



# 1980 Kings Cup

National Regatta

Lake Wendouree March 12th to 16th



The people heaters



# LAKE WENDOUREE, BALLARAT



AERIAL VIEW OF COURSE



# Australian Interstate and National Championships

PRESENTED BY THE VICTORIAN ROWING ASSOCIATION  
UNDER THE RULES OF THE  
AUSTRALIAN AMATEUR ROWING COUNCIL

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**PYROX LIMITED**



WEDNESDAY TO SUNDAY, 12th to 16th MARCH, 1980

## *Souvenir Programme*

### Venues for future Championships

1981	-	-	-	-	Queensland
1982	-	-	-	-	New South Wales
1983	-	-	-	-	Western Australia
1984	-	-	-	-	Tasmania
1985	-	-	-	-	South Australia
1986	-	-	-	-	Victoria

# 1979 - 80

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R. R. AITKEN, Esq., M.B.E.  
President,  
Victorian Rowing Association.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This year it is the privilege of the Victorian Rowing Association to present the Interstate and National Regatta on behalf of the Australian Amateur Rowing Council.

While the King's Cup and other Interstate events for both men and women have always been and will still remain the highlights of the Regatta, interest in and support for the National titles has been growing year by year and on this occasion greater emphasis has been placed on the National Regatta events by the decision of the Council to conduct those events prior to the Interstate events and to limit entries in the latter events to one from each state. With this altered format Saturday and Sunday, 15th and 16th March will provide those watching the Regatta with two full days of interesting and we hope exciting finals culminating in the King's Cup.

There is added interest too in the senior events this year because the races in all classes of boat bring to the end a series of Olympic selection trials incorporating the South Australian New South Wales and Victorian Championship Regattas. This is the first time that such a testing selection process has been attempted and its result will be watched with keen interest.

But it is not only the aspirants for Olympic selection who make up a Regatta. To the Victorian Rowing Association every entrant in every event is of importance and the Association has, through its Organising Committee endeavoured, with the support of the Ballarat City Council and the active assistance of the Ballarat Rowing Association, to provide all competitors on Lake Wendouree with the best course facilities and potential for the best racing conditions that it is able to do.

As the National Regatta has grown the standards required for the conduct of it have become progressively higher. The Association is grateful to the Ballarat City Council for its endeavours to improve the course year by year and particularly to Pyrox Ltd., the sole sponsor of the events, whose help has made possible the more complex installation now generally expected for the conduct of a top class regatta. There are also those whose individual efforts at every level make any regatta possible and whose work, often unnoticed, is essential to provide the competitors with the conditions which they would like both on and off the water.

May I therefore on behalf of the Association thank Mr. Justice Frederico, his Organising Committee and all their helpers for the work involved. May I welcome all competitors, supporters and visitors to the Regatta and hope that they will enjoy the best and fairest racing which it is in our capacity to provide and the hospitality which is a tradition of Ballarat.



# PROGRAMME

## AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AND INTERSTATE AMATEUR ROWING AND SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Lake Wendouree, Ballarat — Wednesday to Sunday, 12th to 16th March, 1980

Conducted by the Victorian Rowing Association under the Rules  
of the Australian Amateur Rowing Council.

### REGATTA SCHEDULE AND FINALS DAYS TIME TABLES

#### Wednesday, 12th March, 1980—

Heats for all events Australian National Regatta commencing at approximately 9.00 a.m.

#### Thursday, 13th March, 1980—

Repechages for all events Australian National Regatta and to the extent that time permits, Australian National Regatta semi-finals where applicable, commencing at approximately 9.00 a.m.

#### Friday, 14th March, 1980—

Morning:

Remaining semi-finals Australian National Regatta commencing at approximately 9.00 a.m.

Afternoon:

As required heats and repechages for events scheduled in the Women's Australian Interstate Regatta commencing at 2.00 p.m.

#### Saturday, 15th March, 1980—

Australian National Regatta finals and School events as detailed hereunder:

9.00 a.m.	Australian Champion Men's Youth Four with Cox	....	....	....	....	2,000m
9.10 a.m.	Australian Champion Men's Open Four with Cox (R. G. Blundstone Trophy)	....	....	....	....	2,000m
9.20 a.m.	Australian Champion Men's Lightweight Four with Cox	....	....	....	....	2,000m
9.35 a.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Elite Double Scull (Canberra Club Trophy)	....	....	....	....	1,000m
9.45 a.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Senior Four with Cox (Herald & Weekly Times Ltd. Trophy)	....	....	....	....	1,000m
9.55 a.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Lightweight Pair without Cox (N.S.W. W.R.A. Trophy)	....	....	....	....	1,000m
10.10 a.m.	Australian Champion Schoolboy Four with Cox (heats)	....	....	....	....	1,500m
10.40 a.m.	Australian Champion Men's Junior Eight (Australian Federation of Old Oarsmen Perpetual Trophy)	..	....	....	....	2,000m
10.50 a.m.	Australian Champion Men's Open Double Scull	....	....	....	....	2,000m
11.00 a.m.	Australian Champion Men's Lightweight Single Scull	....	....	....	....	2,000m
11.15 a.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Elite Four with Cox	....	....	....	....	1,000m
11.25 a.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Senior Single Scull (Q.W.R.A. Trophy)	....	....	....	....	1,000m
11.35 a.m.	Australian Champion Junior Girls' Four with Cox (Mosman Women's Rowing Club Trophy)	....	....	....	....	1,000m
11.50 a.m.	Australian Champion Men's Youth Pair without Cox	....	....	....	....	2,000m
12 noon	Australian Champion Men's Open Pair without Cox	....	....	....	....	2,000m
12.10 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Lightweight Pair without Cox	....	....	....	....	2,000m
12.20 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Junior Single Scull	....	....	....	....	2,000m
12.30 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Open Single Scull	....	....	....	....	2,000m
12.40 p.m.	Australian Champion Schoolboy Eight (heats)	....	....	....	....	2,000m
1.45 p.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Elite Pair without Cox (Carlton & United Breweries Ltd. Trophy)	....	....	....	....	1,000m

2.00 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Lightweight Double Scull	....	....	....	2,000m
2.10 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Junior Pair without Cox	....	....	....	2,000m
2.20 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Open Pair with Cox	....	....	....	2,000m
2.30 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Lightweight Four without Cox	....	....	....	2,000m
2.45 p.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Lightweight Single Scull (Herald & Weekly Times Ltd. Trophy)	....	....	....	1,000m
2.55 p.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Senior Pair without Cox (N.S.W. W.R.A. Trophy)	....	....	....	1,000m
3.10 p.m.	Test Race F.I.S.A. Junior Four with Cox (Trophies Presented by Pyrox Ltd.)	....	....	....	1,500m
3.20 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Youth Single Scull	....	....	....	2,000m
3.30 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Open Quadruple Scull	....	....	....	2,000m
3.45 p.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Elite Quadruple Scull with Cox (Elaine Guterres Trophy)	....	....	....	1,000m
4.00 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Lightweight Eight	....	....	....	2,000m
4.10 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Junior Four with Cox	....	....	....	2,000m
4.20 p.m.	Australian Champion Men's Open Four without Cox	....	....	....	2,000m
4.35 p.m.	Australian Champion Ladies' Open Eight	....	....	....	1,000m
4.50 p.m.	Australian Champion Schoolboy Four with Cox (repechages if semi- finals also required	....	....	....	1,500m
5.10 p.m.	Australian Champion Schoolboy Eight (repechages if semi-finals also required)	....	....	....	2,000m

• Trophy presentations will take place after each final event throughout the day.

### Sunday, 16th March, 1980—

#### Morning:

Australian Champion Schoolboy Four with Cox and Australian Champion Schoolboy Eight repechages or semi-finals as required commencing at 9.30 a.m.

#### Afternoon:

Finals events as detailed hereunder:

1.00 p.m.	Interstate Champion Ladies' Lightweight Four with Cox for the Victoria Cup	....	....	....	1,000m
1.10 p.m.	Interstate Champion Ladies' Elite Single Scull for the Nell Slatter Trophy	....	....	....	1,000m
1.20 p.m.	Interstate Champion Ladies' Elite Four with Cox for the U.L.V.A. Trophy	....	....	....	1,000m
	• Trophy presentations three events.				
1.45 p.m.	Australian Champion Schoolboy Four with Cox	....	....	....	1,500m
	• Trophy presentation.				
2.00 p.m.	Australian Champion Schoolboy Eight	....	....	....	2,000m
	• Trophy presentation.				
2.15 p.m.	Interstate Champion Single Scull for the President's Cup	....	....	....	2,000m
	• Trophy presentation.				
2.30 p.m.	Interstate Champion Lightweight Four without Cox for the Penrith Cup	....	....	....	2,000m
	• Trophy presentation.				
2.45 p.m.	Interstate Champion Youth Eight for the Noel F. Wilkinson Trophy	....	....	....	2,000m
	• Trophy presentation.				
3.00 p.m.	Interstate Eight-oared Championship for the King's Cup	....	....	....	2,000m
3.15 p.m.	Presentation of the King's Cup by His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia, Sir Zelman Cowen, A.K., G.C.M.G., K.St.J., Q.C.				



# History of the City of Ballarat

(HOST CITY FOR THIS CHAMPIONSHIP)



Ballarat has evolved from a pastoral lease, through the halcyon days of the gold rushes, to a modern city, centre of a rich agricultural and pastoral district, and with a sound basis in industry, transport and tourism.

In 1837, under pressure of a bad drought, Thomas Learmonth and a group of squatters explored the area to the north of their settlement near Geelong in search of better watered regions. On this journey they reached and climbed Mt. Bonan Yowing (now Buninyong) and were thus the first to see the Ballaarat area. In March 1838, two squatters, Yuille and Anderson, settled with their flocks on the banks of an area known as Black Swamp, now Lake Wendouree, which was the site of the 1956 Olympic Games rowing and canoeing events.

The Ballaarat area was occupied by pastoralists from the 1830's, but little further progress was made until the 1850's when in 1851 gold was found at several points around present Ballaarat. This precipitated a great rush to the area, and the rapid growth of the new town of Ballaarat. In 1853 there were an estimated 20,000 miners in the district; the foundations of the present city were laid in this period of the early 1850's, goldrush days, when miners flooded into Ballaarat from all over the world.

Some idea of the scale of mining in those days in Ballaarat can be gained from the fact that in 1853, over 300,000 ounces of gold were sent to Melbourne from Ballaarat. The Welcome Nugget, found at Bakery Hill in 1858, weighed 2,217 ounces.

Ballaarat was the scene of Australia's most famous civil insurrection. On 3rd December, 1854 at Eureka, miners clashed with police and detachments of the 12th and 40th regiments. In all, 28 men were killed and a large number wounded.

Gold mining continued to be a major activity for over twenty years. Although the early found alluvial gold soon petered out, many companies were formed in the late 1850's and the 1860's to mine deeply for the underlying quartz lodes. In 1868 there were over three hundred such companies operating.

From the 1870's there was a decline in mining activity, and in the population of Ballaarat. But the town's basis had been well established by this time and its activities broadened into other industries, such as an iron foundry, flour milling and textile manufacturing.

Ballaarat was proclaimed a township in 1852, created a municipality in 1855, a borough in 1863, and was proclaimed a city on 9th September, 1870.

The golden era is today commemorated in Ballaarat by cairns and memorials, and by a tourist park which recreates the atmosphere of the gold rush days.

The original spelling of "Ballaarat" is still used in official circles and derives from the Aboriginal balla-arat, meaning "resting place." Lake Wendouree was a favourite camping place of the local tribe.



# **History of the Victorian Rowing Association**

The Victorian Rowing Association was established at a meeting of amateur oarsmen on 7th October, 1876 held at that famous rowing hostelry, Messrs. Young and Jackson's Princes Bridge Hotel. It is the oldest State or National governing body of the sport in the world. The New South Wales Association was formed in 1878 and the Amateur Rowing Association of England was not established until 1882.

Amateur rowing rivalled Australian Rules football as the most popular sporting entertainment in Victoria in the latter part of the 19th Century, to the extent that the greatest care was taken by the Melbourne Football Club to ensure that its home matches did not clash with a major regatta on the River Yarra nearby to its ground.

The first regatta in Victoria had been conducted at Williamstown in 1843 between professional watermen. Subsequently amateur events were included on professional regatta programmes. The first regatta restricted to amateurs was the Melbourne Regatta in 1860.

The movement to establish the Victorian Rowing Association came from a proposal by Mr. J. H. Hood (later Mr. Justice Hood of the Supreme Court) for an association of clubs to be formed to have the "rights, powers and privileges" of the Melbourne Regatta Committee, and to take over as the governing body of the sport in the Colony.

Originally the Association consisted of the following clubs: Albert, Albert Park, Ballarat, Ballarat City, Banks, Barwon, Boroondara (now Hawthorn), Civil Service, Corio, Footscray, I Zingari, Melbourne, Murray, Richmond, University, Warehousemen (now Mercantile), Williamstown and Yarra Yarra. The Committee consisted of ten elected members and one representative from each club subscribing ten pounds annually to the Association.

When the rules were redrawn in 1881 further clubs were included — City, Electric Telegraph, Footscray, Geelong Grammar School, Lake (South Melbourne), Port Adelaide, Queenscliff, Sandhurst and Victoria — and Mr. Justice Eyre Williams became the first holder of the office of President.

The Victorian Rowing Association has been the Parliament of Rowing in the State. It has been responsible for Victorian representation in the annual Inter-colonial (later Interstate) Eight-oared race since 1876, which is now rowed for the King's Cup, and in other interstate events. Through its constituent membership of the Australian Amateur Rowing Council it has played an important role in the sport throughout Australia and internationally. It has been responsible for conducting the Annual Melbourne Regatta, and many Championship and non-Championship regattas each season, and for the regulation of all regattas held in Victoria and in the border areas of New South Wales. The Victorian Rowing Association now consists of 55 affiliated clubs and schools.

Our ladies counterpart, the Victorian Ladies' Rowing Association presently consists of 22 affiliated clubs.

With the sport of rowing enjoying a new resurgence of popularity, the Victorian Rowing Association in association with Pyrox Ltd., who have generously given their sponsorship, is proud to present, as the 1980 Interstate and National Championships, the biggest Regatta ever held in the Commonwealth of Australia.



# History of Men's Interstate Rowing Championships of Australia

Interstate rowing in Australia was originally rowed in four-oared gigs, the first recorded race taking place in 1863 over a course of 3 miles on the Parramatta River in New South Wales. The competing States were New South Wales and Victoria, the event being won by the first-named in a time of 19 minutes 25 seconds. Thereafter a number of contests took place in this class of boat between crews from New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, often more than one club crew from each State taking part in the contests.

The first Interstate eight-oared race was rowed in Melbourne over a four mile course in 1878 and was won by Victoria from New South Wales. For the following six years, the race between these two States continued annually, and in 1885 Tasmania and Queensland joined the competition. That year the race was rowed in Sydney and won by New South Wales.

These annual contests continued, mainly between Victoria and New South Wales. Queensland re-entered the competition in 1890 and had its first success in 1891.

1897 saw the first appearance of Western Australia in Melbourne, followed by South Australia for the first time in 1899.



FINISH OF 1974 KING'S CUP, LAKE WENDOUREE, BALLARAT.



Tasmania recorded its first victory in 1906 in Perth, winning from Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia and South Australia.

The famous Murray Bridge crew representing South Australia, gave that State its first victory in 1913 in Adelaide, winning in boisterous conditions from Tasmania and Western Australia, the remaining three crews, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland sinking during the race. Due to the advent of the First World War, Interstate eight-oared rowing which had been conducted annually from 1878 to 1914 was suspended and not resumed until 1920.

On resumption in 1920, the King's Cup won by the Australian A.I.F. crew at the Peace Regatta at Henley-on-Thames in 1919 became the perpetual trophy for the Australian Eight-oared Championship, and was won by South Australia in Brisbane. The following year, Western Australia won the race for the first time on the Tamar River, Launceston.

On 1st May, 1925 the Australian Amateur Rowing Council was formed to take over the responsibility for the Interstate Rowing Championships, provide a central control for rowing in Australia, and attend to all matters relative to Australian International competition. The three mile distance for the race established in the first years of the Interstate Rowing Championship was retained, and the order of rotation of the States to conduct the event was established.

The Australian Eight-oared Championship continued to be held annually from 1920 to 1939, when war again intervened, causing its suspension until 1946. In that year the race was rowed in Penrith and was won by Victoria from New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania.

The Interstate Single Sculling Championship of Australia was first introduced in 1892, and since 1895 has been a regular event along with the Eight-oared Championship.

Following the Second World War and the annual resumption of Interstate competition in 1946, Australia became more conscious of the need for representation at the International level, and the inclusion of test races for representative competition in other classes of boat as well as the Eight-oared and Single Sculling events became a regular feature at the Interstate Championships.

1953 saw the introduction of Championships for Pair-oared crews and Double Scullers to be rowed over 2,000 metres in conjunction with the Interstate Eight-oared and Single Sculling Championships. These events were discontinued after 1955, partly due to lack of interest, but mainly due to Test Races to be conducted for small boats in 1956 to select crews and scullers to represent Australia at the 1956 Olympic Games.

In 1958 test races to select crews and scullers to represent Australia at the British Empire Games at Cardiff, Wales were conducted, and in the same year an Interstate Championship for Lightweight Four-oared crews was included in the King's Cup Programme for the first time. The race was won by Victoria and has continued as an annual event since, thereby providing first class competition for Lightweight oarsmen.

Due to the increasing emphasis being placed on International competition in which all major rowing events are conducted over a course of 2,000 metres, the Australian Amateur Rowing Council legislated for a change in the course distance from 3 miles to 2,000 metres for the Australian Championships of 1961 and thereafter.

In 1962 the Council made provision for the National Regatta to be conducted bi-annually over 2,000 metres to provide Australian Championships for small boat rowing. The selection of Australian representative crews and scullers for International competition was thereby facilitated, and the necessity for test races substantially eliminated. On this first occasion Australian Championship events for four with cox, four without cox, pair with cox, pair without cox, double scull, lightweight eight, lightweight pair with cox and lightweight single scull. The Regatta has been developed to include races for other classes of oarsmen along with Schoolboy representatives and since 1974 has been held annually in conjunction with the Interstate Championships, and now comprises a full programme for both men's and women's rowing and sculling races in all classifications under the control of the respective National Councils.

The advent of the Interstate Youth Eight-oared Championship in 1974 for State representation and the subsequent inclusion of Australian Championship Youth races for other classes of boats in the National Regatta programme has proved to be successful and provided yet another series of keenly contested races.

This year Victoria celebrates the 23rd occasion on which it has been the host State for the Interstate titles, and this is the 5th time on which Ballarat has been the host City for the event.



## HISTORY OF THE KING'S CUP

The King's Cup, the perpetual trophy for the Australian Eight-oared Championship, was presented by His Majesty King George V, for the Eight-oared race between crews from the armies of the Allies in the 1914-18 war, which took the place of the Grand Challenge Cup Race at the Henley-on-Thames Regatta, 2nd to 4th July, 1919.

The race was won by the A.I.F. No. 1 crew comprising Sgt. A. A. Robb, Derwent Rowing Club (Tas.), 11st 10lbs., bow; Lieut. F. A. House, Derwent Rowing Club (Tas.), 11st 12lbs., 2; Lieut.



T. McGill, Leichardt Rowing Club (N.S.W.), 12st 10lbs., 3; Gunner A. V. Scott, Murray Bridge Rowing Club (S.A.), 13st., 4. Lieut. H. Hauenstein, M.M., Leichardt and Balmain Rowing Clubs (N.S.W.), 13st. 9lbs., 5; Major S. A. Middleton, D.S.O., Glebe and Sydney Rowing Clubs (N.S.W.), 13st. 6lbs., 6; Gunner G. W. Nettam, West Australian Rowing Club (W.A.), 11st 12lbs. 7; Captain H. C. Disher, Melbourne University Boat Club (Vic.), 11st. 11lb., stroke; Sgt. A. E. Smedley, Sydney Rowing Club (N.S.W.), cox. It is regrettable to note that none of these famous men are now living.

Other competitors were Australian No. 2 crew, Canada, Cambridge University, France, New Zealand, Oxford University and United States. The A.I.F. No. 1 crew defeated the A.I.F. No. 2 crew in the first heat, Cambridge University in the semi-final and Oxford University in the final by one length in a time of 7 min. 7 secs.

The handsome trophy was left in the custody of the Australian Military Authorities, and eventually handed over to the Australian War Memorial Council and placed in the Australian War Museum.

At the conference of delegates from the Australian Rowing Associations in Brisbane on 14th May, 1920, it was decided to ask the Australian War Memorial Council for the Cup as a perpetual trophy for the Australian Eight-oared Championship. This request was refused, and on 12th October, 1920, a further request was made by the Victorian Rowing Association for the Cup, with the suggestion that it should be kept in the Australian War Museum of the State which won the race each year. This request was also refused.

On 30th October, 1920, a petition to the King prepared by the Victorian Rowing Association and signed by Captain H. C. Disher setting out the facts, was sent with the request that His Majesty make known his wishes with regard to the disposal of the trophy. A reply dated 13th May, 1921 received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that "His Majesty commands me to inform you that it is his wish that the Cup should be used as a permanent trophy and be competed for annually in the Interstate Eight-oared Race of Australia.

The famous trophy had, therefore, to be won twice; first by the Australian Oarsmen in three strenuous races, and then by the Australian Rowing Administrators in three equally strenuous contests with the Authorities who had taken possession of the Cup.

Members of successful King's Cup crews have a history of Olympic Medal successes, notably 1952 at Helsinki, 1956 at Melbourne and 1960 at Mexico, and since the Cup became the perpetual trophy for the Interstate Eight-oared Championship, both New South Wales and Victoria have held it on 19 occasions.



### Record of the Interstate Eight-oared Championship of Australia

Year	Won by	Rowed at	Time M. S.	Year	Won by	Rowed at	Time M.S.
1878	Victoria	Melbourne	No time taken	1929	New South Wales	Perth	16-43
1879	New South Wales	Sydney	20-06	1930	Victoria	Mannum (S.A.)	16-47
1880	Victoria	Melbourne	26-45	1931	Race not held		
1881	Victoria	Sydney	18-12	1932	Victoria	Melbourne	15-19
1882	New South Wales	Melbourne	20-47	1933	New South Wales	Brisbane	14-30
1883	Victoria	Sydney	18-10	1934	New South Wales	Hobart	19-38
1884	Victoria	Melbourne	24-05	1935	New South Wales	Penrith (N.S.W.)	16-20
1885	New South Wales	Sydney	19-28	1936	New South Wales	Perth	16-22
1886	Victoria	Melbourne	18-42	1937	South Australia	Murray Bridge (S.A.)	15-22
1887	Victoria	Sydney	17-12	1938	Western Australia	Melbourne	14-13
1888	Victoria	Melbourne	17-46	1939	Queensland	Brisbane	14-30
1888	Victoria	Sydney	16-57	1940	} No races held during World War II		
1889	Victoria	Melbourne	17-30	1941			
1890	Victoria	Sydney	18-45	1942			
1891	Queensland	Melbourne	18-45	1943			
1892	Victoria	Brisbane	15-05	1944			
1892	Victoria	Brisbane	15-05	1945			
1893	New South Wales	Sydney	19-23	1946	Victoria	Penrith (N.S.W.)	17-06
1894	Victoria	Melbourne	16-24	1947	Victoria	Perth	11-33
1895	Victoria	Brisbane	16-16	1948	New South Wales	Hobart	14-50
1896	Victoria	Sydney	17-17	1949	New South Wales	Murray Bridge (S.A.)	18-47
1897	Victoria	Melbourne	17-10	1950	New South Wales	Melbourne	12-40
1898	Victoria	Brisbane	16-01	1951	New South Wales	Brisbane	19-34
1899	Victoria	Melbourne	14-52	1952	Victoria	Penrith (N.S.W.)	15-30
1900	Victoria	Brisbane	15-50	1953	Victoria	Perth	16-20
1901	Victoria	Sydney	17-14	1954	Victoria	Hobart	14-14
1902	Victoria	Adelaide	17-07	1955	Western Australia	Adelaide	15-40
1903	Victoria	Melbourne	14-27	1956	Victoria	Ballarat (Vic.)	6-51
1904	Victoria	Brisbane	17-17	1957	Victoria	Brisbane	14-15
1905	Victoria	Sydney	16-25	1958	Victoria	Penrith (N.S.W.)	15-50
1906	Tasmania	Perth	15-57	1959	New South Wales	Perth	15-34
1907	Victoria	Adelaide	17-04	1960	Western Australia	Launceston (Tas.)	5-45
1908	New South Wales	Melbourne	14-24	1961	Victoria	Adelaide	5-52
1909	Tasmania	Brisbane	16-02	1962	Victoria	Ballarat (Vic.)	6-08
1910	New South Wales	Hobart	15-27	1963	Victoria	Brisbane	5-59
1911	New South Wales	Sydney	17-24	1964	Victoria	Penrith (N.S.W.)	6-08
1912	Victoria	Perth	15-33	1965	New South Wales	Perth	6-10
1913	South Australia	Adelaide	17-01	1966	Victoria	Franklin (Tas.)	5-54.6
1914	Tasmania	Melbourne	13-33	1967	New South Wales	Murray Bridge (S.A.)	6-02.9
1915	} No races held during World War I			1968	New South Wales	Penrith (N.S.W.)	5-46.9
1916				1969	Victoria	Bundaberg (Qld.)	5-59.5
1917				1970	Victoria	Ballarat (Vic.)	6-24
1918				1971	Victoria	Perth	5-54
1919			1972	New South Wales	Franklin (Tas.)	6-53	
1920	South Australia	Brisbane	15-05	1973	Western Australia	Murray Bridge (S.A.)	6-40
1921	Western Australia	Launceston (T)	14-37	1974	New South Wales	Ballarat (Vic.)	6-20
1922	South Australia	Sydney	16-19	1975	New South Wales	Petrie (Qld.)	6-05
1923	South Australia	Perth	17-31	1976	New South Wales	Penrith (N.S.W.)	5-47
1924	Queensland	Adelaide	18-11	1977	New South Wales	Perth	6-19
1925	Western Australia	Melbourne	17-00	1978	New South Wales	Franklin (Tas.)	6-05
1926	Tasmania	Brisbane	15-43	1979	Victoria	Adelaide	6-03
1927	Western Australia	Hobart	16-06				
1928	Western Australia	Sydney	16-50				

In 1956 and from 1960 onwards the race has been rowed over 2,000 metres.



# HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S CUP

Following the formation of the Australian Amateur Rowing Council in 1925, Mr. E. C. Watchorn, a trustee of the Geo. Adams Estate controlling Tattersalls Sweep Consultations and the first President of the Council, donated the President's Cup as the perpetual trophy for competition in the Annual Australian Single Sculling Championship. It was first competed for in 1926 and won by the late A. A. Baynes of Queensland.

Mr. R. H. (Bob) Pearce of New South Wales, the winner of Olympic Gold Medals in 1928 and 1932, won the Cup on three occasions, 1927, 1928 and 1929. His cousin C. A. (Cecil) Pearce of New South Wales won it on four occasions and his son Gary was successful in 1965.

Mr. M. T. (Mervin) Wood, the winner of Olympic Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals in 1948, 1956 and 1960 respectively, has been the most successful sculler in the President's Cup race, having won the trophy on eight occasions.

Along with those mentioned above, Stuart McKenzie, 1956 Olympic Silver Medalist and a record six times winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley-on-Thames, won the Cup on two occasions to join the ranks of the world class scullers to hold it throughout its history.

Since the President's Cup has been attached to the Interstate Single Sculling Championship, New South Wales has won it 36 times, 20 years consecutively from 1927 to 1953, followed by Queensland 4 times and Victoria and Tasmania 3 times each.



\* \* \*

## NOTICE TO COMPETITORS

### COMPETITORS MUST BE IN THE STARTING BAY FIVE MINUTES BEFORE THE TIME APPOINTED FOR STARTING THEIR EVENT

Signal to Start — The Starter shall order "ARE YOU READY" and after a marked pause, he shall order the start — saying "Go" and simultaneously lowering his red flag.

If the Starter or Umpire deem the start to be irregular, he must recall the boats back to their starting place before they have covered the first 100 metres of the course.

The signal recalling competitors by the Starter or Umpire shall be by ringing a bell and waving a red flag.

Any crew responsible for two false starts shall be excluded from the race.

In the event of any breakdown of any oar or boat within the first 100 metres from the start, the race shall be stopped and restarted from the original point.

Any crew or sculler leaving its or his true course during the race, and thereby impeding by its or his wash any other competing crew or sculler, shall be liable to disqualification. A boat's true course is the shortest way to the winning post, leaving room for all opposing boats to come up level in the position in which they started.

Should the Umpire find it necessary to warn a competitor about to prejudice another competitor, he shall call the competitor by name and direct the competitor with his white flag.

The signal by an Umpire to stop a race shall be by ringing a bell and waving a red flag.

Finish — The signal to finish shall be by sound signal given by the Judge.

### COXSWAINS AND LIGHTWEIGHTS

#### Coxswains:

Coxswains shall weigh in at the Ballarat & Clarendon College Boat Club at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th March, 1980, or within a period of 24 hours prior to the race or heats of that race in which they are competing.

#### Lightweight Oarsmen and Oarswomen:

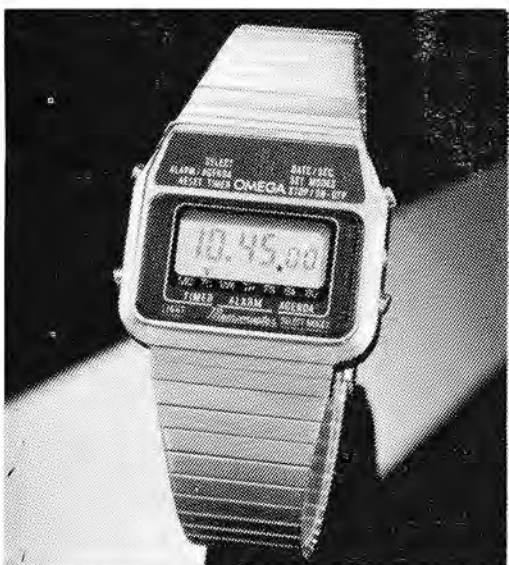
Lightweight oarsmen and oarswomen shall weigh in at Ballarat & Clarendon College Boat Club not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race on each day of racing.



## Record of the Interstate Single Sculling Championship of Australia

Year	Won by	Time	Year	Won by	Time
1892	M. J. Slack (Q'land.)	19-36	1937	C. A. Pearce (N.S.W.)	No time taken
1895	E. Powell (Vic.)	20-22	1938	C. A. Pearce (N.S.W.)	17-18.5
1896	M. J. Slack (Q'land.)	23-24	1939	C. A. Pearce (N.S.W.)	14-09
1897	E. Powell (W.A.)	No time taken	1946	M. T. Wood (N.S.W.)	Row over
1898	A. Dennis (Q'land.)	22-02	1947	M. T. Wood (N.S.W.)	13-48
1899	J. J. Daley (N.S.W.)	18-41.5	1948	M. T. Wood (N.S.W.)	15-12.2
1900	M. J. Slack (Q'land.)	23-33	1949	M. T. Wood (N.S.W.)	18-28
1901	J. J. Daley (N.S.W.)	19-22	1950	M. T. Wood (N.S.W.)	15-30.2
1902	J. J. Daley (N.S.W.)	21-12	1951	M. T. Wood (N.S.W.)	16-14.6
1903	T. H. Bourke (Tas.)	No time taken	1952	M. T. Wood (N.S.W.)	15-14.5
1904	T. H. Bourke (Tas.)	18-40.6	1953	P. M. Evatt (N.S.W.)	19-13
1905	T. H. Bourke (Tas.)	20-33.75	1954	G. Hubbard (W.A.)	16-12
1906	P. C. Ivens (Vic.)	21-35	1955	M. T. Wood (N.S.W.)	15-55.2
1907	P. C. Ivens (Vic.)	20-54.4	1956	S. A. Mackenzie (N.S.W.)	No time taken
1908	H. Brasch (Vic.)*	17-50.2	1957	S. A. Mackenzie (N.S.W.)	17-27.8
1909	J. R. Towns (N.S.W.)	16-05	1958	S. Roll (N.S.W.)	15-56
1910	C. L. McVilly (Tas.)	16-19	1959	W. Hatfield (N.S.W.)	13-31.5
1911	C. L. McVilly (Tas.)	18-50	1960	I. Tutty (N.S.W.)	6-54
1912	G. Green (N.S.W.)	16-45	1961	R. Ninham (W.A.)	7-16.4
1913	F. Coverdale (Tas.)	24-35.8	1962	I. Tutty (N.S.W.)	7-30
1914	C. L. McVilly (Tas.)	17-11	1963	G. Squires (Tas.)	8-04
1920	A. A. Baynes (Q'land.)	16-56	1964	F. Edwards (Vic.)	7-45.5
1921	G. A. Westbrook (Tas.)	No time taken	1965	G. Pearce (N.S.W.)	9-05.7
1922	A. G. Bull (N.S.W.)	17-27.25	1966	J. R. Sykes (Vic.)	7-08.6
1923	A. G. Bull (N.S.W.)	16-55	1967	R. Shirlaw (N.S.W.)	7-21.6
1924	J. Barton (Vic.)	18-19.5	1968	G. Kert (Q'land.)	7-15.5
1925	A. Cambridge (Vic.)	17-13.2	1969	R. G. Free (Tas.)	7-50.5
1926	A. A. Baynes (Q'land.)	15-35	1970	R. G. Free (Tas.)	8-10
1927	R. Pearce (N.S.W.)	18-10	1971	N. G. Talbot (S.A.)	7-31.8
1928	R. Pearce (N.S.W.)	15-30.4	1972	I. Lee (N.S.W.)	8-16.2
1929	R. Pearce (N.S.W.)	15-47	1973	J. R. Sykes (Vic.)	8-14
1930	J. R. Scott (N.S.W.)	15-14	1974	G. Petelin (Q'land.)	8-02
1931	No race held		1975	R. Alexander (Q'land.)	7-37
1932	H. Turner (N.S.W.)	19-05.2	1976	E. Hale (N.S.W.)	7-06
1933	H. Turner (N.S.W.)	14-32	1977	E. Hale (N.S.W.)	8-09.4
1934	H. Turner (N.S.W.)	17-46	1978	E. Hale (N.S.W.)	7-26.4
1935	H. Turner (N.S.W.)	16-36.6	1979	E. Hale (N.S.W.)	7-33
1936	C. A. Pearce (N.S.W.)	16-15			

\*E. Jack passed the winning post first, but was disqualified as he failed to comply with the amateur definition.



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# HISTORY OF THE PENRITH CUP AND LIGHTWEIGHT ROWING



Originally limited to oarsmen weighing not more than 140 lbs., the weight limit for lightweight competitors in Australia has varied from time to time between the States, and since 1974, the year in which the first F.I.S.A. Lightweight Championship was conducted and at which a Gold Medal victory for Australia in the four without cox event was recorded, the Internationally accepted limits of 72.5 kg maximum for oarsmen and single scullers provided that the average weight of any crew excluding a single sculler does not exceed 70 kg, have been nationally adopted.

The introduction of the Interstate Lightweight Four-oared Championship of Australia in 1958, and for which the Penrith Cup presented to the Australian Amateur Rowing Council by the Penrith City Council has been the perpetual trophy to be held by the successful State each year, laid the foundation for this class of rowing in Australia. The inclusion of lightweight events for other classes of boats in the National Regatta programmes since 1962 has firmly established Lightweight rowing at both a National and International level.

## Record of the Interstate Lightweight Four-oared Championship of Australia

Year	Won by	Time M. S.	Year	Won by	Time M. S.
1958	Victoria	7-12.8	1969	New South Wales	7-00.1
1959	Western Australia	7-01.5	1970	South Australia	7-38.4
1960	Western Australia	6-27	1971	Victoria	6-38
1961	New South Wales	6-40	1972	Victoria	7-46.8
1962	Victoria	7-05	1973	Victoria	7-38
1963	New South Wales	7-18	1974	Victoria	7-40
1964	Victoria	7-13.2	1975	Victoria	6-57
1965	New South Wales	7-34.1	1976	Victoria	6-38
Year	Won by	Time	1977	Victoria	7-26.5
1967	New South Wales	6-51.8	1978	Victoria	6-41.16
1968	New South Wales	6-44.2	1979	Victoria	6-43



# HISTORY OF THE NOEL F. WILKINSON TROPHY AND AUSTRALIAN YOUTH ROWING

Recognising the necessity to introduce a class of rowing in which Australian Youth oarsmen could compete, the Australian Amateur Rowing Council initiated the Interstate Youth Eight-oared Championship at an age limit some 18 months older than the Internationally accepted age limit for the first time at the Championships conducted in Victoria in 1974, and in that same year accepted the offer of Mr. Noel F. Wilkinson to provide a perpetual trophy for the event.

Youth events for other classes of boats have since been incorporated in the National Regatta programmes and are now seen to fulfill the purposes originally envisaged by both the Rowing Council and the Donor, namely, an incentive to young oarsmen to continue in the sport of rowing subsequent to the completion of their secondary education provide for them acceptable competition on a National basis and allow for the development of oarsmen into higher classifications.

## Record of the Interstate Youth Eight-oared Championship of Australia.

Year	Won by	Time M. S.
1974	Tasmania	6-56
1975	Victoria	4-44
1976	Victoria	4-31
1977	Tasmania	4-55.6
1978	Tasmania	4-26.22
1979	New South Wales	4-43

\* \* \*

## AUSTRALIAN AND INTERSTATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

### Organising Committee:

Hon. Mr. Justice H. R. Frederico (Chairman), G. H. Nicholson, Esq. (A.A.R.C. President), J. Barnett, Esq., Mrs. K. Bennett, K. M. Bourke, Esq., J. W. Bradshaw, Esq., J. Burford, Esq., R. B. Duncan, Esq., V. Gingell, Esq., J. L. Hardie, Esq., J. R. Jopling, Esq., Miss C. Judd, R. N. McKay, Esq., J. R. Morcom, Esq., R. O. Murphy, Esq., R. J. Nuttall, Esq. (City Engineer, Ballarat City Council), R. H. Richardson, Esq., A. T. Trahar, Esq., E. Waller, Esq., W. J. Waterfield, Esq. (Secretary), Esq., R. B. Wilson, Esq.

### Racing Officials:

Western Australia — W. S. Cooper, E. H. Durston, W. R. Burridge, B. Mash;  
Queensland: J. Dowrie, J. Drewe, S. Hinchy, D. McClymont, R. Hinchy, J. Hutchison;  
New South Wales — D. Roberts, W. Winkworth, J. Welch, M. Leahy, D. Croot, N. McCallum;  
Victoria — J. R. Harvey, R. O. Murphy, R. B. Duncan, C. W. Mahony, M. Leonard, N. F. Wilkinson, R. R. Aitken, R. N. McKay, E. C. White, J. L. Hardie, G. H. Nicholson, R. Klinge, W. T. Morrison, J. J. Donald.

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# History of the Women's Interstate Rowing Championships of Australia

## ELITE FOUR WITH COX — — U.L.V.A. TROPHY

This title was first contested on 15th May, 1920 on the Hamilton Reach of the Brisbane River. It was conducted in conjunction with the men's eight-oared title. The Australian Women's Amateur Rowing Council was formed at that regatta and thereafter staged their own championship regattas until 1975.

Interstate challenge races were initiated in 1912, when a Queensland four from the Brisbane Ladies' Rowing Club journeyed to Melbourne to race the Albert Park Ladies, resulting in a win for the tourists. The following year the Victorian girls returned the visit and were defeated by a mere two feet on the Brisbane River.



Dorothy Arnold Ekins, stroke of the first Champion Australian Women's Four, photographed on the 50th Anniversary of the first race. She is holding the unique sterling silver statuette perpetuating her youthful likeness together with her crews congratulatory telegrams from May, 1920.

The Great War prompted a halt to Interstate challenge races until 1919 when a Victorian Country four visited Adelaide, but could not match the strong South Australian girls. It was unfortunate that financial difficulties prevented Victoria being represented at the first official Australian title race in Brisbane the next year.

This first Interstate Championship was won by the Mannum crew representing South Australia in a time of 4 minutes 55 seconds, from New South Wales and Queensland, and it was the stroke of this winning crew after whom the U.L.V.A. Trophy was modelled.

The event has produced many closely fought races including one dead heat in 1955, when the judges were unable to separate New South Wales and Victoria on the Brisbane River. A re-row was called for, but neither crew could take to the water before dusk, their members being so completely exhausted. The following day New South Wales won the re-row.

In 1976 the Women's Council agreed to combine with the Australian Amateur Rowing Council to stage a true Australian Championship Regatta with Interstate and National events for both men and women.

## ELITE SINGLE SCULL — NELL SLATTER TROPHY

The first Interstate women's sculling race was staged long before the Australian Championship was introduced in Brisbane in 1963. It was in fact the first recorded Interstate women's rowing competition and took place at the great Federation Regatta staged on Albert Park Lake in 1901.

Cassie Woolly McRitchie won the event from her Sydney challenger Elizabeth Messenger and was presented with a magnificent pearl and ruby bracelet by the Duke of Gloucester. The female scullers created such public interest that police were required to keep the inquisitive spectators at bay. To add to the occasion the Victorian sculler, Miss Woolly, used a skiff loaned to her by the Governor of Victoria, Lord Brassey.

Cassie Woolly McRitchie founded Australia's first all women's rowing club at Albert Park in 1907 and was known as the "mother" of Victorian Women's Rowing. She passed away in 1973 aged 96 years.

The Nell Slatter Perpetual Trophy for this Australian Championship was presented by the Queensland Women's Rowing Association as a tribute to their President.

## LIGHTWEIGHT FOUR WITH COX — VICTORIA CUP

In 1968 the first Australian Women's Lightweight Fours title was contested on the Yarra River, Melbourne. The event was won by Victoria with a crew stroked by one of Australia's best known oarswomen, Margaret Agnew MacKenzie. It was greatly due to her efforts that the Women's Council introduced Lightweight events to the women's championship programme.

The average weight of a crew must not exceed 56 kilos, the maximum weight of 50% of the crew may not exceed 59 kilos, with the coxswains minimum weight being 40 kilos.

This class has proved immensely popular with so many girls naturally falling into the weight classifications, thus producing a high standard and very close competition between the States.

The United States of America and Canada have adopted our weight standards, and inaugural competition between the three countries was held in 1979. Australia was successful in the two events they contested at St. Catherines, Canada — Lightweight Four with Cox and Lightweight Pair without Cox.

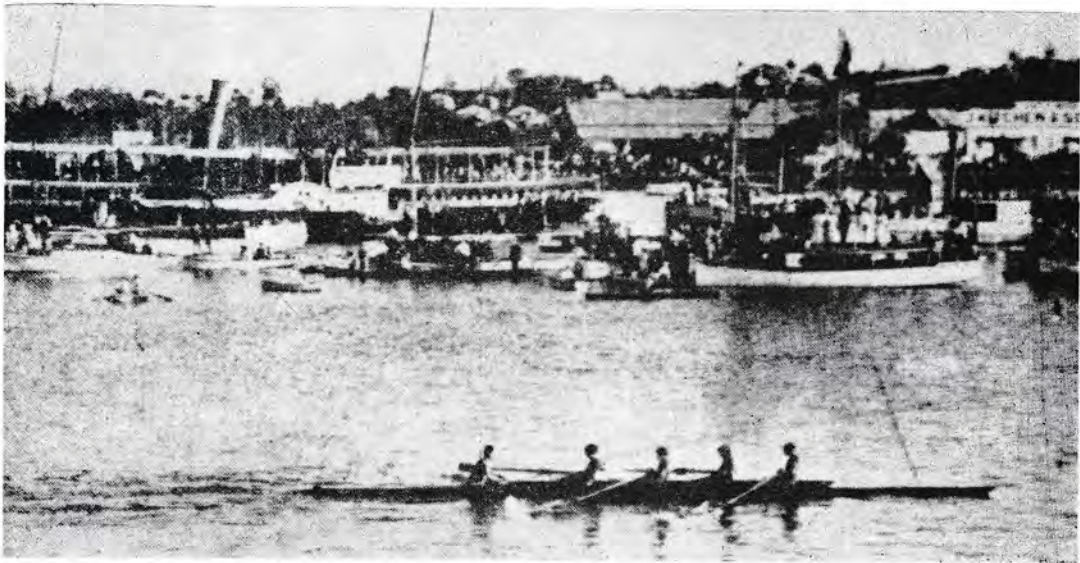
The perpetual trophy for this Australian Championship — "The Victoria Cup" was presented by the Victorian Ladies' Rowing Association.





U.L.V.A. TROPHY

Presented to the Women's Council by the United Licensed Victuallers Association of Queensland, this unique sterling silver trophy was crafted by London silversmiths to depict the petite girl from Mannum — Dorothy Arnold — holding her oar and dressed in the rowing garb of her time . . . floppy hat, sailor top and billowing bloomers!!! The statuette perhaps does not do her justice — Dorothy was a lightweight by today's standards but the championship trophy has become affectionately known to Australian oarswomen as "Bertha."



HAMILTON REACH, BRISBANE, MAY 15, 1920.

The South Australian girls win the first Australian Women's Interstate title convincingly from Queensland and N.S.W. (not shown) before a large spectator fleet.



### RECORD OF THE WOMEN'S FOUR OARED CHAMPIONSHIP OF AUSTRALIA

Year	Won by	Rowed at	Time	Year	Won by	Rowed at	Time
1920	South Australia	Brisbane	4-55.2	1950	New South Wales	Sydney	5-05
1921	South Australia	Tasmania	4-56	1951	New South Wales	Melbourne	4-48.6
1922	Tasmania	Sydney	No time taken	1952	New South Wales	Brisbane	4-47
1923	South Australia	Perth	No time taken	1953	New South Wales	Sydney	No time taken
1924	South Australia	Adelaide	No time taken	1954	Queensland	Melbourne	4-45.4
1925	South Australia	Melbourne	No time taken	1955	New South Wales	Brisbane	4-00
1926	South Australia	Brisbane	No time taken	1956	New South Wales	Sydney	4-48
1927	South Australia	Launceston	No time taken	1957	New South Wales	Brisbane	4-35
1928	New South Wales	Sydney	3-33.2	1958	New South Wales	Melbourne	4-52.5
1929	Victoria	Perth	No time taken	1959	New South Wales	Sydney	4-47.4
1930	New South Wales	Murray Bridge (S.A.)	2-59	1960	New South Wales	Brisbane	4-31
1931	New South Wales	Melbourne	2-42.5	1961	New South Wales	Sydney	4-15.4
1932	New South Wales	Brisbane	2-51	1962	New South Wales	Melbourne	4-08.4
1933	Victoria	Derwent River (Tas.)	3-35	1963	New South Wales	Brisbane	4-14
1934	New South Wales	Sydney	3-10	1964	New South Wales	Sydney	4-08
1935	New South Wales	Adelaide	3-16	1965	New South Wales	Melbourne	3-26
1936	Victoria	Melbourne	3-32.2	1966	New Zealand	Adelaide	3-44
1937	Tasmania	Brisbane	3-13.8	1967	New South Wales	Sydney	4-18.6
1938	England	Sydney	6-01	1968	New South Wales	Melbourne	3-50.6
1939	Victoria	Derwent River (Tas.)	3-53	1969	Victoria	Adelaide	3-35.5
1940	Tasmania	Adelaide	5-22	1970	New South Wales	Brisbane	3-28
1941	Victoria	Melbourne	5-48.8	1971	New South Wales	Penrith (N.S.W.)	4-10.2
1942	} No competition			1972	Victoria	Canberra (A.C.T.)	3-56.1
1943				1973	New South Wales	Geelong (Vic.)	3-58.8
1944				1974	New South Wales	Adelaide	3-51.2
1945				1975	Victoria	Perth	3-38.1
1946				1976	Tasmania	Penrith (N.S.W.)	3-37
1947			1977	Mosman (N.S.W.)	Perth	3-58.4	
1948			1978	Victoria	Franklin (Tas.)	3-46	
1949	New South Wales	Brisbane	5-13	1979	Victoria	West Lakes (S.A.)	3-39.8

The first two titles were raced over  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile, from 1922 to 1937 the distance was a  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. After the war it reverted to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile and since 1960 the international distance of 1,000 metres has been raced.

\* \* \*

### RECORD OF THE LADIES' ELITE SINGLE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF AUSTRALIA

Year	Won by	Rowed at	Year	Won by	Rowed at
1963	H. Evans (N.S.W.)	Brisbane	1972	E. Cato (N.S.W.)	Canberra (A.C.T.)
1964	H. Evans (N.S.W.)	Sydney	1973	S. Graham (Q'land.)	Geelong (Vic.)
1965	M. Hansen (N.S.W.)	Melbourne	1974	S. Graham (Q'land.)	Adelaide
1966	A. Thorne (Vic.)	Adelaide	1975	C. Iverson (N.S.W.)	Perth
1967	A. Thorne (Vic.)	Sydney	1976	C. Iverson (N.S.W.)	Penrith (N.S.W.)
1968	M. Clarke (N.S.W.)	Melbourne	1977	E. Adams (N.S.W.)	Perth
1969	J. Adam (N.S.W.)	Adelaide	1978	E. Adams (N.S.W.)	Franklin (Tas.)
1970	J. Adam (N.S.W.)	Brisbane	1979	M. Renouf (Vic.)	West Lakes (S.A.)
1971	V. Bertrand (Vic.)	Penrith (N.S.W.)			

\* \* \*

### RECORD OF THE LADIES' LIGHTWEIGHT FOUR WITH COX CHAMPIONSHIP OF AUSTRALIA

Year	Won by	Rowed at	Year	Won by	Rowed at
1968	Victoria	Melbourne	1974	New South Wales	Adelaide
1969	New South Wales	Adelaide	1975	New South Wales	Perth
1970	Victoria	Brisbane	1976	New South Wales	Penrith (N.S.W.)
1971	New South Wales	Penrith (N.S.W.)	1977	Victoria	Perth
1972	Victoria	Canberra (A.C.T.)	1978	Victoria	Franklin (Tas.)
1973	New South Wales	Geelong (Vic.)	1979	Victoria	West Lakes (S.A.)



## AUSTRALIAN ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS

### STATUS DEFINITIONS

#### WOMEN

**ELITE:** An Elite oarswoman or sculler is one who has won an Australian, International or World Championship. Elite competition is open to all amateur oarswomen.

**SENIOR:** A Senior oarswoman or sculler is one who has not won an Australian, International or World Championship.

**LIGHTWEIGHT:** A Lightweight crew or sculler shall have an average weight not exceeding 57kg. A maximum of 50% of the members of the crew may exceed 57kg but they shall not exceed 59kg.

**JUNIOR GIRLS:** An oarswoman sculler or coxswain may compete in Girls competition until 31st December of the year she reaches 18 years of age. She may have won rowing or sculling races in any other classification.

These rules shall apply separately to events for each class of boat, i.e. Single Scull, Double Scull, Quadruple Scull, Pair, Four and Eight.

#### MEN

**SCHOOLBOY:** A Schoolboy oarsman is one who is attending a secondary school as a fulltime day student and representing his school.

**YOUTH:** A oarsman may row in Youth events up to 30th June following his 19th birthday.

**LIGHTWEIGHT:** The average weight of a Lightweight crew (excluding coxswain) shall not exceed 70kg. No individual oarsman shall weigh more than 72.5kg. A single sculler shall not weigh more than 72.5kg.

**JUNIOR:** A Junior oarsman is one who in that class of boat in which he has entered has not won a Senior (First Grade) event conducted by a State Association or an Australian Open Championship or the equivalent of a Senior (First Grade) event conducted by an organisation affiliated with F.I.S.A.

**OPEN:** Australian Championships other than those designated above are open to all oarsmen of any category.

#### COXSWAINS

**WOMEN:** All coxswains in women's events shall be female and not less than 45kg with the exception of coxswains of LIGHTWEIGHT crews who shall be not less than 40kg.

Note: Coxswains in Junior Girls crews must comply with the age status.

**MEN:** The minimum weight for a coxswain for men's events is 50kg. Deadweight may be carried.

Note: Coxswains in Youth and F.I.S.A. Junior crews must comply with the age status.  
Coxswains in men's events shall be male.

**F.I.S.A. JUNIOR:** An oarsman ceases to be a F.I.S.A. Junior on 31st December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18 years.



## STATE COLOURS

<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b> ....	Light Blue jersey, Waratah on left breast.
<b>QUEENSLAND</b> ....	Maroon singlet, White Q on left breast.
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b> ....	White singlet with State Monogram on breast.
<b>TASMANIA</b> ....	Myrtle Green, Map of Tasmania in Primrose with Crossed Oars in Rose.
<b>VICTORIA</b> ....	Navy Blue jersey, White V on left breast.
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b> ....	Gold jersey with Black Swan on chest.

\* \* \*

## CLUB COLOURS

### NEW SOUTH WALES

**Aust. National Univ.:** Blue and Gold.  
**Canberra Grammar:** Light Blue, Dark Blue trim.  
**Drummoyne:** Gold and Green.  
**Eastern Suburbs:** White with Red and Blue hoops.  
**Glebe:** Maroon with White crest and star.  
**Grafton High School:** White, Royal Blue horizontal stripe.  
**Haberfield:** Black and White vertical stripes.  
**Leichhardt:** Red and White diagonals on Navy.  
**Manning River:** Cerise and Blue.  
**Mosman:** Red and White hoops.  
**Nepean:** Light Blue, Royal Blue stripe.  
**Nepean District:** Blue with Gold diagonal bands.  
**Newington College:** Black and White.  
**North Shore:** Navy Blue and White.  
**St. George:** White with Red Band.  
**St. Ignatius' College:** Royal Blue and White.  
**Scots College:** Gold and Blue.  
**Sydney:** Sky Blue.  
**Sydney University:** White with Blue and Gold hoops.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**Adelaide:** Black, Red and Yellow hoops.  
**Adelaide University:** White with Black V.  
**Australian National Railways:** Red with Green and Yellow band.  
**Christian Brothers College:** White with Purple stripes.  
**Flinders University:** Blue, Light Blue and White stripes.  
**Mannum:** Green and Yellow trim.  
**Metropolitan:** Red, White and Black vertical stripes.  
**Murray Bridge:** Light Blue, Dark Blue maltese cross.  
**Torrens:** Red, White hoops.  
**Unley High School:** Double Blue (vertical).

### TASMANIA

**Buckingham:** Yellow and Green.  
**Buckingham-Lindisfarne:** Gold with 2 Green hoops.  
**Derwent-Mercantile:** White, Red maltese cross, Blue trim.  
**Franklin:** Royal Blue, Gold stripe.  
**Grammar:** Blue and White vertical stripes.  
**Lindisfarne:** Blue, Pale Blue diamond.  
**Mersey:** Royal Blue.  
**Mersey (Ladies):** Light Blue, Dark Blue, Red shorts.  
**Reeconian:** Orange, Black trim.  
**Sandy Bay:** Green and Maroon.  
**North Esk:** White with Blue band.  
**Tamar:** Navy Blue, White T.  
**Tasmania University:** Gold, Red trim.

### QUEENSLAND

**Brothers:** Blue and White.  
**Commercial:** Dark Blue and Light Blue.  
**G.P.S.O.B./Brisbane:** Green and Blue vertical stripes.  
**Pine Rivers:** White, Green vertical stripes.  
**Queensland University:** Maroon with vertical Blue stripe.  
**Toowong:** Old Gold and Royal Blue.

### VICTORIA

**Artemis:** Green.  
**Ballarat and Clarendon College:** Red.  
**Ballarat and Queens Grammar:** Blue, Brown and Gold.  
**Ballarat City:** Navy Blue, White star and trimming.  
**Ballarat High School:** Light Blue.  
**Banks:** Pink and Pale Blue.  
**Barwon:** Blue and White hoops (narrow).  
**Bell Park High:** Maroon and Light Blue.  
**Bendigo:** Blue and Gold.  
**Brighton Grammar School:** Navy Blue and Red.  
**Corio Bay:** Purple and Gold.  
**Dimboola:** Green and Gold.  
**Essendon:** Red, Black vertical stripe.  
**Footscray City:** Red, White and Blue.  
**Geelong College:** Green.  
**Geelong Grammar School:** Light Blue.  
**Latrobe University:** Red and White.  
**Melbourne Grammar School:** Dark Blue.  
**Melbourne University:** White with Blue and Black.  
**Mercantile:** White with badge.  
**Monash University:** Sage Blue.  
**Nestles:** Maroon and White.  
**Power House:** Green, White and Black vertical stripes.  
**St. Kevin's College:** Green and Gold.  
**Scotch College:** Cardinal.  
**Wendouree 'Ballarat:** Red with White hoops and star.  
**Wesley College:** Purple and Gold.  
**Xavier College:** White, Red and Black.  
**Yarra Yarra:** Red and Blue.  
**Y.W.C.A.:** Royal Blue.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**A.N.A.:** Black and White stripes.  
**Fremantle:** Cambridge Blue and crest.  
**Perth and Collegians:** Gold with Green hoops.  
**Swan River:** Navy Blue with crest.  
**University of W.A.:** White with crest.  
**University of W.A. (Ladies):** Gold with Green and Blue hoops.  
**Western Australian:** Cardinal and Gold.  
**W.A. Institute of Technology:** Black, White and Gold.



# THE REPECHAGE SYSTEM

## 9 TO 12 PARTICIPANTS

2 elimination heats and 2 repechages, the first of each elimination heat goes into the finals, the others into the repechages.  
The first and second of each repechage go into the final, the others are eliminated.

E	Options		F
	R I	R II	
1			
2			
A 3	2.EA	2.EA	
4	3.EB	3.EB	
5	A 4.EA	4.EB	
6	5.EB	5.EA	1.EA
	6.EA	6.EA	1.EB
			1.RA
			2.RA
			1.RB
			2.RB
1			
2			
B 3	2.EB	2.EB	
4	3.EA	3.EA	
5	B 4.EB	4.EA	
6	5.EA	5.EB	
	6.EB	6.EB	

## 13 TO 15 PARTICIPANTS

3 elimination heats and 1 repechage. The first, second and third of each elimination heat go into the semi-finals, the others into the repechages.  
The first, second and third of the repechage go into the semi-finals, the others are eliminated.  
The first, second and third of each semi-final go into the final, the others are eliminated.

E	R	Options		F
		DF I	DF II	
1				
2				
A 3				
4				
5		1.EA	1.EA	
		1.EC	1.EB	
	4.EA	A 2.EB	2.EC	1.DFA
	5.EA	3.EA	3.EB	2.DFA
	4.EB	3.EC	3.EA	3.DFA
B 3	5.EB	2.R	3.R	1.DFB
4	4.EC			2.DFB
5	5.EC			3.DFB
1				
2				
C 3		1.EB	1.EC	
4		2.EA	2.EA	
5		B 2.EC	2.EB	
		3.EB	3.EC	
		1.R	1.R	
		3.R	2.R	

## 16 TO 18 PARTICIPANTS

3 elimination heats and 3 repechages. The first of each elimination heat goes into the semi-finals, the others into the repechages.  
The first, second and third of each repechage go into the semi-finals, the others are eliminated.  
The first, second and third of each semi-final go into the final, the others are eliminated.

E	Options		Options			F
	R I	R II	DF I	DF II	DF III	
1						
2						
A 3	2.EA	2.EB				
4	3.EB	3.EA				
5	A 4.EC	4.EC				
6	5.EA	5.EB	1.EA	1.EA	1.EB	
	6.EB	6.EA	1.EC	1.EB	1.EC	
			A 1.RB	1.RC	1.RA	
			2.RA	2.RA	2.RB	1.DFA
			2.RC	2.RB	2.RC	2.DFA
			3.RB	3.RC	3.RA	3.DFA
						1.DFB
						2.DFB
						3.DFB
1						
2						
B 3	2.EB	2.EA				
4	3.EC	3.EC				
5	B 4.EA	4.EB				
6	5.EB	5.EA				
	6.EC	6.EC				
1						
2						
C 3	2.EC	2.EC				
4	3.EA	3.EB				
5	C 4.EB	4.EA				
6	5.EC	5.EC	1.EB	1.EC	1.EA	
	6.EA	6.EB	1.RA	1.RA	1.RB	
			1.RC	1.RB	1.RC	
			2.RB	2.RC	2.RA	
			2.RA	3.RA	3.RB	
			3.RC	3.RB	3.RC	



### 19 TO 24 PARTICIPANTS

4 elimination heats and 4 repechages. The first in each elimination heat goes into the semi-finals, the others into the repechages.

The first and second of each repechage go into the semi-finals, the others are eliminated. The first, second and third of each semi-final go into the final, the others are eliminated.

E	Options		Options			F
	R I	R II	DF I	DF II	DF III	
A 1 2 3 4 5 6	A 2.EA 3.EB 4.EC 5.ED 6.EA	2.ED 3.EC 4.EB 5.EA 6.ED	A 1.EA 1.EC 1.RB 1.RD 2.RA 2.RC	1.EA 1.EB 1.RC 1.RD 2.RA 2.RB	1.EB 1.EC 1.RA 1.RD 2.RB 2.RC	1.DFA 2.DFA 3.DFA 1.DFB 2.DFB 3.DFB
B 1 2 3 4 5 6	B 2.EB 3.EC 4.ED 5.EA 6.EB	2.EC 3.EB 4.EA 5.ED 6.EC				
C 1 2 3 4 5 6	C 2.EC 3.ED 4.EA 5.EB 6.EC	2.EB 3.EA 4.ED 5.EC 6.EB	B 1.EB 1.ED 1.RA 1.RC 2.RB 2.RD	1.EC 1.ED 1.RA 1.RB 2.RC 2.RD	1.EA 1.ED 1.RB 1.RC 2.RA 2.RD	
D 1 2 3 4 5 6	D 2.ED 3.EA 4.EB 5.EC 6.ED	2.EA 3.ED 4.EC 5.EB 6.EA				

### 25 TO 36 PARTICIPANTS

6 elimination heats and 6 repechages. The first in each elimination heat goes into the semi-finals, the others into the repechages.

The first in each repechage goes into the semi-finals, the others are eliminated.

The first, second and third of each semi-final go into the final, the others are eliminated.

E	Options		Options			F
	R I	R II	DF I	DF II	DF III	
A 1 2 3 4 5 6	A 2.EA 3.EB 4.EC 5.ED 6.EE	2.EF 3.EE 4.ED 5.EC 6.EB	A 1.EA 1.EB 1.EC 1.RF 1.RE 1.RD	1.EB 1.EC 1.ED 1.RE 1.RF 1.RA	1.EC 1.ED 1.EE 1.RB 1.RA 1.RF	1.DFA 2.DFA 3.DFA 1.DFB 2.DFB 3.DFB
B 1 2 3 4 5 6	B 2.EB 3.EC 4.ED 5.EE 6.EF	2.EE 3.ED 4.EC 5.EB 6.EA				
C 1 2 3 4 5 6	C 2.EC 3.ED 4.EE 5.EF 6.EA	2.ED 3.EC 4.EB 5.EA 6.EF				
D 1 2 3 4 5 6	D 2.ED 3.EE 4.EF 5.EA 6.EB	2.EC 3.EB 4.EA 5.EF 6.EE				
E 1 2 3 4 5 6	E 2.EE 3.EF 4.EA 5.EB 6.EC	2.EB 3.EA 4.EF 5.EE 6.ED	B 1.ED 1.EE 1.EF 1.RC 1.RB 1.RA	1.EE 1.EF 1.EA 1.RD 1.RC 1.RB	1.EF 1.EA 1.EB 1.RE 1.RD 1.RC	
F 1 2 3 4 5 6	F 2.EF 3.EA 4.EB 5.EC 6.ED	2.EA 3.EF 4.EE 5.ED 6.EC				



# AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL REGATTA FINALS RESULTS

SATURDAY, 15th MARCH, 1980 — AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Place	Crew	Time	Place	Crew	Time
<b>F.I.A.S. Youth Four with Cox (Test Race)</b>			<b>Men's Open Four with Cox</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Men's Open Four without Cox</b>			<b>Men's Open Pair with Cox</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Men's Open Pair without Cox</b>			<b>Men's Open Quadruple Scull</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Men's Open Double Scull</b>			<b>Men's Open Single Scull</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Men's Lightweight Eight</b>			<b>Men's Lightweight Four with Cox</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		



Place	Crew	Time	Place	Crew	Time
<b>Men's Lightweight Four without Cox</b>			<b>Men's Lightweight Pair without Cox</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Men's Lightweight Double Scull</b>			<b>Men's Lightweight Single Scull</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Men's Junior Eight</b>			<b>Men's Junior Four with Cox</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Men's Junior Pair without Cox</b>			<b>Men's Junior Single Scull</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Men's Youth Four with Cox</b>			<b>Men's Youth Pair without Cox</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Men's Youth Single Scull</b>					
1.....					
2.....					
3.....					
4.....					
5.....					
6.....					



Place	Crew	Time	Place	Crew	Time
<b>Ladies' Elite Four with Cox</b>			<b>Ladies' Elite Pair without Cox</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Ladies' Elite Quadruple Scull with Cox</b>			<b>Ladies' Elite Double Scull</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Ladies' Open Eight</b>			<b>Ladies' Senior Four with Cox</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Ladies' Senior Pair without Cox</b>			<b>Ladies' Senior Single Scull</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Ladies' Lightweight Pair without Cox</b>			<b>Ladies' Lightweight Single Scull</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>Ladies' Junior Four with Cox</b>					
1.....					
2.....					
3.....					
4.....					
5.....					
6.....					

**AUSTRALIAN INTERSTATE CHAMPIONSHIP REGATTA**

**FINALS RESULTS**

SUNDAY, 16th MARCH, 1980

Place	Crew	Time	Place	Crew	Time
<b>Victoria Cup — Ladies' Interstate Lightweight Four with Cox Championship</b>			<b>Nell Slatter Trophy — Ladies' Interstate Elite Single Scull Championship</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>U.L.V.A. Trophy — Ladies' Interstate Elite Four with Cox Championship</b>					
1.....					
2.....					
3.....					
4.....					
5.....					
6.....					
<b>Australian Schoolboy Four with Cox Championship</b>			<b>Australian Schoolboy Eight Championship</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>President's Cup — Men's Interstate Single Scull Championship</b>			<b>Penrith Cup — Men's Interstate Lightweight Four without Cox Championship</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		
<b>N. F. Wilkinson Trophy — Men's Interstate Youth Eight Championship</b>			<b>King's Cup — Men's Interstate Eight Championship</b>		
1.....			1.....		
2.....			2.....		
3.....			3.....		
4.....			4.....		
5.....			5.....		
6.....			6.....		



## PROGRAMME INSTRUCTIONS

**This programme includes insert sheets comprising:**

- (i) Names of competitors in the Interstate Championships.
  - (ii) Names of competitors in the National Championships.
  - (iii) Details of racing on Day 1 Wednesday, 12th March, 1980, National Championships heats.
- 

**Progressively on each day following the first day's racing and on the dates specified hereunder, insert sheets will be available on presentation of the appropriate coupon on the right hand side hereof as follows:**

**Day 2 — Thursday, 13th March, 1980:**

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS  
REPECHAGES AND SEMI-FINALS.

**Day 3 — Friday, 14th March, 1980:**

WOMEN'S INTERSTATE CHAMPIONSHIPS  
HEATS AND REPECHAGES.

**Days 4 and 5 — Saturday and Sunday,  
15th and 16th March, 1980, (available on  
15th March, 1980):**

- (i) NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS FINALS.
- (ii) AUSTRALIAN CHAMPION SCHOOLBOY  
EIGHT AND FOUR WITH COX HEATS,  
REPECHAGES, SEMI-FINALS (if necessary)  
AND FINALS.

Both of these will be identified as "Day 4" and identified as "Day 5."

- (iii) INTERSTATE CHAMPIONSHIPS FINALS.
- 

**NOTE.—Programmes purchased on or after 13th March, 1980 will include the appropriate additional insert sheets.**





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