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LOUIS NOUVERRAZ'S SAD MEMORY OF THE AMERICA CUP

The America Cup is already three weeks old, and many readers may well have already forgotten the event. It was not an unimportant contest, however, and not only to yachting addicts, but to a great many Swiss as well since Louis Noverraz, a Genevieve who is probably the best yachtsman of the decade, took part in it—and sorely regrets it.

Some Swiss papers contained interviews with Noverraz on his return from America. They unfortunately fell into my hands too late for the last issue but as they shed some new light on this surprising race, it is worth while returning to the event.

From Noverraz's point of view, the whole contest, preparation and all, started on the wrong footing. He wasn't even sure whether he was going to take part in the event. The organisation and the way training was being managed were not to augur victory and not to Noverraz's liking. But Baron Bich, the millionaire sponsor of the French team, sent an emissary straight to "Le Creux de Genthod", Noverraz's lakeside home, and persuaded him to take part in training off the coast of Brittany. When he arrived, Noverraz discovered that the "France", the gleaming 12-metre sloop which was to contend for the America Cup, was completely maladjusted. He had himself worked and sailed on the "France" many times before, having actually contributed to its design. But now the boat would hardly move and he had to re-adjust it completely.

A few weeks later, when he arrived in Newport for seven weeks of final training, he discovered to his amazement that the adjustment of "France" had once again been upset and that the boat was left sitting by the Australian challenger "Gretel II" and other competitors at every training bout. The principal culprit was, claimed Noverraz, Poppy Delfour, master at the French national school of yachting and tapped by the undecided and volatile Baron to skipper the "France". In the end, the Baron opted in favour of Noverraz, but Delfour nonetheless crossed the Atlantic as a *Paris Match* observer with (or so Noverraz pretends) the sly intention of sneaking a place in the race. Noverraz seemed to have the deepest contempt for Delfour, describing him as "pretentious", and his teamsters as "incompetent".

He therefore insisted on re-adjusting the "France" for the first race. This race started marvellously for the French team, with "France" firing ahead of "Gretel II" having a lead of 200 metres at the last buoy, within minutes of the end. But the "France"

was hit by a rare stroke of bad luck, the like of which occurs about once in every 300 regattas: she fell in an air hole and was left sitting. Before she had time to recover "Gretel II" had overtaken and, leading "France" before the wind, could easily choose her path and win.

A day's rest, made compulsory by Baron Bich, followed this unhappy event. But the next morning the Baron stormed into Noverraz's room at 5 a.m. telling him that he was fired from the next race and being replaced by Delfour. Noverraz said that at that moment he was ready to cry, and be-

ing substituted by Delfour was just too much. He immediately resigned from the race and the *Tribune de Lausanne*'s reporter cabled the same day that Noverraz had taken the "irrevocable decision" of abandoning the competition and was coming back with a fellow Swiss navigator on the first plane bound for home.

The French team, whose nationalism was ruffled by their flagship being skippered by a Swiss (and manned by another Swiss and an Englishman who followed Noverraz in his initial decision to leave) were jubilating over the Baron's decision. So were the Australians: what they saw was the dismissal of the only yachtsman capable of threatening them seriously.

When Delfour had lost the second race, the Baron called on Noverraz again. But here is a mystery. Despite the adamant determination of his



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primaevol outburst, he hadn't yet left for home. Was it weakness, or a secret desire of playing the return game all the same? We are not told the details of his about turn, but the fact is that he proved incapable of saying "no".

So he skippered the "France" in her third attempt to beat "Gretel II". He lost by almost six minutes. He had to make do with the reserve team—men whose skills he didn't respect and with whom he had no entente at all. The atmosphere was so tense and the hostility of his crew so blatant that he decided not to give any orders! Noverraz may have deliberately opted out and sacrificed the race to his bad mood. He said in an interview that his French crew "thought they knew so well what they had to do" that he refrained from giving them any orders.

Baron Bich took the helm at the final race. Noverraz had warned him beforehand that he would lose by at

least 15 minutes. The Baron didn't lose, he abandoned the race, after having turned in circles in the fog. He was towed into port by a coastguard forty minutes after "Gretel II" had leisurely arrived.

Noverraz has described the Baron's America Cup attempt and its extravagance as the greatest "farce" in the history of yachting. Back in Europe, Baron Bich said that he would not contend for the 1973 America Cup. He watered the defeat of his team by claiming that three of the victories of his opponents were "doubtful" and attacked the race organisers once again for having allowed it to go on in foggy conditions.

Noverraz, who is 68, is now resting at "Le Creux de Genthod" and trying to forget about yachting for a while. There is little chance of him paying a friendly visit to Baron Bich.

lished on the site by an engineering team guided by Sulzer experts as the specifications for this kind of hardware depend entirely on local climatic and hydrological conditions.

A licensee will usually try to prolong the licencing agreement as far as possible. The term is usually of 15 years and both parties are held to exchange new information they acquire in building or developing the machines covered by the licence. Sulzer will thus disclose their own technical developments if, on their part, the licensees will impart the experience they have gained in manufacturing or testing licenced marine diesels and other machines. Licenser and licensee meet at regular intervals to exchange information. This sharing of notes constantly improves the quality of Sulzer marine diesels.

As a rule, Sulzer licences its products only to trusted companies, those which will not try to use the licencing agreement at the expense of Sulzer's own efforts. The company has never drawn an exclusive licencing contract and may allow several companies in different countries, or even in one country to make its licenced machines. Sulzer may even compete with its own licencees in the same country—a healthy situation. But Sulzer is also careful not to licence itself out of the market and arranges to keep a steady share of about 9 per cent for its Winterthur workshops.

Licencers wishing to make use of Sulzer-developed machines must pay an initial sum as a contribution to Sulzer research and development costs. Royalties have then to be paid according to sales turnover or the total output of the machines produced. Each agreement may vary, but each one of them is clinched to secure the interests of both parties, and spread the name of Sulzer diesels across the world.

SULZER'S LICENSING POLICY

Readers may have learnt from the economic supplement in the last but one issue that Switzerland sold licences worth over £4m. to Great Britain last year. Although the figure for ship engines was not disclosed, they must account for a large slice of all Swiss licensing agreements with Great Britain. Sulzer Brothers of Winterthur are known to be the designers of about one ship engine in five in the world. Not bad at all for a factory that is as far from the sea as any other spot in Western Europe.

What does licencing mean and what are its advantages? This was the subject of a technical feature presented in a recent issue of the *Basler Nachrichten*.

The principal reason why a firm like Sulzer should prefer to sell licences abroad rather than build subsidiaries abroad or produce all engines at home are that the erection of foreign subsidiaries carry considerable financial risks and local difficulties, and also that it is often difficult to export costly goods with the present national trade barriers.

It is therefore more advantageous for Sulzer to spend considerable capital in developing giant marine diesels and retrieve the expenditure by selling licences to foreign firms.

In obtaining a manufacturing licence, a firm may either receive the right of using a definite patent or be given some definite know-how (that is, licenser's secrets which are not necessarily patentable) or obtain both a patent and the know-how necessary for its exploitation. There are further distinctions in the implementation of a licencing agreement. For example, the licensee may have the right of

using the inventions and developments achieved by the licenser during the period covered by the licencing agreement. This right may be limited to one definite product or process. Sulzer usually yields both patents and know-how but reserves the right to withhold disclosure of information on its own technical progress.

Building subsidiaries abroad not only incurs the financial and political risks mentioned above, but there are always difficulties in finding adequate local labour. Sulzer is thus better off by licencing its machines, especially when licencing agreements receive the official blessing of the countries concerned.

The great advantage of being a licenser is to remain well ahead of development in the field. Sulzer is a recognised leader in marine diesels and makes sure that this lead is held in drafting licences. The licencees on their part have considerable interest in refraining from developing competing products themselves, as the funds they would have to invest would be infinitely larger than the cost of a licence and they would moreover have to burst in on an already tight market once they had something on offer. Licences are a lucrative proposition to Sulzer, but this is a normal reward for the years of intense development and astronomical expenditure put up by the firm.

In many instances the licencing agreement involves the setting-up of manufacturing workshops to make the machines which are the object of a licence. The blueprints of the machines are not always enough. In the special case of steam boilers for power stations—an important Sulzer speciality—designs have to be estab-

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