

**The  
B.C.  
ARCHER**

**AUGUST 1979**

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F.C.A. DIRECTOR	DAVE WEBB	1224 Grand Blvd., N. Vancouver, V7L 3X4	980-2857

I have quite a number of people in The B.C.A.A. who have moved and have not reported that move to me, the Membership Secretary. I'm holding the back issues of The B.C. Archer as they are being returned to me by the Post Office. If anyone out there knows the whereabouts of any of the following, please send me a note: Darren Belisle, Shawn Cavers, Hubert Chaman, Joseph Doiron, Don Harper, Johnny Joseph, John Kanjer, Shelagh Langley, Chris Lewis, and Susan Waddel.

*Some Wicks*

# Coming Events .

<u>August</u>	5 to 5 7 to 10 7 to 13 12 12 to 19 18, 19 25, 26	- B.C. Summer Games - Richmond - U.S. Nationals in Oxford - Canadian Outdoor Championships in Glory Hills, Edmonton - Victoria F.&G. Bowhunters' Shoot - Western Canada Games in Saskatoon - Archery - 16 to 19 - Skeeter Shoot - Smithers - Corn Shoot - L.M.A.A.
<u>September</u>	1, 2 1, 2, 3 9 15, 16 16 22, 23 30	- B.C. Outdoor Championships - A.G.M. - Victoria Bowmen - Alberta Outdoor Championships - W.P.A.A. Shoot - Richmond - Canadian FITA Star - Taber, Alta. - Vic. Bowmen Clout - Canadian FITA Star and Dan Mawer Memorial Shoot - Vic. Bowmen - Clout and Corn Feed - M.R.A.C.
<u>October</u>	12, 13 27	- 4th Field of Americas in Mexico - Halloween Masquerade Invitational Ball (and no shoot)
<u>November</u>	25	- S.O.B. Practice Round - M.R.A.C.
<u>December</u>	1, 2 9	- Harrison Open - AGN - M.R.A.C.
<u>January</u>	9, 1980	- Las Vegas Open

## 1979 APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP TO THE B.C. ARCHERY ASSOCIATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
 PROVINCE OR STATE \_\_\_\_\_ POSTAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ CLUB \_\_\_\_\_

ADULT DUES	\$10.00	All memberships include the
HUSBAND & WIFE	\$15.00	B.C. Archer Magazine.
EACH ADDITIONAL CHILD	\$ 1.00	
JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP (under 18,	\$ 2.00	Cloth Crests cost \$3.50 (B.C.A.A.)
JUNIOR OLYMPIC MEMBERSHIP	\$ 5.00	B.C.A.A. Decals cost \$ .50
B.C. PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP	\$15.00	You must be a member of the B.C.A.A.
SUBSCRIPTION ONLY	\$ 5.00	to participate in the B.C. Indoor and

Send subscription to Membership  
 James Wiebe, 1905 37th Ave., Vernon, B.C.

the B.C. Outdoor Championships and  
 the B.C.A.A. Mail Matches.

# Letters

Dear Fellow Archers,

This is the third year in a row that the "B.C. Indoor" was held on the Easter Weekend. It appears this new tradition will be carried on unless some objections are heard.

My understanding is that the Easter Weekend provides a convenient long weekend for archers to gather for the annual indoor championship. If Easter is such a suitable time for the B.C. Indoor, I wonder why the "Harrison Open" is not held a Christmas. Archers from all over the province and the U.S.A. would certainly appreciate shooting over the long Christmas Holiday. Just look at the two day savings in wages! (Christmas and Boring Day)

There are no scheduled tournaments at Christmas. Is it because it is a time for families? Or for religious reasons, is it because it is a time to celebrate Christ's birth? Then why do we have the B.C. Indoor at Christmas? For my family, the Easter Weekend recalls to us Christ's crucifixion and resurrection. Easter also means family gatherings and Easter dinner.

The Mak family will not attend any tournaments held at Easter or Christmas. (Believe me, tournaments at Christmas in the near future is a sure bet). We made the mistake of attending an "Easter tournament" once.

If any of you readers out there agree with us, please write to the B.C.A.A. Board of Directors as we have done. So far, I believe we have sent in the only objection. The Board of Directors probably thinks the Maks are the only ones who object to an Easter Tournament. So, for the convenience of the vast majority of archers, Easter B.C. Indoor will be an annual thing unless there is a definite reaction against it.

Please write without delay and let the Board know how you fell. Next year's tournament will be in the planning stages before long.

I am not knocking the M.R.A.C.'s Harrison Open. It is a great club with good people. I merely used the Harrison Open, which is so well known, to demonstrate my thoughts.

Yours truly, Dick and Rose Mak

\*\*\*Editor's Note\*\*\* The exact reason for the resolution to fix the B.C. Indoor on the Easter Weekend was to draw the "vast majority of archers", just as the Mak's have suggested. You can see by the June issue that it did just that with a record turnout.



# THE B.C. OUTDOOR

September 2nd & 3rd at Victoria Bowmen's Range on Wilfert Rd.

- September 1st - A.G.M. - 7:00 pm - Victoria Bowmen Club House
- September 2nd - 10:00 am - 15 Field and 15 Hunter (3 arrow)  
\$1.50 Subs and refreshments on run for lunch  
6:00 pm Barbeque at Club House - \$3.00 per head
- September 3rd - 9:00 am - Canadian 1200

Send Pre-registration to Vi Muir - 1075 Nicholson St. Victoria, VEX 3L3

AUGUST 15th - Cutoff date - Camping at the Seaview Range

BRING YOUR CLUB BANNER PLEASE WEAR WHITES ON THE TARGET RANGE

ENTRY FEES: Single \$10.00 Family \$25.00 Late Registration + 20%

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Coaches Clinic  
cont. from pg. 15

Don't worry about passing. If you have done your studying, that, plus your present experience and the instruction you will get at the clinic will carry you through. Without the studying, a lot of experienced coaches, including me, might fail.

*Frank Wiseman*

Editor's Note: Remember, there will not be a September issue of The B.C. Archer. This will be combined with October.

Bowhunting up North  
cont. from pg. 18

face it unless you want to take it on and the loon's cry is a precious thing to me. So, I backed off and the loon stopped and went back into the cruddy pond.

It does have a happy ending because later on another two fellows who were prepared finally caught the loon out of the pond and captured it. We haven't heard from the F & W yet but we hope the last of the three also responded to a good washing off and is headed for better loon country.

*John Cronin*

## Queen Victoria Shoot

SEAVIEW ARCHERS

May 27 & 28

This year we tried a two day shoot, but it didn't work out as we hoped it would, so next year we will be back to our one long day. The cadets shot only target, and will do the same next year. The special hunter's awards went to Andy Woo and to Rory Glennie with a perfect 500.

The weather was sunny on Saturday but windy and very cold in the field. Sunday was much the same, but with a little rain in the morning.

The turnout for the dance was a bit small, but was a lot of fun. Rose Allan and Jackie McDonald made a great dinner, which we ate for lunch the next day.

There were 9 bowhunters out for the unmarked hunters' round. They had a great time shooting on the Vancouver Island 3D targets.

Thanks to Cliff Allan for being a good TC. It was still a good shoot; I hope to see everybody out for it next year.

Wanda Allan

		900	Field	Hunter	Total
JUNIOR GIRLS	Roberta Barker	718	158	160	1036
	Darilyn Teitge	679	-	-	679
JUNIOR BOYS	Dave Sager	777	178	232	1187
	Allan Forshaw	748	152	216	1116
	Ian Hicks	683	188	196	1067
CADET GIRLS	Tanna Allan (double 900)	712	738		1450
CADET BOYS	Pete Sager (BB) (double 900)	722	699		1421
	Steve Moore	625	657		1282
LADIES UNLIMITED	Cathy Glennie	818	250	284	1352
	Rosalin Burgess	807	200	226	1233
	Tanna Buchner	775	187	226	1188
MEN UNLIMITED	Andy Woo	855	250	284	1589
	Don Buchner	835	247	278	1560
	Dave Ball	837	230	278	1345
PROFESSIONALS	Rory Glennie	857	265	300	1422
	Ralph Burgess	836	244	278	1358
	Al Wills	850	255	246	1351
	Cec Meehan	806	214	256	1276
Ladies Freestyle	Wanda Allan	774	183	254	1211
	Peg Hicks	726	181	196	1103
	Mary Wills	724	-	-	724
	Dian Niemi	594	-	-	594
	Sharon Styan (BB)	439	63	80	582
MEN FREESTYLE	John Johnson	797	190	254	1241
	Randy Mayousky	766	217	248	1231
	Ron Mayousky	739	224	254	1217
	John Tinker	801	191	224	1216
	Arn Hicks	768	205	224	1197
	Ivan Buchannan	700	134	146	980
	John Vredik	737	235	(Can 900)	1472



# F.I.T.A.

## QUALIFIER

May 30th - Men's 90 and 70m, and Ladies 70 and 60m

May 31st - Men's and Ladies' 50 and 30m.

MEN	90m	70m	50m	30m	Total
John Tinker	247	301	299	320	1167
Vilho Myllyniemi	235	270	282	311	1098
Bruce Somers	204	280	289	316	1089
Ian Hicks (Junior)	210	255	227	266	958
Dave Sager	204	279	271	311	1065
Arn Hicks	194	264	259	288	1005
Neil Cosgrove	158	201	249	294	902
Ivan Buchanan	123	221	235	312	891
Ole Heggen	161	203	199	272	835

LADIES	70m	60m	50m	30m	Total
Wanda Allan	266	302	264	310	1142
Gerrri Cosgrove	275	286	263	314	1138
Helena Myllyniemi	242	267	260	303	1072
Vi Muir	221	288	260	297	1066
Dodie Jarvis	218	248	232	280	978

Weather - Sunny mild with no wind. About 14 to 17°C.

Queen Victoria Shoot  
cont. from pg. 5

UNMARKED HUNTER	256	280	536
Doug Bainbridge	218	260	478
Brian Chipperfield	238	230	468
Randy Mayousky	234	222	456
Rick Newham	222	232	454
Harvey Godfrey	212	176	388
Al Jones	218	168	386
Joe Johnson	188	194	382
Art Liebennau	172	184	356
Vi Muir			



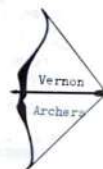
Vernon Junior Toxophilites

	55m	45m	35m	Total	
<b>MEN UNLIMITED</b>					
Team	James Wiebe	267	275	279	821
Manager	Don Leslie	248	246	272	766
	Bruce Ryan	236	250	275	761
	Dave Adams	237	245	261	743
	Bill Passey	203	247	242	692
<b>LADIES UNLIMITED</b>					
Team	Myrna Lealie	173	250	269	692
	Jill Ryan	223	209	259	691
<b>MEN FREESTYLE</b>					
Team	Ted McDowell	223	189	254	666
	Ken Holfeld	185	232	247	664
	Doug Soar	170	242	239	651
<b>MEN BAREBOW</b>					
Team	Hugh Conn	167	214	237	618
	Dave Williams	154	179	250	583
		45m	35m	25m	
<b>JUNIOR BOYS</b>					
Team	Alvin Kienlein	237	262	275	774
	Darcy Mackowetsky	213	261	276	750
	Steven Holmes	225	254	271	750
	Jeff Ryan	167	190	232	589
	Dale Mackowetsky	141	190	216	547
	Robert Lintott	147	164	226	537
	Murray Conn	44	143	191	378
<b>JUNIOR GIRLS</b>					
Team	Darlene Douglas	132	166	204	502
	Louise Soar	60	174	120	354

TRIALS - FOR THE B.C. SUMMER GAMES FOR ZONE TWO

OKANAGAN - THOMPSON - SIMILKAMEEN - SHUSWAP

The weather was fair (hot) with gusty periods. The tournament was directed by James Wiebe. The shooting director was Tim Ryan and Welby Ryan was the chief official. Thanks to all that participated. It was an enjoyable shoot.



ZONE 7 ARCHERY TRIALS

RESULTS  
PAN AMERICAN GAMES AND WORLD TARGET CHAMPIONSHIPS TEAM TRIALS  
CFB BORDEN, ONTARIO  
MAY 18 - 21, 1979

ADULT MALE (FREESTYLE)

Team	Archers	Kitimat	Score	Place
Team	Jorgen Jorgeson (Fire Mtn Archers)	Kitimat	1458	1st
	Ron Wlaker (Rainbow Archers)	Pr. Rupert	1450	2nd
	Bernie Drees (Rainbow Archers)	Pr. Rupert	1443	3rd
	Guy Duguagu (Fire Mtn Archers)	Kitimat	1285	
	Harvey Mitchell (Bulkley Valley Bowmen)	Smithers	1281	
	Chris Last (Rainbow Archers)	Pr. Rupert	348	

ADULT MALE (UNLIMITED)

Team	Larry Lee (Bulkley Valley Bowmen)	Smithers	1669	1st
	J.P. (Ciff) Doiron (Fire Mtn Archers)	Kitimat	1603	2nd

ADULT MALE (BAREBOW)

Team	Walter Brix (Fire Mtn Archers)	Kitimat	1318	1st
	Bob Steele (Bulkley Valley Bowmen)	Smithers	922	2nd

ADULT FEMALE (FREESTYLE)

Team	Lee Campagnolo (Rainbow Archers)	Pr. Rupert	1004	1st
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ADULT FEMALE (UNLIMITED)

Team	Faith-Anne Lee (Bulkley Valley Bowmen)	Smithers	1591	1st
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ADULT FEMALE (BAREBOW)

Team	Cherrly Pahl	Pr. Rupert	607	1st
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JUNIOR GIRLS (BAREBOW) (no class for games)

	Carolyn Steele (Bulkley Valley Bowmen)	Smithers	557	1st
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JUNIOR BOYS (BAREBOW) (no class for games)

	Stephen Ong (Fire Mtn Archers)	Kitimat	682	1st
	Sean Mitchell (Bulkley Valley Bowmen)	Smithers	498	2nd
	Randy Lee (Bulkley Valley Bowmen)	Smithers	324	3rd

JUNIOR MALE (FREESTYLE)

Team	Pat St. Louis (Rainbow Archers)	Pr. Rupert	1314	1st
	Kevin Vaccher (Rainbow Archers)	Pr. Rupert	1038	2nd
	Mike Rothwell (Rainbow Archers)	Pr. Rupert	928	3rd

ROBINS (12 & under) (no class for games)

	Dwayne Campbell (Rainbow Archers)	Pr. Rupert	945	1st
	Chris Vaccher (Rainbow Archers)	Pr. Rupert	800	2nd

Medals were awarded to 1st 3 places, while certificates of participation were awarded to each competitor.

TEAM MANAGER

Dick St. Louis

Prince Rupert

Men	90	70	50	30	Single Total	Double Total
Chris Smith	228	297	293	340	1158	2331
	266	292	296	319	1173	
Stan Siatkowski	245	291	301	332	1169	2301
	241	293	291	307	1132	
Daniel Desnoyers	247	287	296	325	1155	2294
	251	272	294	322	1139	
Ron Lippert	225	282	286	328	1121	2244
	250	286	260	327	1123	
Jacques-André Morin	247	256	277	323	1103	2218
	218	298	298	301	1115	
Phil Talbot	233	265	292	322	1103	2208
	220	290	284	301	1095	
Ted Gamble	239	261	274	301	1075	2196
	241	294	271	315	1121	
Dave Mann	242	260	261	313	1076	2192
	229	279	286	322	1116	
John Brooks	218	270	275	324	1087	2183
	233	292	271	300	1096	
Harry Kertscher	246	273	257	319	1095	2172
	224	295	253	305	1077	
Don Warren	229	257	269	325	1080	2145
	243	276	234	312	1065	
Roger Lemay	210	263	254	295	1022	2088
	237	243	278	308	1066	
Women	70	60	50	30	Single Total	Double Total
Joan McDonald	270	295	280	321	1166	2287
	267	290	263	301	1121	
Linda Kazienko	256	274	268	316	1114	2275
	269	305	289	298	1161	
Marie-Claude Pitre	259	287	267	320	1133	2251
	274	288	277	279	1118	
Nancy Lovo	260	279	265	288	1092	2188
	247	291	251	307	1096	

<u>Women</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Single Total</u>	<u>Double Total</u>
Lucille Lemay	246 249	280 290	258 239	307 304	1091 1082	2173
Lucille Lippert	248 268	267 285	236 244	312 283	1063 1080	2143
Wanda Allan	258 261	275 284	225 251	299 286	1057 1082	2139
Gerri Cosgrove	236 232	259 283	246 263	314 300	1055 1078	2133
Marty Cusson	242 273	275 253	241 236	305 289	1063 1051	2114
Jean Mainland	212 224	258 274	245 262	303 288	1018 1048	2066
Marj Saunders	225 239	267 255	251 256	296 277	1039 1027	2066
Vi Muir	221 216	246 260	256 250	284 290	1007 1016	2023
Lisa Bertocini	227 203	249 254	257 197	307 280	1040 934	1974
Helga Reinecke	234 216	267 233	242 202	294 273	1037 924	1961
Julia Ford	216 216	251 277	216 137	305 270	988 900	1888

Teams:

World Championships

	Ron Lippert	Linda Kazienko
	Stan Siatkowski	Joan McDonald
	Chris Smith	Marie-Claude Pitre
Alternates:	Daniel Desnoyers (not funded)	Lucille Lemay (not funded)
	Phil Talbot	Nancy Lovo

Pan American Games

	Linda Kazienko	Daniel Desnoyers
	Nancy Lovo	Ron Lippert
	Joan McDonald	Stan Siatkowski
Alternates:	Marie-Claude Pitre	Chris Smith
	Wanda Allan	Phil Talbot

Editor's Note: I understand that Phil Talbot will be going to the World Championships instead of Daniel Desnoyers.



# Bowhunting



Morris Elliott  
24733 Halmor Ave.  
Maple Ridge, B.C.  
V2X 4A1

Seeing as how there will not be an issue in September, I think that now would be a good time to bring up a few reminders.

First thing is that with the hunting season rapidly approaching, check out all your equipment, hunting, camping and auto. Nothing is worse then starting a trip and finding that you have to replace something in a hurry. By now you should have been shooting your hunting bow and know that the arrows are matched to it and are flying true. Practice should be a way of life now. Remember to practice all positions of shooting, not just standing in one place with your feet flat on the ground.

Make a check list of all the equipment that you will be taking along with you. As you think of something else, write it down. You will be surprised at some of the things that you would forget if you had to get the stuff all together the night before you go. Secondly, remember that if you are successful in taking an animal and you want to try to qualify for a BCAA Game Award, and the points system, you must have the request in to me within 60 days of the kill. After 60 days you can only qualify for the points, not the award.

Also, plan ahead as to what you are going to do with the animal after you have it. Do you have someplace to store it for

cooling; someone to cut, wrap, and freeze the meat? What are you going to do with the hide? If you want a trophy mount, how do you look after it in the field? Who are you going to send it to to have the work done? Best to check around as I found a lot of different prices. Be sure to get a copy of the hunting regulations and check them over very closely. Some changes may have taken place that you haven't heard about. Check each region, as you may find an area or season that interests you that you haven't tried before. Also, some areas may be closed due to fier hazzards.

Something else that I bet most of you don't do before season opens: how many of you go in to your Doctor and have a good check up? Remember that you are also part of your equipment. Have your eyes and ears checked also. The animals use their senses to check on their surroundings, so why not make sure that yours are in top condition to do the same checking.

One of the guys that I was hunting with last year in Alberta came all the way up from Arkansas and missed two days of the hunt on account of an absessed tooth.

If you are planning on getting a new pair of boots, do it now and get them broken in. Sure, they might not look all new and shiny the first day of the hunt, but they will sure feel a hell of a lot better at the end of that first day.

The last thing I want to remind you of is the award for Bowhunter of the Year. The

sidewise as though about to shoot. Turn the head toward the hand and you are in shooting stance. Measure from chin to tip of the thumb. It is practically the same as measuring on the drawn bow.

QUESTION : In our school we have a number of archery books that give reasons why the arrow falls off the rest. I have tried them all but the arrow does not fall off except when I deliberately make it. At the same time some of the pupils do have that trouble continually. I would appreciate an explanation.

ANSWER: I agree that none of the listed reasons is the cause by itself. I know of three reasons only. One is that the rest is defective. It may slope down away from the bow as fitted, or it may be worn out and collapses with the weight of the arrow. Replace the rest.

The second reason was built into the human race before we came down out of the trees. Each of us has been practicing it ever since we were born.

Whenever you pull on anything, the harder you pull, the tighter you close your hand round the pulled object, whether it be a branch of your tree, a rope, a handle or a bow string.

If the arrow is tight on the string or if you pinch the arrow as 90% of all archers and all beginners do, then as you close your hand tighter as you pull, the arrow is carried off the rest. Now check the usual list of causes; you will find all of them are part of closing the fist.

To cure the problem, I first explain it to the pupil. I have him make a partial draw and then close his fist to make the arrow ride off the rest. Then he must straighten his fingers to put the arrow back on the rest. I have him practice that a few times, and tell him it will never happen again. I can recall only a few pupils with whom it did happen again; but they then know what to do and corrected it themselves.

The third reason is caused by one of the lower two fingers being lazy. If the bottom finger is doing too little work, the middle finger will press into the angle between the arrow and string and so lift the arrow. If the middle finger is lazy, the bottom one may squeeze in between the string and the middle finger. That pushes the middle finger forward along the arrow to lift the arrow even easier. If a clicker is used, the clicker will hold the arrow down till after the click. Then the arrow lifts as you release and you get a high arrow. Without the clicker, it is easily noticed. With the clicker, the cause of the problem can be very hard to identify for a long time.

DID YOU KNOW? Poison and archers derive their names from the same source. The Latin name for European yew trees is *Taxus Baccata*. "Toxophilite", another name for archer, is a user of *Taxus* or the yew wood in the longbow. "Toxic", meaning poisonous, is derived from the poisonous berries of the Yew tree.

I have a letter from a couple of Instructors asking for any advice to help them prepare for the next level (Level III) of coaching, which they hope to attend when the opportunity arises. This reminded me of an incompleted discussion I had with Ron Genge after the last Coach Clinic in B.C.

I said there was something wrong with the FCA system that failed some very knowledgeable candidates for any certification. To me, both those statements seem correct so I have been intermittently mulling them over ever since. I have pondered the difference between the FCA clinics and the PAA school which I attended. Also, there was the correspondence course for prospective Instructors in B.C.

At the PAA school, 7 or more coaches gave us a full week of 52 hours of instruction before we wrote the final exam. That would be too expensive and quite impractical at present in Canada.

In the B.C. correspondence course, candidates were given the manual, plus 7 test papers to write. Each test paper covered 2, 3 or 4 chapters of the manual. A candidate studied those chapters, then read the test paper at his convenience. If he was hazy on any point, he restudied the manual and then tried again. If he figured he could answer it, he wrote the test and sent it in for marking. Papers were marked and returned to him with any comments to help him.

When he completed all preliminary tests, he sat for the final test that was supervised by someone of good repute in his town. The oral and practical tests were

given when a pair of examiners could conveniently meet with the candidate. The primary papers took the place of the 16 or more hours of instruction at a clinic; they also forced him to study the manual, even if he tried to cheat on the primary papers.

That system would also be impractical for the FCA program as it would entail impossible amounts of work for the clinic conductor. But, both systems tell us one thing, they both give preparation for the final exam.

Since the FCA cannot give either a week long school or a correspondence course at present, the preparation is up to the candidate, at least for part of it. That means studying the manual. I mean STUDY, not just reading the manual.

I suggest to any candidate for any level of Coach certification that they immediately (now) get the appropriate manual and start to study. Some people do not know how to study. I offer you my general method. Don't try to learn the book parrot fashion. You may remember some little items, but few people use the same terminology when speaking. The book will use sentence forms that are not yours so you will forget or become confused. Learn to understand the manual and put it in your own words.

First, read through the manual, trying to get the gist of each subject. Then read it through carefully, understanding each sentence before going on to the next. Every word in the book is there for some reason, so do not just scan. Do not ignore

the adverbs and adjectives; they are pertinent to the text.

Now, start at the back of the book and read the chapters in reverse order. You will probably find some point that has not registered in your mind previously. Next, open the book anywhere. Put a finger on a page. Do you know that subject? Can you give a good answer if asked about it? Try it. Do that on every page.

You may find some subjects a bit vague to you. Look them up in another archery book or ask someone to explain them. Write to me; I don't publish every letter that is written to me. I answer some questions by personal letter.

You eventually will have to write your answers on the final exam. Examine each paragraph of the manual to see if you could answer it with fewer words, or just different words. The paragraph may have more explanation than you would need to give to show that you know the subject. When you are able to change the wording and still make sense, then you know the subject.

When you come to write the exam paper, read each question carefully. Decide what it means. Think of an answer and check to see if it would fit the question, then write it.

If you find a question you cannot answer or which requires a lot of pondering on your part, skip it and go on to the next. **KEEP WRITING.** You may not need that question to get enough marks to pass; but you may

need the time to complete the rest of the paper. Keep writing.

At the clinic, you will be asked to give explanations or instructions orally. Some candidates lose marks due to inability to speak up or because they speak too fast for anyone to understand them. It is a complete waste of time to speak so fast no one can absorb what you say. A speed of 120 to 140 words per minute is considered good. Select a paragraph, count out 130 words. Read out those 130 words while timing yourself. Pause at the periods and hesitate at the commas. Ignoring the punctuation marks often changes or destroys the sense of a sentence. Practice till you can judge about the correct speaking speed.

Speak up. You will address a class of between 12 and 20 people. Why speak at all if they can't hear you? Just speak to the person farthest from you across the room; the others will hear you.

You will be asked to observe an archer who is probably recently new at the sport, and spot his faults or suggest improvements in his form. Practice that by observing your friends as they shoot. Don't look for faults; there are hundreds of possible mistakes and you can't check for each one. Watch for any variation from the basic stance and form. If you see any, consider what such variation would do to the arrow. Some, of course, would have no ill effect and can be ignored. Some errors will be so gross they will be impossible to miss.

cont. on pg. 4

## Bowhunting up North



Hi Fellow Bowhunters:

Well, our annual general meeting, trophy banquet, and novelty shoot is history again and what a party. The auction raised twice as much money as ever before. This year's new exec. is Stan Moore, Pres., Mike Yates, Vice Pres., Tim Irving, Secretary, and Frank Westle, Treasurer. I will still be doing the news letter as well as dealing with the anti-wolf issue, etc. The big game pin winners were:

Deer	Don Harper	2
	Stan Moore	2
	Morris Elliott	2
	Dan McCaugh	1
	Dick Brown	1
Bear	Larry McKay	1
	Stan Moore	1
	Bill Nickerson	1
	Kirk Longren	1
	Martin Harder	1
Goat	Stan Moore	1

The trophy winners were:

Big Deer Trophy - Morris Elliott  
Small Game Ladies- Glenda Moore  
First Game In - Stan Moore  
Small Game Trophy- Don Harper  
Gig Game Trophy - Stan Moore

Next year Ft. Fraser will be hosting our do and we know they will do a good job.

The bears up here are out of hibernation and were up and at them but none taken yet. Our 24th of May bear hunt should be

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Prince George  
V2M 2X9

a good one because there is still lots of snow in the thick bush. Rabbits are right into the top of their cycle. I feel we might get one more year before the rabbit crash. As I mentioned before, Ron McKay was always pessimistic about our rabbit stories but right now, he's just as happy as a little clam, smiling all over.

I mentioned in my last letter that I worked at Northwood Pulp. Well, Northwood is 9 miles out of town and situated right along the Fraser River. In the winter, we have moose and deer wintering right on the property. Foxes and coyotes also spend the winter there. In summer, we get flocks of swallows nesting on many of the cement block buildings as the swallows building mud sticks well to the building blocks. Also, along the river, we have nesting red wing black birds.

Another occupant we have is the odd black bear and I'll tell you a little story about a guy and a little black bear. Then I'll tell you another about a loon and another guy.

Davy and the bear got together one day at the water pump-house down by the river. Davy is from England and hadn't been in Canada too long and like most people who have had little experience with bears,

he was naturally quite cautious about bears. Black bears can be dangerous but when you consider that black bears live close to man as well as the countless times bears and people come in close contact, it becomes evident that black bears are basically timid animals. However, one thing you should avoid with any wild animal is make it feel trapped or threatened as nearly all wild animals will retaliate when their back is up against it. As you will read later, I was guilty of making an animal feel threatened. Anyway, Davy unintentionally became a part of a trapped little black bear.

The river pump-house has one door only and sometimes it is left open and sometimes closed. The water pumps are electric powered but there is also a standby diesel pump that we mechanics have to check out periodically to make sure it will work if electric power fails. No one actually works in the pump-house as it is an automatic operation.

One morning, Davy was checking the standby. The door was closed. Davy opened it and went in. He knelt down to check over the battery for charge and general condition. He glanced over the drive shaft and there, staring at him about a yard away was a black bear. It was a yearling but to Davy, it was simply a bear and he had heard too many bad stories about bears. The bear must have walked in through the open door only to have it somehow close behind him. Davy could think of one thing and that was, "I gotta get out of here!" However, that little black bear also

spotted the escape, the open door. Davy was closer and he bolted for the open door but the bear overtook and passed Davy just before they reached the opening. Davy said, when the bear went by he thought the bear was attacking as it bumped into Davy's legs and Davy screamed. That little bear just ran right out through the open door to freedom. Davy got up, slammed the door shut and stayed in the pump-house for an hour before he ventured out to the pickup and back to the shop.

This spring, we had 3 loons that decided to take up residence in our effluent aeration pond. Now, the effluent water in the pond isn't exactly mountain fresh. In fact, it looks horrible but it is not toxic and you can actually drink it when it goes back into the river but I wouldn't recommend a steady diet of it. Before entering the river, the pond is slightly caustic so it does burn a bit. So we were concerned about the 3 loons who decided to take up camp in the pond. The F & W was phoned and after many attempts, two of the loons were caught but the last one just kept avoiding capture. It lived in the pond for over two weeks. The F & W informed us that once the first two were caught and washed off, they quickly recovered. Loons pair for life and the last one wouldn't leave, possibly because of waiting for its mate to return.

Any attempt to capture the last one resulted in the loon diving and coming up anywhere in the 5 acre pond. Then, I noticed at the edge of the pond there were tracks

left by the loon coming to and leaving. So it was leaving the pond. Possibly at night it was leaving and if it could be cut off from the pond on the ground, it could be caught. The effluent appeared to have effected the loon's ability to fly.

Early next morning, I was in the shop pickup driving around the pond. A loon was in sight but I noticed fresh skid marks leaving the pond but none returning. I stopped the pickup and looked over the bank across the road and there it was half hidden in the tall dry grass. My concern at that time was that the best way to catch the loon was to cut it off from the effluent pond but I should have been better prepared. Its head was down on the ground and I didn't know if it was sick, sleeping, or dead. Anyway, here was a chance to grab it and get it away from the pond.

My plan was to creep up behind it, grab it, and put it into the front of the pickup and get it to the F & W. Now, I had never seen a loon out of water before but heard they are clumsy on land because of their legs being situated far back on their bodies. I have seen and heard hundreds of loons in the water and watched their low profile while swimming. However, the next minute or so was going to teach me a few other things about loons.

As I got within a few feet, I could see it was breathing but it hadn't seen me yet. With a closer look, I realized a full grown loon is a lot bigger than I thought it was, about the same size as

a small to medium sized Canada goose.

As I stooped down to grab it, its head popped up and it spotted me. I must have been quite sick but it sure wasn't dead. It jumped a few feet away, turned and faced me, and the next minute taught me something else about loons. It pointed its head straight up and I noticed the beak looked a lot like a dagger about 8 inches long. It let out a cry, spread out its wings which made it look about the size of a piper cub, and it kept threatening with that stiletto beak. Right about then, I decided I needed some heavy gloves and someone else for distraction if nothing else. I decided it would stay there and decided on a blanket to throw over the loon to make capture a lot easier.

As I started to turn and leave, it rose up, wings a flapping, and came straight at me. Now, as I said, they don't walk too good but once they get those wings a flapping, they can run pretty good. For the first time a little fear took over and that beak looked like that 'knife wielding kook, coming down the stairs in Hitchcock's Psycho." Finally, my feet caught up to my brain and I headed for the pickup. When I got there, I glanced back and that loon was right at my heels, just barely missing me with its beak. I didn't have time to open the door or climb in the box, so once around the pickup I went. When I'd made one lap around the truck, the loon gave up and headed for the pond. I tried to chase it away from the pond but once again, it turned and came right at me. How do you



# Why Rules?

by Don Lovo

Don Lovo  
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Calgary, Alberta  
T2J 5G5

The FCA has resolved to leaving the old 3-arrow Hunter's Round in our Rules of Shooting Section. Though there has always been a feeling that this Round was more of a luck Round than the conventional 4-arrow Hunter or Field Round, it is extremely popular and used extensively at small Club Shoots where time is a major factor. The only problem is, with the new 5-4-3 scoring sequence, we no longer have rules covering the value of an arrow. Therefore, the new Rules will read:

"If you hit with the first arrow, your score will be 20 for the spot, 18 for the white and 16 for the black. The second arrow is 14, 12, and 10. The third arrow is 8, 6 and 4."

At the same time, we discussed several areas of our existant FITA Rules Book (which now is our Bible) that leave some doubtful interpretation. That is the problem with rules. Every time you try to explain them, the more you explain them, the more areas you have to explain. In any case, dealing specifically with some sections that are vague in the FITA Book:

1. Shooting Sequence on Walk-up Targets - FITA #809 does not specify whether the first two archers shoot through or whether each of the two groups shoot

each stake in rotation. However, on both of the previous World Field Championships, the Technical Commission decided that on all Walk-ups the two archers would shoot through and then step to one side or step back.

2. FITA Article 809(j) "Arrows shall be shot in correct numerical rotation" - Inasmuch as this only applies to multiple face targets, e.g. 30 cm. and 15 cm., the new FCA Rules will clearly specify that it does not apply on the single face 45 and 60 cm. targets. This has only caused confusion.

3. FITA Rule 810(b)- This Rule was originally put into the FITA Book to cover excessive arrows in the 15 cm. Face. With the new 16 Face shooting sequence, there will never be any more than one arrow in any face, and this no longer applies. So, it has been deleted from Canadian Rules as being obsolete.

There are very many other little areas that have caused confusion and continue to cause confusion at National Competition. Your TC is left with trying to give a proper ruling on the Section at that time. This information is not always readily available to all archers when they need it. Therefore, we will try and cover in detail any other changes well in advance of National Competition.

*Don*



## Federation of Canadian Archers Inc. Fédération Canadienne des Archers Inc.

Member of: - Membre de la:

Association Olympique Canadienne/Canadian Olympic Association  
Federation Internationale de Tir a l'Arc/F.I.T.A.  
Federation des Sports du Canada/Sports Federation of Canada

### AIR CANADA - OFFICIAL'S RECOGNITION AWARD

Federation of Canadian Archers Recommendation -  
D. M. Lovo, R. R. #9, Calgary, Alberta, T2J 5G5

#### SUMMARY:

Don Lovo first became involved with archery in Canada in 1962 when he placed fourth in the Canadian Archery Championships in Vancouver, B.C. For the next several years Don rated in the top half a dozen archers in Canada.

In 1965 Don represented Canada on the Canadian World Archery Team in Sweden, at which time, because of limited funds, he took on the dual role of representing Canada at the World Archery Congress.

In 1967 he coached the World Team in Holland and again served as Canadian representative at the World Congress. Because of his active participation, he was at that time appointed Chairman of the World Field Committee, a position he held until 1977 when he stepped down to take a position on the prestigious World Constitution and Rules Committee.

Also, in 1967 Don was awarded the coveted Governor General's Centennial medal for his contribution to amateur sport and again in 1977 he was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal.

In 1968 his creditation came through for an International Archery Judge, the only one qualified in Canada until 1976.

Because of his deep involvement in World Field Archery, he was appointed the Chairman of the Technical Commission at the first World Field Championships in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania in 1969, where he was again filling a dual role acting as Manager of Canada's Team. Incidentally, his top female team member, Dorothy Lidstone, became champion of the world that year.

In 1971 he coached Canada's World Team and again served on the Technical Commission.

In 1972 he was appointed Chairman of the Technical Commission at the Olympic Games in Munich.



## COACHES' NEWSLETTER

In 1973 he was again coach of Canada's World Team in Grenoble, France and was selected by the World Association as a Member of the Technical Commission. That same year, because of his world involvement, he organized an extensive Canadian Officials program and has been appointed Chairman of that Committee since that date. Because of his untiring work in this area, Canada now can boast the finest corps of International, National and Provincial Officials of any Nation in the world and has run all of its National competitions and International Shoots since that date at the highest world officiating level.

In 1973, because of his extensive works in all phases of archery, he was elected to the 7-man Administrative Council of FITA, the International Archery Federation, and carried this position until February, 1977 in Australia at the World Championships when he was elected Vice President of FITA.

In 1976 the Federation of Canadian Archers appointed Don Technical Adviser to COJO, the Canadian Olympic Organizing Committee, and the World Association appointed him to the Sports Jury d'appel for the Games.

In 1977 the World Archery Association appointed him Technical Delegate to the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

In 1978 his calendar includes Coach of the Canadian World Team to Geneva and he was appointed Chairman of the Technical Commission. He was also appointed Chairman of the Technical Commission for the Championship of the Americas in Rio de Janeiro, where he has also organized an Officials Training Seminar for the South American Nations.

In spite of his deep involvement at the International and National level of officiating, he still, whenever possible, officiates at the local Club and Provincial level.

Speaking of local involvement, Don served for many years as President of the Provincial Association and for two years as President of the Canadian Archery Association, having been, since 1964, continuously on the National Executive and presently serving as the F.C.A.'s Executive Vice President.

We respectfully submit this man's name and I am sure you will agree that he has given outstanding service in an officiating capacity to a National and International sport.

### Dealing with Sunburn

In addition to all the other problems faced by the Canadian team at the 1978 All Americas Target Championships in Rio de Janeiro, all our athletes had problems with sunburns. Is sunburn just a fact of life in archery, or can we do something about it?

First of all, what is "sunburn"? It can be defined as a toxic reaction to uncontrolled exposure to ultraviolet light. However, for our purposes, all we really need to know is that it hurts. The reaction may include redness, pain, swelling, itching, blisters, peeling, and, where individual sensitivities exist, rashes, hives, and fever. The reaction normally starts 2 to 8 hours after exposure, becomes maximal at about 12 hours, and dissipates in 72 to 96 hours.

Many factors can contribute to the severity of the reaction. Certain chemicals, if present on the skin, can be affected by ultraviolet light, and cause allergic reactions. Some antibacterial deodorant soaps contain these chemicals, so substitute something else for that "Dial Shower".

Some common medications can increase sun sensitivity. These include diuretics (often prescribed in conjunction with birth control pills), antibiotics of the dimethylchlorotetracycline and sulphonamide groups (tetracycline types may be used in the treatment of acne), and tranquilizers of the chlorpromazine type. Archers should discuss sun sensitivity with their doctors when medications are being prescribed.

Citrus oils, notably lime, on the skin can increase the effects of the sun. Watch for after-shave products containing natural oils.

Length and timing of exposure are important. The most dangerous time of the day is 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Wherever possible, tournament organizers should schedule an extended break in this period. It is possible to build up some resistance through previous exposure. (Tanning is the body's natural defense mechanism.) The length of time of exposure should be built up gradually, starting with about 15 minutes a day. Transplanting an archer to a sunnier area increases the risk of damage.

The reflection characteristics of the ground surface will affect the limits of safe exposure. Grass reflects 2.5% of the ultraviolet light. Other surfaces reflect more. Remember all the burns at the 1974 Canadian Championships on Prince Albert's sand?

Altitude is also a factor. The higher the altitude, the less atmosphere there is to absorb the more dangerous ultraviolet rays before they reach the ground. This could be a problem for the team attending the 1979 All Americas Field Championships, in Mexico.

There are four skin types:

Those who burn and never tan.

Those who burn, then tan.

Those who occasionally burn but tan well.

Those who never burn and always tan.

ANY skin type can be damaged by over-exposure to sun, but the danger decreases as we move through the list. The minimum dose of ultraviolet light which will produce a sunburn in light skinned people (first on the list) is equivalent to 20 minutes at noon, midsummer, at sea level.

We can prevent sunburn. Staying indoors will do it, but most of us like to shoot outdoors in the summer. We can compromise by staying in the shade as much as possible (be sure to have a sun umbrella - even on cloudy days), and trying to avoid the "high-risk" time, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., at least for practice.

Keep as much skin as possible covered. Tightly woven, white or light-coloured fabrics will block and reflect some of the sun. (Now you know why archers wear white.)

Plain window glass will block ultraviolet light. A good pair of sunglasses will shield the sensitive skin around the eyes, as well as protecting the eye itself from injuries caused by light.

Certain chemicals will filter out the ultraviolet light before it hits the skin. Opaque creams such as zinc oxide, talc, titanium dioxide, kaolin, or yellow petroleum jelly are known as "sunshades." While they don't have the most pleasant appearance, they are good for areas that tend to turn quickly, such as the nose and lips.

Other chemicals are known as "sunscreens." They filter out about 98% of the ultraviolet light. It's possible to tan, but very slowly. The most common of these is Para-aminobenzoic acid, known as PABA. This is available in products such as PreSun. Benzehenones are also effective. They are found in products like UVAL and Solbar.

PABA may stain clothing. PABA esters eliminate this problem, but lose some effectiveness. They are available in products such as Sea and Ski, Pabafilm, and Block Out.

Most sunscreens resist washing or sweating off. Repeated applications build up resistance. They should be applied first thing in the morning, before any lotions or cosmetics, even if no exposure to the sun is planned for that day.

Products made specifically for skiers or climbers are usually a good bet. They're designed for "maximum exposure" situations: bright sun, snow, and altitude.

In her report on the trip to Brazil, Joan McDonald said, "Part of the shooting ritual became liberally dousing every exposed area to quarts of suntan creams." Except for the one or two who were using sun

screens, they still burned. "Suntan" lotions or creams claim to absorb the rays in the sunburn range, while letting the tanning rays in. Usually they just contain smaller amounts of sunblocking chemicals. Most block 75 to 95% of the ultraviolet light. Some tanning preparations contain NO sunscreens. They are merely oils or lotions to lubricate the skin and let it FRY. Be sure to read the label carefully before buying any "tanning" products. Using baby oil (with or without iodine) is asking for trouble. Artificial tanning lotions merely colour the skin. They offer no protection at all.

Despite all your best intentions, it's likely that some of your archers will be badly sunburned again this summer. If that happens, there seems to be very little you can do for them, other than telling them to grin and bear it.

For most burns, just about any of the familiar home remedies will provide some relief from the pain. With just redness, tenderness, and swelling, cold cream will soothe the skin. When blistering is also present, cool water, in dressings or a bath, can help. One treatment said to help is a solution of 1 teaspoon salt, epsom salts, or boric acid in one quart of water. A towel soaked in this solution should be left on the area for 10 minutes. Follow up with cold cream.

Doses of aspirin, given early enough, may reduce the inflammation. It's also helpful in relieving the pain.

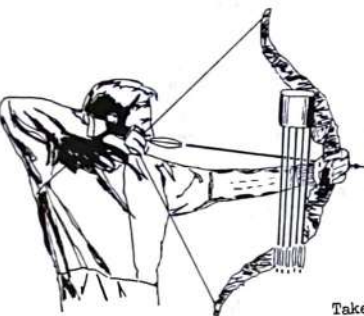
Serious cases of sunburn, or cases complicated by allergic reactions, may be treated with cortisone creams and pills. This must be done under a doctor's supervision.

By following the steps outlined, your archers can have a summer of shooting uncomplicated by sunburn.

#### Follow-up on "Sunburn"

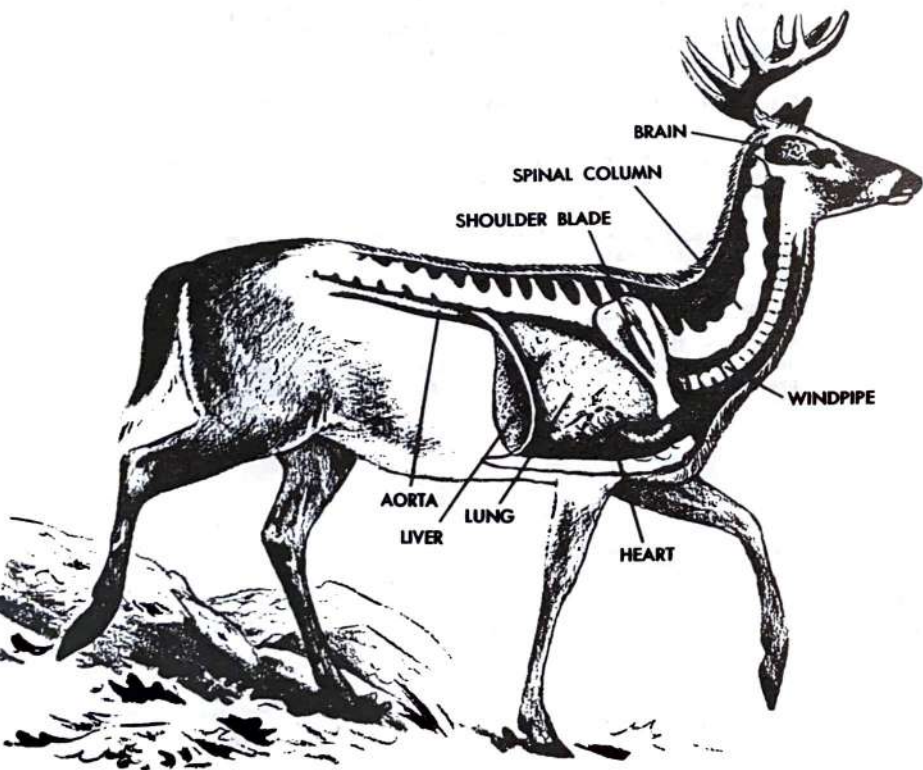
Several people wrote to suggest remedies for sunburn. Don Pingert of Saskatchewan recommends liberal doses of vinegar to soothe and prevent peeling. A local pharmacist recommended Jelonet to ease the pain.

1979 CANADIAN ARCHERY CHAMPIONSHIPS PROGRAMME		Friday, August 10	Women - Canadian 1200 Men - Hunter Board of Directors Meeting
Tuesday, August 7	Official Practice	Saturday, August 11	Annual General Meeting Clout Moving Game Speed Round
Wednesday, August 8	Equipment Check, Unmarked Hunter Round Unmarked Hunter Round Equipment Check Opening Ceremonies	Sunday, August 12	Women - Field Men - F.I.T.A.
Thursday, August 9	Women - F.I.T.A. Men - Field	Monday, August 13	Women - Hunter Men - Canadian 1200 Banquet and Awards Presentation



# Deer Hunting

Taken from The Saskatchewan Archer



## TO FIELD DRESS A DEER



(A) After making sure game is dead, the first thing to do is affix your game tag or seal to an antler - or to the ear or lower jaw if a doe. The animal is not legally yours until this has been done.

(B) Remove the arrow if still protruding from the game. Tuck in the tongue, cover or conceal bloody areas, make sure your background is pleasing (no cars, fences, buildings, etc.) and take photos.

(C) Insert knife blade 3 or 4 inches slightly to one side of anus and cut circle completely around it. Make sure tube is free of surrounding tissue. Pull out an inch or two and seal with piece of cord or boot lace.



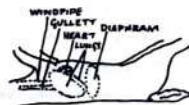
(D) Roll game on back, so head is slightly uphill. If animal is large it can be held in this position by tying legs to trees or brush, or by propping logs or rocks against both sides.

Cut carcass open along center line of belly starting at breast bone and working back.

If knife is held in right hand, guide knife blade with fingers of left hand to prevent cutting into stomach or intestines. Incision should be forked to pass on each side of the sex organs, and should be continued back across aitch bone (pelvis) to anus.



(E) Cut membrane (diaphragm) separating chest cavity from paunch, slicing from breast bone side close to ribs. This exposes heart and lungs. Reach up past lungs into forward end of chest cavity and cut off windpipe and gullet as far forward as you can reach (windpipe feels like radiator hose). Be careful of knife blade while doing this or you may cut your grabbing hand.



(F) Turn deer on side and pull out entire contents. A few light cuts may have to be made along sides to loosen supporting tissue. Pull anus into body cavity before roll out intestines. Be careful in doing this so as not to tear bladder (lies close to backbone between hind legs) or you'll taint the meat.



(G) Lift deer's head and neck to drain blood through anal opening. Wipe out inside of body with dry grass, ferns, or a cloth. Do not use water. Prop open belly with stick to promote cooling. Separate heart and liver from other organs and put in plastic bag for easy carrying.



(H) At first opportunity hang deer by antlers or head. Split breastbone and aitch bone and prop open to cool completely.

Note: Some hunters remove hair tufted glands on inside of hind legs in the belief that they will taint the meat. You may do this if you want but it isn't necessary.

#### Different Shots

(A) Lung shots are the easiest and most effective of all for the archer. The lungs fill the front part of the chest cavity and so form the largest fatal "spot" available. These organs consist of spongy cells filled with blood and are served by a network of large arteries plus thousands of smaller blood vessels. A sharp arrow cutting through these cells will not cause sudden death unless a major artery is severed in the process. However, in almost every case, a lung shot deer will not go far.

(B) Heart shots are almost always fatal in short order, but the heart is a rather small target for the archer unless the shot is taken at very close range. Whenever possible, however, aim for the heart "spot". Hunting shots have a tendency to

go high for most archery, and any shot aimed at the heart which goes a bit high will get the lungs.

(C) A cut artery near the heart is the fastest way to down big game. The heart muscles will pump out blood in short order, whereas after a direct hit on the heart, its muscles will have a tendency to close, letting fatal bleeding take place more slowly.

(D) A large arterial system serves all parts of an animal's body. When any one of these vessels is cleanly cut it is fatal.

(E) A hit in the liver is much like a lung shot. It can be almost instantly fatal. However, if you don't cut the large arteries which serve the liver and spleen the deer may travel some distance before succumbing. But, don't give up the trail. A liver shot, even if the vessels are not severed, will make a deer, unless closely pressed, lie down in cover, never to rise again.

Regardless of where you think your arrow hit, do not follow the quarry immediately. Mark the line of flight by sight and sound. After a few minutes walk quietly to where the game was standing when the arrow hit. Look for blood signs.



## THE EFFECTS OF ADDING ACCESSORIES TO A HUNTING BOW

Did you ever see a bowhunter that didn't have a gadget of some kind on his bow? Any bowhunter worth his salt knows that you don't take a hunting bow just as it comes from the store and go hunting with it. You have to camouflage the bow to stop the glare, dampen the string to cut down the noise, put on brush buttons to keep the twigs out from under your string, get a cover for the tip to keep out the sand, install a nocking point, maybe a sling, an arrow holder, a sight, etc.

Having spent considerable time in hunting camps and in the woods, I can't remember ever seeing a bow that didn't have some gadget on it.

Although most of these gadgets serve a useful purpose, have you ever wondered if they effect the shooting characteristics of the bow? Having wondered for a long time about this question, I finally put forth some effort to find out the answers.

In general, these items can be separated into two groups. The first is those that mount on the riser or handle and the second is those that mount on the limb and string. The difference is that those that mount on the handle do not take energy from the limbs when the bow is shot. Since this article will deal with effect on arrow velocity, only those items in the second group will be discussed.

The best way to get the answers is to

measure the arrow velocity of a known weight arrow. First, I set up my shooting machine and timer using a 50#, 58" hunting bow of a popular make and measured the velocity of a 465 grain arrow without any gadgets attached. The velocity was measured by measuring the time it takes the arrow to travel a three foot interval with a timer that measures time in 1/100,000 second increments. To get more accurate data, I took five shots for each item tested and averaged the results as shown in the table.

The arrow velocity for the bow with no gadgets attached averaged 177.9 ft./sec. I then installed the brush buttons and repeated the test as shown. I then removed the brush buttons and repeated the test as shown. I then removed the brush buttons and repeated the test for each item shown in the Table. I then installed everything previously tested and repeated the test.

The string silencer had the most effect by reducing the arrow velocity by 3.0 ft./sec. while the brush buttons had the least effect of 1.2 ft./sec. reduction. With everything installed, the arrow velocity was reduced to 170.3 ft./sec., a loss of 8.9 ft./sec.

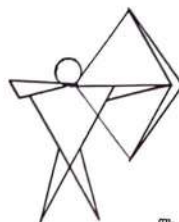
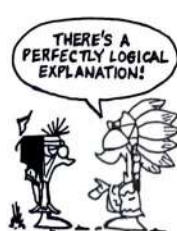
Now 7.5 ft./sec. doesn't seem much until you analyse it further. Ask yourself this question. What is the difference in arrow velocity between a 50# and a 45# bow if this model tested using the same 465 grain

arrow without any gadgets attached to either bow? By calculation, the 45# bow will shoot the same arrow at 168.9 ft./sec. or a difference of only 9.0 ft./sec. This agrees well with actual tests. Also by calculation, with all items attached to the 50# bow, one gets the same velocity as a 45.8# bow without any gadgets. To maintain the original velocity of 177.9 ft./sec. with all the gadgets attached, one requires a 54.3# bow. Also keep in mind that any weight added to the nocking point will have the same effect as adding that same weight to the arrow as far as velocity is concerned. The velocity will decrease. If the same weight is added farther out on the string, the effects will be less.

Now this isn't to say that everyone should throw away the gadgets for they are necessary and do help. However, if you use these items, use them when you practice. Don't wait until the day before the hunt and install them and expect to shoot like you did when you were practicing. I have seen people practice right up until the day before hunting and then add a camouflage cover or silencer or something. This is like practicing with one bow and then changing to a new bow or a different weight just before hunting.

	Arrow Velocity ft./sec.	Loss in arrow velocity ft./sec.	Equivalent bow weight (pounds)	Energy of arrow ft-pounds
Bow only	177.9	-	50	32.61
Bow with rubber tip protection	176.4	1.5	49.1	32.05
Bow with camo cover	175.0	2.9	48.4	31.54
Bow with brush buttons	176.5	1.4	49.2	32.10
Bow with silencer	174.8	3.1	48.3	31.47
Bow with all items above attached	170.3	8.9	45.8	29.87

This article was written by Lovell Tice - taken from The Saskatchewan Archer who, in turn, got from Archery World.



# B.C. Archery Association

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



The Province of British Columbia is divided into six zones:

Zone # 1	-	Coast Zone
Zone # 2	-	Interior Zone
Zone # 3	-	Vancouver Island Zone
Zone # 4	-	Northern Interior
Zone # 5	-	Kootenay Zone
Zone # 6	-	Northern Coast

**Zone Control:** Each archery club in a Zone may elect one Delegate from its active members in the B.C.A.A. to represent that club in the Zone. Clubs with 10 or more members in the B.C.A.A. may elect two Delegates.

The Zone Chairman, Alternate and Recorder are then elected from these delegates.

The Zone Chairman and Recorder are elected for a two-year term. (to be elected in alternating years)

The Zone Alternate will be elected for a one year term.

The Zone Chairman acts as a Provincial Association Director.

The Zone Delegates and Zone Executive meet as required.

**Provincial Control:** All Archery Clubs affiliated with the B.C.A.A. elect their Delegate (s) who are to represent their club at the Annual General Meeting. Each Zone Chairman is automatically a Director to Provincial Control. There shall be a total of 15 Directors on the Provincial Control Board including an Executive of:

President	-	Two year term
Vice-President	-	One year term
Past President	-	Two year term
and - Secretary	-	Two year term
Treasurer	-	Two year term

(provided the Secretary-Treasurer is appointed from within the Board of Directors.)

The remainder - One year term

For each non-active Zone, the nominal Board of 15 shall be reduced by one.

The Directors will be elected from and by all the Official Zone Delegates at the Annual General Meeting. (the number required depends on the vacancies created due to the above one or two year terms of office.)

The Executive vacancies occurring at the time of the Annual General Meeting will be filled by and from the Elected Directorate at each A.G.M. (By-Law # 9). The President and Secretary will begin their term of office in alternating years.

(see next page)

By-Law # 9

The Board of Directors

The Board shall consist of the President and the Vice-President, the Immediate Past President, the Secretary and Treasurer or Secretary-Treasurer (if he or they are active members) and a number of Directors chosen as herein described. All Officers and Directors shall be Active Members in good standing.

Should the Office of the Immediate Past President become vacant, the Board shall be validly constituted with the remaining members.

The President and Vice-President shall be elected from the Board for a specified term from the date of the Annual General Meeting and each shall be eligible for re-election to any office.

The A.G.M. shall be attended by B.C. Delegates appointed from and by all archery clubs which have become officially associated with the B.C. Archery Association. Any member may attend the A.G.M. but the Board shall be elected from this group of Delegates. All Delegates must be Active Members. Only Delegates may vote and propose resolutions.

Should any vacancy occur in the Board, the remaining members shall continue to act notwithstanding such vacancy, and the acts of such remaining members shall be valid.

A quorum of the Board shall consist of a majority of the Board then in office.

A resolution in writing assented to by the signature of a majority of the Board, shall be as effectual and of the same force as though it had been duly passed at a meeting of the Board.

To become affiliated with the Society, an archery club must have at least three members who are also members of the Society. The club must then advise the Society by letter the name of their President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer together with the name of their delegate to the A.G.M.

Member clubs of the B.C. Archery Association:

1. To have a delegate to be elected to the Board, a club must have at least three B.C.A.A. members. The delegate must be a member of the B.C.A.A. and the affiliated club and he must present a letter naming him or her as the club delegate.  
Clubs with 10 or more members who are also members of the B.C.A.A. may name 2 delegates.
2. In order to reduce the number to be elected to the Board, each Zone should have a Zone meeting to name a Zone Chairman prior to the A.G.M. He would then be automatically a member of the incoming Board.

**AGM** REMEMBER  
*Send your delegates  
to the meeting*



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# B.C. Zone Map

