



Ghautauqua Lake Enipe Fleet, No.124. Skippers, crews and friends at close of 1951 sailing season. Eleven of the twenty registered Snipes shown. Standing on dock from left to right; Anne Russell, Denny Travers; John Welshoffer, Eric Ecklund; Randy Nord, Peter Rushworth; Neil Magnuson, Dick McEvoy; Harold Griffith, Red Garfield; Mary Hough, Priscilla Hall; Randy Hough, Harold Radford; Malcolm Limberg, Harry Welshofer, Dave Lundquist; Bob Burleigh, Tommy Lundquist; Don ny Magmison, Vic Larson, (Vic's boy Leslie), Bel Russell, Beebe Russell - Standing left to right, front of No.7435, Harold Rein and Glenn Waite of the Race Committee and Commodore Leslie E. Powers. The photc was taken by William I.Siegfried, Jamestown, N.Y.

CHATAUQUA LAKE FLEET IS MOST ACTIVE OFF ALL Leads all in Competitive Spirit and Active Racing Skippers By Harold Griffith

In that year 1939 there came to the Chautauqua Lake Yacht Club at Lakewood, N.Y., a group of young enthusiastic sailors who claimed to have a fleet of Snipes that would take up berth at that place if given suitable mooring facilities and proper trophies to dignify a racing program.

Officials of CLVC, who were sailing larger inland craft, took cognizance of this request and reviewed their position as a healthy club competing regularly with a strong sailing membership. One of the important questions in the discussion centered around the smaller craft as a feeder to the larger boats. In other words, who was going to train the younger element to sail to replace future losses of skippers and crews of the larger boats.

Snipe Fleet Started

A wise decision was made to accept this fleet of Snipes and help them in any way possible making the fleet a successful unit of the Club.

Bill Crosby is the only accurate resource for the number of Snipes registered in 1939, 1940 and 1941 but let it be said that Snipe Fleet 124 was a success from the first and registered at least eight Snipes during those years. These Snipes were Thompson boats, overweight and poor sails, but he should be praised for building a poor man's boat, that started more fleets than any other builder in the country.

It is not the intention of this article to publicise any personalities, but certain names must be mentioned that are inextricably lodged with events that took place beginning with 1942. That year Vic Lerson decided his boat was well over the weight limit and tried his hand at building a Snipe from the plans. The success of this Snipe and the increasing skill of Larson was phenomenal, in fact Lerson decided to go to the Internationals. Harold 2 Griffith who joined the fleet with an old Thompson that year decided to go with Vic as crew. A dis appointing blow was struck when it was decided to draw for boats at Crescent Sail Yacht Club,Detroit where the meet was held on Lake St. Clair. However the two sailed the three races,met Don Cochran and Owen Duffy and learned a lot about Snipes and how to race them.

Imbued with enthusiasm they came back and told of new rigging, lighter boats and quicker handling. Also, the importance of sailing as many races as possible during the season. Eleven Snipes had been actively racing during 1942. The fleet increased by one in 1943. By this time the war was taking many sailors from the Club and the larger boats were suffering for crews. A plan was put in effect askking older members of the Club to buy Snipes for their kids and this plan saved the Club, as sixty men went to war out of 120 members. (The largest number of boats registered was twanty-five one yr. and totals about twenty now.)

Meetings Held All Year

Every idea was given consideration to keep up the enthusiasm. Meetings were held during winter months. The racing schedule was always prepared and mailed to each Sniper by the middle of March trophies were provided for monthly series races as well as season trophies. The sailing schedule was moved up to the first of May and continued until the last week in September. The fleet sailed its regular high point races on Sundays; inaugurated a Wednesday night series (during the war called "the Black-Out" series);Saturday afternoon the kids had a special series for a silver trophy;an"Old Man's" series (three races) requiring all hands to be forty-five years old or over. When Don Clouston attended the Internationals at Chautauqua he was SEE PAGE 8



So, you think you have it tough. Take a look what the Snipe skippers down in Venda Grande, Pernambuco have to do when they went to go for a little sail. If we had to do this, we'd scon lose Snipe Interest. This is called "crossing the bar"but once they are clear, they have the whole Atlantic Ocean to enjoy. In the center photo No.8973 is clear of the breakers while another boat, No.7981 is crossing. Note other Snipe far off shore in center photo. The lad SNIPE BULLETIN

with the yachting cap is Jayme Teixeira Leite, Honorary Vice-commodore of Snips Ass'n. The two girls are "Bibi"Juetz (left) and her crew Dora Schneeberger. The other photographs shown some of scenes around the club. Note the excellent wooden roller trailers used on the sand. The club house of Fleet No.211 is shown in lower right. The photos came in from Fernando de Avellar, Brazilian National Secretary and were taken by Jean Maligo an "amateur".

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is in detecting shifts when going to windward and in making sure that you haven't gotten caught tacking on an apparent abilit which wasn't an actual one. In the second example above (Figure 3), the wind is coming from a direction of 90 degrees which means that a starboard tack heading would be 355 degrees, and the port tack heading would be 315 degrees. This, of course, represents an average condition as the wind never blows from about 350 to 250 degrees and the port tack from about 300 to 320 degrees, as ahown in Figures 3 and 4. Obviously, when the starboard tack heading is 250 degrees from about 300 to 320 degrees, as ahown in Figures 3 and 4. Wou are heading closer to the mark than on the port tack with a heading of 320 degrees, as ahown in Figures 3 and 4.

Deciding when to tack and when not to tack involves a lot more than merely reading the compass, as has been discussed in previous issues of the Bulletin. However, it is generally true that you should be on the tack which heads closest to the mark, and using a compass will enable you to determine this. It will also enable you to determine whether or not you that. It will also enable you to determine whether or not you that it will also enable you to determine whether or not you that it will also enable you to determine whether or not you that it will also enable you to determine whether or not you that it will also enable you to determine whether or not you that it will also enable you to determine whether or not you that you want the tack of the tack whether or not you the mark, and using a compass will enable you to determine the mark, and using a compass will enable you to determine the mark whether the tack of the tack whether or not you the mark will also enable you to determine whether or not you the mark is a special of the tack of the tack whether or not you the mark will also enable you to determine whether or not you the tack of the tack of the tack of the tack of the tack whether or not you the tack of tack of the tack of tack of the tack of tack of the tack of tack of tack of tack of tack of ta

mark than on a starboard tack with a heading of 220 degrees.

tack heading is 310 degrees you are heading closer to the

If, for instance, you have been holding the starboard tack with a heading of 230 degrees, and your heading suddenly drops to 220 degrees, it will pay to come about. If you have come about on an actual shift, your port tack heading will be 310 degrees. If, however, you have tacked on an apparent abilit your port heading will be 320 degrees and you had better shift your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better abilit your port heading will be 350 degrees and you had better about the starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about the starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about a starbard will be 350 degrees and you had be about a starbard will be about a starbard w

The most dangerous thing about using a compass while racing is that it is easy to become so engrossed in doing what the boats carretully enough. This may forget to watch the other miss the presence of a geographic shift when going to windward, and may cause you to forget that while a compass shortest distance to the mark, going off course to stay ahead abortest distance to the mark, going off course to stay ahead of your most dangerous competitor may get you to the mark ahead of him instead of behind him.

SBBI HORAM

Using a Compass in Racing • •

A great many people seem to be baifled on the subject of using a compass in connection with small boat racing, part of them being baifled as to why one should be used and part as to how. A compass is obviously not essential on a small boat as people have been winning races without one for vears -- there are, however, some occasions on which a compass is very helpful.

end of the line to pick. (See Scientific Sailboat Racing). the will give the shortest course. Sometimes considerations other than the shortest course will govern in deciding which (in example less than 225 degrees) then the port end of the is less than 45 degrees more than the starting line reading to the windward mark. If the starboard tack close-hauled the starboard end of the line will give the shortest course more than the starting line reading (more than 225 degrees) when close-hauled on a starboard tack is over 45 degrees ing in this case is 180 degrees. Then if the compass reading tack. In the illustration above (Figure 1) the compass reading when reaching down the starting line on a starboard a compass the first thing you do is to get the compass readthe starting line. A compass may help to avoid this. With of the line if the wind has shifted appreciably since he tried a start, he is likely to get caught starting on the wrong end However, in the excitement that prevails immediately before the will be the best end to start on without using a compass. harden up on the wind and guess pretty well which and of the An experienced skipper can reach down a starting line and

In a high wind it is a good idea to keep an eye on the starting markers to be sure that they aren't shifting around; however, essuming that they are not, it is only necessary to remember the compass heading of the starting line and compare this with your starting rack heading as you maneuver before the start. If you do this, a pronounced shift in the wind will not ester. If you do this, a pronounced shift in the wind will host ester. If you do this, a pronounced antit in the wind will before the start. If you do this, a pronounced antit in the wind will be start better.

Probably the greatest meruiness for the compass, however,



A Message from Our New Commodore

I appreciate very much the honor which has been bestowed upon me by the Snipe Class in electing me as Commodore of the Association for the next year. I hope sincerely that I will be able to perform the duties of this office successfully.

I hope sincerely that I will be able to perform the duties of this office successfully. About 20 years ago Bill Crosby drew up the good design for Snipe. It is still basically unchanged after these many years, an able, honest boat, capable of giving an excellent performance under any reasonable sailing conditions for a boat of similar size.

The sizes of most of the materials were purposely made substantial when Snipe was designed. This was done so that the Snipe hull would retain proper shape, even after years of sailing, and bouncing around the country on a trailer. Those of us in the Snipe Class will thank Bill Crosby for this as our Snipes get to be ten or more years old, but in the original shape, like a real boat should.

the original shape, like a real boat should. Experience has shown us, however, that finipe specifications should be met with the lightest materiais possible so that the boats, when finished, weigh as near minimum weight as possible. The performance of these boats, when built light in weight, is most enjoyable. They will plane readily at high speed in fresh winds, and in free-for-all races they are apt to surprise everyone including the race committee by chalking up wins over supposedly faster classes of other designs.

And so, as we start in 1952, I would like to go on record as saying that I hope we will have more and more Snipes built from now on as Snipes should be built - light in weight and fast, for it is the general belief that it is in these boats that the great future of the Class lies.

Owen E. Duffy, Commodore SCIRA.

Oshkosh Fleet to Sponsor Juniors

Peter Hardsen reports; "The Snipe Fleet of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Yacht Club is planning to sponsor a sailing program this summer so that more children can learn to sail and, we hope, buy boats. Many of our regular fleet members have gone into the armed forces and we hope that this program will put our fleet back on its feet."

Savannah to Equalize Snipe Weights

Neil H.Mingledorff, Fleet Captain of the newly forming fleet at Savannah, Ga., cites the troubles of other class boats in his area because of weight differences and he plans to weigh the five Snipes they now have and strike an average which he would then call the minimum weight of the fleet. Snipes over this weight could be lightened up to conform, and those below would be required to carry ballast midway between deck and keel, to make up the difference. A rough check on their boats shows approximately 150 pounds difference now. In sanctioned interfleet races, the ballast would be removed. The boats that will be bought from nearby territories, are five or more years old and they feel "that the addition of a new lightweight Snipe to the fleet, might hinder the growth of the class as is occuring in the ---- Fleet." This clever scheme might easily be the answer to the difficulties of numerous Snipe fleets.

Another Canadian Fleet Forming

A report from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, gives us the news that a Snipe fleet will be formed shortly. The letter, from J.R.Andrew, states that they have several Snipes already and others are in frame or partly planked. Complete information was sent from headquarters including a number of back numbers of the Snipe Bulletin.

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The World Championship of the Snipe Class, the largest one design racing class in the world, consisting of nearly 9,000 boats, was regained by Jorge and Carlos Vilar Castex at Hawana in early December. These Argentine sailors first won this coveted title in 1948 in *Pamperito* (pictured), were runner up in 1949 with the same sails and came out tops again in 1951, sailing a different boat in each race but (as in previous years) using their Larsen sails throughout. We have made several suits of sails for the brothers Vilar Castex and, while we recognize their superior racing skill, we feel that other factors have contributed to their outstanding success, namely sails recognized by many as the best in the world APSENG Winners in many classer and erwining man has

LARSENS. Winners in many classes, and cruising men too, turn to Larsen for championship sails. May we make a winning suit of sails for your boat?

LOUIS J. LARSEN, Yacht Sailmakers EO WARREN ST. NEW YORK 7, N. Y.



1952 Snipe Nationals Committee Green Lake Yacht Club Green Lake, Wis. Elmer D. Morse, Chairman





SNIPE BULLETIN





"That's one of our faster Snipes!" Drawn by J.J.Paradine,Snipe No.8996

Race Dates Piling Up

Following race dates are set up for the coming season. Others will appear as they are sent to us. Be sure to send in your dates.

	.Palm Beach Yacht Club.		
Foorwary 2400			
	Hal Rich, Jr., Graham-Eckes School,		
	Palm Beach, Florida.		
March 4-7th,	Clearwater Yacht Club.Midwinter		
	Championship. Clifford McKay, Sr.,		
	Clearwater Y.C., Clearwater Beach, Fla.		
May 3-4th,	Galveston Boat Club,5th Annual		
	Lloyd C. Roosevelt, 5711 Fraser St.,		
• •	Galveston, Texas.		
May 10-11th,	Shreveport Yacht Club, Spring Cham-		
,	pionship. Bob Lawton, 220 Ward Bldg.		
	Shreveport, Louisiana.		
May 24-25th,	Grand. Lake Regatta, Hayward Trophy.		
	John T. Hayward, 624 East 4th St.,		
Tulm 06 07	Tulsa, 3, Oklahoma,		
July 26-27	Diamond Lake Yacht Club, (Mich.)		
·	James F.Wolf, Comm. 414 So.5th St.,		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Elkhart, Ind. or Diamond Lake Y.C.,		
	Cassopolis, Mich.		
Aug. 2-3rd,	Eagle Lake Y.C., Michigna Champs.		
	Edwardsburg, Mich. (Data not sent in) Junior Nat'i Championships.Green		
Aug.9-10th,	Junior Nat'l Championships.Green		
	Lake Y.C., Elmer D. Morse, Comm. Green		
	Lake Y.C., Green Lake, Wisconsin.		
Aug.11-15th,	National Championships, Green Lake		
	Y.C., Elmer D. Morse, Comm., Green		
	Lake Y.C., Green Lake, Wisconsin.		
Aug.22-24th,	Great Lakes Champs., L. Wawasee, Ind.		
	Frank Levinson, 5919 Garver Road,		
	Indianapolis, Ind.		
Aug. 23-24th,	Rocky Mtn. Championship, Denver,		
	Col. Samuel P.Card, 5330 Lakeshore		
	Drive, Littleton, Colorado.		
-			
Malitan and a standard Plant Annual Deals			

Wilmette Harbor Fleet Comes Back

Ewing A. Johansen of Chicago writes the following news -"Considerable interest has been shown of late in the forming of a Divisional Snipe Fleet at Wilmette Harbor, Ill. * * * My brother and I organized a fleet here in 1935 up until the war called all members into service. * * * I think cur prospects for a really active Wilmette Harbor Snipe Fleet are good.We have a mucleus of seven Snipes and possibly nine or ten.When word gets around of our organization ,we should have even more boats. The SEE PAGE 7

MARCH, 1952

Sheridan Shore Yacht Club, in Wilmette, has offered to sponsor our fleet and to schedule our races along with three other classes racing here." If you are interested in joining, headquarters will send you Mr. Johansen's address.

More Snipes in Middlewest

According to Frank Levinson, District Secretary for the Upper Great Lakes Region - "Snipe racing is definitely on the up in the middlewest. All of the Fleets in this area will have more boats in their fleet races than last year. Put me down for limiting the Nationals to 30 boats (for any one gun) and any boat that doesn't finish a race is through for the series."

Miami Fleet Being Revived

Anne Bellenger of Miami is making valiant efforts to revive old Fleet No.7. Jack Wirt, the former fleet captain has turned it all over to MissBellenger who has about five or six Snipes lined up and who wants to get it straightened out in order to make the Fleet eligible to enter the Midwinter Championships at Clearwater in March.



Above is Dorelia, a British Snipe owned and sailed by R.R.Clifford of the Medway Yacht Club, England.

> — THE SCORE Numbered SNIPES— 9092 Chartered Fleets — 357

Newest Point Scores

Results of point score races are still coming in every day from the Fleets but space doesn't allow us to print them all at this time.John T.Hayward is still top man on the list but he could be beaten yet as the season does not close until the last of March. We hope to print the entire list in April or May Bulletin so if your scores are due, better have them mailed at once.

No.	Skipper and Fleet	Races	Pts.
8099	John T. Hayward, Tulsa, Okla.	16	1740
7021	Robert Wilkins, Mass. Bay	15	1728
	J. Morgan, Medway, England	16	1720
23	H. Martin, Dallas, Texas	17	1714
	O'Brien Bros., Iowa-Nebr.	16	1705
7873	Victor Larson, Chautaque, N.Y.	15	1693
6380	K. Nicholsen, Pine Beach, N. J.	9	1690
7886	Ray Kaufman, City Island, N. Y. SEE PAGE 8	9	1681

SNIPE BULLETIN



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Snipe Bulletin is produced and edited monthly by William F. Crosby in the interests of owners of Snipe Class sail boats. Snipe Bulletin is wholly owned by the Snipe Class International Racing Association with headquarters at 522 Stellar Avenue, Pelham,65, N.Y.,U.S.A.The Snipe Bulletin is distributed free of charge to all owners of Snipe Class boats who are in good standing for the current year. Contents are not copyright but must not be reproduced without special permission.

Subscription

Owners of measured and paid up Snipes, Free

Other interested parties; \$1.50 for 12 consecutive issues. Foreign \$2.00.

Unsolicited manuscripts and pictures are sent at sender's risk and will not be returned unless accompanied by return postage.

Forms close on the 15th of each month preceding publication and material received subsequent to the 15th will not appear until later issues. Contract advertising rates may be had upon application to above address.

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Chautauqua FROM PAGE 2 so impressed with the fleet that he donated a"draw for boats" trophy to be sailed for each year in a series of three races, no skipper to sail his own boat or the same boat twice. This cup is still in competition and the fleet has a wonderful time each year. It has contributed much to building up the fleet of fine Snipes). All of these series are run off each year. As a matter of fact, in looking up the record the fleet sailed sixty races one year with approximately twenty-two of these high point races. This may not seem much to fleets sailing in warm water the year around, but for four and a half months when Chautauqua Lake is reasonably warm, this is a lot of racing.

Besides having all this activity at home, the fleet has tried to keep up its connection with the New York State Snipe Assoc, and has won the N.Y. State crown twice. Vic Larson won the North Atlantic once and the fleet makes an effort to be in important Snipe competition each year. Representatives have attended Nationals in Detroit, Chicago, Corpus Christi, Marblehead, Los Angeles, and also at Barnegat Bay, as well as entertaining the largest International (four foreign countries and thirty-two from U. S.) in 1946 and the largest National (forty-six) in 1949. The Fleet took four boats 1400 miles to Clearwater in 1948.

Three-cornered Race Popular

Also, after the Internationals the fleet joined PLVC from Akron and the Mentor Harbor Fleet for a three race series each year since 1948 - sailing on Chautauqua 1948 - Turkey Foot Lake 1949 - Mentor Harbor 1950 - Chautauqua 1951. This series is open to all registered Snipers in the three clubs and points are now averaged for the club series winner

Many Snipe enthusiasts who are known to all competitive Snipers are still in the fleet and have worked hard for its success. Les Powers, Bel and Beebe Russell, Randy Hough and Harold Radford, Tommy and Dave Lundquist, Vic Lerson, Don Magnuson, Mary Hough and Priscilla Hall, Johnny and Harry Welshofer, Doc Torrance, Phil Yates, Red Garfield and Griff, Mike and Cliff Hine and to Mrs. Ralph(Irene) Lundquist for taking care of the scoring which she has done with the greatest efficiency for so many years.

There may be some ideas here that will be helpful in starting new fleets and stimulate one ones. One important factor has been omitted - caring for your Snipe - the fleet encourages the younger skip pers to care for their boats and get new boats as soon as possible. The fleet at present is sprinkled with fine Snipes from Emmons, Walters, Varalyay and Wills.

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