. FIN 10. SUI

2+: 1. GER 2. NED 3. ROM 4. FIN 5. DEN
The two German world champions, Klaus-Gunther Jordan and Wolfgang Neuss, rowed a superb race in the rain, striking 32 – 34.
6. AUT 7. URS 8. YUG 9. SUI 10. GRE

4-: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. AUT 5. DEN
It was now pouring with rain. The Germans, although they had qualified via the repechage, led from start to finish, as befitted world champions. Unfortunately, equipment failure in their boat deprived the Danes of their chances of a medal.
6. URS 7. ROM 8. SUI 9. HUN 10. YUG

2x: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. URS 4. GER 5. ROM
A second Czechoslovakian victory, this time over a powerful American double.
6. SUI 7. DEN 8. GBR 9. NED 10. NOR

8+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. TCH 4. YUG 5. GBR
It was still raining very hard. A lightning start by the German and Soviet crews, who both crossed the 500 metre mark more than a length ahead of the others. At 1,000 metres, the Germans were 1/3 of a length ahead. At 1,500 metres, the leading crew spurted and increased their lead to a length. The red vests fought back and lost no more ground, but could not prevent the white vests from winning a fourth title.
6. POL 7. FRA 8. RAU (EGY) 9. JPN 10. DEN

The role of the umpire

In the opinion of Hans Walter, the doyen of all international licence holders, it is the duty of the regatta jury to ensure that each competitor has an EQUAL chance of winning. If for any reason a particular competitor is deprived of this equality of opportunity, every effort must be made to restore his/her chances of winning. Seen in this light, the role of the umpire goes far beyond that of being a mere decider between right and wrong. Punishing a competitor who has broken the rules is necessary, but it is of secondary importance. A well-conducted start is a very decisive element in ensuring the fairness of a race, while the race umpire has to ascertain that no interference from an outside agency reduces a competitor's chances.

September 6th–8th 1963 – Moscow 10th women's European championships

For the first time, the Soviet federation was host to the other FISA federations. The conditions were excellent. The Khimki artificial lake, which was the venue for the 10th Women's European championships, is situated to the north west of Moscow. From the well-designed grandstands, the racing could be followed in its entirety, taking place as it did on six lanes, using the Albano buoying system. The club, which served as a boat-park, was 100 metres from the finish line.

Eliminators and repechages

4+: 5 crews – no eliminators

1x: 11 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. HUN 3. FRA 4. BEL 5. NED
6. POL
A fine exhibition of sculling by the Czechoslovakian Postlova.
EII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. GER 4. BUL 5. ROM
Nobody attempted to take on Konstantinova.
RI: 1. HUN 2. GER 3. BEL 4. ROM
RII: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. NED 4. POL 5. BUL

4x: 7 crews
EI: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. NED
EII: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. POL
R.: 1. HUN 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. NED 5. POL

2x: 5 crews – No eliminators

8+: 5 crews – No eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. GER 5. HUN
A fierce struggle from the start between the Romanian and the Soviet crews. However hard they tried, the former were unable to repeat their 1962 gold medal success.

1x: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. HUN 4. GBR 5. GER TCH (Not rowed out)
The French sculler, Renee Camu and the Soviet representative, Galina Konstantinova battled with each other out in front, whereas the 1962 European champion Postlova had overturned before reaching half way, in the course of a close contest with the other three scullers.

4x+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. HUN 4. TCH 5. NED
At 900 metres, three crews were neck and neck. They all crossed the finish line within 83/100 sec.

2x: 1. URS 2. GER 3. HUN 4. GBR 5. ROM
After a much too leisurely start, the Germans finished less than two seconds behind the winners. They ought to have done better.

8+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ROM 4. TCH 5. POL
Still unbeaten in this category after 10 years, the USSR won with ease.

On home water, the Soviet crews had been eager to achieve the grand slam, winning all the boat classes as they had done in 1954, 1955 and 1957.

July 31st–August 2nd 1964 – Amsterdam
11th women's European championships

A newly widened, six-lane Bosbaan, incontestably one of the finest courses in Europe, awaited the competitors. Both the organization and the welcome were exceptional.

Qualifying heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. GBR 4. DEN
EII: 1. ROM 2. GER 3. TCH 4. NED
R: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. NED 4. HUN 5. GBR 6. DEN

1x: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. GER 4. BEL
EII: 1. TCH 2. GBR 3. NED
R: 1. NED 2. GBR 3. FRA 4. GER 5. BEL

4x+: 6 crews – no eliminators

2x: 8 crews
EI: 1. HUN 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. TCH
EII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. GER 4. SWE
R: 1. NED 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. GER 5. SWE – ROM (eliminated)
Romania was eliminated after two false starts.

8+: 6 crews – no eliminators

Finals

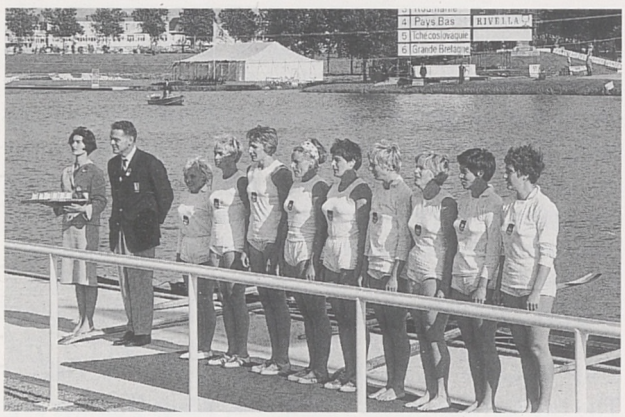
4+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. TCH 6. NED
The winners had more than four seconds' lead over the runners-up.

1x: 1. URS 2. NED 3. TCH 4. GBR 5. GER 6. FRA
Galina Konstantinova led all the way, to earn her second title.

4x+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. NED 4. HUN 5. ROM 6. FRA
With consummate ease, the German crew held off the Russian challenge.

2x: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. HUN 4. NED 5. BUL 6. GER
Maia Kaufmann and Daina Mellenbergua, two outstanding scullers from Riga, beat the Czechoslovakian double containing Postlova, already a medallist in the single sculls. Hungary overtook Holland towards the finish, to the consternation of the spectators.

8+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. ROM 4. NED 5. TCH 6. GBR
For the first time since the creation of these championships, the title evaded the grasp of the USSR, and was taken by a young German eight with superior technique.



Amsterdam 1964: President Keller with the Germans – the first non-Soviet European Champions in the women's eight. © G.L.W. Oppenheim, Amsterdam

August 14th 1964 – Amsterdam
60th ordinary FISA congress

Present: Delegates from 30 federations.
During the Spring meeting, a provisional affiliation had been granted to both North and South Korea. This was confirmed.
Once more, the request of East Germany to take part in FISA championships with its own team was rejected, by 41 votes to 22.

It was agreed to cooperate over the drawing up of an international regatta calendar in order to prevent a clash between the most important events.

Hans Walter (SUI), Dr. Walter Wuelfing (FRG) and Chris van der Ploeg (NED) were appointed members of the new umpires' commission.

Bozo Benedik was elected to the technical commission, in place of Andra Zezelj, who had resigned after many years of devoted service.

President Keller recommended the adoption of a minimum lane width of 12 metres 50 and a maximum one of 15 metres.

A new design for the FISA flag was accepted. Like the former one, it was blue, with five oars in the Olympic colours in the centre.

August 6th–9th 1964 – Amsterdam 52nd men's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 15 started
EI: 1. GER 2. NOR 3. FIN 4. NED 5. SUI
EII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. HUN 4. YUG 5. FRA
EIII: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. AUT 4. ROM 5. GBR
RI: 1. DEN 2. YUG 3. FIN
RII: 1. NOR 2. ROM 3. GBR 4. HUN
RIII: 1. POL 2. NED 3. AUT 4. SUI

2-: 11 started
EI: 1. GER 2. USA 3. NED 4. ROM 5. HUN
6. GBR
EII: 1. URS 2. FIN 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. ITA
RI: 1. NED 2. FIN 3. ROM 4. ITA
A sound defeat for the Italians, who were unrecognisable as reigning European champions. In their defence, it must be pointed out that Petri was not well. They scratched from the small final.
RII: 1. DEN 2. USA 3. SUI 4. GBR 5. HUN

1x: 16 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. NED 3. TCH 4. ROM 5. NOR
6. FRA
EII: 1. USA 2. GER 3. YUG 4. GBR 5. FIN
EIII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. NZL 4. ITA 5. ISR
RI: 1. POL 2. TCH 3. GBR 4. FIN 5. FRA
RII: 1. NED 2. YUG 3. ITA 4. ISR
Groen easily qualified for the final via the repechage.
RIII: 1. NZL 2. GER 3. NOR 4. ROM

2+: 14 started
EI: 1. GER 2. YUG 3. FIN 4. USA 5. BEL
EII: 1. AUT 2. SUI 3. BUL 4. ITA
EIII: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. NED 4. GRE 5. POL
RI: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. USA 4. BEL
RII: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. FIN
RIII: 1. POL 2. BUL 3. GRE

4-: 16 started
EI: 1. GER 2. GBR 3. HUN 4. FRA 5. BEL
6. SUI
EII: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. USA 4. POL 5. FIN
EIII: 1. DEN 2. URS 3. ROM 4. ITA 5. IRL
RI: 1. NED 2. ROM 3. BEL 4. FRA
RII: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. SUI 4. POL 5. FIN
RIII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. GBR 4. IRL

2x: 12 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. NED 3. GBR 4. BEL 5. ROM
6. NZL
EII: 1. URS 2. GER 3. AUT 4. DEN 5. BUL
6. ITA
RI: 1. NED 2. BEL 3. AUT 4. BUL 5. ITA
RII: 1. GBR 2. GER 3. DEN 4. NZL 5. ROM

8+: 7 started
EI: 1. URS 2. POL 3. SUI 4. NED
EII: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. YUG
R: 1. YUG 2. POL 3. ITA 4. NED 5. SUI

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ITA 4. POL 5. NOR
6. DEN
A bitter contest in which the Germans, the reigning World and European champions, thought to be unbeatable, met their match.
7. NED 8. AUT 9. FIN 10. ROM 11. YUG
12. GBR

2-: 1. NED 2. GER 3. DEN 4. USA 5. URS
6. FIN
Willed on by their fellow countrymen, the Dutch students, Veenemans and Blaisse, after a dazzling last 500 metres, left the great favourites, the Germans, trailing by nearly four seconds. Lehtela and Pitkanen, were once again sixth.
7. SUI 8. ROM 9. GBR 10. HUN – ITA (scratched)

1x: 1. URS 2. NED 3. USA 4. NZL 5. POL
6. SUI
Groen, borne along by the enthusiasm of his home crowd, put up a tremendous fight. Ivanov had to draw deeply upon his reserves to take the lead with a fine spurt. Once again, the amazing Soviet sculler recovered his crown while preparing to compete within a few weeks for a third Olympic sculling title. The moral advantage which this victory gave him was one step towards the winners' rostrum.
7. GER 8. YUG 9. TCH 10. GBR 11. NOR – ITA (scratched)

2+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. POL 4. NED 5. DEN
6. AUT
An easy win for the German giants, Gorny and Bergan.
7. USA 8. BUL 9. SUI 10. ITA 11. FIN
12. GRE



1964: B. Dubrovsky and O. Tiurin, USSR, European and Olympic champions © Archives IOC

4-: 1. GER 2. DEN 3. ITA 4. URS 5. AUT 6. NED
Unlucky the previous year, the Danes were leading by half a length with 20 metres to go, when they caught two crabs and faltered. Showing great determination, the Germans crossed the finishing line a few centimetres ahead.
7. USA 8. BEL 9. GBR 10. HUN 11. ROM 12. SUI

2x: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. NED 5. GER 6. BEL
The Doubrovski and Tiurine double, who already enjoyed a fine reputation, fulfilled their promise and established their dominance. On their own water, the young Dutch double, Bots and Alwin, only just failed to be among the medal winners.
7. AUT 8. DEN 9. BUL 10. ROM 11. ITA 12. NZL

8+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. YUG 4. ITA 5. POL 6. NED
A titanic battle took place between the two giants. Victory seemed to be within the Soviet crew's grasp when, with a supreme effort, the Ratzeburg crew hurled themselves at the line. The margin was 34/100 second. Karl Heinrich von Groddeck thereby won a seventh title, having been Olympic champion in 1960 and world champion in 1962 in the 8+, European champion in 1956 and 1957 in the 2+, and in 1959, 1963 and 1964 in the 8+.
7. YUG 8. POL 9. NED 10. ITA 11. SUI

October 7th 1964 – Tokyo
FISA meeting at the Olympic games

There was an informal meeting for an exchange of views about the future development of rowing. Items discussed included courses, women's rowing, juniors, amateurism and doping.

October 11th–15th 1964 – Tokyo
Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad

The Toda course had six lanes, each 12 metres 50 cm wide, with the Albano buoying system. This specification had proved perfectly satisfactory in 1963 in Copenhagen. Bicycles were provided for coaches for use along the two tracks around the course. The use of launches was not allowed. The course was situated 25 kilometres from the Olympic village. As in Rome, temporary buildings had been put up near the course, to spare the competitors tiring journeys.

Preliminary heats

Bad weather and a disturbing wind prevailed. There was nothing to be done about these conditions.

4+: 16 started
EI: 1. GER 2. USA 3. TCH 4. AUS 5. JPN 6. CUB
EII: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. NZL 4. NOR 5. RAU (EGY)
EIII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. POL 4. FIN 5. DEN
RI: 1. POL 2. USA 3. NOR 4. RAU(EGY)
RII: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. TCH 4. FIN
RIII: 1. FRA 2. NZL 3. AUS 4. JPN

2-: 15 entered – 14 started – BUL (scratched)
EI: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. AUS 4. USA 5. JPN
EII: 1. CAN 2.DEN 3. ARG 4. URS – FIN (excluded)
EIII: 1. GER 2. GBR 3. URU 4. POL
RI: 1. FIN 2. SUI 3. URU 4. URS
RII: 1. DEN 2. POL 3. AUS
RIII: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. ARG 4. JPN

1x: 13 started
EI: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. NED 4. AUS 5. MEX
Achim Hill, second in 1960 in Rome, qualified.
EII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. ARG 4. JPN
To everyone's surprise, the holder of the title, Ivanov, offered no resistance to the American, Don Spero.
EIII: 1. SUI 2. NZL 3. POL 4. CAN
Kotmann qualified
RI: 1. NZL 2. NED 3. JPN
Another surprise: Groen seemed to be suffering from having raced too often during the season. He was eliminated by the New Zealander, Watkinson.
RII: 1. ARG 2. TCH 3. CAN
Demiddi justified the hopes placed in him.
RIII: 1. URS 2. AUS 3. POL 4. MEX
In contrast to his previous day's performance, Ivanov qualified, totally unchallenged.

2+: 16 started
EI: 1. USA 2. NED 3. TCH 4. AUT 5. GER 6. SUI
EII: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. AUS 4. YUG 5. RAU (EGY)
The Morel brothers (FRA) forced the Soviet European champions into a repechage.

EIII: 1. POL 2. ROM 3. DEN 4. ARG 5. JPN
RI: 1. URS 2. GER 3. AUT 4. DEN
The German European champions were not to win the Olympic title. Safronov and Rakovschik from the Soviet Union had their revenge.
RII: 1. TCH 2. SUI 3. ROM 4. YUG 5. RAU (EGY)
RIII: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. ARG 4. JPN

4-: 14 started
EI: 1. DEN 2. ROM 3. CAN 4. AUS 5. JPN
EII: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. NED 4. ARG 5. ITA
EIII: 1. GER 2. URS 3. FRA 4. AUT
RI: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. JPN 4. AUS
RII: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. CAN 4. ARG
RIII: 1. NED 2. ROM 3. AUT

2x: 13 started
EI: 1. USA 2. GER 3. SUI 4. GBR 5. AUS
EII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. JPN 4. MEX
EIII: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. FRA 4. ARG
RI: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. MEX
RII: 1. GER 2. ARG 3. JPN
RIII: 1. FRA 2. GBR 3. NED 4. AUS

8+: 14 started
EI: 1. GER 2. USA 3. ITA 4. YUG 5. AUS
There was a lively contest between two of the favourites. The Germans (5'54"02) beat the Americans (5'54"30) by the narrowest of margins.
EII: 1. TCH 2. CAN 3. JPN 4. NZL 5. CUB
EIII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. FAU (EGY) 4. KOR
The first appearance of a crew from Korea.
RI: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. NZL 4. CUB
RII: 1. USA 2. JPN 3. KOR
The Americans would meet the Germans in the final.
RIII: 1. YUG 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. RAU (EGY)

Finals

In an attempt to use the banks to gain some protection from the wind, the water level was lowered and the races postponed. Unfortunately, the conditions remained very poor.

4+: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. NED 4. FRA 5. URS 6. POL
An entirely European final allowed the famous German crew, which had suffered a surprise defeat at the European championships, to gain revenge over the Soviet crew, which could finish only fifth. On the podium, after the medal ceremony, an extract from Beethoven's 9th symphony greeted the first German victory, since the agreement concluded by the officials of the FRG, the GDR and the IOC stipulated that no German national anthem would be played. The public was delighted.
7. USA 8. NZL 9. NOR 10. AUS 11. DEN – TCH (scratched)

2-: 1. CAN 2. NED 3. GER 4. GBR 5. DEN 6. FIN
The Canadians, George Hungerford and Roger Jackson, beat the European champions, the excellent Dutch pair, Blaisse and Veenemans. Later, Jackson would serve for many years as chairman of his country's Olympic committee.
7. SUI 8. POL 9. AUS 10. USA – ARG and URU (scratched)



Tokyo 1964: 1. W. Ivanov (URS) 2. A. Hill (GDR) 3. G. Kottmann (SUI) © Archives IOC



Tokyo 1964: The eight from the USA won in the half-darkness including Bill Knecht, a future leading FISA official.
© Archives IOC

1x: 1. URS 2. GER 3. SUI 4. ARG 5. NZL
6. USA
The unimaginable feat of the Games came true: Ivanov won his third consecutive Olympic title in the same event and in the same style, crossing the line almost four seconds ahead of his nearest rival. His unequalled FISA record amounted to nine gold medals in the single sculls. Achim Hill was second again, as in 1960. The third placed man, Gottfried Kottmann, was tragically killed a few days after his return to Switzerland.
7. NED 8. CAN 9. AUS 10. MEX 11. JPN
12. TCH

2+: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. NED 4. URS 5. TCH
6. POL
The French crew started too slowly to have any chance of catching the American crew of Ferry and Findlay. The Soviet pair which had put out the German favourites did not make the first three places.
7. GER 8. AUT 9. AUS 10. ROM 11. SUI – ARG (scratched)

4-: 1. DEN 2. GBR 3. USA 4. NED 5. ITA
6. GER
Finally shaking off their bad luck, the excellent Danish four won. In this superb crew were John Hansen, Kurt Helmudt, Erik Peterrsen and a future chairman of the FISA materials commission, Bjorn R. Haslov. Another future important FISA official, Jannus Boelen, who has chaired the Veteran rowing commission for many years, rowed in the Dutch four which missed the bronze medal, finishing well behind the USA. The Germans, European title-holders, who had set by far the fastest time in the eliminators, put up no fight.
7. URS 8. AUT 9. ROM 10. FRA 11. CAN
12. JPN

2x: 1. URS 2. USA 3. TCH 4. SUI 5. GER
6. FRA
Oleg Tiurin and Boris Dobrovsky, European champions, confirmed their superiority over a good American double and the Czechoslovakians who had won the European title in 1963 but had not competed in the 1964 championships.
7. GBR 8. NED 9. BEL 10. JPN 11. MEX
12. ARG

8+: 1. USA 2. GER 3. TCH 4. YUG 5. URS
6. ITA
The start was delayed. Night was closing in on the officials. But in Tokyo, nothing was impossible. The last race finished by the light of flares, and the headlamps of the fire service vehicles. The Americans, with William Knecht in the crew, overcame the Ratzeburg eight, which was showing its age. A slight consolation for German rowing was that the winning crew had been trained in Philadelphia by the former Ratzeburg coach, Dietrich Rose.
7. FRA 8. AUS 9. CAN 10. JPN 11. NZL
12. KOR
In this small final, Japan delighted the home crowds by leading for 1,000 metres.

In spite of FISA's efforts to reduce its effect, the wind which gusted and swirled around the Toda course created unfair conditions. This cast a cloud over the Olympic regatta, which, nevertheless, managed to convey to the world, via television, an image of the universality of rowing.

The friends of rowing

Among the members of the council of the Italian rowing federation elected for the period 1965 – 1968 were two vice-presidents who would become famous in other international bodies. One of them, Sergio Orsi, has been president of the International Canoe Federation since 1980, and the other, Paolo Cappabianca, was to found and become president of the international Panathlon movement.

August 20th–22nd 1965 – Duisburg 12th women's European championships

The artificial lake at Duisburg-Wedau was for the second time the venue for the European championships, the first time being in 1957.

Preliminary heats

4+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. NED 4. DEN
EII: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. GBR

1x: 8 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. ROM 3. GER 4. FRA 5. GBR
EII: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. DEN
Could Konstantinova be in difficulty?
RI: 1. FRA 2. ROM 3. DEN
RII: 1. URS 2. GER 3. GBR

4x+: 8 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. POL 4. NED
EII: 1. BUL 2. GER 3. FRA 4. HUN
R: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. GER 4. FRA 5. POL
6. NED

2x: 9 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. GER 3. HUN 4. SWE 5. BEL
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. FRA
RI: 1. HUN 2. ROM 3. SWE
RII: 1. GER 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. BEL

8+: 4 crews – no eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. HUN 5. NED
6. GBR
The winners had three seconds in hand.

1x: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. HUN 4. NED 5. GER
6. ROM
Another title for Galina Konstantinova. The French girl, Renee Camu, won her second silver medal.

4x+: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. TCH 4. GER 5. FRA
6. BUL
A narrow victory for the Hungarians over the famous Soviet quad.

2x: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. GER 4. ROM 5. BUL – HUN (excluded after two false starts)
Maja Kaoufmane and Daina Sveica, who had both married during the year, retained their title and seemed set to hang on to it for many a year. The second place went to the ever-present Alena Postlova and a new sculler, Magdalena Sarbochova, who later became chairman of the FISA women's commission.

8+: 1. URS 2. NED 3. ROM 4. TCH
The Soviet women proved insatiable; this was their fourth victory in five events.



Duisburg 24 August 1965: In front of the old FISA flag (blue, with a white horizontal strip in the centre with as many gold stars as there were affiliated national Federations), from left to right; above, Vice President Jacques Spreux (BEL), President Thomas Keller (SUI), Secretary General Charles Riolo (SUI), and, in the first row, Hans Walter (SUI), Walter Wülfing (FRG), M. Hansen (DEN), Dr. Jacob (GDR), W. Ferman (NED), Dr Muller von Elbein (AUT), M. Lanni (ITA), John Carling (USA), Chris van der Ploeg (NED), Jim Rogers (AUS).
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August 24th 1965 – Duisburg 61st ordinary FISA congress

Present: the delegates of 28 federations.
Called the "Congress of the Statutes", as many modifications were made to these, often by a unanimous vote, but always with a 2/3 majority.
The categories of oarsmen were redefined: the junior category was to depend on age, and no longer to be determined by performance. International junior regattas would be held in the future. The minimum age for seniors would be 19. Elite oarsmen would be those seniors who had won six times at a lower level. The concept of interference as well as a foul leading to eventual disqualification was officially recognized. This merely confirmed an already accepted disciplinary practice.
The Puerto-Rican and South Korean (Republic of Korea) federations were admitted as extraordinary members. On the other hand, on a proposition from council, congress approved the cancelling of both the provisional affiliation of North Korea (the People's Democratic Republic of Korea) and that of Northern Rhodesia. The proposal, presented by M. Norris, president of the Canadian federation, that the first North American continental championships be held in St. Catherine's (CAN), won

the approval of Congress on condition that they should be held under FISA rules and supervision.
The oldest delegate, Jacques Spreux (BEL) retired after 40 years association with FISA. He was elected honorary vice-president. F. Fa Hansen (DEN) and D. Lanni (ITA) were elected to fill the two vacant offices of vice-president. Jerzy Borkowski, (POL) replaced F. Fa Hansen on the technical commission.

August 26th–29th 1965 – Duisburg
53rd men's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 16 started
EI: 1. POL 2. NED 3. BUL 4. USA 5. FRA 6. NOR
EII: 1. GER 2. HUG 3. BEL 4. SUI 5. AUT
EIII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ITA 4. DAN 5. ESP
RI: 1. YUG 2. ITA 3. USA 4. FRA
RII: 1. TCH 2. BUL 3. SUI 4. AUT 5. NOR
RIII: 1. HL 2. BEL 3. DEN 4. ESP

2-: 11 started
EI: 1. AUT 2. DEN 3. GER 4. URS 5. TCH 6. SWE
The experienced Losert and Ebner, who had on three occasions reached the final of the 4-, qualified without difficulty.
EII: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. NOR
RI: 1. DEN 2. URS 3. SUI 4. NOR
RII: 1. NED 2. GER 3. TCH 4. ITA 5. SWE

1x: 14 started
EI: 1. GER 2. SUI 3. HUN 4. BEL
EII: 1. GBR 2. URS 3. POL 4. FRA 5. NOR
EIII: 1. NED 2. YUG 3. TCH 4. USA 5. AUS
RI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. BEL
RII: 1. YUG 2. NOR 3. HUN 4. FRA
RIII: 1. POL 2. USA 3. SUI 4. AUS

2+: 14 started
EI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. POL 4. YUG 5. ESP
EII: 1. TCH 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. ROM 5. GER
EIII: 1. ITA 2. GRE 3. SWE – BUL (Not rowed out)
RI: 1. YUG 2. DEN 3. SWE 4. ESP
RII: 1. ROM 2. POL 3. GER 4. GRE
RIII: 1. NED 2. FRA

4-: 12 started
EI: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. TCH 4. GBR 5. SWE 6. FRA
EII: 1. GER 2. URS 3. YUG 4. SUI 5. AUT 6. HUN
A terrific battle between two great star-studded crews containing several European champions.
RI: 1. NED 2. GBR 3. YUG 4. AUT
RII: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. SWE 4. FRA 5. TCH

2x: 11 started
EI: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. BUL 4. URS 5. GBR 6. USA
Consternation! The European and Olympic champions, Tiurine and Dubrovski, from the Soviet Union, had to prepare themselves to qualify via the repechage.
EII: 1. SUI 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. ITA 5. BEL
RI: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. BUL 4. BEL
RII: 1. ROM 2. AUT 3. GBR 4. ITA 5. USA

8+: 9 started
EI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. HUN 5. POL
The newly formed Soviet eight, which had been an unknown quantity, made a sensational debut into European rowing.
EII: 1. USA 2. GER 3. ITA 4. FRA
Whereas the first heat had concerned only crews from Eastern Europe, the second involved crews entirely from the West. The Olympic champions from Philadelphia caused a set-back to the German composite from Ratzeburg-Luebeck, which was consigned to the repechage.
RI: 1. GER 2. YUG 3. HUN
RII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. TCH 4. POL

Finals

30,000 spectators turned up. New oarsmen were appearing at this level for the first time, as many of the previous generation had retired after the 1964 Olympics.

4+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. TCH 4. YUG 5. POL 6. NED
The young Germans had seemed full of promise, but the powerful Soviet crew maintained its supremacy
7. ITA 8. DEN 9. BUL 10. BEL 11. USA 12. SUI

2-: 1. DEN 2. AUT 3. URS 4. GER 5. FRA 6. NED
The Austrians led for much of the race, but were passed at 1,500 metres by the rampant Danes, who were remarkably fresh at the finish.
7. SUI 8. TCH 9. ITA 10. NOR 11. SWE

1x: 1. GER 2. URS 3. NED 4. POL 5. GBR 6. YUG
A tight sprint between promising young scullers. The enthusiastic spectators thought that Sass, who was wearing the heavy mantle of Ivanov, would win. Jochen Meissner, the host country's new star, literally hurled himself at the line. The Dutchman, Wienese, though impressively powerful, lacked a finish.
7. SUI 8. NOR 9. HUN 10. TCH 11. USA 12. BEL

2+: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. NED 4. ROM 5. TCH 6. YUG
The young Italians, Baran and Sambo, seemed about to cause an upset, but the Soviet pair, rowing with an extraordinarily long stroke, went past them at 1,400 metres. The first three crews were engaged in a real fight, right up to the line.
7. DEN 8. POL 9. FRA 10. GER 11. GRE 12. SWE

4-: 1. URS 2. GER 3. SUI 4. NED 5. ITA 6. GBR
In the lead from the first stroke, the Soviet four avenged their defeat in the eliminator. They were never in any danger. The crew contained Yukna and Bogdanvicus, the 1961 European champions in the 2+.
7. YUG 8. TCH 9. AUT 10. SWE 11. FRA

2x: 1. SUI 2. URS 3. TCH 4. GER 5. AUT 6. ROM
A final full of drama. The lead constantly changed hands, but the Swiss, Melchior Bergin and Martin Studach, were always hovering, never far from the leaders. They won magnificently. In the final sprint for the line, they beat the Olympic champions, who had overcome their disappointment of the opening day. One of the members of the British double was called MacKenzie. On this same water in 1957, he had won, in Australian colours, the European sculling championship. This time he was not able to retread the path to victory.
7. BUL 8. GBR 9. ITA 10. USA – BEL (scratched)

8+: 1. GER 2. URS 3. USA 4. YUG 5. ITA 6. FRA
An awe-inspiring final: a titanic struggle. The Soviet crew clung on to a fragile lead, until the extraordinary Klaus Aeffke drove his crew over the last few metres, to snatch the victory. In spite of their power, the Olympic title holders from Philadelphia never posed a real threat.
7. TCH 8. HUN 9. POL

The Soviet Union was successful in the difficult task of winning a medal in every final in both men's and women's events, and of carrying off the four challenge trophies – the Glandaz cup, the Carlo Montu cup, the Gaston Müllegg cup and the Windmill cup for the women's events.

November 13th 1965 – Vienna Extraordinary FISA congress

Present: the delegates from 22 federations.
Approval was given for the admission of two German teams at future FISA regattas. After the ordinary congress at Duisburg, president Keller had had talks with the other international federations to find out under what conditions the athletes from the German Democratic Republic had been allowed to take part in World or European championships held in member countries of NATO. From the replies he had received, it had been confirmed that it had been allowed subject to two conditions:

a) that the flags of the participating nations were not flown;
b) that at the medal ceremonies no flags should be raised and no national anthems be played. In order to make it possible for the two German teams to take part in FISA regattas, the president and the secretary-general of FISA made the following proposals:
1) No flags should be flown, except for that of the host nation. Similarly, at the medal ceremony, there should be no national flags and no national anthems.
2) The oarsmen's kit and the colours on the blades would be determined by the FISA council.
3) The decision taken by the 1955 congress was thereby revoked and, from 1966, two German teams would be admitted to FISA championships.

This proposal was carried by 46 votes, with 4 abstentions.

On an advisory note, in order to avoid mistakes and make sure that the Regulations were better applied, president Keller made an urgent appeal to national federations to submit to FISA any plans for projected courses.

The new rule affecting Juniors would come into force on January 1st, 1966. It defined juniors as those under 18 on January 1st of the year of competition.

August 26th–28th 1966 – Amsterdam 13th women's European championships

For the best FISA oarswomen, this was an unexpectedly early return to the Bosbaan – a mere two years after the magnificent 1964 championships. Indeed, as a result of the Romanian federation's withdrawal, the Dutch federation had only a few months in which to shoulder the difficult task of putting on at short notice the 13th women's European championships. For the first time, the oarswomen of the two Germanys were present as separate national teams.

Eliminators and repechages

4+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. DEN 4. TCH
EII: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. HUN
R: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. HUN 4. NED 5. DEN

1x: 10 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. GBR
EII: 1. NED 2. GDR 3. HUN 4. ITA 5. TCH
RI: 1. TCH 2. HUN 3. DEN 4. FRA
RII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. GBR

4x+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. FRG
EII: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. ROM 4. NED
R: 1. ROM 2. HUN 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. NED 6. FRG

2x: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. SWE 4. TCH
EII: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. FRA 4. HUN
R: 1. TCH 2. SWE 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. HUN 6. NED

8+: 6 crews – No eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GDR 4. TCH 5. HUN 6. NED
The physically impressive Soviet crew were in charge of the race throughout. Even the head-wind was in their favour.

1x: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. GDR 4. HUN 5. NED 6. FRG
Galina Konstantinova had to fight very hard to hang on to her title against her rival, Alena Kvasilova-Postlova.

4x+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. BUL 6. FRA
Aware of the threat from the crew from the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet crew went all out for an early lead. The Germans reacted straight away, and went on to win.

2x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. SWE 5. TCH 6. FRA
A double German triumph. The double from the East beat that from the West by less than a second. Gomilko and Sveica could only manage third place.

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NED 4. ROM 5. TCH 6. GBR
The East Germans won by twelve seconds.

For the first time, the Dutch challenge cup – "the Windmill" – which was awarded to the most successful nation in the five events, did not go to the Soviet Union. According to Michel Delcourt, the latter had changed their style, relying more on strength and a longer finish. They were soundly beaten by the East Germans, who were near perfect in both style and effectiveness.

September 6th 1966 – Bled
62nd ordinary FISA congress

Present: delegates from 33 federations.

The federation of Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, was admitted as an extraordinary member.

A new scale of subscriptions was adopted: 500 Swiss francs per year for the federations with fewer than 1,000 oarsmen and women: 1,000 Swiss francs for between 1,000 and 3,000 members, and 1,500 Swiss francs for over 3,000 members.

The men's European championships would not be held in 1968, in spite of the fact that the Olympic Games were to take place outside Europe, in Mexico.

The first FISA Junior regatta would be for club crews only: each country could enter one crew per event.

September 8th–11th 1966 – Bled
2nd men's World championships

The delightful banks of Lake Bled were the heavenly setting for the second world championships. The opening ceremony was moving by virtue of its very simplicity and happy atmosphere.

Preliminary heats

4+: 22 started – a record!
EI: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. JPN 6. SWE
Surprisingly, the West Germans would have to qualify in the repechage.
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. USA 4. AUS 5. NOR 6. RAU (EGY)
A good first race for the winners of the European championships.
EIII: 1. YUG 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. POL 5. ROM 6. FIN
A fine Yugoslavian crew, whose win rightly aroused the crowd's enthusiasm.
EIV: 1. HUN 2. BUL 3. SUI 4. TUR
The powerful Hungarian 4+ qualified without much dash.
RI: 1. TCH 2. DEN 3. BEL 4. TUR
RII: 1. AUS 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. JPN
RIII: 1. FRG 2. POL 3. NOR 4. BUL 5. RAU (EGY)
RIV: 1. NED 2. USA 3. ROM 4. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NED 4. FRG 5. DEN – ITA (excluded)



Bled 1966 – a magical venue

Four crews finished within 1"26/100. The West Germans missed going straight to the final by 23/100 sec. One Italian oarsman collapsed and was removed from the boat. The coxswain took over his thwart in order that the crew should finish – but without a coxswain the crew was eliminated.
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. YUG 3. TCH 4. AUS 5. POL 5. HUN
The Americans from Boston qualified for the final, while the Hungarians fell to pieces.

2-: 19 entered – 18 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. AUT 3. USA 4. ROM 5. TUR
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. SWE 5. CAN
EIII: 1. FRG 2. POL 3. SUI 4. YUG 5. BEL
EIV: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. FIN – AUS (scratched)
RI: 1. ROM 2. FRA 3. SUI
RII: 1. POL 2. SWE 3. FIN
RIII: 1. DEN 2. USA 3. YUG 4. CAN
RIV: 1. AUT 2. GBR 3. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. POL 4. FRA 5. DEN 6. GBR
A fierce battle. The French missed the final by 35/100 sec.
1/2 FII: 1. AUT 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. USA 5. ROM 6. SWE
An epic struggle. The USA just failed to qualify.

1x: 18 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. SUI 4. BEL 5. MEX 6. TUR
EII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. FRG 4. BUL 5. RAU (EGY) 6. JPN
Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS) was back, but despite a fantastic spurt at an extremely high rate of striking, he was forced to qualify in the repechage, as was the European champion, Meissner (FRG). Don Spero (USA) appeared to be in fine form.
EIII: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. NZL 4. TCH 5. HUN 6. YUG
A hitherto unknown sculler emerged: Niels Secher, from a good pedigree, since his father and grandfather had both been Danish champions.
RI: 1. URS 2. YUG 3. NZL 4. BEL 5. MEX
The Yugoslav Tarlaja was on Ivanov's heels right up to the finish.
RII: 1. NED 2. BUL 3. SUI 4. RAU (EGY) 5. TUR
The eternal Dutch hope, Wienese made an easy comeback.
RIII: 1. FRG 2. TCH 3. POL 4. HUN 5. JPN
The European champion qualified for the final.

2+: 13 started
EI: 1. NED 2. YUG 3. DEN 4. FRG 5. URS
Jan Van de Graaf, who had rowed in the third-placed coxed four in Tokyo, and his partner Hadrian Van Nes appeared strong. The world champions, Zumkeller and Jordan (FRG), seemed off form.
EII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRA 4. SUI
The 1964 European champions, Bergau and Gorny, scored a narrow victory.
EIII: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. GRE 4. ESP
RI: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SUI
RII: 1. FRA 2. YUG 3. ESP
RIII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. ROM 4. GRE
Rakovchik, the Soviet stroke and world champion in coxed pairs in 1965, was eliminated.

4-: 16 started
EI: 1. FRG 2. HUN 3. BEL 4. ITA 5. NOR 6. SWE
A tremendous tussle. The West Germans only just managed to qualify ahead of the Hungarians, who had won in Lucerne and were firm favourites. The photofinish was called upon.
EII: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. CAN 5. AUT
The Danish Olympic champions made their come-back after a year off. They were consigned to the repechage.
EIII: 1. GDR 2. SUI 3. USA 4. AUS 5. YUG
An athletic and well-drilled East German four were hotly pursued all the way by the Swiss.
EIV: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GBR 4. BUL 5. POL
A win for the reigning European champions.
RI: 1. HUN 2. GBR 3. AUS 4. AUT
RII: 1. DEN 2. BEL 3. YUG 4. BUL
RIII: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. POL – SUI (excluded)
RIV: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. CAN 4. NOR 5. SWE
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. DEN 3. GDR 4. ROM 5. GDR 6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. HUN 3. URS 4. USA 5. FRA 6. BEL

2x: 17 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. FRG 3. NED 4. ROM 5. YUG 6. ISR
The European champions, Burgin and Studach won easily.
EII: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. AUT 4. URS 5. BUL 6. TUR
The Czechoslovakians, Kratky and Lellebrand, third in the European championships, held off the Americans, Cromwell and Storm, who had been second in the Olympic Games. Much to everyone's surprise, the Soviet double with the Olympic champion, Tiurine, on board failed to qualify.
EIII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. FRA 5. MEX
The impressive East Germans won as they pleased.
RI: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. BUL 4. DEN
The Olympic champion, Tiurine, would contest the small final.
RII: 1. USA 2. NED 3. FRA 4. MEX 5. ISR

8+: 20 crews – a record entry.
EI: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. TCH 4. USA 5. HUN
The Karl Adam eight made a tremendous impression on account of the amazing ease with which it won.
EII: 1. GDR 2. AUS 3. RAU (EGY) 4. CAN 5. SUI
Germany again: this time with the crew from the East.

EIII: 1. YUG 2. NED 3. NZL 4. ITA 5. FIN
A stupendous burst by the Dutch students obliged the Yugoslavians to raise their rate of striking to 42 over the last 500 metres.
EIV: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. POL 4. AUT 5. ESP
A win for the favourites.
RI: 1. NZL 2. AUS 3. USA 4. ESP
RII: 1. NED 2. HUN 3. CAN 4. POL
RIII: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. SUI
RIV: 1. GBR 2. RAU (EGY) 3. FIN 4. AUT
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. YUG 3. GBR 4. NED 5. AUS – ITA (excluded)
1"91/100 covered the first four crews. By a strange coincidence, the Italian crew suffered a similar mishap to that which happened to their compatriots at the same place in the first semifinal of the 4+. A crew member collapsed, the coxswain took his place and inevitably the crew was excluded, having finished the race without a steersman.
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NZL 4. HUN 5. TCH 6. RAU (EGY)

A great feat: On their first appearance at an official FISA championship in the colours of the German Democratic Republic, that country's oarsmen won their qualifying heat in all seven boat classes. It was the beginning of a great and long razzia!

Finals and finals for places 7–12

The president of the Yugoslavian Republic and Mrs. Broz Tito honoured the finals with their presence. They offered warm congratulations to those responsible for the faultless organisation of the championships, especially Boris Kocijancic and Bozo Benedik.

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. YUG 4. TCH 5. NED 6. USA
A fantastic race. For a long time, a Yugoslavian miracle seemed possible, with the partisan crowd willing their crew to success, but the skill of the oarsmen from Dynamo, Potsdam, saw them through. The Soviet crew snatched the second place.
7. FRG 8. AUS 9. POL 10. DEN 11. HUN 12. ITA

2-: 1. GDR 2. AUT 3. URS 4. POL 5. FRG 6. ITA
The devastating arrival of Peter Kremtz and Roland Goehler among the world's elite. They stalked the outstanding Austrians, before going irresistibly through to a clear win.
7. FRA 8. DEN 9. ROM 10. USA 11. GBR 12. SWE

1x: 1. USA 2. NED 3. FRG 4. GDR 5. DEN 6. URS
The lead changed three times in the course of this great race. The contest boiled down to a struggle between two equally powerful scullers, Don Spero and Wienese. the American, Olympic finalist and third-placed sculler in Amsterdam, was reaching his physical peak. With his great experience, he produced an amazing final burst. Hill (GDR), silver medallist in Rome (1960) and in Tokyo (1964), failed to make the winners' rostrum. Ivanov's reign seemed to be over.
7. SUI 8. POL. 9. BUL 10. TCH 11. NZL 12. YUG

2+: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. GDR 5. USA 6. YUG
The young Dutch pair had their bows slightly in front, all the way. The first three crews were from Western Europe.
7. DEN 8.YUG 9.ROM 10. URS 11. SUI 12. ESP

4-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NED 4. HUN 5. FRG 6. DEN
An amazing surge by the East Germans, which the Soviet crew, the 1965 European champions, could do nothing about. The reigning Olympic champions finished last.

2x: 1. SUI 2. USA 3. GDR 4. TCH 5. ROM 6. FRG
An incredibly hard-fought battle between the Swiss and the Americans who for 1,800 metres were never more than one second apart. Then, the European champions dug deep into their remaining reserves, to gain an advantage of 1"34/100'.
7. AUT 8. BUL 9. GBR 10. URS 11. FRA – NED (scratched)

8+: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. GDR 4. GBR 5. YUG 6. NZL
The East Germans went all out to gain a lead but, supremely and irresistibly, the eight forged by Karl Adam moved relentlessly ahead. Behind them there developed an intriguing struggle with several changes of place. The Yugoslavians, who were in second place for much of the race, delighted the crowds with their wonderful fighting spirit.

June 23rd–25th 1967 – Turin 75th anniversary of FISA

The celebrations of this anniversary were held on the very spot where the federation was founded. On the first evening there was a firework display. The following day there was a procession of boats on the Po. In perfect weather and in festive mood, participants of all ages gathered for the row past. Representatives of the founding nations were there in costumes of the period. The celebrating went on well into the night. On the following day, June 25th, there took place the official ceremony, providing an opportunity to evoke that tradition to which all present-day oarsmen and women are heirs. The Italian federation's warm welcome will long remain in the memory of those who were invited.

July 28th–30th 1967 – Ratzeburg
1st FISA junior regatta

Although it was held at Ratzeburg, the first FISA junior regatta formed part of the events celebrating FISA's 75th anniversary. Organised in record time by the German federation and the "Ratzeburger Ruderclub", the regatta was pronounced a success by the president of FISA. He said that for all those who had participated it had been a special event and would now be a regular feature of the FISA calendar.

Thirteen countries took part, including the USA and Canada but, it should be remembered, they were all club crews.

Winners: 4+: – DEN; 2-: – SUI; 1x: – USA; 2+: – YUG; 4-: – FRG; 2x: – ITA; 8+: – GBR

August 10th–13th 1967 – St. Catharine's
1st North American championships

These first continental championships organised outside Europe were successful both as a sporting contest and as a social event. The best European oarsmen had been invited, and flew over in a specially chartered 'plane. All the oarsmen were housed together in one school, which enabled them to establish friendships. The course was perfect and the weather conditions good. Everything combined to make the championships a success. Hopeful of being chosen to organize the world championships, the Canadian federation had proved its competence in this field.

September 1st–3rd 1967 – Vichy
14th women's European championships

The best FISA oarswomen gathered on the lake on the river Allier, a purpose-built course perfectly suited to the needs of modern sport.

Women's crews from America also competed.

Eliminators and repechages

4+: 8 crews entered – 7 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. DEN 4. HUN
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. NED
As a result of the Dutch crew's scratching, the jury decided to do away with the repechage.

1x: 9 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. GDR 3. NED 4. URS 5. AUT
EII: 1. HUN 2. DEN 3. FRG 4. POL
RI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG
RII: 1. NED 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. POL

4x+: 10 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. NED 4. ROM 5. USA
EII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. BUL 4. TCH 5. FRG
RI: 1. BUL 2. HUN 3. ROM 4. FRG
RII: 1. FRA 2. TCH 3. NED – USA (scratched)

2x: 8 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. SWE 4. DEN
EII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. HUN
R: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. DEN 6. SWE

8+: 6 crews – no eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. TCH 6. DEN
The title holders were overtaken in the last 50 metres.

1x: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. HUN
Anita Kuhlhe won, and Alena Postlova, who had now become Mrs. Kvasilova, was second yet again.

4x+: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. BUL 4. GDR 5. FRA 6. TCH
A hard-fought race between the four leading crews, but the stylish Soviet crew, containing Konstantinova, the former European sculling champion on many occasions, led all the way.

2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. NED 4. FRG 5. ROM – HUN (scratched ‹due to equipment failure – a broken swivel-pin›)
Daina Sveica and Tatania Gogolka dominated the race throughout, thanks to their power in the water.

8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. NED 5. TCH 6. USA
A very strong Soviet crew outclassed the rest.

September 5th 1967 – Vichy
63rd ordinary FISA congress

Present: the delegates from 32 federations.

Hans Walter had died. In his welcoming address, Thomas Keller paid a tribute to him on behalf of all the FISA family. A great champion, with a long list of successes, and a totally exceptional teacher, known affectionately to his friends as the Pope of Umpiring, he had devoted the greater part of his spare time to his sport and given back a hundred-fold what he had derived from it as an active oarsman.

The president announced the creation of GAIF, later to become the General Association of International Sports Federations, adding, "In several of my recent reports, I have drawn attention to the cooperation existing between the International Sports Federations. Until now, this cooperation has gone no further than the discussion of questions of common interest concerning the Olympic

Games. On studying the history of our federation, I discovered that these questions are no less burning today than they were 40 years ago. FISA has always played an important role among the various sports federations; it has always stoutly defended their attitude towards the International Olympic Committee. In the past, a meeting was held every other year between the Sports Federations and the executive committee of the IOC. The federations always met on the eve of that meeting. In view of the expansion of sport over the last few decades, the federations have realised that closer contact between them is highly desirable." This resulted in the foundation of GAISF. President Keller said that he was sure that this body would ultimately be of benefit to the international federations, and that it would be the athletes who would benefit from it in the long run.

The federations of Canada and of the German Democratic Republic were made ordinary members. Algeria and Paraguay became extraordinary members.

September 7th–10th 1967 – Vichy 54th men's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 20 started
EI: 1. ROM 2. AUT 3. FRA 4. TCH 5. FIN
EII: 1. SUI 2. YUG 3. GRE 4. BEL 5. ESP
EIII: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. USA 5. ITA
EIV: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. GBR 4. POL 5. HUN
RI: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. POL 4. ESP
RII: 1. TCH 2. AUS 3. ITA 4. GRE
RIII: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. AUT 4. BEL
RIV: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. FIN 4. YUG
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. USA 4. AUS 5. FRA 6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. NED 4. HUN 5. TCH 6. GBR

2-: 13 started
EI: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. ROM 4. ITA 5. URS
EII: 1. AUT 2. YUG 3. TCH 4. SWE
EIII: 1. DEN 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. HUN
RI: 1. FRG 2. SUI 3. URS 4. SWE
RII: 1. ROM 2. YUG 3. HUN
RIII: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. TCH

1x: 15 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. BUL 4. FIN 5. POL
Hill was present, in no uncertain way!
EII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. YUG 4. FRA 5. ITA
Ivanov was after revenge! He finished ahead of Wienese.
EIII: 1. FRG 2. DEN 3. ROM 4. USA 5. SUI
Meissner had hopes of a second title.
RI: 1. NED 2. ROM 3. POL 4. FIN
RII: 1. DEN 2. BUL 3. ITA 4. FRA
RIII: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. NZL 4. YUG

2+: 15 started
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. POL 4. FIN 5. NED
EII: 1. TCH 2. FRA 3. BUL 4. USA 5. NOR
EIII: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. FRG 4. SUI 5. ESP
RI: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. FIN 4. NED
RII: 1. GDR 2. SUI 3. BUL 4. ESP

4-: 13 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. SUI 4. FRA 5. ITA
EII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. GBR 4. NED
EIII: 1. HUN 2. USA 3. TCH 4. SWE
RI: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. ITA 4. NED
RII: 1. SUI 2. URS 3. SWE
RIII: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. GBR

2x: 15 started
EI: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. GDR 4. FRA 5. HUN
The appearance of Bulgarian crews at the top level had been forecast in recent years.
EII: 1. SUI 2. ROM 3. NED 4. FRG 5. BEL
Burgin and Studach were still going strong!
EIII: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. AUT 4. FIN 5. DEN
RI: 1. ROM 2. AUT 3. FRA 4. HUN
RII: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. BEL
RIII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. DEN 4. FIN

8+: 14 started
EI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. ITA 4. NOR 5. ESP
EII. 1. FRG 2. USA 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. YUG
EIII: 1. GDR 2. AUS 3. TCH 4. DEN
RI: 1. USA 2. TCH 3. NOR 4. ESP
RII: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. YUG
RIII: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. DEN

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. NED 5. FRG 6. USA
The U.S. crew stormed off the start and led for 400 metres, but thereafter slipped back. The Soviet crew then took charge with a two length lead. They did not need to sprint for the line, although behind them a tremendous battle was taking place between the East Germans, the Romanians and the Dutch.
7. GBR 8. AUS 9. FRA 10. HUN 11. TCH 12. SUI

2-: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. AUT 5. ROM – DEN (scratched)
Christiansen was unwell, and the Danish pair had had to scratch. In spite of a bad start, the Americans, Laurence Hough and Anthony Johnson, went into the lead at 500 metres and finished, very fresh, five lengths clear.
7. SUI 8. ITA 9. HUN 10. URS 11. YUG 12. TCH



«Dreaming of Retirement», a work by Louis Patricot, FISA Vice President. © Charles Riolo, collection

1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NED 4. FRG 5. DEN 6. USA
Hill was no longer the eternal second. He beat Ivanov, Wienese and Meissner, who finished more than 15 seconds down.
7. BUL 8. ROM 9. SUI 10. NZL 11. ITA 12. POL

2+: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. URS 5. FRG 6. DEN
The Italians, Baran and Sambo, third in 1966, won at a steady pace.
7. SUI 8. FRA 9. POL 10. BUL 11. USA 12. FIN

4-: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. USA 4. FRG 5. ROM 6. SUI
With this victory, the Germans, Frank Forberger, Frank Ruehle, Dieter Grahn and Dieter Schubert, world champions in 1966, added another European title to their long list of successes. They seemed capable of winning many more!
7. FRA 8. GBR 9. TCH 10. ITA 11. SWE – URS (scratched)

2x: 1. SUI 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. URS 5. ROM 6. USA
A sensible, effective performance by the Swiss, Burgin and Studach, who were content to be led for much of the race, before turning on the pressure on the gallant Bulgarians, Valtchev and Delipetkov.
7. GDR 8. FRG 9. NED 10. AUT 11. FRA 12. DEN

8+: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. URS 4. GDR 5. NED 6. AUS
Another gold medal for the jewel cut by that magic craftsman, Karl Adam.

August 2nd–4th 1968 – Amsterdam
2nd FISA junior regatta

Sixteen countries sent crews
Winners: 4+: – GDR; 2-: – GDR; 1x: – NED; 2+: – YUG; 4-: – GDR; 2x: – USA; 8+: – GDR

August 15th–18th 1968 – Berlin-Grünau
15th women's European championships

The technical organisation was first-class. Full facilities were laid on for every team at the regatta ground. Bedrooms doubled up as changing rooms. Everything was on hand (showers, massage room, restaurant. etc.) which enabled the oarswomen to remain at the course in comfort all day long.

Eliminators and repechages

A gale blew throughout almost the entire regatta.

4+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. NED 4. POL
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. HUN
R: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. NED 4. HUN 5. POL

1x: 10 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. TCH 3. FRA 4. HUN 5. URS
EII: 1. GDR 2. AUT 3. NED 4. DEN 5. ROM
RI: 1. TCH 2. HUN 3. NED 4. ROM
RII: 1. FRA 2. AUT 3. URS 4. DEN
Surprisingly, the Soviet sculler, Vera Fedorova, was eliminated.

4x+: 8 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. HUN 4. FRA
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. POL 4. FRG
R: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. HUN 5. FRG 6. POL

2x: 9 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. DEN
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. NED 4. FRG
RI: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. HUN
RII: 1. ROM 2.TCH 3. FRG 4. DEN

8+: 5 crews – no eliminators

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GDR 4. TCH 5. NED 6. HUN
The Romanians set off with determination, and at mid-distance led the Soviet crew by half a length and the Germans by one length. At 600 metres, the Soviet girls spurted and took a slight lead, which they maintained to the finish.

1x: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. AUT 4. FRG 5. TCH 6. HUN
In front of her home crowd who were chanting her name, Renate Kuhlke fought hard to keep her title. Renee Camu was second for the third time, beaten by only 67/100 sec. The beautiful young Renate Sika won the bronze medal.

4x+: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. URS 4. BUL 5. FRA 6. HUN
The East Germans, who were the favourites, set off too fast and could not hold off the Romanians as they sprinted for the line. The Russians were third, only 12/100 sec. behind the East Germans.

2x: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. URS 4. ROM 5. TCH 6. FRA
The Soviet double led in the early stages. The Germans and the Dutch both attacked at 600 metres, went ahead and engaged in a private battle to the line.

8+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. NED 4. TCH – URS (eliminated)
A sensation: the Soviet title holders were eliminated after two false starts. The anticipated duel came to nought.

In the evening, all the crews were taken on board a boat which cruised along the river Spree, while food and entertainment were provided.

October 10th 1968 – Mexico 64th ordinary FISA congress

Present: the delegates from 35 federations
The 1970 World championships were allocated to the Canadian federation. The venue would be St. Catherine's. The Ecuadorian federation became affiliated.

October 12th–19th 1968 – Mexico Games of the XIXth Olympiad

By dint of a phenomenal effort, within a space of four months the artificial lake at Xochimilco was excavated and filled with water. It was located in one of the most typical and lovely trails in the Mexican Valley, about twenty kilometres from the capital. 2,200 metres long and 125 metres wide, the course had six lanes, each 13m50 wide. The extremely pure water was supplied by two artesian wells. The course was ringed by a road. The boat-shed had twelve bays, each 6m wide by 25m long, and 5m high. The four landing stages each measured 25m by 5m. The changing rooms were composed of 30 cabins, each able to accommodate 15 competitors. The large grandstand by the finish tower could seat 7,000 spectators. At the side of the grandstand was an enclosure for members of the IOC, FISA and the press. At the top of the stand was a room with space for 150 people. The finish tower had four floors assigned to television, timekeeping, finish judges and the technical secretariat.



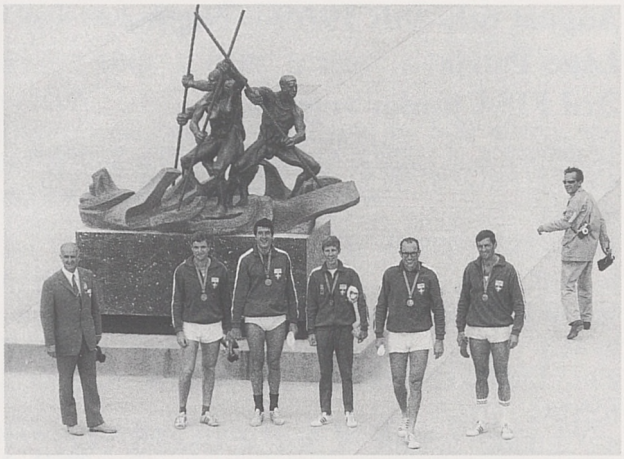
Mexico 1968: First victory for New Zealand
© Archives New Zealand A.R.A

Preliminary heats

4+: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. URS 4. ARG 5. MEX
EII: 1. NZL 2. ROM 3. USA 4. CUB
EIII: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. FRG 4. FRA
R: 1. ARG 2. FRA 3. CUB 4. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. NZL 2. USA 3. ITA 4. ARG 5. FRG 6. NED
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. SUI 4. ROM 5. FRA 6. CUB

2-: 18 started
EI: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. GDR 4. SUI 5. ITA 6. FRG
EII: 1. AUT 2. FRA 3. POL 4. MEX 5. CUB 6. CAN
EIII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. HUN 4. URS 5. FIN 6. URU
RI: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. HUN 4. CAN 5. FIN 6. MEX
RII: 1. SUI 2. FRG 3. POL 4. URU 5. CUB – URS (Not rowed out)
1/2 FI: 1. NED 2. AUT 3. SUI 4. AUS 5. ITA 6. POL
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. GDR 4. FRA 5. HUN 6. FRG

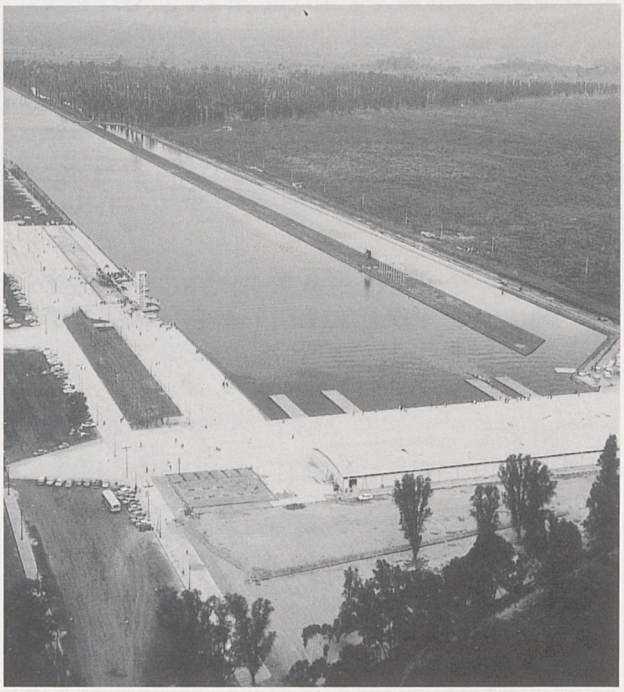
1x: 17 started
EI: 1. FRG 2. ARG 3. AUT 4. TCH 5. POL 6. JPN
Meissner, an ex-European champion, and Demiddi, a finalist in 1964, qualified for the semifinals.
EII: 1. DEN 2. CAN 3. URS 4. ROM 5. SUI 6. CUB
Sechner was always in front.
EIII: 1. NED 2. GDR 3. USA 4. GBR 5. BEL
Wienese and Hill the European champions, were still on course for the title.



Mexico 1968: D. Oswald and his Swiss crew members pose in front of the famous sculpture of the Olympic Regatta Course. © Tages-Anzeiger

RI: 1. USA 2. AUT 3. POL 4. BEL 5. ROM 6. CUB
RII: 1. GBR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. TCH 5. AUT
The 1967 European champion beat the 1965 European champion by three seconds.
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. ARG 3. USA 4. URS 5. CAN 6. POL
Ivanov would not be succeeded by a fellow countryman. The Soviet sculler was eliminated at the end of the most extraordinary rowing career imaginable.

2+: 18 started
EI: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. ESP 4. TCH 5. URU 6. URS
EII: 1. BUL 2. USA 3. FRA 4. ARG 5. CUB 6. SUI



1968 – The Regatta Course at Xochimilco, Mexico

EIII: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. NED 4. DEN 5. MEX 6. PER
RI: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. ARG 4. MEX 5. URU 6. ESP
RII: 1. DEN 2. CUB 3. URS 4. PER 5. FRA 6. TCH
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. USA 4. ROM 5. ARG 6. CUB
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. FRG 4. URS 5. BUL 6. SUI

4-: 11 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. URS 4. FRG 5. SUI 6. ROM
EII: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. FRA 5. MEX
RI: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. URS 4. MEX
RII: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. ROM 5. DEN

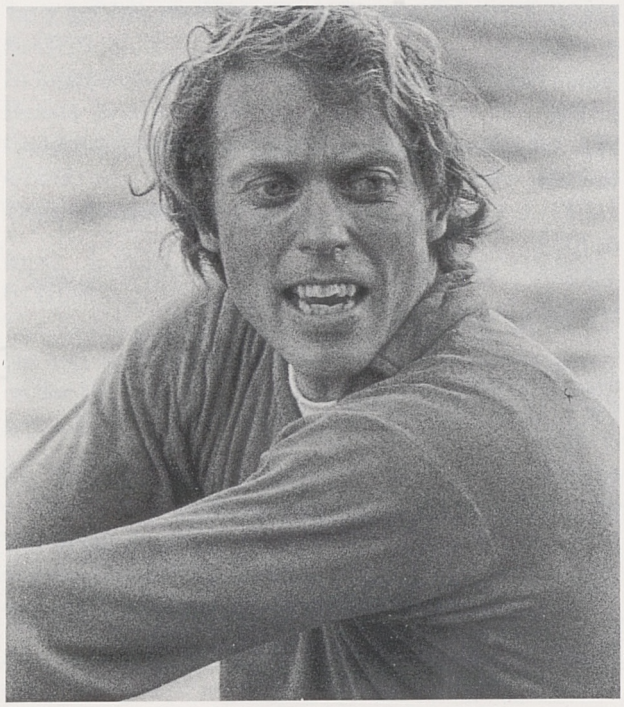
Finals and places 7–12

4+: 1. NZL 2. GDR 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. USA 6. URS
A big surprise: the New Zealanders won most impressively. The Swiss crew, containing the young Denis Oswald, later to become secretary-general then president of FISA, took the bronze medal.
7. ROM 8. ARG 9. NED 10. FRA 11. CUB – FRG (scratched)

2-: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. DEN 4. AUT 5. SUI 6. NED
The Americans, Hough and Johnson, European title holders, took the lead at 1,250 metres after a tremendous tussle, all four pairs having been level at 1,000 metres. In the last 50 metres, the East Germans, Luecke and Bothe, just got their nose in front and won by 15/100 sec.
7. AUS 8. POL 9. HUN 10. ITA 11. FRA 12. FRG

1x: 1. NED 2. FRG 3. ARG 4. USA 5. GDR 6. GBR
Wienese justified the hopes placed in him and proved unbeatable over the last quarter of the race.
7. POL 8. DEN 9. TCH 10. AUT 11. CAN – URS (scratched)

2+: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. DEN 4. GDR 5. USA 6. FRG
Baran and Sambo, already European champions, followed for much of the race in the wake of East Germany and Holland, before unleashing an attack over the last 300 metres which brought them victory, but not without faltering and arousing hopes of a Dutch success. The latter crew, equally exhausted, eased off and presented their rivals with a second chance.
7. SUI 8. BUL 9. ROM 10. CUB 11. ARG – URS (scratched)



1968 – Jan Wienese (NED)
© Archives Netherlands Rowing Federation

4-: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. ITA 4. SUI 5. USA
6. FRG
The race was over by 600 metres, after which the order did not change. The 1966 European champions notched up another victory.
7. ROM 8. MEX 9. FRA 10. DEN – URS (scratched)

2x: 1. URS 2. NED 3. USA 4. BUL 5. GDR
6. FRG
The West Germans held the lead for 500 metres, then fell back. The Dutch, the Bulgarians and the Soviet doubles successively took the lead. Three quarters of the way up the course, the USA, after a bad start, came into contention. The Bulgarians faded, whereas the Soviet double got the better of the Dutch, 100 metres from the finish.
7. BRA 8. ROM 9. FRA 10. MEX 11. SUI
12. TCH

8+: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. URS 4. NZL 5. TCH
6. USA
A maganificent final! Another triumph for the crew coached by Karl Adam! The New Zealanders were the fastest away, remaining in the lead for 1,200 metres. The Germans drew level and passed them, while the Soviet eight, after a slow start, occupied the third place at 1,500 metres. New Zealand, without reducing its rate of striking, fell behind. Australia, having kept a low profile until then, gradually moved up, to join the leading boats 100 metres from the finish. In the final sprint, the Germans held on, crossing the line less than one second in front of the runners-up, and two seconds ahead of the third-placed crew.
7. GDR 8. NED 9. CAN 10. GBR 11. MEX
12. JPN

August 6th–9th 1969 – Naples – Lago Patria
3rd FISA junior regatta

19 nations – 77 crews – 277 oarsmen and coxswains
4+: 1. FRG 2. DEN 3. POL 4. TDH 5. YUG
6. USA
2-: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. YUG 4. FRG 5. ITA
6. NOR
1x: 1. FRG 2. SUI 3. GBR 4. NED 5. USA
6. AUT
2+: 1. NED 2. POL 3. TCH 4. USA 5. SUI
6. YUG
4-: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. USA 5. YUG
6. AUT
2x: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. SUI 4. TCH 5. FRA
6. USA
8+: 1. TCH 2. AUT 3. USA 4. FRG 5. GBR
6. ITA

September 5th–7th 1969 – Klagenfurt
16th women's European championships

Oarsmen and oarswomen gathered on the banks of the Woerthersee in the clear air of Austrian Carinthia.
The course was in the bay, with the start at Krupendorf. There were six buoyed lanes, well sheltered on all sides. To protect the boats, tents had been erected on the shore, close to the finish. There were only 50 metres to cross to carry the boats to and from the water.

Eliminators and repechages

4+: 6 crews – no eliminators

1x: 11 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. ROM 4. GFR 5. BEL
6. YUG
EII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. AUT 4. HUN 5. USA
Anita Kuhlke, the previous year's European champion, was relegated to the repechage.
RI: 1. AUT 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. USA
RII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. YUG 5. BEL

4x+: 10 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. NED
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. AUT
RI: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. FRG 4. AUT
RII: 1. BUL 2. HUN 3. NED 4. FRA

2x: 10 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. ROM 5. FRA
EII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. DEN 4. YUG 5. AUT
RI: 1. BUL 2. ROM 3. DEN 4. AUT
RII: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. FRA 4. YUG

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. HUN 4. USA
EII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. TCH
R: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. HUN 4. TCH 5. USA

Finals and places 7–12

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. ROM 5. TCH 6. HUN
Having established a slight lead by 500 metres, the Soviet crew increased the gap to more than 4 seconds during the second half of the race.

1x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. AUT 4. FRG 5. FRA 6. ROM
As in the eliminator, Genia Shidagite defeated the former European champion, Anita Kuhlke.
7. GBR 8. HUN 9. BEL 10. USA 11. YUG

4x+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GDR 4. TCH 5. BUL 6. HUN
A superb finish by the Soviet crew.
7. FRG 8. NED 9. FRA 10. AUT

2x: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. BUL 5. NED 6. ROM
Another confident win for Jaeger and Schmidt. Another silver medal for Postlova, partnering Fisakova.
7. DEN 8. FRA 9. YUG 10. AUT

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. NED 5. HUN 6. TCH
At half way, the Soviet crew led East Germany by one second. The latter then produced a superb spurt over the last 200 metres, which brought them victory.

September 5th 1969 – Klagenfurt 65th ordinary FISA congress

Present: delegates from 33 federations.

Important changes in the Statutes were approved.

The technical commission, until then composed of five members with no specifically defined individual responsibilities, would in future consist of the chairmen of seven specialist commissions. These were:

- Regatta organisation: Dr. Hans Jacob (GDR);
- Competition: Dr. Claus Hess (FRG), the present vice-president;
- Women's rowing: Mrs. Nelly Gambon de Vos (NED), becoming the first woman member of the FISA administrative council;
- Youth rowing: Bozo Benedik (YUG);
- Touring and Veteran rowing: Stanislas Fonteyn (BEL);
- Medical commission: Professor Ludwig Prokop (AUT);
- Publicity and media (press, radio, television): David Cazes (GBR).

The twenty seconds in which the starter could recall crews if he considered the start to have been a false one was replaced by a 100 metre start zone. A false start would be indicated by a red cube placed in front of the crew which had been at fault. Umpires were advised to stop a race for any equipment failure occurring within this zone.

The number of members of the umpires' commission was increased from three to five. The former Olympic champion, William Knecht (USA), and Raymond Bourgeois, vice-president of the French federation, were elected onto it.

Radio links between crews and the banks during races were strictly forbidden.

From 1970 onwards FISA junior championships, allowing composite or nationally selected crews, would replace FISA junior regattas restricted to club crews. The race distance would be 1,500 metres.

A list of the responsibilities of the organising committee for FISA championships had been drawn up.

A FISA bulletin would replace the circulars which until then had been used to disseminate information.

Problems needing to be solved

There follows an extract from President Keller's 1969 report, setting out the problems which he felt needed to be tackled; many of which would certainly appear to have been dealt with since!

1. **Regatta organization**

   Improvement of course installations, specification for facilities on land, the drawing up of model plans for the organisation of FISA championships, an elimination system suitable for all international regattas, improvement of starting procedure, enlivening of regatta programmes with new forms of competition, the working out of new rules dealing with the organization of regattas which would qualify a federation to become an ordinary FISA member, etc.

2. **Competitive sport**

   a) General matters

   Development of rowing, taking into account the varying conditions in different countries and regions. International collaboration in the field of competitive sport. Help for underdeveloped countries to promote rowing, planned introduction of competitive sport, rules concering amateurs, improvement of relationships between oarsmen and officials, composite crews, regatta calendar, declassification of oarsmen, etc.

   b) Medical commission

   Medical matters relating to rowing in general and competitive sport in particular, women's and youth rowing, medical provision at FISA championships and international regattas, doping, sex tests, etc.

3. **Women's and youth rowing**

   a) Women's rowing

   Development and promotion of women's rowing, participation in the Olympic Games, creation of women's world championships, admission of women umpires, medical matters in conjunction with the medical commission, improvement of rules, etc.

   b) Youth rowing

   Future form of the FISA junior regatta, development of youth rowing, international cooperation, changes in the rules, medical and educational questions, popularization of rowing among young people, organization of competitive rowing for the young, etc.

4. **Touring rowing, veteran rowing**

   International tours, relations with former oarsmen, the latters' participation in the activities of the federations and the organization of regattas, reunions of former FISA championship competitors, regattas for veterans, etc.



Klagenfurt 1969: Messrs Van der Ploeg, Fonteyn, Wülfing, Keller, Riolo, Patricot... in the second row, Messrs Hess, Benedik...

5. **Press, radio, TV, public relations**

Collaboration with reporters during FISA championships. FISA's internal publications, publicity for rowing in general and for FISA in particular. Publicity for FISA championships. Publicity for women's rowing. Translation of FISA publications. Simultaneous translation during FISA congresses. Commercial publicity in regatta enclosures and along the course. Rules governing this activity. Discussions with television companies concerning screening rights of FISA championships. Search for other sources of income, etc.

September 10th–14th 1969 – Klagenfurt 55th men's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 15 started
EI: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. ITA 4. NED 5. USA
EII: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. AUT 5. GRE
EIII: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. TCH 4. TUR 5. SWE
R: 1. NED 2. USA 3. AUT 4. TUR 5. SWE
6. GRE
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. ROM 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. FRA
6. USA
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NED 4. TCH 5. GBR
6. AUT

2-: 16 started
EI: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. POL 4. NED 5. ITA
6. FRA
A magnificent struggle between the two favourites. The Danish pair had to go to the repechage.
EII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. SUI 4. BUL 5. YUG
EIII: 1. GDR 2. AUT 3. HUN 4. GBR 5. BRA
RI: 1. POL 2. URS 3. YUG 4. FRA 5. GBR
RII: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. SUI 4. BRA
RIII: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. BUL 4. HUN
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. POL 4. ITA 5. AUT
6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. GDR 3. NED 4. URS 5. YUG
6. BUL

1x: 15 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. POL 3. NED 4. FRG 5. SWE
EII: 1. ARG 2. TCH 3. USA 4. AUT 5. BUL
EIII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. AUT 4. SUI 5. IRL
R: 1. FRG 2. SUI 3. AUT 4. SWE 5. BUL
6. IRL
1/2 FI: 1. ARG 2. NED 3. GBR 4. URS 5. USA
6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. TCH 4. AUS 5. POL
6. AUT

2+: 17 started
EI: 1. TCH 2. BEL 3. AUT 4. FRA 5. GBR
6. DEN

EII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. SUI 4. FRG 5. NED
6. FIN
EIII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. GDR 4. YUG 5. TUR
RI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. AUT 4. DEN 5. YUG
RII: 1. SUI 2. USA 3. FRA 4. FIN 5. TUR
RIII: 1. GDR 2. BEL 3. GBR 4. FRG
1/2 FI: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. BEL 5. NED
6. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. GDR 4. USA 5. GBR
6. AUT

4-: 16 started
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. FRA 4. SUI 5. SWE
6. BUL
EII: 1. HUN 2. GDR 3. ITA 4. AUT 5. GBR
EIII: 1. NED 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. USA 5. TCH
RI: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. USA 4. BUL 5. GBR
RII: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. TCH 4. SUI
RIII: 1. DEN 2. ROM 3. AUT 4. SWE
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. ITA 4. TCH 5. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. HUN 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. USA
6. AUT

2x: 12 started
EI: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. ROM 4. POL 5. BUL
6. TUR
EII: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. GDR 4. GBR 5. FRG
6. NOR
A certain Oswald, still very young, partnered the famous Burgin.
RI: 1. FRG 2. SUI 3. ROM 4. POL 5. NOR
RII: 1. GDR 2. AUT 3. BUL 4. GBR 5. TUR

8+: 12 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. HUN 4. YUG 5. NOR
6. RAU (EGY)
A brilliant exhibition by the East German crew.
EII: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. GBR 4. USA 5. ITA
6. AUT
RI: 1. NED 2. HUN 3. ITA 4. AUT 5. YUG
RII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. USA 4. NOR 5. RAU
(EGY)

Finals and finals 7–12

4+: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. SUI 4. ROM 5. NED
6. URS
Although they seemed to be in difficulty towards the end of the race, the formidable combination from the German Federal Republic hung on to their very slight lead in spite of an impressive effort by the crew from the German Democratic Republic, containing the Olympic 2-champions, Luecke and Bothe in the middle of the boat.
7. ITA 8. TCH 9. GBR 10. FRA 11. USA
12. AUT

2-: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. DEN 4. FRG 5. POL –
NED (scratched because of an oarsman's indisposition)
A very fierce battle. The Danes, unbeaten all season, the Poles, recent stars of Lucerne regatta, the West Germans from Adam's glorious eight, the redoubtable East Germans, Forberger and Grahn, two from the unbeaten cox-swainless four from Bled, Vichy and Mexico; all were equally justified in hoping for victory. But, thirsting for revenge after their ill luck at the Olympic Games, the experienced pair, Hough and Johnson, overcame all their daunting opponents.
7. URS 8. YUG 9. SUI 10. AUT 11. BUL
12. ITA

1x: 1. ARG 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. TCH
6. NED
A dazzling come-back for Alberto Demiddi, runner-up in the Olympic Games; whilst the winner of the gold medal in Mexico was only sixth.
7. URS 8. SUI 9. USA 10. POL 11. AUT – AUS
(scratched)

2+: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. ROM 4. SUI 5. URS
6. GDR
A remorseless struggle with, on the one hand, the Czechoslovakians, Pavel and Oldrich Svojanovky, powerful, calm, the revelation of the season; and on the other, the Olympic champion, Baran, and his partner from Trevise, Risetto. The Romanians, Moldovan and Ceapura crossed the line scarcely two seconds behind the winners.
7. USA 8. BEL 9. GBR 10. AUT 11. NED
12. FRA

4-: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. GDR 4. NED 5. FRG
6. ITA
Favourites by virtue of their time in the semifinal, the Soviet crew led from the start but never by more than two seconds; and this was almost entirely whittled away by the Hungarians in their final sprint. The latter, second, as in Vichy and in Mexico, really deserved a gold medal, as they were one of the finest crews in the regatta.
7. DEN 8. FRA 9. ROM 10. AUT 11. TCH
12. USA

2x: 1. USA 2. AUT 3. GDR 4. FRG 5. URS
6. SUI
A clear victory for McKibbon and Van Blom. To the delight of the home crowd, their fellow countrymen, Puchinger and Krausbar, took the silver medal. Denis Oswald, the current FISA president, and Burgin could finish no higher than sixth on this occasion.
7. GBR 8. ROM 9. NOR 10. BUL 11. POL
12. TUR

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. NED 5. GBR 6. HUN

The young East German eight, coached by the Olympic champion, Schubert, were the outstanding crew. They crossed the line three quarters of a length up on the Soviet crew built around the one which had finished third in Mexico. Both these crews were too powerful for the new FRG eight, coached by Karl Adam's successor, his disciple, Rulffs. This final was a truly crowning moment. One hundred metres from the line, the Dutch were still lying second, but dropped two places. Nevertheless, they were only 11/100 sec. behind the second-placed crew. The last crew to finish crossed the line less than 10 seconds behind the winners.

7. ITA 8. YUG 9. USA 10. AUT 11. NOR 12. RAU (EGY)

Former oarsmen

On September 13th, after the men's finals for places 7 – 12, an eights race was organised for FISA officials, national team managers, ex-champions and former competitors in the European championships. One hundred and twelve oarsmen were formed into seven crews for those under 45 years of age, and seven for those over. This latter category was won by the Swiss eight, led by the FISA president, Thomas Keller. The solemn unveiling of a splendid bust of him in gold-painted papier mache ended the day on a joyous note.

In addition to the winners, all the Austrian officials involved in the organisation deserved congratulations. In fact, these championships ought to have taken place in Banyolas, the venue for the 1992 Olympic Games. The Spanish federation had had to withdraw from their obligations less than a year before the championships were due to take place. Offering to salvage the situation, the Austrian federation organized the championships in less than eleven months. Everyone was impressed by the high quality of the extensive facilities. It was a great pity that they were all temporary. Just one example illustrates how very provisional they were, and how quickly things were done. The so-called competitors' stand, sited beyond the finish line, was judged to be fairly unsatisfactory, as the view from it was very restricted. The following day, without there having been any obvious signs of work, it had been moved to the middle of the lake, opposite the main stand. The senior officers from the Austrian Army's engineering corps had been at work! General Herbert Mueller-Elblein, the president of the Austrian federation, leading a party of rowing fanatics, had done the trick!

March 18th 1970

An official request for the introduction into the Olympic programme of six women's events was presented to the International Olympic Committee.

August 5th–8th 1970 – Ioannina 1st FISA men's junior championships

21 federations were represented in Greece, in the capital of the province of Epirus for the first junior championships open to national crews under the age of 18.

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. TCH 4. USA 5. SUI 6. GBR

Names to note: Stefan Semmler, Andreas Decker, Peter Neefe...

2-: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. BUL 5. SUI 6. AUT

1x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. USA 5. DEN 6. NED

2+: 1. GDR 2. GRE 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. YUG 6. FRG

Siegfried Brietzke and Wolfgang Mager's names were entered in FISA's records: they were to recur there frequently.

4-: 1. GDR 2. SUI 3. FRG 4. BUL 5. ESP 6. HUN

2x: 1. GDR 2. AUT 3. FRG 4. TCH 5. BUL 6. SUI

8+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. USA 5. TCH 6. BUL

A clean sweep for the East Germans. The future was theirs.

September 1st 1970 – St. Catharine's 66th ordinary FISA congress

Present: 69 delegates from 32 federations

The congress members were welcomed by the rector of Brock University in his great lecture theatre, which was beautifully decorated, wired for sound and air conditioned. The proceedings were helped by the provision of simultaneous translation into three languages.

Reports had been handed out the previous day in the form of number 3 of the FISA Bulletin, which was, like many sports federations' publications, just beginning to run into financial difficulties.

The proposal to introduce world championships for women would be on the agenda of the subsequent congress.

Projects: before examining the acceptability of both the lightweight category, which was popular in America, and of the men's coxswainless quadruple sculls, it was intended to lay on demonstrations during the world championships to convince the delegates of the viability of that new category and of the technical merit of that elegant and fast boat class.

The oarsmen already have their say

On the occasion of the 3rd world championships, FISA, at the instigation of its president, Thomas Keller, welcomed the opportunity for top-class oarsmen to exchange views with the international administrators. On September 4th in St. Catharine's, those oarsmen who so desired, together with their coaches, discussed matters freely with members of the FISA council. This was to become an annual tradition and an idea which would later be adopted by many sports organisations.



"To always listen to the rowers" was the FISA President's guiding principle.

September 2nd–6th 1970 – St. Catharine's 3rd men's World championships

This new rowing course, to be known as "Henley", as a tribute to the shrine of British rowing so steeped in history, was highly praised. The boats of the East German team, the odds-on favourites, had not arrived because the ship bringing them over had broken down. A solution had to be found. The officials immediately chartered a cargo 'plane. An entire spare set of boats arrived in time, as did the team's boats sent by sea! The East Germans would have no excuse now! Nor were they to need one! The usual Longines technicians were there with their two tonnes of equipment freighted in by air. The oarsmen were housed in universities.

The opening ceremony took place on the green lawns of St. Catharine's Park, which were invaded by a good-humoured crowd. The teams paraded. The speeches were listened to. The doves and balloons soared away. The FISA flag was run up the mast. During the course of one of the speeches, Thomi Keller was referred to as the "father of oarsmen". This drew shouts of "Bravo, Daddy", addressed to the FISA president. But on to the races...

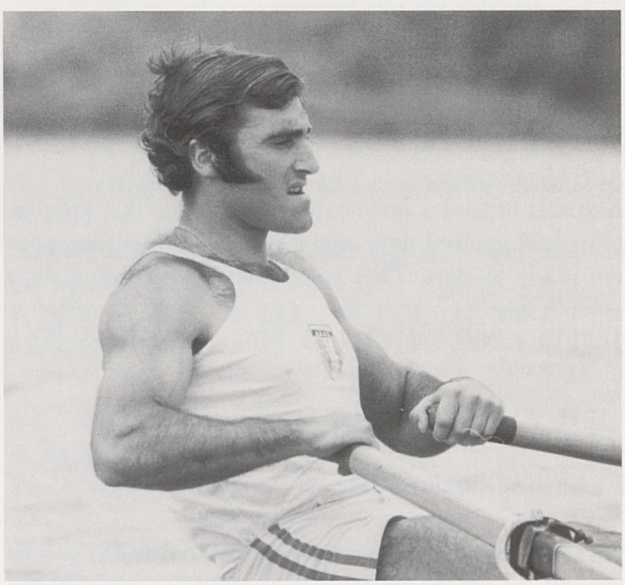
Preliminary heats

The new FISA elimination system, which was stricter, fairer and more elaborate allowed, in most cases, only one crew to qualify for the final from the eliminators.

4+: 19 started
EI: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. BRA 4. USA 5. SWE
EII: 1. FRG 2. NZL 3. NOR 4. FRA 5. DEN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GBR 4. ITA 5. JPN
EIV: 1. SUI 2. ARG 3. YUG 4. CAN
RI: 1. NOR 2. ITA 3. AUS
RII: 1. NZL 2. GBR 3. CAN 4. SWE
RIII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. YUG 4. DEN
RIV: 1. ARG 2. FRA 3. BRA 4. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. ARG 2. GDR 3. NZL 4. USA 5. ITA 6. NED
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. NOR 3. URS 4. SUI 5. FRA 6. GBR

2-: 16 started
EI: 1. AUT 2. URS 3. FRG 4. NZL 5. GBR 6. HUN
EII: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. SUI 4. ARG 5. CAN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. USA 4. NOR 5. MEX
RI: 1. SUI 2. FRG 3. NOR 4. HUN
RII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. GBR 4. CAN
RIII: 1. POL 2. ARG 3. AUT 4. NZL 5. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. ARG 5. GBR
1/2 FII: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. NED 4. AUS 5. AUT 6. NOR

1x: 15 started
EI: 1. SWE 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. AUT 5. CAN
EII: 1. ARG 2. FRG 3. USA 4. POL 5. IRL
EIII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. NOR 4. TCH 5. JPN
The first appearance of a new hope – the Soviet sculler, Malishev.
R: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. IRL 4. AUT 5. JPN 6. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. ITA 4. SWE 5. POL 6. NOR
A simply amazing turn of speed by Meissner.
1/2 FII: 1. ARG 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. USA 5. GBR 6. IRL
Demiddi started slowly, relying on his exceptional talent.



1969–1971: Alberto Demiddi (ARG)

2+: 17 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. AUT 3. AUS 4. YUG 5. GRE
6. CAN
EII: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. TCH 4. DEN 5. FRG
6. BEL
EIII: 1. ROM 2. FIN 3. USA 4. GBR 5. SWE
RI: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. CAN
RII: 1. AUT 2. DEN 3. USA 4. GRE
RIII: 1. TCH 2. FIN 3. BEL 4. SWE 5. YUG
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. DEN 5. BEL
6. AUS
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. FIN 5. AUT
6. USA

4-: 16 started
EI: 1. SUI 2. FRG 3. URS 4. ITA 5. NED
6. FRA
EII: 1. GDR 2. DEN 3. GBR 4. USA 5. SWE
EIII: 1. YUG 2. HUN 3. FIN 4. MEX 5. CAN
RI: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. GBR 4. MEX
RII: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. SWE 4. FIN
RIII: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. FRA 4. USA 5. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. YUG 5. GBR
6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. SUI 4. FRA 5. HUN
6. SWE

2x: 12 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. FRG 4. AUT 5. MEX
6. CAN
EII: 1. DEN 2. URS 3. SUI 4. NED 5. GBR
6. JPN
RI: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. NED 4. MEX 5. CAN
RII: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. AUT 5. JPN

8+: 16 started
EI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. POL 5. ITA
6. FIN
EII: 1. HUN 2. NOR 3. USA 4. GBR 5. CAN
EIII: 1. NZL 2. AUS 3. AUT 4. FRA 5. SWE
The two Antipodean crews were very impressive.
RI: 1. URS 2. USA 3. ITA 4. FRA
RII: 1. NOR 2. POL 3. AUT 4. CAN
RIII: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. AUS 4. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. POL 4. GBR 5. USA – AUS (protest)
Australia lodged a protest, on the grounds that the umpires had ignored their signal indicating that they were not ready to start. They were placed in the final in a seventh lane.
1/2 FII: 1. NZL 2. URS 3. FRG 4. NOR 5. ITA
6. AUT

Finals and finals 7–12

On the Sunday of the finals, among the 30,000 people present – an underestimate, perhaps – was Pierre Trudeau, the popular Canadian prime minister.

4+: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. NOR 4. NZL 5. ARG
6. URS
After having shown promise of achieving a sensational result during the qualifying races, the Argentinian crew was disappointing. Physically more athletic, the West German composite contained the constant pressure applied by the GDR.
7. SUI 8. FRA 9. NED 10. ITA 11. USA
12. GER
Denis Oswald and his crew gained a slight consolation for their early dismissal.

2-: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. FRG 4. URS 5. SUI
6. NED
Werner Klatt and Peter Gorny (GDR) set the pace, but were overtaken by the Poles, Alfons Slusarski and Jerzy Broniec – old hands at FISA championships. (8th in Mexico, 5th in Klagenfurt). Just when it seemed that the latter would win, the oarsmen from Rostock unleashed a devastating sprint.
7. USA 8. AUS 9. AUT 10. ARG 11. NOR
12. GBR

1x: 1. ARG 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. URS 5. FRG
6. ITA
Alberto Demiddi's superiority was less pronounced than in the previous year. He was never more than one second ahead of his opponents. He had to withstand the tremendous final sprint of the East German, Goetz Draeger.
7. USA 8. SWE 9. GBR 10. POL 11. NOR
12. IRL

2+: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. URS 4. ITA 5. FRG
6. TCH
An amazing acceleration by Tudor and Ceapura in the last 200 metres. They went past H. Schreiber and M. Schmorde. who had led the field right from the start.
7. AUT 8. DEN 9. FIN 10. USA 11. BEL
12. AUS

4-: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. NED 5. SUI
6. URS
The perfect crew Forberger, Ruehle, Grahn, Schubert, world champions in 1966, Olympic champions in 1968, faster than ever, surpassed even themselves.
7. YUG 8. FRA 9. ITA 10. GBR 11. HUN
12. SWE

2x: 1. DEN 2. GDR 3. USA 4. URS 5. FRG
6. SUI
Niels H. Secher, having abandoned the single sculls, justified his decision when, with Jorgen Engelbrecht, he gained his reward at the end of a race which they had dominated throughout. The other doubles crossed the line together, Schmied and Boehmer (GDR) finishing ahead of the previous European champions, John von Blom and Thomas McKibbon (USA).
7. GBR 8. AUT 9. NED 10. MEX 11. CAN
12. JPN



St-Catharines 1970: Niels Secher, Jörgen Engelbrecht (DEN)

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NZL 4. FRG 5. AUS 6. POL 7. HUN
A close-fought final. The supreme class of the young East Berliners – average age barely 20 – kept all challengers at bay. Their time – 5'36"10 (wind speed 3.04 m/s) was remarkable, even allowing for the wind. 20/100 sec. separated the Soviet crew from the New Zealanders. The unexpected speed of the latter deprived the West Germans, who themselves were ahead of the Australian Olympic silver medallists by a mere 9/100 sec., of a medal. Places in a world championship final are hard-won.
8. NOR 9. GBR 10. USA 11. ITA 12. AUT

A gigantic barbecue on Henley Island brought this highly successful regatta to a close in the cool of a late summer evening.

August 21st–23rd 1970 – Tata 17th women's European championships

Eliminators and repechages

4+: 7 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. BUL 4. HUN
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. POL
R: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. HUN 5. POL

1x: 13 crews
EI: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. GBR 4. YUG 5. USA
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. HUN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. DEN 4. SWE
The three favourites qualified: Renate Sika (AUT), Genia Shidagite (URS), and Anita Kuhlke (GDR)
R: 1. HUN 2. SWE 3. YUG 4. USA
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. GBR 5. SWE 6. ROM
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. POL 4. TCH 5. YUG 6. HUN

4x+: 10 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. FRA
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. FRG 4. POL 5. DEN
RI: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. HUN 4. DEN
RII: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. FRA 4. POL

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. BUL 3. GDR 4. FRG 5. YUG
EII: 1. POL 2. BEL 3. HUN 4. AUT 5. ROM
EIII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. TCH 4. DEN 5. GBR
R: 1. DEN 2. YUG 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. AUT 6. ROM
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. NED 4. POL 5. FRG 6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. DEN 5. YUG 6. BEL

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. NED 4. TCH
EII: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. POL
R: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. HUN 4. TCH 5. POL

Finals and finals 7–12

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. BUL 5. TCH 6. HUN
A rapid start by both the Soviet and East German crews. The latter led at half way, but the Soviet four increased the pressure and took the lead at 750 metres, despite stubborn resistance from the young East German crew.

1x: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. URS 4. AUT 5. POL 6. DEN
The newcomer, Ingrid-Maria Duesseldrop, scattered the favourites by finishing in second place. The Dutch girl set the pace throughout and had a length and a half lead, with 100 metres to go. She then encountered several waves, and could not match Anita Kuhlke's determined finishing sprint.
7. ROM 8. TCH 9. GBR 10. HUN 11. SWE 12. YUG

4x+: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. GDR 4. TCH 5. BUL 6. FRG
The Romanians maintained the lead which they had gained at the start in a very hard-fought race. Ion Bulugioiu, their coach, was rewarded for his efforts.
7. HUN 8. FRA 9. POL 10. DEN

2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. NED 6. TCH
Gisela Jaeger and Rita Schmidt emerged once more as the best double.
7. DEN 8. FRG 9. BEL 10. POL 11. YUG 12. HUN

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. TCH 6. NED
The Romanians staked everything on a fast start and led for 750 metres. The new generation from the GDR proved worthy of their predecessors. On their own water, the Hungarians missed the bronze medal by five seconds.

July 28th–31st 1971 – Bled
2nd men's junior championships

22 federations were represented, seven of which had crews in every event.

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. FRG 5. NED 6. USA
2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. BUL 6. YUG
1x: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. NED 4. POL 5. YUG 6. FRG – (Not rowing out)
2+: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. URS 4. CAN 5. POL 6. DEN
4-: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. BUL 4. URS 5. FRA 6. YUG
2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. ITA 5. FRA 6. DEN
8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. YUG 5. FRA 6. AUT

The Soviet Union, which had not attended the first championships, turned up in force. Their two first places prevented the East Germans from repeating their fantastic achievement in winning all seven gold medals. The Soviet eight had a woman coach.

August 12th–15th 1971 – Copenhagen
18th women's European championships

The Bagsveard-in-Gladsaxe lake had been widened. The course now had six lanes. An absolutely immaculate Albano buoying system counteracted the deceptive effect of the banks.

A contract had been signed to televise the racing. With the help of the Longines Company and at FISA's request, a new system of recording the finish on magnetic tape (100 frames/second) was tried out.

Preliminary heats

4+: 9 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. NED 4. POL 5. FIN
EII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. DEN
RI: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. POL
RII: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. DEN 4. FIN

1x: 12 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. URS 4. AUT 5. DEN 6. USA
EII: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. FRA 6. SWE
RI: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. AUT 4. TCH 5. USA
RII: 1. FRG 2. DEN 3. URS 4. SWE 5. POL

4x+: 9 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. NED 4. DEN 5. USA

Svetla Otzetova, who sculled in the Bulgarian crew, would later become a member of the International Olympic Committee's first athletes' commission – but only after many more victories.

EII: 1. ROM 2. FRA 3. URS 4. GDR
RI: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. DEN
RII: 1. FRA 2. GDR 3. NED 4. USA

2x: 13 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. FRG 4. BUL 5. HUN
EII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. SWE 4. GBR
EIII: 1. TCH 2. DEN 3. AUT 4. BEL
R: 1. BEL 2. HUN 3. BUL 4. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. BUL 6. SWE
1/2 FII: 1. TCH 2. FRA 3. POL 4. HUN 5. BEL 6. AUT

8+: 6 crews – All were in the final.

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GDR 4. FRG 5. BUL 6. NED

The Soviet crew increased the pressure at 750 metres, overtook the Romanians who had started too fast, but their margin at the finish was less than one second.

7. POL 8. DEN 9. FIN

1x: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. FRG 4. ROM 5. DEN 6. NED

Anita Kuhlke justified her selection as favourite. She won for the fourth time with ease from Anick Anthoine, who was about four seconds behind.

7. AUT 8. TCH 9. SWE 10. POL 11. USA

4x+: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. FRA 4. FRG 5. BUL 6. GDR

The Romanians took the lead at the start and withstood all challenges.

7. NED 8. USA 9. DEN

2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. POL 6. TCH

G. Sulina and E. Kondrashina came in ahead of the Germans, who had led for most of the race.

7. HUN 8. SWE 9. BUL 10. AUT 11. BEL

8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. NED 5. HUN 6. DEN

A dashing and confident Soviet victory by more than seven seconds over the East Germans, who were far less effective than their previous year's crew.

August 17th 1971 – Copenhagen
67th ordinary FISA congress

Items under review: the holding of world championships annually, except in Olympic years; the inclusion of women's events in those championships which, in addition to the traditional programme, might well include events for men's coxswainless quadruple sculls and women's coxswainless pairs.

One worrying feature was the reluctance of national federations to host FISA championships because of the heavy financial burden.
In the forefront of the fight against nationalism in sport, FISA rejected once again the reintroduction of national anthems and flags.
Inconclusive discussions took place on a return to classifying senior oarsmen into three categories, and on a definition of amateurism.
The Lebanese became the 49th federation affiliated to FISA.

August 18th–22nd 1971 – Copenhagen 56th men's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 18 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. NZL 4. SUI 5. GBR 6. NOR
After a poor start, the European and World champions soon took charge.
EII: 1. URS 2. ARG 3. FRA 4. POL 5. ITA 6. DEN
EIII: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. USA 4. BUL 5. TUR 6. JPN
RI: 1. NZL 2. ARG 3. NOR 4. BUL 5. ITA
RII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. POL 4. USA 5. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. SUI 3. URS 4. ARG 5. NED 6. GBR
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. NZL 3. TCH 4. NOR 5. FRA 6. POL

2-: 17 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. SUI 4. YUG 5. USA 6. ITA
The world champions, Klatt and Gorny, proved their class.
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GBR 4. FRG 5. HUN 6. SWE
EIII: 1. TCH 2. ARG 3. AUT 4. NOR 5. DEN
RI: 1. POL 2. GBR 3. USA 4. NOR 5. SWE
RII: 1. YUG 2. ROM 3. AUT 4. HUN
RIII: 1. SUI 2. FRG 3. ARG 4. DEN 5. ITA
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. SUI 5. GBR
An easy race for the reigning world champions.
1/2 FII: 1. TCH 2. YUG 3. POL 4. USA 5. AUT 6. FRG
The Czechoslovakians, Lubomir Zapletal and Peter Lakomy, were a revelation.

1x: 17 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. ARG 4. GBR 5. ITA 6. ESP
Demiddi was only third – but time would tell!
EII: 1. NZL 2. URS 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. JPN 6. TCH
Third in the 1970 world championships, the Czechoslovakian, Jaroslav Hellebrand, fell to pieces and finished a minute behind the others.
EIII: 1. SUI 2. BUL 3. DEN 4. SWE 5. FIN
RI: 1. ARG 2.URS 3. ESP 4. SWE 5. JPN
RII: 1. GDR 2. DEN 3. ITA 4. FRA
RIII: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. BUL 4. TCH 5. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. SUI 5. GBR 6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. ARG 2. FRG 3. NZL 4. BUL 5. ESP 6. DEN

2+: 19 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FIN 3. ITA 4. NOR 5. GBR
EII: 1. ROM 2. POL 3. BUL 4. SUI 5. SWE
EIII: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. BEL 4. AUT
EIV: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. USA
RI: 1. BUL 2. FIN 3. AUT 4. USA
RII: 1. POL 2. DEN 3. GBR 4. BEL
RIII: 1. NED 2. NOR 3. SWE 4. FRA
RIV: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. SUI
1/2 FI: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. POL 4. NOR 5. FIN 6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. DEN – FRG (scratched ‹crew member unwell›)

4-: 14 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. NOR 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. ESP
EII: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. USA 4. POL
The Olympic champions, Baran and Sambo, were back, but in another boat class.
EIII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. NED 5. BUL
An easy victory for the pride of Dresden, who, however, had suffered three defeats that season at home, and who had been a late entry just before the draw was held. The numbers and talent which the GDR was able to draw upon would have been unthinkable in any other country.
R: 1. GBR 2. BUL 3. NED 4. POL
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. BUL 6. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. NOR 4. GBR 5. NED 6. USA

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. NOR 2. SUI 3. POL 4. FRG 5. JPN
Frank Hansen and Svein Thogersen, both giants, who had come to the fore that season, made a great impression.
EII: 1. DEN 2. TCH 3. BEL 4. GBR 5. USA
EIII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRA 4. BRA 5. AUT
R: 1. AUT 2. BRA 3. FRG 4. USA 5. GBR 6. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. URS 3. BRA 4. TCH 5. FRA 6. POL
The Brazilians, Harry Edmund Klein and Edgar Gijsen, won a place in the final.
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. BEL 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. AUT 6. FRG

8+: 16 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. HUN 3. NED 4. POL 5. AUT 6. USA
Another fine demonstration of rowing by the new West German eight.

EII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GBR 4. NOR 5. FIN
The reigning world and European champions were so perfectly together as to be almost superhuman.
EIII: 1. NZL 2. TCH 3. ITA 4. YUG 5. DEN
The New Zealand eight set the fastest time.
RI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. USA 4. YUG 5. FIN
RII: 1. HUN 2. ITA 3. AUT 4. NOR
RIII: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. GBR 4. DEN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NED 4. TCH 5. GBR
The GDR rowed a fine race.
1/2 FII: 1. NZL 2. HUN 3. URS 4. POL 5. USA 6. AUT
An impressive victory by New Zealand.

A new and extraordinary system of timing and filming the finish, called "Video-Longines", operated by the dynamic Andre Chopart, provided instantaneous and perfectly accurate results of even the closest races.

Finals

His Majesty King Frederick IX was welcomed by Jorgen C. Madsen, the president of the Danish federation, and stayed to watch the finals

4+: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. URS 4. NZL 5. SUI 6. TCH
A fantastic battle, in the course of which three crews held the lead. The enormous oarsmen from the Federal Republic of Germany maintained a rate of striking of 38, and powered their way to a retention of their title.
7. NOR 8. ARG 9. NED 10. POL 11. GBR 12. FRA

2-: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. POL 4. URS 5. YUG 6. ROM
A fine exhibition of rhythm and ease in the rough water by Klatt and Gorny, a wonderful pair.
7. SUI 8. GBR 9. AUT 10. USA 11. ARG 12. FRG

1x: 1. ARG 2. GDR 3. NZL 4. FRG 5. URS 6. USA
Alberto Demiddi, majestic over the second half of the course, put things straight and claimed his third title.
7. BUL 8. ESP 9. GBR 10. DEN 11. SUI

2+: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. ROM 5. POL 6. NED
The Czechoslovakian brothers, Oldrich and Pavel Svojanovski, European champions in 1969, who had failed to come up to expectations at the world championships, thought that they were all set to win, when Gunkel and Lucke pipped them at the post.
7. BUL 8. DEN 9. NOR 10. ITA 11. FIN

4-: 1. GDR 2. NOR 3. FRG 4. ROM 5. URS 6. ITA
Forberger, Ruehle, Grahn and Schubert seemed to be the greatest crew of all time. Bad luck for the plucky crew which finished second, the Norwegians, Ole Nafstad, Tom Amundsen, Kjell Sv. Johansen and Svein Nielsen!
7. DEN 8. GBR 9. BUL 10. FRA 11. USA 12. NED

2x: 1. GDR 2. NOR 3. URS 4. DEN 5. BEL 6. BRA
The victory was determined by the last few strokes: 6'15"37 compared with 6'15"65.
7. TCH 8. FRA 9. SUI 10. AUT 11. POL 12. FRG

8+: 1. NZL 2. GDR 3. URS 4. HUN 5. NED 6. FRG
The New Zealanders were always in the lead: by a few centimetres!
7. TCH 8. AUT 9. GBR 10. POL 11. ITA 12. USA

Average height and weight of the 1971 European champions: 1m93 and 87.5 kilos.

September 1971

The International Olympic Committee added the coxswainless quadruple sculls (4-) to the Olympic programme.

August 2nd–5th 1972 – Milan
3rd FISA men's junior championships

No longer did all the titles go to either the GDR or URS. Dutch, West German and Czechoslovakian names appeared on the list of winners.

4+: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. FRG 4. GDR 5. CAN 6. POL

2-: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. FRA 5. USA 6. POL
Victory awaited the Ulrich brothers and Walter Diessner.

1x: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. GDR 5. SUI 6. TCH

2+: 1. NED 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. FRG 5. URS 6. ROM
The first western victory in the history of these championships.

4-: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. POL 4. FRA 5. URS 6. CAN
Another win for Germany, but this time with West Germany beating East Germany.

2x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. DEN 5. FRA 6. POL

8+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. TCH 5. POL 6. GBR

August 10th–13th 1972 – Brandenburg
19th women's European championships

Built in twenty months between 1967 and 1969, the Beetsee regatta course had six lanes, 13m50 wide and with a depth of 3m50.

Preliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRA 4. ROM
EII: 1. NED 2. FRG 3. POL 4. BUL
R: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. ROM 4. FRG 5. POL
6. BUL

1x: 15 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BEL 4. HUN 5. USA
EII: 1. NED 2. POL 3. GBR 4. BUL 5. NZL
EIII: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. AUT 5. AUS
R: 1. AUT 2. BUL 3. AUS 4. HUN 5. NZL
6. USA
1/2 FI: 1. NED 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. BEL
6. AUS
1/2 FII: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. POL 4. DEN 5. BUL

4x+: 11 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. TCH 4. GDR 5. NOR
6. DEN
EII: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. USA 4. FRA 5. BUL
RI: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. USA 4. DEN 5. NOR
RII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. NED 4. BUL

2x: 12 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. GDR 3. POL 4. HUN 5. GBR
6. SWE
EII: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. TCH 4. URS 5. BUL
6. DEN
RI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. GBR 5. SWE
RII: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. HUN 4. POL 5. DEN

8+: 6 crews – No eliminators

Finals and finals 7–12

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. NED 4. FRA 5. ROM
6. FRG
The favourites won, as was to be expected. The third and fourth crews were separated by a mere 3/100 sec.
7. POL 8. BUL

1x: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. GDR 4. FRG 5. URS
6. POL
After a reign lasting several years, Anita Kuhlke gave way to both the Dutchwoman, Ingrid-Maria Dusseldorp and the Frenchwoman, Annick Anthoine, runner-up for the second year in succession.
7. DEN 8. BUL 9. AUT 10. GBR 11. BEL
12. AUS

4x+: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. FRG 4. GDR 5. TCH
6. FRA
Their three seconds' lead at half way enabled the Romanians to hold off the Soviet quad's renowned sprint finish, as in 1971.
7. NED 8. USA 9. BUL 10. NOR 11. DEN



1925 – Watercolour by Raoul Dufy: «Les Canotiers à Nogent». ©Coll. Musée Dufy, Nice

2x: 1. URS 2. NED 3. FRA 4. FRG 5. BUL 6. GDR
Galina Suslina and Elena Kondrashina, having had to qualify via the repechage, nevertheless won the final. The Dutch double, Geertruida Bauer and A. van Akkeren, Catharina M. van den Ende, and the French crew, Renee Camu, already the winner of several medals for sculling, and Marie-Claire Barnier, were separated by only 10/100 sec.
7. TCH 8. HUN 9. POL 10. SWE 11. GBR 12. DEN

8+: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GDR 4. HUN 5. NED 6. TCH
A resounding victory for the best crew, with their experience and powerful technique.

August 22nd 1972 – Munich

The IOC decided that women's rowing would be introduced at the 1976 Olympic Games.

August 25th 1972 – Munich 68th ordinary FISA congress

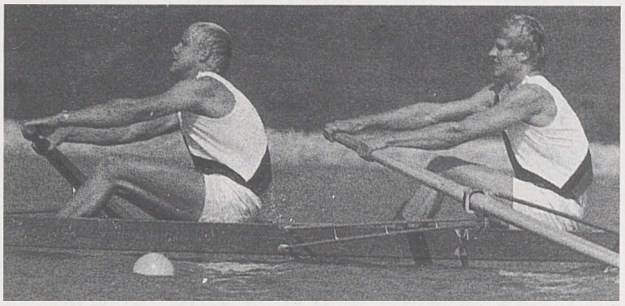
Present: delegates from 44 federations.
President Keller announced the IOC's decision to include women's rowing at the 1976 Olympic Games, in six boat classes.
The coxswainless pair (2-) was added to the FISA programme of women's events.
The admission of Bermuda brought the FISA family up to 50.
The URS and GDR federations' proposal to reinstate national anthems and national flags at FISA championships' official ceremonies was rejected by 54 votes to 38 – after a lively discussion.



1972: FISA pays a tribute to Avery Brundage, IOC President for 20 years (1952–1972).

August 27th–September 2nd 1972 – Munich, Games of the XXth Olympiad

A magnificent setting. A beautifully designed and technically perfect artificial regatta course, by even the most exacting standards. The vast grandstands were all fully booked in advance. On the day of the qualifying races only standing room was available.



Munich 1972: Siegfried Brietzke / Wolfgang Mager (GDR) © Dominik Keller

Preliminary heats

4+: 14 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. NZL 4. USA 5. NOR
EII: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. AUS 5. DEN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. NED 4. CAN
R: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. NOR 4. AUS 5. DEN
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. TCH 3. NZL 4. SUI 5. NOR 6. GBR
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. USA 4. NED 5. CAN 6. ITA

2-: 19 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. ROM 3. GBR 4. HUN 5. MEX
EII: 1. SUI 2. POL 3. NED 4. USA 5. AUT.
EIII: 1. URS 2. NOR 3. AUS 4. BRA 5. PRK
The first apearance of a crew from North Korea.
EIV: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. CAN
Siegfried Brietzke and Wolfgang Mager showed their class by beating the excellent Czechoslovakian pair, Zapletal and Lakomy by five seconds.
RI: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. AUS 4. MEX
RII: 1. NED 2. NOR 3. HUN
RIII: 1. POL 2. GBR 3. CAN 4. PRK
RIV: 1. ROM 2. YUG 3. BRA 4. AUT
1/2 FI: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. ROM 4. USA 5. NOR 6. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. TCH 4. URS 5. GBR 6. YUG

1x: 18 crews
EI: 1. ARG 2. FRG 3. SUI 4. CHI 5. BER 6. MEX
The first appearance of oarsmen from Bermuda and Chile.
EII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. IRL 4. USA 5. TCH 6. SWE
EIII: 1. BUL 2. NZL 3. GBR 4. DEN 5. JPN 6. POR

RI: 1. FRG 2. IRL 3. DEN 4. SWE 5. BER
RII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. TCH 4. CHI 5. POR
RIII: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. NZL 4. JPN 5. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. ARG 2. GDR 3. SUI 4. BUL 5. IRL 6. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. NZL 6. GBR

2+: 21 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. SUI 3. ROM 4. CAN 5. NOR 6. BEL
EII: 1. USA 2. POL 3. NED 4. AUT 5. URU
EIII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. ARG
EIV: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. FIN 5. CUB
RI: 1. GBR 2. NOR 3. ITA 4. AUT
RII: 1. BUL 2. CAN 3. NED 4. CUB
RIII: 1. ROM 2. POL 3. FIN 4. ARG
RIV: 1. FRG 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. BEL 5. URU
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. POL 4. GBR 5. USA 6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. NOR 6. SUI

4-: 20 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. NOR 3. CAN 4. YUG 5. PRK
EII: 1. NZL 2. SUI 3. ARG 4. HUN 5. MEX
EIII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. ITA 5. FRA
EIV: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. BUL 4. USA 5. CUB
RI: 1. FRG 2. DEN 3. HUN 4. PRK
RII: 1. GBR 2. CUB 3. ARG 4. YUG
RIII: 1. SUI 2. CAN 3. FRA 4. USA
RIV: 1. ITA 2. BUL 3. NOR 4. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. NZL 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. ITA 6. CUB
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. URS 4. GBR 5. SUI 6. BUL

2x: 19 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. GDR 3. BEL 4. ARG 5. CAN
A certain Ricardo Ibarra sculled in the Argentinian double.
EII: 1. TCH 2. SUI 3. NOR 4. USA 5. POL
EIII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. FGR 4. JPN 5. MEX
EIV: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. AUT 4. POL
RI: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. USA 4. CAN
RII: 1. NOR 2. NED 3. ARG
RIII: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. MEX 4. POR
RIV: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. JPN 4. AUT
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. TCH 4. NED 5. SUI 6. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. URS 3. NOR 4. FRA 5. BEL 6. POL

8+: 15 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. AUT 4. ITA 5. FRA
EII: 1. NZL 2. HUN 3. ARG 4. POL 5. YUG
EIII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. GDR 4. AUS 5. TCH
R: 1. AUS 2. TCH 3. POL 4. FRA 5. ITA 6. YUG
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. HUN 5. TCH 6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. NZL 3. POL 4. AUS 5. ARG
A noteworthy achievement: all seven RDA crews reached the finals!



Munich 1972: The legendary crew of Forberger, Rühle, Grahn and Schubert (GDR) © Dominik Keller

Finals and finals 7–12

On September 2nd, for the first time, the sun did not put in an appearance. It had rained all night. There was a slight following breeze. As early as seven o'clock in the morning the roads leading to the rowing course were congested. The regatta was a popular success, for nearly 40,000 enthusiastic or curious onlookers thronged to the banks of the Feldmoching course to see the racing.

4+: 1. FRG 2.GDR 3. TCH 4. URS 5. USA 6. NZL

The East Germans, leading for much of the race, were finally forced to bow to the local crew from Lake Constance: Peter Berger, Hans-Johann Färber, Gerhard Auer (this was to be his fourth title), Alois Bierl and their coxswain, Uwe Benter. During the final row-in, this crew was striking 42! The crowd, in its enthusiasm, streamed onto the grass verge.

7. NED 8. SUI 9. NOR 10. GBR 11. ITA 12. CAN

2-: 1. GDR 2. SUI 3. NED 4. TCH 5. POL 6. ROM

After 100 metres during which all the crews were level, the Romanians, true to their country's tradition, stepped up the pace; but they could not maintain it. Inexorably, they were overtaken by the young East German crew, holders of the European title. The Swiss pair, Fredi Bachmann and Heinrich Fischer, having brought up the rear for some time, moved up several places during the last 250 metres, to finish four seconds behind the winners.

7. FRG 8. URS 9. USA 10. NOR 11. YUG 12. GBR

1x: 1. URS 2. ARG 3. GDR 4. FRG 5. USA 6. SUI

Yuri Malishev, armed with the necessary experience, beat the favourite, Alberto Demiddi and a young East German, Wolfgang Güldenpfennig, who had been selected shortly before the games in preference to Draeger.

7. IRL 8. BUL 9. GBR 10. NZL 11. DEN 12. TCH

2+: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. FRG 5. URS 6. POL

The Svojanovsky brothers (TCH) tried to take everyone by surprise at the start. The East Germans, Wolfgang Gunkel and a gold medallist from the 1968 Mexican Games, Jörg Lübcke, very soon drew level, overtook them, and drew away. A last effort on the part of the Czechoslovakians snatched the second place from the 1970 world champions, Tudor and Ceapura.

7. NOR 8. GBR 9. CAN 10. BUL 11. USA 12. SUI

4-: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. FRG 4. URS 5. ROM 6. DEN

Frank Forberger, Frank Rühle, Dieter Grahn and Dieter Schubert, masters of their sport, won after a most thrilling race – a tremendous duel! New Zealand and East Germany started at 39. At 500 metres, the East Germans led by 21/100 sec. At 1,000 metres, the New Zealanders led by 92/100 sec. During the third quarter of the race, the New Zealanders made an enormous effort which sent them past the 1,500 metre mark with a length's lead. The East Germans did not lose heart. They pulled out all stops and came back, to win in total exhaustion. It was their sixth FISA title since 1966 – the seventh, in fact, for Dieter Schubert!

7. GBR 8. BUL 9. CAN 10. ITA 11. SUI 12. CUB

2x: 1. URS 2. NOR 3. GDR 4. DEN 5. GBR 6. TCH

Aleksander Timoshinin, already a surprise Olympic champion in Mexico, and Gennadi Korshikov, took the lead in the second quarter of the race. They held that position, fending off the challenge of the Norwegians.

7. NED 8. SUI 9. BEL 10. FRG 11. FRA 12. POL

8+: 1. NZL 2. USA 3. GDR 4. URS 5. FRG 6. POL

Taking the lead at the start, the New Zealanders were two seconds ahead at 500 metres, then three at 1,000, greatly surprising everybody by finishing comfortably. Karl Adam's eight could not sustain the pace and only finished fifth, watched by their compatriots. The second and third crews were separated by 6/100 sec.

7. HUN 8. AUS 9. NED 10. TCH 11. ARG 12. AUT

In spite of the unforgettable crime which was perpetrated at the Olympic Village, these Olympic Games would be remembered for their magnificent rowing regatta in a traditional rowing country. 36 national federations were represented. 25 of these appeared in the finals, 1 – 6 or 7 – 12. These numbers testified to the growth of rowing throughout the world. Oarsmen from 14 countries competed in the finals. The medals were shared between eleven countries. Every single East German oarsman won a medal.

September 4th–12th 1972

First international pleasure rowing tour. This event was to become an annual one.

FISA pleasure rowin tours

During 1971, Thomas Keller, president of FISA, entrusted to Stanislas Fonteyn, the chairman of the recently established sub-commission for tourism and veterans, the task of planning an international pleasure rowing tour. A few months later, the first FISA international tour took place on Lake Constance, enjoyed by about 50 people. Since then, FISA has invited oarsmen and women at regular intervals to take part in pleasure rowing tours. After Lake Constance, these have taken place on the Danube (1972), the Friesland Canals (NED, 1973), Denmark (1974), Switzerland (1975), Berlin (FRG, 1976), Norway and Israel (1977), Holland (1978), the River Main (FRG) and Austria (1979), Denmark (1980), Amsterdam (1981), Lake Zurich and Lake Lucerne and South America (1982), Finland (1983), Holland (1984), Lake Siljan (SWE, 1986), Hungary (1987), France (1988), Norway and the Concord and Merrimack rivers (USA, 1989), Novgorod (URS, 1990), Turkey (1991).

Since 1889, the juniors have also had their annual FISA pleasure rowing tour. These were organized in 1989 on the Titsa (HUN), in 1990 on the Danube (AUT) and in 1991 on the Vlatva (TCH).

November 24th–26th 1972 – Magglingen

The first FISA coaches' conference took place in the Federal Sports School at Magglingen, in Switzerland, directed by the former champion, Claus Hess, who had become president of the FRG federation and a member of the FISA technical commission. Among the coaches present were the architects of all the 1972 Olympic victories: Robertson (NZL), Drachevsky (URS), Bantle and Adam (FRG), and Herberger (GDR). The programme dealt with two topics; methods of selection and adapting the boat to the oarsman. The experiment was a positive one. In future it would be repeated every November.

August 1st–5th 1973 – Nottingham 4th FISA men's junior championships

On a brand new artificial rowing course, the first of its kind in the country which was the cradle of modern rowing, these championships brought together 381 participants from 26 countries. The organization was excellent. This was scarcely surprising, given that among those responsible was Christopher Davidge, a former champion who was now an impeccable organiser, as well as David Cazes, a prince of public relations.

4+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. URS 5. ITA 6. POL

2-: 1. GER 2. GBR 3. URS 4. FRG 5. FRA 6. CAN

1x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. ITA 5. SUI 6. TCH

2+: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. CAN 4. BEL 5. URS 6. YUG

4-: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. URS 4. TCH 5. SUI 6. FRA

2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. ITA 5. DEN 6. FRA

8+: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. URS 4. TCH 5. NZL 6. POL

August 23rd–26th 1973 – Moscow 20th women's European championships

After Munich, with its monumental regatta course, and Nottingham with its course by the Trent, the competitors discovered yet another superb artificial course especially designed for competitive rowing. It was 125 metres wide, with six 13.5 metre lanes, plus two extra ones. Running parallel with it was an auxiliary 75m wide return and training channel incorporating a practice lane. The grandstands were angled to give maximum visibility over the entire course. The finish tower was built into this structure. Being at roof level, it did not in any way obstruct the spectators' view of the finish. Every 250 metres there were small towers housing timing equipment and facilities for television cameras. A slightly raised tarmacked roadway ran alongside the course, allowing coaches to follow their crews during training, but also making it easy to see the course. About fifty television sets relayed pictures of the racing in the grandstands. The starting installations were so devised as to be usable from any position. There was only one defect: the lack of sufficient protection from the cross-wind. As a result, the wind was to be an unwelcome source of irritation.

Preliminary heats

4+: 10 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. BUL. 3.HUN 4. URS 5. USA
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. POL 4. ROM 5. CAN
RI: 1. POL 2. BUL 3. ROM 4. USA
RII: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. HUN 4. CAN

1x: 13 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. AUT 3. HUN 4. FRA 5. DEN
EII: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. USA 4. ROM 5. NED
EIII: 1. URS 2. BEL 3. AUS 4. SWE
R: 1. FRA 2. ROM 3. NED 4. DEN 5. SWE
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. HUN 5. ROM 6. AUS
1/2 FII: 1. BEL 2. BUL 3. USA 4. FRA 5. NED 6. AUT

4x+: 10 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. NED 4. SWE 5. USA
EII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. POL
RI: 1. TCH 2. BUL 3. POL 4. SWE
RII: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. NED 4. USA

2x: 12 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. ROM 5. USA 6. NOR
The Norwegian crew was unable to start because of damage sustained in a collision with Romania. It was allowed to compete in the repechage.
EII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. GDR 4. HUN 5. NED 6. CAN
RI: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. GDR 4. ROM 5. NOR
RII: 1. POL 2. FRA 3. HUN 4. USA 5. CAN

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. GDR
EII: 1. BUL 2. POL 3. TCH 4. USA
R: 1. HUN 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. POL 5. TCH 6. USA

Finals

4+: 1. NED 2. GDR 3. POL 4. URS 5. BUL 6. FRA
The Dutch, relatively sheltered from the wind, confirmed the good impression they had made in the eliminators; but they were engaged throughout the entire race in a relentless struggle with the East Germans.
7. ROM 8. HUN 9. USA 10. CAN

1x: 1. URS 2. BEL 3. FRG 4. BUL 5. GDR 6. USA
Genovaite Ramoshkrene, the powerful Soviet sculler, set a cracking pace from the start. Only the young Belgian, Christine Wasterlein, was able to keep up with her. Within 100 metres of the finish, and with less than a length separating them, Genovaite hit a buoy and was caught. After a neck and neck struggle, the delighted spectators watched their fellow-countrywoman win by the narrowest of margins (39/100 sec.).
7. HUN 8. FRA 9. AUT 10. NED 11. ROM 12. AUS

4x+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. URS 4. FRG 5. TCH 6. BUL
An easy win for the crew from the German Democratic Republic.
7. NED 8. POL 9. USA 10. SWE

2x: 1. URS 2. NED 3. FRG 4. BUL 5. POL 6. FRA
Olga Klinisheva and Elena Antonova kept pace with the Dutch double, Andrea Brasik-Visser and Hellie Klasse for the first 200 metres, then sculled right away.
7. GDR 8. ROM 9. USA 10. CAN 11. NOR 12. HUN

8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. BUL 6. POL
The best crew won, on home water and in the pouring rain.

August 30th–2nd September 1973 – Moscow
57th men's European championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 18 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. NOR 5. SWE 6. GRE
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. POL 5. DEN 6. JPN
EIII: 1. USA 2. BUL 3. AUS 4. NZL 5. CAN 6. YUG
RI: 1. TCH 2. NZL 3. GBR 4. DEN 5. GRE
RII: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. YUG 4. POL 5. SWE
RIII: 1. BUL 2. NOR 3. CAN 4. ROM 5. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4.NZL 5. AUS 6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. TCH 2. NOR 3. USA 4. FRG 5. GBR 6. YUG

2-: 17 crews
EI: 1. NZL 2. URS 3. NOR 4. GBR 5. USA 6. DEN
EII: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. BRA 4. BEL 5. NED 6. HUN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. AUS 4. BUL 5. CAN
RI: 1. URS 2. USA 3. BRA 4. BUL 5. HUN
RII: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. GBR 4. NED
RIII: 1. POL 2. NOR 3. BEL 4. CAN 5. DEN
1/2 FI: 1. NZL 2. POL 3. ROM 4. AUS 5. USA 6. BEL
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. BRA 5. NOR 6. GBR
The Brazilian crew, after a lightning start, gave all they had, but failed to qualify by one place.

1x: 18 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ARG 3. BUL 4. MEX 5. ROM 6. JPN
EII: 1. FRG 2. FIN 3. SUI 4. USA 5. BRA 6. SWE
Peter-Michael Kolbe (FRG) beat Pertti Karpinnen in the first round of what was to be a duel lasting many years. In third place was a certain Denis Oswald.
EIII: 1. GDR 2. IRL 3. AUS 4. TCH 5. POL 6. GRE
RI: 1. ARG 2. SUI 3. TCH 4. SWE 5. ROM
Alberto Demiddi, still racing, beat the future FISA president.
RII: 1. FIN 2. AUS 3. MEX 4. BRA – GRE (scratched)
The Mexican, Federico Scheffler, qualified for the semi-final.
RIII: 1. IRL 2. BUL 3. USA 4. POL 5. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. IRL 2. URS 3. FRG 4. AUS 5. USA 6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. ARG 3. BUL 4. FIN 5. TCH 6. MEX

2+: 16 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. FRG 3. SUI 4. AUT 5. USA 6. GBR
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. POL 4. YUG 5. GRE
EIII: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. DEN 4. BRA 5. CAN
RI: 1. POL 2. FRG 3. BRA 4. USA
RII: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. AUT 4. GRE
RIII: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. CAN 4. GBR 5. YUG
1/2 FI. 1. FRA 2. URS 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. DEN 6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. POL 4. SUI 5. AUT 6. BRA

4-: 15 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. ROM 3. AUT 4. POL 5. FIN
EII: 1. NOR 2. SUI 3. TCH 4. GBR 5. DEN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NED 4. YUG 5. USA
R: 1. DEN 2. USA 3. NED 4. YUG 5. POL 6. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. SUI 4. USA 5. NED 6. AUG
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. NOR 3. ROM 4. TCH 5. DEN 6. GBR

2x: 16 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. SUI 3. SWE 4. ROM 5. AUT 6. JPN
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. FRA 5. BUL
EIII: 1. FRG 2. NOR 3. NED 4. USA 5. BRA

RI: 1. TCH 2. BUL 3. SWE 4. USA 5. JPN
RII: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. NED 4. AUT
RIII: 1. URS 2. NOR 3. ROM 4. BRA
1/2 FI: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. BUL 4. NOR 5. NED 6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. FRA 5. SWE 6. ROM

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. URS 3. FRG 4. POL
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. NED 4. HUN
R: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. HUN 4. FRG 5. NED 6. POL

Finals

The weather was apalling. The oarsmen had to cope with the intermittent and violent squalls which swept the course. There were frequent showers.

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. USA 5. NOR 6. BUL
The Muscovite spectators cheered their crew as it won by three lengths. The East Germans, who had been second in Munich the previous year, retained that place.
7. AUS 8. NZL 9. FRG 10. YUG 11. GBR 12. CAN

2-: 1. ROM 2. NZL 3. FRG 4. GDR 5. POL 6. URS
After a false start by the Poles, both Siegfried Brietzke and Wolfgang Mager, (GDR), the 1972 Olympic champions, and Alexander Erchov and Alexander Starostine, (URS), went into the lead, to be quickly joined by the New Zealanders, Noel Mills and Wybo Veldman and the Romanians, Ilie Oanta and Dumitru Grumezescu. It was a close finish. The Romanians outdistanced the New Zealanders, who had led for 1,200 metres. Alois Bierl and Winfried Ringwald (FRG), still lying sixth 500 metres from the finish, managed with a magnificent spurt to end the race in third place, thereby depriving the Olympic champions of a place on the podium.
7. USA 8. AUS 9. BRA 10. GBR 11. NOR 12. BEL

1x: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. GDR 4. ARG 5. BUL 6. IRL
The young West German, Kolbe, having lost the lead at 400 metres to Vitautas Buktus, regained it with consummate ease during the last 500 metres.
7. FIN 8. SUI 9. TCH 10. AUS 11. MEX 12. USA

2+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. TCH 5. FRA 6. POL
Still in the lead with 300 metres to go, Vladimir Eshinov and Nikolai Ivanov repelled a final attack from the German pair, Gunkel and Lucke, to win easily.
7. SUI 8. BRA 9. FRG 10. DEN 11. AUT 12. CAN

4-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NOR 4. FRG 5. SUI 6. ROM
Bernd and Joerg Landvoigt, along with Reinhard Martin and Gottfried Dehn, led all the way, to achieve their country's first victory in five races; This was untypical of the GDR!
7. USA 8. AUT 9. DEN 10. GBR 11. TCH 12. NED

2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GBR 4. TCH 5. FRG 6. BUL
A very clear victory for Hans-Ulrich Schmied and Christof Kreuziger over two good doubles, Alexander Timoshinin and Gennadi Korshikov from the Soviet Union and the British double, Christopher Baillieu and Michael Hart, the latter crew having caught several crabs.
7. FRA 8. SUI 9. NED 10. SWE 11. ROM – NOR (scratched)

8+: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. HUN 5. FRG 6. USA
Nearly fifteen seconds separated the first two crews to finish. This surprising lead was indicative of the winners' superiority, but also of the advantage of rowing in the best lane, sheltered from the wind.
7. POL 8. NED

Because of the wind, the winners who had had the benefit of lane 1 (1x, 2-, 4+, 4- and 8+) seemed to have had an advantage: witness their times.

October 25th–28th 1973 – Lucerne 69th ordinary FISA congress

Present: delegates from 30 federations.

Introduction into the official competitions of the men's coxswainless quadruple sculls and of the women's coxswainless pairs. These two events were added to the world championships programme and that of the Olympic Games.

Abolition of the European championships, to be replaced by annual World championships, except during Olympic years. The Continental championships (America, Asia, Africa) would still take place but, unlike the former European championships, would only be open to oarsmen and women from the continents concerned.

Creation from 1974 of FISA championships for lightweights. There would be three boat classes on the programme, 1x, 4- and 8+.

Organisation of an annual veterans' meeting by a national federation of FISA's choice.

Admission of women umpires to international regattas.

Admission of the federation of the Chinese People's Republic.

August 1st–4th 1974 – Ratzeburg
5th FISA junior championships

25 federations were represented.
4+: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. URS 5. FRG 6. POL
2x: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. URS 4. ITA 5. YUG 6. TCH
2-: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NED 4. URS 5. ITA 6. CAN
1x: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. NOR 5. NED 6. GBR
2+: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. HUN 5. BEL 6. HOL
4-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. POL 4. FRG 5. ITA 6. HUN
4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. SUI 5. ITA 6. USA
8+: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. URS 4. NOR 5. POL 6. GBR
Eight RDA crews took part, all of which finished in first or second place.

August 29th–September 1st 1974 – Lucerne
1st women's World championships

A return to the Rotsee, which had already been the marvellous site of the first men's world championships in 1962, this time to decide the first FISA women's world titles and those of the fourth men's world championships. Since, in the interests of nature conservation, the erection of permanent buildings was not allowed, the traditional grandstands of the famous annual regatta had been considerably enlarged (3,200 seats) and supplemented by a covered grandstand as well as an ingenious press box above that at the finish, affording an excellent overall view of the entire course. Omnipresent posters and advertising were a constant reminder that the whole town was entirely given over for a fortnight to the cult of rowing. For the first time, colour pictures of the whole of the races were shown on video in the grandstands.

Preliminary heats

4+: 11 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. NZL 4. URS 5. BUL 6. GBR
EII: 1. FRA 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. POL 5. USA
RI: 1. NED 2. URS 3. FRG 4. USA 5. GBR
RII: 1. ROM 2. POL 3. BUL 4. NZL

2x: 14 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. SUI
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. BEL 5. CAN
EIII: 1. NED 2. POL 3. AUT 4. USA
R: 1. FRA 2. BEL 3. USA 4. CAN 5. SUI
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. POL 4. DEN 5. TCH 6. USA
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. NED 4. AUT 5. FRA 6. BEL

2-: 11 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. USA 4. FRG 5. BUL 6. GBR
First official race in the new women's boat class. The change seemed to present no difficulty.
EII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. CAN 4. AUS 5. HUN
RI: 1. TCH 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. HUN
RII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. BUL 4. AUS

1x: 15 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. TCH 3. SUI 4. NED 5. AUS
EII: 1. BUL 2. HUN 3. AUT 4. CAN 5. GBR
EIII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. BEL 4. USA 5. URS
R: 1. URS 2. USA 3. NED 4. AUS 5. GBR 6. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. BUL 4. SUI 5. AUT 6. NED
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. BEL 3. URS 4. USA 5. HUN 6. TCH



1974 – The members of the FISA Womens Rowing Commission; from l. to r. Kornelia Pap, Magdalena Sarbochová, Nelly Gambon, Daina Sveica, Ingrid Dieterle.

4x: 16 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. DEN 4. BUL 5. CAN 6. GBR
EII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. USA 4. NED 5. NOR
EIII: 1. FRG 2. TCH 3. HUN 4. FRA 5. SWE
RI: 1. USA 2. POL 3. FRA 4. CAN
RII: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. BUL 4. NOR
RIII: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. DEN 4. SWE 5. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. NED 5. POL 6. BUL
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. USA 5. DEN 6. FRA

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. BUL 4. POL 5. USA
EII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. NED
RI: 1. FRG 2. POL 3. HUN
RII: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. BUL 4. USA

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. ROM 4. FRA 5. URS 6. POL
Power was the deciding factor. Despite having brought in Dusseldorp, the former European sculling champion, to

strengthen the crew which had won the European championship in 1973, Holland did not win.
7. FRG 8. BUL 9. NZL 10. USA 11. GBR

2x: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. POL 5. NED 6. BUL
Elena Antonova successfully defended her title with a new partner, Galina Ermolaeva.
7. DEN 8. TCH 9. AUT 10. FRA 11. USA 12. BEL

2-: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. URS 4. TCH 5. USA 6. FRG
In this new, highly technical boat class, in which their skill was much admired, the beautiful Romanian girls, Neascu and Ghita, drew wild applause.
7. BUL 8. HUN 9. GBR 10. CAN 11. AUS

1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BEL 4. FRG 5. FRA 6. BUL
The powerful 1973 European champion, Genovaite Ramoshkene (URS) set off very fast, but could not hold the East German Christina Scheiblich, 20, who drew away inexorably.
7. USA 8. HUN 9. TCH 10. NED 11. AUT 12. SUI

4x: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. URS 4. FRG 5. TCH 6. HUN
A perfectly judged victory by a high quality crew.
7. USA 8. NED 9. POL 10. DEN 11. BUL – FRA (scratched)

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. FRG 5. NED 6. POL
Never dropping below 38 strokes per minute, an impressive East German crew just overcame the Soviet women by the narrowest of margins, 23/100 sec.
7. HUN 8. BUL 9. USA

September 3rd 1974 – Lucerne
70th ordinary FISA congress

Present: the delegates of 37 federations
In order to make rowing more accessible, FISA advocated the building of less expensive boats.
Rules were drawn up for veteran rowing, and the first FISA meeting for "former" oarsmen was planned for Berne (SUI). FISA encouraged this meeting as a means of enabling oarsmen to get to know each other, of developing better understanding and of bringing together all this good will in a single organisation such as only FISA could provide. The FISA council was most anxious that these meetings should not be deflected from their chief purpose. That was why there would not be a FISA veterans' championship, but merely international meetings to promote friendship.
Amsterdam narrowly beat Duisburg as the venue for the 1977 World championships.
Dr. Hans Howald (SUI) became a member of the technical commission and of the medical sub-commission in place of Dr. Ludwig Prokop (AUT), president of the International Federation of Sports Medicine.
The resignation of the Bermudan federation was noted.

September 4th–8th 1974 – Lucerne
4th men's World championships

Qualifying races

4+: 16 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. YUG 3. ITA 4. CAN 5. POL 6. SUI
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. GBR 4. NED 5. IRL
EIII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. ROM 4. USA 5. TUR
The Soviet crew, European champions in 1973, were forced to qualify via the repechage.
RI: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. ITA 4. SUI 5. IRL
RII: 1. ROM 2. YUG 3. NED 4. POL
RIII: 1. CAN 2. URS 3. GBR 4. TUR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. USA 4. YUG 5. GBR 6. CAN
The East Gemrmans were totally in command.
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. TCH 4. ITA 5. NED 6. ROM

1x: 18 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. BEL 3. AUS 4. NED 5. AUT 6. TUR
The presence of a sculler from Turkey should be noted.
EII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. FIN 4. BUL 5. CAN 6. GRE
The third-placed sculler was called Karppinen – a name which would never be forgotten.
EIII: 1. ARG 2. IRL 3. ITA 4. FRG 5. SUI 6. JPN
Ibarra bore the heavy responsibility of taking over from Demiddi.
RI: 1. FIN 2. BEL 3. FRG 4. AUT 5. GRE
RII: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. NED 4. CAN 5. JPN
RIII: 1. BUL 2. IRL 3. SUI 4. AUS 5. TUR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. USA 4. BUL 5. SUI 6. BEL
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. ARG 3. FIN 4. FRG 5. NED – IRL (scratched)

2+: 15 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. POL 4. FRA 5. USA
The 1969 European champions were still competing.
EII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. NOR 5. SUI
The Olympic champions spurted, to be first over the line.
EIII: 1. ROM 2. HUN 3. DEN 4. BRA 5. CAN
The reigning world champions dominated the race.
R: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. NOR 5. BRA 6. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. DEN 5. POL 6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. FRG 5. HUN 6. USA

2x: 14 crews
EI: 1. NOR 2. GBR 3. SWE 4. SUI 5. BRA
This heat was notable for its highly talented crews: the Hansen brothers beat the British double, Baillieu and Hart.
EII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. USA 5. FRA

The Olympic sculling champion tried his luck in a double with Vitaudas Buktus.
EIII: 1. ITA 2. BUL 3. BEL 4. ESP
R: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. SUI 4. BRA 5. ESP
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. NOR 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. BEL 6. SWE
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. USA 5. BUL 6. SUI

2-: 20 crews
EI: 1. POL 2. TCH 3. BUL 4. USA 5. AUT
The Poles, Alfons and Zbigniew Slusarski, fifth in Munich, were very impressive.
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. YUG 5. DEN
The Landvoigt brothers from Potsdam proved to be exceptional oarsmen. They outpaced Peter Berger and Gerhard Auer, who had covered themselves with glory in the coxed four.
EIII: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. BRA 4. FIN 5. HUN
The reigning European title holders, Oanta and Grumezescu, were intent on retaining their crown.
EIV: 1. URS 2. BEL 3. CAN 4. AUS 5. MEX
RI: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. MEX 4. FIN
RII: 1. FRG 2. BRA 3. AUT 4. AUS
RIII: 1. NED 2. USA 3. CAN 4. DEN
RIV: 1. YUG 2. BUL 3. BEL 4. HUN
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. POL 3. ROM 4. YUG 5. USA 6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. NED 4. URS 5. BUL 6. BRA

4-: 18 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRA 4. TCH 5. NOR 6. SUI
EII: 1. USA 2. NED 3. ESP 4. AUS 5. GBR 6. HUN
EIII: 1. FRG 2. NZL 3. CAN 4. AUT 5. FIN 6. ARG
RI: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. AUT
RII: 1. URS 2. NOR 3. CAN 4. AUS 5. ARG
RIII: 1. TCH 2. NZL 3. ESP 4. HUN 5. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. NOR 4. TCH 5. SUI 6. ESP
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. NZL 4. NED 5. FRA 6. CAN

4x: 12 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. SUI 3. POL 4. ROM 5. GBR 6. USA
A fine start for this newly introduced FISA boat class.
EII: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. URS 4. BUL 5. FRA 6. CAN
RI: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. ROM 5. USA
A future president of FISA, the Swiss oarsman, Denis Oswald, came in ahead of a future vice-president of FISA, the Frenchman, Roland Weill.
RII: 1. BUL 2. NZL 3. POL 4. GBR 5. CAN

8+: 14 crews
EI: 1. NZL 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. YUG 5. AUT
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. POL 4. ITA 5. JPN
EIII: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. AUS
R: 1. AUS 2. AUT 3. ITA 4. YUG 5. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. NZL 2. GDR 3. URS 4. POL 5. CAN 6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. AUS 5. TCH 6. AUT

Finals and finals 7–12

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. TCH 5. BUL 6. USA
The first three crews finished within 1.58 seconds of each other. The future champions were still lying second at 1,500 metres, 2.28 seconds behind the leading crew, whom they were to beat by less than one second. To make up three seconds at this level was a fantastic achievement.
7. ROM 8. YUG 9. GBR 10. CAN 11. ITA 12. NED

1x: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. URS 4. ITA 5. ARG 6. FIN
W. Hoenig, the 1971 junior champion, was a cool winner, ahead of the valliant American, Dietz, and the Soviet sculler, Dovgan, who had been junior champion in 1972 and 1973.
7. BUL 8. SUI 9. BEL 10. FRG 11. NED

2+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. ITA 5. FRA 6. ROM
An incredible six-second win for the Soviet pair, Eshinov (1 metre 94, 106 kilos and an engineer to boot), with the "lightweight" Ivanov (a mere 1 metre 92 and 95 kilos).
7. POL 8. HUN 9. USA 10. DEN 11. FRG 12. SUI

2x: 1. GDR 2. NOR 3. GBR 4. TCH 5. URS 6. ITA
The Hansen brothers led for 1,500 metres without being able to gain more than 3/4 sec. lead over the reigning European champions, Schmied and Kreuzinger, who surged ahead in the last 250 metres. In an astounding final, the British double moved up from last to third place.
7. BUL 8. USA 9. BEL 10. FRA 11. SWE 12. SUI

2-: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. POL 4. NED 5. TCH 6. FRG
The Landvoigt brothers had more than five seconds in hand.
7. YUG 8. URS 9. BUL 10. USA 11. ITA 12. BRA

4-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. NZL 5. USA 6. NOR
The successors to the unforgettable Forberger and Co. had been found. The Olympic coxswainless pair champions plus two deserters from the 1973 European gold medal eight – Siegfried Britzke, Andreas Decker, Stefan Semmler and Wolfgang Mager – performed their task with ease.
7. FRA 8. CAN 9. TCH 10. ESP 11. NED 12. SUI

4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. SUI 5. NZL 6. BUL
A close but undisputed victory.
7. POL 8. FRA 9. ROM 10. USA 11. GBR 12. CAN

8+: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. NZL 4. GDR 5. URS 6. FRG
The race of the century, according to Jean Rodenfuser! Three seconds covered the first five crews. New Zealand, rowing comfortably and perfectly together, seemed to have the race in the bag, and for 1,800 metres they demonstrated that they fully deserved to be the favourites. But an incredible burst brought the Americans the most sought- after of titles, before an ecstatic crowd, whose excitement was increased by the feat of the British crew, which moved up from last place to snatch the silver medal.
7. TCH 8. AUS 9. POL 10. CAN 11. ITA 12. AUT

An opinion after Lucerne 1974

Very few nations are able to keep pace with the famous East Germans or the powerful Soviet crews, with their astonishingly low rate of striking. A comparison of times in the finals, especially in the races for 4x, 2+, 4- and 4+, in which the GDR or URS were either first or second, ignoring the third-placed crew, reveals that on each occasion there is an average gap of ten seconds between the first and fourth-placed crews.

September 4th–8th 1974 – Lucerne 1st FISA championships for lightweights

These championships were intended to give positive encouragement to all those in the world under 70 kilos who had until then been frustrated by the fact that 90 kilos was the average weight needed to have any chance of winning. The president of FISA seemed, however, to be rather disappointed by the poor entry in the first championship. The absence of the Eastern Europeans was regretted.

Preliminary heats

1x: 13 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. BEL 3. JPN 4. SWE 5. FIN
EII: 1. USA 2. NED 3. SUI 4. FRG
EIII: 1. MEX 2. CAN 3. NOR 4. TUR
R: 1. FRG 2. SWE 3. FIN 4. TUR
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. JPN 6. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. MEX 3. FRG 4. BEL 5. NOR 6. SWE

4-: 11 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. USA 3. SWE 4. FRG 5. NOR 6. TUR
EII: 1. AUS 2. DEN 3. CAN 4. GBR 5. MEX
RI: 1. USA 2. NOR 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. TUR
RII: 1. FRG 2. SWE 3. DEN 4. MEX

8+: 4 crews went straight to the final

Finals

1x: 1. USA 2. NED 3. SUI 4. GBR 5. FRG 6. MEX
A win for William Belden, in spite of a remarkable finish by H. Punt. A Swiss oarsman, Renato Wyss, finished third, 16/100 sec. behind the second man.
7. CAN 8. NOR 9. BEL 10. JPN 11. FIN 12. SWE

4-: 1. AUS 2. NED 3. USA 4. FRG 5. SWE 6. NOR
A very easy win for Australia, who were in the lead all the way.
7. GBR 8. DEN 9. DEN 10. TUR 11. MEX

8+: 1. USA 2. NED 3. FRG 4. CAN
The Americans completed their haul in these lightweight events which were destined to go from strength to strength.

August 6th–10th 1975 – Montreal 6th FISA men's junior championships

The future 1976 Olympic course was ready. FISA's best junior oarsmen tested it out, and found it perfectly satisfactory.

4+: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. ITA 6. NOR
2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. YUG 6. SWE
2-: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. CAN 4. YUG 5. GDR 6. GBR
1x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. YUG 4. FRA 5. URS 6. SWE
2+: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. ARG 5. GDR 6. USA
4-: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. POL 5. ITA 6. USA
4x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. SUI 5. FRA 6. ESP
8+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. CAN 5. FRA 6. ESP

Three federations, those of URS, FRG and, especially, GDR, monopolized the places on the podium: 19 medals out of a possible 24!

August 21st–24th 1975 – Nottingham 2nd women's World championships

Having been tried out in the 1973 junior championships, the artificial rowing course at Nottingham, the first to be built in the country which gave birth to the sport of rowing, proved highly satisfactory. Everything was ready for the great world contest in which, for the second time at this level, oarsmen and women, including lightweights, were to confront each other on the same course. Worthy of mention were the two rolling grandstands mounted on articulated trailers which followed the races.
It was the first time that the People's Republic of China had taken part in a FISA event

Preliminary heats

4+: 12 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. URS 3. USA 4. GBR 5. TCH 6. AUS
EII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. FRG 4. ROM 5. IRL 6. CHN
RI: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. GBR 4. AUS 5. IRL
RII: 1. BUL 2. USA 3. ROM 4. TCH 5. CHN

2x: 12 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. USA 4. AUT 5. BEL 6. CAN
EII: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. URS 4. NED 5. TCH 6. DEN
RI: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. NED 4. CAN 5. BEL
RII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. DEN 4. AUT

2-: 8 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. USA
EII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. POL 4. CAN
R: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. POL 5. CAN 6. USA

1x: 14 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. BEL 4. NOR 5. CHN
EII: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. BUL 5. FRA
EIII: 1. FRG 2. POL 3. GBR 4. CAN
R: 1. FRA 2. BUL 3. NOR 4. CAN 5. CHN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. POL 4. TCH 5. BEL 6. NOR
1/2 FII: 1. HUN 2. USA 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. BUL 6. GBR

4x+: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. NOR 5. BEL
EII: 1. HUN 2. TCH 3. NED 4. CAN
EIII: 1. USA 2. ROM 3. POL 4. DEN
R: 1. DEN 2. NOR 3. CAN 4. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. TCH 5. POL 6. NOR
1/2 FII: 1. BUL 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. NED 5. DEN 6. CAN

8+: 10 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. NED 5. GBR
EII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. HUN 4. POL 5. FRA
RI: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. HUN 4. FRA
RII: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. POL 4. GBR

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. FRG 4. URS 5. NED 6. USA
An uneventful victory.
7. ROM 8. AUS 9. GBR 10. TCH 11. IRL 12. CHN

2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. FRG 5. TCH 6. FRA
Ermolaeva and Antonova held onto their title.
7. NED 8. DEN 9. USA 10. AUT 11. CAN 12. BEL

2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. POL 6. TCH
With nearly two lengths' lead at 750 metres, the Romanian pair, Ghita and Predescu, appeared to be proving themselves worthy favourites. They then hit a buoy, yielding not only the first place to Noack and Dähne, but also the second.
7. CAN 8. USA

1x: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. URS 4. FRG 5. USA 6. POL
Christine Scheiblich was, as in the previous year, unbeatable.
7. BUL 8. FRA 9. TCH 10. BEL 11. NOR 12. GBR

4x+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. HUN 5. USA 6. ROM
Although fouled by the Bulgarian crew, the East German quad convincingly asserted their authority during the last 100 metres.
7. TCH 8. NED 9. POL 10. NOR 11. DEN 12. CAN

8+: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. ROM 4. NED 5. URS 6. FRG
The Americans put up a struggle but had to submit to an obviously better crew.
7. HUN 8. POL 9. FRA 10. GBR

August 25th 1975 – Nottingham
71st ordinary FISA congress

Present: 80 delegates from 35 federations
Introduction of sex checks for oarswomen.
In Montreal, at the 1976 Olympic regatta, more than 100 boats would be available for borrowing by any national federations which put in a request for them.
It was confirmed that the 1978 World championships would take place in New Zealand.

August 26th–30th 1975 – Nottingham
5th men's World championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 12 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. USA 6. FRA
EII: 1. TCH 2. ROM 3. IRL 4. NZL 5. CAN 6. YUG
RI: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. IRL 4. CAN 5. FRA
RII: 1. FRG 2. ROM 3. NZL 4. USA 5. YUG

2x: 14 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. BUL 3. URS 4. GBR 5. AUS
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. YUG 5. MEX

EIII: 1. NOR 2. TCH 3. BEL 4. USA
RI: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. YUG 4. AUS 5. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. ITA 5. BEL
6. USA
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. TCH 3. GDR 4. FRA 5. BUL
6. YUG

2-: 15 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. BUL 4. URS 5. ROM
EII: 1. POL 2. CAN 3. YUG 4. GBR 5. ARG
EIII: 1. FIN 2. NED 3. USA 4. FRG 5. ESP
R: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. ARG
6. ESP
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FIN 3. BUL 4. URS 5. CAN
6. USA
1/2 FII: 1. POL 2. NED 3. ROM 4. TCH 5. YUG
6. FRG

1x: 15 crews
EI: 1. IRL 2. GDR 3. AUT 4. ITA 5. FRA
EII: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. SWE 4. BEL 5. BUL
EIII: 1. ARG 2. FIN 3. URS 4. AUS 5. CAN
R: 1. FRA 2. BUL 3. ITA 4. AUS 5. BEL
6. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. IRL 2. FIN 3. FRG 4. SWE 5. AUT
6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ARG 4. USA 5. FRA
6. BUL

2+: 16 crews
EI: 1. POL 2. DEN 3. AUS 4. FRA 5. CAN
6. HUN
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. ITA 4. NED 5. BUL
EIII: 1. FRG 2. YUG 3. USA 4. ROM 5. URS
RI: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. ITA 4. CAN
RII: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. FRA 4. BUL
RIII: 1. YUG 2. URS 3. HUN 4. AUS 5. NED
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. USA 4. YUG 5. DEN
6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. TCH 4. ITA 5. ROM
6. FRA
The former Italian Olympic champions, Baran and Rossetto, and the Romanian world champions, Tudor and Ceapura, were eliminated.

4-: 16 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. USA 4. FIN 5. BEL
6. FRG
EII: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. NED 4. IRL 5. HUN
EIII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. SUI 4. ESP 5. ITA
RI: 1. NED 2. TCH 3. BEL 4. ESP
RII: 1. GBR 2. FIN 3. SUI 4. HUN
RIII: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. IRL
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. USA 5. ITA
6. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. NED 5. SUI
6. BEL

4x: 13 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. BUL 3. GBR 4. SUI 5. CAN
EII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRA 4. DEN
EIII: 1. NZL 2. POL 3. FRG 4. USA
R: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. USA 4. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. GBR 4. NZL 5. SUI
6. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. POL
6. USA

8+: 11 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. AUS 3. GDR 4. POL 5. FRG
6. NED
EII: 1. NZL 2. TCH 3. USA 4. CAN 5. GBR
RI: 1. AUS 2. USA 3. CAN 4. FRG 5. NED
RII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. GBR 4. POL

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. TCH
6. ROM
The USSR stayed in command throughout the whole race, beating the 1974 world champions by more than five seconds.
7. IRL 8. NZL 9. CAN 10. USA 11. YUG
12. FRA

2x: 1. NOR 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. TCH 5. FRG
6. URS
The East Germans' three seconds' lead at half way had been reduced to two at 1,500 metres. The brothers Alf and Frank Hansen then timed their finish to a nicety, to snatch the victory from them by 61/100 sec. The 1972 Olympic champions could only finish in 6th place.
7. BUL 8. ITA 9. FRA 10. YUG 11. BEL
12. USA

2-: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. NED 4. FIN 5. POL
6. ROM
Bernd and Jörg Landvoigt retained their title, with more than four seconds in hand at the finish.
7. URS 8. CAN 9. YUG 10. USA 11. TCH
12. FRG

1x: 1. FRG 2. IRL 3. GDR 4. FIN 5. ARG
6. URS
A stylist, Peter-Michael Kolbe, delighted all the experts; and, with his victory assured, eased off long before the finish. The Finn, Karppinen, was fourth.
7. AUT 8. SWE 9. USA 10. ITA 11. FRA
12. BUL

2+: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. FRG 4. URS 5. USA
6. TCH
The three winners of the eliminators made the running, but the 1972 Olympic champions, Jürg, Lücke and Wolfgang Gunkel, regained their winning ways.
7. YUG 8. DEN 9. ROM 10. FRA 11. ITA
12. HUN

4-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. GBR 5. TCH
6. FRG
Siegfried Brietke, Andreas Decker, Stefan Semmler and Wolfgang Mager had no problem in retaining their title over the crew which they had beaten the previous year.

4x: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. FRA 5. BUL
6. GBR
The crew of the East German quad which had won in 1974 had all been replaced, but by equally great scullers: Guldenpfennig, the famous single sculler, Hönig, the 1974 single sculling champion, Kreuziger, the world 2x champion, and a young sculler called Weisse. The French quad, containing a certain Roland Weill, an expert sculler who was to become the vice-president of FISA, failed to win a medal.
7. FRG 8. DEN 9. NZL 10. SUI 11. POL
12. USA

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NZL 4. TCH 5. USA
6. AUS
The East Germans took the lead from the start, and set a cracking pace. The title holders finished well back, in fifth place.
7. FRG 8. CAN 9. GBR 10. POL 11. NED

A firework display against a progressively lowering sky brought the championships to a close, as a military band slowly played "Auld Lang Syne".

August 21st–24th 1975 – Nottingham 2nd FISA championships for lightweights

Preliminary heats

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. AUT 3. GBR 4. MEX 5. NOR
6. TUR
EII: 1. AUS 2. IRL 3. NED 4. CAN 5. ITA
EIII: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. FRG 4. CHN 5. JPN
RI: 1. IRL 2. CHN 3. GBR 4. ITA 5. TUR
RII: 1. AUT 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. NOR
RIII: 1. MEX 2. NED 3. BEL 4. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. MEX 4. FRG 5. CHN
6. BEL
1/2 FII: 1. SUI 2. NED 3. AUT 4. IRL 5. CAN
6. GBR

4-: 13 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. FRA 3. USA 4. GBR 5. CAN
EII: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. DEN 4. ITA
EIII: 1. TUR 2. MEX 3. SWE 4. CHN
R: 1. GBR 2. CAN 3. ITA 4. CHN
1/2 FI: 1. AUS 2. USA 3. NED 4. CAN 5. TUR
6. SWE
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. FRG 4. ITA 5. MEX
6. DEN

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. NED 4. SWE
EII: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. MEX
R: 1. GBR 2. SWE 3. NED 4. CAN 5. MEX

Finals

1x: 1. SUI 2. AUT 3. USA 4. MEX 5. NED
6. AUS
Reto Wyss won convincingly.
7. FRG 8. IRL 9. GBR 10. CAN 11. BEL
12. CHN

4-: 1. FRA 2. GBR 3. AUS 4. USA 5. NED
6. FRG
Having finished second in the eliminator and in the repechage, the French won the final with ease!
7. CAN 8. DEN 9. ITA 10. TUR 11. SWE
12. MEX

8+: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. GBR 4. SWE 5. NED
6. CAN
The Federal Republic of Germany maintained its tradition of success in eights by winning the lightweight category.

The volunteer helpers at the Nottingham course

300 volunteer helpers, many of whom had taken a month's holiday for the event and all of whom showed remarkable dedication and reassuring helpfulness did a first-rate job of organisation. They had asked to be allowed to hold their own regatta after the official racing as a reward. Their wish was granted. A huge armada of eights took to the water in lighthearted mood and in a great spirit of sportsmanship.



August Donnay, "Sculler and Woman in plumed hat" 1865 © Library of Congress / Washington

World Champions – Men

Coxed four (4+)

1962 Bernd-Jürgen Marschne, Peter Neuzel, Bernhard Britting, Manfred Ross, Jürgen Oelke (FRG)
1966 Hänno Melzer, Horst Bagdonat, Helmut Hänsel, Karl-Heinz Grzeschuchna, Klaus-Dieter Ludwig (GDR)
1970 Peter Berger, Hans-Johann Färber, Gerhard Auer, Alois Bierl, Stefan Vonken (FRG)
1974 Andreas Schulz, Rüdiger Kunze, Ulrich Diessner, Walter Diessner, Wolfgang Gross (GDR)
1975 Vladimir Eshinov, Nikolai Ivanov, Alexandre Sema, Alexandre Klepikov, Alexandre Lukianov (URS)
1977 Ulrich Diessner, Gottfried Döhn, Walter Diessner, Dieter Wendisch, Andreas Gregor (GDR)
1978 Ulrich Diessner, Gottfried Döhn, Walter Diessner, Dieter Wendisch, Andreas Gregor (GDR)
1979 Berndt Schlufter, Walter Diessner, Jens Doberschutz, Ulrich Diessner, Werner Lutz (GDR)
1981 Dietmar Schiller, Jörg Friedrich, Bernd Niesecke, Harald Jährling, Klaus-Dieter Ludwig (GDR)
1982 Thomas Greiner, Hans Sennewald, Ulrich Kons, Ulrich Diessner, Andreas Gregor (GDR)
1983 Les O'Connell, Keith Trask, Greg Johnston, Conrad Robertson, Brett Hollister (NZL)
1985 Siguitas Koutchinskas, Ivan Vyssotski, Vladimir Romanichin, Igor Zotov, Mikhail Sassov (URS)
1986 Frank Klawonn, Bernd Eichwurzel, Bernd Niesecke, Carsten Schmeling, Hendrik Reiher (GDR)
1987 Frank Klawonn, Bernd Eichwurzel, Bernd Niesecke, Carsten Schmeling, Hendrik Reiher (GDR)
1989 Dorel Nastase, Dimitrie Popescu, Valentin Robu, Vasile Tomoiaga, Gheorghe Marin (ROM)
1990 Mario Grüssel, Stefan Schulz, Detlef Kirchhoff, Bernd Eichwurzel, Hendrik Reiher (GDR)
1991 Matthias Ungemach, Armin Eichholz, Armin Weyrauch, Bahne Rabe, Joerg Dederding (GER)

Double Sculls (2x)

1962 René Duhamel, Bernard Monnereau (FRA)
1966 Melchior Bürgin, Martin Studach (SUI)
1970 Niels Secher, Jörgen Engelbrecht (DEN)
1974 Hans-Ulrich Schmied, Christof Kreuziger (GDR)
1975 Alf Hansen, Frank Hansen (NOR)
1977 Michael Hart, Christopher Baillieu (GBR)
1978 Alf Hansen, Frank Hansen (NOR)
1979 Alf Hansen, Frank Hansen (NOR)
1981 Klaus Kröppelien, Joachim Dreifke (GDR)
1982 Rolf Thorsen, Alf Hansen (NOR)
1983 Thomas Lange, Uwe Heppner (GDR)
1985 Thomas Lange, Uwe Heppner (GDR)
1986 Alberto Belgeri, Igor Pescialli (ITA)
1987 Danayl Yordanov, Vasil Radev (BUL)
1989 Rolf Thorsen, Lars Bjornness (NOR)
1990 Arnold Jonke, Christoph Zerbst (AUT)
1991 Henk-Jean Zwolle, Nico Rienks (NED)

Coxless Pair (2-)

1962 Dieter Bender, Günther Zumkeller (FRG)
1966 Werner Klatt, Peter Gorny (GDR)
1970 Werner Klatt, Peter Gorny (GDR)
1974 Bernd Landvoigt, Jörg Landvoigt (GDR)
1975 Bernd Landvoigt, Jörg Landvoigt (GDR)
1977 Vitaly Eliseev, Alexander Kulagin (URS)
1978 Bernd Landvoigt, Jörg Landvoigt (GDR)
1979 Bernd Landvoigt, Jörg Landvoigt (GDR)
1981 Juri Pimenov, Nikolai Pimenov (URS)
1982 Magnus Grepperud, Sverre Loken (NOR)
1983 Carl Ertel, Ulf Sauerbrey (GDR)
1985 Nikolai Pimenov, Yuri Pimenov (URS)
1986 Nikolai Pimenov, Yuri Pimenov (URS)
1987 Andrew Holmes, Steven Redgrave (GBR)
1989 Thomas Jung, Uwe Kellner (GDR)
1990 Thomas Jung, Uwe Kellner (GDR)
1991 Steven Redgrave, Matthew Pinsent (GBR)

Single Sculls (1x)

1962 Viatcheslav Ivanov (URS)
1966 Don Spero (USA)
1970 Alberto Demiddi (ARG)
1974 Wolfgang Hönig (GDR)
1975 Peter-Michael Kolbe (FRG)
1977 Joachim Dreifke (GDR)
1978 Peter-Michael Kolbe (FRG)
1979 Pertti Karpinnen (FIN)
1981 Peter-Michael Kolbe (FRG)
1982 Rüdiger Reiche (GDR)
1983 Peter-Michael Kolbe (FRG)
1985 Pertti Karpinnen (FIN)
1986 Peter-Michael Kolbe (FRG)
1987 Thomas Lange (GDR)
1989 Thomas Lange (GDR)
1990 Juri Jaanson (URS)
1991 Thomas Lange (GER)

Coxed Pair (2+)

1962 Klaus-Günther Jordan, Wolfgang Neuss, Frank Steinhänser (FRG)
1966 Hadriaan Van Nes, Jan van de Graaf, P. de Maan (NED)
1970 Stefan Tudor, Petre Ceapura, Ladislav Lacrenschi (ROM)
1974 Vladimir Eshinov, Nikolai Ivanov, Alexander Lukianov (URS)
1975 Jörg Lucke, Wolfgang Gunkel, Bernd Fritsch (GDR)
1977 Theodor Mrankov, Dimitar Yanakiew, Stefan Stoykov (BUL)
1978 Jürgen Pfeiffer, Gerd Uebeler, Olaf Beyer (GDR)

1979 Gerd Uebeler, Jürgen Pfeiffer, Georg Spohr (GDR)
1981 Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale, Giuseppe Di Capua (ITA)
1982 Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale, Giuseppe Di Capua (ITA)
1983 Thomas Greiner, Ulrich Diessner, Andreas Gregor (GDR)
1985 Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale, Giuseppe Di Capua (ITA)
1986 Andrew Holmes, Steven Redgrave, Patrick Sweeney (GBR)
1987 Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale, Giuseppe Di Capua (ITA)
1989 Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale, Giuseppe Di Capua (ITA)
1990 Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale, Giuseppe Di Capua (ITA)
1991 Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale, Giuseppe Di Capua (ITA)

Coxless Four (4-)

1962 Gerd Wolter, Dagobert Tometschek, Peter Paustian, Christian Prey (FRG)
1966 Frank Forberger, Frank Rühle, Dieter Grahn, Dieter Schubert (GDR)
1970 Frank Forberger, Frank Rühle, Dieter Grahn, Dieter Schubert (GDR)
1974 Siegfried Brietzke, Andreas Decker, Stefan Semmler, Wolfgang Mager (GDR)
1975 Siegfried Brietzke, Andreas Decker, Stefan Semmler, Wolfgang Mager (GDR)
1977 Siegfried Brietzke, Andreas Decker, Stefan Semmler, Wolfgang Mager (GDR)
1978 Vladimir Preobrazenskij, Nikolaj Kuznetsov, Valery Dolinin, Anatoli Nemtirev (URS)
1979 Wolfgang Mager, Stefan Semmler, Andreas Decker, Siegfried Brietzke (GDR)
1981 Alexei Kamkin, Valery Dolinin, Alexander Kulagin, Vital Jelissejev (URS)
1982 Bruno Saile, Jürg Weitnauer, Hans-Konrad Trümpler, Stefan Netzle (SUI)
1983 Norbert Kesslau, Volker Grabow, Jörg Puttlitz, Guido Grabow (FRG)
1985 Norbert Kesslau, Volker Grabow, Jörg Puttlitz, Guido Grabow (FRG)
1986 Ted Swinford, Dan Lyons, John Riley, Robert Espeseth (USA)
1987 Jens Lüdecke, Thomas Greiner, Ralph Brudel, Olaf Förster (GDR)
1989 Jens Lüdecke, Thomas Greiner, Ralph Brudel, Olaf Förster (GDR)
1990 Nicholas Green, Michael McKay, Sam Patten, James Tomkins (AUS)
1991 Nicholas Green, Michael McKay, Andrew Cooper, James Tomkins (AUS)

Quadruple Sculls (4x)

1974 Joachim Dreifke, Götz Draeger, Rüdiger Reiche, Jürgen Bertow (GDR)
1975 Stefan Weisse, Wolfgang Güldenpfennig, Wolfgang Hönig, Christof Kreuziger (GDR)
1977 Wolfgang Güldenpfennig, Karl-Heinz Bussert, Martin Winter, Frank Dundr (GDR)
1978 Joachim Dreifke, Karl-Heinz Bussert, Martin Winter, Frank Dundr (GDR)
1979 Peter Kersten, Klaus Kroppelien, Karl-Heinz Bussert, Joachim Dreifke (GDR)
1981 Peter Kersten, Karl-Heinz Bussert, Uwe Heppner, Martin Winter (GDR)
1982 Karl-Heinz Bussert, Uwe Mund, Uwe Heppner, Martin Winter (GDR)
1983 Albert Hedderich, Raimund Hörmann, Dieter Wiedenmann, Michael Dürsch (FRG)
1985 Doug Hamilton, Bob Mills, Paul Douma, Mel La Forme (CAN)
1986 Valery Dossenko, Serguei Kiniakin, Mikhail Ivanov, Igor Korvo (URS)
1987 Valery Dossenko, Serguei Kiniakin, Mikhail Ivanov, Igor Korvo (URS)
1989 Hans Kelderman, Koos Maasdijk, Hermann van den Eerenbeemt, Rutger Arisz (NED)
1990 Girts Vilks, Serguey Kiniakin, Nikolay Chuprina, Vitali Dosenkoii (URS)
1991 Girts Vilks, Serguey Kiniakin, Nikolay Chuprina, Vitali Dosenkoii (URS)

Eight (8+)

1962 Bernd Krusg, Ingo Kliefoth, Karl-Heinrich von Groddeck, Hans-Jürgen Wallbrecht, Klaus Behrens, Klaus Aeffke, Jürgen Plagemann, Horst Meyer, Thomas Ahrens (FRG)
1966 Horst Meyer, Dirk Schreyer, Michael Schwan, Ulbricht Luhn, Peter Hertel, Rüdiger Henning, Lutz Ulbricht, Peter Kuhn, Peter Niehnsen (FRG)
1970 Bernd Ahrend, Ernst-Otto Borchmann, Klaus-Peter Foppke, Gust Reinhard, Rolf Jobst, Eckardt Martens, Hans-Joachim Puls, Dietrich Zander, Reinhard Zahn (GDR)
1974 Alan Shealy, Hugh Stevenson, Richard Cashin, Mark Norelius, John Everett, Michael Vespoli, Timothy Mickelson, Kenneth Brown, David Weinberg (USA)
1975 Jürgen Arndt, Gottfried Döhn, Dieter Wendisch, Friedrich-Wilhelm Ulrich, Werner Klatt, Roland Kostulski, Ulrich Karnatz, Karl-Heinz Prudöhl, Klaus-Dieter Ludwig (GDR)
1977 Wolfgang Gunkel, Ulrich Karnatz, Bernd Frieberg, Hans-Joachim Luck, Ulrich Kons, Frank Gottschalt, Bernd Lindner, Gerd Sredzki, Frank Jahncke (GDR)
1978 Bernd Höing, Uwe Dühring, Harald Jährling, Friedrich-Wilhelm Ulrich, Andreas Ebert, Gerd Sredski, Ulrich Karnatz, Matthias Schumann, Bernd Kaiser (GDR)

1979 Dietmar Schiller, Jörg Friedrich, Werner Wenzel, Friedrich-Wilhelm Ulrich, Bernd Höing, Ulrich Karnatz, Bernd Krauss, Ortwin Rodewald, Klaus-Dieter Ludwig (GDR)
1981 Sigman Gudauskas, Nikolai Solomachin, Vladimir Krylov, Viktor Deduk, Stathas Naruschajtis, Jonas Narmontas, Jonas Pinskus, Igor Meistrenko, Vladimir Nishegorodov (URS)
1982 Les O'Connel, Michael Stanley, Andrew Stevenson, George Keys, Rodger White-Parsons, Chris White, Tony Brook, David Rodger, Andrew Hay (NZL)
1983 Nigel Atherfold, George Keys, Barrie Mabott, Christopher White, Roger White-Parsons, David Rodger, Andrew Stevenson, Michael Stanley, Andrew Hay (NZL)
1985 Nikolai Komarov, Viktor Didouk, Ionas Pinskous, Veniamin Bout, Viktor Omelianovitch, Pavel Gourkovski, Alexandre Volovhin, Andrei Vassiliev, Grigori Dmitrienko (URS)
1986 Jones Galloway, Malcolm Batten, Andrew Cooper, Michael McKay, Mark Doyle, James Tomkins, Ion Popa, Steven Evans, Dale Caterson (AUS)
1987 Mike Teti, John Smith, Ted Patton, Mike Still, Pete Nordell, Jeff Laughlin, Doug Burden, John Pescatore, Seth Bauer (USA)
1989 Jörg Puttlitz, Norbert Kesslau, Martin Steffes-Mies, Dirk Balster, Frank Dietrich, Mark Mauerwerk, Ansgar Wessling, Roland Baar, Manfred Klein (FRG)
1990 Martin Steffes-Mies, Christoph Korte, Frank Richter, Dirk Balster, Frank Dietrich, Armin Weyrauch, Matthias Ungemach, Roland Baar, Manfred Klein (FRG)
1991 Martin Steffes-Mies, Dirk Balster, Claas P. Fisher, T. Streppelhoff, Jürgen Hecht, Wolfgang Klapheck, Ansgar Wessling, Roland Baar, Manfred Klein (GER)

World Champions – Lightweight Men[1]

Single Sculls (1x)

1974 Wiliam Belden (USA)
1975 Reto Wyss (SUI)
1976 Raimund Haberl (AUT)
1977 Reto Wyss (SUI)
1978 José Antonio Montosa (ESP)
1979 Wiliam Belden (USA)
1980 Christian Georg Wahrlich (FRG)
1981 Scott Roop (USA)
1982 Raimund Haberl (AUT)
1983 Bjarne Eltang (DEN)
1984 Bjarne Eltang (DEN)
1985 Ruggero Verroca (ITA)
1986 Peter Antonie (AUS)
1987 Wim Van Belleghem (BEL)
1988 Alwyn Otten (FRG)
1989 Frans Göbel (NED)
1990 Frans Göbel (NED)
1991 Niall O'Toole (IRL)

Double Sculls (2x)

1978 Pal Bornick, Arne Gilje (NOR)
1979 Pal Bornick, Arne Gilje (NOR)
1980 Francesco Esposito, Ruggero Verroca (ITA)
1981 Francesco Esposito, Ruggero Verroca (ITA)
1982 Francesco Esposito, Ruggero Verroca (ITA)
1983 Francesco Esposito, Ruggero Verroca (ITA)
1984 Francesco Esposito, Ruggero Verroca (ITA)
1985 Luc Crispon, Thierry Renault (FRA)
1986 Carl Smith, Allan Withwell (GBR)
1987 Enrico Gandola, Giovanni Calabrese (ITA)
1988 Enrico Gandola, Francesco Esposito (ITA)
1989 Christoph Schmölzer, Walter Rantasa (AUT)
1990 Robert Dreher, Stephen Peterson (USA)
1991 Michael Buchheit, Kai von Warburg (GER)

Coxless Four (4-)

1974 Campbell Johnstone, Andrew Michelmore, Geoffrey Rees, Colin Smith (AUS)
1975 André Picard, André Coupat, Michel Picard, Francis Pelegri (FRA)
1976 Francis Pelegri, André Coupat, Michel Picard, André Picard (FRA)
1977 Francis Pelegri, André Coupat, Michel Picard, André Picard (FRA)
1978 Pierre Kovacs, Pierre Zentner, Thomas von Weissenfluh, Michael Raduner (SUI)
1979 Ian Wilson, Stuart Wilson, Colin Barratt, Nicholas Howe (GBR)
1980 Graham Gardiner, Charles Bartlett, Clyde Hefer, Simon Gillett (AUS)
1981 Graham Gardiner, Charles Bartlett, Clyde Hefer, Simon Gillett (AUS)
1982 Marco Romano, Daniele Boschin, Paolo Martinelli, Aiese Pasquale (ITA)
1983 Alberto Molina, Luis Moreno, José de Marco, Juan Altuna (ESP)
1984 Fernando Molina, José de Marco, Luis Moreno, Alberto Molina (ESP)
1985 Alwin Otten, Frank Rogall, Thomas Jäkel, Wolfgang Birkner (FRG)
1986 Franco Pantano, Dario Longhin, Nerio Gainotti, Mauro Torta (ITA)
1987 Thomas Palm, Erik Ring, Gerd Meyer, Sebastian Franke (FRG)
1988 Mauro Torta, Dario Longhin, Massimo Lana, Nerio Gainotti (ITA)
1989 Klaus Altena, Stefan Fahrig, Michael Buchheit, Bernhard Stomporowski (FRG)
1990 Klaus Altena, Stefan Fahrig, Michael Buchheit, Bernhard Stomporowski (FRG)
1991 Christopher Bates, Carl Smith, Thomas Kay, Toby Hessian (GBR)

[1] FISA Championships 1974–1984
World Championships 1985–1991

Quadruple Sculls (4x)

1989 Peter Uhrig, Björn Gehlsen, Jan Fischer, Thomas Melges (FRG)
1990 Francesco Esposito, Massimo Lana, Massimo Guglielmi, Paolo Pittino (ITA)
1991 Simon Burgess, Gary Lynagh, Bruce Hick, Stephen Hawkins (AUS)

Eight (8+)

1974 Richard Crogan, Michael Feld, Ewing Richard, Ralph Nauman, Eric Aserlind, David Harman, Joseph Gaynor, Scott Baker, John Hartigan (USA)
1975 Hans-Herman Meyer, Paul Luz, Ekkehard Braun, Gerd Maye, Wolfgang Fritsch, Volker Bühren, Günter Lobing, Bernd Kerkhoff, Frank Neumeister (FRG)
1976 Peter Werner, Hans Zimmer, Josef Büsken, Jürgen Nentwig, Lutz Neubert, Dieter Meschede, Peter Huck, Bernd Nehmer, Helmut Sassenbach (FRG)
1977 Christopher Drury, Daniel Topolski, Duncan Innes, Colin Cusack, Steven Simpole, Christopher George, Paul Stuart-Bennett, Nigel Read, Patrick Sweeney (GBR)
1978 Steven Simpole, Nigel Read, Christopher Drury, Peter Zeun, Clive Robert, Robert Downie, John Melvin, Anthony French, Colin Moynihan (GBR)
1979 Gonzales Redondo Dionisio, Javier Puertas Cabezudo, Luis Leon Arteaga, Francisco Garcia, Goicoechea, José Antonio Exposito Sanchez, Jaime Uriarte Garcia, Antonio Elizalde Aldabaldetrecu, Fernando Climent Huertos, Pedro Olasagasti Urruti (ESP)
1980 Colin Barratt, David Hoskins, Robert Downie, Nicholas Howe, Peter Zeun, Robert Clive, Nigel Read, Stephen Simpole, Simon Jefferies (GBR)
1981 Tommy Knudsen, Jan Jensen, Ivar Molgaard, Arne Hojlund, Soren Hansson, Soren Eriksen, Michael Espersen, Bent Fransson, P.E. Klug-Andersen (DEN)
1982 Vittorio Valentinis, Mauro Torta, Franco Pantono, Valentino Tontodonati, Renzo Borsini, Lanfranco Borsini, Claudio Castiglioni, Leonardo Salani, Giuseppe De Capua (ITA)
1983 José Maria Canete, Eulogio Genova, Carlos Muniesa, José Crespo, Enrique Briones, Victor Llorente, Benito Elizalde, José Roji, Alejandro Moya (ESP)
1984 Ivar Molgaard, Leif Jacobsen, Arne Hojlund, Soren Hansson, Jan Christensen, Flemming Jenson, Mikeal Espersen, Karsten Kobbernagel, Jan Rasmusen (DEN)
1985 Maurizio Losi, Michele Savoia, Vittorio Torcellan, Massimo Lana, Stefano Spremberg, Paolo Marostica, Andrea Re, Fabrizio Ravasi, Massimo Di Deco (ITA)



1980–1984: Francesco Esposito / Ruggero Verroca (ITA) © Dominik Keller

1986 Maurizio Losi, Michele Savoia, Vittorio Torcellan, Massimo Lana, Stefano Spremberg, Carlo Gaddi, Andrea Re, Fabrizio Ravasi, Massimo Di Peco (ITA)
1987 Maurizio Losi, Alfredo Striani, Vittorio Torcellan, Massimo Lana, Stefano Spremberg, Carlo Gaddi, Andrea Re, Fabrizio Ravasi, Sebastiano Zanetti (ITA)
1988 Alfredo Striani, Andrea Re, Stefano Spemberg, Maurizio Losi, Fabrizzio Ravasi, Enrico Barbaranelli, Sabino Bellomo, Vittorio Torcellan, Luigi Velloti (ITA)
1989 Enrico Barbaranelli, Roberto Romanini, Franco Falossi, Danilo Fraquelli, Vittorio Torcellan, Carlo Gaddi, Andrea Re, Fabrizio Ravasi, Giuseppe Lamberti (ITA)
1990 Enrico Barbaranelli, Roberto Romanini, Fabrizio Ranieri, Alfredo Striani, Franco Falossi, Carlo Gaddi, Andrea Re, Fabrizio Ravasi, Giuseppe Lamberti (ITA)
1991 Enrico Barbaranelli, Roberto Romanini, Fabrizio Ranieri, Pasqual Marigliano, Domenico Cantoni, Carlo Gaddi, Andrea Re, Fabrizio Ravasi, Gaetano Iannuzzi (ITA)

World Champions – Women

Coxed Four (4+)

1974 Rosel Nitsche, Angelika Noack, Renate Schlenzig, Sabine Dähne, Christa Karnath (GDR)
1975 Helma Lehmann, Henrietta Dobler, Dagmar Bauer, Irina Müller, Sabine Brincker (GDR)
1977 Bärbel Bendiks, Kajta Rothe, Ilona Richter, Marion Rohs, Marina Wilke (GDR)
1978 Kersten Niesser, Angelika Noack, Ute Skorupski, Marita Sandig, Kirsten Wenzel (GDR)
1979 Maria Fadeeva, Galina Stepanova, Valentina Semenova, Svetlana Semonova, Nina Tcheremisina (URS)
1981 Olga Pivovarova, Martina Studneva, Svetlana Semenova, Raisa Doligoyada, Nina Tcheremisina (URS)
1982 Svetlana Semenova, Valentina Semenova, Galina Stepanova, Larissa Zavarsina, Nina Tcheremissina (URS).
1983 Claudia Noack, Iris Rudolph, Anders Sigrid, Carola Miseler, Carola Richter (GDR)
1985 Kerstin Spittler, Jutta Abromeit, Steffi Götzelt, Carola Lichey, Daniela Neunast (GDR)
1986 Doina Balan, Marioara Trasca, Chira Stoean, Lucia Toader, Viorica Ioja (ROM)
1987 Mariana Trasca, Veronica Necula, Valentina Virlan, Adriana Chelariu, Ecaterina Oancia (ROM)

Coxless Four (4-)

1989 Christiane Harzendorf, Ina Justh, Annegret Strauch, Ute Wagner (GDR)
1990 Doina Snep, Marioara Curelea, Iulia Bobeica, Doina Robu (ROM)
1991 Kirsten Barnes, Brenda Taylor, Jessica Monroe, Jennifer Doey (CAN)

Double Sculls (2x)

1974 Galina Ermolaeva, Elena Antonova (URS)
1975 Galina Ermolaeva, Elena Antonova (URS)
1977 Roswietha Zobelt, Anke Borchmann (GDR)
1978 Svetla Otzetova, Zdravka Yordanova (BUL)
1979 Heidi Westphal, Linse Cornelia (GDR)
1981 Margarita Kokarevitha, Antonina Makhina (URS)
1982 Antonina Makhina, Elena Braticko (URS)
1983 Jutta Schenk, Martina Schröter (GDR)
1985 Sylvia Schwabe, Martina Schröter (GDR)
1986 Sylvia Schwabe, Beate Schramm (GDR)
1987 Stefka Madina, Violeta Ninova (BUL)
1989 Jana Sorgers, Beate Schramm (GDR)
1990 Kathrin Boron, Beate Schramm (GDR)
1991 Kathrin Boron, Beate Schramm (GDR)

Coxless Pair (2-)

1974 Cornelia Neacsu, Marilena Ghita (ROM)
1975 Angelika Noack, Sabine Dähne (GDR)
1977 Angelika Noack, Sabine Dähne (GDR)
1978 Cornelia Bügel, Ute Steindorf (GDR)
1979 Cornelia Bügel, Ute Steindorf (GDR)
1981 Iris Rudolph, Sigrid Anders (GDR)
1982 Marita Sandig, Silvia Fröhlich (GDR)
1983 Marita Gasch, Silvia Fröhlich (GDR)
1985 Rodica Arba, Elena Florea (ROM)
1986 Rodica Arba, Olga Homeghi (ROM)
1987 Rodica Arba, Olga Homeghi (ROM)
1989 Kathrin Haacker, Judith Zeidler (GDR)
1990 Stefani Werremeier, Ingeborg Althoff (FRG)
1991 Marnie McBean, Kathleen Heddle (CAN)

Single Sculls (1x)

1974 Christine Scheiblich (GDR)
1975 Christine Scheiblich (GDR)
1977 Christine Scheiblich (GDR)
1978 Christine Hahn-Scheiblich (GDR)
1979 Sanda Toma (ROM)
1981 Sanda Toma (ROM)
1982 Irina Fetissova (URS)
1983 Jutta Hampe (GDR)
1985 Cornelia Linse (GDR)
1986 Jutta Hampe (GDR)
1987 Magdalena Georgieva (BUL)
1989 Elisabeta Lipa (ROM)
1990 Birgit Peter (GDR)
1991 Silken Laumann (CAN)

Coxed Quadruple Sculls (4+x)

1974 Roswietha Reichel, Ursula Wagner, Jutta Lau, Sybille Tietze, Liane Weigelt (GDR)

1975 Roswietha Reichel, Ursula Unger, Jutta Lau, Anke Grünberg, Liane Weigelt (GDR)

1977 Sabine Gust, Petra Boester, Viola Kowalscheck, Sybille Tietze, Elke Rost (GDR)

1978 Anka Bakova, Dolores Nakova, Rossitza Spassova, Roumeliana Bontcheva, Anka Eftimova (BUL)

1979 Sybille Tietze, Christine Ropke, Jutta Lau, Rolwietha Zobelt, Liana Buhr (GDR)

1981 Tatiana Danilova, Olga Kaspina, Elena Kloptseva, Larissa Popova, Korotko Zemskova (URS)

1982 Larissa Popova, Elena Khloptseva, Olga Kaspina, Tatiana Bachkatova, Maria Zemskova (URS)

1983 Tatiana Bachkatova, Olga Kaspina, Elena Khloptseva, Larissa Popova, Maria Zemskova-Korotkova (URS)

Coxless Quadruple Sculls (4x)

1985 Ramona Balthasar, Birgit Peter, Jutta Hampe, Christina Mundt (GDR)

1986 Kerstin Pieloth, Birgit Peter, Kerstin Hinze, Jana Sorgers (GDR)

1987 Kerstin Pieloth, Birgit Peter, Jutta Hampe, Jana Sorgers (GDR)

1989 Kathrin Boron, Sybille Schmidt, Jana Thieme, Jutta Behrendt (GDR)

1990 Kerstin Köppen, Sybille Schmidt, Claudia Krüger, Jana Sorgers (GDR)

1991 Kerstin Köppen, Sybille Schmidt, Claudia Krüger, Jana Sorgers (GDR)

Eight (8+)

1974 Henrietta Dobler, Helma Lehmann, Ilona Richter, Bianka Schwede, Brigitte Ahrenholz, Irina Müller, Gunhild Blanke, Doris Mosig, Sabine Brickner (GDR)

1975 Viola Goretzki, Christiane Knetsch, Ilona Richter, Bianka Schwede, Monika Kallies, Renate Neu, Rosel Nitsche, Doris Mosig, Marina Wilke (GDR)

1977 Karin Metzes, Bianka Schwede, Andrea Kurth, Marita Sandig, Kersten Meisser, Gabriele Lohs, Ute Steindorf, Kornelia Buegel, Sabine Hess (GDR)

1978 Maria Paziun, Elena Terechina, Tatiana Bunjak, Valentina Ermakova, Nadejda Dergatchenko, Nina Antoniuk, Nina Umanests, Olga Pivorarova, Nina Frolova (URS)

1979 Olga Pivovarova, Nina Umanests, Nadejda Dergatchenko, Valentina Ermakova, Nina Antoniuk, Tatiana Bouniak, Elena Terechina, Maria Paziun, Nina Frolova (URS)

1981 Regina Baltvtite, Irina Teterina, Elena Terechina, Natalia Jatsenko, Elena Makuchkina, Tatia Shvetsova, Nina Umanests, Maria Paziun, Nina Frolova (URS)

1982 Elena Makuchkina, Liudmila Konopleva, Nina Umanests, Elena Terechina, Natalia Iatsenko, Marina Studneva, Raissa Doligaida, Sarmite Stone, Nina Frolova (URS)

1983 Sarmite Stone, Lidia Averianova, Liudmila Konopleva, Marina Stoudneva, Nina Umanests, Elena Terechina, Natalia Iatsenko, Elena Makouchkina, Valentina Khokholova (URS)

1985 Elena Poukhaeva, Saria Zakirova, Elena Terechina, Marina Souproun, Marina Znak, Irina Teterina, Natalie Yatsenko, Lidya Averianova, Valentina Khokhlova (URS)

1986 Elena Terechina, Marina Souproun, Sarina Zakirova, Elena Poukhaeva, Marina Znak, Irina Teterina, Lidya Averianova, Vida Tsessiunayte, Valentina Khokhlova (URS)

1987 Marioara Traska, Livia Tieanu, Veronica Necula, Lucia Toader, Adriana Chelariu, Valentina Virlan, Rodica Arba, Olga Homeghi, Ecaterina Oancia (ROM)

1989 Doina Balan, Marioara Curelea, Anca Tanase, Georgeta Soare, Adriana Bazon, Viorica Ilica, Livia Leonte, Mihaela Armasescu, Ecaterina Oancia (ROM)

1990 Constanta Pipota, Anisoara Oprea, Doina Snep, Marioara Curelea, Iulia Bobeica, Veronica Cochela, Marioara Popescu, Doina Robu, Elena Nedelcu (ROM)

1991 Kirsten Barnes, Brenda Taylor, Megan Delahanty, Jennifer Doey, Marnie McBean, Kathleen Heddle, Jessie Monroe, Kelly Mahon, Lesley Thompson (CAN)

World Champions – Lightweight Women

Single Sculls (1x)

1985 Adair Ferguson (AUS)
1986 Maria Sava (ROM)
1987 Maria Sava (ROM)
1988 Kris Karlson (USA)
1989 Kris Karlson (USA)
1990 Mette Bloch Jensen (DEN)
1991 Philippa Baker (NZL)

Double Sculls (2x)

1985 Lin Clark, Beryl Crockford (GBR)
1986 Chris Ernst, Carey Beth Sands (USA)
1987 Janice Mason, Heather Hattin (CAN)
1988 Laurien Vermulst, Ellen Meliesie (NED)
1989 Carey Beth Sands, Kris Karlson (USA)
1990 Ulla Jensen, Regitze Siggaard (DEN)
1991 Christiane Weber, Claudia Waldi (GER)

Coxless Four (4-)

1985 Monika Wolf, Sonja Petri, Claudia Engels, Evelyn Herwegh (FRG)

1986 Carolyn Mehaffey, Sandy Kendall, Mandi Kowal, Ann Martin (USA)

1987 Sandy Kendall, Lindsay Burns, Angie Herron, Mandy Kowal (USA)

1988 Meilan Zeng, Huajie Zhang, Lin Zhiai, Sanmei Liang (CHN)

1989 Sanmei Liang, Meilan Zeng, Huajie Zhang, Lin Zhiai (CHN)

1990 Rachel Starr, Jill Blois, Diana Sinnige, Colleen Miller (CAN)

1991 Sanmei Liang, Fei Li, Shaoyan Ou, Xiaoli Liao (CHN)

Participation in FISA Championships and Olympic Games

Men: Second Part 1962–1991

	Venue	*4+*	*2×*	*2–*	*1×*	*2+*	*4–*	*4×*	*8+*	*Total number of boats*
1962	Lucerne, WC	15	13	15	15	13	15		16	102
1963	Copenhagen, EC	15	13	11	13	14	15		12	93
1964	Tokyo, OG	16	14	14	13	16	14		13	100
1964	Amsterdam, EC	15	12	11	16	14	16		7	91
1965	Duisburg, EC	16	11	11	14	14	12		9	87
1966	Bled, WC	23	17	18	18	13	21		20	130
1967	Vichy, EC	20	15	13	15	15	13		14	105
1968	Mexico, OG	13	13	18	17	18	11		12	102
1969	Klagenfurt, EC	15	12	16	15	17	16		12	103
1970	St. Catharines, WC	19	12	16	15	17	16		16	111
1971	Copenhagen, EC	18	15	17	17	19	14		16	116
1972	Munich, OG	14	19	19	18	21	20		15	126
1973	Moscow, EC	18	16	17	18	16	15		8	108
1974	Lucerne, WC	16	14	20	18	15	18	12	14	127
1975	Nottingham, WC	12	14	15	15	16	16	13	11	112
1976	Montréal, OG	14	13	15	15	13	15	11	11	107
1977	Amsterdam, WC	12	10	15	19	15	14	11	13	100
1978	Lake Karapiro, WC	8	12	14	15	10	12	10	7	88
1979	Bled, WC	17	16	18	21	17	18	13	14	134
1980	Moscow, OG	12	9	15	14	11	11	12	9	93
1981	Munich, WC	11	13	17	16	11	13	14	8	103
1982	Lucerne, WC	12	15	16	15	9	12	10	9	98
1983	Duisburg, WC	14	14	14	19	15	12	14	11	113
1984	Los Angeles, OG	8	11	14	16	12	10	10	7	88
1985	Hazewinkel, WC	10	15	18	19	11	10	14	14	111
1986	Nottingham, WC	9	14	19	20	11	13	13	12	111
1987	Copenhagen, WC	17	20	18	15	11	13	13	11	110
1988	Seoul, OG	14	17	18	22	14	15	13	10	123
1989	Bled, WC	14	19	17	22	12	15	15	9	123
1990	Lake Barrington, WC	11	16	13	16	10	12	13	9	110
1991	Vienna, WC	14	19	19	18	15	9	16	11	121

Participation in FISA Championships and Olympic Games / Women: 1954–1991

	Venue	*4+*[1]	*2×*	*2–*	*1×*	*4×*	*8+*	*Total number of boats*
1954	Amsterdam, EC	8	7		9	5	5	34
1955	Bucharest, EC	7	6		6	5	5	28
1956	Bled, EC	8	7		8	6	6	35
1957	Duisburg, EC	6	6		6	6	4	28
1958	Poznan, EC	9	6		8	9	4	36
1959	Mâcon, EC	7	6		8	5	5	31
1960	London, EC	8	6		8	9	5	36
1961	Prague, EC	6	6		9	6	5	32
1962	Berlin, EC	4	8		8	7	7	34
1963	Moscow, EC	5	5		11	7	5	33
1964	Amsterdam, EC	8	8		7	6	6	37
1965	Duisburg, EC	7	9		8	8	4	36
1966	Amsterdam, EC	7	7		10	8	6	39
1967	Vichy, EC	7	8		9	10	6	40
1968	Grunau, EC	7	9		10	8	4	38
1969	Klagenfurt, EC	6	10		11	10	7	44
1970	Tata, EC	7	15		13	10	7	52
1971	Copenhagen, EC	9	13		12	9	6	49
1972	Brandenburg, EC	8	12		15	11	6	52
1973	Moscow, EC	10	12		14	10	8	54
1974	Lucerne, WC	11	14	11	15	16	9	76
1975	Nottingham, WC	12	12	8	14	13	10	69
1976	Montreal, OG	8	10	11	11	9	8	57
1977	Amsterdam, WC	10	16	10	12	11	7	66
1978	Lake Karapiro, WC	9	10	6	12	7	8	52
1979	Bled, WC	13	15	12	18	11	9	78
1980	Moscow, OG	6	7	6	11	7	6	43
1981	Munich, WC	8	15	9	13	9	7	61
1982	Lucerne, WC	6	14	12	14	9	7	61
1983	Duisburg, WC	10	15	10	16	12	8	71
1984	Los Angeles, OG	9	8	6	16	7	6	52
1985	Hazewinkel, WC	8	13	10	10	11	6	58
1986	Nottingham, WC	8	11	10	14	10	6	59
1987	Copenhagen, WC	8	10	11	9	11	9	58
1988	Milan, WC	10	10	10	13	10	7	60
1988	Seoul, OG	10	10	10	13	10	7	60
1989	Bled, WC	9	9	11	14	6	6	55
1990	Lake Barrington, WC	9	9	10	11	6	7	52
1991	Vienna, WC	10	12	9	11	9	12	63

[1] 4– from 1990

Participation in FISA Lightweight Championships Men

	Venue	*1×*	*4–*	*2×*	*4×*	*8+*	*Total number of boats*	*Total number of participants*
1974	Lucerne	13	11			4	28	93
1975	Nottingham	16	13			7	36	131
1976	Villach	19	12			9	40	148
1977	Amsterdam	14	12			12	38	170
1978	Copenhagen	15	11	15		8	49	161
1979	Bled	15	13	14		9	51	176
1980	Hazewinkel	16	12	12		9	49	169
1981	Munich	13	15	13		8	49	171
1982	Lucerne	12	10	16		11	49	183
1983	Duisburg	16	13	13		9	51	175
1984	Montreal	13	13	11		11	48	186
1985	Hazewinkel	18	11	11		11	51	183
1986	Nottingham	17	14	13		8	52	171
1987	Copenhagen	14	10	11		9	44	157
1988	Milan	18	16	15		10	59	202
1989	Bled	18	15	18	11	8	70	230
1990	Lake Barrington	19	11	16	14	8	68	223
1991	Vienna	19	13	15	18	8	73	245

Part 5
Expansion – Consolidation
1976–1992

July 17th 1976 – Montreal
72nd ordinary FISA congress

Present: the delegates of 40 federations
Since the introduction of doping tests, more than 1,000 tests of oarsmen and women had proved negative.
Among questions being examined were:

- should the race distance for women's races be increased from 1,000 to 2,000 metres?
- should women's junior championships be introduced?
- should the women's 4x+ be replaced by the 4x-?
- should the junior men's race distance be increased from 1,500 to 2,000 metres?
- should the 2x be added to the programme of the lightweight championships?



Montreal 1976 – The FISA President welcomes Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Highness, Prince Edward.

July 17th–August 1st 1976 – Montreal
Games of the XXIst Olympiad

The cleverly designed and well constructed Notre Dame course was 2,190 metres long, 115 metres wide and 3 metres deep. A covered grandstand could seat 3,000 spectators, including 600 journalists. There was room for 7,000 standing spectators on terraces built into a grassy slope. The VIP stand could accommodate 200 guests. On the opposite bank, terraces provided 19,000 seated and 10,000 standing places. Administrative offices were located underneath the grandstand, in an area of 1,200 m², including a reception hall, the FISA offices, offices for the national federations and canoe federations, as well as those of the organising committee. An approximately 25 metre high finish tower was equipped with the photo finish and the timing systems, with a platform on the top for television. The start tower was nine metres high. Every 500 metres along the course was a timing hut. The oarsmen enjoyed excellent facilities – 26 changing rooms with showers and toilets, medical services, a training room, a cafeteria for 200 people and a roof terrace. The boats were kept in two boat-houses partitioned by metal grilles into six separate areas.

One hundred boats were made available for the competitors to use. After the games, these boats were shared out among the Quebec rowing clubs.

Women's races

For the first time, women's events were included in the Olympic regatta. There were six boat classes.

Preliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. USA 4. GBR
EII: 1. BUL 2. NED 3. CAN 4. URS
R: 1. NED 2. ROM 3. URS 4. USA 5. CAN 6. GBR

2x: 10 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. NOR 4. CAN 5. USA
EII: 1. BUL 2. NED 3. FRA 4. TCH 5. AUT
RI: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. FRA 4. AUT
RII: 1. NOR 2. USA 3. NED 4. TCH

2-: 11 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. URS 4. GDR 5. POL 6. GBR
EII: 1. CAN 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. USA 5. HUN
RI: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. GBR 5. HUN
RII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. USA 4. POL

1x: 11 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. HUN 4. FRA 5. POL 6. CAN

EII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. NED 4. FRG 5. NOR
RI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. FRG 4. POL 5. CAN
RII: 1. USA 2. HUN 3. FRA 4. NOR

4x+: 9 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. USA 5. DEN
EII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. HUN 4. CAN
RI: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. HUN 4. CAN
RII: 1. BUL 2. TCH 3. USA

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. CAN 4. FRG
EII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. POL 4. NED
R: 1. USA 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. POL
6. NED

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. ROM 5. NED
6. USA 7. CAN 8. GBR

2x: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. URS 4. NOR 5. USA
6. CAN
Hard work paid dividends. Svetla Otzetova and Zdravka Yordanova outclassed the rest.
7. NED 8. TCH 9. FRA 10. AUT

2-: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. URS 5. CAN
6. ROM
A second Bulgarian victory, achieved by Siika Kelbetcheva and Stoyanka Grouitcheva.
7. USA 8. POL 9. TCH 10. GBR 11. HUN

1x: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. URS 4. BUL 5. NED
6. HUN
Christine Scheiblich, the queen since 1974, took the title, but was pressed harder than expected by Joan Lind, who died on the line with a deficit of 65/100 sec.
7. FRA 8. FRG 9. POL 10. NOR 11. CAN

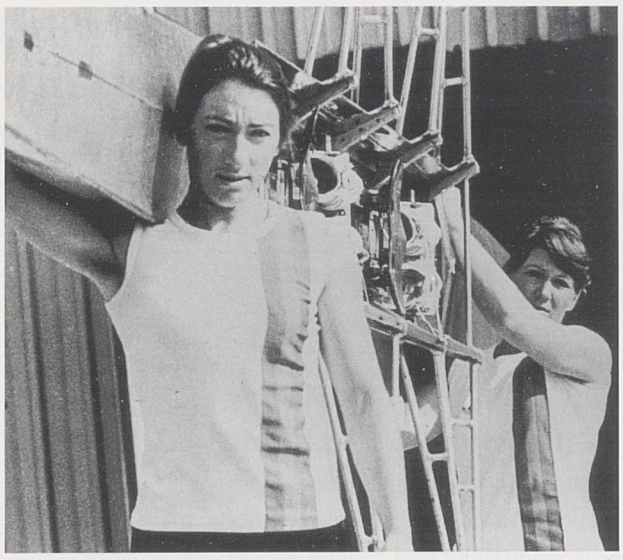
4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. TCH
6. DEN 7. USA 8. HUN 9. CAN

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. CAN 5. FRG
6. ROM
The North Americans sprung a surprise with their threat to the leading crews.
7. POL 8. ROM

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 14 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. URS 3. FRA 4. BUL 5. ITA
EII: 1. TCH 2. NZL 3. IRL 4. NOR 5. ARG
EIII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. USA 4. POL
RI: 1. POL 2. BUL 3. ITA 4. ARG 5. NOR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. NZL 4. USA 5. NED
6. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. FRG 4. IRL 5. POL
6. ITA



Montreal 1976: S. Otzetova, Z. Yordanova (BUL)
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2x: 13 crews
EI: 1. NOR 2. URS 3. GBR 4. ITA 5. BRA
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. USA
EIII: 1. TCH 2. SWE 3. YUG 4. BEL
R: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. BRA
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. TCH 5. ITA
6. YUG
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRA 4. USA 5. SWE
6. BEL

2-: 15 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. URS 4. NED 5. DEN
EII: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. FIN 4. CAN 5. AUS
EIII: 1. YUG 2. BUL 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. BRA
R: 1. NED 2. GBR 3. CAN 4. AUS 5. DEN
6. BRA
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. BUL 4. FIN 5. CAN
6. URS
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. YUG 3. FRG 4. NED 5. POL
6. GBR

1x: 15 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. IRL 3. GDR 4. FIN 5. USA
EII: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. SWE 4. ROM 5. URU
EIII: 1. ARG 2. AUS 3. BEL 4. AUT 5. MEX
R: 1. FIN 2. ROM 3. USA 4. AUT 5. URU
6. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. ARG 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. ROM 5. BEL
6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. IRL 2. URS 3. FIN 4. SWE 5. USA
6. AUS

2+: 13 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. URS 4. POL 5. USA
EII: 1. FRA 2. BRA 3. YUG 4. CAN
EIII: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. FRG
R: 1. POL 2. USA 3. FRG 4. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. YUG
6. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. POL 4. GBR 5. BRA
6. USA

4-: 15 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. BUL 4. ROM 5. FIN
EII: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. BEL 4. IRL 5. ARG
EIII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NZL 4. NOR 5. CAN
R: 1. NOR 2. CAN 3. ROM 4. FIN 5. IRL
6. ARG
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. NZL 4. USA 5. BUL
6. GBR
1/2 FII: 1. NOR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. ROM 5. ITA
6. BEL

4x-: 11 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. FRG 3. USA 4. GBR 5. SUI
6. CAN
EII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. CUB
A welcome Cuban presence, but below the standard required.
RI: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. SUI 5. CAN
RII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. GBR 4. CUB

8+: 11 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. NZL 3. USA 4. CUB 5. CAN
6. JPN
EII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. URS 4. TCH 5. FRG
RI: 1. NZL 2. FRG 3. URS 4. CUB 5. JPN
The Soviet crew did not qualify for the final.
RII: 1. GBR 2. TCH 3. USA 4. CAN

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. TCH 5. BUL
6. NZL 7. IRL 8. POL 9. FRA 10. NED
11. USA 12. ITA

2x: 1. NOR 2. GBR 3. GDR 4. URS 5. FRG
6. FRA
The Hansen brothers were still dominant. The British double, Baillieu and Hart, finished two seconds behind.
7. ITA 8. USA 9. YUG 10. TCH 11. SWE
12. BEL

2-: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. FRG 4. YUG 5. BUL
6. TCH
The victory of the Landvoigt brothers was never in doubt.
7. URS 8. FIN 9. CAN 10. NED 11. POL
12. GBR

1x: 1. FIN 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. IRL 5. URS
6. ARG
Faster than ever since 1973, Pertti Karppinen (2 metres 01, 98kg) caught Kolbe, who had led him by eight seconds at half way!
7. USA 8. AUS 9. SWE 10. ITA 11. ROM
12. BEL

2+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. BUL 5. ITA
6. POL
The race was won by Harald Jaehrling and Ulrich Friedrich, with their coxswain, Georg Spohr; but praise was also due to the brave Svojanovsky brothers for winning the bronze medal after having won the silver medal four years previously in Munich.
7. GBR 8. FRG 9. FRA 10. BRA 11. USA
12. YUG

4-: 1. GDR 2. NOR 3. URS 4. NZL 5. CAN
6. FRG
Yet another victory for the incomparable crew, Brietzke, Decker, Semmler and Mager.
7. BUL 8. USA 9. ROM 10. BEL 11. ITA
12. GBR

4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. BUL
6. USA
7. FRA (with Roland Weill) 8. SUI (with Denis Oswald)
9. GBR 10. CUB 11. CAN



Montreal 1976 – The GDR Team

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Montreal 1976 – Alf and Frank Hansen (NOR)

8+: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. NZL 4. FRG 5. AUS 6. TCH
The East German eight with six medal winners on board from the 1975 champion crew brought a fifth gold medal to their country's team. Werner Klatt won his fifth FISA title since 1966.
7. URS 8. CAN 9. USA 10. CUB 11. JPN

Every one of the East German team had won a medal!

August 11th–14th 1976 – Villach 3rd FISA championships for lightweights

Lake Ossiach, near Villach, is one of the many lakes in Carinthia. It is situated several kilometres from the Worthsee and from Klagenfurt, where the 1969 European championships were held. It is also less than 30 kilometres from Bled (YUG), the venue of the 1966 World championships.

Preliminary heats

1x: 19 crews
EI: 1. AUT 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. ITA 5. BEL
EII: 1. CAN 2. JPN 3. IRL 4. GRE 5. SWE
EIII: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. NED 4. CHN 5. FIN
EIV: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. MEX 4. NOR
RI: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. BEL 4. GRE
RII: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. IRL
RIII: 1. GBR 2. NOR 3. JPN 4. SWE
1/2 FI: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. FRA 4. NOR 5. ITA 6. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. MEX 4. CAN 5. SUI 6. GBR
The holder of the title, Reto Wyss, was well beaten, and was not to row in the final.

4-: 12 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. USA 5. GBR 6. TUR
EII: 1. NOR 2. FRA 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. SWE 6. CAN
RI: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. ITA 4. GBR 5. TUR
RII: 1. FRA 2. SWE 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. USA

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. ITA
EII: 1. NED 2. AUT 3. JPN 4. SWE
RI: 1. FRG 2. SWE 3. JPN 4. ITA
RII: 1. GBR 2. CAN 3. AUT

Finals

1x: 1. AUT 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. USA 5. MEX 6. NED
Watched by his own supporters, Raimund Haberl sculled an inspired race, and won. Roland Weill, who

later became a vice-president of FISA, won the bronze medal, after having led the race for 1,700 metres. By that time he was exhausted and, 100 metres before the line, went off course and hit a buoy, which allowed Espersen to deprive him of the silver medal.
7. SUI 8. CAN 9. GBR 10. NOR 11. ITA

4-: 1. FRA 2. NOR 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. NED
6. SWE
The holders defended their title stoutly.
7. FRG 8. ITA 9. CAN 10. USA 11. GBR
12. TUR

8+: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. USA 4. NED 5. CAN
6. SWE 7. AUT 8. JPN 9. ITA

August 11th–14th 1976 – Villach
7th FISA men's junior championships

4+: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. FRG 4. URS 5. GBR
6. YUG
2x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. ESP 4. POL 5. NOR
6. TCH
2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. YUG 4. FRG 5. CHI
6. SUI
1x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. USA 4. URS 5. CAN
6. TCH
2+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. POL 5. FRG
6. YUG
4-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. TCH
6. SUI
4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. FRA 5. TCH
6. NED
8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. ITA 5. USA
6. CAN

Whether the East Germans would gain every first place depended on the last race. To everyone's astonishment, in an extraordinary upset, the Soviet crew drew level as they approached the line, and beat the GDR very narrowly.

August 4th–7th 1977 – Tampere
8th FISA men's junior championships

The racing took place on lake Kaukajarvi, seven kilometres from Tampere, Finland's second city.

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. ITA
6. GBR
2x: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. NOR 4. YUG 5. FRA
6. BUL
2-: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NOR 4. ESP 5. BUL
6. TCH
1x: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. URS 4. CAN 5. FRA
6. SWE
2+: 1. POL 2. GDR 3. ITA 4. GBR 5. GRE
6. URS

The Poles, Anrzej Jasinski and Roman Czapara were the only crew to beat the Germans from either the East or West. The presence of a Greek crew in the final was welcomed.

4-: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. ITA 5. TCH
6. YUG
4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. NED 5. POL
6. BUL
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. ESP 5. YUG
6. FRA

Again eight medal places for the East German oarsmen, and six for those from the FRG.

August 20th–28th 1977 – Amsterdam
6th men's World championships
3rd women's World championships
4th FISA championships
for lightweights

Shortly after the creation of the Bosbaan and its opening by Queen Wilhelmina, European championships were held there in 1937. Forty years later, the FISA men's, women's and lightweight championships, held together for the second time, were raced there. The facilities had been further improved. This course, right in the centre of the forest of Amsterdam, was still one of the most beautiful rowing centres. Chris van der Ploeg, vice-president of FISA since 1973, was a perfect host. The organizing committee was as efficient as ever. Amsterdam has always been a mecca for all international oarsmen.

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 12 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. IRL 5. NOR
6. NED
EII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. POL 5. YUG
6. USA
RI: 1. BUL 2. YUG 3. IRL 4. ITA 5. NED
RII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. POL 4. NOR 5. USA

2-: 15 crews
EI: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. USA 4. FIN 5. CAN
EII: 1. GBR 2. TCH 3. GDR 4. URS 5. ROM
EIII: 1. BUL 2. NED 3. YUG 4. BRA 5. SWE
R: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. SWE 4. FIN 5. BRA
6. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. USA 4. SWE 5. POL
6. NED
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. YUG 3. BUL 4. TCH 5. ROM
6. SUI

1x: 19 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. POL 4. ARG 5. NZL
EII: 1. URS 2. IRL 3. SWE 4. NOR 5. JPN
EIII: 1. FIN 2. GBR 3. USA 4. SUI 5. NED
EIV: 1. ITA 2. AUT 3. FRA 4. YUG
RI: 1. USA 2. NOR 3. NZL 4. AUT
RII: 1. GBR 2. SWE 3. ARG
RIII: 1. IRL 2. POL 3. YUG 4. NED
RIV: 1. BUL 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. IRL 4. NOR 5. BUL
6. SWE
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. FIN 3. ITA 4. USA 5. POL
6. SUI

2+: 15 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. BRA 4. ITA 5. USA
EII: 1. TCH 2. HUN 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. FIN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. IRL 3. POL 4. ROM 5. NED
R: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. NED 4. ITA 5. FIN
6. USA
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. POL 4. GBR 5. BRA
6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. TCH 2. ROM 3. NED 4. FRG 5. IRL
6. URS

4-: 14 crews
EI: 1. NZL 2. URS 3. NED 4. CAN 5. NOR
EII: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. GBR 4. BUL 5. FIN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. FRA
R: 1. CAN 2. NOR 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. NZL 4. NOR 5. ROM
6. USA
1/2 FII: 1. CAN 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. URS
6. GBR

2x: 10 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. URS 4. SWE 5. FRA
EII: 1. GBR 2. TCH 3. SUI 4. USA 5. JPN
RI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. SUI 4. FRA
RII: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. SWE 4. JPN

4x: 11 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. USA
6. BEL
EII: 1. ESP 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. TCH 5. GBR
RI: 1. TCH 2. FRA 3. URS 4. USA 5. BEL
Elimination of the Soviet quad, runners-up in the Olympic Games.
RII: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. DEN

8+: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. AUS 4. FRA 5. NED
EII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. CAN 4. BEL
EIII: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. BUL 4. HUN
R: 1. HUN 2. FRA 3. BEL 4. NED
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. BUL 5. FRA
6. AUS
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. TCH 4. CAN 5. HUN
6. BEL

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. BUL 4. URS 5. TCH
6. YUG
The Diessner brothers, with two new crew members, regained their world title.
7. IRL 8. POL 9. ITA 10. USA 11. NOR
12. NED

2-: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. GDR 4. YUG 5. BUL
6. USA
Having finished fourth in the eliminator, well behind the British, John Roberts and Jim Clark, and having been forced to qualify via the repechage, Vitaly Eliseev and Alexander Kulagin avenged themselves with a winning lead of 3 seconds.
7. TCH 8. SUI 9. POL 10. ROM 11. NED
12. SWE

1x: 1. GDR 2. FIN 3. URS 4. GBR 5. IRL
6. ITA
In the absence of Kolbe, Joachim Dreifke, gained a clear victory over the Olympic champion, Karppinen.
7. POL 8. SWE 9. BUL 10. NOR 11. USA
12. SUI

2+: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. NED 5. ROM
6. POL
The giant Theodor Mrankov and Dimitar Yanakiew, gave a drubbing to the East Germans, Jaehrling and Ulrich, in spite of the latters' being Olympic champions. In the Romanian crew, the veteran Petre Ceapura finished fifth once more.
7. URS 8. IRL 9. FRG 10. GBR 11. BRA
12. HUN

4-: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. TCH 4. NED 5. CAN
6. BUL
Brietzke, Decker, Semmler and Mager were unbeatable.
7. URS 8. NOR 9. FRG 10. GBR 11. ROM
12. USA

2x: 1. GBR 2. GDR 3. URS 4. FRG 5. USA
6. TCH
Christopher Baillieu and Michael Hart, the former a lawyer and the latter an engineer, frequent visitors to the podium since winning their first medal in 1973, reached its highest level on this occasion.
7. SUI 8. SWE 9. FRA 10. JPN

4x: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. BUL 4. ESP 5. FRA
6. FRG 7. GBR 8. URS 9. USA 10. DEN
11. BEL

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. TCH 5. GBR
6. USA
An easy victory, with the second crew five seconds behind the winners.
7. BUL 8. FRA 9. CAN 10. HUN 11. AUS
12. BEL

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 10 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. AUS 4. CAN 5. USA
At last! The East Germans were consigned to the repechage.
EII: 1. BUL 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. NED 5. GBR
RI: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. FRG 4. GBR
RII: 1. ROM 2. AUS 3. USA 4. NED

1x: 12 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. URS 3. ROM 4. DEN 5. NOR
6. BEL
EII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. HUN 4. NED 5. FRA
6. POL
RI: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. NED 4. NOR 5. BEL
RII: 1. BUL 2. FRA 3. ROM 4. DEN 5. POL

4x+: 11 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. USA 4. NED 5. FRA
6. GBR
EII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. HUN 5. DEN
RI: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. NED 4. DEN 5. GBR
RII: 1. ROM 2. HUN 3. USA 4. FRA

2x: 16 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. GBR 3. URS 4. NOR 5. DEN
6. BEL
EII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. FRA 4. TCH 5. CAN
EIII: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. HUN 4. POL 5. SWE
RI: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. POL 4. DEN
RII: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. HUN 4. NOR
RIII: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. URS 4. SWE 5. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. CAN 4. URS 5. FRA
6. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. NED 4. FRG 5. POL
6. HUN

2-: 10 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. ROM 3. USA 4. GBR 5. FRA
EII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. NED 5. FRG
RI: 1. NED 2. ROM 3. URS 4. FRA
There would be no Soviet crew in the final.
RII: 1. BUL 2. USA 3. FRG 4. GBR

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. USA
EII: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. NED
R: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. BUL 4. NED 5. USA
The East Germans, as in the coxed fours, had to go to the repechage.

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. CAN 5. AUS – BUL (eliminated after two false starts)
The German crew reversed the result of the eliminator.
7. FRG 8. NED 9. USA 10. GBR

1x: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. HUN 4. URS 5. USA
6. FRA
The reign of Christine Scheiblich continued.
7. NED 8. POL 9. ROM 10. DEN 11. NOR
12. BEL

4x+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. FRG 5. URS
6. HUN 7. NED 8. USA 9. FRA 10. GBR
11. DEN

2x: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. USA 4. CAN 5. GBR
6. NED
Roswietha Zobelt and Anke Borchmann won with no trouble.
7. TCH 8. FRA 9. POL 10. URS 11. FRG
12. HUN

2-: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. CAN 4. ROM 5. BUL
6. USA
Angelika Noack and Sabine Daehne, already gold medallists in 4x+ in 1974, proved their class again. A future member of the IOC, Anita DeFrantz, was in the American pair.
7. URS 8. FRA 9. GBR 10. FRG

8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. CAN 4. ROM 5. BUL
6. NED
The eight underlined the total superiority of the German Democratic Republic, who carried off all six titles!

Lightweight races

Preliminary heats

1x: 14 crews
EI: 1. DEN 2. AUT 3. FRG 4. IRL 5. FIN
EII: 1. SUI 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. JPN 5. PRK
A North Korean, Huang Sheng, took part.
EIII: 1. USA 2. NED 3. ESP 4. GBR
R: 1. IRL 2. JPN 3. GBR 4. FIN 5. PRK
1/2 FI: 1. DEN 2. USA 3. CAN 4. ESP 5. JPN
6. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. AUS 2. SUI 3. AUT 4. NED 5. GBR
6. IRL

4-: 12 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. SUI 4. FRG 5. GBR
6. DEN
EII: 1. AUS 2. ITA 3. USA 4. CAN 5. PRK
6. FIN
RI: 1. NED 2. FRG 3. USA 4. PRK 5. DEN
RII: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. CAN 5. FIN

8+: 12 crews
EI: 1. ESP 2. DEN 3. NED 4. SUI 5. FRG
6. JPN
EII: 1. GBR 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. ITA 5. USA
6. SWE
RI: 1. AUS 2. DEN 3. ITA 4. FRG 5. JPN
RII: 1. NED 2. CAN 3. SUI 4. USA 5. SWE

Finals

1x: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. USA 4. AUS 5. CAN 6. AUT
Reto Wyss regained the title which he had lost the previous year.
7. NED 8. ESP 9. FRG 10. GBR 11. IRL 12. JPN

4+: 1. FRA 2. AUS 3. NED 4. SUI 5. GBR 6. FRG
This French four (A.Picard, A.Coupat, M.Picard, R.Pelegri) mounted the podium for the third consecutive year.
7. ITA 8. DEN 9. USA 10. CAN 11. PRK 12. FIN

8+: 1. GBR 2. ESP 3. AUS 4. NED 5. DEN 6. CAN
The narrowest of wins for the British crew over the Spaniards, but pleasing for all that (5'57"37 against 5'57"44).

August 28th 1977 – Amsterdam
73rd ordinary FISA congress

Present: delegates of 35 federations



Thomas Keller and Charles Riolo, the delegates of FISA, were working in various ways on the development of the General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF). With them is His Serene Highness Prince Rainier III at the inauguration of the headquarters in Monte Carlo. © GAISF Monaco

November 3rd–6th 1977 – Monte Carlo
Extraordinary FISA congress

Delegates from 33 federations
Administrative changes constituted the main item on the agenda.
In men's rowing, the minimum weight for coxes was raised by 5 kg, i.e., the deadweight would be reduced from 10 kg to 5 kg; but the minimum total weight of 50 kg remained unchanged.
For women and juniors, the minimum was raised to 45 kg, including a maximum of 5 kg deadweight.
The maximum weight for a lightweight sculler was raised from 70 kg to 72.5 kg.
Creation of a FISA women's junior championship, to be held for the first time in 1978.
The double sculls boat class was added to the FISA lightweight programme.
Denis Oswald, the current president of FISA, was elected to the office of secretary-general. Charles Riolo voluntarily relinquished his functions, to everybody's regret. Another FISA personality, Louis Patricot (FRA), vice-president since 1962 after being a member of the technical commission since 1953, stepped down. He was replaced by his fellow-countryman, Charles Girard.

Denis Oswald (SUI), president of FISA since 1989, secretary-treasurer from 1977 to 1989.
Born on May 9th, 1947, in Neuchatel (SUI). A doctor of Law, he studied at the universities of Neuchatel, Zurich and Cambridge. He is in practice at the Neuchatel Bar, of which he is president for the period 1990 – 1993. In 1977 he transferred smoothly from top-class competitive rowing to the administration of his favourite sport, upon his election as secretary-treasurer of FISA. For twelve years, he was president Keller's right-hand man, at the head of both FISA and Swiss Timing. Among his list of rowing achievements are 13 Swiss sculling titles, five of which were in single sculls (1969, 1970, 1971, 1973 and 1975), three appearances in the Olympic Games (1968 – bronze medal in the coxed fours – 1972 and 1976).

July 6th – 7th 1978 – Lucerne
Extraordinary FISA congress

Present; delegates from 33 federations
The new Statutes, Rules of Racing and Regulations for FISA Championships and other items were adopted.
FISA abandoned rowing categories based on level of performance. In future, they would be based on the age of the competitor, i.e., junior until the age of 18, senior B from 19 to 22 years, senior A from 23 onwards, veteran from 27 upwards.

July 26th–30th 1978 – Belgrade
9th FISA men's junior championships
1st FISA women's junior championships

Three federations – FRG, GDR, URS – entered crews in every boat class.

Women's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. FRG 4. BUL 6. CAN
1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. POL 4. FRG 5. FRA 6. NED
4x+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. FRG 5. POL 6. FRA
2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. DEN 4. BUL 5. FRG 6. FIN

2-: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. FRG 4. URS 5. BUL
6. NED
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. CAN 4. FRG 5. POL
6. USA

Men's races

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. NED 5. TCH
6. YUG
2-: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. FRG 4. GDR 5. AUT
6. POL
1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ESP 4. AUT 5. CAN
6. SUI
2+: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. FRG 4. POL 5. YUG
6. GDR
The East Germans took only sixth place!
4-: 1. FRG 2. YUG 3. ITA 4. GDR 5. URS
6. POL
A splendid second place for the home crew.
2x: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. NED 4. BUL 5. GDR
6. FRG
Among many surprises, the USSR were eliminated in the semifinal, and the GDR took a modest fifth place; while two Latin crews beat a third crew from the West.
4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. YUG 5. DEN
6. ESP
The Yugoslavians, rowing on home water, narrowly failed to win a medal.
8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. YUG
6. ESP

August 3rd–6th 1978 – Copenhagen 5th FISA championships for lightweights

A return to lake Bagsvaerd, scene of the European championships of 1955, 1963 and 1971.

Preliminary heats

1x: 15 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. FIN 3. ITA 4. MEX 5. ISR
EII: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. AUT 4. FRA 5. SWE
EIII: 1. NOR 2. ESP 3. NED 4. AUS 5. CAN
R: 1. CAN 2. FRA 3. AUS 4. SWE 5. ISR
6. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. NOR 5. NED
6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. ESP 3. AUT 4. CAN 5. AUS
6. FIN

4-: 11 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. AUS 4. DEN 5. GBR
6. USA
EII: 1. ESP 2. SWE 3. ITA 4. AUT 5. CHN
RI: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. ITA 4. USA 5. CHN
RII: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. SWE 4. AUT

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. SUI 3. ITA 4. CAN 5. ESP
EII: 1. AUT 2. DEN 3. IRL 4. SWE 5. CHN
EIII: 1. NOR 2. USA 3. NED 4. GBR 5. FRG
R: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. ESP 4. CAN 5. SWE
6. CHN
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. AUT 5. IRL
6. ESP
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. NOR 3. SUI 4. GBR 5. DEN
6. FRG

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. ESP 2. FRG 3. USA 4. CAN
EII: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. NED
R: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. CAN
6. USA

Finals

1x: 1. ESP 2. DEN 3. USA 4. AUT 5. SUI
6. NOR
A fine win for the Spaniard, Jose Antonio Montosa, giving Spain its first FISA victory.
7. FRA 8. CAN 9. NED 10. AUS 11. FIN
12. ITA

4-: 1. SUI 2. NED 3. AUS 4. DEN 5. GBR
6. ESP
After rowing in fifth place for much of the race, the Swiss crew put in a devastating spurt, to win by 34/100 sec.
7. SWE 8. USA 9. ITA 10. AUT 11. CHN

2x: 1. NOR 2. NED 3. USA 4. FRA 5. SUI
6. ITA
Pal Bornick and Arne Gilje finished strongly, to win what was a new boat-class on the programme
7. GBR 8. AUT 9. ESP 10. FRG 11. DEN
12. IRL

8+: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. AUS 4. ESP 5. DEN
6. FRG
The British, after having been forced to qualify via the repechage, retained their crown.
7. CAN 8. USA

October 30th–31st 1978 – Hamilton 74th ordinary FISA congress

Present at the university of Waikato: delegates from 26 federations.
Adoption of new Rules of Racing and Regulations for FISA championship regattas.
The following were elected or re-elected as chairmen of commissions:- Christopher Davidge (regatta organization), Claus Hess (competitive rowing), Nelly Gambon de Vos (women's rowing), Wilfried Hofmann (juniors), Bo Gammals (veterans), William Clarke (touring rowing), Dr. Hans Howald (medicine).
A guide offering advice on the construction of rowing courses and the organization of championships was issued to the national federations.

November 1st–5th 1978 – Lake Karapiro
7th men's World championships
4th women's World championships

Everything necessary had been done to ensure the smooth running of these first FISA championships to take place in New Zealand. Their daily popular success was undeniable: 29,000 spectators the first day, then 14,000, followed by 20,000 (women's finals) and 35,000 (men's finals). The entire country had been involved in the preparations. By D-day, everything was ready. The Prime Minister of New Zealand was in attendance. In the name of FISA, Thomas Keller presented him with the federation's medal of honour. It was a gesture of gratitude to the whole country.

Women's preliminary heats

4+: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. BUL 4. CAN 5. CHN
EII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. NZL 4. ROM
RI: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. NZL
RII: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. NED 4. CHN

2x: 10 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. ROM 3. NOR 4. CAN 5. AUT
EII: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. GDR 4. GBR 5. FRA
RI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. AUT
RII: 1. URS 2. NOR 3. FRA 4. CAN

2-: 6 crews – straight final

1x: 12 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. POL 3. NED 4. CAN 5. AUS
6. AUT
EII: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. HUN 4. ROM 5. URS
6. CHN
RI: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. POL 4. AUT 5. CAN
RII: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. CHN 4. NED 5. AUS

4x+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. NED 4. AUS
EII: 1. BUL 2. ROM 3. GDR
R: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. NED 4. GDR 5. AUS

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. AUS
EII: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. USA 4. NZL
R: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. BUL 4. USA 5. NZL
6. AUS

Women's finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. CAN
Another title for Angelika Noack, who had rowed in both the 2- and 4+ with equal success.
6. NZL 7. NED 8. CHN

2x: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. USA 4. NOR 5. ROM
6. GDR
Another title for Otzetova and Yordanova, to add to the one they had won in the 1976 Olympic Games. A rare sight: a mere sixth place for the East Germans!
7. GBR 8. FRA 9. CAN 10. AUT

2-: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. NED 4. BUL 5. ROM
6. NZL
Cornelia Buegel and Ute Steindorf won a narrow victory over the Canadians.

1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. HUN 4. BUL 5. USA
6. ROM
Christine Scheiblich, now Mrs. Hahn, continued to beat her opponents. She won her fourth world title, to add to her Olympic gold medal.
7. NED 8. POL 9. CHN 10. AUT 11. CAN
12. AUS

4x+: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. URS 4. GDR 5. NED
6. ROM
The East Germans lost this world title for the first time.

8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. USA 5. FRG
6. BUL
A similar surprise to that in the 4x+: the East Germans lost their world supremacy in this boat class for the first time.
7. NZL 8. AUS

Mens preliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. BUL 4. CHN
EII: 1. GDR 2. AUS 3. NZL 4. YUG
R: 1. BUL 2. USA 3. NZL 4. AUS 5. YUG
6. CHN

2-: 14 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. GBR 4. IRL 5. BUL
EII: 1. YUG 2. FRA 3. AUS 4. CAN 5. AUT
EIII: 1. NOR 2. USA 3. NZL 4. URS
R: 1. IRL 2. CAN 3. URS 4. BUL 5. AUT
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. USA 4. YUG 5. AUS
6. URS
1/2 FII: 1. IRL 2. NED 3. FRA 4. NOR 5. CAN
6. NZL

1+: 16 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ARG 3. USA 4. URS 5. GBR
EII: 1. FRG 2. YUG 3. FIN 4. AUS 5. JPN
EIII: 1. NZL 2. SWE 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. SUI
R: 1. URS 2. AUS 3. GBR 4. SUI 5. FRA
6. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FIN 4. SWE 5. GBR
6. USA
1/2 FII: 1. YUG 2. URS 3. ARG 4. NZL 5. AUS
6. ITA

2+: 10 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. POL 4. USA 5. CAN
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. IRL 4. AUS 5. NZL
RI: 1. FRG 2. IRL 3. NZL 4. USA
RII: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. AUS 4. CAN



Lake Karapiro (NZL) – World championships 1978. The tight finish for 3rd place in the final of the coxless pair between the French crew, awarded 3rd place by the photo-finish, and the Dutch crew (4th).

4-: 12 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. TCH 4. URS 5. AUS
6. FRA
EII: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. SUI 4. NED 5. ESP
6. CAN
RI: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. AUS 4. SUI
RII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. NZL 4. ESP 5. CAN

2x: 12 crews
EI: 1. NOR 2. GBR 3. GDR 4. NZL 5. CHI
6. ESP
EII: 1. SUI 2. USA 3. AUS 4. YUG 5. AUT
6. JPN
RI: 1. GBR 2. NZL 3. AUS 4. AUT 5. ESP
RII: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. YUG 4. CHI 5. JPN

4x: 10 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. GBR 3. ESP 4. AUS 5. JPN
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. FRG 4. TCH 5. NZL
RI: 1. FRG 2. TCH 3. GBR 4. JPN
RII: 1. FRA 2. ESP 3. NZL 4. AUT

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. BUL 4. FRA
EII: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. GBR
R: 1. NZL 2. BUL 3. AUS 4. FRA 5. GBR

Men's finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. BUL 4. USA 5. AUS
6. NZL
Yet another fine East German crew, with the Diessner brothers, Dohn and Wendish.
7. YUG 8. CHN

2-: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. FRA 4. NED 5. IRL
6. USA
The Landvoigt brothers reclaimed their property!
7. YUG 8. URS 9. AUS 10. NOR 11. NZL
12. CAN

1x: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. YUG 4. URS 5. ARG
6. FIN
Kolbe won yet again. Ibarra finished fifth, ahead of Karppinen.
7. SWE 8. NZL 9. USA 10. AUS 11. GBR
12. ITA

2+: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. POL 4. FRG 5. BUL
6. IRL
Juergen Pfeiffer and Gerd Uebeler had an easy win.
7. USA 8. NZL 9. AUS 10. CAN

4-: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. FRA 5. TCH
6. FRG
Preobrazenski, Kuznetsov, Dolinin and Nemtirev took by surprise the reputedly insuperable Brietzke, Duker, Semmler and Mager, who had been at the top since 1974.
7. NZL 8. SUI 9. AUS 10. ESP 11. NED
12. CAN

2x: 1. NOR 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. GDR 5. USA
6. NZL
The Hansen brothers won, as in 1975 and at the Olympic Games in 1976. Baillieu and Hart were once again second.
7. AUT 8. YUG 9. AUS 10. CHI 11. JPN
12. ESP

4x: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. FRG 4. TCH 5. BUL
6. ESP
The East Germans carried the day, but the French crew, containing Roland Weill, a true lightweight, produced an amazing performance.
7. AUT 8. NZL 9. JPN – GBR (Not rowed out)

8+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NZL 4. AUS 5. FRA
6. BUL
The East Germans were the first across the line, followed by the West Germans, but the third-placed crew fully deserved its medal in front of its home crowd, bringing to an end these championships on the other side of the world.

The proceedings were concluded with a row past by two Maori canoes, each crewed by 60 men to the sound of chanting. The mood was both happy and sad. The festivities were at an end. All those who were present will keep a vivid memory of this fabulous scene, linking what was, in spite of over a century of history, one of the most modern of sports to its most remote and atavistic origins. Don Rowlands and Cyril Hilliard, respectively president and secretary of the organising committee, could be proud of their team. Everything had worked well. Lake Karapiro had made its mark in rowing history. A little later, the International Olympic Committee would take up FISA's recommendation and award the Olympic cup, one of its highest annual honours, to the New Zealand organising committee.

August 14th–18th 1979 – Moscow
10th FISA men's junior championships
2nd FISA women's junior championships

The Krylatskoje course, the site for the 1980 Olympic Games, was put to the test by the best FISA juniors.

Women's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. NED 5. ROM 6. BUL
1x: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. DEN 4. TCH 5. GDR 6. FRG
4x+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. NED 4. URS 5. ROM 6. FRG
2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. TCH 5. FRG 6. SWE
2-: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. TCH 4. GDR 5. FRG 6. NED
8+: 1. CAN 2. URS 3. GDR 4. FRG 5. BUL

The amazing Canadians deprived the highly motivated Soviet crew of a victory in front of their own people. Thus, no Soviet oarswoman was to win a gold medal on her home course.

Men's races

4+: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. FRG 4. GDR 5. BUL 6. NED
2-: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. FRA 4. URS 5. BRA 6. BUL
1x: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. FRA 5. NOR 6. HUN
2+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. POL 4. FRG 5. TCH 6. BUL
4-: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. TCH 5. ITA 6. CAN
2x: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. URS 4. YUG 5. SWE 6. GBR
4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. ESP 5. FRA 6. BUL
8+: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. GDR 5. FRA 6. YUG

All seemed ready for the 1980 Olympic Games.

August 30th–September 2nd 1979 – Bled
5th women's World championships
6th FISA championships for lightweights

As in 1966, the world championships were held on Lake Bled; but on this occasion they included women and lightweight men. The course delighted even the most hard to please. Together with Lucerne, is it not one of the fairest for competition? The experience and dedication of the organisers in addition to the natural beauty of the location and the excellence of the climate produced a most successful regatta.

Women's races

A record entry: 78 crews compared with 76 in Lucerne in 1974.

Preliminary heats

4+: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. AUS 3. URS 4. USA 5. CHN
EII: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. TCH
EIII: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. POL 4. GBR
R: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. TCH 4. CHN
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. CAN 5. FRA 6. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. AUS 3. FRG 4. USA 5. GBR 6. POL

1x: 18 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. NED 4. HUN 5. AUS 6. CAN
EII: 1. FRG 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. IRL 5. CHN 6. BEL
EIII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. BUL 4. DEN 5. GBR 6. JPN
RI: 1. AUS 2. GDR 3. DEN 4. YUG 5. BEL
RII: 1. HUN 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. CHN 5. JPN
RIII: 1. URS 2. NED 3. CAN 4. GBR 5. IRL
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. BUL 3. NED 4. AUS 5. FRG 6. DEN
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. HUN 5. URS 6. TCH

4x+: 11 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. NED 3. HUN 4. POL 5. DEN 6. BEL
EII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. ROM 4. FRG 5. URS
RI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. NED 4. POL 5. BEL
RII: 1. HUN 2. USA 3. FRG 4. DEN

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. POL 3. NOR 4. DEN 5. NZL
EII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. GBR 4. NED 5. HUN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. CAN
R: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. HUN 4. NED 5. NZL
6. DEN
1/2 FI: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. USA 4. GBR 5. NOR
6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. POL 4. TCH 5. CAN
6. FRG

2-: 12 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. URS 4. TCH 5. FRA
6. FRG
EII: 1. POL 2. USA 3. NED 4. BUL 5. HUN
6. CAN
RI: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. FRG 4. HUN 5. TCH
RII: 1. USA 2. BUL 3. URS 4. FRA 5. CAN

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GDR 4. BUL 5. NED
EII: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. FRG
RI: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. GBR
RII: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. NED 4. FRG

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. AUS
6. FRG
Unusually, the coxswain was placed in the middle of the USSR boat.
This was the Soviet union's first world title in 4+.
7. CAN 8. FRA 9. USA 10. GBR 11. TCH
12. POL

1x: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. NED 4. CAN 5. USA
6. BUL
This was Sanda Toma's first victory.
7. URS 8. HUN 9. AUS 10. TCH 11. DEN
12. FRG

4x+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. ROM 4. URS 5. HUN
6. USA
The East German women took back a title which had always been theirs, except in the previous year.
7. NED 8. POL 9. FRG 10. DEN 11. BEL

2x: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. ROM 4. URS 5. USA
6. POL
Linse and Westphal scored a narrow victory over the reigning title-holders, Oztetova and Jordanova.
7. GBR 8. TCH 9. NOR 10. CAN 11. FRG
12. HUN

2-: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. POL 4. NED 5. USA
6. BUL
As in the previous year, Cornelia Bugel and Ute Steindorf were untroubled.
7. URS 8. FRA 9. FRG 10. HUN 11. TCH
12. CAN

8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. USA 4. ROM 5. CAN
6. BUL
The Soviet crew asserted their superiority. The bronze medal won by the eight was a fitting reward for a good American team, five of whose crews reached the finals.
7. NED 8. FRG 9. GBR

Men's lightweight races

Preliminary heats

1x: 15 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. AUT 3. JPN 4. BEL 5. ISR
EII: 1. ESP 2. CAN 3. FRG 4. YUG 5. AUS
EIII: 1. SUI 2. NOR 3. ITA 4. FIN 5. NED
R: 1. YUG 2. FIN 3. NED 4. AUS 5. BEL
6. ISR
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. FIN
6. JPN
1/2 FII: 1. AUT 2. ESP 3. FRG 4. NOR 5. YUG
6. NED

4-: 12 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. AUS 3. ESP 4. ITA 5. YUG
EII: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. CAN
EIII: 1. NED 2. SWE 3. NOR
R: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. SUI 4. ESP 5. NOR
6. YUG
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. DEN 4. SWE 5. CAN
6. ITA

2x: 14 crews
EI: 1. NOR 2. USA 3. FRG 4. SUI 5. AUT
EII: 1. NED 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. YUG
EIII: 1. ESP 2. DEN 3. IRL 4. JPN
R: 1. GBR 2. AUT 3. SUI 4. YUG 5. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. NED 3. SUI 4. FRG 5. FRA
6. DEN
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. ESP 4. GBR 5. AUT
6. IRL

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. ESP 2. GBR 3. NED 4. AUS 5. CAN
EII: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. FRG 4. JPN
RI: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. JPN
RII: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. FRA

Finals

1x: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. AUT 4. FRG 5. ESP
6. SUI
William Belden, the 1974 winner, regained his title five years later.
7. NOR 8. ITA 9. FIN 10. YUG 11. NED
12. JPN

4-: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. SUI 4. FRG 5. DEN
6. AUS 7. ESP 8. NOR 9. ITA 10. YUG
11. SWE 12. CAN

2x: 1. NOR 2. NED 3. ITA 4. USA 5. SUI 6. ESP
The Norwegians, Gilje and Bornick, retained their title.
7. FRG 8. FRA 9. GBR 10. DEN 11. AUT 12. IRL

8+: 1. ESP 2. USA 3. NED 4. FRG 5. GBR 6. AUS
This Spanish victory in the premier event was proof of the improvement in rowing in their country.

September 4th 1979 – Bled
75th ordinary FISA congress

Present: 73 delegates from 35 federations

September 5th–9th 1979 – Bled
8th men's World championships

A record entry: 134 crews compared with 130 in 1966 (also in Bled), with 475 competitors.

Preliminary heats

4+: 17 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. BUL 4. GBR 5. YUG 6. EGY
EII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. FRA 4. IRL 5. ITA 6. CAN
Unusually, the coxswain was placed in the middle of the USSR boat.
EIII: 1. USA 2. ESP 3. TCH 4. NOR 5. NED
RI: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. NOR 4. YUG 5. CAN
RII: 1. POL 2. TCH 3. GBR 4. ITA
RIII: 1. ESP 2. BUL 3. IRL 4. NED 5. EGY
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. USA 4. POL 5. GBR 6. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. ESP 4. TCH 5. IRL 6. NOR

2-: 18 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. FIN 4. YUG 5. AUT 6. ESP
EII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. SWE 4. USA 5. HUN 6. AUS
EIII: 1. CAN 2. FRG 3. NED 4. GBR 5. TCH 6. DEN
RI: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. SWE 4. AUS 5. AUT
RII: 1. DEN 2. BUL 3. NED 4. HUN 5. YUG
RIII: 1. FRG 2. TCH 3. USA 4. FIN 5. ESP
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. GBR 4. NED 5. TCH 6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. SUI 4. USA 5. SWE 6. BUL

1x: 21 crews
EI: 1. YUG 2. HUN 3. FRA 4. CAN 5. EGY 6. JPN
EII: 1. FRG 2. ARG 3. NZL 4. USA 5. BEL
EIII: 1. FIN 2. GDR 3. SWE 4. USA 5. BEL
EIV: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. TCH 4. BUL 5. SUI
RI: 1. NZL 2. SUI 3. DEN 4. HUN 5. JPN
RII: 1. SWE 2. ARG 3. BUL 4. EGY
RIII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. CAN 4. BEL
RIV: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. USA 4. BRA
1/2 FI: 1. FIN 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. TCH 5. NZL
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. SWE 4. YUG 5. FRA 6. SUI

2+: 17 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. BUL 3. HUN 4. POL 5. NOR 6. CAN
EII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. ITA 4. FRG 5. BRA 6. EGY
EIII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. YUG 4. ESP 5. BEL
RI: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. BUL 4. NOR 5. EGY
RII: 1. YUG 2. URS 3. POL 4. BRA
RIII: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. HUN 4. CAN 5. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. BUL 4. FRG 5. ITA 6. URS
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. POL 5. ESP 6. HUN

4-: 18 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. NOR 3. IRL 4. USA 5. ITA 6. AUT
EII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. SWE 4. DEN 5. SUI 6. HUN
EIII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. AUS 4. POL 5. NED 6. YUG
RI: 1. NOR 2. SWE 3. POL 4. HUN 5. ITA
RII: 1. GBR 2. SUI 3. USA 4. AUS 5. YUG
RIII: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. IRL 5. AUT
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. SUI 4. NOR 5. POL 6. DEN
1/2 FII: 1. TCH 2. GBR 3. NED 4. FRA 5. USA 6. SWE

2x: 16 crews
EI: 1. NOR 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. URS 5. FRG 6. POL
EII: 1. SUI 2. USA 3. CAN 4. AUT 5. YUG
EIII: 1. TCH 2. ESP 3. BUL 4. JPN 5. BEL
RI: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. POL 4. JPN
RII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. AUT 4. BUL
RIII: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. ESP 4. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. CAN 5. USA 6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. URS 5. ESP 6. POL

4x: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. USA 4. NED 5. TCH
EII: 1. YUG 2. URS 3. POL 4. DEN
EIII: 1. BUL 2. FRA 3. AUT 4. JPN
R: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. TCH 4. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. USA 4. URS 5. DEN 6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. YUG 4. POL 5. TCH 6. NED

8+: 14 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. HUN 5. EGY
EII: 1. NZL 2. GBR 3. URS 4. YUG 5. ITA
EIII: 1. GDR 2. AUS 3. USA 4. FRA
R: 1. FRA 2. HUN 3. YUG 4. ITA 5. EGY
1/2 FI: 1. AUS 2. URS 3. NZL 4. TCH 5. FRG
6. YUG
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. GBR 4. BUL 5. FRA
6. HUN

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. USA 5. ESP
6. BUL
The brothers Ulrich and Walter Diessner remained the mainstays of the world champion crew, in their fifth season at world level.
7. GBR 8. IRL 9. TCH 10. POL 11. NOR
12. FRA

2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. SUI 4. GBR 5. FRG
6. DEN
Another gold medal for the Landvoigt brothers, ahead of the brilliant Pimenov brothers and an excellent Swiss pair, Netzle and Truempler.
7. CAN 8. NED 9. SWE 10. USA 11. TCH
12. BUL

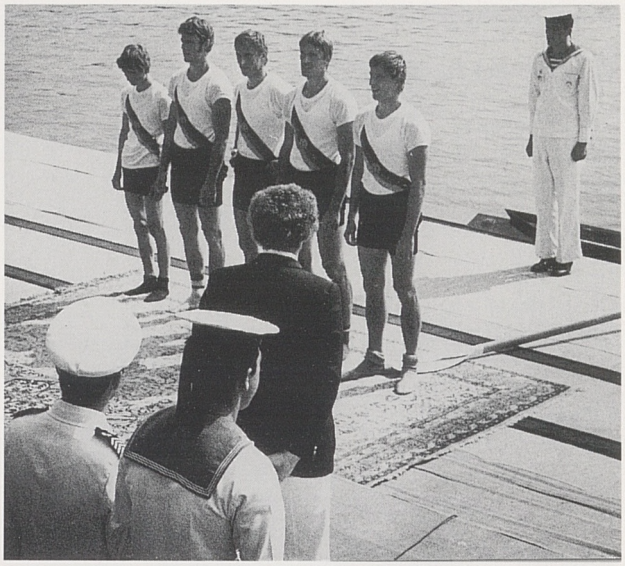
1x: 1. FIN 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. SWE 5. GBR
6. URS
The 1976 Olympic champion was at last successful in winning a world championship, beating a great rival, Kolbe, and a promising newcomer, Reiche.
7. TCH 8. NZL 9. YUG 10. SUI 11. FRA
12. ARG

2+: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. USA 4. YUG 5. ROM
6. BUL
In front of their own people, the Yugoslavians Mrduljas and Celent just failed to win a medal by 9/100 sec. (7'9"90 against 7'9"99). J. Pfeiffer and G. Uebeler retained their title.
7. ITA (an Abbagnale appeared with the coxswain, di Capua) 8. URS 9. POL 10. HUN 11. ESP

4-: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. GBR 4. URS 5. NED
6. SUI
The great crew, Mager, Semmler, Decker and Brietzke, avenged their only defeat in a FISA championship (1974).
7. FRA 8. TCH 9. NOR 10. SWE 11. DEN
12. POL

2x: 1. NOR 2. TCH 3. GDR 4. GBR 5. SUI
6. FRG
The Hansen brothers kept up the pressure by winning the title for the fourth time.
7. USA 8. CAN 9. URS 10. POL 11. ESP
12. AUT

4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. YUG 5. USA
6. BUL



Bled 1979: B. Schlufter, W. Diessner, J. Doberschutz, U. Diessner, W. Lutz (GDR) © Marjan Zaplatil, Delo

Having already won in this boat class in 1974 and in 1978, Joachim Dreifke won again. Karl-Heinz Bussert also won for the third time, but in successive years, in addition to his 1976 Olympic title.
7. URS 8. POL 9. DEN 10. TCH 11. AUT
12. NED

8+: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. URS 4. AUS 5. USA
6. GBR
The New Zealanders fought tooth and nail before going down to the East Germans, who held the Olympic title and had won the world championship title in the eights every year since 1975.
7. TCH 8. FRA 9. FRG 10. BUL 11. YUG
12. HUN

July 19th 1980 – Moscow
76th ordinary FISA congress

Present: delegates from 31 federations
Congress noted and approved the work undertaken by the commissions, especially those with responsibility for women's rowing, junior rowing and pleasure rowing.
An age limit of 65 for Council members and FISA umpires was imposed.

July 19th–August 3rd 1980
Games of the XXIInd Olympiad

As in 1956 and 1976, the Olympic Games once again served as a pawn in the politicians' games. The decision of certain national Olympic committees to boycott the Moscow games because of the invasion of Afghanistan dealt a body-blow to the unity of the sporting movement. Those who stayed away were wrong. They were certainly missed, but many very great oarsmen and women were present. In spite of everything, the races were all hard-fought.

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 6 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. ROM 3. AUS
EII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GBR
R: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. AUS 4. GBR

1x: 11 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. URS 4. NED
Makhina, in front of her own supporters, was despatched to the repechage.
EII: 1. GBR 2. HUN 3. DEN 4. IRL
EIII: 1. BUL 2. POL 3. MEX
R: 1. URS 2. IRL 3. MEX 4. DEN 5. NED
1/2 FI: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. POL 4. IRL
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. HUN

4x+: 7 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. POL 4. HUN
EII: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. GDR
R: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NED 4. POL 5. HUN

2x: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GDR 4. BUL
EII: 1. POL 2. GBR 3. HUN
R: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. GBR

2-: 6 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL
EII: 1. POL 2. ROM 3. HUN
R: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. HUN

8+: 6 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. POL
EII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. BUL
R: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. GBR 4. POL

Women's finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. ROM 5. AUS
Angelika Noack, of course (it was her 5th FISA title since 1974), but also Ramona Kapheim, Silvia Froehlich, Romy Saalfed and the coxswain, Kirsten Wenzel made up the winning crew.

1x: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. GDR 4. BUL 5. GBR 6. POL
Sanda Tomo confirmed her world title. The Soviet sculler, Antonina Makhina, made good her earlier lapse.
7. IRL 8. DEN

4x+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. ROM 5. POL 6. NED
With two crew changes, the East German quad maintained its world superiority.

2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. POL 6. HUN
On home waters, Khloptseva and Popova achieved their ambition of beating the reigning world champions, Linse and Westphal.

2-: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. BUL 4. ROM 5. URS
Cornelia Klier, nee Buegel, with her faithful partner, Ute Steindorf, both world champions in 1978 and 1979, again demonstrated their superiority; but the Polish pair, Dluzewska and Koscianska were not far behind them.
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. GBR
A triumph for the East Germans, with the Soviet eight unable to secure a second victory for their team in front of their compatriots.

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 12 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. URS 4. BUL 5. BRA 6. TCH
EII: 1. ESP 2. GBR 3. SUI 4. IRL 5. YUG 6. CUB
RI: 1. POL 2. SUI 3. BRA 4. TCH 5. IRL
RII: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. GBR 4. YUG 5. CUB

2-: 15 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. AUT 4. DEN 5. GRE
EII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. TCH 4. ESP 5. AUS
EIII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. IRL 4. SWE 5. GUA
It was the first time that a crew from Guatemala had taken part in a world rowing event.
R: 1. DEN 2. SWE 3. AUS 4. ESP 5. GRE 6. GUA
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. SWE 4. ITA 5. IRL 6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. DEN 5. FRA 6. AUS

1x: 14 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. GRE 3. BRA 4. FRA 5. CUB
EII: 1. FIN 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. SUI 5. BUL
EIII: 1. URS 2. SWE 3. AUT 4. HUN
R: 1. SUI 2. HUN 3. BUL 4. CUB
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GBR 4. HUN 5. AUT 6. BRA
1/2 FII: 1. FIN 2. TCH 3. SWE 4. GRE 5. SUI 6. BUL

2+: 11 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. IRL 6. CUB
EII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. YUG 4. GBR 5. TCH
RI: 1. YUG 2. BUL 3. GBR 4. IRL 5. CUB
RII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. ITA 4. FRA

4-: 11 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. POL 6. CUB
EII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. SUI 4. GBR 5. SWE
RI: 1. SUI 2. TCH 3. FRA 4. SWE 5. CUB
RII: 1. GBR 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. POL

2x: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. YUG 3. URS 4. FRA 5. BUL
EII: 1. GBR 2. POL 3. ESP 4. TCH
RI: 1. YUG 2. TCH 3. ESP 4. BUL
RII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. FRA

4x: 12 crews
EI: 1. YUG 2. ESP 3. DEN 4. AUT 5. BRA
6. POL
EII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. URS 5. NED
6. CUB
RI: 1. FRA 2. ESP 3. NED 4. AUT 5. POL
RII: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. DEN 4. BRA 5. CUB

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. POL 4. BUL 5. HUN
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. AUS 4. CUB
RI: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. CUB 4. HUN
RII: 1. TCH 2. BUL 3. POL

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. POL 4. ESP 5. BUL
6. SUI
The Diessner brothers, Wendish and Dohn, won yet again, to nobody's surprise. It was Dohn's sixth FISA title!
7. GBR 8. BRA 9. TCH 10. YUG 11. IRL
12. CUB

2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GBR 4. ROM 5. TCH
6. SWE
The high point of an extraordinary career. The Landvoigt brothers could now retire, having been Olympic champions twice (1976 and 1980) and four times world champions (1974, 1975, 1978, 1979).
7. IRL 8. FRA 9. AUT 10. AUS 11. ITA
12. DEN

1x: 1. FIN 2. URS 3. GDR 4. TCH 5. SWE
6. GBR
Pertti Karpinnen retained his title, but Kolbe was sorely missed.
7. SUI 8. GRE 9. HUN 10. BUL 11. AUT
12. BRA

2+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. YUG 4. ROM 5. BUL
6. TCH
Jaehrling and Ulrich, with the experienced coxing of Spohr, were bound to win. The Romanian, Ceapura, was present yet again at the very highest level.
7. ITA 8. FRA 9. GBR 10. CUB 11. IRL

4-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GBR 4. TCH 5. ROM
6. SUI
With Thiele in place of Mager, Brietzke, Semmler and Decker added yet another jewel to their most brilliant crown of successes. Now seven titles would sparkle there!
7. FRA 8. POL 9. BUL 10. SWE 11. CUB



1976/1985: Pertti Karpinnen (FIN)

2x: 1. GDR 2. YUG 3. TCH 4. GBR 5. URS
6. POL
Dreifke, the jack-of-all-trades, and Kröppelin outstripped the amazing Yugoslavians, Pancic and Stanulov.
7. ESP 8. FRA 9. BUL

4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. ESP
6. YUG
The winners were out on their own.
7. POL 8. NED 9. DEN 10. AUT 11. BRA
12. CUB

8+: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. URS 4. TCH 5. AUS
6. BUL
On Soviet waters, the East German eight set seal on the GDR's supremacy in world rowing. Only one men's title had escaped their grasp – the single sculls!
7. HUN 8. CUB – POL (scratched)

August 12th–17th 1980 – Hazewinkel 11th FISA men's junior championships 3rd FISA women's junior championships

Not far from Antwerp, ideally situated close to a main European motorway intersection, the still unfinished Hazewinkel course was already one of the most beautiful of the regatta venues recognized by FISA. Set in pleasantly green and wooded surroundings, its facilities were very adequate.

Women's finals

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. BUL 5. NED
6. FRG

1x: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. SUI 4. URS 5. FRG
6. SWE

4x+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. POL 5. FRA 6. NED
2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. FRG 5. POL 6. FRA
2-: 1. URS 2. POL 3. GDR 4. CAN 5. TCH 6. GBR
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. CAN 5. FRG 6. BUL

Men's finals

4+: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. URS 5. GRE 6. AUS
2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. ESP 5. YUG 6. DEN
1x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NED 4. ESP 5. ITA 6. BUL
2+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GRE 4. ITA 5. YUG 6. POL
A first FISA medal for Greece.
4-: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. ITA 5. CAN 6. GBR
2x: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. URS 4. FRG 5. BUL 6. ARG
4x: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. GDR 4. NOR 5. FRG 6. ESP
8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. FRG 6. ITA
1/100 sec. separated the second and third crews.

Once again, the oarsmen and women of the German Democratic Republic and of the Soviet Union swept up all the titles except one: the men's coxed fours, won by the Bulgarians.

August 12th–18th 1980 – Hazewinkel 7th FISA championships for lightweights

Preliminary heats

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. AUT 3. ITA 4. GBR 5. AUS 6. SWE
EII: 1. NOR 2. DEN 3. NED 4. BEL 5. JPN
EIII: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. ESP 4. CAN 5. FRA
RI: 1. AUT 2. AUS 3. NED 4. CAN
RII: 1. ESP 2. DEN 3. GBR 4. JPN
RIII: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. SWE 5. BEL
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. ESP 3. SUI 4. ITA 5. GBR 6. AUS
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. NOR 3. DEN 4. AUT 5. FRA 6. NED

4-: 12 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. ESP 4. FRG 5. ITA 6. AUT
EII: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. USA 4. SUI 5. CAN 6. BEL
RI: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. ITA 4. SUI 5. AUT
RII: 1. DEN 2. ESP 3. CAN 4. FRG 5. BEL

2x: 12 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. SUI 3. GBR 4. DEN 5. CHN 6. BEL
EII: 1. ITA 2. NED 3. SWE 4. FRG 5. NOR 6. IRL
RI: 1. SUI 2. NOR 3. SWE 4. DEN 5. BEL
RII: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. NED 4. CHN 5. IRL

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. ESP 3. USA 4. FRG 5. JPN
EII: 1. GBR 2. NED 3. ITA 4. CAN
RI: 1. ESP 2. ITA 3. JPN 4. CAN
RII: 1. USA 2. NED 3. FRG

Finals

1x: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. ESP 4. NOR 5. SUI 6. DEN
A win for Christian Georg Wahrlich.
7. AUT 8. FRA 9. ITA 10. NED 11. AUS 12. GBR

4-: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. ESP 5. USA 6. NED
The Australians won easily, more than five seconds ahead of the British.
7. CAN 8. FRG 9. ITA 10. SUI 11. AUT 12. BEL

2x: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. SUI 4. GBR 5. NOR 6. FRG
A first for Esposito and Verroca.
7. DEN 8. NED 9. SWE 10. CHN 11. BEL 12. IRL

8+: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. ESP 4. USA 5. ITA 6. NED
At 500 metres, the British closed the slight gap between themselves and France then dominated the race all the way to the finish. A third title for Nigel Read.
7. FRG 8. JPN 9. CAN

August 4th–8th 1981 – Pantcharevo 12th FISA men's junior championships 4th FISA women's junior championships

A natural site adapted for the purpose, the Bulgarian course at Pantcharevo had, in a magnificent setting, all the most desirable features, especially the essential ones of fairness between the lanes, the quick dispersal of wash and plenty of space.

Women's finals

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. FRG 5. CAN 6. TCH
1x: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. URS 4. GDR 5. HUN 6. FRA
4x+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. ROM 4. FRA 5. BUL 6. NED
2x: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. URS 4. FRA 5. AUT 6. BUL
2-: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. ROM 4. GDR 5. FRG 6. USA
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. GBR 6. BUL

The domination of the GDR and the Soviet Union seemed but only seemed – to be less marked.

Men's finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. AUS 5. BUL 6. ITA
2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. CAN 4. BUL 5. BUL 6. FRG
1x: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. BEL 4. URS (a certain Tiurin!) 5. ARG 6. FRG
2+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GRE 4. BUL 5. ROM 6. YUG
Another bronze medal for the Greeks.
4-: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. YUG 4. FRA 5. TCH 6. URS
2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ESP 4. POL 5. NOR 6. BUL
4x: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRA 4. NED 5. URS 6. ESP
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. GRE 6. BUL

A clean sweep by the GDR yet again!

August 27th–31st 1981 – Munich
6th women's World championships

A return to the magnificent Olympic course. Claus Hess, the FISA vice-president, kept an efficient eye on everything on his home water.

Preliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. GBR
EII: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. NED 4. BUL
R: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. BUL 5. NED 6. GBR

1x: 13 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. FRA 4. SWE 5. POL
EII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. USA
EIII: 1. NZL 2. MEX 3. IRL 4. FIN
R: 1. SWE 2. POL 3. USA 4. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. USA 6. MEX
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. NZL 3. GDR 4. IRL 5. POL 6. SWE

4x+: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. DEN 5. POL
EII: 1. URS 2. HUN 3. USA 4. NOR
RI: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. USA
RII: 1. HUN 2. BUL 3. POL 4. NOR

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. USA
EII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. NOR 4. YUG 5. FIN
EIII: 1. BUL 2. ROM 3. HUN 4. SUI 5. JPN
R: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. YUG 4. SUI 5. FIN 6. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. GBR 4. FRG 5. DEN 6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. USA 4. NOR 5. TCH 6. YUG

2-: 9 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. POL 3. URS 4. NED 5. AUS
EII: 1. CAN 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. USA
RI: 1. POL 2. BUL 3. AUS 4. USA
RII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NED

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. GBR
EII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. CAN
R: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. USA 4. GBR 5. BUL

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. USA 4. BUL 5. ROM 6. FRG
The powerful Soviet crew completely outrowed their opponents by several lengths.
7. NED 8. GBR

1x: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. URS 4. GDR 5. NZL 6. BUL
The valiant British girl, Beryl Mitchell, was a plucky second. The reign of Sanda Toma continued.
7. FRA 8. USA 9. POL 10. IRL 11. SWE 12. MEX

4x+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. BUL 6. DEN
Another impressive Soviet crew.
7. POL 8. USA 9. NOR

2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. ROM 5. USA 6. GBR
Kokarevitha and Makhina, who had previously finished second, had an easy victory.
7. FRG 8. NOR 9. DEN 10. HUN 11. TCH 12. YUG

2-: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. POL 6. URS
Rudolph and Anders hung on to a very slight lead over the amazing Canadians, Craig and Smith.
7. NED 8. AUS 9. USA

8+: 1. URS 2. USA 3. ROM 4. CAN 5. GDR 6. GBR
The Soviet revival was confirmed. The fifth place for the GDR seemed to reveal a weakness.

August 27th–30th 1981 – Munich 8th FISA championships for lightweights

Preliminary heats

1x: 13 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. FIN 5. JPN
EII: 1. ITA 2. CAN 3. POR 4. AUS
EIII: 1. USA 2. AUT 3. ESP 4. SWE
R: 1. SWE 2. AUS 3. FIN 4. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. AUT 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. FRG 5. POR 6. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. CAN 2. SWE 4. ESP 5. GBR 6. AUS

4-: 14 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. ITA 3. SUI 4. ESP 5. CHN
EII: 1. AUS 2. DEN 3. NOR 4. USA 5. JPN
EIII: 1. NED 2. IRL 3. GBR 4. FRG
1/2 FI: 1. NED 2. CAN 3. DEN 4. USA 5. SUI 6. GBR
1/2 FII: 1. AUS 2. NOR 3. FRG 4. ESP 5. ITA 6. IRL

2x: 13 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. SWE 3. FRG 4. CHN 5. JPN
EII: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. BEL 4. ESP
EIII: 1. DEN 2. AUT 3. AUS 4. GBR
R: 1. ESP 2. JPN 3. GBR 4. CHN
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. GBR 4. FRG 5. AUT 6. BEL
1/2 FII: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. SWE 4. ESP 5. JPN 6. AUS

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. ESP 2. DEN 3. FRG 4. CAN
EII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. FRA 4. GBR
R: 1. DEN 2. CAN 3. FRA 4. USA 5. GBR 6. FRG

Finals

1x: 1. USA 2. AUT 3. CAN 4. ITA 5. SUI 6. SWE
Scott Roop took the title, beating the 1976 winner, R. Haberl, who nevertheless won a medal.
7. FRG 8. ESP 9. GBR 10. POL 11. AUS 12. FIN

4-: 1. AUS 2. NED 3. CAN 4. DEN 5. FRG 6. NOR
A second win for the Australians, Gardiner, Bartlett, Hefer and Gillett.
7. IRL 8. USA 9. ITA 10. ESP 11. GBR 12. SUI

2x: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. SWE 6. GBR
Esposito and Verroca took the title again, ahead of Fuchs and Belden.
7. AUT 8. FRG 9. JPN 10. ESP 11. AUS 12. BEL

8+: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. ESP 4. CAN 5. USA 6. FRA
Forced to qualify via the repechage, the Danish crew showed their true class in the final.

August 31st–September 1st 1981 – Munich (Garching) 77th ordinary FISA congress

Delegates from 38 federations were present.
There was a move towards reducing the number of umpires required at FISA regattas from 30 to 15. This should result in better umpiring, less checking-up, simplified organisation and reduced cost.
From 1985 the coxswainless quadruple sculls would replace the coxed quad in the women's programme.
It was decided to examine the possibilities of setting up a development programme for rowing in countries where the sport was very poorly represented.

September 2nd–6th 1981 – Munich 11th men's World championships

Preliminary heats

4+: 11 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. POL 4. HUN 5. FRG 6. BUL
EII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. URS 4. GBR 5. CHI
RI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. HUN 4. BUL 5. CHI
RII: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. POL 4. FRG

2-: 17 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. ITA 5. GBR 6. FRA

EII: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. SWE 4. NOR 5. GRE 6. YUG
EIII: 1. TCH 2. USA 3. NED 4. AUT 5. FIN
RI: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. AUT 4. GRE 5. FRA
RII: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. GBR 4. NOR
RIII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. YUG 4. SWE 5. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. GBR 5. USA 6. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. NED 4. ROM 5. FRG 6. AUT

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. ARG 3. URS 4. SWE 5. CAN 6. GRE
EII: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. TCH 4. SUI 5. JPN
EIII: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. YUG 4. FRA 5. DEN
RI: 1. ARG 2. TCH 3. FRA 4. CAN
RII: 1. NZL 2. SWE 3. YUG 4. JPN
RIII: 1. GBR 2. URS 3. SUI 4. DEN 5. GRE
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. NZL 3. USA 4. URS 5. TCH 6. YUG
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. ARG 4. SWE 5. FRA 6. SUI

2+: 11 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. URS 4. FRG 5. DEN 6. AUT
EII: 1. GBR 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. BEL 5. FIN
RI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. DEN 4. BEL 5. AUT
RII: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. FRG 4. FIN

4-: 13 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. ROM 3. ESP 4. DEN 5. NED
EII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. POL 4. USA
EIII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. FRA
R: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. USA
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. ESP 4. GBR 5. POL 6. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. NED 6. DEN

2x: 13 crews
EI: 1. FIN 2. NOR 3. POL 4. SUI 5. AUT
EII: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. BUL 4. USA
EIII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NZL 4. JPN
R: 1. SUI 2. USA 3. AUT 4. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FIN 3. POL 4. URS 5. NZL 6. USA
1/2 FII: 1. NOR 2. TCH 3. SUI 4. BUL 5. FRG 6. AUT

4x: 14 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. TCH 3. HUN 4. GBR 5. DEN
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. ESP 5. BUL
EIII: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. POL 4. USA
R: 1. GBR 2. ESP 3. BUL 4. DEN 5. USA
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. URS 4. HUN 5. BUL 6. YUG
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. TCH 4. ESP 5. GBR 6. POL

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. NZL
EII: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. USA 4. FRA
R: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. NZL 5. FRA

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. URS 4. TCH 5. GBR 6. AUS
7. FRG 8. POL 9. BUL 10. HUN 11. CHI

2-: 1. URS 2. NED 3. ITA 4. GDR 5. YUG 6. CAN
The Pimenov brothers, heirs apparent in recent years to the famous Landvoigts, took the title with style. The second-placed crew, Willem Astma and Bosman, were five seconds slower!
7. ROM 8. TCH 9. GBR 10. FRG 11. USA 12. AUT

1x: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. USA 4. GBR 5. ARG 6. NZL
Karpinnen did not enter. He was competing in the double sculls with his brother. Kolbe regained his crown in front of his own people and in a revolutionary boat (a fixed seat, with moving stretcher and riggers). He beat the promising newcomers, Reiche and Biglow, into second and third place respectively, as well as beating those old hands, Christopher Baillieu and Ricardo Ibarra.
7. TCH 8. URS 9. SWE 10. SUI 11. YUG 12. FRA

2+: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. TCH 5. BUL 6. URS
The Abbagnale brothers, with their coxswain, di Capua, showed their class in winning the first of a long string of victories.
7. FRG 8. DEN 9. FIN 10. BEL 11. AUT

4-: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. GDR 4. TCH 5. ROM 6. ESP
The Soviet crew came in ahead of a very promising Swiss four.
7. FRG 8. NED 9. DEN 10. GBR 11. POL 12. FRA

2x: 1. GDR 2. FIN 3. NOR 4. TCH 5. POL 6. SUI
Dreifke, whose fifth FISA title it was, and his partner, Kröppelin, demonstrated their Olympic prowess, beating the Karpinnen brothers!
7. URS 8. FRG 9. NZL 10. USA 11. BUL 12. AUT

4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRA 4. FRG 5. TCH 6. ITA
Behind the two great names in rowing, the French took an excellent third place.
7. ESP 8. GBR 9. POL 10. HUN 11. YUG 12. BUL

8+: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. USA 4. GDR 5. FRG 6. TCH 7. NZL 8. FRA



1981–1991 – The Abbagnale brothers and their faithful cox, Giuseppe Di Capua. © Dominik Keller

August 4th–8th 1982 – Piediluco
12th FISA men's junior championships
5th FISA women's junior championships

The dynamic Italian federation welcomed the best junior rowers of the year to its new but unfinished rowing centre, situated on Lake Piediluco. This pleasant site is two hours north of Rome, and a few kilometres from the historic town of Terni.

Women's races

4+: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. BUL 4. GDR 5. FRG
1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. SWE 4. GRE 5. ITA 6. NED
4x+: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. NED 4. URS 5. BUL 6. ITA
2x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. FRA 5. AUT 6. POL
2-: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. HUN 5. GBR
8+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS
Sabine Anders was among the medal winners.

Men's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. ITA 5. TCH 6. AUS
2-: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. URS 4. AUS 5. NED 6. GBR
1x: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. BEL 4. URS 5. FRG 6. YUG
The winner was a certain Thomas Lange!
2+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ITA 4. ARG 5. GRE 6. DEN
4-: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. ITA 6. URS
2x: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. URS 6. BUL
4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. ITA 6. NED
8+: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. FRA 4. URS 5. GDR 6. GBR

A sensation! Hitherto unbeaten, the two great rowing countries failed, in this last final, not only to win, but to take any medal at all.

August 21st 1982 – Lucerne
78th ordinary FISA congress

A minimum weight for boats was imposed, in order to restrain the use of sophisticated and expensive materials.

Provisional permission was given for the use of moving riggers in senior sculls (men and women) for the 1982 season. The sculler's seat remained stationary while the riggers and the stretcher moved to and fro.

For the first time, rowing was to be included in the programme of the Asian Games in Jaipur.

Voluntary dope tests outside the competition period would be introduced. FISA was the first international sports federation to adopt this preventative measure.

Mrs. Nelly Gambon de Vos gave up the chairmanship of the Women's rowing commission. The former Czechoslovakian champion, Magdalena Sarbochova, was appointed to succeed her. Jannus Boelen took over as chairman of the Veteran rowing commission, replacing Bo Gammals, who, in future, would direct the activities of pleasure rowing.

Sri Lanka and Venezuela were admitted as members.

August 23rd–28th 1982 – Lucerne
8th women's World championships
10th men's World championships
9th FISA championships for lightweights

As had been the case twenty years before, on the occasion of the 1st world championships, FISA's best oarsmen and women discovered the superb natural course on the Rotsee – a privileged spot for any rower; for many, the Mecca of rowing.

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 6 crews – straight final

1x: 14 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. GDR 4. FRG 5. DEN
EII: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. SWE 4. YUG
EIII: 1. USA 2. NZL 3. AUS 4. BUL 5. IRL
R: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. IRL 4. DEN 5. YUG
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. USA 4. CAN 5. AUS 6. BUL
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. NZL 4. FRG 5. SWE 6. IRL

4x+: 9 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. DEN 4. FRG 5. BUL
EII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. FRA 4. HUN
RI: 1. ROM 2. FRA 3. FRG
RII: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. BUL 4. HUN

2x: 14 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. NED 5. FRA
EII: 1. BUL 2. USA 3. GBR 4. POL 5. CHN
EIII: 1. CAN 2. TCH 3. DEN 4. AUT
R: 1. NED 2. POL 3. AUT 4. FRA 5. CHN
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. USA 4. ROM 5. DEN
6. POL
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. BUL 4. GBR 5. TCH
6. AUT

2-: 12 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. AUS 3. ROM 4. USA 5. BUL
6. GBR
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. POL 4. NED 5. URS
6. CHN
RI: 1. POL 2. URS 3. USA 4. AUS 5. GBR
RII: 1. NED 2. BUL 3. FRG 4. ROM 5. CHN

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. BUL
EII: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. ROM
R: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. CAN 4. BUL 5. GBR

Finals

4+: 1. URS 2. USA 3. ROM 4. GDR 5. NED
6. BUL
Another Soviet victory in this class. The coxswain, Natalia Tcheremissina, was again placed, unusually, in the centre of the boat.

1x: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. NZL 4. GBR 5. GDR
6. USA
Irina Fetissova beat the second-placed sculler by the smallest of margins (9/100 sec.). She became the first Soviet woman sculler to hold this world title.
7. CAN 8. AUS 9. BUL 10. SWE 11. FRG
12. IRL

4x+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. USA 5. DEN
6. FRA
The Soviet Union retained the title which it had won the previous year.
7. BUL 8. HUN 9. FRG

2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. USA 5. NED
6. BUL
A vigorous defence of the title by Antonina Makhina with a new partner.
7. ROM 8. TCH 9. GBR 10. POL 11. DEN
12. AUT

2-: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. CAN 4. URS 5. NED
6. BUL
Marita Sandig and Silvia Froehlich were unchallenged.
7. FRG 8. USA 9. AUS 10. GBR 11. CHN
12. ROM

8+: 1. URS 2. USA 3. GDR 4. ROM 5. CAN
6. BUL
A small slam for the Soviet Union, having won all the titles except one. Oarswomen from a total of seven national federations had the honour of occupying places on the podium.

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 12 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. GBR 4. POL 5. NED
6. AUS
EII: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. ITA 4. IRL 5. BUL
6. FRA
RI: 1. USA 2. POL 3. ITA 4. AUS 5. BUL
RII: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. NED 4. IRL 5. FRA

2-: 16 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ESP 3. NED 4. SUI 5. ITA
6. USA
EII: 1. TCH 2. SWE 3. GBR 4. AUT 5. URS
EIII: 1. NOR 2. YUG 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. POR
RI: 1. ESP 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. CAN
RII: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. SWE 4. SUI
RIII: 1. NED 2. YUG 3. AUT 4. USA 5. POR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. NOR 3. URS 4. ITA 5. YUG
6. SWE
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. FRG 3. ESP 4. TCH 5. GBR
6. AUT

1x: 15 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. GRE 4. FIN 5. SUI
EII: 1. GBR 2. ARG 3. YUG 4. NZL 5. POR
EIII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. SWE 4. BUL 5. CAN
R: 1. CAN 2. FIN 3. NZL 4. BUL 5. SUI
6. POR
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. GBR 4. GRE 5. NZL
6. YUG
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. SWE 4. CAN 5. FIN
6. ARG

2+: 9 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. USA 4. ESP 5. BEL
EII: 1. BUL 2. TCH 3. URS 4. HUN
RI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. HUN 4. BEL
RII: 1. USA 2. TCH 3. ESP

4-: 12 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. BUL 5. GBR
6. FRA
EII: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. ROM 4. NED 5. ITA
6. USA
RI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. ITA 4. BUL 5. FRA
RII: 1. TCH 2. DEN 3. USA 4. NED 5. GBR

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. POL 3. FIN 4. YUG 5. URS
EII: 1. NOR 2. ESP 3. BEL 4. ITA 5. USA
EIII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. SUI 4. FRA 5. BUL
R: 1. YUG 2. ITA 3. URS 4. BUL 5. FRA
6. USA
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. FIN 4. SUI 5. ESP
6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. NOR 2. POL 3. TCH 4. URS 5. BEL
6. YUG

4x: 10 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. POL 5. USA
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. ITA 5. URS
RI: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. BUL 4. USA
RII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. POL 4. TCH

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. USA 4. DEN 5. GBR
EII: 1. NZL 2. URS 3. FRA 4. TCH
RI: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. TCH
RII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. DEN

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. USA 4. URS 5. GBR
6. POL
Ulrich Diessner and his coxswain, Andreas Gregor yet again, were joined this time by Thomas Greiner, Hans Sennewald and Ulrich Kons.
7. AUS 8. ITA 9. BUL 10. IRL 11. NED
12. FRA

2-: 1. NOR 2. GDR 3. NED 4. ESP 5. FRG
6. URS
Another win for a Norwegian coxwainless pair, thanks to Magnus Grepperud and Sverre Loken.
7. YUG 8. ITA 9. TCH 10. SWE 11. AUT
12. GBR

1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. FRG 5. SWE
6. GBR
An easy win for Ruediger Reiche.
7. CAN 8. GRE 9. FIN 10. YUG 11. NZL

2+: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. BUL 5. URS
6. USA
A second successive title for the Abbagnale brothers.
7. ESP 8. HUN

4-: 1. SUI 2. URS 3. ROM 4. TCH 5. DEN
6. GDR
A magnificent sprint by the Swiss four, showing elegance and determination in front of their understandably enthusiastic home crowd.
7. USA 8. ITA 9. GBR 10. NED 11. BUL
12. FRA

2x: 1. NOR 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. CAN 5. FIN
6. POL
Alf Hansen, partnered this time by Rolf Thorsen and not as in 1978 and 1979 by his brother, regained the world title.
7. ESP 8. BEL 9. SUI 10. YUG 11. URS
12. ITA

4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. ITA 5. FRA
6. GBR
A four second advantage at the finish for Bussert, Mund, Heppner and Winter.
7. BUL 8. TCH 9. POL 10. USA

8+: 1. NZL 2. GDR 3. URS 4. USA 5. FRG
6. FRA
The crew in black took command, as their predecessors had done at the Munich Olympics ten years before.
7. TCH 8. DEN 9. GBR

Statistics: the 24 medals at stake were divided among eleven national federations, seven from the West and four from the East, out of the twenty men's finalists.

Lightweight races

Preliminary heats

1x: 12 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. SWE 4. CAN 5. JPN
6. IRL
EII: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. AUT 4. DEN 5. NED
6. AUS
RI: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. IRL
RII: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SWE 4. JPN 5. AUS

4-: 10 crews
EI: 1. ESP 2. SUI 3. USA 4. FRG 5. CHN
EII: 1. IRL 2. ITA 3. SWE 4. GBR 5. DEN
RI: 1. DEN 2. SWE 3. SUI 4. FRG
RII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. GBR 4. CHN

2x: 16 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. JPN
6. POR
EII: 1. USA 2. NOR 3. NED 4. CAN 5. FRG
EIII: 1. ITA 2. SWE 3. CHN 4. ESP 5. AUT
RI: 1. NOR 2. FRA 3. FRG 4. ESP 5. POR
RII: 1. DEN 2. CHN 3. CAN 4. JPN
RIII: 1. NED 2. SWE 3. AUT 4. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. SWE 4. CAN 5. DEN
6. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. NED 3. NOR 4. CHN 5. FRG
6. AUT

8+: 11 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. CAN 3. DEN 4. USA 5. FRA
6. NED
EII: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. JPN
RI: 1. CAN 2. GBR 3. FRA 4. NED 5. FRG
RII: 1. ESP 2. DEN 3. USA 4. JPN

Finals

1x: 1. AUT 2. USA 3. ITA 4. FRG 5. DEN 6. NED
The very experienced R. Haberl, often placed, and winner in 1976, took the title again.
7. SWE 8. GBR 9. JPN 10. CAN 11. AUS 12. IRL

4-: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. DEN 4. IRL 5. SWE 6. USA
Having lost to the Irish in a preliminary heat, the Italians avenged themselves.
7. FRG 8. SUI 9. GBR 10. CHN

2x: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. SUI 4. NED 5. NOR 6. SWE
The renaissance of Italian rowing was confirmed.
7. CAN 8. FRA 9. DEN 10. FRG 11. AUT 12. CHN

8+: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. ESP 4. AUS 5. CAN 6. GBR
A third title for Italy out of the four at stake, not forgetting the bronze medal in the fourth event.
7. USA 8. FRA 9. NED 10. FRG 11. JPN

August 3rd–7th 1983 – Vichy
14th FISA men's junior championships
6th FISA women's junior championships

New facilities were available, including a finish complex, the need for which had been made clear as a result of international disputes, and which FISA now prescribed for its own championships. Vichy now possessed a real rowing course which bore comparison with those at Munich, Nottingham or Moscow: the first in France! In addition, it functioned perfectly well, thanks to Louis Correaud and his team, with more than a decade's experience behind them.

One sour note: The significance of the many scratchings made in the last few days before the championships began had not been appreciated by the organisers. The delegates of the twenty-six national federations present were summoned to an informal meeting by the president of FISA, who pointed out to them how such difficulties could be avoided in the future.

Men's races

4+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. ITA 5. TCH 6. CAN
2x: 1. GDR 2. YUG 3. BUL 4. URS 5. FRG 6. GBR
2-: 1. GDR 2. YUG 3. BUL 4. BEL 5. FRG 6. TCH
1x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. YUG 5. NOR 6. BUL
2+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. HUN 5. ITA 6. GBR
4-: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. FRA 4. HUN 5. ITA 6. ESP
4x: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. NED 5. DEN 6. BEL
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRA 4. FRG 5. ITA 6. ESP

Women's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. BUL 4. CAN 5. FRG
2x: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. ROM 4. URS 5. AUT 6. NED
2-: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. GBR 5. BUL 6. HUN
1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. FRG 5. HUN 6. DEN
4x+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. ITA 4. URS 5. HUN 6. FRG
8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. USA 5. GBR 6. GRE

The Soviet 8+ was the only crew to prevent another grand slam by the East German juniors.

August 27th 1983 – Duisburg
79th ordinary FISA congress

The president, Thomas Keller, entered his 25th year in office.
A working party was set up to look into methods of teaching rowing.
The use of boats with moving riggers was banned from competition from January 1st, 1984.
A working party was set up to make arrangements for the development of rowing in those countries where it was still unknown or barely existed.
The federations of Chinese Taipei and Tunisia became affiliated. India became an ordinary member.
Peter Jirka (AUT) joined the umpires' panel.

August 27th–September 4th 1983 – Duisburg
8th women's World championships
11th men's World championships
10th FISA championships for lightweights

In spite of adverse weather conditions, everything was ready for high quality championships. Welcome improvements had been made to the Wedau course. President Henrik Lotz, the recent successor to Claus Hess at the head of the "Deutscher Ruderverband", extended a warm welcome to all the participants.

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 14 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. USA 4. NED 5. HUN
EII: 1. NZL 2. URS 3. GDR 4. FRG 5. GRE
EIII: 1. GBR 2. POL 3. BUL 4. JPN
R: 1. FRG 2. HUN 3. NED 4. GRE 5. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. NZL 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. USA 5. POL
6. NED
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. BUL 5. HUN
6. ITA

2-: 14 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. SUI 4. GRE 5. FIN
EII: 1. ESP 2. TCH 3. NED 4. USA 5. FRA
EIII: 1. NOR 2. ITA 3. CAN 4. GBR
R. 1. USA 2. FRA 3. FIN 4. GBR 5. GRE
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. TCH 5. FRA
6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. ESP 3. URS 4. ITA 5. USA
6. FIN

1x: 19 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. GRE 4. GBR 5. AUS
EII: 1. TCH 2. BUL 3. POL 4. NZL 5. NED
EIII: 1. URS 2. BEL 3. AUT 4. SUI 5. FRA
EIV: 1. GDR 2. FIN 3. ESP 4. CAN
RI: 1. USA 2. POL 3. SUI
RII: 1. AUS 2.BUL 3. CAN 4. AUT
RIII: 1. NED 2. BEL 3. GBR 4. ESP
RIV: 1. FIN 2. NZL 3. GRE 4. FRA
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. TCH 3. POL 4. NED 5. FIN
6. BUL
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. URS 4. AUS 5. BEL
6. NZL

2+: 15 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. ESP 4. SUI 5. USA
EII: 1. GBR 2. TCH 3. POL 4. BEL 5. GRE
EIII: 1. BUL 2. YUG 3. ITA 4. AUT 5. IND
The Indian pair was given a warm reception.
R: 1. SUI 2. BEL 3. USA 4. GRE 5. AUT
6. IND
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. TCH 4. BUL 5. BEL
6. ESP
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. SUI 3. YUG 4. USA 5. POL
6. FRA

4-: 12 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. SWE 4. TCH 5. GBR
6. ITA
EII: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. NED 5. ROM
6. POL
RI: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. DEN 4. ROM 5. ITA
RII: 1. FRG 2. SWE 3. GBR 4. NED 5. POL

2x: 14 crews
EI: 1. FIN 2. USA 3. TCH 4. AUT 5. POL
EII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. ITA
EIII: 1. GDR 2. NOR 3. YUG 4. CAN
R1: 1. CAN 2. ITA 3. AUT 4. POL 5. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. FRG 3. FIN 4. FRA 5. AUT
6. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. CAN 4. URS 5. YUG
6. ITA

4x: 14 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. BUL 3. USA 4. ESP 5. NOR
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. NED
EIII: 1. CAN 2. HUN 3. URS 4. SWE
R: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. NOR 4. ESP 5. SWE
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. TCH 4. USA 5. NOR
6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. CAN 4. NED 5. BUL
6. URS

8+: 11 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. FRA 4. NZL 5. DEN
6. GBR
The new Zealand title holders were relegated to the repechage.
EII: 1. AUS 2. GDR 3. USA 4. CAN 5. FRG
RI: 1. NZL 2. URS 3. USA 4. FRG 5. GBR
RII: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. CAN 4. DEN

Finals

4+: 1. NZL 2. GDR 3. URS 4. FRG 5. TCH
6. GBR
Les O'Connell, a member of the previous year's winning eight, won another gold medal by more than two seconds, with his new crew members.
7. USA 8. ITA 9. POL 10. BUL 11. HUN
12. NED

2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NOR 4. NED 5. CAN
6. ESP
Carl Ertel and Ulf Sauerbrey took the title after having made up several seconds on the Soviet pair, Pereverzov and Krivtchkin, in the last 500 metres.
7. ITA 8. USA 9. TCH 10. SUI 11. FRA
12. FIN

1x: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. USA 4. URS 5. TCH
6. POL
A fourth crown for Peter Michael Kolbe, who had been unbeaten since the beginning of the season.
7. AUS 8. FIN 9. NED 10. BEL 11. NZL
12. BUL

2+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ITA 4. YUG 5. TCH
6. SUI
The old guard, Thomas Greiner, Ulrich Diessner (7th gold medal) and Andrew Gregor, with many medals between them, won again. The Abbagnale brothers, below their usual form, salvaged something in the final.
7. BUL 8. ESP 9. POL 10. FRA 11. BEL
12. USA

4-: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. SWE 4. GDR 5. TCH
6. USA
The two Grabow brothers, with Puttlitz and Ketzlau, cheered on by the 30,000 partisan spectators, caused a sensation by beating the favourites.
7. ROM 8. DEN 9. NED 10. GBR 11. ITA
12. POL

2x: 1. GDR 2. NOR 3. FRG 4. FIN 5. CAN
6. USA
Thomas Lange and Uwe Heppner seemed totally in charge, at the expense of the famous Norwegians, Hansen and Thorsen.
7. URS 8. YUG 9. AUT 10. FRA 11. ITA
12. TCH

4x: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. ITA 4. CAN 5. TCH
6. FRA
The third West German victory of the day went to Hedderich, Hörmann, Wiedenmann and Dürsch, frequent medal winners in previous years.
7. USA 8. NED 9. NOR 10. URS 11. BUL
12. HUN

8+: 1. NZL 2. GDR 3. AUS 4. URS 5. FRA
6. TCH
In spite of their unimpressive performance in the first heat, the New Zealand oarsmen (including two newcomers) reinforced their victory of the previous year. In an amazing finish, fewer than six seconds covered all six boats.
7. USA 8. CAN 9. FRG 10. DEN 11. GBR

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 10 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. USA 4. GBR 5. TCH
EII: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. POL 4. BUL 5. FRA
RI: 1. CAN 2. USA 3. GBR 4. FRA
RII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. POL 4. TCH

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. NOR 4. SWE 5. DEN
EII: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. BUL 4. AUT 5. JPN
EIII: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. TCH 4. USA 5. FRG
R: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. SWE 4. DEN 5. AUT
6. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. NED 4. NOR 5. FRG
6. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. HUN 3. BUL 4. CAN 5. SWE
6. USA

2-: 10 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. NED 4. CAN 5. IRL
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. BUL 4. URS 5. BEL
RI: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. USA 4. IRL
RII: 1. CAN 2. FRG 3. NED 4. BEL

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. BEL 4. AUT 5. GRE
6. SWE
EII: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. DEN 4. NED 5. TCH
EIII: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. CAN 4. NOR 5. ITA



Duisburg 1983 – Thomas Lange, Uwe Heppner (GDR) © Dominik Keller



Duisburg 1983 – The Soviets

© Dominik Keller

RI: 1. DEN 2. GBR 3. NOR 4. GRE
RII: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. AUT 4. TCH
RIII: 1. FRA 2. BEL 3. NED 4. SWE 5. ITA
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. GBR 5. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. CAN 4. FRA 5. NED
6. NOR

4x+: 12 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. DEN 3. CAN 4. HUN 5. FRG
6. FRA
EII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. USA 5. NED
6. ITA
RI: 1. USA 2. BUL 3. DEN 4. FRG 5. FRA
RII: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. CAN 4. HUN 5. ITA

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. ROM 4. GBR
EII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. BUL 4. FRG
R: 1. USA 2. ROM 3. CAN 4. BUL 5. FRG
6. GBR

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. URS 4. CAN 5. USA
6. BUL
A fine winning crew, containing Claudia Noack, Iris Rudolph, Sigrid Anders, Carola Miseler and the diminutive Carola Richter.
7. POL 8. GBR 10. FRA 11. TCH

2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. HUN 5. NED
6. BUL
Jutta Schenk and Martina Schröter put an end to the Soviet domination of this event.

7. TCH 8. NOR 9. SWE 10. USA 11. FRG
12. CAN

2-: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. CAN 4. FRG 5. URS
6. BUL
Marita Gasch and Silvia Frölich retained their title with a cushion of 5 seconds.
7. USA 8. NED 9. IRL 10. BEL

1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. DEN 5. CAN
6. ROM
Jutta Hampe reclaimed a title for the national federation of the GDR, which had last held it in 1978.
7. GBR 8. BEL 9. NOR 10. FRA 11. NED
12. AUT

4x+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. ROM 5. USA
6. NED
The third successive title for the Soviet Union in this boat class. The crew's average height was 1 metre 87, and their average weight 80 kilos.
7. DEN 8. FRG 9. BUL 10. ROM 11. USA
12. NED

8+: 1. URS 2. USA 3. GDR 4. CAN 5. ROM
6. BUL
This title had been held by the Soviet Union since 1978.
7. FRG 8. GBR

August 27th–September 4th 1983 – Duisburg
10th FISA championships for lightweights

Preliminary heats

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. DEN 2. FRG 3. NOR 4. JPN 5. IRL 6. GRE
EII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. GBR 4. BEL 5. CHN
EIII: 1. AUT 2. ESP 3. CAN 4. ITA 5. IND
An Indian sculler was among the contestants.
RI: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. IRL
RII: 1. AUS 2. CAN 3. JPN 4. CHN
RIII: 1. ESP 2. NOR 3. BEL 4. GRE 5. IND
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. ESP 5. BEL 6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. AUT 4. ITA 5. NOR 6. JPN

4-: 13 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. IRL 3. CAN 4. USA 5. IND
EII: 1. ESP 2. DEN 3. GBR 4. NED
EIII: 1. FRG 2. SUI 3. SWE 4. FRA
R: 1 NED 2. FRA 3. USA 4. IND
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. CAN 4. FRG 5. SWE 6. FRA
1/2 FII: 1. ESP 2. GBR 3. NED 4. SUI 5. IRL 6. USA

2x: 13 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. SWE 4. FRG 5. ESP
EII: 1. SUI 2. FRA 3. BEL 4. AUT
EIII: 1. USA 2. NOR 3. CAN 4. CHN
R: 1. FRG 2. ESP 3. AUT 4. CHN
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. CAN 4. SWE 5. USA 6. ESP
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. FRG 3. SUI 4. NOR 5. BEL 6. AUT

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. DEN 2. ESP 3. AUS 4. FRG 5. SWE
EII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. GBR 4. JPN
RI: 1. ESP 2. FRG 3. GBR
RII: 1. AUS 2. USA 3. SWE 4. JPN

Finals

1x: 1. DEN 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. USA 5. AUS 6. AUT
Bjarne Eltang won Denmark's first gold medal for lightweight single sculls.
7. ESP 8. NOR 9. BEL 10. JPN 11. ITA 12. CAN

4-: 1. ESP 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. NED 5. CAN 6. ITA
An easy victory for the Spanish crew.
7. IRL 8. SUI 9. FRG 10. USA 11. FRA 12. SWE

2x: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. SUI 4. FRG 5. DEN 6. CAN
F. Esposito's and R. Verroca's fourth title.
7. SWE 8. NOR 9. AUT 10. USA 11. ESP 12. BEL

8+: 1. ESP 2. AUS 3. DEN 4. ITA 5. USA 6. FRG
A Spanish victory, as in 1979
7. GBR 8. SWE 9. JPN

June 15th 1984 – Lucerne
80th ordinary FISA congress

FISA had been requesting the IOC since 1978 to include two events for lightweights in the programme of the Olympic Games.: the double sculls and the coxswainless four.
Gibraltar, Kuwait and Puerto Rico became affiliated.

July 17th–21st 1984 – Jönköping
15th FISA men's junior championships
7th FISA women's junior championships

The course was laid out on Lake Munksjön, close to the town centre.

Men's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. AUS 4. ITA 5. FRG 6. YUG
2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ITA 4. GBR 5. BUL 6. YUG
2-: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. YUG 5. ESP 6. HUN
1x: 1. GDR 2. SWE 3. NED 4. SUI 5. HUN 6. USA
2+: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. URS 5. GBR 6. USA
4-: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. URS 4. ITA 5. GBR 6. ESP
4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRA 4. NED 5. POL 6. ITA
8+: 1. FRA 2. GDR 3. URS 4. USA 5. ESP 6. FRG
The French created an emormous surprise by winning the premier event.

Women's races

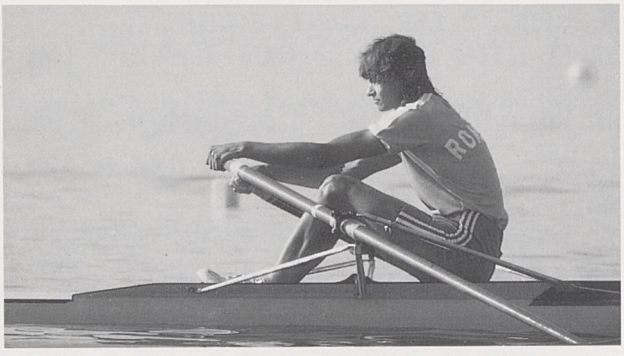
4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. ROM 5. FRA 6. GBR
2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. NED 5. BEL 6. ITA
2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. HUN 4. BUL 5. BEL 6. USA
1x: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. DEN 4. NZL 5. FRG 6. AUT
4x+: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. URS 4. TCH 5. FRG 6. NED
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. USA 5. GBR



1984 Lake Casitas

July 29th–August 5th 1984 – Los Angeles Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad

The FISA family gathered on the shores of Lake Casitas, a hundred kilometres to the north of Los Angeles. The oarsmen and women were accommodated in Santa Barbara, and, in spite of the seriousness of the racing, a festive atmosphere reigned. Berry Berkus, the official responsible for the rowing events, along with his whole team, provided both hospitality and ideal conditions, which made every day an unforgettable adventure. There was just one source of regret: the absence of the oarsmen and oarswomen from the countries of Eastern Europe, except for the Romanian team. The latter had chosen not to adopt the policy proposed by the Soviet authorities in their desire to counter the 1980 boycott by imposing a similar one. The only people to suffer cruelly from reducing diplomacy to this absurd level were the athletes themselves. Thomas Keller, President of FISA, stated categorically that boycotting or not participating in sporting contests could in no way be considered an effective means of achieving political objectives. The truth of this, he said, would eventually dawn on people. Long live sport, transcending all political, social, racial, economic or religious barriers!



Los Angeles 1984: Valeria Racila (ROM)
© Dominik Keller

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 9 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. USA 4. CHN 5. KOR
A crew from South Korea appeared for the first time since the Tokyo Olympics in 1964.
EII: 1. CAN 2. AUS 3. FRG 4. GBR
RI: 1. NED 2. FRG 3. CHN
RII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. GBR 4. KOR

2x: 8 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. NED 4. GBR
EII: 1. NOR 2. SWE 3. USA 4. AUT
R: 1. NED 2. SWE 3. CAN 4. USA 5. AUT 6. GBR

2-: 6 crews – straight final

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. NED 4. AUT 5. FRG 6. AUS
EII: 1. GBR 2. BEL 3. DEN 4. ITA 5. SWE
EIII: 1. ROM 2. NZL 3. MEX 4. NOR 5. FRA
RI: 1. BEL 2. SWE 3. NED 4. AUS
RII: 1. CAN 2. MEX 3. NOR 4. FRG
RIII: 1. DEN 2. NZL 3. AUT 4. FRA
1/2 FI: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. CAN 4. NZL 5. NOR 6. SWE
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. BEL 3. GBR 4. AUT 5. MEX 6. NED

4x+: 7 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. FRA 3. CAN 4. FRG
EII: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. ITA
R: 1. DEN 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. ITA 5. CAN

8+: 6 crews – straight final

Finals

4+: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. USA 5. NED 6. FRG
In the absence of the Soviet and East German crews, the Romanians began their haul of medals.
7. GBR 8. CHN 9. KOR

2x: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. CAN 4. SWE 5. NOR 6. USA
A second gold medal for Romania!
7. AUT 8. GBR

2-: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. FRG 4. NED 5. USA 6. GBR
The absent crews were wrong to stay away! Romania's third win!

1x: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. BEL 4. CAN 5. DEN 6. GBR
Valeria Racila made her contribution to the Romanian collection.
7. NZL 8. NED 9. AUT 10. SWE 11. MEX 12. NOR

4x+: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. DEN 4. FRG 5. FRA 6. ITA
Five gold medals in five events now in the Romanian bag.

8+: 1. USA 2. ROM 3. NED 4. CAN 5. GBR 6. FRG
Whew! The very last women's title escaped the Romanians, who finished one second behind the home crew. The spectators went wild with excitement.

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. BRA
EII: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. NZL 4. JPN
R: 1. NZL 2. USA 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. BRA
6. JPN

2x: 11 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. NOR 4. AUT 5. SUI
6. MEX
EII: 1. BEL 2. ITA 3. FIN 4. CAN 5. YUG
RI: 1. USA 2. YUG 3. MEX 4. FIN 5. AUT
RII: 1. CAN 2. ITA 3. NOR 4. SUI

2-: 14 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. ESP 3. NED 4. CAN 5. AUS
EII: 1. NOR 2. ROM 3. USA 4. ARG 5. SUI
EIII: 1. ITA 2. NZL 3. GBR 4. BRA
R: 1. SUI 2. ARG 3. BRA 4. CAN 5. AUS
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. FRG 3. USA 4. NZL 5. NED 6. BRA
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. ESP 3. ITA 4. SUI 5. ARG 6. GBR

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. FIN 2. FRG 3. USA 4. ESP 5. FRA 6. PUR
EII: 1. CAN 2. NZL 3. GRE 4. JPN 5. GUA
EIII: 1. ARG 2. SWE 3. AUT 4. NOR 5. NED
RI: 1. USA 2. NZL 3. PUR 4. NOR 5. GUA
RII: 1. FRG 2. AUT 3. FRA 4. JPN
RIII: 1. GRE 2. SWE 3. ESP 4. NED
1/2 FI: 1. FIN 2. CAN 3. GRE 4. ESP 5. NZL 6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. ARG 3. USA 4. SWE 5. PUR 6. FRA

2+: 12 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. FRG 4. YUG 5. FRA 6. PER
EII: 1. ITA 2. BRA 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. ESP 6. BEL
RI: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. PER
RII: 1. BRA 2. FRG 3. YUG 4. ESP 5. BEL

4-: 10 crews
EI: 1. NZL 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. CAN 5. CHN
EII: 1. USA 2. SWE 3. SUI 4. AUS 5. GBR
RI: 1. SUI 2. FRG 3. AUS 4. CHN
RII: 1. SWE 2. DEN 3. CAN 4. GBR

4x: 10 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. ESP 3. NED 4. USA 5. ARG
EII: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. CAN 4. FRA 5. NOR
RI: 1. CAN 2. ESP 3. NOR 4. USA
RII: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. NED 4. ARG

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. NZL 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. FRA
EII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. CHI
R: 1. AUS 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. CHI 5. FRA

Finals

4+: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. NZL 4. ITA 5. CAN 6. FRG
Martin Cross, Richard Budgett, Andrew Holmes, Steven Redgrave and the coxswain, Adrian Ellison, revived the great tradition of British rowing.
7. BRA 8. JPN



Lake Casitas 1984 – Classic battle between two exceptional champions. Pertti Karpinnen is on his way to his third successive Olympic title in the single sculls. Peter-Michael Kolbe is destined not to win an Olympic title! © Dominik Keller



Los Angeles 1984 – The rowing events on Lake Casitas are over.



Los Angeles 1984 – Brad Lewis and Paul Enquist (USA). Olympic champions in Double Sculls.
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2x: 1. USA 2. BEL 3. YUG 4. FRG 5. ITA 6. CAN
Bradley Lewis and Paul Enquist delighted their fans, who cheered them enthusiastically. A silver medal for the Belgians.
7. AUT 8. FIN 9. MEX 10. NOR 11. SUI

2-: 1. ROM 2. ESP 3. NOR 4. FRG 5. ITA 6. USA
Petru Iosub and Valer Toma became the first male Romanian Olympic rowing champions.
7. NED 8. BRA 9. NZL 10. ARG 11. SUI 12. GBR

1x: 1. FIN 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. USA 5. ARG 6. GRE
The third successive Olympic single sculls title for Pertti Karpinnen, who beat his German rival, Kolbe, as he had done in the eliminator.
7. NZL 8. AUT 9. SWE 10. PUR 11. ESP 12. FRA

2+: 1. ITA 2. ROM 3. USA 4. BRA 5. CAN 6. FRG
The Abbagnale brothers, with a margin of five seconds, were not doing things by halves.
7. YUG 8. GBR 9. FRA 10. BEL 11. PER

4-: 1. NZL 2. USA 3. DEN 4. FRG 5. SUI 6. SWE
The New Zealanders, almost all of them already world champions, won as outstandingly as their famous eight of 1972.
7. CAN 8. AUS 9. GBR 10. CHN

4x: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. CAN 4. ITA 5. FRA 6. ESP
The West Germans, world championship title holders, countered the great pressure put on them by the Australians.
7. USA 8. NOR 9. NED 10. ARG

8+: 1. CAN 2. USA 3. AUS 4. NZL 5. GBR 6. FRA 7. CHI
A fierce battle between the two North American crews, won by the Canadians, who had been second in both the eliminator, behind new Zealand, and in the repechage, behind the Australians. Because of equipment failure in their boat, the French had been allowed to take part in the final in a seventh lane.

August 22nd–26th 1984 – Montreal 11th FISA championships for lightweights

A return to the 1976 Olympic regatta course.

Preliminary heats

1x: 13 crews
EI: 1. DEN 2. BEL 3. IRL 4. CHN 5. SWE
EII: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. FRG 4. NED
EIII: 1. GBR 2. ESP 3. AUT 4. ITA
R: 1. ITA 2. CHN 3. NED 4. SWE
1/2 FI: 1. DEN 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. AUT 5. IRL 6. CHN
1/2 FII: 1. ESP 2. BEL 3. USA 4. ITA 5. FRG 6. NED

4-: 13 crews
EI: 1. ESP 2. FRG 3. USA 4. CAN 5. MEX
EII: 1. GBR 2. SWE 3. NED 4. CHN
EIII: 1. AUS 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. NOR
R: 1. NOR 2. CAN 3. CHN 4. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. ESP 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. NED 5. USA 6. CHN
1/2 FII: 1. DEN 2. AUS 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. SWE 6. NOR

2x: 11 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. CAN 3. DEN 4. FRA 5. SWE 6. GBR
EII: 1. USA 2. NOR 3. FRG 4. AUT 5. ITA
The title holders since 1981 were in difficulties.
RI: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. SWE 4. GBR 5. AUT
RII: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. NOR 4. FRA
The world champions recovered their form.

8+: 11 crews
EI: 1. DEN 2. USA 3. CAN 4. GBR 5. FRG 6. NED
EII: 1. IRL 2. ITA 3. AUS 4. ESP 5. JPN
RI: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. AUS 4. NED 5. JPN
RII: 1. ESP 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. CAN

Finals

1x: 1. DEN 2. USA 3. ESP 4. GBR 5. CAN 6. BEL
Bjarne Eltang retained his title.
7. AUT 8. ITA 9. IRL 10. CHN 11. NED

4-: 1. ESP 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. DEN 5. ITA
6. AUS
As in the single sculls, the holders of the title retained it triumphantly.
7. CAN 8. SWE 9. NOR 10. NED 11. USA
12. CHN

2x: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. DEN 4.USA 5. SUI
6. CAN
The fifth successive title for Esposito and Verroca.
7. FRA 8. NOR 9. AUT 10. SWE 11. GBR

8+: 1. DEN 2. ITA 3. ESP 4. IRL 5. USA
6. GBR
A Danish victory, as in 1981.
7. FRG 8. CAN 9. NED 10. AUS 11. JPN

Demonstration races for lightweight oarswomen were put on, anticipating their future appearance in FISA championships. The prescribed distance was 2,000 metres. These experiments would allow the delegates at the next congress on the Rules to make an objective judgement based on real experience.

January 10th–13th 1985 – Rome
Extraordinary FISA congress

Representatives from 37 federations descended in icy conditions on a snow-covered Rome.

According to its charter, FISA could only modify its Statutes, Rules of Racing and Regulations for Championship Regattas during the year following the Olympic Games. For the sake of speed, an extraordinary congress was convened at the beginning of the year to carry out this statutory four-yearly spring-clean.

Sadly, Paolo d'Aloja, the Italian federation's president for the past few years, was no longer there to greet his friends, having passed away after falling seriously ill in the autumn.

The president of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch, accompanied by his sports director, Walther Tröger, honoured the FISA authorities by attending several of their debates. He was presented with the FISA medal of honour for his commitment to the Olympic rowing regatta.

For the first time, a definition of rowing was adopted. It stipulated that, "in a rowing boat, all load-bearing parts, including the axes of moveable parts, must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat, but the rower's seat may move along the axis of the boat."

The vice-president, Claus Hess, explained FISA's development programme. Two matters appeared to merit urgent priority: the training of coaches and the spread of equipment.

The length of the regatta courses was increased from 1,000 to 2,000 metres for senior women, and from 1,000 to 1,500 metres for junior women. In future, those distances would be the same as for men.

The FISA junior championships (men's and women's) were changed to world championships.

The FISA championships for lightweights also were renamed "world championships", and would include the following women's events: 1x, 2x and 4-.

In lightweight women's rowing, the average weight of a women's crew must not exceed 57 kg, and the weight of each individual oarswoman must not exceed 59 kg. A single sculler's weight should not be more than 59 kg. The rules for lightweight men remained unchanged, at 70 kg and 72.5 kg.

The Venezuelan federation was admitted.

February, 1985: Appearance of the first number of "FISA Information". It was published by the German Agency, "Prosport Presse Service".



Rome 1985 – Next to Thomas Keller is IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch. In the first row (from the left) Theo Körner, Wilfried Hofmann, Magdalena Sarbochová, Christopher Davidge, Jannus Boelen and (obscured) Hans Howald. In the second row Fayez Yakan, Roland Weill, Denis Oswald, Walther Tröger (IOC Sports Director), J. A. Samaranch, Thomas Keller, Claus Hess and Evguenyi Kabanov.

August 7th–11th 1985 – Brandenburg
1st junior World championships

These first junior World championships could not have had a better venue than the regatta course of the federation of the German Democratic Republic. They were the justly deserved reward for the officials, coaches, oarsmen and women of a federation which was unlike any other. Wilfried Hofmann, who presided over it, whilst giving the FISA council the benefit of his incomparable experience, chaired the organising committee with his customary efficiency.

Women's races

4+: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. USA 5. GBR 6. FRA
2x: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. URS 4. BEL 5. FRA 6. AUT
2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. HUN 4. GBR 5. USA
1x: 1. ROM 2. GER 3. AUT 4. HUN 5. NED 6. FRG
4x: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. ROM 5. FRG 6. BUL
8+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. URS 5. BUL 6. USA

Men's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. ITA 4. TCH 5. AUS 6. FRG
2x: 1. URS 2. DEN 3. POL 4. GDR 5. ITA 6. GBR
2-: 1. FRG 2. ESP 3. GDR 4. BEL 5. AUS 6. URS
1x: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. URS 4. ARG 5. USA 6. HUN
2+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. GRE 4. POL 5. FRG 6. BUL
4-: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. GDR 5. URS 6. FRA
4x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRA 4. ITA 5. HUN 6. FRG
8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. USA 4. FRG 5. NED 6. FRA

The Romanian oarsmen and women joined successfully in the hunt for gold medals, along with the perennial crews of the German Democratic Republic and the USSR.

March 23rd–26th, 1986: the first regional conference for FISA development took place in Cairo (EGY). Fayez Yakan, the perfect host, who represented the African continent on the council, and K.P.Singh Deo, his Asian counterpart, were the driving forces, assisted by the delegates of ten federations. All had an opportunity to exchange ideas with the president of FISA, Thomas Keller, the vice-president, Claus Hess, and members of the competitive rowing commission, including its president, Theo Koerner, Penny Chuter, James Joy and Thor Nilsen.

August 26th 1985 – Antwerp
81st ordinary FISA congress

Present: delegates from 40 federations
An important declaration of principles concerning the development of the sport was submitted. The national federations were to examine it and suggest improvements.
As a result of discussions between the materials commission and the boat-builders, standardized boats ought soon to begin to appear on the market. Being less expensive to manufacture, they should do much to improve the position of rowing in many parts of the world.
The development programme was taking shape. The world was changing, and FISA was adapting with it.
The name or logo of a sponsor could now appear on the rowers' vests, but once only, and it must not cover an area of more than 25 cm^2. This innovation did not apply to FISA championships.
Panama was admitted, becoming the 63rd member.

A new phase in the development of FISA.

In this year of 1985, Thomas Keller, president of FISA, outlined FISA's aims for the coming years as follows:

- Development aid for coach education: provision of the necessary teaching material and instructors, and the systematic implementation of FISA's programme.
- Development aid in boat building, aimed at setting up local construction of standardized boats and oars.
- The promotion of lightweight rowing, with the aim of introducing similar events in the Olympic programme.
- An added impetus in public relations work in order to improve rowing's image with both the mass media and the public.
- An increase in the appeal of the regatta programme for elite oarsmen and women, by creating a new competition (the FISA Cup). The more frequent organization of international regattas in venues other than the traditional ones. In order to achieve this, it would be essential to keep down the cost of travelling and transport.
- Measures aimed at increasing the number of competitors in FISA championships and international regattas.
- The setting up of a permanent FISA secretariat.
- The adoption of computerised systems.
- A search for new sources and methods of income, for example, better marketing of merchandise.



Working on the Development Programme – Thomas Keller and Denis Oswald in Manila in 1978.

August 26th–September 1st 1985 – Hazewinkel
9th women's World championships
12th men's World championships

The course had been cleverly built out of former gravel pits situated between Antwerp and Brussels. On the south side, the bank ran perfectly straight, with a 6 metre wide tarmacked road for motor vehicles and, at a lower level, a 3 metre wide cycle track. The start and finish facilities, the permanent buildings, the site itself, everything met the most exacting specification. Moreover, the work of Robert Baetens and his organising committee was of equally high quality.

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. USA 4. BUL
EII: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. URS 4. GBR
R: 1. CAN 2. POL 3. URS 4. USA 5. BUL 6. GBR

2x: 13 crews
EI: 1. HUN 2. NOR 3. NED 4. BEL 5. URS
EII: 1. ROM 2. NZL 3. TCH 4. USA
EIII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. DEN 4. KOR
R: 1. USA 2. BEL 3. URS 4. KOR
1/2 FI: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. NED 5. URS 6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. USA 4. DEN 5. NOR 6. BEL

2-: 10 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. GDR 4. GBR 5. KOR
EII: 1. CAN 2. BUL 3. FRG 4. URS 5. AUS
RI: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. AUS
RII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. KOR

1x: 10 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. AUT 4. DEN 5. BUL
EII: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. URS 4. NED 5. FRA
RI: 1. USA 2. URS 3. BUL 4. NED
RII: 1. CAN 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. FRA

4x+: 11 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. NED 5. FRG 6. CHN
EII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. CAN 4. FRA 5. GBR
RI: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. CAN 4. GBR 5. CHN
RII: 1. USA 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. FRG

8+: 6 crews – straight final

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. CAN 4. URS 5. POL 6. USA
The Romanian Olympic champions could not match the oarswomen who had been absent from Los Angeles.
7. BUL 8. GBR

2x: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. NZL 5. TCH 6. USA
The boycott of the Olympic Games seemed to have weakened the Soviet team.
7. NED 8. BEL 9. NOR 10. URS 11. HUN – DEN: scratched

2-: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. GDR 4. CAN 5. FRG 6. BUL
Rodica Arba and Elena Florea, nee Horvat, proved themselves worthy of their Olympic title.
7. URS 8. AUS 9. GBR 10. KOR

1x: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. USA 4. CAN 5. AUT 6. URS
Cornelia Linse had a clear win by more than five seconds over the Olympic champion, Racila.
7. DEN 8. BUL 9. NED 10. FRA

4x+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. USA 5. BUL 6. NED
The East German quad, with Jutta Hampe, the 1983 single-sculls champion, beat the Soviet crew. This was the USSR's first medal after five finals – and then only the silver one!
7. CAN 8. FRA 9. FRG 10. CHN 11. GBR

8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. USA 5. CAN 6. GBR
Whew! The women's eight saved the honour of the Soviet team, which was the poorest in all their history.

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 10 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. USA 3. ITA 4. NED 5. BUL
EII: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. CAN 4. FRA 5. FRG
RI: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. NED 4. FRG
RII: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. FRA 4. BUL

2-: 18 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. IRL 3. TCH 4. ISR 5. USA 6. GDR
EII: 1. GBR 2. CAN 3. FRA 4. BRA 5. NED 6. BUL

EIII: 1. URS 2. ESP 3. ITA 4. SUI 5. DEN
6. AUT
RI: 1. SUI 2. BUL 3. USA 4. FRA 5. IRL
RII: 1. ITA 2. CAN 3. AUT 4. NED 5. ISR
RIII: 1. GDR 2. ESP 3. BRA 4. DEN 5. TCH
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. ESP 3. ITA 4. ROM 5. BUL
6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. SUI 5. USA
6. BRA

1x: 19 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. GBR 3. BUL 4. DEN 5. KOR
EII: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. SWE 4. ITA 5. YUG
EIII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. FIN 4. ARG 5. FRA
EIV: 1. FRG 2. NOR 3. NED 4. AUS
RI: 1. SWE 2. GBR 3. ARG
RII: 1. FIN 2. POL 3. AUS 4. KOR
RIII: 1. USA 2. NED 3. YUG 4. DEN
RIV: 1. ITA 2. BUL 3. NOR 4. FRA
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. FIN 4. ITA 5. NED
6. GBR
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. POL 5. SWE
6. BUL

2+: 11 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. URS 5. POL
EII: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. BRA 4. BUL 5. YUG
6. KOR
RI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. BRA 4. POL
RII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. FRG 4. YUG 5. KOR

4-: 12 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. FRA 4. ESP 5. ITA
6. TCH
EII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. YUG 4. NZL 5. GBR
6. KOR
RI: 1. CAN 2. NZL 3. ITA 4. TCH 5. YUG
RII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. ESP 4. GBR 5. KOR

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. SUI 4. BEL 5. USA
EII: 1. ESP 2. POL 3. CHI 4. FIN 5. CAN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. NED 5. AUT
R: 1. NED 2. AUT 3. BEL 4. USA 5. FIN
6. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. BEL 3. SUI 4. BUL 5. ESP
6. CHI
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. FRG 4. POL 5. TCH
6. AUT

4x: 14 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. SWE 5. FIN
EII: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. AUS 4. POL 5. NOR
EIII: 1. CAN 2. FRA 3. NED 4. NZL
R: 1. POL 2. NOR 3. NZL 4. SWE 5. FIN
1/2 FI: 1. CAN 2. TCH 3. ITA 4. NOR 5. NED
6. DEN
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. AUS
6. NZL

8+: 14 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. NZL 3. URS 4. AUS 5. HUN
EII: 1. ITA 2. CAN 3. TCH 4. BEL 5. ESP
EIII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. NED 4. POL
R: 1. BEL 2. HUN 3. AUS 4. POL 5. ESP
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. URS 3. GDR 4. CAN 5. NED
6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. NZL 3. TCH 4. GBR 5. AUS
6. BEL

Finals

They were watched by a crowd of 15,000.

4+: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. GDR 4. TCH 5. USA
6. CAN
Having missed the Olympic Games because of political decisions, the Soviet oarsmen made a triumphal return.
7. FRG 8. FRA 9. NED 10. BUL

2-: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. ESP 4. ITA 5. GDR
6. CAN
The Pimenov brothers laid on a demonstration, with a winning margin of 5 seconds over their opponents.
7. USA 8. BRA 9. SUI 10. ROM 11. AUT
12. BUL

1x: 1. FIN 2. USA 3. FRG 4. URS 5. GDR
6. CAN
World champion in 1979, Olympic champion in 1976, 1980 and 1984, Pertti Karpinnen delighted his supporters.
7. POL 8. SWE 9. NED 10. ITA 11. BUL
12. GBR

2+: 1. ITA 2. ROM 3. GDR 4. URS 5. USA
6. BUL
The Abbagnale brothers' dominance was even more pronounced.
7. FRG 8. YUG 9. POL 10. KOR

4-: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. GDR 4. NZL 5. CAN
6. FRA
Winners in 1983, the West Germans regained their title, putting their Olympic disappointment behind them.
7. TCH 8. YUG 9. ITA 10. GBR 11. ESP
12. KOR

2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. SUI 4. BEL 5. FRG
6. NED
Thomas Lange and Uwe Heppner retained their 1983 title. They, too, were unfortunate in having missed Los Angeles and their chance of winning an Olympic medal. In a moment of drama, the Belgians , watched by their own supporters, missed the bronze medal by only 1/100 sec.
7. TCH 8. BUL 9. ESP 10. POL 11. AUT
12. CHI

4x: 1. CAN 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. ITA
6. POL
A narrow but worthy Canadian win.
7. NOR 8. AUS 9. GBR 10. NED 11. DEN
12. NZL

8+: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. USA 4. NZL 5. GDR
6. TCH
The Soviet crew regained the title which they had last held in 1981.
7. GBR 8. NED 9. AUS 10. CAN 11. HUN
12. BEL

August 26th–September 1st 1985 – Hazewinkel
1st FISA championships for lightweights

Men's races
Preliminary heats

1x: 18 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. NOR 5. TCH
6. SWE
EII: 1. ITA 2. AUT 3. BEL 4. HUN 5. IRL
6. GBR
EIII: 1. USA 2. FIN 3. NZL 4. JPN 5. SUI
6. FRG
RI: 1. BEL 2. CAN 3. TCH 4. JPN 5. GBR
RII: 1. AUT 2. NOR 3. IRL 4. FRG 5. NZL
RIII: 1. HUN 2. SWE 3. AUS 4. FIN 5. SUI
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. AUT 3. URS 4. SWE 5. CAN
6. IRL
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. BEL 3. HUN 4. AUS 5. TCH
6. NOR

4-: 11 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. USA 4. GBR 5. CAN
6. JPN
EII: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. ESP 4. FRA 5. IRL
RI: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. GBR 4. IRL 5. JPN
RII: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. NED 4. FRA

2x: 11 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. NZL 3. CAN 4. GBR 5. AUT
6. USA
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. ISR
Worthy of note was the presence of a crew from Israel.
RI: 1. DEN 2. USA 3. SUI 4. AUT 5. NZL
RII: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. ISR

8+: 11 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. FRA 4. BEL 5. DEN
6. IRL
EII: 1. ESP 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. AUS 5. CAN
RI: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. BEL 4. CAN 5. IRL
RII: 1. AUS 2. FRA 3. DEN 4. GBR

Finals

1x: 1. ITA 2. AUT 3. USA 4. BEL 5. HUN
6. URS
Ruggero Verroca completed an exceptional list of titles with this win in the single sculls.
7. SWE 8. CAN 9. AUS 10. TCH 11. IRL
12. NOR

4-: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. USA 4. DEN 5. CAN
6. ESP
The West Germans had never previously won this lightweight event.
7. GBR 8. ITA 9. USA 10. DEN 11. CAN
12. ESP

2x: 1. FRA 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. CAN
6. USA
Luc Crispon and Thierry Renault took over from the Italians, Esposito and Verroca, who had won five years in succession.
7. NZL 8. GBR 9. AUT 10. ISR

8+: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. ESP 4. FRG 5. AUS
6. FRA
7. DEN 8. BEL 9. GBR 10. CAN 11. IRL

The Italians dominated the races. In the four events they had won two gold and two silver medals.

Women's races

Preliminary heats

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. BEL 2. DEN 3. FRG 4. USA 5. POL
6. HUN
EII: 1. ROM 2. AUT 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. BRA
EIII: 1. AUS 2. NED 3. URS 4. IRL 5. JPN
RI: 1. POL 2. DEN 3. GBR 4. IRL
RII: 1. USA 2. AUT 3. URS 4. BRA
RIII: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. CAN 4. JPN 5. HUN
1/2 FI: 1. AUS 2. BEL 3. USA 4. DEN 5. NED
6. URS
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. AUT 4. GBR 5. CAN
6. POL

2x: 8 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. FRG 3. USA 4. DEN
EII: 1. GBR 2. BEL 3. CHN 4. CAN
R: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. BEL 4. CHN 5. DEN
6. CAN

4-: 8 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. CAN 3. DEN 4. IRL
EII: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. CHN 4. IRL
R: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. CHN 5. IRL

Finals

1x: 1. AUS 2. ROM 3. USA 4. BEL 5. FRG
6. AUT
Adair Ferguson was the best sculler, but she had a harder task in the final.
7. POL 8. DEN 9. CAN 10. NED 11. GBR
12. URS

2x: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. USA 5. BEL
6. CHN
Lin Clark and Beryl Crockford won the British federation's first women's FISA title.
7. DEN 8. CAN



Hazewinkel 1985: Adair Ferguson (AUS) © Hebfotos

4-: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. AUS 4. GBR 5. CAN 6. CHN 7. DEN 8. IRL

On December 3rd, 1985, the IOC programme commission decided not to support the proposal to add lightweight events to the 1988 Olympic programme.

1986: the Year of Development

The development programme was slowly getting under way. A score of well-known coaches met from February 6th – 9th, 1986, in Ratzeburg. Their first aim was to decide on the equipment to be used for training sessions, and to work out their overall plan. Thor Nilsen, the chairman of the development programme commission, with the strong support of the former British champion, Penny Chuter, was the driving force behind this. A practical instruction manual for developing countries was devised. Thanks to the support of Olympic Solidarity and its director, Anselmo Lopez, many projects were feasible. For example, Ricardo Ibarra, one of Argentina's best scullers from the '70's, was appointed FISA coach for Latin America for a period of three years. The number of courses continued to increase. Progress was being made with plans for the production of less expensive standardized boats. Coaching teams were being sent out. Help was being provided for local boat-builders. Dominik Keller, the president's son, had produced two videocassettes. The first one, "World-Class Rowers in Competition", offered valuable help to rowers at all levels. The second, "Rowing at Hazewinkel", featured highlights of the 1985 world championships. He was planning to produce more. An initial list of FISA coach-advisors was drawn up. It included Reinhold Batschi (AUS), Ricardo Ibarra (ARG), Jim Joy (CAN), Kurt Jensen (DAN), Franz Held, Rolf Kilzer, Andreas Nickel, Volker Nolte (FRG), Penny Chuter, Bob Janousek, Mike Spracklen (GBR), Mauro de Santis, Beppe de Capua, Thor Nilsen, Giovanni Parnigotto, Matt Smith (ITA), Rolf Saeterdal (NOR), Ruszard Kedzierski (POL), Roman Vermishkin (URS), John Ferris, Kris Korzienowski (USA).



Hazewinkel 1985: Lin Clark / Beryl Crockford (GBR)

July 27–August 3rd 1986 – Roudnice 2nd junior World championships

This artificial regatta course, about 50 km from Prague, was destined to become a favourite venue for international oarsmen.

Women's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. URS 5. POL 6. HON
All the finalists were from Eastern Europe.
2x: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. GDR 4. ROM 5. CAN 6. SWE
2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. CAN 4. ROM 5. BUL 6. TCH
1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. HUN 4. GRE 5. ROM 6. CAN
4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. FRA 5. POL 6. DEN
8+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. ROM 5. TCH

Men's races

4+: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. URS 5. ROM 6. GRE
Strangely, the German Democratic Republic failed to qualify.
2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ITA 4. TCH 5. HUG 6. ARG
2-: 1. YUG 2. GDR 3. URS 4. FRG 5. GDR 6. AUS
1x; 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. GDR 4. FRA 5. URS 6. BUL
2+: 1. URS 2. GRE 3. GDR 4. BUL 5. POL 6. YUG
4x: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. CAN 4. GDR 5. ROM 6. BEL
8+: 1. URS 2. GDR and TCH 4. DEN 5. ITA 6. FRG

Quite uniquely, the timing system and the camera were unable to separate the East German and the Czechoslovakian eights for the silver medal.
In the men's events, gold medals were won by oarsmen from the federations of five different countries.

August 16th 1986 – Nottingham
81st ordinary FISA congress

Peter Coni, the inimitable chairman of the Henley Royal Regatta Committee and of the World Championships Organising Committee, was too ill to attend the congress. He was, however, able to be present to watch a few of the races. Nevertheless all went smoothly and, thanks to his team and the hard work which had been put in, the championships were to be a great success. The delegates from the 45 federations who were present were very much aware of this.

The Council's declaration of principles regarding the development of the sport, which had been revised in accordance with the amendments proposed by various national federations, was unanimously adopted.

FISA's position with regard to the development of international sport

Many FISA-affiliated federations made known their reactions concerning FISA's basic stance, first propounded on August 15th, 1985. The vast majority approved of it. All concurred on the necessity of keeping abreast with developments taking place within sport, especially the ever-increasing influence of commercialisation. But they also stressed the need to respect ethical values.

1. The role of rowing is above all an educative one.
   FISA supports any measure which turns young people into independent and responsible beings, able to apply to everyday life the benefits which they have derived from rowing, and to communicate these to others.

2. Rowing is a part of world sport.
   Hence, FISA intends to collaborate with other international federations and world sports organizations. A founder member of the Olympic Movement and of the General Association of International Sports Federations, FISA supports all measures aimed at promoting sport, contributing towards its development and providing support for the Olympic Games and for international championships.

3. Rowing is a means of communication and cooperation on an international scale.
   FISA considers its regattas, championships, congresses and meetings as opportunities for communication between the nations, transcending frontiers and political systems. It is organized along the lines of a sort of world family, imbued with the ideals of peace, friendship, loyalty and mutual aid.

4. Rowing is traditionally an amateur sport.
   Those who practise it may not accept any direct or indirect financial reward from rowing, in accordance with rule 26 of the Olympic Charter (1984 edition).

5. Rowing must remain free and independent. FISA is opposed to the subjection of the sport to political or commercial pressures. It will strive on all levels for the preservation of the independence of international sport.

6. In rowing, the interest of sport takes precedence over all other considerations.
   FISA is opposed to any attempt to subject sport to personal or unacceptable outside influences. Its work focuses especially on young and active athletes. The latter always have the opportunity to express their opinions about FISA's activities in the course of regularly held discussions.

7. FISA is founded on the equality of opportunity.
   It has adopted very strict rules against doping and all forms of manipulation. Its aim is to introduce doping tests throughout the year at international level, and it fully supports all such measures applied on a national basis. It also tries to discourage the building of certain types of boat or other equipment which might give considerable advantage to their users.

8. Rowing is an ideal life-long sport.
   FISA's aim is to preserve the fitness of its devotees and to enable them to continue rowing well on into life.
   It advises its affiliated federations to encourage competitive rowing as a general sport for all ages, involving the greatest possible number of participants.

9. Rowing must be developed.
   It is the duty of FISA to enlist the help of publicity and public relations, in order to recruit new members and to maintain a high profile in world sport, especially at the Olympic Games.

"All last year's doping tests have proved negative," announced Dr. Hans Howald, the chairman of the medical commission.

After some fierce discussion, it was decided that the name of sponsors on competitors' clothing would be authorised from 1987 onwards, even during world championships.

Once again, the USSR's proposal to ban the South African federation was rejected by 69 votes to 28, with 4 abstentions, after a secret ballot. At the opening of the congress, Thomas Keller, the president of FISA, had stated,

"Since 1968, we have often discussed the exclusion of the South African federation. During these 18 years, all the pros and cons have been fully aired. I am convinced that we are unanimous in wanting apartheid to be abolished. We are only in disagreement about the means of achieving this. Apartheid is an extreme form of discrimination, which is why we added to our Statutes during the 1985 congress in Rome article 3, which stipulates: "FISA will allow no political, religious or racial discrimination". I am one hundred per cent opposed to apartheid, as I am one hundred per cent against all discrimination. I should therefore like to remind you that in the world of today discrimination in various disguises is extremely widespread and even tacitly tolerated. To make a political decision now would be to create a precedent which would force us in all conscience to continue down that path, and to exclude all rowers from any country practising any form of discrimination. For FISA to do so would be tantamount to suicide. In the light of this fundamental principle, I propose to maintain the present policy of excluding South African oarsmen and women from our main events. And yet it behoves us above all to help them to carry on their fight against apartheid in their country, and not to exclude them from our federation."

The introduction of a FISA Cup for a 500 metre sprint was under consideration. Its aim would be to popularize rowing, and to facilitate and improve its presentation by the mass media.

Work on the standardization of boats and equipment was continuing.



Hazewinkel 1985: N. Kesslau, V. Grabow, J. Puttlitz, G. Grabow (FRG)



Nottingham 1986: Jutta Hampe (GDR) © Dominik Keller



Nottingham 1986: The Australians © Dominik Keller



Nottingham 1986: R. Haberl (AUT) still competing © Dominik Keller

The affiliation of Indonesia and Singapore brought the number of affiliated federations to 65.

Thor Nilsen (NOR), already the national director of Italian rowing and chairman of the development programme sub-commission, was made chairman of the competitive rowing commission. He took over from Theo Koerner, (GDR), who had held the post since 1979,and who had asked to step down because of the increasing commitments of high office in his own country. He agreed to remain a member of the commission.

August 17th–23rd 1986 – Nottingham
10th women's World championships
13th men's World championshisps
2nd World championships for lightweights

After an eleven years' gap, the FISA world championships returned to the man-made course at Holme Pierrepont, just outside Nottingham. A record 37 federations took part.

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. USA
EII: 1. CAN 2. AUS 3. URS 4. GBR
R: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. USA 4. URS 5. AUS 6. GBR

2x: 11 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. TCH 4. URS 5. AUT 6. CAN
EII: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. SWE 4. USA 5. NOR
RI: 1. NZL 2. AUT 3. CAN 4. SWE 5. USA
RII: 1. BUL 2. TCH 3. URS 4. NOR

2-: 10 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. AUS
EII: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. POL 4. FRG 5. USA
RI: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. POL 4. USA
RII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. AUS

1x: 14 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. BUL 4. ITA 5. SWE
EII: 1. BEL 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. NED 5. HUN
EIII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. CAN 4. MEX
R: 1. ITA 2. SWE 3. NED 4. HUN 5. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. SWE 5. CAN 6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. URS 3. BEL 4. ITA 5. NED 6. DEN

4x+: 10 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. FRA 3. TCH 4. CAN 5. CHN
EII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. USA 4. NED 5. URS
RI: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. USA 4. CHN
RII: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. CAN

8+: 6 crews – straight final



Nottingham 1986 – The USSR © Peter Spurrier

Finals

During the lunch break, a demonstration of rowing for the disabled aroused great general interest.

4+: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. CAN 4. URS 5. BUL 6. USA
7. AUS 8. GBR

2x: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. NZL 4. BUL 5. TCH 6. AUT
An easy victory for Silvia Schwabe and Beate Schramm.
7. URS 8. CAN 9. SWE 10. USA 11. NOR

2-: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. GDR 4. CAN 5. BUL 6. GBR
Rodica Arba and Olga Homeghi were untroubled.
7. FRG 8. POL 9. USA 10. AUS

1x: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. ROM 5. USA 6. BEL
Jutta Hampe, world champion in 1983, showed her experience in this brilliant win.
7. AUT 8. SWE 9. ITA 10. CAN 11. NED 12. DEN

4x+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. NED 4. BUL 5. FRA 6. URS
7. TCH 8. USA 9. CHN

8+: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. USA 5. CAN 6. GBR
The first Soviet victory came in the last event.



Nottingham 1986: T. Swinford, D. Lyons, J. Riley, R. Espeseth (USA) © Dominik Keller

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. POL 4. FRA 5. GBR
EII: 1. NZL 2. TCH 3. USA 4. CAN
RI: 1. URS 2. USA 3. CAN 4. GBR
RII: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. POL 4. FRA

2x: 14 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. GDR 4. FIN 5. NOR
EII: 1. ITA 2. BUL 3. CAN 4. AUT 5. USA
EIII: 1. TCH 2. CUB 3. SUI 4. BRA
R: 1. FIN 2. USA 3. AUT 4. BRA 5. NOR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ITA 4. CAN 5. AUT 6. CUB
1/2 FII: 1. SUI 2. NED 3. BUL 3. TCH 5. USA 6. FIN

2-: 19 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. ROM 3. GDR 4. YUG 5. ISR
EII: 1. ITA 2. FIN 3. NED 4. BRA 5. BUL
EIII: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. AUT 4. SUI 5. FRA
EIV: 1. ESP 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. ARG
RI: 1. BRA 2. AUT 3. FRG 4. ISR
RII: 1. YUG 2. USA 3. NED
RIII: 1. GDR 2. ARG 3. FIN 4. FRA
RIV: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. SUI 4. BUL
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. ITA 4. USA 5. ROM 6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. YUG 2. BRA 3. GBR 4. ESP 5. CAN 6. ARG

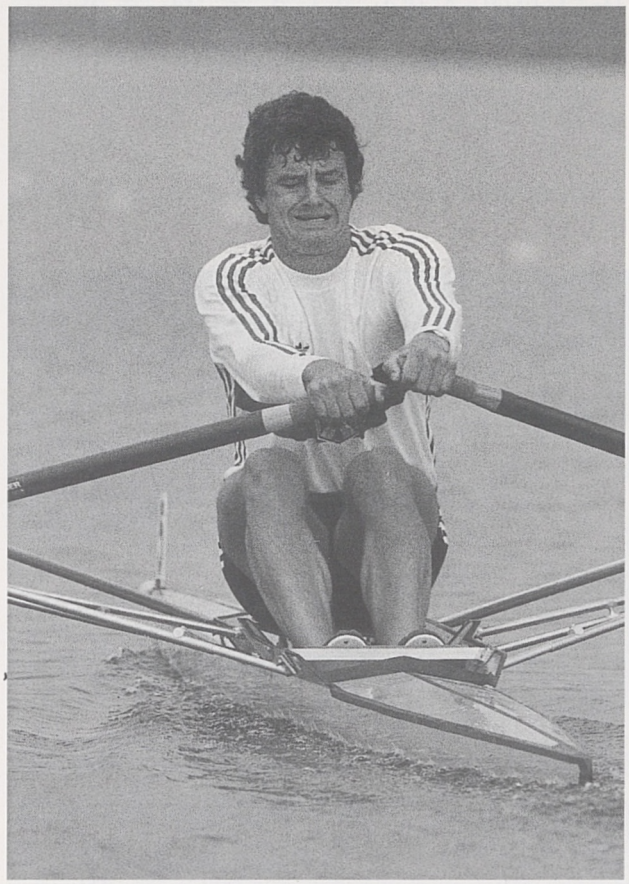
1x: 20 crews
EI: 1. FIN 2. FRA 3. SUI 4. MEX 5. NED
EII: 1. SWE 2. BUL 3. BEL 4. ARG 5. GRE
EIII: 1. FRG 2. DEN 3. AUT 4. USA 5. ISR
EIV: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. CUB 4. AUS 5. YUG
RI: 1. GDR 2. ARG 3. AUT 4. NED
RII: 1. DEN 2. BEL 3. YUG 4. MEX
RIII: 1. AUS 2. BUL 3. SUI 4. ISR
RIV: 1. CUB 2. USA 3. FRA 4. GRE
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. FIN 3. BUL 4. CUB 5. DEN 6. ARG
1/2 FII: 1. SWE 2. URS 3. GDR 4. AUS 5. USA 6. BEL
The Australian sculler failed to make the final by 6/100 sec.

2+: 11 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. USA 4. FRG 5. CUB 6. ITA
EII: 1. GBR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. BRA 5. GRE
RI: 1. ITA 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. GRE
RII: 1. URS 2. BRA 3. CUB 4. USA



Nottingham 1986 – The Pimenov brothers of the USSR © Peter Spurrier

4-: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. YUG 4. ESP 5. SWE
EII: 1. CAN 2. URS 3. GBR 4. ARG
EIII: 1. FRG 2. TCH 3. USA 4. SUI
R: 1. ESP 2. ARG 3. SWE 4. SUI
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. GDR 4. URS 5. YUG 6. ARG
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. CAN 4. ESP 5. GBR 6. SWE



1973–1983: Peter-Michael Kolbe (FRG)
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4x: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. ESP 4. GBR 5. SUI
EII: 1. TCH 2. ITA 3. POL 4. USA
EIII: 1. NED 2. URS 3. NOR 4. YUG
R: 1. YUG 2. USA 3. SUI 4. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. POL 4. ESP 5. GDR 6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. CAN 2. NED 3. ITA 4. NOR 5. YUG 6. USA

8+: 12 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. AUS 3. NZL 4. GDR 5. FRA 6. TCH
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. USA 4. GBR 5. CAN 6. NED
RI: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. TCH 4. GBR 5. FRA
RII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NZL 4. CAN 5. NED

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. USA 4. URS 5. TCH 6. POL
7. CAN 8. GBR 9. FRA

2x: 1. ITA 2. BUL 3. GDR 4. URS 5. NED 6. SUI
Alberto Belgeri and Igor Pescialli showed their prowess.
7. FIN 8. CAN 9. CUB 10. TCH 11. AUT 12. USA

2-: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. GDR 4. GBR 5. BRA 6. YUG
The Pimenov brothers won yet again. This was their third title.
7. AUT 8. ROM 9. ESP 10. USA 11. CAN 12. ARG

1x: 1. FRG 2. FIN 3. URS 4. GDR 5. SWE 6. BUL

Peter-Michael Kolbe finished four seconds ahead of Perrti Karpinnen, adding a fifth world title and a sixth FISA title to his record of wins.

7. AUS 8. CUB 9. USA 10. ARG 11. DEN 12. BEL

2+: 1. GBR 2. ITA 3. GDR 4. ROM 5. URS 6. BRA

Having been in the lead all the way, Greiner and Förster saw first the gold then the silver medal slip away during the last 50 metres. Andrew Holmes and Steven Redgrave outshone the Abbagnale brothers, who, for once, finished second.

7. FRG 8. CAN 9. USA 10. CUB 11. GRE

4-: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. CAN 5. ITA 6. TCH

The United States crew improved daily from race to race.

7. URS 8. GBR 9. ESP 10. YUG 11. ARG

4x: 1. URS 2. POL 3. CAN 4. TCH 5. NED 6. ITA 7. GDR 8. ESP 9. NOR 10. SUI 11. YUG 12. USA

8+: 1. AUS 2. URS 3. USA 4. ITA 5. GDR 6. FRG

The amazing Australians finished four seconds ahead of the second crew. This was a great first for Australian sport.

7. NZL 8. FRA 9. CAN 10. TCH 11. NED 12. GBR

Lightweight women's races

Preliminary heats

2x: 9 crews

EI: 1. USA 2. NED 3. DEN 4. AUT 5. CAN

EII: 1. GBR 2. BEL 3. FRG 4. CHN

RI: 1. NED 2. FRG 3. AUT

RII: 1. BEL 2. DEN 3. CAN 4. CHN

1x: 12 crews

EI: 1. USA 2. BEL 3. NZL 4. ROM 5. CAN 6. AUS

EII: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. GBR 4. AUT 5. MEX 6. SUI

RI: 1. BEL 2. AUS 3. CAN 4. AUT 5. GBR

4-: 8 crews

EI: 1. FRA 2. CAN 3. IRL 4. FRG

EII: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. USA 4. CHN

R: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. AUS 4. CHN 5. CAN – IRL (disqualified)

The Irish crew was disqualified after fouling the Canadians. The latter had to take part in a re-row with the Chinese to decide the fourth place. The Canadians qualified for the final.

Finals

2x: 1. USA 2. GBR and NED 4. FRG 5. DEN 6. BEL

A rare occurrence; behind Chris Ernst and Carey Beth Sands, neither the photofinish nor the timing could separate the British and Dutch crews.

7. AUT 8. CAN 9. CHN

1x: 1. ROM 2. BEL 3. USA 4. NZL 5. AUS 6. FRG

A strong performance from Maria Sava.

7. CAN 8. NED 9. AUT 10. GBR 11. MEX 12. SUI

4-: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. AUS 5. FRA 6. CAN



Nottingham 1986: 1. Peter Antonie (AUS), 2. Bjarne Eltang (DEN) in the lightweight single sculls. © Peter Spurrier





The traditional trading bazaar after the close of the 1986 championships in Nottingham. © Dominik Keller

Lightweight men's races

Preliminary heats

2x: 13 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. SWE 5. POR
EII: 1. CAN 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. ISR
EIII: 1. USA 2. MEX 3. NED 4. SUI
R: 1. SWE 2. SUI 3. POR 4. ISR

1x: 17 crews
EI: 1. AUT 2. AUS 3. DEN 4. PER 5. GUA
6. JPN
EII: 1. USA 2. SWE 3. BEL 4. HUN 5. FRG
6. NOR
EIII: 1. NED 2. CAN 3. POR 4. MEX 5. ITA
RI: 1. BEL 2. AUS 3. NOR 4. GUA 5. MEX
RII: 1. SWE 2. POR 3. FRG 4. PER
RIII: 1. CAN 2. DEN 3. HUN 4. ITA 5. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. DEN 2. AUS 3. SWE 4. AUT 5. FRG
6. NED
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. NOR 3. BEL 4. CAN 5. HUN
6. POR

4-: 14 crews
EI: 1. ESP 2. ITA 3. NZL 4. AUT 5. NED
EII: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. USA 4. HUN 5. JPN
EIII: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. DEN 4. FIN
R: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. FIN 4. HUN 5. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. ESP 2. NZL 3. AUS 4. DEN 5. NED
6. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. ITA 2. AUT 4. CAN 5. USA
6. FIN

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. ESP 3. CAN 4. FRA
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. DEN
R: 1. DEN 2. CAN 3. FRG 4. ESP 5. FRA
6. GBR

Finals

2x: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. CAN 4. ITA 5. MEX
6. NED
A win for Carl Smith and Alan Whitwell.
7. FRG 8. DEN 9. USA 10. SWE 11. SUI
12. POR

1x: 1. AUS 2. DEN 3. USA 4. BEL 5. SWE
6. NOR
Peter Antonie got the verdict by the smallest of margins (2/100 sec.) over the Dane, B. Eltang.
7. CAN 8. AUT 9. NED 10. FRG 11. HUN
12. POR

4-: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. ESP 4. AUS 5. AUT
6. NZL
7. FRG 8. DEN 9. USA 10. CAN 11. NED
12. FIN

8+: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. CAN 5. ESP
6. USA 7. FRA 8. GBR

The centenary of FISA's member federations

At the beginning of October, 1986, the Swiss federation, one of FISA's founder members, celebrated its centenary at its birthplace in Zurich. Called together by "S. C. Zurich", the oldest Swiss club, there were seven founder clubs: the Zurich Polytechnic club, the "Societe Nautique de Geneve", the "Nordiska Roddfereningen", the "Seeclub" in Lucerne, the "Seeclub" in Zug, the "Basel R.C.", and the "Societe Nautique de Neuchatel".
The festivities to commemorate the centenary of the Royal Belgian Rowing Federation – a founder member of FISA – began on January 16th., 1987. They were attended by its president, Prince Alexander of Merode, one of the most active members of the International Olympic Committee, renowned throughout the world for his contribution to the fight against drugs in sport.
On March 16th, 1987, it was the turn of the New Zealand federation to celebrate its centenary.

Walter Wülfing, who was for many years one of the main associates and advisors of the FISA president, a very long-serving president of the German rowing federation and an active vice-president of his country's Olympic Committee. This legendary water sports enthusiast died on November 22nd, 1986, at the age of 85.

August 4th–9th 1987 – Cologne
3rd World junior championships

Following Munich and Duisburg, the Fühlinger Lake in Cologne became the third FISA category A artificial rowing course in Germany where a world championship could be staged. Everything had been designed with the interests of the competitors, the spectators, the officials, the coaches and the journalists in mind. Berhold Beitz, vice-president of the IOC, had agreed to be patron of the championships.

Women's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. USA 5. HUN 6. POL
2x: 1. GDR 2. SUI 3. URS 4. NED 5. SWE 6. FRG
2-: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. CAN 4. AUS 5. HUN 6. URS
1x: 1. GDR 2. POL 3. URS 4. CHN 5. CAN 6. AUT
4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. DEN 6. FRG
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. USA 5. GBR

Another clean sweep in all the events by the East German juniors and their coaches!

Men's races

4+: 1. ITA 2. TCH 3. FRA 4. GDR 5. SUI 6. AUS
2x: 1. GDR 2. YUG 3. ITA 4. BUL 5. DEN 6. BEL
2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. YUG 4. AUS 5. BUL 6. ITA
1x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. AUS 4. FRG 5. BEL 6. ITA
2+: 1. URS 2. GRE 3. GDR 4. FRG 5. TCH 6. BRA
4-: 1. GBR 2. URS 3. GDR 4. ITA 5. FRG 6. POL
4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. TCH 5. ITA 6. ESP
8+: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. URS 4. GBR 5. FRG 6. GDR

Italians, British and Americans all occupied the top step of the podium, together, of course, with East German and Soviet crews.



Cologne 1987 – Traditional rest day for the officials

August 22nd 1987 – Copenhagen
82nd ordinary FISA congress

Among the delegates from 46 federations was Thanos Koutsikopolos (GRE), attending his 37th consecutive congress.

Two new Continental representatives joined the council: Shin Koo Huh (KOR) for Asia and Pablo Span (MEX) for North America. The former was president of both the Korean and the Asian federation, in addition to being one of his country's most prominent economic leaders. Ever since the 1968 Olympic Games, the latter had been one of the most active promoters of rowing in Mexico.

An analysis was made of the replies received from the national federations to a questionnaire relating to imminent decisions and, in particular, to the possibility of introducing lightweight events into the Olympic Games at the expense of some events on the traditional programme. It was decided to summon an extraordinary congress at the beginning of 1989 for the purpose of drafting possible amendments to the proposals.

To avoid regattas becoming a contest between manufacturers instead of between oarsmen and oarswomen, the use of a friction-reducing plastic film applied to the hull of boats was banned in the same way as had been moving riggers in 1983.

Milijenko Finderle (YUG), Peter Jirka (AUT), Borge Kaas-Andersen (DEN), Bill Knecht (USA) and Elio Morille (ITA) were unanimously elected for a further four years as members of the Umpires' Panel.

A working party with "Marketing and Sponsorship" as its brief, was set up under the chairmanship of Dan Bakinowski (USA).

The president of FISA, Thomas Keller, announced that he would stand for re-election in 1989, but that, if successful, he would retire after the 1990 world championships.

For the first time since 1981, a doping test had proved positive at an early season regatta.

August 23rd–30th 1987 – Copenhagen
11th women's World championships
14th men's World championships
3rd World championships for lightweights

The Danish federation, one of the most active ones, celebrated its centenary by organising the FISA world championships. Bjorn Borgen Haslov, chairman of the FISA materials commission, Borge Kaas-Andersen, a member of the umpires' panel, together with their friends in the Danish federation and in the organising committee under the chairmanship of Villy Joergenson, prepared a welcome worthy of that of their predecessors for the European championships in 1953, 1963, 1971, or for the lightweights' championship in 1978.

The course on Lake Bagsvaerd had been improved. A new start tower had been built, and the finish tower had been modernised. The Albano buoying system had been renovated.

The world championships race programme had been changed in order to give greater prominence to the women's and lightweight events. From then on, all spectators would be able to enjoy a mixture of men's, women's and lightweights' races. Moreover, the race programme would make it possible for a greater number of athletes to double up in events.

There was just one major source of general disappointment: the weather, which made conditions unfair. The wind and the often very rough water made racing difficult. It has never proved possible to find a means of overcoming adverse weather conditions, and some courses, often those near the sea, are more exposed to these hazards than others.

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 8 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. BUL
EII: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. KOR
R: 1. USA 2. BUL 3. URS 4. CAN 5. AUS 6. KOR

2x: 10 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. BEL 5. CAN
EII: 1. URS 2. USA 3. SWE 4. ITA 5. NOR
RI: 1. GDR 2. SWE 3. BEL 4. NOR
RII: 1. BUL 2. USA 3. ITA 4. CAN

2-: 11 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. GBR 6. POL
EII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. BUL 4. NED 5. CHN
RI: 1. BUL 2. USA 3. NED 4. GBR 5. POL
RII: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. CHN

1x: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. USA 4. NED 5. KOR
EII: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. DEN 4. URS
RI: 1. BUL 2. DEN 3. NED
RII: 1. CAN 2. USA 3. URS 4. KOR

4x+: 11 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. HUN 4. FRA 5. CHN 6. SWE
EII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. NED 4. TCH 5. USA
RI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. TCH 4. CHN 5. SWE
RII: 1. ROM 2. HUN 3. USA 4. FRA

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. POL 5. CAN
EII: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. USA 4. GBR
RI: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. POL
RII: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. GBR

Finals

4+: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. URS 5. USA 6. CAN
As in the previous year, the Romanians outclassed the rest.
7. AUS 8. KOR

2x: 1. BUL 2. ROM 3. USA 4. URS 5. GDR 6. SWE
Stefka Madina and Violeta Ninova sprung a surprise.
7. BEL 8. ITA 9. NOR 10. CAN

2-: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. URS 4. USA 5. BUL 6. FRG
Rodica Arba and Olga Homeghi still reigned supreme.
7. GBR 8. CAN 9. NED 10. POL 11. CHN

1x: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. CAN 5. DEN 6. USA
A rare feat: Magdalena Georgieva finished fifteen seconds ahead of the second-placed sculler.
7. URS 8. NED 9. KOR



Copenhagen 1987 – K. Pieloth, B. Peter, J. Hampe, J. Sorgers (GDR) © Dominik Keller

4x+: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. ROM 5. HUN – NED (scratched)
The great Jutta Hampe, an outstanding single sculls champion, was a member of the winning crew, together with Kerstin Pieloth, Birgit Peter and Jana Sorgers, who retained their title won in 1986.
7. TCH 8. CHN 9. USA 10. SWE 11. FRA

8+: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. URS 4. GDR 5. FRG 6. BUL
Rodica Arba won her second gold medal of the day and the Romanian women maintained their current supremacy.
7. CAN 8. POL 9. GBR

Overall, the Soviet crews failed to win any title, and East Germany, with just one gold medal, put up their poorest showing.

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 17 crews
EI: 1. TCH 2. AUS 3. FRA 4. IRL 5. KOR 6. KUW
The first appearance of a crew from Kuwait.
EII: 1. GBR 2. SUI 3. CAN 4. USA 5. URS 6. POL
EIII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. YUG 4. ITA 5. ESP
RI: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. CAN 4. POL 5. KOR
RII: 1. YUG 2. SUI 3. URS 4. IRL
RIII: 1. FRG 2. ESP 3. FRA 4. USA – KUW (scratched)
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. YUG 4. TCH 5. ESP 6. AUS
1/2 FII: 1. CAN 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. FRG 5. FRA 6. SUI

2x: 20 crews
EI: 1. NOR 2. SUI 3. DEN 4. AUS 5. CHN
EII: 1. BUL 2. URS 3. BEL 4. FIN 5. NED
EIII: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. AUT 5. CAN
EIV: 1. ITA 2. SWE 3. POL 4. ESP 5. USA
RI: 1. FRA 2. FIN 3. SWE 4. CHN
RII: 1. FRG 2. BEL 3. AUS 4. USA
RIII: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. DEN 4. ESP
RIV: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. SUI 4. POL
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. BEL 3. BUL 4. URS 5. AUT 6. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. CAN 6. NED

2-: 18 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. USA 5. YUG 6. AUS
EII: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. ITA 4. GRA 5. FIN 6. JPN
EIII: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. FRA 4. ESP 5. CAN 6. FRG
RI: 1. AUT 2. ITA 3. ESP 4. YUG 5. JPN
RII: 1. FRA 2. FIN 3. FRG 4. USA 5. NED
RIII: 1. GDR 2. BRA 3. CAN 4. DEN 5. AUS
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. GBR 4. ITA 5. CAN 6. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. FRA 4. FRG 5. ESP 6. BRA

1x: 15 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. AUT 4. GRE 5. BEL
EII: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. NZL 4. SUI 5. ITA
EIII: 1. FIN 2. USA 3. URS 4. SWE 5. JPN
R: 1. SUI 2. SWE 3. BEL 4. GRE 5. ITA 6. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. NZL 4. USA 5. AUT 6. BEL
1/2 FII: 1. FIN 2. URS 3. FRA 4. SUI 5. SWE 6. NED

2+: 11 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. GDR 3. TCH 4. BUL 5. CAN 6. KUW
EII: 1. ITA 2. ROM 3. USA 4. URS 5. FRA
RI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. CAN – URS and KUW (scratched)
RII: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. TCH 4. FRA

4-: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. YUG 4. AUT 5. NED
EII: 1. FRA 2. URS 3. SWE 4. ESP
EIII: 1. TCH 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. FRG
R: 1. NED 2. FRG 3. AUT 4. ESP
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ITA 4. TCH 5. YUG 6. FRG
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. NED 4. SWE 5. FRA 6. AUT

4x: 13 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. NED 3. ITA 4. GDR 5. HUN
EII: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. USA
EIII: 1. NOR 2. POL 3. BUL 4. TCH
R: 1. GDR 2. HUN 3. TCH 4. USA
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. POL 3. CAN 4. ITA 5. FRA 6. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. NOR 2. NED 3. GDR 4. BUL 5. SUI 6. HUN

8+: 11 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. NZL 5. GBR 6. POL
EII: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. AUS 4. BRA 5. URS
RI: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. GBR 4. POL 5. BRA
RII: 1. CAN 2. GDR 3. URS 4. NZL

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ITA 4. CAN 5. GBR 6. YUG
7. FRG 8. AUS 9. ESP 10. SUI 11. FRA 12. TCH

2x: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. NOR 5. BEL 6. ITA
Danayl Yordanov and Vasil Radev, having set the fastest time in the heats then only qualifying for the final by a mere 1/100 sec., were clear winners by three seconds.
7. AUT 8. NED 9. FRA 10. URS 11. CAN 12. FIN

2-: 1. GBR 2. ROM 3. URS 4. GDR 5. AUT 6. FRA
Andrew Holmes and Steven Redgrave, moving from the 2+ to the 2-, retained a world title.
7. BRA 8. FIN 9. CAN 10. FRG 11. ITA 12. ESP

1x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FIN 4. FRA 5. URS 6. NZL
Thomas Lange beat the everlasting Kolbe and Karpinnen.
7. USA 8. NED 9. AUT 10. SUI 11. SWE 12. BEL

2+: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. ROM 4. GDR 5. USA 6. BUL
A great come-back for the Abbagnale brothers and their coxswain, Giuseppe di Capua.
7. CAN 8. TCH 9. FRA

4-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. GBR 5. ITA 6. NED
A certain Thomas Greiner was a member of a good combination, including Jens Lüdecke, Ralph Brudel and Olaf Förster.
7. FRG 8. FRA 9. YUG 10. SWE 11. TCH 12. AUT

4x: 1. URS 2. NOR 3. CAN 4. GDR 5. POL 6. NED
The Soviet crew successfully defended their title.
7. BUL 8. HUN 9. TCH 10. SUI 11. ITA 12. FRA

8+: 1. USA 2. GDR 3. ITA 4. AUS 5. CAN 6. FRG
A welcome victory for the Americans.
7. URS 8. NZL 9. GBR 10. POL 11. BRA

Lightweight men's races

Preliminary heats

1x: 14 crews
EI: 1. BEL 2. ITA 3. USA 4. NOR 5. KUW
EII: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. HUN 4. SWE 5. POR
EIII: 1. CAN 2. DEN 3. AUT 4. SUI
R: 1. POR 2. SWE 3. SUI 4. NOR
1/2 FI: 1. BEL 2. DEN 3. NED 4. USA 5. HUN 6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. SWE 5. POR 6. AUT

2x: 11 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. NED 4. SWE 5. BEL 6. USA
EII: 1. FRA 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. CAN 5. POR
RI: 1. CAN 2. USA 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. BEL
RII: 1. NED 2. GBR 3. SWE 4. POR

4-: 10 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. AUT 4. FIN 5. SWE
EII: 1. ITA 2. IRL 3. DEN 4. USA 5. TCH
RI: 1. DEN 2. GBR 3. FIN 4. TCH
RII: 1. AUT 2. IRL 3. USA 4. SWE

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. USA 4. AUS 5. JPN
EII: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. CAN 4. DEN

Finals

1x: 1. BEL 2. CAN 3. ITA 4. DEN 5. AUS 6. NED
This win by Wim van Belleghem was an historic one for the Belgian federation, renewing links with its prestigious FISA past.
7. USA 8. POR 9. HUN 10. AUT 11. SUI

2x: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. USA
6. NED
Enrico Gandola and Giovanni Calabrese finished just ahead of the French double.
7. FRG 8. SWE 9. DEN 10. BEL 11. POR

4-: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. AUT 5. DEN
6. IRL
7. USA 8. FIN 9. TCH 10. SWE

8+: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. USA 4. FRA 5. GBR
6. CAN
Another eights title for the Italian lightweights.
7. DEN 8. AUS 9. JPN

Lightweight women's races

Preliminary heats

1x: 14 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. ITA 3. NOR 4. SWE 5. CAN
EII: 1. NZL 2. FRG 3. SUI 4. DEN 5. IRL
EIII: 1. USA 2. BEL 3. GBR 4. AUT
R: 1. SWE 2. AUT 3. DEN 4. CAN 5. IRL
1/2 FI: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. GBR 4. FRG 5. NOR
6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. BEL 2. NZL 3. ITA 4. SUI 5. DEN
6. SWE

2x: 8 crews
EI: 1. BEL 2. USA 3. DEN 4. FRG
EII: 1. CAN 2. NED 3. FRA 4. GBR
R: 1. USA 2. NED 3. GBR 4. DEN 5. FRA
6. FRG

4-: 8 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. NED
EII: 1. USA 2. CHN 3. FRG 4. IRL
R: 1. CAN 2. GBR 3. CHN 4. FRG 5. IRL
6. NED

Finals

1x: 1. ROM 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. USA 5. NZL
6. GBR
Maria Sava won, as in the previous year.
7. FRG 8. NOR 9. SWE 10. SUI 11. DEN
12. AUT

2x: 1. CAN 2. BEL 3. USA 4. GBR 5. NED
6. DEN
Janice Mason and Heather Hattin won the Canadian federation's first women's FISA senior world championship gold medal.
7. FRG 8. FRA

4-: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. CHN 4. AUS 5. CAN
6. GBR
Rowing with two new members, the American crew retained the title. The Chinese federation won their first FISA medal.
7. IRL 8. NED

1987–1988:
Second phase of the development plan

There was no shortage of initiatives. The world's leading coaches met once again in February, 1987, this time in Munich, to draw up the guidelines for this second phase, which aimed to send teams of coaches to the countries where they were needed. It was the turn of Ted Daigneault (CAN) to become a FISA coach. Thanks to the generosity of the German Olympic Committee, boat builders were brought to Cairo (EGY) and Porto Alegre (BRA), to give seminars on methods of low-cost boat construction. The Italian federation made a large contribution to this international initiative and its base at Piediluco, created in 1977, became an essential centre. The number of courses was increasing. There was a training camp at Seoul, at the future Olympic regatta course. The Brazilian centre at Porto Alegre, opened in December by President Keller, was put at the disposal of, inter alia, FISA's coach, Ricardo Ibarra. A rowing centre was created in Guatemala. Alberto Madero, the Continental representative on the FISA council, contributed in no small way to the success of the various initiatives which had been set up in South America. A beginner's manual was published, as well as the FISA fascicule, "FISA Coaching Up-date".

Multisport games of rowing

After the Pan-American Games, the Asian Games, the Mediterranean Games, the Central American and Caribbean Games, it was the turn of the Universiade and the Southeast Asian Games to include rowing in their programmes. The Universiade took place from July 8th–19th in Zagreb. Miljenke Finderle, the doyen of the Yugoslavian umpires and a member of FISA's Umpires' Panel since 1979, had worked very hard to ensure a successful regatta. A new artificial course had been created.

March 3rd–6th 1988 – Papendal

A forum on "Women and Rowing" examined all possible aspects of the development of women's rowing.

August 3rd–7th 1988 – Milan
4th junior World championships

The world's best juniors and lightweights contested their world championships in Italy, on the occasion of the Italian Rowing Federations's centenary. More than 15,000 spectators were present for the two days of the finals.

Women's races

4+: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. AUS 4. BUL 5. FRA
6. URS
2x: 1. GDR 2. CHN 3. TCH 4. DEN 5. URS
6. BUL
2-: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. CHN
6. URS

1x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. HUN 4. POL 5. SUI 6. YUG
4x: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. ITA 5. POL 6. BUL
8+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. FRG 4. USA 5. GBR 6. BUL

Men's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. ITA 4. AUS 5. URS 6. TCH
2x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. NED 4. YUG 5. BUL 6. POL
2-: 1. GBR 2. GDR 3. URS 4. FRG 5. TCH 6. FRA
1x: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. GDR 4. FRA 5. SUI 6. CHN
2+: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. GDR 4. GBR 5. FRG 6. YUG
4-: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. GDR 5. TCH 6. URS
4x: 1. URS 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. NED 5. ITA 6. FRA
8+: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. USA 4. URS 5. FRG 6. GBR

August 3rd–6th 1988 – Milan
4th World championships for lightweights

Lightweight women's races

Preliminary heats

2x: 8 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. GBR 3. CHN 4. SUI
EII: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. FRG 4. USA
R: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. CHN 4. GBR 5. USA 6. SUI

1x: 13 crews
EI: 1. NZL 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. SUI 5. YUG
EII: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. SWE 4. HKG
EIII: 1. USA 2. ROM 3. NOR 4. POR
R: 1. YUG 2. SUI 3. POR 4. HKG
1/2 FI: 1. USA 2. NZL 3. NOR 4. SUI 5. GBR 6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. YUG 5. SWE 6. POR

4-: 5 crews – straight final

Finals

2x: 1. NED 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. CAN 5. FRG 6. CHN
Laurien Vermulst and Ellen Meliesie won, rowing with perfect cohesion.
7. USA 8. SUI



1988/1989: Lin Zhiai, Liang Sanmei, Zhang Huajie, Zheng Meilan (from left to right) © Zhang Qing

1x: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. ROM 4. NZL 5. ITA
6. NOR
A pleasing victory for Kris Karlson.
7. SUI 8. YUG 9. GBR 10. CAN 11. SWE
12. POR

4-: 1. CHN 2. AUS 3. FRG 4. USA 5. GBR
Bravo! The first FISA gold medal for the Chinese federation. Congratulations to Zheng Meilan, Zhang Huajie, Lin Zhiai and Liang Sanmei.

Lightweight men's races

Preliminary heats

1x: 18 crews
EI: 1. POR 2. HUN 3. BUL 4. BEL 5. CUB
6. HKG
The presence of a sculler from Hong Kong was noteworthy.
EII: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. ITA 4. NZL 5. AUT
6. IRL
EIII: 1. NED 2. USA 3. AUS 4. GBR 5. SUI
6. SWE
RI: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. HUN 4. IRL 5. CUB
RII: 1. CAN 2. SWE 3. AUT 4. AUS
RIII: 1. USA 2. BUL 3. NZL 4. SUI 5. HKG
1/2 FI: 1. POR 2. FRG 3. USA 4. SWE 5. GBR
6. NZL
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. ITA 3. CAN 4. HUN 5. AUT
6. BUL

4-: 16 crews
EI: 1. SUI 2. DEN 3. USA 4. CAN 5. MEX
6. BRA
EII: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. ESP 5. AUS
EIII: 1. FRA 2. FIN 3. SWE 4. AUT 5. ARG
RI: 1. GBR 2. AUT 3. AUS 4. USA 5. BRA
RII: 1. DEN 2. ESP 3. SWE 4. MEX
RIII: 1. FRG 2. ARG 3. FIN 4. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. AUT 3. FRG 4. ESP 5. SUI
6. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. AUS 4. SWE 5. DEN
6. ARG

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. SWE 4. CAN 5. POR
EII: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. DEN 4. GBR 5. ARG
EIII: 1. FRA 2. AUT 3. NOR 4. USA 5. SUI
R: 1. POR 2. GBR 3. CAN 4. USA 5. SUI
6. ARG
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. AUT 4. DEN 5. CAN
6. SWE
1/2 FII: 1. FRA 2. NED 3. ESP 4. NOR 5. GBR
6. POR
An entirely European final.

8+: 10 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. NED 5. IRL
EII: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. FRA 4. NZL 5. ESP
RI: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. FRA 4. ESP
RII: 1. DEN 2. NZL 3. GBR 4. IRL

Finals

1x: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. ITA 4. POR 5. CAN
6. USA
Alwin Otten won by more than four seconds!
7. BUL 8. GBR 9. AUT 10. NZL 11. HUN
12. SWE

4-: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. AUT
6. AUS
The Italians won back the title which they had lost the previous year.
7. SUI 8. ESP 9. FIN 10. DEN 11. SWE
12. ARG

2x: 1. ITA 2. FRG 3. NED 4. AUT 5. FRA
6. ESP
Enrico Gandola with his new partner, Francesco Esposito, held on to his title.
7. NOR 8. DEN 9. GBR 10. POR 11. CAN
12. SWE

8+: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. DEN 4. FRG 5. NZL
6. NED
This third victory in the premier event completed the hat trick for the Italians (three gold medals out of four).
7. FRA 8. GBR 9. ESP 10. IRL

President Keller's successor

Following the FISA president's announcement that he intended to retire in the autumn of 1990, the members of the FISA council made public the following decisions taken during their Milan meeting:

1. At the 1989 congress in Bled, the council would propose the re-election of Thomas Keller until the 1990 championships.
2. The council unanimously expressed the wish that Denis Oswald should become the next president. It pledged its entire support for him. At the 1989 congress, it would propose his election as president, with effect from the end of the 1990 world championships.
3. A new division of responsibilities was established between the president and the honorary secretary-general, so that in future each would wield total authority in certain well-defined fields. D. Oswald, in particular, would deal with matters concerning the period after 1990.
4. T. Keller would, during the year 1990, progressively hand over his responsibilities to his successor.
5. A new system of management would be established, to take effect from January 1st., 1990, under the direction of D. Oswald, who would remain in his post of honorary secretary-general until the 1990 world championships. A professional secretary-general would be appointed from the middle of 1989 onwards.

September 16th 1988 – Seoul
83rd ordinary FISA congress

Delegates from 42 federations.
The reorganisation of FISA management was examined. It was proposed to appoint a professional secretary general.
As the finals of the 1987 world championships had taken place in difficult and unfair conditions, the council advocated more rigorous criteria for candidates seeking to host world championships. A new formula for allocating world championships was therefore approved. All candidates would have to fill in a questionnaire. FISA reserved the right to send experts to perform an on- the-spot inspection, with authorization to report back to congress. Candidates would then have the opportunity to make presentations during the world championships. The delegates would thus be in a position to form an opinion, taking into consideration the advice of coaches and oarsmen before the vote was taken; which would happen just before the end of the championships.
The Philippine federation became the 66th member of FISA.

September 19th–25th 1988 – Seoul
Games of the XXIVth Olympiad

The new regatta course close to the Han River was thoroughly approved by everyone. Its skilful designers had incorporated all the latest technological advances into the course facilities. The special relationship between the president of FISA and Dr. Un Yong Kim, his successor as president of the General Association of International Sports Federations and linchpin of the organising committee, made it possible for solutions to be found the minute any problem arose. Opportunities for training on the river left nothing to be desired. The organization was impeccable, and the president of FISA remarked that in Korea many of the problems which were regularly encountered elsewhere simply did not occur.

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 10 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. CHN 4. CAN 5. KOR
EII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. POL 4. USA 5. GBR
RI: 1. BUL 2. GBR 3. CAN 4. POL
RII: 1. CHN 2. USA 3. URS 4. KOR

2x: 10 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. SWE 4. USA 5. CAN
EII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. CHN 4. GBR 5. KOR
RI: 1. URS 2. CHN 3. CAN 4. GBR
RII: 1. BUL 2. USA 3. SWE 4. KOR

2-: 10 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. USA 4. URS 5. KOR
EII: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. CAN 4. GBR 5. FRG
RI: 1. NZL 2. URS 3. CAN 4. FRG
RII: 1. BUL 2. USA 3. GBR 4. KOR

1x: 13 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. CAN 4. TCH 5. SWE
EII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. NED 4. URS
EIII: 1. BUL 2. BEL 3. GRE 4. FRA
R: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. SWE 4. FRA
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. NED 4. CAN 5. BEL 6. SWE
1/2 FII: 1. BUL 2. ROM 3. DEN 4. URS 5. GRE 6. TCH

4x+: 10 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. ROM 3. URS 4. TCH 5. FRA
EII: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. BEL 4. NED 5. HUN
RI: 1. ROM 2. BEL 3. NED 4. FRA
RII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. USA 4. HUN

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. BUL
EII: 1. URS 2. CHN 3. USA
R: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. CHN 4. USA 5. FRG

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. CHN 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. USA 6. GBR
In the wake of the experienced East Germans, the Chinese won themselves a creditable silver medal.
7. CAN 8. POL 9. URS 10. KOR

2x: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. URS 5. CHN 6. USA
Birgit Peter and Martina Schroeter, rowing as a double this year, won easily. Birgit was already the holder of three world titles in quadruple sculls, whilst Martina had won a bronze medal in single sculls in 1980 and two world titles!
7. CAN 8. SWE 9. GBR 10. KOR



Seoul 1988 – Rodica Arba and Olga Homeghi (ROM)
© Dominik Keller

2-: 1. ROM 2. BUL 3. NZL 4. GDR 5. URS 6. USA
Rodica Arba, whose sixth FISA title it was, and Olga Homeghi, made it clear that they were the best pair in recent years.
7. CAN 8. GBR 9. FRG 10. KOR

1x: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. BUL 4. NED 5. ROM 6. DEN
A well-deserved win for Jutta Behrendt (nee Hampe).
7. GRE 8. URS 9. BEL 10. CAN 11. SWE 12. TCH

4x+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. BUL 5. TCH 6. BEL
An inevitable win for the crew from East Germany.
7. NED 8. HUN 9. USA 10. FRA

8+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. CHN 4. URS 5. BUL 6. USA
No surprises! Amongst the silver medallists were Rodica Arba and Olga Homegli, who had just become Olympic champions in the 2-. The Chinese crew which came third bore testimony to the skill of the coach, Quinian Zhou (only 35 years old) who had coached three finalists, two of which had won medals.

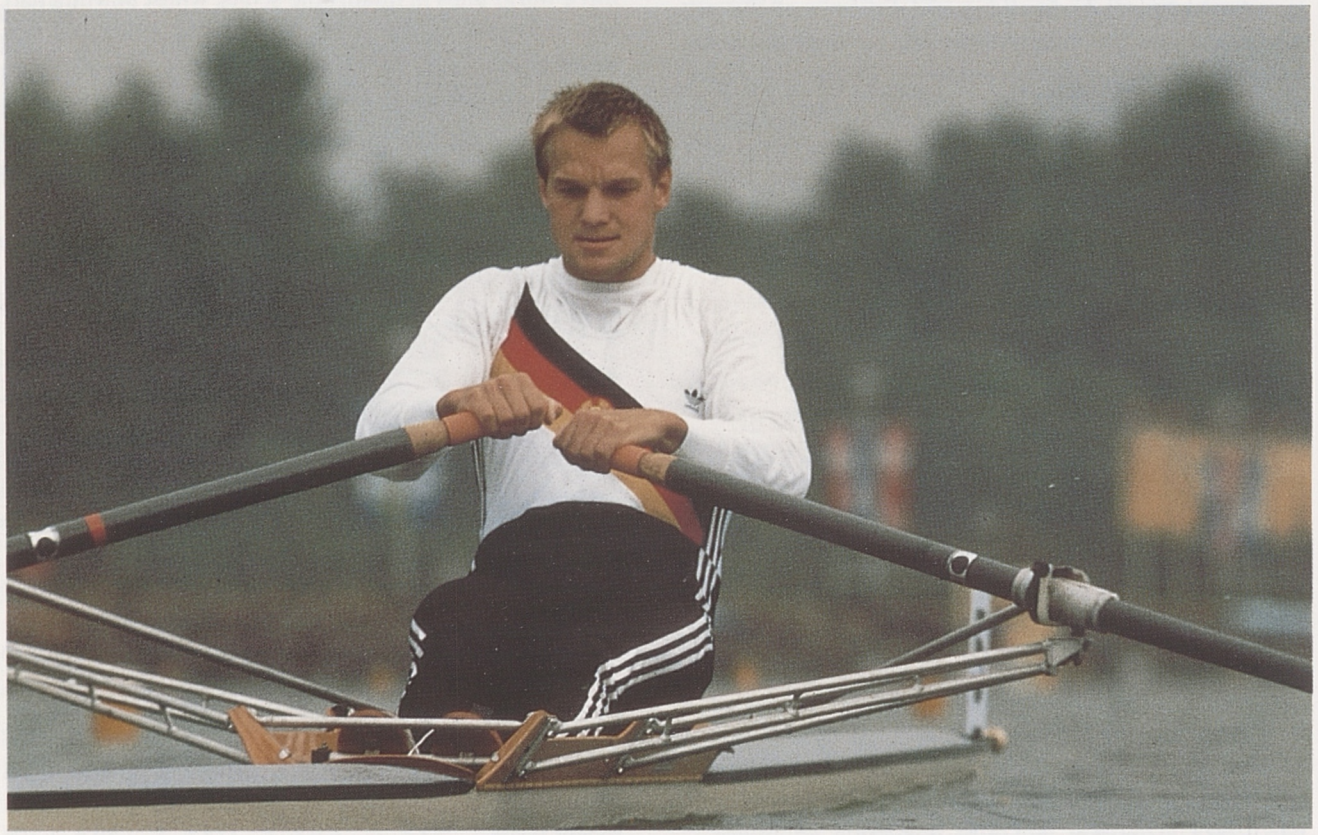
Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 14 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NZL 4. ITA 5. GBR
EII: 1. USA 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. ESP 5. CAN
EIII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. SUI 4. KOR
R: 1. GBR 2. ITA 3. CAN 4. ESP 5. KOR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. NZL 4. ITA 5. TCH 6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. USA 3. YUG 4. FRG 5. URS 6. CAN
A battle of the giants. The finish times were, successively, as follows:
6.15.22, 6.15.30, 6.15.72, 6.15.87, 6.16.69. and 6.17.36.
The Soviet crew was eliminated!

2x: 17 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. NOR 3. ESP 4. CAN 5. CHI 6. USA
EII: 1. DEN 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. SUI 5. MEX 6. AUT
EIII: 1. NED 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. FIN 5. GRE
RI: 1. GDR 2. FIN 3. ESP 4. MEX 5. USA
RII: 1. SUI 2. NOR 3. ITA 4. CHI
RIII: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. CAN 4. GRE 5. AUT
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. FRG 3. DEN 4. NOR 5. CAN 6. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. SUI 4. BUL 5. ITA 6. ESP

2-: 18 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. BEL 3. USA 4. URS 5. BRA 6. CAN
EII: 1. YUG 2. GDR 3. FRA 4. AUS 5. FIN 6. JPN



1987–1991 – Thomas Lange (GDR) || Dominik Keller

EIII: 1. GBR 2. FRG 3. AUT 4. ESP 5. ARG 6. NOR
RI: 1. GDR 2. FIN 3. USA 4. ESP 5. CAN
RII: 1. BEL 2. AUT 3. BRA 4. AUS 5. NOR
RIII: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. URS 4. ARG 5. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. ROM 2. YUG 3. URS 4. FRG 5. AUT 6. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. BEL 3. GDR 4. FRA 5. USA 6. BRA

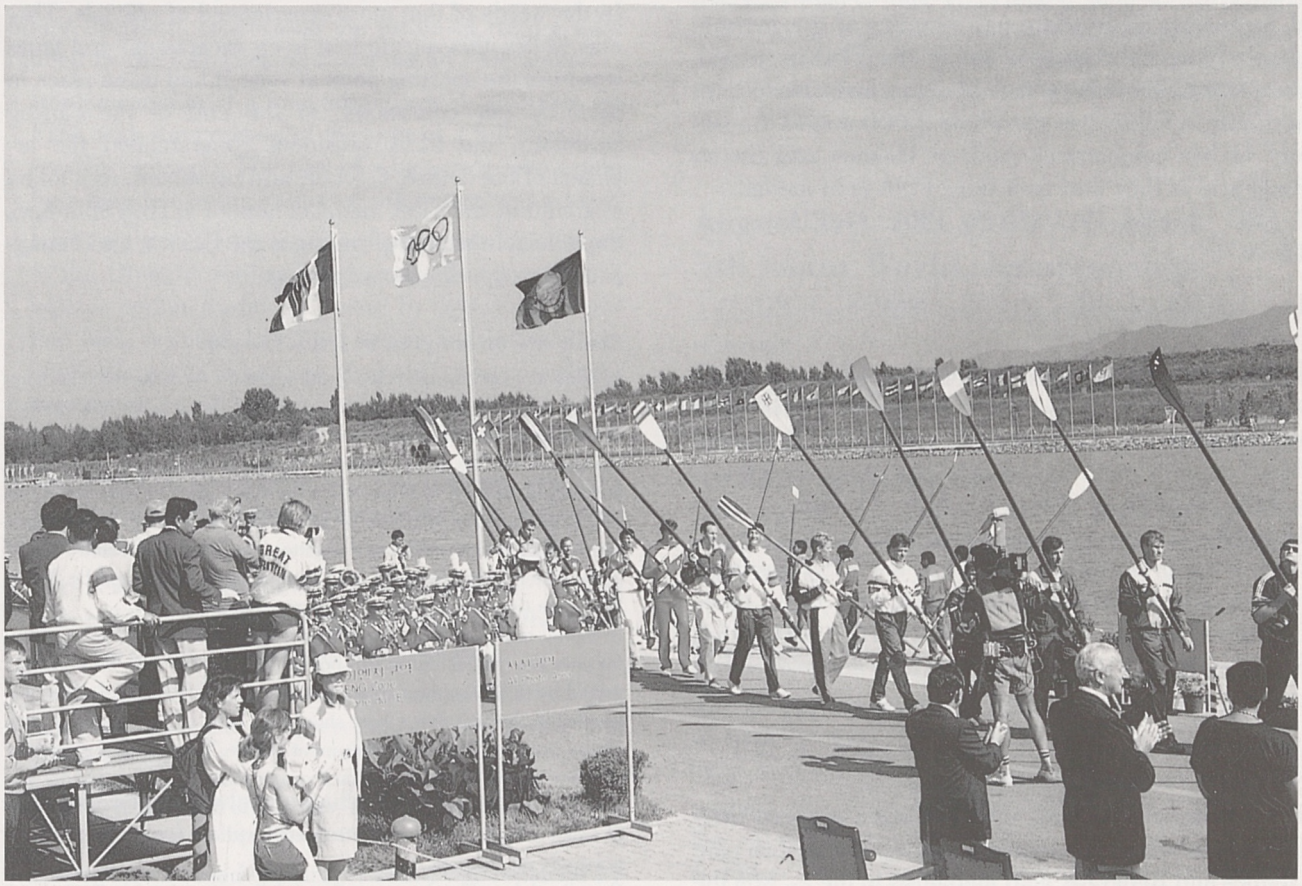
1x: 22 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. FRG 4. POL 5. NED 6. PUR
A Puerto-Rican was present at the start, but a long way behind at the finish.
EII: 1. AUS 2. URU 3. URS 4. JPN 5. CAN 6. PHI
A first for a FISA regatta: a Filipino. He too had difficulty in finishing.
EIII: 1. NZL 2. FRA 3. BEL 4. ITA 5. BRA
EIV: 1. SWE 2. FIN 3. AUT 4. KOR 5. KUW
RI: 1. FIN 2. NED 3. BEL 4. JPN
RII: 1. URS 2. POL 3. FRA 4. KUW
RIII: 1. FRG 2. URU 3. BRA 4. KOR 5. PHI
RIV: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. AUT 4. PUR 5. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. NZL 4. URU 5. NED 6. URS
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. POL 4. SWE 5. ITA 6. FIN

P. Karpinnen, regrettably eliminated, in his borrowed boat, was not to win a fourth successive Olympic title. He was, however, given a quite exceptional standing ovation during his last 100 metres.

2+: 14 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. NZL 4. CAN 5. BRA
EII: 1. URS 2. YUG 3. USA 4. POL 5. IRL
EIII: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. ROM 4. TCH
R: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. CAN 4. BRA 5. IRL
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. YUG 5. POL 6. NZL
1/2 FII: 1. BUL 2. GBR 3. URS 4. TCH 5. CAN 6. USA

4-: 15 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. URS 4. SWE 5. GRE
EII: 1. USA 2. NZL 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. ESP
EIII: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. NED 4. BRA 5. KOR
R: 1. SWE 2. CAN 3. GRE 4. ESP 5. BRA 6. KOR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GBR 4. NZL 5. NED 6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. USA 4. FRA 5. SWE 6. GRE

4x: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. AUS 3. HUN 4. POL 5. USA
EII: 1. ITA 2. URS 3. FRG 4. TCH
EIII: 1. NOR 2. NED 3. CAN 4. ARG



Seoul 1988 – Rowers and Canoeists together for a ceremony before the events at the Olympic Regatta Course.
© FISA Archives

R: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. ARG 4. USA
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. FRG 4. NED 5. ARG 6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. NOR 2. URS 3. AUS 4. TCH 5. POL 6. CAN

8+: 10 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. ITA 5. KOR
EII: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. USA 4. BUL 5. JPN
RI: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. ITA 4. JPN
RII: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. BUL 4. KOR

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. NZL 4. GBR 5. USA 6. YUG
The world champions refused to cede their place.
7. FRG 8. TCH 9. CAN 10. ITA – URS and SUI (scratched)

2x: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. URS 4. FRG 5. GDR 6. DEN
A pleasant surprise for the West Europeans: the Dutchmen, Ronald Florijn and Nicolas Rienks, who had been sculling together for little more than a year, beat the Swiss on the line.
7. ESP 8. BUL 9. ITA 10. CAN 11. NOR 12. FIN

2-: 1. GBR 2. ROM 3. YUG 4. BEL 5. GDR 6. URS
H.R.H. the Princess Royal, president of the International Equestrian Federation and member of the International Olympic Committee, sat in the FISA jeep with President Keller at the wheel. She thus had a perfect opportunity to follow over the whole 2,000 metres the victory of her compatriots, Andrew Holmes and Steven Redgrave, as they won their third FISA gold medal.
7. FRG 8. FRA 9. USA 10. BRA 11. FIN 12. AUT

1x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NZL 4. AUS 5. POL 6. USA
Thomas Lange proved himself worthy of his four previous world titles – in 2x, then in 1x. Kolbe, who finished second at the age of 35, was never to win an Olympic title.
7. FIN 8. FRG 9. NZL 10. AUS 11. POL 12. USA
During the presentation ceremony, the FISA medal of honour was presented to P. Karpinnen, three times Olympic champion in single sculls (1976, 1980, 1984) for his exemplary attitude during a long and exceptional career.

2+: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. ROM 5. BUL 6. URS
The Abbagnale brothers with di Capua retained their Olympic crown and passed into legend. The British pair, Holmes and Redgrave, gold medallists in the 2-, won the bronze medal in the 2+.
7. TCH 8. YUG 9. POL 10. CAN 11. USA

4-: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. ITA 6. URS
Thomas Greiner and his fellow crew members, Roland Schröder, Ralf Brudel and Olaf Förster, remained the best in the world.
7. NZL 8. FRA 9. NED 10. SWE 11. CAN 12. GRE

4x: 1. ITA 2. NOR 3. GDR 4. URS 5. AUS 6. FRG
A perfect performance by Piero Poli, Gianluca Farina, Davide Tizzano – former world junior single sculls champion – and Agostino Abbagnale at stroke, who thus made his family's success complete.
What a career!: Alf Hansen, approaching his 40th birthday, won another medal with his fellow Norwegians. Olympic champion in 1976, he had been third in the world championships in 1970.
7. POL 8. NED 9. CAN 10. HUN 11. TCH 12. ARG

8+: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. USA 4. GBR 5. AUS 6. CAN
After a screw had come loose on the boat of the West German crew, who were favourites, all the other finalists patiently waited for the repair to be completed. Without any objection being raised, the start was delayed for 25 minutes. It was an example of real sporting spirit. The West Germans carried on the tradition of their brilliant past with a well deserved win.
7. ITA 8. BUL 9. JPN 10. KOR

In the words of that most experienced of officials, Thomas Keller, this regatta had been exceptional and faultless from the sporting point of view. It had taken place in perfectly fair conditions. At the end of the closing ceremony, the FISA president congratulated the architect of the course, C.S.Lee, and presented, as a token of gratitude, the FISA medal of honour to Huh Shin-Koo, the official in charge of rowing at the Games, and Young-Joon Han the director of rowing.

Comments on fair play, by Denis Oswald

In life, there is nothing perfectly pure, nor do we make that claim for rowing. Nevertheless, it can be maintained that this sport is characterised by a healthy spirit, and that loyalty and honesty prevail in competitions. The recent Olympic Games in Seoul have proved this once again, notably at a time when there is a marked absence of fair play in sport. We must, then, be grateful for the spirit of fairness and impartiality which typifies our regattas. Our sport is certainly one of those which best represent the Olympic spirit advocated by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, himself a keen oarsman.
In Seoul, many sports personalities came to watch the racing, since for once the rowing course was not too far from the city. We were surprised by their reactions. Most of them were forcibly struck, for example, by the fact that a heat should be held up to wait for a crew whose boat had suffered equipment failure. They quoted examples of other sports in which the race programme had been rigidly adhered to, without reference, for example, to the religious obligations of some athletes, who were eliminated without having had the opportunity to compete.
Equally, these officials were amazed that a crew should offer to lend its boat to rivals in another heat, whose own boat had been damaged in a collision just before the start.

They quoted examples of other sports in which the premature elimination of serious rivals for reasons unconnected with sport was a source of rejoicing.

For us in rowing such a sporting attitude is customary, self-evident even, both among the federation's administrators – almost all of whom are former top athletes – and among the competitors. Perhaps it took the surprise expressed by people from other sporting spheres to make us realise that the fair play which is so familiar to us is not taken for granted in many other sports, and that in this respect we are therefore very privileged.

It is plain that when several million dollars are at stake on the result of a race, the athlete can be tempted to go to any lengths – cheating, drug-taking, etc. From such a stand-point, any means of winning appears justified. In rowing, on the other hand, the pleasure of unselfish effort, the self discipline and the moral satisfaction obtained from a victory over oneself, these are principally what competition is all about. If, therefore, we sometimes complain about the lack of funds affecting our sport, preventing us from promoting it more effectively in countries where it is virtually unknown, we must at the same time not forget the positive side of this "poverty"! It allows us to safeguard a much more valuable treasure – that of moral wealth. We cannot, of course, avoid a certain commercialisation, if we are to tap the financial resources necessary for the development of rowing. But, in so doing, we must be careful not to relinquish the moral and educational values which are its true richness.

Many thanks to all at Seoul who helped to remind us of our good fortune in being able to preserve a sport which still respects its traditional values.

(Article published in FISA Information No.9/1988)

January 27th–28th 1989 Athens Extraordinary FISA congress

Major decisions concerning the future of rowing were ratified by the delegates representing 44 federations.

- Implementation of a new administrative structure for FISA with the creation of the post of a full-time paid secretary-general. The post of a treasurer, who would be a member of the executive committee, was added.
- It was not intended to make any proposals for changes to the Olympic rowing programme. The proposal to replace certain traditional events by lightweight events had been rejected. In a final resolution, the members of the Congress expressed their unanimous wish for the earliest possible introduction of lightweight events at the Olympic Games.
- The Umpires' Panel became a commission, with only its chairman still being a member of the Executive Committee.
- Two new commissions were established: one dealing with public relations and mass media, and the other with marketing, sponsorship and financing.
- English was added to French as a second official FISA language. In case of discrepancy, the French text would prevail.
- A lightweight quadruple sculls event was added to the world championships programme.
- The women's coxed quadruple sculls was replaced by a coxswainless quad for the world championships, world junior championships and Olympic Games.
- The race distance was lengthened to 2,000 metres for both men's and women's junior world championships.
- Cash prizes were authorized to be paid to the national federations, or to the clubs responsible for administering them on behalf of competitors, in conformity with rules formulated by the national federations and submitted by them for FISA's approval.
- Obligatory dope testing outside competition was made official: a procedure which had been practised by FISA since 1982.
- Coaching from the bank was banned only if technical means were used (electronic or electric).

Shortly after this congress, John Boultbee left his native Australia to live in Switzerland. He was the best candidate for the post of professional secretary-general of FISA. An agreement in principle was concluded with the FISA administrators. He then accompanied president Keller and secretary-general Oswald to Oberhofen beside Lake Thun, to visit the site of the new FISA headquarters, rented on excellent terms from the International Ski Federation.

John Boultbee (AUS), first professional secretary-general appointed by FISA, in 1989.
Born on March 9th, 1950, he successfully pursued in his native town of Sydney both his legal studies – he is a lawyer – and his passion for rowing at all levels. He was a coxswain first in his own country, then in England. From 1977 to 1982, he was Australian team manager, and fulfilled several roles with the Australian Olympic team from 1980 to 1988. From 1982 to 1988, he was secretary-general of the Australian Rowing Federation. This unrivalled experience, along with his gift for languages – he speaks English, French and German – equip him well to take charge of the administration of FISA.

August 3rd–6th 1989 – Szeged 5th junior World championships

A pleasant spot in the south of the Hungarian plain, on a reservoir.
There were two innovations: the racing no longer took place over 1,500 metres, but over 2,000 metres, as for the seniors; and the coxswainless four replaced the coxed four for the junior women.
Once again, alas, the weather, in particular a violent wind, made it difficult to maintain fair conditions in some events.

Women's races

4-: 1. AUS 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. USA 5. GBR 6. URS
This result brought a great deal of satisfaction to the Australians.
2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. ROM 5. NED 6. ITA
2-: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. URS 4. GBR 5. FRA 6. HUN

1x: 1. URS 2. GRE 3. BUL 4. GRG 5. GDR 6. POL
An excellent second place for the Greek sculler.
4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. BUL 5. TCH 6. ITA
8+: 1. GDR 2. FRA 3. TCH 4. URS 5. USA 6. BUL

Men's races

4+: 1. GDR 2. YUG 3. TCH 4. AUS 5. BUL 6. GRE
2x: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. TCH 4. GDR 5. YUG 6. ITA
2-: 1. YUG 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. BEL 5. URS 6. GBR
An impressive race by Iztok Cop and Denis Zvegelj.
1x: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. GDR 4. ESP 5. AUT 6. YUG
2+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GRE 4. ROM 5. TCH 6. YUG
4-: 1. GBR 2. ROM 3. FRA 4. GDR 5. FRG 6.ITA
4x: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. FRG 4. TCH 5. URS 6. ITA
8+: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. FRG 5. USA 6. SUI

Worthy of note was the absence of the German Democratic Republic's eight, eliminated in the semifinal by a few hundredths of a second in the cross-wind! All the winners were worthy of their world championships title, but it could not be denied that the wind had had a considerable influence on the results of the men's semifinals and finals.

September 2nd and 8th 1989 – Bled
84th ordinary FISA congress

Delegates from 43 federations
An innovation: the first session, on September 2nd., dealt with ordinary business and elections. The second, on the 8th., was devoted to the allocation of the venues for future championships.
Thomas Keller was re-elected president until the 1990 world championships. Denis Oswald was chosen to succeed him until December 31st, 1993.
Claus Hess and Roland Weill were re-elected as vice-presidents for the 1989 – 1993 period, while Leonid Drachevsky (URS) was elected to succeed his fellow-countryman, Evgueni Kabanov who, having held office since 1974, had decided not to stand.
The first world cup in single sculls was decided upon. Races for it would be held at five regattas. The finalists in the world championships would be invited to take part, their expenses being met by the organisers. Other scullers could enter, but at their own expense.
Cyprus became the 67th federation to join FISA.
75,000 Swiss francs were allocated to the out-of-competition dope testing programme.

September 3rd–10th 1989 – Bled
12th women's World championships
15th men's World championships
5th World championships for lightweights

A record entry: 38 federations were represented; scarcely surprising when one has experienced the pleasure of rowing on lake Bled, that gem of nature so perfectly suited to the rower's needs. The conditions proved to be fair, even given a strong wind and rain. 20,000 spectators were present on the last day for the finals.

Women's races

For the first time, coxed fours were replaced by coxswainless fours.

Preliminary heats

4-: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. CHN 4. GBR 5. URS
EII: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. FRG 4. FRA
RI: 1. BUL 2. FRG 3. GBR
RII: 1. CHN 2. CAN 3.URS 4. FRA

2x: 9 crews
EI: 1. BUL 2. HUN 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. USA
EII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. URS
RI: 1. TCH 2. URS 3. HUN 4. USA
RII: 1. ROM 2. FRA 3. DEN

2-: 11 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. BUL 4. NZL 5. POL 6. GBR
EII: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. AUS 4. NED 5. URS
RI: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. URS 4. AUS 5. GBR
RII: 1. USA 2. BUL 3. POL 4. NED

1x: 14 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. NED 4. USA 5. GBR
EII: 1. HUN 2. URS 3. BUL 4. NOR 5. KOR
EIII: 1. FRG 2. SWE 3. BEL 4. CAN
RI: 1. CAN 2. USA 3. NOR 4. GBR 5. KOR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. NED 4. BEL 5. USA 6. URS
1/1 FII: 1. ROM 2. HUN 3. SWE 4. CAN 5. BUL 6. NOR

4x: 6 crews – straight final

8+: 6 crews – straight final

Finals

4-: 1. GDR 2. CHN 3. ROM 4. CAN 5. BUL 6. FRG
Christiane Harzendorf, Ina Justh, Annegret Strauch and Ute Wagner headed the list of winners of this new event.
7. URS 8. GBR 9. FRA

2x: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. BUL 4. TCH 5. URS 6. FRA
Jana Sorgers and Beate Schramm won, to nobody's surprise!
7. HUN 8. USA 9. DEN

2-: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRG 4. USA 5. BUL 6. NZL
Kathrin Haacker and Judith Zeidler regained possession for the GDR, putting an end to the predominance of Romania during the last few years.
7. NED 8. POL 9. URS 10. AUS 11. GBR

1x: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. HUN 4. FRG 5. NED 6. SWE
A masterly win by Elisabeta Lipa.
7. CAN 8. BEL 9. USA 10. NOR 11. URS 12. BUL

4x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. TCH 5. POL 6. GBR
All credit to K. Boron, S. Schmidt, J. Thieme, J. Behrendt

8+: 1. ROM 2. GDR 3. CHN 4. BUL 5. FRG 6. USA
Confirmation: the Romanians alone seemed capable of challenging the renowned East Germans; although China's gradual awakening was making itself felt more and more each year.

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 14 crews
EI: 1. YUG 2. ITA 3. FRG 4. BRA 5. BUL
EII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. URS 4. CAN 5. GRE
EIII: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. USA 4. KOR
R: 1. BUL 2. BRA 3. CAN 4. GRE 5. KOR
1/2 FI: 1. TCH 2. GDR 3. URS 4. FRG 5. YUG 6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. GBR 3. ITA 4. BUL 5. USA 6. BRA

2x: 19 crews
EI: 1. NOR 2. NED 3. GDR 4. FIN 5. YUG
EII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. SUI 4. CAN 5. TUR
Note the presence of Turkey.
EIII: 1. AUT 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. GRE 5. DEN
EIV: 1. AUS 2. ESP 3. POR 4. JPN
RI: 1. NED 2. SUI 3. GRE
RII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. YUG 4. JPN
RIII: 1. BUL 2. POR 3. FIN 4. TUR
RIV: 1. GDR 2. ESP 3. CAN 4. DEN
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. FRG 3. SUI 4. GDR 5. FRA 6. BUL
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. AUT 3. AUS 4. URS 5. ESP 6. POR
URS and GDR did not qualify for the final.

2-: 17 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. YUG 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. GRE 6. KOR
EII: 1. GDR 2. AUT 3. GBR 4. HUN 5. ESP 6. FRG
EIII: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. NOR 4. CAN 5. JPN
RI: 1. GBR 2. YUG 3. CAN 4. FRG 5. GRE
RII: 1. AUT 2. ESP 3. NOR 4. DEN
RIII: 1. HUN 2. FRA 3. SUI 4. JPN 5. KOR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. YUG 4. HUN 5. SUI 6. ESP
1/2 FII: 1. AUT 2. GBR 3. URS 4. FRA 5. CAN 6. NOR

1x: 22 crews
EI: 1. NZL 2. NED 3. YUG 4. FRA 5. GRE 6. CAN
EII: 1. POL 2. URS 3. AUT 4. BEL 5. HUN 6. SUI
EIII: 1. GDR 2. BUL 3. USA 4. AUS 5. SWE
EIV: 1. TCH 2. FIN 3. FRG 4. URU 5. KOR
RI: 1. FIN 2. BEL 3. USA 4. GRE
RII: 1. BUL 2. AUT 3. FRA 4. KOR
RIII: 1. URS 2. URU 3. YUG 4. SUI 5. SWE
RIV: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. AUS 4. HUN 5. CAN
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. URU 3. FRG 4. NZL 5. BUL 6. BEL
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. POL 4. FIN 5. AUT 6. NED

2+: 12 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. ITA 3. GDR 4. YUG 5. POL 6. BUL
EII: 1. GBR 2. CUB 3. URS 4. TCH 5. FRA 6. URU
RI: 1. ITA 2. POL 3. TCH 4. URS
RII: 1. GDR 2. YUG 3. CUB 4. FRA 5. URU

4-: 15 crews
EI: 1. AUT 2. URS 3. AUS 4. FIN 5. TUR
EII: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. YUG 4. ITA 5. FRG
EIII: 1. GDR 2. NZL 3. FRA 4. TCH 5. NED
R: 1. TCH 2. NED 3. FIN 4. ITA 5. FRG 6. TUR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. NED 4. FRA 5. AUS 6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. NZL 3. YUG 4. URS 5. TCH 6. FIN

4x: 15 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. SWE 3. TCH 4. FRA 5. USA
EII: 1. ITA 2. POL 3. URS 4. DEN 5. YUG
EIII: 1. NED 2. NOR 3. HUN 4. BUL 5. GBR
R: 1. FRA 2. DEN 3. BUL 4. USA 5. YUG 6. GBR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. NED 3. POL 4. TCH 5. DEN 6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. SWE 3. NOR 4. URS 5. FRA 6. BUL



The last closing ceremony performed by Thomas Keller – Bled 1989 © Dominik Keller

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. URS 4. ESP 5. ITA
EII: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. BUL 4. FRA
RI: 1. USA 2. BUL 3. FRA 4. ITA
RII: 1. GBR 2. URS 3. ESP

Finals

4+: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. GBR 4. GDR 5. URS
6. ITA
From their second place in Seoul, the Romanians stepped to the top of the podium.
7. YUG 8. BRA 9. FRG 10. CAN 11. USA – BUL (scratched)

2x: 1. NOR 2. NED 3. AUT 4. AUS and SUI
6. FRG
A very impressive row by Rolf Thorsen and Lars Bjoenness.
7. URS 8. GDR 9. POR 10. FRA 11. ESP – BUL: scratched

2-: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. AUT 4. URS 5. ROM
6. YUG
Thomas Jung and Uwe Kellner put paid to a British monopoly, rowing with an almost perfect technique.
7. HUN 8. CAN 9. FRA 10. ESP 11. SUI
12. NOR

1x: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. URS 4. POL 5. FRG
6. URU
Yet another win for Thomas Lange!
7. FIN 8. AUT 9. NED 10. NZL 11. BEL
12. BUL

2+: 1. ITA 2. ROM 3. YUG 4. GDR 5. GBR
6. POL
The Abbagnales, yet again!
7. CUB 8. URS 9. TCH 10. URU 11. FRA
The valiant Cubans were a commendable seventh.

4-: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. NZL 4. GBR 5. NED
6. YUG
Thomas Greiner on the scene once more; but also Jens Lüdecke, Ralf Brudel, Olaf Förster.
7. FRA 8. URS 9. TCH 10. AUS 11. AUT
12. FIN

4x: 1. NED 2. ITA 3. SWE 4. GDR 5. POL
6. NOR
A splendid victory for the Dutch, and a bronze medal for the Swedes – a miracle, in the opinion of the FISA president, since it was their first race together. An honourable row by the 41-year-old Alf Hansen in the Norwegian crew.
7. TCH 8. FRA 9. URS 10. HUN 11. DEN
12. BUL

8+: 1. FRG 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. USA 5. URS
6. BUL
It was the Germans' race, those of the West crossing the line first.
7. ESP 8. ITA 9. FRA

These championships marked a distinct decline in Soviet rowing: one bronze medal in single sculls and no presence in four finals.

Lightweight women's races

Preliminary heats

2x: 10 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. NZL 3. CAN 4. CHN 5. KOR
EII: 1. FRG 2. DEN 3. SUI 4. FRA 5. GBR
RI: 1. NZL 2. CHN 3. SUI 4. GBR
RII: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. CAN 4. KOR

1x: 13 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. NED 3. BEL 4. FRA 5. HKG
EII: 1. CAN 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. YUG
EIII: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. POR
R: 1. YUG 2. FRA 3. POR 4. HKG
1/2 FI: 1. BEL 2. FRG 3. CAN 4. DEN 5. POR – AUS (Not rowed out)
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. NED 3. ITA 4. YUG 5. GBR 6. FRA

4-: 7 crews
EI: 1. CHN 2. FRG 3. USA 4. AUS
EII: 1. GBR 2. CAN 3. HUN
R: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. CAN 4. USA 5. HUN

Finals

1x: 1. USA 2. BEL 3. NED 4. ITA 5. FRG 6. CAN
A triumph for the curly-headed Kris Karlson, as in the previous year.
7. AUS 8. DEN 9. YUG 10. GBR 11. FRA – POR (scratched)

2x: 1. USA 2. NZL 3. FRG 4. DEN 5. CHN 6. FRA
After her single sculling victory, Kris Karlson triumphed again, with the help of Carey Beth Sands.
7. SUI 8. GBR 9. CAN – KOR (scratched)

4-: 1. CHN 2. GBR 3. FRG 4. AUS 5. USA 6. CAN
The second title in succession for this Chinese four.

Lightweight men's races

Preliminary heats

1x: 18 crews
EI: 1. BEL 2. BUL 3. HKG 4. SWE 5. AUS 6. CUB
EII: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. POR 4. SUI 5. IRL 6. YUG
EIII: 1. NED 2. CAN 3. ITA 4. GRE 5. DEN 6. NOR
RI: 1. BUL 2. POR 3. GRE 4. YUG 5. AUS
RII: 1. USA 2. IRL 3. ITA 4. NOR 5. SWE
RIII: 1. CAN 2. SUI 3. CUB 4. DEN 5. HKG
1/2 FI: 1. BEL 2. NED 3. ITA 4. USA 5. SUI 6. POR
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. BUL 3. CAN 4. CUB 5. GRE 6. IRL

4-: 15 crews
EI: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. YUG 4. MEX 5. KOR
EII: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. FRA 4. FIN 5. SWE
EIII: 1. ITA 2. GBR 3. ESP 4. USA 5. DEN
R: 1. DEN 2. SWE 3. USA 4. FIN 5. MEX 6. KOR
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. ESP 4. SWE 5. AUT 6. YUG
1/2 FII: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. GBR 4. NED 5. FRA 6. DEN

2x: 18 crews
EI: 1. ESP 2. AUT 3. NED 4. ITA 5. NZL 6. YUG
EII: 1. FRG 2. USA 3.DEN 4. GUA 5. FRA 6. BUL
EIII: 1. TCH 2. GBR 3. SWE 4. CAN 5. MEX 6. JPN
RI: 1. NED 2. USA 3. YUG 4. CAN 5. FRA
RII: 1. AUT 2. SWE 3. NZL 4. GUA 5. JPN
RIII: 1. GBR 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. BUL 5. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. ESP 2. FRG 3. SWE 4. USA 5. GBR 6. DEN
1/2 FII: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. TCH 4. NZL 5. ITA 6. YUG

4x: 11 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. DEN 4. FRA 5. CHN 6. CAN
EII: 1. SUI 2. ESP 3. USA 4. AUT 5. HKG
RI: 1. ITA 2. CHN 3. USA 4. CAN 5. AUT
RII: 1. DEN 2. FRA 3. ESP 4. HKG

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. DEN 2. FRG 3. GBR 4. CAN
EII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. NED 4. SUI
R: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. NED 4. GBR 5. SUI 6. CAN

Finals

1x: 1. NED 2. BEL 3. FRG 4. CAN 5. BUL 6. ITA
The appearance of a new star: the Dutchman, Frans Goebel.
7. POR 8. USA 9. IRL 10. CUB 11. SUI 12. GRE

4-: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. USA 5. ESP 6. AUS
The title-holders, the Italians, were forced to give way to an effective crew.
7. NED 8. FRA 9. SWE 10. AUT 11. DEN 12. YUG

2x: 1. AUT 2. ESP 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. NED 6. SWE
Christoph Schmoeltzer and Walter Rantasa beat the Spanish crew by a narrow margin.
7. GBR 8. USA 9. NZL 10. ITA 11. YUG 12. DEN

4x: 1. FRG 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. ITA 5. DEN 6. CHN
Thus newly introduced event was won by Peter Uhrig, Bjorn Gehsen, Jan Fischer and Thomas Melges.
7. ESP 8. CAN 9. USA 10. AUT 11. HKG

8+: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. FRG 4. USA 5. NED 6. GBR
Another period of tenure for the Italians.
7. SUI 8. CAN

In what was to be his last article for "FISA Information", Thomas Keller, commenting on these championships, stated, "Rowing remains one of the rare sports capable of putting on a world championship comprising no fewer than 157 races without giving rise to a single instance of dissent. The feeling of comradeship amongst the competitors communicates itself to the spectators and the officials. Thus, these championships have become a veritable festival of sport; a fact of which those within FISA can be justly proud."
Congratulating all the organisers, the president of FISA praised especially the efforts of Bozo Benedik, "the father of championships," as he called him, and those of Stefan Hocvar and of Belo Hvala, who all three had played a major role during the 1966, 1979 and 1989 championships. Under the chairmanship of Vlado Klemencic, they had trained their successors. It was to be noted that, like Thomas Keller, Benedik and Hocvar had taken part in the 1956 European championships; whilst Hvala had been at that time a television reporter.

September 29th 1989

Heart attack! Extreme exhaustion after an uninterrupted series of journeys across several continents for months on end! Thomas Keller, the president of FISA since 1958, passed away in Monte-Carlo. The rowing world would never be the same again. "Dear Thomi, you were a giant in the field of sport and a true friend in life; an enthusiast for all that is fine and good, and a lover of a game called rowing. You have often analysed it for us, and have made our lives the richer. We will therefore play for you a last Radetzky march and light a final firework. WE SHALL NEVER FORGET YOU".
It was above all his friend, Claus Hess, the vice-president of FISA, who found the words which expressed better than a long speech the profound sorrow of those who had loved their departed friend.

October 7th 1989

The Council of FISA, meeting in Zurich, elected Denis Oswald to be president of FISA with immediate effect.

February 25–27th 1990 – Henley
FISA seminar on television

New solutions were suggested by well-known producers for making regattas more attractive to television. A manual would set them out and give instructions and advice to achieve good television coverage of rowing events.

April 22nd 1990 – Oberhofen

FISA now had a permanent headquarters for the secretariat. It was rented in the extremely comfortable and functional building, pleasantly sited on Lake Thun, which the International Ski Federation had had built in Oberhofen (SUI).

1990: 1st World Cup

This new series of races was aimed at making rowing more popular. In the first series, there was only one boat class: the single sculls. There were five races, in San Diego (USA), on April 7th, watched by approximately 25,000 spectators, then in Mannheim (FRG) on May 13th, in Oslo (NOR) on June 3rd, in Amsterdam (HOL) on July 1st and in Lucerne (SUI), on July 15th. Each race was hotly contested, since it was important, because of the final ranking, to score the maximum possible number of points in each one. Four races out out five would count.

Final ranking – women: 1. Titie Jordache (FRG), 60 points (4 victories and a second place); 2. Birgit Peter (GDR), 48 points; 3. Maria Brandin (SWE), 39 points.

Final ranking – men: 1. Juri Jaanson (URS), 56 points (3 victories and 2 second places); 2. Vaclav Chalupa (TCH), 52 points; 3. Christian Händle (FRG), 48 points.

August 1st–5th 1990 – Aiguebelette 6th junior World championships

A return to France, whose national federation was celebrating its centenary. For this sixth junior championship, a new course, beautifully situated in the French Alps, had been prepared. 31 federations were represented.

Women's races

4-: 1. GDR 2. TCH 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. GBR 6. CAN
2x: 1. URS 3. GDR 3. BUL 4. TCH 5. SWE 6. FRG
2-: 1. BUL 2. GDR 3. ROM 4. URS 5. AUS 6. POL
1x: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. GDR 4. ROM 5. BEL 6. POL
4x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. TCH 5. NED 6. FRA
8+: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. TCH 4. AUS 5. USA 6. GDR

Men's races

4+: 1. ROM 2. ITA 3. GBR 4. FRG 5. TCH 6. FRA
2x: 1. ITA 2. GDR 3. URS 4. NOR 5. FRA 6. FRG



4th May 1990 – Oberhofen: The **FISA Council:** For the first time the members of the FISA Council met in the **new FISA Headquarters** in the FIS Building at Oberhofen (SUI). Mr. Marc Hodler, President of FIS (International Ski Federation), the owner of the building, was present to welcome the Council. FISA President Denis Oswald expressed FISA's thanks for this cooperation. In this photo are seen the Council Members present; from right to left: Miljenko Finderle (Umpires Panel), William Knecht (Umpires Panel), Denis Oswald (President), Claus Hess (Vice President), Christopher Davidge (Regattas Commission), Roland Weill (Vice President), Magdalena Sarbochova (Women's Commission), John Boultbee (Secretary General), Thor Nilsen (Competitive Rowing, obscured), Leonid Drachevsky (Vice President), Bjorn B. Haslov (Materials Commission), Wilfried Hofmann (Junior Rowing Commission), Jannus Boelen (Veteran Rowing, obscured), Peter Jirka (Umpires Panel, Bo Gammals (Pleasure Rowing), Borge Kaas-Andersen (Umpires Panel, obscured), Hans Howald (Sports Medicine Commission), Pablo Span (Continental Representative for North America), and kneeling, Fayez Yakan (Continental Representative for Africa).

2-: 1. YUG 2. ITA 3. URS 4. GDR 5. FRG 6. BUL
1x: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. SUI 4. BUL 5. BEL 6. AUS
2+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. ROM 4. GBR 5. YUG 6. ITA
4-: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. GDR 4. ROM 5. URU 6. TCH
4x: 1. GDR 2. ITA 3. TCH 4. POL 5. FRG 6. URS
8+: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. USA 4. FRA 5. FRG 6. URS

October 27th 1990 – Launceston 85th ordinary FISA congress

The new president, Denis Oswald, outlined his desire to pursue a policy of consultation. For that purpose, he had called together during the year at the same time and place – Frankfurt – all the driving forces of the Federation, i.e., all the commission members, for an in-depth exchange of views about desirable activities for FISA to pursue.
Peter Coni, (GBR) became FISA treasurer. This task had in the past been part of the secretary-general's responsibilities.

Ivan Dibos, who had been a member of the IOC in Peru since 1982 and was a former oarsman, replaced Alberto Madero as continental representative for South America on council. The latter had retired because he had reached the age limit. Zhang Qing (CHN) would be the Asian continent's representative in place of Huh Shin Koo (KOR). Three council "veterans" did not offer themselves for election as commission chairmen: Christopher Davidge, chairman of the regatta commission since 1974, Dr. Hans Howald, chairman of the medical commission, also since 1974, and Bjorn B. Haslov, chairman since 1979 of the materials commission. The following were elected or re-elected:

Mike Sweeney (GBR) – regattas and technical installations
Klaus Filter (GER) – materials
Thor Nilsen (ITA) – competitive rowing
Magdalena Sarbochova (TCH) – women's rowing
Wilfried Hofmann (GER) – juniors
Jannus Boelen (NED) – veterans
Bo Gammals (FIN) – pleasure rowing
Fritz Hagerman (USA) – sports medicine
Paul Kölliker (SUI) – public relations and mass media
Paula Oyer (USA) – marketing, sponsorship and financing

The implementation of the compulsory anti-doping tests programme outside of competition confirmed FISA's role as pioneer in this sphere. That programme, the most extensive and thorough ever set up by a sporting federation, had involved the oarsmen and women in fifteen countries. This had served only to strengthen FISA's position, since all of the tests had proved negative.
As approved in 1989, English became an official FISA language along with French and, from 1991, race instructions would be given in English.
President Oswald appealed to all the national rowing federations to establish bilateral twinning or sponsoring programmes, so that the most affluent could help either one or two federations of limited resources and prospects. Manuals dealing with course construction and championships organisation had been published.
A new publication, appearing every three months, called "FISA Coach", jointly produced by FISA and the U.S. federation, was being distributed. It would give an explanation in English of developments in technique, and of training methods.

October 27th–November 4th 1990 – Lake Barrington
13th women's World championships
16th men's World championships
6th World championships for lightweights

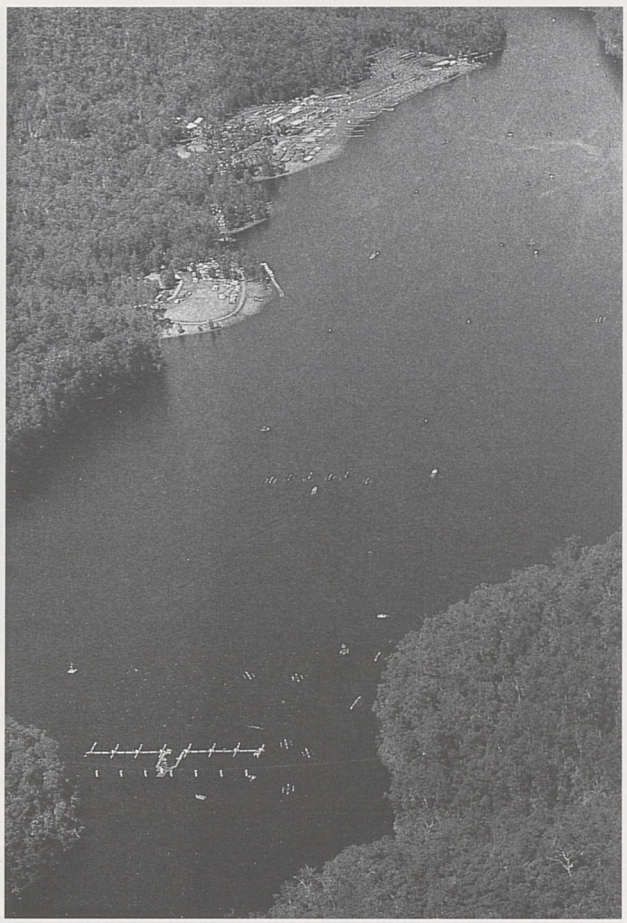
Because of the remoteness of Tasmania, the big Australian island, a special effort had been made to ensure a large entry. The president of the International Olympic Committee, the IOC, the organising committee and, of course, FISA, had joined forces to offer help to the most economically disadvantaged teams. This had been successful, for 41 national delegations were present – a record number! Paraguay and Zimbabwe were represented for the first time. The welcome, the living and racing conditions had been well prepared and were much appreciated. The efforts of the organising team, led by David Schier, well supported by the expertise of Don Rowlands, the FISA council member for Australasia, were well rewarded.

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4-: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. FRG 4. GBR 5. FRA
EII: 1. ROM 2. NZL 3. USA 4. AUS
RI: 1. CAN 2. USA 3. GBR
RII: 1. FRG 2. NZL 3. FRA 4. AUS

2x: 9 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. FRG 5. ROM
EII: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. NED 4. TCH
RI: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. NED
RII: 1. BUL 2. AUS 3. TCH – ROM (scratched)



Lake Barrington

2-: 10 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. GDR 4. BUL 5. AUS
EII: 1. ROM 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. NED 5. KOR
RI: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. NED 4. AUS
RII: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. BUL 4. KOR

1x: 11 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. GDR 3. USA 4. SWE 5. FRG
6. GBR
EII: 1. ROM 2. NED 3. HUN 4. KOR 5. ZIM
The appearance of a sculler from Zimbabwe.
RI: 1. GDR 2. SWE 3. HUN 4. GBR 5. ZIM
RII: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. USA 4. KOR

4x: 6 crews – straight final

8+: 7 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. URS 4. AUS
EII: 1. ROM 2. CHN 3. NZL
R: 1. URS 2. CHN 3. NZL 4. USA 5. AUS

Finals

4-: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. GDR 4. CAN 5. USA
6. NZL
Doina Snep, Marioara Curelea, Iulia Bobeica and Doina Robu held off the German crew.
7. FRA 8. AUS 9. GBR

2x: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. USA 4. FRG 5. AUS 6. BUL
Kathrin Boron and Beate Schramm finished more than five seconds ahead of the Soviet double and ten seconds ahead of the Americans.
7. TCH 8. NED

2-: 1. FRG 2. USA 3. GDR 4. CAN 5. GBR 6. ROM
Stefani Werremeier and Ingeburg Althoff were in a class of their own (8'28"37 against 8'41"62 by the Americans).
7. NED 8. BUL 9. AUS 10. KOR

1x: 1. GDR 2. CAN 3. FRG 4. NED 5. SWE 6. ROM
Another victory for Birgit Peter! The title holder, E. Lipa, was in the lead at half way, but could not sustain it, and finished in last position.
7. USA 8. HUN 9. GBR 10. ZIM 11. KOR

4x+: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. TCH 4. FRG 5. FRA 6. BUL

8+: 1. ROM 2. USA 3. GDR 4. NZL 5. CHN 6. URS
A second gold medal for the members of the Romanian 4-, who had won the first race of the day.

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 11 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. YUG 3. FRG 4. FRA 5. AUS 6. BUL
EII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. USA 4. TCH 5. URS
RI: 1. YUG 2. URS 3. USA 4. FRA 5. BUL
RII: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. TCH 4. AUS

2x: 16 crews
EI: 1. AUT 2. NED 3. NOR 4. FRA 5. POR 6. NZL
EII: 1. AUS 2. USA 3. FIN 4. ESP 5. ITA
EIII: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. BUL 4. GRE 5. EGY
RI: 1. NOR 2. ITA 3. USA 4. GRE 5. NZL
RII: 1. NED 2. BUL 3. ESP 4. POR
RIII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. FIN 4. EGY
1/2 FI: 1. AUT 2. BUL 3. AUS 4. URS 5. FIN 6. ITA
1/2 FII: 1. GDR 2. NOR 3. USA 4. NED 5. ESP 6. FRA
The Dutch Olympic champions of 1988 were eliminated.

2-: 13 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. GBR 3. ROM 4. AUT 5. TUR
EII: 1. URS 2. FRA 3. YUG 4. CAN
EIII: 1. HUN 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. NZL
R: 1. AUT 2. CAN 3. NZL 4. TUR
1/2 FI: 1. GDR 2. ROM 3. FRA 4. HUN 5. ITA 6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. YUG 3. URS 4. FRG 5. NZL 6. AUT

1x: 16 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. FIN 3. ARG 4. YUG 5. SWE 6. MEX
EII: 1. POL 2. NZL 3. AUT 4. GDR 5. ESP
EIII: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. URU 4. DEN 5. SUI
RI: 1. AUT 2. FIN 3. SWE 4. DEN
RII: 1. URU 2. NZL 3. YUG 4. ESP
RIII: 1. TCH 2. GDR 3. ARG 4. SUI 5. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. TCH 2. NZL 3. POL 4. GDR 5. ARG 6. FIN
1/2 FII: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. GDR 4. SWE 5. URU 6. YUG

2+: 10 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. FRG 3. POL 4. URU 5. EGY
EII: 1. YUG 2. ESP 3. GDR 4. FRA 5. ITA
RI: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. EGY
RII: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. POL 4. URU

4-: 12 crews
EI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. URS 4. FIN 5. ITA 6. YUG
EII: 1. AUS 2. NZL 3. NED 4. GBR 5. FRG 6. FRA
RI: 1. NED 2. GBR 3. USA 4. YUG 5. ITA
RII: 1. NZL 2. FRG 3. FRA 4. URS 5. FIN

4x: 13 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. DEN 4. AUS 5. ITA
EII: 1. SWE 2. FRG 3. NED 4. NOR
EIII: 1. POL 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. BUL
R: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. NOR 4. BUL
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. SWE 4. DEN 5. FRA 6. NOR
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. FRG 4. POL 5. AUS 6. GBR

8+: 9 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. GDR 3. GBR 4. USA 5. AUS
EII: 1. FRG 2. URS 3. NZL 4. ITA
RI: 1. GDR 2. USA 3. NZL
RII: 1. GBR 2. URS 3. ITA 4. AUS

Finals

4+: 1. GDR 2. FRG 3. URS 4. GBR 5. YUG 6. ROM
Mario Grüssel, Stefan Schulz, Detlef Kirchhoff, Bernd Eichwurzel and Hendrik Reiher beat their soon-to-be compatriots of the reunited Germany.
7. USA 8. TCH 9. AUS 10. FRA – BUL (scratched)

2x: 1. AUT 2. GDR 3. AUS 4. USA 5. NOR 6. BUL
Arnold Jonke and Christoph Zerbst, who had often finished second or third, triumphed.
7. URS 8. NED 9. ITA 10. ESP 11. FIN 12. FRA

2-: 1. GDR 2. URS 3. GBR 4. ROM 5. FRA 6. YUG
Thomas Jung and Uwe Kellner had an easy victory.
7. HUN 8. ITA 9. CAN – AUT, FRG, NZL (scratched)



Jüri Jaanson with Titie Jordache (GER), the two winners of the first World Cup in 1990.

1x: 1. URS 2. TCH 3. NZL 4. POL 5. GDR
6. AUT
The name of the Estonian, Jüri Jaanson, fresh from his triumph in the World Cup, joined the ranks of FISA champions.
7. ARG 8. FIN 9. FRG 10. SWE 11. YUG
12. URU

2+: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. YUG 4. ROM 5. FRG
6. GDR
Another victory for those unique champions, the Abbagnale brothers, together with their faithful coxswain, di Capua. The Spanish federation celebrated its first FISA World championship medal in an Olympic category: Barcelona was looming on the horizon, and hard work had its reward!
7. POL 8. FRA 9. URU 10. EGY

4-: 1. AUS 2. NED 3. GDR 4. GBR 5. NZL
6. FRG
The Australian spectators went wild with delight at this gold medal for the valiant Green, McKay, Patten and Tomkins, nicknamed the "oarsome foursome" by the local press.
7. YUG 8. FRA 9. USA 10. URS 11. ITA
12. FIN

4x: 1. URS 2. SUI 3. ITA 4. SWE 5. NED
6. FRG
7. AUS 8. DEN 9. FRA 10. NOR 11. POL
12. GBR

8+: 1. FRG 2. CAN 3. GDR 4. GBR 5. USA
6. URS
The West Germans relived their glorious past before being joined in 1991 by their compatriots from the East.
7. ITA 8. AUS 9. NZL

Lightweight women's races

Preliminary heats

1x: 12 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. BEL 3. AUS 4. SUI 5. ITA
6. KOR
EII: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. USA 4. FRA 5. SWE
6. HKG
RI: 1. BEL 2. USA 3. FRA 4. ITA 5. KOR
RII: 1. DEN 2. AUS 3. SUI 4. SWE 5. HKG

2x: 12 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. NED 5. SWE
6. NZL
EII: 1. FRG 2. DEN 3. CHN 4. GBR 5. POR
6. JPN
RI: 1. CAN 2. CHN 3. SWE 4. GBR 5. NZL
RII: 1. DEN 2. AUS 3. NED 4. POR 5. JPN

4-: 7 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. CHN 3. USA 4. FRG
EII: 1. CAN 2. GBR 3. AUS
R: 1. GBR 2. CHN 3. FRG 4. AUS 5. USA

Finals

1x: 1. DEN 2. NED 3. BEL 4. FRG 5. USA
6. AUS
Mette Bloch Jensen succeeded at her first attempt.
7. SUI 8. FRA 9. ITA 10. KOR 11. SWE
12. HKG

2x: 1. DEN 2. USA 3. CAN 4. CHN 5. FRG
6. AUS
Denmark triumphed again, thanks to Regitze Siggard and Ulla Jensen.
7. GBR 8. POR 9. SWE 10. NED 11. NZL
12. JPN

4-: 1. CAN 2. AUS 3. CHN 4. GBR 5. FRG
6. URS

Lightweight men's races

Preliminary heats

1x: 20 crews
EI: 1. DEN 2. NZL 3. GRE 4. POR 5. SWE
EII: 1. BEL 2. FRG 3. ITA 4. USA 5. JPN
EIII: 1. NOR 2. MEX 3. SUI 4. CHI 5. PAR
EIV: 1. NED 2. CAN 3. IRL 4. AUS – IND (scratched)
RI: 1. SUI 2. CAN 3. USA 4. SWE
RII: 1. POR 2. ITA 3. MEX
EIII: 1. FRG 2. AUS 3. GRE 4. PAR
RIV: 1. IRL 2. NZL 3. JPN 4. CHI

1/2 FI: 1. CAN 2. NOR 3. IRL 4. POR 5. DEN 6. AUS
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. BEL 3. NZL 4. ITA 5. FRG 6. SUI

2x: 16 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. NED 3. USA 4. SUI 5. POR 6. IND
A welcome competitor from India.
EII: 1. TCH 2. ESP 3. ITA 4. DEN 5. JPN
EIII: 1. AUT 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. GBR 5. ARG
RI: 1. USA 2. ESP 3. GBR 4. JPN 5. IND
RII: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. DEN 4. POR
RIII: 1. SUI 2. ITA 3. CAN 4. ARG
1/2 FI: 1. FRG 2. ESP 3. TCH 4. SUI 5. CAN 6. AUS
1/2 FII: 1. NED 2. AUT 3. USA 4. ITA 5. DEN 6. GBR

4-: 11 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. GBR 4. FRA 5. USA 6. SUI
EII: 1. FRG 2. ITA 3. ESP 4. AUT 5. CHI
RI: 1. AUS 2. FRA 3. SUI 4. ESP 5. CHI
RII: 1. GBR 2. ITA 3. USA 4. AUT

4x: 14 crews
EI: 1. FRG 2. SWE 3. FRA 4. GBR 5. AUT
EII: 1. NED 2. AUS 3. DEN 4. SUI 5. MEX
EIII: 1. ITA 2. USA 3. CHN 4. HKG
R: 1. GBR 2. SUI 3. AUT 4. MEX 5. HKG
1/2 FI: 1. FRA 2. DEN 3. NED 4. FRG 5. USA 6. AUT
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. SUI 4. SWE 5. GBR 6. CHN

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. AUS 3. NZL 4. DEN
EII: 1. FRG 2. GBR 3. USA 4. JPN
R: 1. USA 2. AUS 3. DEN 4. GBR 5. JPN 6. NZL

Finals

1x: 1. NED 2. BEL 3. NOR 4. CAN 5. NZL 6. IRL
Franz Goebel remained world champion
7. DEN 8. FRG 9. POR 10. ITA 11. AUS
12. SUI 13. MEX 14. SWE 15. GRE 16. CHI
17. JPN 18. PAR 19. USA

2x: 1. USA 2. FRG 3. AUT 4. NED 5. ESP 6. TCH
A moment of drama when the scull of the American, S. Peterson, jumped out of its gate, but, with his partner, R. Dreher, he managed to hold onto a slight lead over the three following crews.
7. AUS 8. ITA 9. SUI 10. CAN 11. GBR 12. DEN
13. ARG 14. POR 15. JPN – IND (scratched)

4-: 1. FRG 2. FRA 3. NED 4. AUS 5. GBR
6. ITA 7. AUT 8. USA 9. SUI 10. CHI 11. ESP

4x: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. AUS 4. NED 5. DEN 6. SUI
One more appearance at the medal ceremony for Francesco Esposito and Massimo Lana, with Massimo Guglielmi and Paolo Pittino.
7. FRG 8. SWE 9. USA 10. GBR 11. AUT
12. CHN 13. MEX 14. HKG

8+: 1. ITA 2. DEN 3. GBR 4. FRG 5. AUS 6. USA
The Italians retained a crown which they had held continuously since 1985.
7. NZL 8. JPN



The spectators were estimated at 80,000, including 16,000 on the final day. A strong surge of emotion was felt by many during the final moments of these championships at the other side of the world, when the two German delegations mingled symbolically, foreshadowing their official reunification on January 1st, 1991.



Dominik Keller congratulates Alf Hansen

The Thomas Keller medal

The active oarsmen and women had always been Thomas Keller's chief concern throughout his term as president of FISA, from 1958 until his death in 1989. He had planned to donate a medal after his retirement to reward an oarsman or oarswoman annually in recognition of a particularly outstanding rowing career. His family, in agreement with FISA, made sure that his wish was respected by instituting this high distinction. The first Thomas Keller medal was presented during the world championships which took place in Tasmania. Dominik Keller, one of his sons, representing the family and himself well known in international rowing circles for his skill as a cine and still photographer, together with John Boultbee, the secretary-

general of FISA and Thor Nilsen, the chairman of the competitive rowing commission, formed the selection panel. They chose Alf Hansen (NOR) as the first recipient of this honour. In the 1970 world championships, he had won a bronze medal in the 4+ and, in 1989 he was still a finalist in the 4x, having won between those two dates eleven FISA or Olympic medals, including five gold medals in the 2x and four silver medals.
The 1991 medal was awarded to Thomas Greiner (GER) for his continued success at the highest level from 1982 to 1990 as a member of the German Democratic Republic's team, and also in recognition of his exemplary behaviour as a competitor and defender of the sport in the noblest sense of the word.

1991: 2nd World Cup

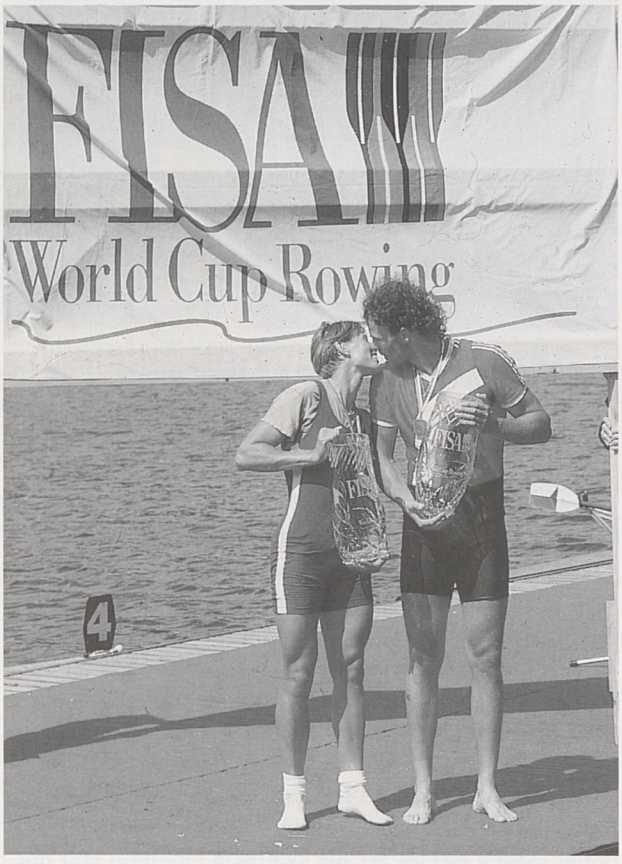
The series was composed of six sculling races: San Diego (USA) on April 6th and 7th, Piediluco (ITA) on April 20th and 21st, Duisburg (GER) on May 25th and 26th, Hjelmsjö (SWE) on June 1st and 2nd, Amsterdam (NED) on June 29th and 30th, Lucerne (SUI) on July 12th–14th.

Final ranking, women

1. S. Laumann (CAN), 69 points; 2. E. Lipa (ROM), 65 points; 3. M. Brandin (SWE), 53 points.

Final ranking, men

1. V. Chalupa (TCH), 65 points; 2. H. Faderbauer (AUT), 50 points; 3. Chr. Haendle (GER), 44 points.



Silken Laumann and Vaclav Chalupa © Mimmo Perna

June 16th 1991 – Birmingham (GBR)– The FISA president is elected as a member of the IOC

For the first time a FISA president became a member of the International Olympic Committee: Denis Oswald was, indeed, coopted to this high office of international sport during the IOC's 97th session.



Birmingham 1991 – Juan Antonio Samaranch, IOC President congratulates Denis Oswald of Switzerland. © Archives IOC

July 30th–August 4th 1991 – Banyoles (ESP) 7th junior World championships

The site of the 1992 Olympic Games, Banyoles, is situated to the north-east of Barcelona. The conditions were adequate, although the village planned for the Olympic Games was not yet available, and there remained a great deal of work still to be done, with less than a year to go.

Women's races

4-: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. ROM 4. AUS 5. GBR 6. FRA
2x: 1. GER 2. YUG 3. TCH 4. DEN 5. AUS 6. SWE
2-: 1. GER 2. URS 3. FRA 4. ROM 5. GER 6. USA
1x: 1. BUL 2. GER 3. DEN 4. BEL 5. ROM 6. AUT
4x: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. ITA 4. POR 5. HUN 6. AUT
8+: 1. TCH 2. GER 3. URS 4. ESP 5. USA 6. ROM

Men's races

4+: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. ITA 4. FRA 5. GBR 6. GER
2x: 1. GER 2. NOR 3. BEL 4. TCH 5. GBR 6. YUG
2-: 1. TCH 2. GER 3. FRA 4. YUG 5. GRE 6. AUT

1x: 1. GER 2. AUS 3. URS 4. USA 5. TUR 6. DEN
2+: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. POL 4. FRA 5. TCH 6. ITA
4-: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. GER 4. NOR 5. ESP 6. TCH
4x: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. URS 4. FRA 5. POL 6. POR
8+: 1. URS 2. GER 3. ESP 4. GBR 5. USA 6. ITA

The combined team of the two reunified German republics won a medal in every category except one i.e., 13 out of a possible 14, of which 8 were gold.

August 17th 1991 – Vienna
86th ordinary FISA congress

The delegates met in the town hall (Rathaus) of the Austrian capital. Among them was Thanos Koutsikopoulos, a passionate student of the history of sport and a friend of everyone, attending the FISA congress for the 39th consecutive year.

The South African federation, which had long since been multiracial in word as well as in deed, was admitted with all the rights of an affiliated federation. It should be noted that this federation was the first organisation to be granted recognition by the "new look" National Olympic Committee.



The Delegates at the 1991 FISA congress Vienna
© FISA

The federations of Bangladesh, Myanmar, Malaysia and Uganda became officially affiliated. The Cuban federation, which had organised the rowing events in the Pan-American Games, achieved full ordinary membership. FISA then comprised 70 national federations, including 31 ordinary and 39 extraordinary members.

Borge Kaas-Andersen became chairman of the Umpires' commission which would take over from the former Umpires' Panel at the end of the year, in accordance with the 1989 decision. The Panel members would therefore cease to be members of Council, on which they had performed much valuable work. Their doyen, Bill Knecht, a member since 1969, was made an honorary member. His colleagues, Elio Morille, elected in 1978, Milijenko Finderle (1979) and Peter Jirka (1983) were presented with silver salvers.

The 1995 world junior championships were allocated to Poznan (POL).

August 18th–25th 1991 – Vienna
14th women's World championships
17th men's World championships
7th World championships for lightweights

A magnificent course had been created on the "Neue Donau", a canal dug alongside the Danube. It was only 15 minutes from the city centre. For the first time, the finish line was marked by an underwater pipe which released air bubbles. The record entry at Bled was easily beaten. The weather was perfect.

Women's races

Preliminary heats

4-: 10 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. GER 3. USA 4. FRA 5. GBR
EII: 1. CHN 2. URS 3. ROM 4. AUS 5. BUL
RI: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. FRA 4. BUL
RII: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. URS 4. AUS

2x: 12 crews
EI: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. BUL 4. GBR 5. CHN 6. AUT
EII: 1. GER 2. USA 3. AUS 4. BEL 5. HUN 6. SWE
RI: 1. URS 2. GBR 3. AUS 4. HUN 5. AUT
RII: 1. CHN 2. BUL 3. USA 4. BEL 5. SWE

2-: 9 crews
EI: 1. FRA 2. TCH 3. GBR 4. USA 5. JPN
EII: 1. GER 2. CAN 3. ROM 4. AUS
RI: 1. USA 2. ROM 3. TCH
RII: 1. CAN 2. GBR 3. AUS 4. JPN



Vienna 1991 – the fourth Canadian victory!

1x: 11 crews
EI: 1. BEL 2. GER 3. SWE 4. USA 5. GRE
6. MEX
EII: 1. CAN 2. ROM 3. NED 4. BUL 5. CYP
RI: 1. GER 2. USA 3. NED 4. MEX 5. CYP
RII: 1. ROM 2. SWE 3. BUL 4. GRE

4x: 9 crews
EI: 1. GER 2. URS 3. ROM 4. DEN 5. BUL
EII: 1. NED 2. TCH 3. CHN 4. USA
RI: 1. URS 2. BUL 3. CHN 4. USA
RII: 1. ROM 2. TCH 3. DEN

8+: 12 crews
EI: 1. CAN 2. URS 3. FRA 4. AUS 5. BUL
6. TCH
EII: 1. ROM 2. GER 3. USA 4. GBR 5. CHN
6. NZL
RI: 1. URS 2. USA 3. CHN 4. AUS 5. TCH
RII: 1. GER 2. FRA 3. GBR 4. NZL 5. BUL

Finals

4-: 1. CAN 2. USA 3. GER 4. CHN 5. GBR
6. ROM
Dominated by North America.
7. FRA 8. AUS 9. URS 10. BUL

2x: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. URS 4. CHN 5. BUL
6. GBR
The Germans, Boron and Schramm, beat the plucky Romanians, Dobre and Lipa, to hold on to their title.
7. AUS 8. USA 9. HUN 10. SWE 11. AUT
12. BEL

2-: 1. CAN 2. GER 3. GBR 4. FRA 5. ROM
6. USA
McBean and Heddle demonstrated the strength of the Canadian team.
7. TCH 8. AUS 9. JPN

1x: 1. CAN 2. ROM 3. BEL 4. USA 5. SWE
6. GER
Silken Laumann maintained the supremacy which she had exhibited during the second series of the world cup.
7. NED 8. BUL 9. MEX 10. GRE 11. CYP

4x: 1. GER 2. URS 3. ROM 4. NED 5. BUL
6. TCH 7. CHN 8. DEN 9. USA

8+: 1. CAN 2. URS 3. ROM 4. USA 5. GER
6. FRA
The fourth Canadian victory in the women's events!
7. CHN 8. NZL 9. GBR 10. BUL 11. TCH
12. AUS

Men's races

Preliminary heats

4+: 14 crews
EI: 1. GER 2. URS 3. USA 4. CHN 5. BEL
EII: 1. ROM 2. POL 3. CUB 4. ITA 5. BUL
EIII: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. TCH 4. YUG
R: 1. CHN 2. BEL 3. ITA 4. BUL 5. YUG
1/2 FI: 1. GBR 2. POL 3. GER 4. USA 5. BEL
6. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. ROM 2. URS 3. FRA 4. CHN 5. CUB
6. ITA

2x: 19 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. USA 3. FIN 4. GBR 5. JPN
EII: 1. URS 2. AUS 3. TCH 4. BEL 5. ITA
EIII: 1. NOR 2. HUN 3. FRA 4. MEX 4. POR
EIV: 1. AUT 2. GER 3. BUL 4. GRE
RI: 1. GER 2. BEL 3. FRA 4. JPN
RII: 1. HUN 2. TCH 3. GBR
RIII: 1. AUS 2. FIN 3. POR 4. GRE
RIV: 1. USA 2. ITA 3. MEX 4. BUL
1/2 FI: 1. NOR 2. NED 3. USA 4. FIN 5. BEL 6. HUN
1/2 FII: 1. AUS 2. GER 3. URS 4. ITA 5. TCH 6. AUT
A national disappointment. The Austrian title holders, Jonke and Zerbst, were eliminated before their own supporters.

2-: 19 crews
EI: 1. GER 2. HUN 3. ROM 4. DEN 5. ITA
EII: 1. URS 2. AUT 3. USA 4. POL 5. BUL
EIII: 1. GBR 2. FRA 3. BEL 4. CAN 5. JPN
EIV: 1. YUG 2. NZL 3. FIN 4. MEX
RI: 1. BEL 2. NZL 3. ITA 4. POL
RII: 1. FRA 2. USA 3. DEN
RIII: 1. AUT 2. ROM 3. JPN 4. MEX
RIV: 1. HUN 2. CAN 3. FIN 4. BUL
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. GER 3. AUT 4. HUN 5. NZL 6. USA
1/2 FII: 1. GBR 2. YUG 3. FRA 4. CAN 5. BEL 6. ROM

1x: 18 crews
EI: 1. NOR 2. ITA 3. SWE 4. USA 5. YUG 6. LIB
EII: 1. GER 2. NZL 3. AUS 4. FIN 5. GRE 6. ARG
EIII: 1. TCH 2. POL 3. AUT 4. SUI 5. MEX 6. URS
RI: 1. NZL 2. GRE 3. SUI 4. SWE 5. LIB
RII: 1. AUT 2. URS 3. ITA 4. FIN 5. YUG
RIII: 1. POL 2. AUS 3. ARG 4. USA 5. MEX
1/2 FI: 1. TCH 2. AUT 3. AUS 4. NOR 5. ITA 6. GRE
1/2 FII: 1. GER 2. POL 3. NZL 4. SUI 5. ARG 6. URS

2+: 15 crews
EI: 1. POL 2. TCH 3. AUT 4. GRE 5. BUL
EII: 1. ITA 2. YUG 3. USA 4. FRA 5. ESP
EIII: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. GBR 4. CUB 5. BRA
R: 1. ESP 2. FRA 3. GRE 4. BRA 5. BUL 6. CUB
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. POL 3. ROM 4. USA 5. AUT 6. GRE
1/2 FII: 1. GER 2. YUG 3. TCH 4. ESP 5. FRA 6. GBR

4-: 9 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. NED 4. FRA 5. FIN
EII: 1. USA 2. GER 3. ITA 4. DEN
RI: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. GBR
RII: 1. NED 2. GER 3. FIN 4. DEN

4x: 16 crews
EI: 1. URS 2. NED 3. ITA 4. TCH 5. AUT 6. ISR
EII: 1. SWE 2. SUI 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. ESP
EIII: 1. GER 2. USA 3. AUS 4. HUN 5. POL
RI: 1. ITA 2. SUI 3. ESP 4. HUN 5. ISR
RII: 1. NED 2. DEN 3. AUS 4. AUT
RIII: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. POL 4. TCH
1/2 FI: 1. URS 2. USA 3. SWE 4. DEN 5. POL 6. SUI
1/2 FII: 1. GER 2. ITA 3. NED 4. FRA 5. AUS 6. ESP

8+: 11 crews
EI: 1. GER 2. CAN 3. URS 4. USA 5. ITA 6. AUS
EII: 1. ROM 2. CHN 3. GBR 4. NZL 5. TCH
RI: 1. CAN 2. GBR 3. USA 4. TCH 5. AUS
RII: 1. CHN 2. NZL 3. URS 4. ITA

Finals

4+: 1. GER 2. ROM 3. POL 4. GBR 5. FRA 6. URS 7. USA 8. CHN 9. CUB 10. ITA 11. BEL 12. TCH 13. BUL 14. YUG
2x: 1. NED 2. URS 3. GER 4. NOR 5. AUS 6. USA
Rienks, partnered on this occasion by Zwolle, regained the title which he had held in 1988.
7. AUT 8. FIN 9. HUN 10. TCH 11. ITA 12. BEL 13. POR 14. MEX 15. FRA 16. GBR 17. GRE 18. BUL

2-: 1. GBR 2. YUG 3. AUT 4. URS 5. FRA 6. GER
Redgrave, with excellent support from his young partner, Pinsent, won his tenth world or Olympic medal.
7. CAN 8. USA 9. NZL 10. BEL 11. HUN 12. ROM 13. DEN 14. ITA 15. FIN 16. MEX 17. POL 18. JPN 19. BUL

1x: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. POL 4. AUS 5. NZL 6. AUT
Thomas Lange regained his crown, which he had not defended the previous year in order to concentrate on his medical studies. Then, he had settled for the double sculls, and won a silver medal! Chalupa came second for the third consecutive year.
7. NOR 8. ARG 9. GRE 10. ITA 11. SUI 12. POL 13. SWE 14. USA 15. FIN 16. MEX 17. YUG 18. LIB

2+: 1. ITA 2. POL 3. TCH 4. ROM 5. GER 6. YUG
An historic 9th FISA victory for the Abbagnale brothers and their faithful coxswain, di Capua.
7. ESP 8. FRA 9. USA 10. GBR 11. AUT 12. GRE 13. CUB 14. BUL 15. BRA

4-: 1. AUS 2. USA 3. GER 4. ITA 5. NED
6. FRA
The Australians had no trouble in defending their crown.
7. GBR 8. DEN 9. FIN

4x: 1. URS 2. ITA 3. NED 4. GER 5. USA
6. SWE
Vilks, Chuprina, Kiniakin and Dosenko preserved the honour of Soviet rowing.
7. POL 8. SUI 9. FRA 10. DEN 11. ESP
12. AUS 13. TCH 14. AUT 15. HUN 16. ISR

8+: 1. GER 2. CAN 3. GBR 4. ROM 5. CHN
6. NZL
The Germans confirmed their dominant position by winning the blue-riband event.
7. URS 8. USA 9. ITA 10. AUS 11. TCH

Lightweight women's races

Preliminary heats

2x: 14 crews
EI: 1. DEN 2. SUI 3. GBR 4. POR 5. NED
EII: 1. GER 2. CAN 3. AUS 4. ITA 5. AUT
EIII: 1. USA 2. SWE 3. POL 4. HUN
R: 1. POR 2. AUT 3. NED 4. HUN 5. ITA
1/2 FI: 1. GER 2. GBR 3. DEN 4. SWE 5. NED
6. AUS
1.2 RII: 1. USA 2. CAN 3. POR 4. SUI 5. POL
6. AUT

1x: 14 crews
EI: 1. NZL 2. USA 3. SUI 4. GBR 5. HKG
EII: 1. DEN 2. GRE 3. FRA 4. CAN 5. AUT
EIII: 1. NED 2. GER 3. ITA 4. SWE
R: 1. GBR 2. CAN 3. SWE 4. AUT 5. HKG
1/2 FI: 1. NZL 2. NED 3. ITA 4. SUI 5. GRE
6. CAN
1/2 FII: 1. USA 2. DEN 3. GER 4. GBR 5. FRA
6. SWE

4-: 9 crews
EI: 1. USA 2. GBR 3. AUS 4. GER 5. ZIM
EII: 1. CHN 2. CAN 3. ITA 4. POR
RI: 1. GBR 2. GER 3. ITA
RII: 1. AUS 2. CAN 3. POR 4. ZIM

Finals

2x: 1. GER 2. USA 3. DEN 4. CAN 5. GBR
6. POR
Weber and Waldi took the honours.
7. SWE 8. POL 9. SUI 10. AUS 11. NED
12. AUT 13. HUN 14. ITA



Niall O'Toole with Wim van Belleghem and Peter Uhrig.
© Peter Spurrier

1x: 1. NZL 2. NED 3. DEN 4. USA 5. GER
6. ITA
The New Zealander, Baker, proved too strong for Vermulst and the reigning champion, Jensen.
7. GBR 8. GRE 9. FRA 10. SUI 11. CAN
12. SWE 13. AUT 14. HKG

4-: 1. CHN 2. GBR 3. USA 4. GER 5. AUS
6. CAN
The Chinese crew enjoyed a four second margin at the finish.
7. ZIM 8. POR 9. ITA

Lightweight men's races

Preliminary heats

1x: 19 crews
EI: 1. NED 2. BEL 3. NZL 4. GBR 5. AUT
EII: 1. GER 2. USA 3. SUI 4. FIN 5. CHI
EIII: 1. IRL 2. DEN 3. MEX 4. POR 5. ITA
EIV: 1. URS 2. CAN 3. JPN 4. TUR
RI: 1. CAN 2. MEX 3. FIN 4. AUT
RII: 1. DEN 2. GBR 3. SUI
RIII: 1. USA 2. NZL 3. ITA 4. TUR
RIV: 1. POR 2. BEL 3. JPN 4. CHI

1/2 FI: 1. IRL 2. DEN 3. NED 4. NZL 5. MEX
6. POR
1/2 FII: 1. BEL 2. GER 3. USA 4. GBR 5. CAN
6. URS

4-: 13 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. ITA 3. USA 4. SUI 5. GUA
EII: 1. GER 2. NED 3. CAN 4. AUT
EIII: 1. ESP 2. AUS 3. IRL 4. DEN
R: 1. AUT 2. DEN 3. GUA 4. SUI
1/2 FI: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. USA 4. GER 5. CAN
6. GUA
1/2 FII: 1. ITA 2. ESP 3. NED 4. IRL 5. AUT
6. DEN

2x: 15 crews
EI: 1. AUS 2. ITA 3. NED 4. HKG 5. JPN
EII: 1. AUT 2. SUI 3. USA 4. CAN 5. GRE
EIII: 1. GER 2. TCH 3. IRL 4. SWE 5. NOR
R: 1. GRE 2. SWE 3. CAN 4. NOR 5. HKG
6. JPN
1/2 FI: 1. GER 2. NED 3. SUI 4. AUS 5. IRL
6. SWE
1/2 FII: 1. AUT 2. TCH 3. GRE 4. USA 5. CAN
6. ITA

4x: 18 crews
EI: 1. ITA 2. SWE 3. DEN 4. TCH 5. ESP
6. HUN
EII: 1. AUS 2. GBR 3. YUG 4. NED 5. POL
6. TUR
EIII: 1. USA 2. FRA 3. GER 4. CUB 5. AUT
6. POR
RI: 1. DEN 2. GBR 3. CUB 4. POL 5. HUN
RII: 1. SWE 2. GER 3. NED 4. ESP 5. POR
RIII: 1. FRA 2. TCH 3. YUG 4. AUT 5. TUR
1/2 FI: 1. ITA 2. SWE 3. USA 4. GBR 5. NED
6. TCH
1/2 FII: 1. GER 2. AUS 3. FRA 4. DEN 5. CUB
6. YUG

8+: 8 crews
EI: 1. GBR 2. AUS 3. AUT 4. POR
EII: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. USA 4. GER
The Germans went out in the eliminator.

Finals

1x: 1. IRL 2. GER 3. BEL 4. NED 5. USA
6. DEN
An Irishman, Niall O'Toole, stood on the top step of the FISA podium for the first time.
7. POR 8. URS 9. NZL 10. GBR 11. MEX
12. CAN 13. SUI 14. FIN 15. ITA 16. AUT
17. JPN 18. TUR 19. CHI

4-: 1. GBR 2. ITA 3. ESP 4. AUS 5. NED
6. USA 7. CAN 8. DEN 9. AUT 10. IRL
11. GUA 12. GER 13. SUI

2x: 1. GER 2. AUT 3. NED 4. SUI 5. GRE
6. TCH
Another disappointment for the Austrian public: Buchheit and Von Warburg finished five seconds ahead of Schmoelzer and Rantasa.
7. AUS 8. USA 9. SWE 10. IRL 11. ITA
12. CAN 13. NOR 14. JPN 15. HKG

4x: 1. AUS 2. SWE 3. FRA 4. GER 5. ITA
6. USA
The Swedes missed the gold medal by mere hundredths of a second.
7. DEN 8. GBR 9. CUB 10. TCH 11. NED
12. YUG 13. POR 14. ESP 15. HUN 16. POL
17. AUT 18. TUR

8+: 1. ITA 2. FRA 3. USA 4. AUS 5. GBR
6. AUT
The successful Italian run of victories in this event continued. Andrea Re and Fabrizio Ravasi, the stalwarts of this crew, won their seventh consecutive title.
7. GER 8. POR

The future

Referring in the first number of an updated, colour "FISA Information" at the beginning of 1991 to the years ahead, the president of FISA stated:

"Rowing must become stronger and more universal. To achieve this, a certain number of objectives must be targetted, using a variety of methods. An examination of these objectives and methods reveals them to be largely identical, or, indeed, interdependent. Attempts to achieve some goals prove in themselves to be the means of attaining others. Every initiative has both a direct effect and an indirect, ramifying one on the intended target. Two of our objects are, for example, to obtain greater television coverage of rowing and to recruit a larger number of participants. Obviously, the televising of more regattas could be a means of attracting more people to the sport; but at the same time, the existence of a greater number of active oarsmen and women would increase the television audience, and encourage more television coverage of rowing events.

For the time being, we cannot radically change our sport, and we must be satisfied with modest modifications. On the other hand, by taking a wider view we can give full rein to our imagination and our creativity. Rowing is not an ossified sport, and we must not confine our thinking within the limited framework of the present moment..."

Finally, here is a list of the main events already booked on FISA's calendar of regattas for the coming years:

1992:

- World Cup in 1x, April 4th – 5th in San Diego (USA), May 2nd and 3rd in Cologne (GER), May 30th and 31st, in Copenhagen, and June 13th and 14th in Lucerne (SUI).
- Games of the XXV Olympiad from July 26th to August 2nd in Barcelona / Banyoles (ESP)
- World junior and lightweight championships from August 12th – 16th in Montreal (CAN)

1993:

- World junior championships in Oslo/Aarungen (NOR)
- World championships in Roudnice (TCH)

1994:

- World championships in Indianapolis (USA)
- World junior championships in Munich (GER)

1995:

- World championships in Tampere (FIN)
- World junior championships in Poznan (POL)

1996:

- Games of the XXVI Olympiad in Atlanta (USA)
- World junior and lightweight championships.

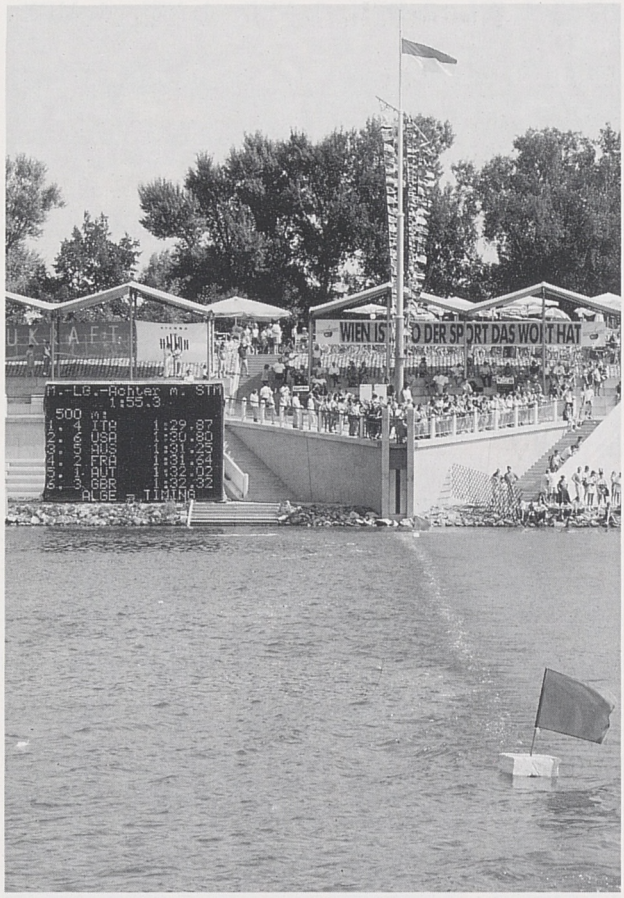
September 19th 1991

The requests for affiliation from the recently independent Baltic countries, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, were accepted, bringing the number of federations affiliated to FISA to 73.

The FISA Coaches' Conferences

Each year since 1972 there has been an international conference for rowing coaches. They have been held in the following places:

1972: Magglingen (SUI); 1973: Magglingen (SUI); 1974: Toronto (CAN); 1975: Mürren (SUI); 1976: Stockholm (SWE); 1997: London (GBR); 1978: Berlin (GDR); 1979: Tata (HUN); 1980: Magglingen (SUI); 1981: Rome (ITA); 1982: Papendal (NED); 1983: Prague (TCH); 1984: Cologne (FRG); 1985: Peterborough (GBR); 1986: Liège (BEL); 1987: Limerick (IRL); 1989: Indianapolis (USA); 1990: Athens (GRE); 1991: Barcelona (ESP); 1992: St. Moritz (SUI).



Vienna 1991 – The bubbling finish line

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The Veterans' Meeting

In each boat class, the crews are drawn by lot into however many heats of six crews as are needed; participation is more important than the result; there are as many winners as there are heats; there is no overall ranking.

1. 1974 Berne (SUI)
2. 1975 Vienna (AUT)
3. 1976 Berlin (FRG)
4. 1977 Amsterdam (NED)
5. 1978 Tours (FRA)
6. 1979 Nottingham (GBR)
7. 1980 Kerteminde (DEN)
8. 1981 Heidelberg (FRG)
9. 1982 Amsterdam (NED)
10. 1983 Prague (TCH)
11. 1984 Ghent (BEL)
12. 1985 Toronto (CAN)
13. 1986 Bled (YUG)
14. 1987 Lilla Edet (SWE)
15. 1988 Strathclyde Park (GBR)
16. 1989 Vichy (FRA)
17. 1990 Viareggio (ITA)
18. 1991 Miami (USA)
19. 1992 Cologne (GER)

The centenary celebrations Programme

June 25th–28th 1992, Official celebrations, including, on June 27th, the congress in Turin (ITA).
July 11th–17th 1992, Rowing Tour towards Berlin (GER).
July 18th, 1992 Veterans' regatta in Berlin (GER).

World Junior Champions – Men[1]

Coxed Four (4+)

1970 Stefan Semmler, Andreas Decker, Peter Neefe, Volker Rohleder, Klaus Wentzke (GDR)
1971 Jürgen Arndt, Bernhard Adam, Albrecht Gries, Detlef Strey, Frank Jahn (GDR)
1972 Jaroslav Fejfar, Frantisek Miks, Vojtech Caska, Miroslav Knapek, Miroslav Ondrasek (TCH)
1973 Peter Speckin, Manfred Schröder, René Bartel, Uwe Dühring, Jürgen Wegener (GDR)
1974 Rüdiger Hauffe, Bernd Lindner, Frank Gottschalt, Joachim Bendings, Ingolf Paul (GDR)
1975 Matthias Büttner, Klaus Köhler, Heiko Schulz, Hartmut Buschbacher, Ingolf Paul (GDR)
1975 Peter Bass, Jürgen Hiltner, Klaus Walter, Jörg Krauspe, Olaf Geissler (GDR)
1977 Peter Bass, Ralf Plepa, Jörg Krauspe, Jürgen Hiltner, Udo Jenssen (GDR)
1978 Alexandre Manzevitch, Adre Tichenko, Alexandre Tkatchenko, Konstantine Solodki, Igor Tretiak (URS)
1979 Victor Diligul, Boris Mikhaylou, Oleg Prokofiev, Jean Zdanov, Alexander Sdzonov (URS)
1980 Vladimir Basev, Emilie Bondev, Militcho Gergov, Venzislav Damjanov, Dimiter Ilievski (BUL)
1981 Dirk Rendant, Mario Kliesch, Mario Minge, Torsten Lindermann, Uwe Nausedat (GDR)
1982 Frank Vecker, Jens Kumpe, Karsten Timm, Enno Haase, Arnold Matthias (GDR)
1983 Serquei Adamtchouk, Alexandre Adamtchouk, Jouri Fomenko, Arnis Staris, Andrei Lipski (URS)
1984 Ralf Schwarzburg, Mario Streit, Detlef Kirchhoff, Karsten Eichhorn, René Rensch (GDR)
1985 Ralf Schwarzburg, Mario Streit, Detlef Kirchhoff, Karsten Eichhorn, René Rensch (GDR)
1986 Radek Krejci, Pavel Mensik, Josef Mariancik, Libor Pazdera, Dusan Madl (TCH)
1987 Massimo Santopietro, Stefano Fumasoni, Andrea Gavazzi, Maurizio Milan, Luigi Velotti (ITA)
1988 Heiko Ahrendt, Oliver Thiel, Peter Rümpler, Silvio Uhlmann, Andreas Schwarz (GDR)
1989 Sven Pazina, Frank Piele, Andreas Boin, Alf Hermann, Lutz Hirche (GDR)
1990 Petru Hasnas, Claudiu Marin, Alexandru Chivaran, Tanase Pintilie, Gheorghe Dinisel (ROM)
1991 Mihai Ursachi, Silvia Rastoaca, Cristinel C. Nemtoc, Eugen C. Neculau, Vasile Cuzmanovici (ROM)

[1] Called «FISA Junior Championships» from 1970 to 1984

Double Sculls (2x)

1970 Joachim Kessler, Helmut Zocher (GDR)
1971 Vasili Kuzin, Arkadi Kac (URS)
1972 Michael Kirchner, Knut Handschke (GDR)
1973 Ulrich Kons, Detlef Carell (GDR)
1974 Uwe Brammerloh, Gerhard Kroschewski (FRG)
1975 Gerd Lützner, Franz Butz (GDR)
1976 Hans-Peter Gabbert, Martin Schütze (GDR)
1977 Ralf Thienel, Peter Desoi (FRG)
1978 Alfredo Bollati, Dona Maurizio (ITA)
1979 Jurij Gueorguiev, Guerorgui Sgourov (BUL)
1980 Thomas Lange, Roland Schröder (GDR)
1981 Jörg Nehls, Thomas Greiner (GDR)
1982 Frank Güldenspenning, Jens Bohlmann (GDR)
1983 Axel Siebert, Michael König (GDR)
1984 Jürgen Reiss, Tom Pyritz (GDR)
1985 Oleg Korotaevsky, Pavel Kroupko (URS)
1986 Thomas Woddow, Thomas Winkler (GDR)
1987 Björn Gericke, André Steiner (GDR)
1988 Vladimir Fialkov, Oleg Solomakhin (URS)
1989 Stephan Volkert, Torsten Huber (FRG)
1990 Rossano Galtarossa, Alessandro Corona (ITA)
1991 André Mucke, Heino Zeidler (GER)

Coxless Pair (2-)

1970 Herbert Brauer, Hans-Joachim Luck (GDR)
1971 Herbert Brauer, Hans-Joachim Luck (GDR)
1972 Ulrich Diessner, Walter Diessner (GDR)
1973 Hans-Werner Damm, Hans-Holger König (GDR)
1974 Hans-Werner Damm, Hans-Holger König (GDR)
1975 Werner Fochtmann, Günter Görge (FRG)
1976 Heiko Schulz, Hartmut Buschbacher (GDR)
1977 Jörg Friedrich, Dietmar Schiller (GDR)
1978 Dusan Visik, Jan Kabrhel (TCH)
1979 Bruno Perner, Dietmar Hamberger (FRG)
1980 Karsten Schmeling, Jürgen Seifarth (GDR)
1981 Robert Füting, Ralf Brudel (GDR)
1982 Uwe Wegmann, Bernd Eichwurzel (GDR)
1983 Frank Pawlowski, Steffen Bogs (GDR)
1984 Frank Klawonn, Torsten Schmidt (GDR)
1985 Christoph Maier, Nils Kolberg (FRG)
1986 Saso Mirjanic, Sadik Mujkic (YUG)
1987 Falk Wojciechowski, Thomas Jung (GDR)
1988 Matthew Pinsent, Timothy Foster (GBR)
1989 Iztok Cop, Denis Zvegelj (YUG)
1990 Iztok Cop, Denis Zvegelj (YUG)
1991 Jiri Sefcik, Ondrej Holecek (TCH)

Single Sculls (1x)

1970 Raimund Schuster (GDR)
1971 Wolfgang Hönig (GDR)
1972 Nicolai Dovgan (URS)
1973 Nicolai Dovgan (URS)
1974 Marco Marconcini (ITA)
1975 Harald Broschat (GDR)
1976 Peter Kersten (GDR)
1977 Axel Reichert (FRG)
1978 Carsten Bunk (GDR)

1979 Alexander Fomtrenko (URS)
1980 Uwe Mund (GDR)
1981 Thomas Lange (GDR)
1982 Thomas Lange (GDR)
1983 Valentin Bourmaga (URS)
1984 Jens Köppen (GDR)
1985 Andreas Hajek (GDR)
1986 Davide Tizzano (ITA)
1987 Dimitri Khoudochin (URS)
1988 Filippo Soffici (ITA)
1989 Vladimir Fialko (URS)
1990 André Willms (GDR)
1991 Marko Schwalbe (GER)

Coxed Pair (2+)

1970 Siegfried Brietzke, Wolfgang Mager, Werner Lehmann (GDR)
1971 Manfred Kässner, Friedrich-Wilhelm Ulrich, Albrecht Husmann (GDR)
1972 Loet Post, Hein Schwagermann, Marc Povel (NED)
1973 Bernd Lindner, Frank Gottschalt, Matthias Dimanski (GDR)
1974 Wolfgang Dietrich, Gert Uebeler, Hartmut Wetterling (GDR)
1975 Arthur Garonski, Romuald Rukuts, Guntars Mikelsone (URS)
1976 Frank-Dieter Schmidt, Bert Wieduwilt, Ralf Bräutigan (GDR)
1977 Anrzej Jasinski, Roman Czapara, Slavomir Deka (POL)
1978 Serge Korovine, Nikolas Korneitchik, Serge Borodavko (URS)
1979 Guennadij Bratishko, Juri Klishevski, Igor Dukdo (URS)
1980 Andreas Wachs, Mario Ansorge, Uwe Joecks (GDR)
1981 Hendryk Kühl, Andreas Wachs, Olaf Reinagl (GDR)
1982 Pavel Vinogradov, Igor Zotov, Mikhail Sassov (URS)
1983 Uwe Kellner, André Radtke, Mario Wischnat (GDR)
1984 Ioan Snep, Dragas Neagu, Ivltan Sachelarescu (ROM)
1985 Scott Malinowski, Holger Duckek, Uwe Köthe (GDR)
1986 Igor Beliuk, Oleg Ermolenko, Vitaliy Ciolkovskii (URS)
1987 Anatolio Krachevski, Dimitri Noss, Tomas Skomskis (URS)
1988 Lucian Vizitiu, Cornel Banica, Ivan Paunovic (ROM)
1989 Michael Lemke, André Schallenberger, Olaf Kaska (GDR)
1990 André Schallenberger, André Haberkorn, Olaf Kaska (GDR)
1991 Holger Tappert, Daniel Albrecht, Kuno Hochhuth (GER)

Coxless Four (4-)

1970 Ulrich Kanatz, Norbert Gradhand, Norbert Sempf, Hans-Martin Stubbe (GDR)
1971 Andreas Wolf, Peter Wolf, Roland Kostulski, Roland Schreibner (GDR)
1972 Uwe Tauer, Michael Rosenstock, Harald Koeppen, Klaus Spangenberg (FRG)
1973 Andreas Erisman, Thomas Scholl, Peter Gampfer, Albrecht Bachus (FRG)
1974 Ronald Vetter, Frank-Uwe Seeling, Matthias Büttner, Hans Wübbenhorst (GDR)
1975 Egbert Scheibe, Burkhard Herrlich, Volker Lonigt, Michael Grunewald (GDR)
1976 Jürgen Benirschke, Hans-Peter Koppe, Uwe Heinke, Jürgen Thiele (GDR)
1977 Dieter Leptien, Martin Lorenzen, Ingo Schüler, Walter Gläser (FRG)
1978 Hans-Günther Tiemann, Bruno Derkes, Axel Wöstmann, Johannes Hafer (FRG)
1979 Vladimir Sjomin, Serge Frolov, Vladimir Djomin, Igor Nikitin (URS)
1980 Alexander Multsin, Vsevolod Rusanov, Mihail Semin, Valeri Serkerov (URS)
1981 Jens Jüng, Thomas Pfüdner, Henning Leunert, Edwin Dummann (GDR)
1982 Frank Trefflich, Andor Becker, Torsten Schultze, Steffen Hickisch (GDR)
1983 Thomas Grunenberg, Roy Haasler, Thomas Höhnel, Mirko Hillig (GDR)
1984 Axel Denecke, Uwe Roseneck, Hans Jürgen Ziegler, Klaus Jaenecke (GDR)
1985 Aurel Cracium, Marius Curelea, Gheorghe Dordea, Danut Dobre (ROM)
1986 Alexandre Oustinov, Andrei Feoktistov, Igor Ourakov, Nikolai Zakhvataev (URS)
1987 Timothy Foster, Rupert Obholzer, Jonathan Searle, Toby Hessian (GBR)
1988 Filippo Giannini, Federico Le Proux, Franscesco Cattaneo, Federico Bertoli (ITA)
1989 Damian Rimmer, Gregory Searle, Adrian Cassidy, Matthew Parish (GBR)
1990 Nicholas Clarry, Gregory Searle, Peter Bridge, James Cracknell (GBR)
1991 Richard Rogers, Graham Smith, Harry Turnbull, Richard Hamilton (GBR)

Quadruple Sculls (4x)

1974 Wolfgang Plocke, Detlef Wunsch, Rudi Brandt, Günter Kowelschek (GDR)

1975 Pavel Pankov, Vladimir Dibelov, Valeri Kleschnev, Alexander Morozov, (URS)

1976 Thorsten Michaelis, Klaus Kröppelien, Ingo Barzik, Jens Klemt (GDR)

1977 Thorsten Michaelis, Uwe Heppner, Detlef Kriemann, Olaf Danneberg (GDR)

1978 Jens Wegener, Detlef Kriemann, Uwe Heppner, Uwe Sägling (GDR)

1979 Lothar Doring, Frank Sattler, Ulf Reinke, Bernd Kalisch (GDR)

1980 Vladimir Baran, Juri Gajduck, Victor Pogrebitsky, Sergei Andreev (URS)

1981 Michael Sradnick, Reno Bellstedt, Jörg Mackebrandt, Jens Bohlmann (GDR)

1982 Reno Bellstedt, Steffen Zuhlke, Jörg Nehls, Michael Sradnick (GDR)

1983 Frank Strache, Karsten Mehnert, Jens Köppen, Frank Löprick (GDR)

1984 Thomas Scholze, Steffen Becker, Bernd Allenberg, Frank Löprick (GDR)

1985 Oleg Ignatenko, Matvei Kostylev, Alexandre Zaskalko, Arounas Yokchas (URS)

1986 Matvei Kostylev, Alexandre Martchenko, Guird Vilks, Igor Garagulia (URS)

1987 Karsten Uth, Sven Appel, Thomas Woddow, Wieland Sternberg (GDR)

1988 Pavel Belogur, Viatcheslav Divonin, Valeri Shuvalov, Youri Sokovec (URS)

1989 Thomas Svoboda, Matthias Zander, Nick Wustlich, Tino Riede (GDR)

1990 Jan Otto, Mathias Zander, Marco Geisler, Alexander Schmidt (GDR)

1991 Michael Koban, Daniel Ponisch, Danilo Winkler, Jens Krüger (GER)

Eight (8+)

1970 Bernd Ahrendt, Ernst-Otto Borchmann, Klaus-Peter Foppke, Gust Reinhard, Rolf Jobst, Eckhardt Martens, Hans-Jochaim Puls, Dietrich Zander, Reinhard Zahn (GDR)

1971 Nikolai Korneev, Anatoli Kushetsan, Viktor Nami, Aleksander Chmikov, Aleksander Antonenko, Valeri Nikitin, Vladimir Khomin, Aleksander Kulagin, Vadim Suslov (URS)

1972 René Bartel, Uwe Dühring, Manfred Schröder, Peter Speckin, Wolfgang Borchmann, Ralph Penz, Andreas Herschel, Wolfgang Pach, Wolfgang Kleinbauer (GDR)

1973 Andreas Müller, Rainer Manke, Andreas Fischer, Christoph Putzer, Frank Käkenmeister, Christoph Habert, Jörg Grothwinkel, Ingo Bethke, Michael Brockerhoff (FRG)

1974 Michael Häusser, Thomas Hausler, Otto Zunke, Werner Fochtmann, Wolfram Thiem, Frank Schütze, Manfred Rossmann, Kai-Ulf Gieseler, Stefan Frei (GDR)

1975 Klaus Wulf, Karsten Natzius, Hermann Pfeifer, Gert Ubeler, Uwe Dohring, Jürgen Benirschke, Hans-Peter Koppe, Dietmar Claus, Uwe Porombka (GDR)

1976 Valeri Korneev, Andrei Budaev, Evgeni Kuzmichev, Vichus Bianiashe, Mikhail Malishev, Igor Kravtsov, Alexandre Markin, Anatoli Dolghi, Alexandre Kuznetsov (URS)

1977 Bert Blümel, Bernd Budras, Wolfgang Rothe, Bernd Möhser, Roland Wegner, Michael Troeger, Thomas Lübicke, Ralf Nürnberger, Ralf-Peter Bräutigam (GDR)

1978 Michel Goloubev, André Markine, Nikolas Sokolov, Konstantine Korneve, Juri Zaitzev, Vasili Vasiltchuk, Nicolas Evseev, Michel Popkov, Victor Khitrov (URS)

1979 André Andrusenko, Vladimir Golodjaevsky, Vladimir Martynov, Juri Zaitzev, Alexander Volnuhin, Serge Vasilicikov, Aleksei Sokolik, Stanislav Preobradzenski, Mihail Ponikarov (URS)

1980 Anatole Leontiev, Igor Gudovski, Mikhail Poliakov, Alexander Litvinov, Vladimir Rijnov, Vitali Tkatchenko, Sergei Sdobin, Alexander Shmanov, Dimitri Ponomarev (URS)

1981 Michael Allwardt, Ralf Zschischang, Michael Möbius, Jan Frehse, Uwe Wegmann, Thomas Köhnen, Jens Höhne, Thorsten Schultze, Torsten Eggert (GDR)

1982 Christian Fiedler, Heinz-Wilfried Kierchhoff, Eckehard Schultz, Stefan Gutbrod, Stefan Scholz, Wolfgang Siegert, Thomas Czerlitzki, Thorsten Gottwald, Harald Sudkamp (FRG)

1983 Werner Encke, Thorsten Lode, Thomas Kessler, Jörg Fischer, Karsten Teichert, Reinhard Hämsch, André Klapper, Jörg Schmidt, Torsten Eggert (GDR)

1984 Didier Corvado, Serge Bayer, Xavier Lezy, Olivier Faverne, Jean-Marc Bernard, Laurent Marais, Alain Andres, Luc Prévot, Eric Plasse (FRA)

1985 Alexandre Ryzhenkov, Alexei Silian, Andrei Kaminsky, Konstantin Litvin, Serguei Vassilitchenko, Artem Kostylev, Yuri Kotov, Vitaly Raevskyi, Vladislav Demianov (URS)

1986 Alexandre Ryzhenkov, Andrei Kaminskiy, Valeri Rechetko, Alexandre Boudnik, Valeri Babiy, Valts Strazdins, Yuri Osmolovski, Konstantin Litvin, Yuri Reznitchenko (URS)

1987 Thomas Murray, John Cooper, Peter Sharis, Christian Sahs, Laird Reed, Christopher Ludden, Fernando Mendoza, Richard Panico, Sean Ryan (USA)

1988 Ulrich Rebling, Dirk Kunze, Kay Wüste, Daniel Päthe, Mathias Schiller, Michael Dix, Frank Libke, Mario Junge, David Arnicke (GDR)

1989 Mikhail Kanaev, Viatcheslav Roganin, Igor Sidorovich, Denis Zdasiuk, Dimitri Scherbakov, Denis Nazarenko, Serguei Skomianov, Vladimir Kamko, Alexander Isaenko (URS)

1990 Christian Kohl, René Dylong, Daniel Albrecht, Marcus Rebuschat, Sven Ueck, Heiko Baumann, Michael Radecke, Karsten Duziak, Kuno Hochhut (GDR)

1991 Vladimir Andreev, Stanislav Davidovitch, Oleg Baglai, Sergei Anischenko, Vlacheslav Belousov, Stanislav Bogdanov, Petr Dobrynin, Aleksei Lavrenov, Antolij Kobrut (URS)

World Junior Champions – Women[1]

Coxed Four (4+)

1978 Ramona Hein, Vera Schwarzbach, Karla Lägel, Kerstin Toussaint, Ilona Schaal (GDR)

1979 Sigrid Anders, Martina Vocke, Carola Miseler, Iris Rudolph, Sylvia Müller (GDR)

1980 Vera Kniazeva, Natalia Shkarban, Olga Teterina, Svetlana Sviridova, Galina Semetcheva (URS)

1981 Okssana Agafonova, Irena Roumiantseva, Natalia Zachtcherinskaya, Ekatarina Volkovskaya, Larisa Soboleva (URS)

1982 Okssana Agafonova, Irena Roumiantseva, Natalia Zachtcherinskaya, Ekatarina Volkovskaya, Larisa Soboleva (URS)

1983 Ute Wild, Andrea Hermans, Kathrin Dienstbir, Irnke Schneider, Daniela Neunast (GDR)

1984 Katina Wenzel, Heike Dörfer, Petra Lübbert, Matgn Last, Lisane Knöfel (GDR)

1985 Zilia Ghinoiu, Viorica Ilica, Herta Anitas, Doina Ciucanu, Alexandrina Stan (ROM)

1986 Beatrix Bergmann, Antje Frank, Gabi Grzeschuchna, Heike Niemann, Grit Wiese (GDR)

1987 Birgit Krüger, Susanne Schneevoigt, Beate Malossek, Jana Johanness, Evelin Gröppler (GDR)

1988 Cristina Lupu, Doina Craciun, Constanta Pipota, Victoria Lepadatu, Geta Stanciu (ROM)

Coxless Four (4-)

1989 Samantha Stewart, Ballanda Sack, Anna Mac Farlane, Courtney Johnstone (AUS)

1990 Anke Weiler, Katrin Henker, Doreen Martin, Kerstin Junge (GDR)

1991 Silke Bottcher, Antje Haass, Nicole Flack, Daniela Knauth (GER)

[1] Called «FISA Junior Championships» from 1978 to 1984

Double Sculls (2x)

1978 Elena Khopzeva, Victoria Koudriachova (URS)
1979 Ines Schmidt, Carola Leunert (GDR)
1980 Ines Schmidt, Carola Leunert (GDR)
1981 Anisdara Sorohan, Camelia Diaconescu (ROM)
1982 Kerstin Peiloth, Ute Schade (GDR)
1983 Bettina Suchow, Irina Danne (GDR)
1984 Tatiana Mozol, Stella Melnitsjuk (URS)
1985 Jana Sorgers, Claudia Krüger (GDR)
1986 Hristova Pavlina, Diana Dimitrova (BUL)
1987 Gabriele Abt, Jacqueline Bohlmann (GDR)
1988 Almut Schultze, Sylvia Otto (GDR)
1989 Petra Müller, Britta Wolters (GDR)
1990 Margarita Bogdanova, Julia Oleinik (URS)
1991 Andrea Gesch, Anke Brinkmann (GER)

Coxless Pair (2-)

1978 Romy Saalfeld, Kersten Krüger (GDR)
1979 Rodica Gradinaru, Maria Tenase (ROM)
1980 Olga Shkvarnitskaia, Vera Shavul (URS)
1981 Radka Jordanova, Penka Dimitrova (BUL)
1982 Tatiana German, Oksana Bytchenkova (URS)
1983 Jana Sandig, Katrin Thurm (GDR)
1984 Birte Siech, Anke Fuhrer (GDR)
1985 Eva Hartenstein, Heike Dörfer (GDR)
1986 Beate Mallosek, Jana Johannes (GDR)
1987 Ina Just, Liane Just (GDR)
1988 Emilia Zaharieva, Ivanova Zoija (BUL)
1989 Yvonne Rönick, Katrin Angermann (GDR)
1990 Svelta Slatkova, Liudmila Abadjieva (BUL)
1991 Katrin Namyslo, Wiebke Petersen (GER)

Single Sculls (1x)

1978 Martina Schröter (GDR)
1979 Sonja Markova (BUL)
1980 Sylvia Schwabe (GDR)
1981 Adriane Chelatrju (ROM)
1982 Kirsten Peters (GDR)
1983 Beate Schramm (GDR)
1984 Beate Schramm (GDR)
1985 Veronica Necula (ROM)
1986 Marion Schmidt (GDR)
1987 Katrin Baron (GDR)
1988 Jana Thieme (GDR)
1989 Julia Oleinik (URS)
1990 Ekaterina Khodotovitch (URS)
1991 Rumyana Djadjarova (BUL)

Coxed Quadruple Sculls

1978 Romana Preuss, Ute Beger, Monika Blei, Kerstin Kirst, Gabriele Jopke (GDR)

1979 Angela Lauke, Sylvia Schwabe, Monika Blei, Regina Petzold, Gabriela Jopke (GDR)

1980 Anke Rehfeld, Anke Appeld, Beatrix Lehmann, Angela Laucke, Andrea Rost (GDR)

1981 Manuela Nowottnik, Kerstin Richter, Dagmar Scholz, Raja Günter, Andrea Rost (GDR)
1982 Birgit Peter, Kriermhild Gierke, Kerstin Weith, Dagmar Scholz, Syke Kretzschmar (GDR)
1983 Christina Winter, Jana Gerasik, Kriemhild Gierke, Kerstin Hinze, Silke Kretzschmar (GDR)
1984 Jana Sorgens, Judith Zeidler, Kathrin Werther, Jana Geracik, Janina Feske (GDR)

Quadruple Sculls (4x)

1985 Sybille Schmidt, Kerstin Kosbab, Annegret Strauch, Steffi Göpfert (GDR)
1986 Judith Zeidler, Katrin Baron, Jacqueline Bohlmann, Claudia Krüger (GDR)
1987 Jana Schulze, Kerstin Müller, Micaela Schmidt, Jana Thieme (GDR)
1988 Anke Hoch, Micaela Schmidt, Jacqueline Bohlmann, Anya Keller (GDR)
1989 Petra Thümer, Manuela Bernschneider, Almut Schultze, Jacqueline Müller (GDR)
1990 Britta Wolters, Petra Müller, Anja Leuner, Petra Thümer (GDR)
1991 Isabell Klunker, Andrea Kuka, Kristina Erbe, Anja Teibel (GER)

Eight (8+)

1978 Inga Brit, Iris Rudolph, Sigrid Anders, Claudia Noack, Carola Lichey, Anett Förster, Carola Wendt, Martina Engel, Petra Blechschmidt (GDR)
1979 Christine Cybulski, Jane Tregunnu, Maryanne Roman, Yvonne Schertzing, Sandra van Helvert, Eileen Griepsma, Silvia Wetzl, Lucianna Zucco, Heather Dobbing (CAN)
1980 Petra Dunnebier, Karen Glander, Anne Katrin Jage, Kerstin Huber, Doreen Grubsch, Dagmar Gessert, Susan Müller, Annette Graf, Carola Richter (GDR)
1981 Cornelia Scholz, Elke Hertwig, Heike Kant, Uta Menzel, Susann Heinicke, Kerstin Hanisch, Kerstin Spittler, Marion Päch, Heike Wuttke (GDR)
1982 Susann Heinicke, Andrea Rüttgers, Gerlinde Mey, Sabine Anders, Anja Kluge, Cornelia Kreitz, Anett Mohr, Melanie Blum, Sybille Lück (GDR)
1983 Elena Rechetniak, Natalia Chmeleva, Tatiana Kalinitchenko, Gounta Rivane, Vita Klavina, Ella Geouravleva, Valentina Prokoptchik, Erika Vitkoute, Alexandra Riabova (URS)
1984 Beate Schmieder, Kathrin Schröder, Grit Winkler, Ute Stange, Jeanette Klare, Andrea Heurmanns, Corinna Scheid, Anette Mangott, Daniela Neurast (GDR)
1985 Silke Schuman, Karen Neumann, Katja Schleusing, Kathrin Schröder, Jeanette Klare, Karin Morgenstern, Corinna Scheid, Antje Laeber, Janina Feske (GDR)
1986 Simone Gebser, Manuela Müssig, Andrea Linke, Ina Grapentin, Anett Neubert, Karin Morgenstern, Ute Baudis, Sylvia Remter, Britta Peters (GDR)
1987 Ilka Mosch, Silke Pietschmann, Andrea Ulbricht, Janette Barth, Simone Schenk, Silke Uhlig, Anke Rehbein, Nadje Emilius, Peggy Ernst (GDR)
1988 Inka Ewerling, Mona Degner, Martina Gehn, Silke Brummer, Katrin Angermann, Silke Uhlig, Joannin Zillmer, Viola Dubel, Yvonne Illing (GDR)
1989 Christiane Winkler, Andrea Tolle, Kathrin Landschreiber, Silke Höbel, Romy Preiske, Ramona Dörre, Doreen Baldessari, Dana Wetzel, Dana Bähr (GDR)
1990 Oksana Vukolova, Irina Sviridivskaia, Irina Bezverkhaia, Mariana Dozortseva, Liubov Bobrova, Gunta Lamasha, Liene Sastapa, Elena Rovniak, Liudmila Bondarenko (URS)
1991 Sona Benesova, Lucie Nemecka, Eliska Jondova, Katerina Masopustova, Hana Dariusova, Sabina Telenska, Hana Zakova, Michaela Vavrova, Renata Kocurkova (TCH)

Participation in FISA and World Junior Championships – Men

Date	Venue	4+	2×	2–	1×	2+	4–	4×	8+	Total number of bouts	Total number of participants
1970	Ioannina (GRE)	13	12	11	18	13	14	—	12	93	332
1971	Bled (YUG)	18	16	17	20	15	14	—	12	116	421
1972	Milan (ITA)	15	17	18	22	18	17	—	16	123	433
1973	Nottingham (GBR)	18	16	15	21	16	13	—	12	111	381
1974	Ratzeburg (FRG)	21	20	17	19	19	13	10	12	131	455
1975	Montreal (CAN)	10	16	13	20	12	11	11	10	103	342
1976	Villach (AUT)	15	23	17	19	13	15	12	14	128	477
1977	Tampere (FIN)	13	19	17	18	14	14	13	12	120	413
1978	Belgrade (YUG)	14	20	19	17	11	13	14	8	116	378
1979	Moscow (URS)	11	17	13	19	12	13	11	11	107	365
1980	Hazewinkel (BEL)	14	14	15	16	12	14	14	9	108	373
1981	Pantcharevo (BUL)	14	17	12	16	9	13	18	13	112	412
1982	Piediluco (ITA)	10	16	12	19	9	13	14	10	103	350
1983	Vichy (FRA)	10	14	10	12	11	9	11	11	88	322
1984	Jönköping (SWE)	13	17	12	16	10	10	12	13	103	374
1985	Brandenburg (GDR)	13	14	14	15	11	15	13	14	109	447
1986	Roudnice (TCH)	13	17	14	20	14	13	13	11	115	392
1987	Cologne (FRG)	13	15	17	17	12	9	15	12	110	386
1988	Milan (ITA)	12	20	10	16	10	12	14	12	106	378
1989	Szeged (HUN)	13	13	11	21	10	9	19	14	110	402
1990	Aiguebelette (FRA)	14	16	13	16	9	16	17	8	119	375
1991	Banyoles (ESP)	9	14	10	13	10	10	17	8	91	316

Participation in FISA and World Junior Championships – Women

Date	Venue	4+[1]	2x	2–	1x	4x+[2]	8+	Total number of bouts	Total number of participants
1978	Belgrade (YUG)	8	13	8	11	11	6	57	202
1979	Moscow (URS)	9	10	9	14	9	5	56	187
1980	Hazewinkel (BEL)	8	10	6	14	9	8	55	203
1981	Pantcharevo (BUL)	9	10	7	14	12	7	59	216
1982	Piediluco (ITA)	6	10	5	15	8	3	47	142
1983	Vichy (FRA)	5	9	6	13	10	6	49	172
1984	Jönköping (SWE)	8	13	7	13	8	5	54	178
1985	Brandenburg (GDR)	6	7	5	7	9	6	40	151
1986	Roudnice (TCH)	8	10	8	11	10	5	52	172
1987	Cologne (FRG)	6	11	8	13	9	5	52	162
1988	Milan (ITA)	8	15	8	13	8	6	58	185
1989	Szeged (HUN)	8	15	7	13	11	6	60	187
1990	Aiguebelette (FRA)	8	12	9	13	11	6	59	185
1991	Banyoles (ESP)	9	18	7	12	7	7	60	191

[1] 4- from 1989 [2] 4× from 1985

FISA Champions by nation

Men's European Championships (1893–1973), Olympic Games (1900–1988) and World Championships (1962–1991)

	4+	2x	2–	1x	2+	4–	4x	8+	(I)
1893	SUI	–	–	BEL	–	–	–	FRA	Orta (EC)
1894	FRA	–	–	FRA	BEL	–	–	FRA	Mâcon (EC)
1895	FRA	–	–	BEL	FRA	–	–	FRA	Ostend (EC)
1896	FRA	–	–	SUI	BEL	–	–	FRA	Geneva (EC)
1897	BEL	–	–	BEL	BEL	–	–	BEL	Pallanza (EC)
1898	BEL	FRA	–	BEL	FRA	–	–	BEL	Turin (EC)
1899	BEL	BEL	–	FRA	FRA	–	–	BEL	Ostende (EC)
1900	BEL	FRA	–	FRA	FRA	–	–	BEL	Paris (EC)
1900	FRA[2] ALL[3]	–	–	FRA	NED	–	–	USA	Paris (OG)
1901	ITA	FRA	–	FRA	FRA	–	–	BEL	Zurich (EC)
1902	FRA	BEL	–	ITA	BEL	–	–	BEL	Strasburg (EC)
1903	BEL	BEL	–	FRA	BEL	–	–	BEL	Venice (EC)
1904	BEL	FRA	–	SUI	FRA	–	–	BEL	Paris (EC)
1904	–	USA	–	USA	–	USA	–	USA	St. Louis (OG)
1905	BEL	BEL	–	Als. Lorraine	BEL	–	–	FRA	Ghent (EC)
1906	BEL	BEL	–	FRA	ITA	–	–	BEL	Pallanza (EC)
1907	BEL	BEL	–	FRA	BEL	–	–	BEL	Strasbourg (EC)
1908	ITA	BEL	–	FRA	BEL	–	–	BEL	Lucerne (EC)
1908	–	–	GBR	GBR	–	GBR	–	GBR	London (OG)
1909	ITA	BEL	–	ITA	ITA	–	–	FRA	Juvisy (EC)
1910	ITA	FRA	–	FRA	BEL	–	–	BEL	Ostend (EC)
1911	SUI	ITA	–	ITA	ITA	–	–	ITA	Como (EC)
1912	SUI	ITA	–	BEL	SUI	–	–	SUI	Geneva (EC)
1912	ALL	–	–	GBR	–	–	DEN[4]	GBR	Stockholm (OG)
1913	SUI	FRA	–	ALL	FRA	–	–	ALL	Ghent (EC)
1920	SUI	FRA	–	SUI	FRA	–	–	SUI	Mâcon (EC)
1920	SUI	USA	–	USA	ITA	–	–	USA	Antwerp (OG)
1921	SUI	NED	–	NED	BEL	–	–	SUI	Amsterdam (EC)
1922	FRA	SUI	–	SUI	SUI	–	–	FRA	Barcelona (EC)
1923	SUI	SUI	–	SUI	SUI	–	–	ITA	Como (EC)
1924	NED	SUI	SUI	SUI	NED	–	–	NED	Zurich (EC)
1924	SUI	USA	NED	GBR	SUI	GBR	–	USA	Paris (EC)
1925	ITA	FRA	SUI	NED	SUI	SUI	–	SUI	Prague (EC)
1926	ITA	SUI	SUI	SUI	SUI	SUI	–	NED	Lucerne (EC)
1927	ITA	SUI	ITA	ITA	ITA	ITA	–	ITA	Como (EC)
1928	ITA	USA	ALL	AUS	SUI	GBR	–	USA	Amsterdam (OG)
1929	ITA	SUI	ITA	NED	ITA	ITA	–	ITA	Bydgoszcz (EC)
1930	DEN	SUI	POL	HUN	ITA	ITA	–	USA	Liège (EC)

	4+	2x	2–	1x	2+	4–	4x	8+	(I)
1931	ITA	SUI	NED	SUI	FRA	SUI	–	FRA	Paris (EC)
1932	ITA	HUN	SUI	ITA	NED	POL	–	YUG	Belgrade (EC)
1932	ALL	USA	GBR	AUS	USA	GBR	–	USA	Los Angeles (OG)
1933	ITA	FRA	HUN	POL	HUN	DEN	–	HUN	Budapest (EC)
1934	ITA	SUI	AUT	ALL	HUN	ALL	–	HUN	Lucerne (EC)
1935	ALL	POL	HUN	POL	ITA	SUI	–	HUN	Berlin (EC)
1936	ALL	GBR	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	–	USA	Berlin (OG)
1937	ALL	ALL	ITA	SUI	ALL	ALL	–	ITA	Amsterdam (EC)
1938	ALL	ITA	ALL	ALL	ITA	SUI	–	ALL	Milan (EC)
1947	FRA	NED	DEN	FRA	HUN	ITA	–	ITA	Lucerne (EC)
1948	USA	GBR	GBR	AUS	DEN	ITA	–	USA	London (OG)
1949	ITA	DEN	SWE	USA	ITA	ITA	–	ITA	Amsterdam (EC)
1950	DEN	DEN	SUI	DEN	ITA	ITA	–	ITA	Milan (EC)
1951	ITA	SUI	BEL	DEN	ITA	BEL	–	GBR	Mâcon (EC)
1952	TCH	ARG	USA	URS	FRA	YUG	–	USA	Helsinki (OG)
1953	TCH	SUI	URS	YUG	FRA	DEN	–	URS	Copenhagen (EC)
1954	URS	ALL	DEN	SUI	SUI	ITA	–	URS	Amsterdam (EC)
1955	ARG	URS	URS	POL	SUI	ROM	–	URS	Ghent (EC)
1956	FIN	URS	URS	URS	ALL	ITA	–	TCH	Bled (EC)
1956	ITA	URS	USA	URS	USA	CAN	–	USA	Melbourne (OG)
1957	FRG	URS	GBR	AUS	GBR	FRG	–	ITA	Duisburg (EC)
1958	FRG	URS	FIN	AUS	FRG	FRG	–	ITA	Poznan (EC)
1959	FRG	URS	FRG	URS	FRA	SUI	–	FRG	Mâcon (EC)
1960	FRG	TCH	URS	URS	FRG	USA	–	FRG	Rome (OG)
1961	FRG	URS	FRG	URS	URS	ITA	–	ITA	Prague (EC)
1962	FRG	FRA	FRG	URS	FRG	FRG	–	FRG	Lucerne (WC)
1963	FRG	TCH	ITA	TCH	FRG	FRG	–	FRG	Copenhagen (EC)
1964	URS	URS	NED	URS	FRG	FRG	–	FRG	Amsterdam (EC)
1964	ALL	URS	CAN	URS	USA	DEN	–	USA	Tokyo (OG)
1965	URS	SUI	DEN	FRG	URS	URS	–	FRG	Duisbourg (EC)
1966	GDR	SUI	GDR	USA	NED	GDR	–	FRG	Bled (WC)
1967	URS	SUI	USA	GDR	ITA	GDR	–	FRG	Vichy (EC)
1968	NZL	URS	GDR	NED	ITA	GDR	–	FRG	Mexico (OG)
1969	FRG	USA	USA	ARG	TCH	URS	–	GDR	Klagenfurt (EC)
1970	FRG	DEN	GDR	ARG	ROM	GDR	–	GDR	St. Catharines (WC)

(I) EC: European Championships
OG: Olympic Games
WC: World Championships

[2] First final

[3] Second final

[4] Coxed four without riggers

	4+	2x	2–	1x	2+	4–	4x	8+	(I)
1971	FRG	GDR	GDR	ARG	GDR	GDR	–	NZL	Copenhagen (EC)
1972	FRG	URS	GDR	URS	GDR	GDR	–	NZL	Munich (OG)
1973	URS	GDR	ROM	FRG	URS	GDR	–	GDR	Moscow (EC)
1974	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	URS	GDR	GDR	USA	Lucerne (WC)
1975	URS	NOR	GDR	FRG	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	Nottingham (WC)
1976	URS	NOR	GDR	FIN	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	Montreal (OG)
1977	GDR	GBR	URS	GDR	BUL	GDR	GDR	GDR	Amsterdam (WC)
1978	GDR	NOR	GRB	FRG	GDR	URS	GDR	GDR	Lake Karapiro (WC)
1979	GDR	NOR	GDR	FIN	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	Bled (WC)
1980	GDR	GDR	GDR	FIN	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	Moscow (OG)
1981	GDR	GDR	URS	FRG	ITA	URS	GDR	URS	Munich (WC)
1982	GDR	NOR	NOR	GDR	ITA	SUI	GDR	NZL	Lucerne (WC)
1983	NZL	GDR	GDR	FRG	GDR	FRG	FRG	NZL	Duisburg (WC)
1984	GBR	USA	ROM	FIN	ITA	NZL	FRG	CAN	Los Angeles (OG)
1985	URS	GDR	URS	FIN	ITA	FRG	CAN	URS	Hazewinkel (WC)
1986	GDR	ITA	URS	FRG	GBR	USA	URS	AUS	Nottingham (WC)
1987	GDR	BUL	GBR	GDR	ITA	GDR	URS	USA	Copenhagen (WC)
1988	GDR	NED	GDR	GDR	ITA	GDR	ITA	FRG	Seoul (OG)
1989	ROM	NOR	GDR	GDR	ITA	GDR	NED	FRG	Bled (WC)
1990	GDR	AUT	GDR	URS	ITA	AUS	URS	FRG	Lake Barrington (WC)
1991	GER	NED	GBR	GER	ITA	AUS	URS	GER	Vienna (WC)

Lightweight Men

	1x	4–	2x	4x	8+	(I)
1974	USA	AUS	–	–	USA	Lucerne
1975	SUI	FRA	–	–	FRG	Nottingham
1976	AUT	FRA	–	–	FRG	Villach
1977	SUI	FRA	–	–	GBR	Amsterdam
1978	ESP	SUI	NOR	–	GBR	Copenhagen
1979	USA	GBR	NOR	–	ESP	Bled
1980	FRG	AUS	ITA	–	GBR	Hazewinkel
1981	USA	AUS	ITA	–	DEN	Munich
1982	AUT	ITA	ITA	–	ITA	Lucerne
1983	DEN	ESP	ITA	–	ESP	Duisburg
1984	DEN	ESP	ITA	–	DEN	Montreal
1985	ITA	FRG	FRA	–	ITA	Hazewinkel
1986	AUS	GBR	ITA	–	ITA	Nottingham
1987	BEL	FRG	ITA	–	ITA	Copenhagen
1988	FRG	ITA	ITA	–	ITA	Milan
1989	NED	FRG	AUT	FRG	ITA	Bled
1990	NED	FRG	USA	ITA	ITA	Lake Barrington
1991	IRL	GBR	GER	AUS	ITA	Vienna

(I) FISA Championships 1974–1984
World Championships 1985–1991

Women's World Championships and Olympic Games

	4+	4–	2x	2–	1x	4+x	4x	8+	(I)
1974	GDR	–	URS	ROM	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	Lucerne (WC)
1975	GDR	–	URS	GDR	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	Nottingham (WC)
1976	GDR	–	BUL	BUL	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	Montreal (OG)
1977	GDR	–	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	Amsterdam (WC)
1978	GDR	–	BUL	GDR	GDR	BUL	–	URS	Lake Karapiro (WC)
1979	URS	–	GDR	GDR	ROM	GDR	–	URS	Bled (WC)
1980	GDR	–	URS	GDR	ROM	GDR	–	GDR	Moscow (OG)
1981	URS	–	URS	GDR	ROM	URS	–	URS	Munich (WC)
1982	URS	–	URS	GDR	URS	URS	–	URS	Lucerne (WC)
1983	GDR	–	GDR	GDR	GDR	URS	–	URS	Duisburg (WC)
1984	ROM	–	ROM	ROM	ROM	ROM	–	USA	Los Angeles (OG)
1985	GDR	–	GDR	ROM	GDR	–	GDR	URS	Hazewinkel (WC)
1986	ROM	–	GDR	ROM	GDR	–	GDR	URS	Nottingham (WC)
1987	ROM	–	BUL	ROM	BUL	–	GDR	ROM	Copenhagen (WC)
1988	GDR	–	GDR	ROM	GDR	–	GDR	GDR	Seoul (OG)
1989	–	GDR	GDR	GDR	ROM	–	GDR	ROM	Bled
1990	–	ROM	GDR	FRG	GDR	–	GDR	ROM	Lake Barrington (WC)
1991	–	CAN	GER	CAN	CAN	–	GER	CAN	Vienna (WC)

(I) OG: Olympic Games
WC: World Championships

Lightweight Women

	1x	2x	4–	
1985	AUS	GBR	FRG	Hazewinkel
1986	ROM	USA	USA	Nottingham
1987	ROM	CAN	USA	Copenhagen
1988	USA	NED	CHN	Milan
1989	USA	USA	CHN	Bled
1990	DEN	DEN	CAN	Lake Barrington
1991	NZL	GER	CHN	Vienna

Men's FISA Junior Championships and World Junior Championships (I)

	4+	2×	2–	1×	2+	4–	4×	8+	
1970	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	Ioannina
1971	GDR	URS	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	–	URS	Bled
1972	TCH	GDR	GDR	URS	NED	FRG	–	GRD	Milan
1973	GDR	GDR	GDR	URS	GDR	FRG	–	FRG	Nottingham
1974	GDR	FRG	GDR	ITA	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	Ratzeburg
1975	GDR	GDR	FRG	GDR	URS	GDR	URS	GDR	Montreal
1976	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	URS	Villach
1977	GDR	FRG	GDR	FRG	POL	FRG	GDR	GDR	Tampere
1978	URS	ITA	TCH	GDR	URS	FRG	GDR	URS	Belgrade
1979	URS	BUL	FRG	URS	URS	URS	GDR	URS	Moscow
1980	BUL	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	URS	URS	URS	Hazewinkel
1981	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	Pantcharevo
1982	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	URS	GDR	GDR	FRG	Piediluco
1983	URS	GDR	GDR	URS	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	Vichy
1984	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	ROM	GDR	GDR	FRA	Jönköping
1985	GDR	URS	FRG	GSR	GDR	ROM	URS	URS	Brandenburg
1986	TCH	GDR	YUG	ITA	URS	URS	URS	URS	Roudnice
1987	ITA	GDR	GDR	URS	URS	GDR	GDR	USA	Cologne
1988	GDR	URS	GBR	ITA	ROM	ITA	URS	GDR	Milan
1989	GDR	FRG	YUG	URS	GDR	GBR	GDR	URS	Szeged
1990	ROM	ITA	YUG	GDR	GDR	GBR	GDR	GDR	Aiguebelette
1991	ROM	GER	TCH	GER	GER	GER	GER	URS	Banyoles

Women's FISA Junior Championships and World Junior Championships (I)

	4+	4–	2×	2–	1×	4×+	4×	8+	
1978	GDR	–	URS	GDR	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	Belgrade
1979	GDR	–	GDR	ROM	BUL	GDR	–	CAN	Moscow
1980	URS	–	GDR	URS	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	Hazewinkel
1981	URS	–	ROM	BUL	ROM	GDR	–	GDR	Pantcharevo
1982	URS	–	GDR	URS	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	Piediluco
1983	GDR	–	GDR	GDR	GDR	GDR	–	URS	Vichy
1984	GDR	–	URS	GDR	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	Jönköping
1985	ROM	–	GDR	GDR	ROM	–	GDR	GDR	Brandenburg
1986	GDR	–	BUL	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	GDR	Roudnice
1987	GDR	–	GDR	GDR	GDR	–	GDR	GDR	Cologne
1988	ROM	–	GDR	BUL	GDR	–	GDR	GDR	Milan
1989	–	AUS	GDR	GDR	URS	–	GDR	GDR	Szeged
1990	–	GDR	URS	BUL	URS	–	GDR	URS	Aiguebelette
1991	–	GER	GER	GER	BUL	–	GER	TCH	Banyoles

(I) 1970–1984 FISA Junior Championships
1985–1991 World Junior Championships

Venues of FISA Championships

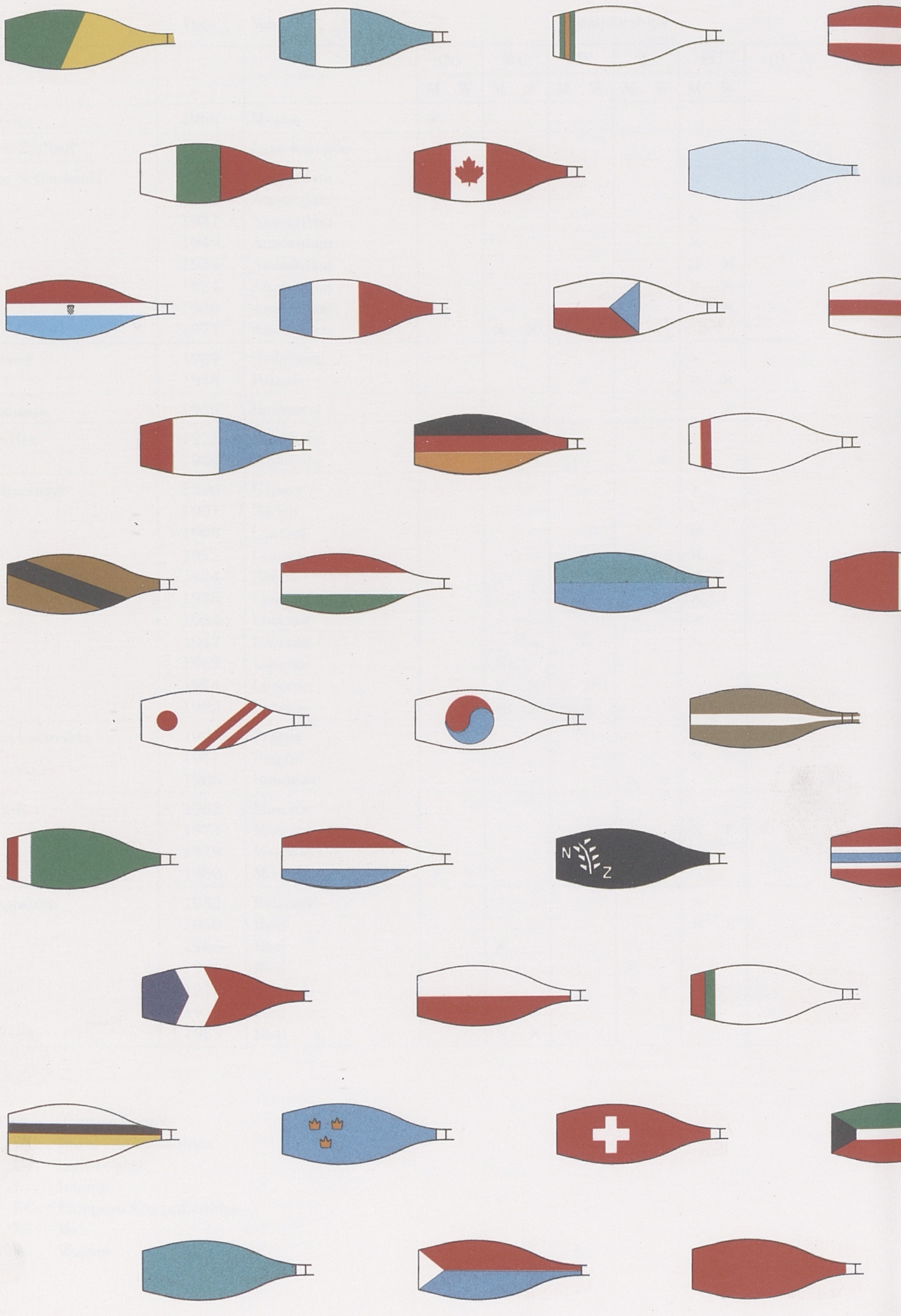
- Olympic Games – men's events since 1900
- Olympic Games – women's events since 1976
- Men's World Championships since 1962
- Women's World Championships since 1974
- FISA Lightweight men's Championships 1974–1984
- World Lightweight men's Championships since 1985
- FISA Junior Championships 1970–1984
- World Junior Championships 1985–1991
- Men's European Championships 1893–1973
- Women's European Championships 1954–1973

Country	Date	Venue	Championships											
			OG		WC		LW		J.		EC		(I)	
			M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W		
Germany	1935	Berlin									×			
	1936	Berlin	×											
GDR	1962	Berlin-Grünau										×		
	1968	Berlin-Grünau										×		
	1972	Brandenburg										×		
	1985	Brandenburg							×	×				
FRG	1957	Duisburg									×	×		
	1965	Duisburg									×	×		
	1969	Klagenfurt									×	×		
	1972	Munich	×											
	1974	Ratzeburg							×					
	1981	Munich			×	×	×							
	1983	Duisburg			×	×	×							
	1987	Cologne							×	×				
Australia	1956	Melbourne	×											
	1990	Lake Barrington			×	×	×	×						
Austria	1976	Villach					×		×					
	1991	Vienna			×	×	×	×						
Belgium	1895	Ostend									×			
	1899	Ostend									×			
	1905	Ghent									×			
	1910	Ostend									×			
	1913	Ghent									×			
	1920	Antwerp	×											
	1930	Liège									×			
	1955	Ghent									×			
	1980	Hazewinkel					×		×	×				
	1985	Hazewinkel			×	×	×	×						
Bulgaria	1981	Pantcharevo							×	×				
Canada	1970	St. Catharines			×									
	1975	Montreal							×					
	1976	Montreal	×	×										
	1984	Montreal					×							
Korea	1988	Seoul	×	×										
Spain	1922	Barcelona									×			
	1991	Banyoles							×	×				
	1992	Banyoles	×	×										

Country	Date	Venue	Championships															
			OG		WC		LW		J.		EC		(I)					
			M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W						
USA	1904	St. Louis	×															
	1932	Los Angeles	×															
	1984	Los Angeles	×	×														
Denmark	1953	Copenhagen									×							
	1963	Copenhagen									×							
	1971	Copenhagen									×	×						
	1978	Copenhagen					×											
	1987	Copenhagen			×	×												
Finland	1952	Helsinki	×															
	1977	Tampere							×									
France	1894	Mâcon									×							
	1900	Paris	×															
	1900	Paris									×							
	1902	Strasbourg									×							
	1904	Paris									×							
	1907	Strasbourg									×							
	1909	Juvisy									×							
	1920	Mâcon									×							
	1924	Paris	×															
	1931	Paris									×							
	1951	Mâcon									×							
	1959	Mâcon									×	×						
	1967	Vichy									×	×						
	1983	Vichy							×	×								
	1990	Aiguebelette							×	×								
Great Britain	1908	London	×															
	1948	London	×															
	1960	London										×						
	1973	Nottingham							×									
	1975	Nottingham			×	×	×											
	1986	Nottingham			×	×	×	×										
Greece	1970	Ioannina							×									
Hungary	1933	Budapest									×							
	1970	Tata										×						
	1989	Szeged							×	×								
Italy	1893	Orta									×							
	1897	Pallanza									×							
	1898	Turin									×							
	1903	Venice									×							
	1906	Pallanza									×							
	1911	Como									×							
	1923	Como									×							
	1927	Como									×							
	1938	Milan									×							
	1950	Milan									×							
	1960	Rome	×															
	1972	Milan							×									
	1982	Piediluco							×	×								
	1988	Milan					×	×	×	×								
Japan	1964	Tokyo	×															

Country	Date	Venue	Championships								
			OG		WC		LW		J.		EC		(I)
			M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	
Mexico	1968	Mexico	×										
New Zealand	1978	Lake Karapiro			×	×							
The Netherlands	1921	Amsterdam									×		
	1928	Amsterdam	×										
	1937	Amsterdam									×		
	1949	Amsterdam									×		
	1954	Amsterdam									×	×	
	1964	Amsterdam									×	×	
	1966	Amsterdam										×	
	1977	Amsterdam			×	×	×						
Poland	1929	Bydgoszcz									×		
	1958	Poznan									×	×	
Romania	1955	Bucharest										×	
Sweden	1912	Stockholm	×										
	1984	Jönköping							×	×			
Switzerland	1896	Geneva									×		
	1901	Zurich									×		
	1908	Lucerne									×		
	1912	Geneva									×		
	1924	Zurich									×		
	1926	Lucerne									×		
	1934	Lucerne									×		
	1947	Lucerne									×		
	1962	Lucerne			×								
	1974	Lucerne			×	×	×						
	1982	Lucerne			×	×	×						
Czechoslovakia	1925	Prague									×		
	1961	Prague									×	×	
	1986	Roudnice							×	×			
USSR	1963	Moscow										×	
	1973	Moscow									×	×	
	1979	Moscow							×	×			
	1980	Moscow	×	×									
Yugoslavia	1932	Belgrade									×		
	1956	Bled									×	×	
	1966	Bled			×								
	1971	Bled							×				
	1978	Belgrade							×	×			
	1979	Bled			×	×							
	1989	Bled			×	×	×	×					

(I) OG: Olympic Games
WC: World Championships
LW: Lightweights
J: Juniors
EC: European Championships
M: Men
W: Women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