

# THE CANADIAN ARCHER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE FEDERATION OF CANADIAN ARCHERS, INC.



December 1974

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>EDITORIAL</u> .....	10
------------------------	----

### BUSINESS

F.C.A. Board of Directors, Committee Chairmen.....	40
F.C.A. Board of Directors Meeting, Minutes and Reports.....	20
F.C.A. Indoor Mail Match Rules.....	30
Important Reminders.....	2

### FEATURES

ARCHERY BOOKS IN CAC LIBRARY .....	39
BOWHUNTING:	
Awards Application Form.....	Insert
Bowhunting in British Columbia, B.C. Archer.....	16
Nature and The Hunter, Dr. James Hatter.....	12
Other Than That, Nothing Happening, Len Rich.....	29
Why Claim FCA Bowhunting Awards, Roland Rohringer.....	19
COACHING:	
Coach's Clinic, Hank Wiseman.....	31
The Middle of The Middle, Ron Genge.....	34
EQUIPMENT:	
Equipment Survey, Al Wills.....	39
HISTORY:	
1961: Archery in Manitoba, Joe Vermander.....	45
Bow Lengths, Ron Genge.....	44
Bull Shooting Contest.....	44
Take Care of Your Bow, Ron Genge.....	48
The First 1000 Fita and The 16" Face.....	41
PROVINCIAL NEWS:	
British Columbia Outdoor Champions.....	35
Quebec Outdoor Champions.....	36
Saskatchewan Outdoor Champions.....	35
RATINGS:	
Field Ratings.....	9
Fita Ratings.....	9
National Ratings.....	3
X-MAS 1974	
By Ray Crawford.....	1

### ARCHERS IN THE NEWS

Apollo.....	11
Local Archer Back: Olga Johnston.....	37
News Release: Dave Richardson.....	34
Official Business: Don Lovo, Gib Henderson, Charlie Murton.....	33
Profile: Eileen Walsh, Gib Henderson.....	29
Schlarships: Wanda Allan and Mary Grant.....	39

EDITOR: Carol Rohringer, Box 151, St. Norbert, Manitoba, R3V 1L6.  
REPRODUCED AND MAILED AT: National Sport & Recreation Centre Inc., Ottawa.

X-MAS - 1974

As I contemplate the Christmas Season this year, I can't resist the temptation to look back over the events of 1974. Some archers may view it as an eventful year - others an uneventful year, depending on the point of view. From my vantage point and probably others in the F.C.A. Executive, the year was one characterized by a great deal of administrative and organizational work.

What other year have we participated in 4 International events, held a training camp, and laid the organizational framework for F.C.A.'s involvement in the 1976 Olympics at Montreal?

However, it was an exciting year from the standpoint of the winners circle. We were all very happy and proud that a young Canadian girl, Lucille Lessard, had won the 1974 World Field Archery Championship in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. And of course, there were others that placed high in the scoring race.

Everything considered, I think we can claim a successful year for Archery in Canada. However, there is no intention of resting on our laurels. As far as we can see into 1975, there will be an even more accelerated program than that undertaken in 1974. Added to the usual events, we intend to host an International Invitational Tournament, Championship of the Americas, and also participate in the Western Games in Regina.

All the organizational effort in the world won't help Archery if we don't continue to grow, both in the membership and 'new idea' departments. We need suggestions and other help from the grass roots level. We have been getting some lately, and we solicit more.

To all those who will be travelling during Christmas and New Years, I wish you a happy and safe journey. For those who will be staying at home like myself, it is hoped that you see your friends and renew old acquaintances.

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL ARCHERS AND THE BEST IN THE 1975 YEAR.

Sincerely,  
Ray Crawford,  
President, F.C.A.

*Happy Wishes for Christmas  
and the New Year.*

*Carae Rohringer*

IMPORTANT REMINDERS

MEMBERSHIP AND CLUB AFFILIATION: Fees are due at January 1st for the 1975 year.

Individual Membership:	\$10	20% discount if paid before March 31 (\$ 8)
Family Membership:	\$15	20% discount if paid before March 31 (\$12)
Junior Membership:	\$ 5	20% discount if paid before March 31 (\$ 4)
Club Affiliation:	\$10	

Membership fees and club affiliation fees are payable through the Membership Secretary:

Mrs. Wonetta Crawford, 232 Rouge Rd., Winnipeg, Man. R3K 1K1.

INSURANCE: Fees are due at January 1st for the 1975 year.

Participating clubs are asked to note that your insurance expires Dec. 31, 1974. Please too remember that insurance is only applicable if the insured is affiliated with F.C.A. Application for insurance is made to the F.C.A. Secretary:

Mrs. Carol Rohringer, Box 151, St. Norbert, Man. R3V 1L6.

While receipts and statements will be sent out by the Secretary, indicating application has been made and noting coverage to the individual clubs, the Insurance Company does not send a policy to individual clubs. One copy, listing all clubs covered, is issued to the F.C.A. Secretary. This the Insurance Company does in order to keep the cost of insurance minimal. Where possible a photostatic copy of the certificate will be sent.

It is not necessary for all club members to be F.C.A. members to be covered by the policy. The Policy, Comprehensive Liability for Federation of Canadian Archers Inc., et. al., provides:

Bodily Injury Coverage -	\$ 50,000 each person
	\$500,000 each accident
Property Damage Liability -	\$ 5,000 each accident

The policy covers the legal liability of the individual archer, the Archery Club and the F.C.A. while engaged in archery activity. This is not an accident policy as such, in-so-far as a club member injuring himself, nor does it cover the case of one club member injuring another club member. The policy is a Public Liability and Property Damage Type, designed to protect the F.C.A., the archery club and the individual member in the case of injury to a member of the public or for damage to property by a member. Premiums run from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st of each year only. For clubs the policy expires on Jan. 1st, regardless of when during the year the policy became effective. Cost is \$12 for the calendar year, regardless of when entered into during the year.

FITA STAR TOURNAMENTS: Closing date for 1975 applications is February 28, 1975.

There is a \$10 fee for registration of a Star Tournament. Submit to the Fita Rep:

Mr. Fred Usher, 2677 Dunlevy St., Victoria, B.C. V8R 5Z3.

Per F.C.A. Membership Figures, areas eligible for Fita Star Tournaments are:  
Quebec (134) - 3, Ontario (127) - 3, Manitoba (81) - 2, Maritimes (N.S. 24, Nfld. 11, N.B. 8) - 1, British Columbia (69) - 1, And Saskatchewan (64) - 1.  
Remaining Fita Star Tournaments are allocated to: Canadian Championships, Western Canada Games, and International Invitational.  
In the event that not all allocations are used, preference on remaining tournaments will be given, in order, to British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

NATIONAL RATING SYSTEM

Following points are awarded, based on results submitted for

Canadian Championships Outdoors - CCO  
 Canadian Championships Indoors - CCI  
 F.C.A. Mail Matches Indoors - MMI  
 Provincial Championships Outdoors - PCO  
 Provincial Championships Indoors - PCI

<u>MENS FREESTYLE</u>		<u>CCO</u>	<u>CCI</u>	<u>MMI</u>	<u>PCO</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Don Warren	B.C.	10	5	3		2	20	( 1 )
John Horvath	Alta.	8			5	2	15	( 2 )
Les Anderson	Sask.	6		1	5	3	15	( 3 )
Wayne Pullen	Ont.	7	3			2	12	( 4 )
Dan Mawer	B.C.	6			5		11	( 5 )
Roger Lemay	Que.	9					9	( 6 )
Dennis Jarvis	N.S.		1		5	3	9	( 7 )
David Mann	B.C.		4		4		8	( 8 )
John Brooks	B.C.	4	2			1	7	( 9 )
<u>Archie Lovelace</u>	<u>Sask.</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Jacques-Andre Morin	Que.				4	2	6	
El Hancox	Man.				5		5	
Wayne Carter	N.S.				4	1	5	
Dave Ball	B.C.				2	3	5	
Jean-Pierre Pelletier	Que.				5		5	
Bernard Dumaine	Que.			2		2	4	
Ewan Ferrier	Alta.				3	1	4	
Pete Lehmann	Alta.				4		4	
Harvey Hart	Man.				4		4	
Earl Fralick	N.S.				2	2	4	
Gord Mitchell	Sask.				2	2	4	
Elmer Ewert	Ont.	3					3	
Warren Schella	N.B.					3	3	
Gerry Monroe	Ont.					3	3	
Bill Gillespie	Alta.					3	3	
Randy Barker	Man.					3	3	
Lawrence Buydens	Man.				3		3	
Mike Green	Nfld.					3	3	
Bob Dolan	N.S.				3		3	
Louis-Marie Philie	Que.				3		3	
Wayne St. Louis	Sask.				3		3	
Mike Darrell	B.C.				3		3	
Les Rolt	Ont.	2					2	
Henry Rossman	Alta.				2		2	
Mike Wiwarchuk	Man.					2	2	
Fred Pineau	N.B.					2	2	
Andre Roziere	Man.				2		2	
Len Rich	Nfld.					2	2	
Caetan Dube	Que.				2		2	
Herb Erickson	Alta.				1		1	
Bill Allbutt	Man.					1	1	
Ernie Wall	Man.				1		1	
Dick McDonald	Nfld.					1	1	
Terry Embrett	N.S.				1		1	
Lucien Poirier	Que.					1	1	
Marcel Sauvageau	Que.				1		1	
Richard Genest	Que.				1		1	
Ron Weinberger	Sask.				1		1	
Hugh Sinott	B.C.				1		1	

LADIES FREESTYLE

		<u>CCO</u>	<u>CCI</u>	<u>MMI</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>FCI</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Lucille Lessard	Que.	10			5	3	18	( 1 )
Wanda Allan	B.C.	9	3		4	2	18	( 2 )
Gerri Cosgrove	B.C.	1	5	3		3	11	( 3 )
Olga Johnston	Sask.	6		1		3	10	( 4 )
Marj Saunders	B.C.	3			5	1	9	( 5 )
Mary Wills	B.C.	8					8	( 6 )
Juliette Rochon	Que.	4			4		8	( 7 )
Nancy Lovo	Alta.				5	3	8	( 8 )
Corneilia MacKiegan	N.S.				5	3	8	( 8 )
Sheila Brown	Ont.	7					7	( 10 )
Sandra West	Man.		4			3	7	
Leslie Gillespie	Alta.		2		3	2	7	
Lorraine Anderson	Sask.				5	2	7	
Joan McDonald	Ont.	5					5	
Lianne Marsh	Man.				5		5	
Erma Carter	N.S.				4	1	5	
Fran Ure	Man.		1		1	2	4	
Marie Popson	Alta.				4		4	
Liliane Labossiere	Man.				4		4	
Donna St. Louis	Sask.				4		4	
Audrey James	N.B.					3	3	
Brenda Lehmann	Alta.				2	1	3	
Carol Butuk	Man.				3		3	
Elaine Green	Nfld.					3	3	
Lucille Lemay	Que.				1	2	3	
Claudette Lemire	Que.				3		3	
Wilma Henderson	Sask.				3		3	
Mary Grant	Ont.					3	3	
Mae Courchaine	B.C.				3		3	
Norma Triam	B.C.				2		2	
Elva Curtis	N.S.					2	2	
Joyce Auckland	Sask.				2		2	
Cecile Rousseau	Que.				2		2	
Jacqueline Viel	Que.			2			2	
Betty MacIntosh	B.C.	2					2	
Joan Butuk	Man.				2		2	
Faye Driedger	Man.					1	1	
Susanne Breault	Que.					1	1	
Joyce Mitchell	Sask.					1	1	
Lorne LePoudre	Sask.				1		1	
Vicki Irvine	B.C.				1		1	

JUNIOR GIRLS FREESTYLE

Christiane Patenaude	Que.	7			5	2	14	( 1 )
Paule Brunet	Que.	6			3	3	12	( 2 )
Nancy Lovo	Alta.	8		3			11	( 3 )
Patti Thompson	Ont.	10					10	( 4 )
Linda Adamson	Ont.	9					9	( 5 )
Nichole Armstrong	Que.	5			4		9	( 6 )
Shelley LePoudre	Sask.				5	3	8	( 7 )
Lucille Lessard	Que.		5				5	( 8 )
Debbie Walker	Sask.	4					4	( 9 )
Wendy Killick	B.C.					3	3	( 10 )
Dominique Routhier	Que.				2		2	
Marie Carlesso	Que.				1		1	

JUNIOR BOYS FREESTYLE

		<u>CCO</u>	<u>CCI</u>	<u>MMI</u>	<u>PCO</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Ron Lippert	Ont.	10	5	3		3	21	(1)
Grant Gillingham	Sask.	7	3	2	5	3	20	(2)
Daniel Desnoyers	Que.	9			5	1	15	(3)
Richard Vaillancourt	Que.	8			4	1	13	(4)
David Love	Alta.	1			5	3	9	(5)
Alain Poirier	Que.	4			2	2	8	(6)
Bill Allbutt	Man.		4		4		8	(7)
Michel Tremblay	Que.	6			1		7	(8)
Kevin Teitge	B.C.	2			5		7	(9)
Marc St-Arnaud	Que.	5					5	(10)
Richard Klyne	Man.				5		5	
Ken Rundell	B.C.	3				1	4	
Daryll Hardy	Man.		1			3	4	
Jim Parrett	B.C.				4		4	
Roy McAlpine	N.B.					3	3	
Ron Minion	Man.		2	1			3	
Dave Mann	B.C.					3	3	
Roland Grandmaison	Que.					3	3	
Bernard Cimon	Que.				3		3	
Robert Henry	N.S.					3	3	
Keith Teitge	B.C.				3		3	
Greg Schweitzer	Alta.					2	2	
Steve Heggie	B.C.					2	2	
Herbert Schmidt	Man.					2	2	
Alan Gerard	B.C.				2		2	
Frank Schulz	Man.					1	1	
Mark DeRoche	B.C.				1		1	

CADET BOYS FREESTYLE

Guy Gauvin	Que.	8			4	3	15	(1)
Blake Roccola	Man.	7	4			3	14	(2)
Paul Gardewine	Man.	9	3			1	13	(3)
Scott McKercher	Ont.	10					10	(4)
Kevin Teitge	B.C.		5			3	8	(5)
Stephane Morin	Que.	6			1		7	(6)
Guy Steel	Sask.				5	1	6	(7)
Ian Muir	B.C.	5					5	(8)
Sylvan Chevier	Que.				5		5	(9)
Doug Teitge	B.C.				5		5	(9)
M. Grover	N.B.					3	3	
Glenn Roseman	Alta.					3	3	
Marc Patenaude	Que.				3		3	
Bradley Louis	Sask.					3	3	
Tracy Toone	Alta.					2	2	
Mark DeRoche	B.C.					2	2	
Garth Simpson	Man.					2	2	
Denis Roussel	Que.					2	2	
Stephan McLachlan	Sask.					2	2	
Mario Trudeau	Que.				2		2	
Andrew Birkbeck	B.C.					1	1	
Jean-Pol Ravert	Que.					1	1	
Bruce Perry	Alta.					1	1	

CADET GIRLS FREESTYLE

		<u>CCO</u>	<u>CGI</u>	<u>MMI</u>	<u>PCO</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Yolande Vaillancourt	Que.	10			5		15	(1)
Susanne Barman	B.C.	9				3	12	(2)
Jeanne Guillemette	Man.		5				5	(3)
Debbie Rutkowski	Sask.				5		5	(4)
Darilyn Teitge	B.C.				5		5	(4)
Annie St-Arnaud	Que.				4		4	(6)
Carole Revest	Que.					3	3	(7)
Josee Barcelos	Que.				3		3	(7)
Caroline Kovacs	Sask.					3	3	(7)
Colette Proulx	Que.					2	2	(10)
Mona Cusson	Que.				2		2	(10)
<u>Delene Louis</u>	<u>Sask.</u>					<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Angela Steel	Sask.					1	1	
Colette Caron	Que.				1		1	

MENS BAREBOW

Dennis Pellerin	Sask.	2	4	2		3	11	(1)
Pete Thauberger	B.C.	10					10	(2)
Dennis Tribble	Ont.	9					9	(3)
Gilles Seguin	Que.	8					8	(4)
John Horvath	Alta.		5	3			8	(5)
Steve Sekul	B.C.	7					7	(6)
Ron Miller	Alta.				4	3	7	(7)
Reg Lessard	Que.	6					6	(8)
Lino Gennaro	Alta.	5				1	6	(9)
<u>William Brown</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>3</u>			<u>3</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>(10)</u>
Vic Rue	Man.		3			3	6	
Cliff Walker	Alta.	1			4		5	
Hugo Brees	Alta.				5		5	
Lauren Leursen	B.C.				5		5	
Jim Legge	N.S.				5		5	
Don King	Sask.				5		5	
Joe Wynn	N.S.				4		4	
Wayne Seney	B.C.				4		4	
Carl DeWilde	Ont.	4					4	
Frank Drake	N.B.					3	3	
Bill Meyers	Alta.		1			2	3	
Paul Adam	Ont.					3	3	
Alex Wight	Alta.				3		3	
George Pierce	B.C.					3	3	
Rob Pressacco	B.C.				3		3	
Ron Wilson	Nfld.					3	3	
Jim Gillingham	Sask.				3		3	
Fred Hart	N.S.					3	3	
Phillip Talbot	B.C.				2	1	3	
Bill Pupp	Alta.		2				2	
Lewis Soup	Alta.				2		2	
Marcel Brick	Man.					2	2	
Klaus Schultz	B.C.				2		2	
Al Kirbyson	Nfld.					2	2	
Robert Deviller	N.S.				2		2	
Ron Zalewski	Sask.					2	2	
Terry Embrett	N.S.					2	2	
Buddy Higgins	N.S.					1	1	
Dean Smith	Sask.					1	1	
Harold Strickland	Nfld.					1	1	
Les Hegedus	Alta.			1			1	
Johannes Plank	B.C.				1		1	
Bill Passey	Alta.					1	1	

<u>LADIES BAREBOW</u>		<u>CCO</u>	<u>CGI</u>	<u>MMI</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Cecily Coles	Ont.	9		2		3	14	( 1 )
Stephanie Brown	N.S.	7			4		11	( 2 )
Pat Schmidt	Sask.		5	3		3	11	( 3 )
Barbara Tribble	Ont.	10					10	( 4 )
Angelike Lehmann	Ont.	8					8	( 5 )
Sue Wynn	N.S.				5		5	( 6 )
Michele Piralla	B.C.				5		5	( 6 )
Karen Meyer	B.C.				4		4	( 8 )
Louise Cross	Alta.					3	3	( 9 )
Lornalea McDonald	Nfld.					3	3	( 9 )
Lil Price	B.C.					3	3	( 9 )
Paulette Mattinson	N.S.					3	3	( 9 )
Mandy Crump	B.C.				3		3	( 9 )
Mary Hopey	N.B.					3	3	( 9 )
Sue Manning	Alta.					2	2	
Margaret Dunlop	B.C.					2	2	
Sharon Couldwell	Sask.					2	2	
Beverley Higgins	N.S.					2	2	
Heather Doerkean	Alta.					1	1	
Betty King	Sask.					1	1	

JUNIOR BOYS BAREBOW

Roger Chaisson	Alta.	10			5		15	( 1 )
Keith Walker	Sask.	9			4		13	( 2 )
Greg Meyers	Alta.		5	3		3	11	( 3 )
Sandy Wayling	Sask.		3			3	6	( 4 )
Jeff Hodgson	Sask.				5	1	6	( 5 )
Richard Klyne	Man.		4				4	( 6 )
Steven Webb	N.B.					3	3	( 7 )
Allan Sutton	Ont.					3	3	( 7 )
Larry McKay	B.C.					3	3	( 7 )
Gerry Burton	Nfld.					3	3	( 7 )
Gary Oickle	N.S.					3	3	( 7 )
Randy Kinniburgh	Alta.					2	2	
Kirk Longren	B.C.					2	2	
Steve Hartery	Nfld.					2	2	
Marcel Van Loo	Sask.					2	2	
Jimmy Seager	N.S.					2	2	
Doug Free	Alta.					1	1	
Jeff Piper	B.C.					1	1	
Richard Austin	Nfld.					1	1	
Donald Henry	N.S.					1	1	

JUNIOR GIRLS BAREBOW

Colette LePoudre	Sask.	10				3	13	( 1 )
Laurie Brunson	Sask.					2	2	( 2 )
Della Louchs	Sask.					1	1	( 3 )

CADET GIRLS BAREBOW

Lanna Lovelace	Sask.				5	2	7	( 1 )
Jenny Mann	B.C.					3	3	( 2 )
Debbie Rutkowski	Sask.					3	3	( 2 )
Cathy Cwyk	Alta.					3	3	( 2 )

CADET BOYS BAREBOW

		<u>CCO</u>	<u>CCI</u>	<u>MMI</u>	<u>PCO</u>	<u>PCI</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Brad Meyers	Alta.		4			2	6	( 1 )
Lain Lovelace	Sask.				4	2	6	( 2 )
Randy Kinniburgh	Alta.		5				5	( 3 )
Wayne Brooke	B.C.				5		5	( 4 )
Tom Boyko	Sask.				5		5	( 4 )
Carl Rohringer	Man.					3	3	( 6 )
Roger Chaisson	Alta.					3	3	( 6 )
Warren Johnston	Sask.					3	3	( 6 )
Darryl Drake	N.B.					3	3	( 6 )
Scott Thackray	Sask.				3		3	( 6 )
Rod Neugebaur	Sask.				2		2	
Paul Gilding	Alta.					1	1	

PROFESSIONAL MEN UNLIMITED

Morris Elliott	B.C.	10			5		15	( 1 )
Al Wills	B.C.	9				3	12	( 2 )
Klaus Kleinschmidt	Ont.	6				3	9	( 3 )
Peter Craig	Ont.	8					8	( 4 )
Bill Fordham	Ont.	7					7	( 5 )
Dave Paton	Alta.		4			3	7	( 6 )
Tom Mack	Ont.	5					5	( 7 )
Dennis Schmidt	Sask.		5				5	( 8 )
Raymond Drolet	Que.				5		5	( 9 )
Don Rittaler	B.C.				4		4	( 10 )
Dick Vaughan	B.C.				3	1	4	( 10 )

PROFESSIONAL MEN LIMITED

Pete Muir	B.C.	10			4	3	17	( 1 )
Wilfred Loranger	Que.	9					9	( 2 )
Ron Boorman	B.C.				5		5	( 3 )
Larry Jang	B.C.					2	2	( 4 )
Gordie Bayes	B.C.					1	1	( 5 )

RE NATIONAL RATING

On the closing date for national points, October 1, in my possession were results of the Canadian Indoor/Outdoor Championships, the F.C.A. Mail Matches, and the Provincial Indoor/Outdoor Championships of Alberta and Manitoba. The Yukon excepted, all Provincial Associations were then contacted re Provincial results. Quebec responded immediately, by special delivery! This was followed with results from Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, British Columbia. From Newfoundland only Indoor results were received, while from New Brunswick and Ontario partial Indoor results only were received. The report was made Oct. 25. It was interesting compiling the results, finding out about the provincial, as well as the national and international picture (Fita and Field Ratings). The young archers on occasion started off the year as cadets and ended as juniors, or started as juniors and ended as seniors. A very few archers switched from barebow to freestyle, most notable John Horvath, who placed in the top ten in mens barebow and freestyle. Quebec recognizes no barebow class, but two archers from Quebec gained barebow points at the Nationals, Gilles Seguin and Reg Lessard. Barebow is not too popular with the young ladies, there having been only three in Junior Barebow and four in Cadet Barebow.

FITA RATINGS

Fita Ratings are not listed here, as these were recorded in the Board of Directors Meeting (Minutes elsewhere in the Archer), the Board having reviewed these ratings.

There seems to be some confusion as to how Fita points can be earned. The assumption has been made that Fita points can be earned in any Fita round, including the Fita Field Rounds and the Fita Indoor Rounds. This is not the case. Fita points can only be gained in the Fita Outdoor Target Round.

With the elevation of Lucille Lessard and Les Anderson to Category B, Ted Gamble and Mary Wills become card athletes.

FIELD RATINGS

Points were awarded as follows:

Championships of Americas Placing	- CAP
Canadian Placing at Championships of Americas	- CPCA
Canadian Field Trials	- CFT
Canadian Field Championships	- CFC
World Field Placing	- WFP
Canadian Placing at World Field	- CPWF

<u>FREESTYLE</u>		<u>CAP</u>	<u>CPCA</u>	<u>CFT</u>	<u>CFC</u>	<u>WFP</u>	<u>CPWF</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Lucille Lessard	Que.	2	2	5	3	10	3	25
Les Anderson	Sask.	4	2	2		5	3	16
Wayne Pullen	Ont.	5	3	3	1			12
Mary Wills	B.C.			4	2	1	2	9
Don Warren	B.C.			5	3		1	9
Sheila Brown	Ont.	3	3	2				8
John Horvath	Alta.			4	2		2	8
Olga Johnston	Sask.			3	1		1	5
Lothar Jaeckel	Ont.	2	1					3
Wanda Allan	B.C.	1	1					2
Mary Grant	Ont.			1				1
Elmer Ewert	Ont.			1				1

BAREBOW

Cecily Coles	Ont.	4	3		3			10
Tom Bezusko	Ont.	3	3					6
Pete Thauberger	B.C.				3			3
Barbara Tribble	Ont.				2			2
Dennis Tribble	Ont.				2			2
Stephanie Brown	N.S.				1			1
Gilles Seguin	Que.				1			1

Note: No points were awarded at the Field Trials as none of the archers qualified in the barebow division. In the freestyle division, Wayne Pullen qualified for the World Field Team, but was unable to attend that event. He was replaced by Les Anderson.

### EDITORIAL

What makes a good editorial? Facts on which to produce action? Emotion to incite action? Gentle persuasion to encourage action? Strong words to cause re-action? The following editorial received quite a bit of attention from rather serious sources. It was first published in the Minnesota State High School League Bulletin. The British Columbian Federation of School Athletic Associations next picked it up for publication. Finally it appeared in the Coaching Association of Communique recently. As it appeared to have gained prominent attention, it was shown to two archers. The first read it and said: "too sarcastic". The second said: "strong, but not strong enough". Read it and judge for yourself.

#### WHY FIGHT IT?

By all means, let's lower all the standards of morality, integrity and decency. Let's dispense with any rules and regulations that may restrict any individual in his pursuit of happiness. Let's make things as "easy" as possible for everyone - and heaven forbid that we should expect any young people to conform to any set pattern established by an older generation which is still guided by an outmoded moral code, and is still clinging to some vestige of human dignity and established morals. For the sake of peace and quiet and unruffled feelings, let's give in to all the rabblers, the hippies, the beatniks, the enlightened generation. Why fight it? It should be apparent that somebody will have to start fighting it - and soon.

It is no wonder that the young people of this nation have become disenchanted with us, the older generation. We haven't got enough guts to stand up and tell them, "Well Buster", this is how it will go - and if you with all your modern ideologies and modern standards on drinking, dope, sex, and moralities can't stand the gaff - then cut out - and find your "niche" in the world some place else - some place, where you'll fit in - because you didn't fit in here."

And then, we get to the colleges - where drinking is allowed in the dorms, girls are allowed to visit in boys' rooms and vice versa. Of course, the door must be one-quarter open and all four feet must be planted firmly on the floor. How modern! But in our quest to be modern, we have neglected one important ingredient. We have forgotten that we are not dealing with two wooden statues, but with two human beings - with ordinary normal human emotions and desires. Give them every freedom with no restrictions on hours. Give them the most ideal conditions for their rendezvous, but don't expect them to react to the circumstances. Lead them into temptation, but don't expect them to be tempted. They could plant their feet firmly on the floor of the lobby or waiting room in the dorm, and if they're 19, they could go off campus and drink, but why put any obstacles in their paths on the road to their degeneration. Give them a helping hand.

Why fight it??? Because it's just about time the educators, the ministers, the priests and the dogooders took a long hard look at the situation. Easing the rules is not the answer. Lowering the standards is not the answer. This very generation that we are coddling and pampering and giving in to and easing the rules for are the very ones who are involved in more automobile accidents, are taking more dope, drinking more booze, are involved in more "have to" marriages, and divorcing more than any generation before it. But that's modern!

Why Fight It??? We must, because this country is deteriorating from within. History has proven that almost every great nation and empire that crumbled and fell - fell, not from outside sources, but because it rotted from within, and here we quote a paragraph called "Food For Thought". The average age of the world's greatest civilizations has been 200 years. Each one has progressed from bondage to spiritual faith-to great courage-to liberty-to abundance-to selfishness-to complacency-to apathy-to dependency-back to bondage. In 11 years our country will be 200 years old. Of all 22 civilizations in history, 19 collapsed when they reached our present MORAL state".

WHY FIGHT IT??? Because we must to survive.



### APOLLO

This is Apollo, designed by Hans Vischer and cast by Peter Floetners in 1532.

He first stood in an archers clubhouse (Herren Schiesshaus am Sand) in Nuremberg and later in the Courtyard of the "New" City Hall (Hof des Neubaues des Rathauses) of Nuremberg.

When Jakob Wolff, a master builder of Nuremberg, built a house (Pellerhaus) in 1602-07 for his son-in-law, Martin Peller, the Apollo Fountain was placed in the Courtyard, where he can still be found today.

NATURE AND THE HUNTER

By Dr. James Hatter

Following is reprinted from May, 1973 WESTERN FISH AND WILDLIFE Magazine, 1020 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. Hatter is Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Department of Recreation and Conservation, Government of British Columbia.

Much has been written in an attempt to explain the feelings and motivations of the hunter. While I usually agree with the authors of such articles I have never felt that they had covered the subject in depth or to my satisfaction. And yet I could do no better. Something was lacking, still unexplained. There had to be a more convincing explanation of the innermost motivations of the man who pursues with the intent to kill a lesser animal. I have never been able to accept the argument that such men are freaks, that they hunt only to kill or that society would be better off without them.

I suspect most hunters feel hopelessly at a loss to explain how they feel about hunting much less convince others that it is not the urge to kill that underlies their strong desire to hunt. The question is more important than ever before as the hunter finds himself the object of criticism, unable to defend himself because he is unable to explain, other than rather crudely, what motivates him. It is for this reason that the great Spanish philosopher of the 20th century, Jose Ortega Y. Gassett, in his book: "Meditations on Hunting" has made the greatest contribution ever to understanding the hunter. The book now published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York was written in 1942 and translated into English in 1972 by Howard B. Wescott. It takes us through 152 pages of amazing insight into the motivations of the hunter. It is difficult reading, like most philosophical treatises but anyone who will take the time to read and reread, it is a revelation. It is an essential study for very person who seeks to understand man's urge to hunt.

I will attempt to bring to you, some of the thoughts of this great man. Perhaps these are the unwritten experiences of the greatest of them all, the Greek philosopher Plato, who, according to Ortega, could never have written as he did without having hunted himself. "Meditations on Hunting" must surely make even the staunchest critic of the chase feel humble in the face of such powerful analysis of human behavior.

Ortega begins by saying that his intention is to try to clarify this activity which devoted hunters engage in with such "scrupulousness, constancy and dedication". How often do we hear that people hunt for recreation? The author scorns the implications of the word recreation or diversion and goes on to say that "diversion" which is similar to recreation in this context, usually indicates comfortable situations and connotes an activity completely free of hardship, free of risk, not requiring great physical effort nor a great deal of concentration. The occupation of hunting however, as carried on by a serious hunter, involves all of these things. To Ortega, every good hunter has dedicated a part of his existence to hunting. Life, he says, is given to us empty and we have to fill it ourselves. The animal, on the other hand, is born with a pre-determined conduct and his life is never empty or undetermined. Man has lost this system of instincts or retains only a part of them which are insufficient to provide him a pre-determined plan of behaviour. To Ortega, our life becomes one of conflicting occupations, the laborious and the pleasing. Before any of the many activities that we now engage in for pleasure there was one dominant one, more important than all others - hunting. Hunting is a form of happiness in which man has participated in order to fill the pleasurable side of what began as an empty life. This was demanded of him because unlike the lesser animal, life was not, by pre-determined behaviour, filled for him. At this point, of course, nothing has been said to reveal why man should hunt. To say that he hunts for pleasure only evades the question.

The confrontation between man and animal has precise boundaries beyond which hunting ceases to be hunting. Should the fisherman (a hunter) let loose his technical superiority such as placing poison in a stream to suddenly kill all the trout, he ceases to be a hunter. Hunting is a situation in which one animal strives to hunt, while the other strives to not be hunted. Hunting is a relationship in which a superior animal hunts one that is less superior. The essential inequality between prey and hunter does not however, prevent the pursued animal from being able to avoid the pursuer but in the overall balance, the hunter always has the potential advantage over the hunted. The essential definition of hunting is that which an animal does to take possession, dead or alive, of some other animal of a species basically inferior to its own. Thus superiority of the hunter over the prey cannot be absolute or it would not be hunting. The prey must have or have had some means of escape from the pursuit. Man does not hunt animals that are too far down in the zoological scale. There would for example, be no sport, no contest, in hunting sea urchins or starfish because such animals have no effective counter-measures against pursuit.

It is surprising how many people believe that the modern hunter has all the advantages. This cannot be so or otherwise he would not hunt. Capture of the prey cannot be too easy. We do not hunt newly born animals and hunting seasons are closed when the prey will be excessively vulnerable such as the nesting period. If man did not do this he would destroy the very act of hunting which fascinates him. The hunter, in restraining his excessive ability to destroy wildlife, deliberately weakens himself in relation to the prey and thus begins to imitate the animal relationship existing in nature. For pleasure he returns to nature and re-enters it less capable than he could be as a predator. This is the first indication we have of why hunting is such a great delight and pleasure for man. He deliberately becomes closer to nature by abdicating his human potential to capture. A man with a fishing rod is hunting but one with a sack of fish-tox is not. In hunting as a sport there is a free renunciation by man of his supremacy. In becoming an infra-human he steps down the zoological ladder. Dedicated hunters will know what is meant by this natural participation with the animal. The hunter becomes part of the natural act of evasion by the prey and countermeasures he adopts as the predator. There are various levels of handicaps that man use as he reacts with animals. Use of the dry fly or other artificial lures in fishing, or bow and arrow in hunting are good examples. It is understandable that the highest satisfactions should arise from these forms of renunciation of superiority over the prey. Man derives pleasure from being natural and it is natural for him to hunt.

Ortega points out that throughout the ages, hunting for sport has been based on the scarcity of game. In all known history, game has never abounded for it had man would never have thought to portray it in his works of art as he has done nor would he have designed his art suggestive of multiplication and presence of game. Hunting as we know it is dependent upon the lack of abundance of the prey. It is not simply a matter of clubbing animals right and left in order to kill or capture them. The men who each day killed dozens of helpless harpy seals on the flow ice by clubbing them were not hunters, nor is the man in the abattoire. Here we begin to obtain further insight into the motivations of the hunter, all pointing to the realization that he does not kill for the sake of killing. One of the first and most pleasing acts of all hunting is to locate the prey animal. If it were not necessary to locate the prey it would not be hunting. The fact that man hunts presupposes that there is a scarcity of game. If game were superabundant, man's hunting behaviour would not exist for all that would be necessary would be for him to flail out right and left and kill. This would not be hunting just as breathing is not hunting air. Hunting then, has evolved because of the scarcity of game. Ortega says that we should not confuse this fact with the reality that game is declining as we continue to "humanize" the earth and that, as a result, hunting and the quality environment are dying in many areas. How true the statement, "a land fit for wildlife is a land fit for people."

Do the hunting critics understand what they are actually doing in berating the hunter?

Do they not sense that unless hunting is preserved the "humanizing" process will continue and all that will eventually exist will be examples of those abundant wild things that once made our planet attractive? The hunter will have gone and at this point ecologically devastating human acts will become simpler because hunting, trapping and fishing as a way of life and a pleasure to so many will no longer be a deterrent to "progress". Environmentalists beware, hunting is an ecological saviour, a potent barrier to environmental degradation and not, as some poor souls would suggest, itself contributing to environmental degradation. Ecologists must realize the reality of this and arraign their forces not against the true hunter but rather with him. If they object to his behaviour they must educate him but not banish him. We can say that a "land fit for hunters is land most fit for people." I use the phrase "true hunter" to distinguish the hunter who Ortega Y Gasset speaks of and not the gun toting idiots whose irresponsible acts are taken by many as characteristic of all hunters. Critics of the hunter must first ask themselves to whom they refer, realizing that not all who we refer to as hunters are champions of nature and the future of wildlife. What a terrible mistake to condemn all hunters because of the reckless acts of a few.

In utilitarian hunting, as Ortega calls it, the purpose of the hunter is to kill the animal and everything he does up to that point is merely a means for achieving that end. In sport hunting, Ortega points out that the order of means to an end is reversed. To the sportsman the death of the game is not what interests him for that is not his purpose. What is of primary importance to him is everything he had to do to kill the animal for that is what comprises the hunt. Ortega tells us that man does not hunt to kill but rather he kills in order to have hunted. Any hunter who reflects on this remarkable insight into why we kill rather than allow the animal to escape or photograph it will realize its penetrating truth.

Hunting then is the confrontation between two unequal species, the free play of an inferior species reacting to a superior species. In this activity man avoids the excess of his superiority. Ortega refers to a conscious and almost religious humbling of man thus limiting his superiority and lowering him towards the animal. Every animal is in a relationship of superiority or inferiority with respect to every other. In nature, life is a great conflict, a grandiose confluence and hunting submerges man in this mystery of life. Therefore, there is an element of religious rite and emotion in which homage is paid to the laws of nature. Ortega has interpreted for us this affinity to nature.

It must be understood says the author that hunting was the first form of life that man adopted. Man's existence consisted of being a hunter. In order to subsist, early man had to dedicate himself wholly to hunting. But, the act of hunting is not an invention of primitive man. He inherited it from the primitive animal from which he evolved. Man was once a beast as illustrated so clearly by his cuspid teeth. In the animal these are referred to as carnivorous fangs or canine teeth. Paleolithic man, the oldest form of human being we know was the hunter par excellence and was a man while still an animal.

As man has evolved from the primitive state his animal instincts have largely disappeared and he has grown away from pristine intimacy with nature. Our best trained hunters, says Ortega, cannot begin to compare in basic hunting ability with the present-day pigmy or our remote ancestor, Paleolithic man. Progress in weapons is compensated to a degree by our regression in ability as a hunter. Any additional compensation necessary we take consciously in order that hunting is not merely the act of killing which is without appeal for there must be the equation of the hunt.

While man has lost most of his primitive hunting instincts he has gained another form of instinct called reason. This reason has allowed man to direct himself to tasks related to the act of hunting. The development of the principles and practices of wildlife management is the application of human reason in relation to hunting. Human reason, says Ortega, will try to preserve the distance between man and his prey that existed between them at the beginning of history. Very often he will improve this in favour of the animal.

Man's reasoned love of and protection of wildlife and his desire to hunt so often fail to be understood by hunting critics. My last advice to them is to pay much attention to the serious endeavours of the hunter to protect wildlife from the ravages of those who are not so close to nature as he is.

The true hunter, says Ortega, takes pleasure in the artificial return to nature; hunting is the only occupation that permits him something like a vacation from his human condition. He succeeds in diverting himself from being a man. Ortega says men hunt as an escape to the simpler way of life; hunting becomes a simulation of the simple past when man was truly a part of nature and not troubled by the complexities into which evolution subsequently led him. The hunter is, at one and the same time, a man of today and one of ten thousand years ago. The residual primitive instinct that man has retained is the reason why today, at the end of innumerable millennia, he experiences hunting as a form of happiness.

Ortega describes man as a fugitive from nature who began to make history. He perceives that history is always made against the grain of nature. Unconsciously, man is still able to escape from the enormous discomfort of historical evolution by "returning" transitorily and artificially to nature in the sport of hunting. I suppose what the author is saying, but not in so many words, is that only the hunter sees nature in its greatest depth and meaning.

Earlier in this article I stated that a land fit for hunters is a land fit for people. Ortega perceives with remarkable clarity a situation which may well account for the growing human dissatisfaction with "degradation or humanization" of the natural environment. He observes that only the hunting ground is true countryside, that is, the environment of caribou, grizzly bears and such other wilderness species that are intolerant of farmland, tourist country and cultivated countryside which he refers to as land exhausted by humanity. It can be argued that hunting pheasants in a stubble field is marvelous sport and I don't think Ortega would disagree but what he really says is that true countryside is land where native wildlife live unaffected by or not influenced by man's cultural activity. Anyone who has hunted pheasants on farmland and then spent time hunting high in the untouched vastness of mountain valleys will realize the difference between "true countryside" and land affected by man's influence. Ortega infers that when we hunt on cultivated land we cannot really escape from the human condition; we cannot really get outside ourselves other than in "authentic countryside." This explains why the lure of wilderness is so strong to the big game hunter for he is able to escape from the human condition within a completely natural environment that primitive man ever knew.

The final chapter of this amazing book is entitled: "The Hunter - The Alert Man." Alertness and intense observation is a characteristic of the good hunter. This complete alertness is the very attitude in which the animal itself exists. The tourist, says Ortega, sees broadly the great spaces, but his gaze glides, it seizes nothing, it does not perceive the role of each ingredient in "the dynamic architecture of the countryside." Only the hunter, imitating the perpetual alertness of the wild animal sees everything. Anyone who has hunted the elusive whitetail deer will appreciate the circumstances as Ortega describes them - only the hunter in search of prey, the alert man, sees the countryside in all its detail. These are the highlights of Ortega's meditations on hunting. Only by reading the book and rereading it will one truly appreciate the depth of perception of this great analytical mind. Probably no writer has done so much to enable man to understand himself as a hunter as Ortega Y Gasset. The reader who is critical of hunting cannot help but feel the crushing truth of the author's analysis of why many men dedicate themselves to hunting. Not even the most concerned of the anti-hunting fraternity can, if he or she has understood what the author has said, conclude without feelings of reconciliation towards the man who periodically returns to nature. We can be assured that in this age of ecological conscience, a land attractive to the hunter will be a land loved by all people.

BOWHUNTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA  
From The B.C. Archer

GOPHER DERBY by Mike Yates

Another gopher derby success! The third annual Northland Bowhunters Gopher Derby was held at the 150 Mile Ranch with the kind permission of the owner, Max Kieth. There were about two dozen of the keenest gopher hunters in the country there including Doug and Dorothy Wood from the Victoria area. A good time was had by all, and over 100 gophers were shot during the five hour period. The prize for the most went to Northland Bowhunters President, Dick Brown, with 18. Second was Mike Yates with 15, and third was Ron Stevens of Prince George with 8. Everyone got lots of shots, and there were enough of the little critters around to make things interesting. Kirk Lonegren of Pr. Geo. even managed to get a couple with his homemade blowgun!! Really!! Got the pictures to prove it too!

Remember, all you archers down there in the rain jungles of the lower mainland, next July we will hope to see a few more of you up here for the Fourth Annual Northland Bowhunters Gopher Derby! We have two or three other hunts as well throughout the year that are always good fun. Our bear hunt in the Spring, usually on the long weekend in May, is a must for all of us up here. We have the best damn bear hunting country in B.C. staked out just for our Spring hunt. How many other places can two dozen or more archers go for a three day hunt and see 25 or 30 bear? We have gotten a record bear for the past two years running. Both of these were shot by Ron McKay of Pr. George, and both will go in the P&Y book. Our Fall hunt is usually for moose up north. Last year Kirk Lonegren, who was a ripe old 15 at the time, got himself a beautiful bull in full velvet with a 44" spread! We didn't mind a bit having to pack it out 15 miles - what a trophy for young Kirk! By the way, we have a two week pre-season hunt on the regs this year in the Prince Geo. area for bulls and bucks. Maybe some of you can make it? Too bad it comes at the same time as the Nimpkish Valley hunt, but if anyone prefers moose to deer (of course, we have both), let either John Francis or myself know and we will make arrangements for you to be met in Pr. Geo. or Williams Lake. We have tried to convince the F&W that this area would be used by bowhunters from all over the province, so don't make liars out of us! It's a good area that we have hunted in before and there is a good chance of getting old Alces alces lodged on the end of one of your favourite shafts. If I don't get one this year, I may take up the blowgun!

NIMPKISH VALLEY HUNT by Doug Wood

We have just completed the most successful bowhunt in the history of the B.C.A.A. Out of 41 bowhunters, we took 18 deer, 2 bear and 8 blue grouse. As you all know, the weather was the worst ever for bowhunting. We recorded temperatures of 105 degrees, 102 and 98 inside the camper. As of other years, there were a number of hunters who tried to sign up for the hunt as much as seven days past the due date of August 20th. Trophy winners were:

First Game in Deer: Jim Frost, Metchosin Bowmen (2 deer)

Largest Deer: Don Baxter, Nanaimo Fish & Game (35 1/2 points)

Smallest Deer: Doug Wood, Metchosin Bowmen ( 5 1/8 points)

Largest Bear: Dave Harper, Maple Ridge (23 points)

Most Grouse: Don Harper, Maple Ridge (5)

Club with Most Games: Metchosin Bowmen

Following shot deer: Rene Kundig (2), D. Cairns, Gerry Frost, Brian Chipperfield, Jim Frost (2), Doug Wood, Karl Eha, Samantha Eha, Doug Lowe, Phil Duckitt, Ken Ellis, Bill Gibson, Don Harper, Charlie Veasy, Don Baxter, and Bruce Hatter, 13 years old, nailed a nice spike buck for his first deer. Bear were taken by Don Harper and Dave Harper, one each. Grouse were taken by Don Harper, 5, Jim Fiddick, 2, and Doug Wood, 1. Trout was won by Alice Riddle; other women who recorded trout were Samantha Eha, Dorothy Wood, Linda. Trout fishing was lousy.

BOWHUNTING by John Francis

This year's hunting season has started and from reading the regulations it is obvious that bowhunters have done quite well for themselves. No bowhunter should feel that we aren't moving right ahead. Thanks to the F&W Dept. and a lot of hard work by bowhunters, we have come a long ways in the past few years. We should all remember that a few years ago bowhunters had no special privileges. By reading this year's regulations pertaining to bowhunting we can all see that bowhunting is now becoming solidly established in British Columbia.

To me the longbow only area has to be the answer for longbow hunting because it is a natural for generating a tremendous amount of concern for the wildlife and their environment in a particular area. Give any hunter an investment in a particular area and he will go a long way to protect this investment. Bowhunters are now in a position where they can prove that they are very concerned about the survival of wildlife and their environment. Bowen Island is the first longbow only area in B.C. so let's get on with proving that we are worthy of the privilege we have been granted.

With the opening of hunting season hunters become very active and so does another group. The other group is the anti-hunting group who oppose what we the hunters are doing. We have all met anti-hunters as well as read their objections to hunting. The only point that always seems to be there with these people is that they simply do not believe it is right or necessary for man to hunt. Well, sometimes it is very necessary to have an area hunted for many different reasons. As to whether it is basically right for man to hunt or not depends on an individual's thinking on man's relationship with all other forms of life. Both hunter and anti-hunter seem intent on destroying each other. Both groups of thinking should be working together for the conservation of wildlife, instead of trying to destroy each other. Conservation is the goal with this and all both groups are doing is using each other as scape goats.

When someone is a hunter they usually at sometime examine their motives for hunting. In many ways hunting is an emotional act, it has to be. Very few people get pleasure out of killing anything. Yet a lot of people hunt and at the end of the hunt do kill. It is done for game management, food, for trophy, and for the thrill of the hunt. There is also an underlying natural instinct for why we hunt. We like to think about ourselves as some kind of a super intelligent being that plans and conducts his whole life based on reason and intelligence. Possibly we are over-rating ourselves by thinking reason is our motivating force. A lot of people believe that man even in this day and age is still basically motivated by instinct. I happen to believe this. We are moving towards reason but more often than not we act through instinct.

Man is the most intelligent form of life on earth. Not a privileged form, just the most intelligent, who above all else has the ability to control the survival of all other life, including his own. To believe it is wrong to hunt I would also have to believe that man is not relevant to other creatures. As humans we require exactly the same life giving ingredients as many other forms including the consumption of other forms be it vegetable or animal. Our survival depends on living off another form just like the wolf or deer. So how can we put ourselves above other creatures on the ladder when we are just as dependent on them as they are on others. The only difference on the ladder is the brain but we're all on the ladder.

To say it is wrong for man to hunt would be saying we are not a dependent creature like the others. There is no humane way to take another life because any form of death is inhumane but we too are a part of taking another form of life just like all other living creatures. The hunter who believes he is a dependent creature is one of the best deterrents against those who would without knowing it or without concern eliminate other forms of life.

One can enjoy a wild animal in a cage, but it's a sad thing because the animal is not in its natural environment and also you're not really a part of this animal because you have him at a disadvantage. Take hunting away from man, and he will lose the desire to see this animal in his natural environment because you no longer are allowed to play the role of survival on his terms. Take the hunt away and wildlife will vanish at a much faster rate than it is now because one more reason will be gone for man to preserve wildlife in a good environment. Ban trapping and we will lose another good reason for preserving wildlife. Ban fishing and we can really pollute the rivers because there won't be too much screaming from the sports fisherman because he is no longer allowed to fish. Those that cry out to ban hunting are just begging for the worst possible kind of harmony between man and his fellow creatures. Indiscriminate hunting is so very wrong but properly managed hunting which we have is as right as a drink of water.

It looks like hunters and anti-hunters today are letting themselves fall into a trap that people so often set for themselves. The hunter says the anti-hunter is an emotional goof and doesn't put his money where his mouth is. The anti-hunter says we are nothing but a bunch of killers and will wipe wildlife from the land. By far the majority of hunters are in favor of our present system of conservation minded hunting, and a lot of anti-hunters aren't goofs and they do put their money where their mouth is. There are fears now for the survival of some species. So instead of looking for and tackling the real cause of vanishing game, both groups attack each other. It is easier to find and attack a scapegoat because the real cause of a problem is often a real tough nut to crack. Isn't it quite possible that the real cause for vanishing wildlife is simply people, be they hunter, non-hunter, or anti-hunter. Man has always been expanding his ways and numbers for some reason or cause. In this country the big goal it seems is expansion and this will go on until we have achieved the ultimate goal of having nothing but people with no room for wildlife. Today we see farm and ranch land vanishing in the name of progress. We also see wildlife vanishing in the name of progress. Scientists today are suggesting that we start thinking seriously about eating seaweed. I guess that's all right if you like seaweed but what are we going to eat after the seaweed is all gone, each other?

The expansion system is very deeply ingrained in mankind. It is not something that was invented 100 years ago, it is something that has always been inherent in man, we're just getting better at it. The expansion system is common to every political system in the world today. Any form of life that does not protect itself and continually expand itself will perish. This is pure instinct but there is a definite limit to it. Mankind is far too intelligent to survive, if we continue on this instinctive path of expansion. As a species we must learn to separate reason from instinct. Right now we are told expansion is based on reason but it is not; it is pure instinct. Expansion in the unchecked present form is disaster because regardless of what we think man is dependent on a balance of all other forms of life. All forms of life have built-in checks for their expansion except man and this we have got to realize.

When we as people think we are doing a good and humane thing when we speak out to protect wildlife we should also remember we are doing it for ourselves. Maybe not for you and I today but for some future people who will bear your name. Wildlife in its own environment is beautiful. This we all know. What we must all remember is that if wildlife goes, it is only a matter of time until we follow them into oblivion.

WHY CLAIM F.C.A. BOWHUNTING AWARDS?

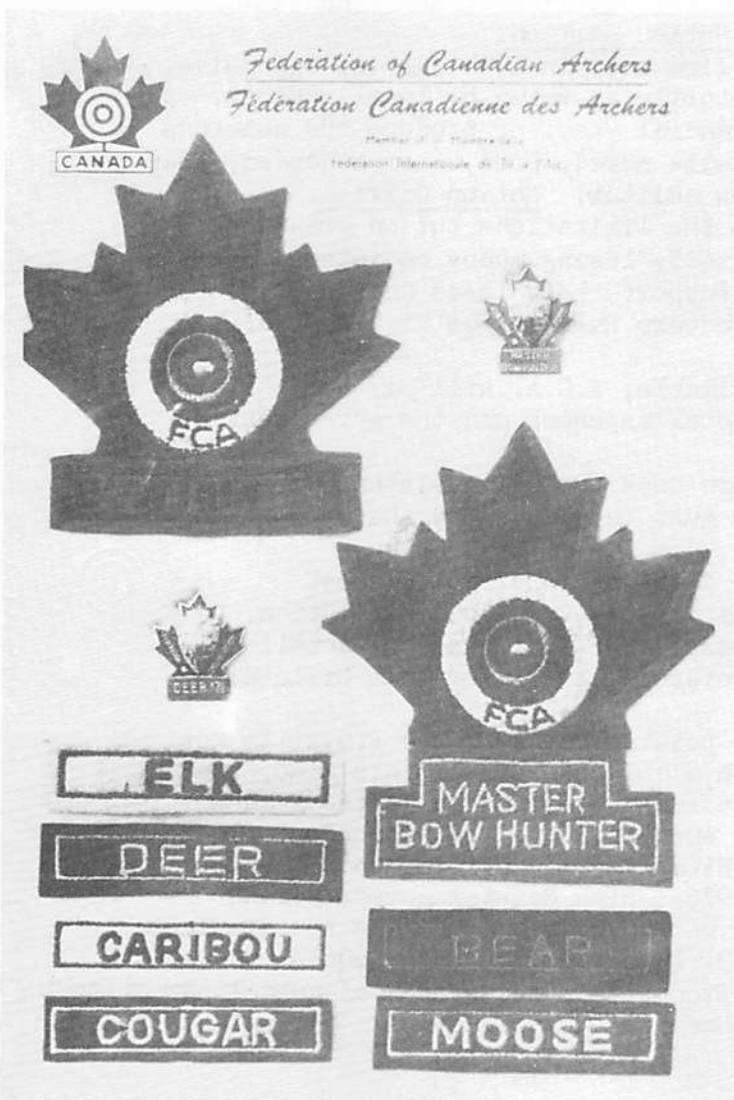
Some Provincial archery organizations that are affiliated with F.C.A. have their own bowhunting award systems. They are a good thing to have and the awards available from these sources often are all a successful bowhunter wants in the way of recognition. Statistics collected from the award applications are evaluated from time to time, published in provincial bulletins, and used to further bowhunting legislation in the home Province. So why F.C.A. bowhunting awards? Well, for one thing, the fight against anti-bowhunting groups does not stop at provincial borders. Wildlife Managers in those Provinces that experience anti-bowhunting pressure can't or won't write to each provincial archery organization when they want to solicit support for bowhunting legislation. F.C.A. has been in close contact with all of them, and this is where many inquiries for assistance are received. We gladly supply all statistics that are at hand, but those based on national averages are more meaningful to Wildlife Managers than those from one or two areas. But here comes the crux of the matter: like provincial statistics, those prepared by F.C.A. are good only if they are based on a large sample, because only then does it become obvious which of the data are "typical" and which ones are not. It is these "typical" data that Wildlife Managers are interested in, not record kills or exceptional feats of bowhunting skill. So please, fellows, apply for F.C.A. bowhunting awards, even though you may have a provincial award system available. Think of the bowhunters in other Provinces who are subjected to anti-bowhunting pressure. Hopefully not, but who knows, some day your Province might be caught up in the same situation as Ontario was this year (see elsewhere in this Archer and the November Canadian Archer). All

you have to do is fill in the accompanying Application and indicate which award you are claiming. Big Game only are eligible and you can purchase a pin, or a tab, or both for each claim. Master Bowhunter Awards are available to those who have taken three big game animals of at least two species. To claim awards, you have to be an F.C.A. member, but F.C.A. Bowhunting crests are available also to non-members at an increased price (\$2.50). The Bowhunting Award pins are the most intricate and best-looking pins available from F.C.A. for any award. It took two dies to make them, and they are individually engraved. Who would believe that they are the same price as F.C.A. target awards? But even if you don't want to claim an award, please return an Application with your statistics. Your F.C.A. VP Bowhunting will evaluate them and make them available to all who need them.

Roland Rohringer, F.C.A. VP Bowhunting

Pictured at the left are the awards used in the F.C.A. Bowhunting Awards Program.

Application forms are inserted at the end of the Canadian Archer.



F.C.A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, OCT. 5, 6, 1974  
MANITOBA SPORTS ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE - WINNIPEG

The meeting was called to order at 9 a.m., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1974, by President Ray Crawford. Also in attendance were VP Target Sylvio Beaugard, VP Bowhunting Roland Rohringer, Secretary Carol Rohringer, Treasurer Mary-Anne Adam, Ontario Director Rita Kinsella, B.C. Director Fred Usher, Nova Scotia Director Rick Meister, and Manitoba Representatives Ivy and Vic Rue. Former Manitoba Association of Archers President Roy Hangle was in attendance briefly to give a report. VP Field Don Lovo, delayed by plane difficulties, was in attendance Sunday, Oct. 6.

1. Reading of Minutes of Last F.C.A. Board of Directors Meeting (held July 22, 1974, Prince Albert, Sask.): Rita Kinsella moved, Sylvio Beaugard seconded, that the minutes be adopted as circulated. Motion Carried.
2. 1974 Indoor Championship Financial Statement: The Statement (attached) was presented by Roy Hangle, Tournament Chairman, along with a cheque for \$91.48. Rita Kinsella moved, Rick Meister seconded, that the Statement be adopted. Motion Carried. A vote of thanks to the Manitoba Association of Archers, Tournament Hosts, was moved by the President.
3. Reports: The President pointed out what he felt to be major concerns - the financial picture, especially as regards grants and the interface with COJO regarding the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games. The Treasurer gave a financial statement (attached). Mary-Anne Adam moved the adoption of her financial statement, seconded by Roland Rohringer. Motion Carried.
4. Auditor Appointment: It was felt that the firm used in 1974 was too expensive. Questions raised by the firm were satisfactorily answered by legal council, namely, there is no need to change the financial year, or produce the numerous documents demanded by the firm. Rita Kinsella moved, Fred Usher seconded, that the Treasurer be empowered to appoint a new auditor. Motion Carried.
5. Financing of International Teams: Owing to the limitations put on grants by government guidelines, the F.C.A. is repeatedly losing money on international teams. The Treasury is no longer able to support these losses and the Directors voted to enforce the previous Board of Directors Ruling (See Minutes Dec. 9, 1973):

"Where international grants are available, F.C.A. will pay one-third of the difference between actual total expenses and the government grant".

It was suggested that the archers in concern seek further assistance from the Provincial Associations and other expenses must be assumed by the archers in concern.

The Directors authorized Mary-Anne Adam to draft an information sheet concerning international finances, which is to receive wide distribution.

6. Financial Reports: The President again stressed the importance of detailed financial reports from Team Managers. A reference sheet for Team Officials is to be drawn up by Roland Rohringer.
7. 1975 Indoor Regional Championships: It was pointed out that the F.C.A. is not in a position to finance or administer such a championship at this time, that unless a club or organization could conduct such championship in the same way as central championships are conducted, no such regional championship could be held. On behalf of the Bowmen of London, Rita Kinsella offered to undertake the organization of a regional indoor in 1975. Rick Meister moved, Roland Rohringer seconded, that the tentative bid of the Bowmen of London to organize a regional indoor championship, on March 23, 1975, based on the Double Canadian Indoor Round, be accepted, subject to the Executive's acceptance of guidelines laid down by the Board for Conduct & Management of Championships. Motion Carried.

Rita Kinsella is to send the Executive guidelines concerning fee structure, rules, etc. It was generally felt that central championship and regional championship conditions were vastly different. Sylvio Beaugard moved, Rick Meister seconded, that scores shot in the Regional Indoor Championship be eligible for OPEN records only, not Canadian Championship records. Motion Carried.

8. Zagreb World Team: Roland Rohringer, Team Manager, reported briefly, pointing out that Team Officials must be prepared to deal with not only financial and organizational problems, but also practice (owing to lack of holiday time by archers) and health concerns. The President, on hearing from the Team Manager that Lucille Lessard had won the World Field Championships at Zagreb, sent the winner a telegram, congratulating her on behalf of F.C.A. The Team Manager's Financial Report was submitted to the Treasurer for government consideration.
9. Canada's Team to U.S.A. Nationals Ohio: Fred Usher, Team Manager, had previously sent a report, read again at this time, for publication in the November Canadian Archer. His financial report was submitted to the Treasurer for government consideration.
10. Championships of the Americas 1974: Team Manager, Sylvio Beaugard, reported that initial planning had been carried out. The Team is to assemble in Toronto and proceed to Puerto Rico. Team Coach Mary-Anne Adam reported that team jackets had been ordered.
11. Pacific Coast Championships Sacramento: Fred Usher was appointed Team Manager, Earl McGregor, who had previously been appointed, having told the President he would not be managing the Team. Ivan Buchanan was appointed Coach. He was the sole applicant for the position.
12. Championships of Americas 1975 Winnipeg: Tournament Chairman Roland Rohringer gave a report on the initial planning. The Directors agreed that F.C.A. should be responsible financially for awards and that an effort should be made to get federal grant assistance. Dates for the tournament were set as August 23, 24, 1975. Fred Usher is to advise F.I.T.A. of the F.C.A. bid to host the event.
13. Seeding System and Report from Archers via Elmer Ewert: The President read a letter from Elmer Ewert, signed by a number of top archers, concerning the seeding system. After discussion, the President was directed to answer the letter, advising of the Board's decision regarding the points raised:
  - A. Fita Star averages would continue to be used for seeding points, but in future "average" is defined as the average of the top two scores.
  - B. Individual High Rounds would continue to be used, rather than aggregate scores, for seeding points at World Level for Canadian Placing.In the first instance it was felt the new definition would eliminate many of the problems experienced in using all (or one) scores to obtain an average. In the second instance it was felt that undue points could be gained by archers for just being at the world championships, regardless of scores obtained, were aggregate to be used.
14. Canadian Outdoor Championships 1975: Sylvio Beaugard reported that while Joliette was willing to host in 1975, the site would undoubtedly be under construction at the time of the Championships. The dates for the Championships were set as July 20 - 26, 1975. However, no bids have been received. The President is to write the Provincial Presidents in this regard, advising that unless there is a bid by December 1st, 1974, there will be no Outdoor Championships in 1975.
15. F.C.A. Fee Structure: The Directors agreed to maintain the present membership fee structure, namely, \$10 for individuals, \$15 for families, \$5 for juniors, with a 20% discount if paid before March 31, 1975. Club Affiliation remains at \$10.00.
16. Unlimited Class: Roland Rohringer moved, Fred Usher seconded, that there be only one class in the specialty events of Clout, Battle Clout, Bowhunters Round, an unlimited class, with the following qualifications: existing rules in these rounds concerning broadheads, fixed sights and bow weights remain in effect. Motion Carried.

- 17. Bids on World Trials 1975: The Directors were pleased to have two excellent bids, one from the Victoria Bowmen and one from the Belleville Archers. A secret ballot was held, with Victoria Bowmen winning the bid. Fred Usher moved, Sylvio Beaugregard seconded, that the ballots be destroyed. Motion Carried. The President is to write both clubs. In order that archers can take advantage of the long holiday weekend in May, the dates were changed by the Directors to: Friday, May 16 - Monday, May 19, 1975. It was felt that Don Lovo and Fred Usher should be on the T.C. for the World Trials.
- 18. T.C. Report from 1974 Outdoor Championships: Don Lovo referred to the T.C.'s recommendations (See AGM Minutes 1974). With some revision, these will be added to the Guidelines for Conduct & Management of Canadian Championships. Don Lovo is to look into the cost of making up an "Officials Package", items required by T.C. members at National Tournaments.
- 19. International Invitational 1975: Sylvio Beaugregard reported that likely such tournament would be held at Joliette, July 6-9, 1975. COJO wishes to have 30 competitors, 8 of them to be Canadian. The Directors felt that 2 women and 2 men should be invited from the following countries in order of priority: U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Sweden, China, Finland, Great Britain. More are listed than will attend, as the first listed may not be able to accept. Sylvio Beaugregard is to report back to COJO. Sport Canada also is to be notified.
- 20. Sport Calendar 1975:
 

March		U.S.A. Indoor
May	16-19	World Team Trials, Victoria
June	25-28	World Championships, Interlaken, Switzerland
July	6- 9	International Invitational, Joliette
July	12-13	Pacific Northwest Championships, Victoria
July	20-26	Canadian Outdoor Championships??
August	5- 9	U.S.A. Nationals
August	14-17	Western Canada Games, Regina
August	23-24	Championships of Americas, Winnipeg
October		West Coast Championships, California
- 21. Mail Match Secretary's Recommendations: The recommendations (See AGM Minutes 1974) were accepted and will be incorporated into the Rules.
- 22. COA \$2000 Grant: F.C.A. has been advised of receiving a \$2000 grant from the Canadian Olympic Association.
- 23. Additional Supplies (Pins, Yardage Bars, etc.): The Secretary was authorized to order supplies where stocks are depleted.
- 24. National Card Athletes Program: Mary-Anne Adam advised that she was trying to finalize last year's program, but was experiencing government refusal to reimburse archers. She is also trying to get this year's program underway. The card athletes for the year, October 1, 1974 - September 30, 1975, were named. See attached report: Seeding Points.
- 25. F.C.A. Flags: Unfortunately three flags have been lost. Sylvio Beaugregard is to look into the cost of replacement.
- 26. O'Keefe's Grants: There was discussion concerning application to O'Keefe's for a full time Technical Co-ordinator/Coach and further application for Clinics. The President is to write O'Keefe's concerning the first subject.
- 27. French Translation of Rules Book: The Secretary pointed out the difficulty of providing a French Translation. The Admin Centre in Ottawa can not cope with the translation. Other sources also seem unable to cope or are too expensive. The President is to write the Minister of National Health and Welfare in this regard, with a carbon copy to Sport Canada, regarding the possibility of a grant to cover cost of a translation.

28. Instructional Problems: Ron Genge's Report to President: These problems related to the expansion of the program, getting additional assistance for the Co-ordinator, and publication of a new Technical Manual. The President is to reply to Ron Genge, suggesting the addition of more members to his Committee and suggesting that the manual could be published at the Admin Centre. The Directors agreed that in future the Co-ordinator would be called the Coaching Co-ordinator, rather than the Co-ordinator of Instruction. Carol Rohringer advised that there may be a possibility of copy-writing the F.C.A. Manuals through the Admin Centre in Ottawa.
29. Professional Archers: Report and Fee Structure: A report from Al Wills was read (attached). The Directors accepted the recommendations. On a motion by Fred Usher, seconded by Rita Kinsella, the report was adopted. On a motion by Don Lovo, seconded by Sylvio Beauregard, it was agreed that professional associate membership fees would be the same as amateur fees. Motions Carried. It was agreed upon that the membership secretary should buy a rubber stamp so that the membership cards for associate professional members could carry such identification.
30. JOP Report: Recommendations: The recommendations of the Junior Olympic Chairman (See AGM Minutes 1974) were deferred because apparently the National JO Program is to be dropped, because of a conflict of interest with the Canada Games. The Program would continue on the Local/Provincial Level. The President is to contact Ken Murray for confirmation.
31. Decals and Distribution (1976 Olympic Support): There was a discrepancy between the number of decals received and the number for which F.C.A. was billed. Mary-Anne Adam resigned as the co-ordinator of the effort. Fred Usher is to try and determine where the missing decals are, and to ask Dave Ball to co-ordinate the program.
32. Officials and Supporting Staff for 1976 Olympics: There have been 2 meetings of the COJO Liaison Committee, attended by Sylvio Beauregard, Gilbert St-Laurent and Don Lovo, and one meeting of this committee, with additionally Ray Crawford in attendance, the last to determine the site with Mrs. Frith, President, F.I.T.A. In this regard two letters were received from Mrs. Frith (attached). In regards to the Olympic Games, F.I.T.A. is responsible for the Jury, Technical Committee and Technical Delegates. F.C.A. is responsible for all other officials. COJO has indicated a preference for local personnel to cut down expenses. The authority of F.C.A. on this however, is very clear. F.C.A. will accept from the membership applications for support officials. Those so applying must do so with the understanding that they have to accept total responsibility for their travel, accomodation and living expenses. The expenses of Major Officials are a COJO responsibility. It is estimated that 80 officials will be needed. F.C.A. is also responsible for invitations to F.I.T.A. Congress in 1976. The tentative proposed structure for the Olympic Games will be presented to COJO and Sport Canada, as follows:

F.C.A. Olympic Chairman: Sylvio Beauregard

Assistant Chairman: Don Lovo

Secretary: to be named by Sylvio Beauregard and Don Lovo

Director of Shooting: Allan Martin

Deputy Director: Roland Rohringer

Assistant Directors: Ken Brown, Roy Bishop, Laurier Cusson

Chief Scorer: Ted Rutkowski

Assistant: Leslie Gillespie plus 2 other scoring officials and  
40 scorers

Commentators: French - Laurent Foy English - Fred Usher

Chairman Leader Boards: Ron Genge, plus 8 assistants

Field Committee Chairman: Otto Lehmacher, plus 10 assistants

33. Honorarium for Mary-Anne Adam (\$1000 to Mar. 31, 1975): Although the honorarium has been approved, the President will write Sport Canada for guidelines and job description as this has not been made clear.
34. Air Canada Pass: Mary-Anne Adam has applied for an Air Canada pass to visit the card athletes in March 1975. F.C.A. will seek a grant to cover living and accomodation expenses, should the pass be granted.
35. Selection of Officials for 1975 Tournaments: F.C.A. is to ask COJO to support three delegates to attend the World Championships in order to observe the conduct and management of the shoot: the Olympic Chairman, the Assistant Chairman and Chief Technical Advisor, and the Chief Score Keeper. Otto Lehmacher had been named for the T.C. at the Championships of the Americas, Puerto Rico, but as Otto Lehmacher has had occasion to get some experience as a judge candidate at the European Target Championships, Don Lovo will write the International Judge Committee (and Otto Lehmacher) requesting that Sylvio Beaugregard be Otto Lehmacher's substitute in order that Sylvio Beaugregard obtain experience as a Judge Candidate.  
F.C.A. will accept applications (to the President) for positions of Manager and Coach for the following 1975 Tournaments: U.S.A. Indoor and Outdoor Championships, World Championships in Switzerland, and U.S.A. Pacific Coast Championships.
36. Officials: Don Lovo has made grant application to Sport Canada to hold the first National Officials Clinic.
37. Air Canada Executive of the Year Award: Carol Rohringer to be nominated by F.C.A. The President to write the nomination.
38. Committee Chairmanships: The present Committee Chairmen will be asked to accept further appointments. Bill Gillespie was appointed as Publicity Chairman and Ray Crawford was named Chairman Games Plan Committee.
39. Offer from Prosper Inc. on Sports Program: Ray Crawford read a letter from Prosper Inc. wherein an offer was made to produce a souvenir program involving 12 national sport federations. The firm would solicit ads for the program and pay the National Sport Federation \$1000. The President to reply to the effect that if other federations agree, F.C.A. is interested, subject to contract payment.
40. Miscellaneous Expenditures: A calculator has been purchased (\$85) for the Treasurer. Terry Dickson was presented his F.I.T.A. Plaque at a special dinner (\$55). Two charges from the Admin Centre are to be challenged by the President: charge for reduction of the Rules Book, such reduction not having been ordered and charge for overtime for bringing the membership list up to date, the Centre having been responsible for the work back log, not the F.C.A. A gift was purchased for Mrs. Frith on the occasion of her visit to Montreal.
41. Western Games: The Saskatchewan Association requested that these Games be registered as a Fita Star Tournament without counting this as part of the Saskatchewan allotment. After reviewing the possible allocations of 1975 Fita Star Tournaments, it was felt such request could not be granted in all fairness to other provinces. First, the Western Games are a closed event, eastern archers may not participate. Second, eight archers from Saskatchewan will be permitted to enter the Games, which is considered a fair number. In the event that there are left over tournaments in 1975, the Saskatchewan request will be granted. It was considered vital that the International Invitational be a Fita Star Tournament, as this is a pre-Olympic event, and also in the interest of good international relations.
42. Financial Statement 1974 Outdoor Championships (attached): Sylvio Beaugregard moved, Roland Rohringer seconded, that the statement be accepted. Motion Carried. The President moved a vote of thanks to the Prince Albert Archery Club, hosts for the event.

- 43. Sport Federation Canada Meeting: Carol Rohringer is to represent F.C.A. at the Annual Meeting in January in Vancouver.
- 44. Sport Toto: Sport Toto has offered National Sport Federations an opportunity to participate. The Directors felt however, that F.C.A. could not administer the program at this time.
- 45. Postal Rates: Some Sport Federations have been seeking second class postal rates on publications being sent out from the Admin Centre. Cost for second class mail is the same as for third class, but the service is quicker on second class. At the present time associations are not permitted second class rates. The President to write the Minister of National Health and Welfare in this regard.
- 46. Excise Tax: An attempt is being made to have import duties removed on sport equipment. Don Lovo is to fill out the preliminary form.
- 47. Next Meeting: An F.C.A. Games Plan Committee Meeting is scheduled for December 7, 8, 1974, Winnipeg.
- 48. Adjournment: The President called adjournment at 3 p.m., Sunday, Oct. 6, 1974.

The meeting was adjourned on Saturday, Oct. 5 at 8:30 p.m., reconvened on Sunday, Oct. 6 at 9 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Carol Rohringer*

Carol Rohringer, Secretary, F.C.A.

1974 CANADIAN INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

<u>INCOME</u>		<u>EXPENSES</u>	
Registration	\$ 568.00	Tournament Exp.	\$ 56.96
Advertising	170.00	Printing	169.79
Banquet Receipts	873.20	Participation Awards	226.80
Ticket Sales (Lunch)	200.00	Transportation	60.00
Grant City of Winnipeg	330.00	Press Conference	29.40
Grant Centennial Committee	200.00	Banquet Exp.	1,323.90
	<u>\$2,341.20</u>	Lunch	237.90
		Organizational Exp.	<u>53.50</u>
<u>BALANCE</u>	\$182.95 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ to F.C.A.)		<u>\$2,158.25</u>

The following Items were Donations

Medals	F.C.A.
Medals	Winnipeg Centennial Committee
Strammitt	Manitoba Sport Directorate
Target Stands	Manitoba Sport Directorate
Bow Stands	Manitoba Sport Directorate

TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME

Insurance	\$ 10.00
Affiliations & Memberships	382.00
Crests, Awards & Pins	532.84
Advertising	35.20
Clinic Fees	350.00
Grants	39,683.00
Manuals & Rules Books	19.03
Misc.	288.06
Additional Grant	7,225.00
	<u>\$48,597.93</u>

EXPENDITURES

Travel	\$12,285.32
Living	684.75
Living & Travel	594.57
Advance for Zagreb	10,606.37
Insurance	10.00
Office Supplies	36.77
Souvenirs Etc.	4.50
Admin Centre	355.12
Misc.	409.45
	<u>\$24,986.85</u>

BANK BALANCE

\$30,909.10

F.C.A. Funds	1,000.00
C.O.A. Grant	2,000.00

OUTSTANDING CHEQUES

\$ 5,904.50

OUTSTANDING BILLS

J. Floen	\$ 709.76
Admin Centre	351.00
Olympic Decals	680.00
Fita Rules Books	52.17
Balance of Ohio	1,702.81
Athletes Wear	615.83

FITA SEEDING POINTS

	T	CC	FS	TOTAL		T	CC	FS	TOTAL
Wanda Allan	5	3	2	10	John Horvath	5	3	2	10
Lucille Lessard	4	2	2	8	Roger Lemay	4	2	1	7
Juliette Rochon	3	1	2	6	Les Anderson	3	1	2	6
Marg Saunders	2		1	3	Ron Lippert	2		1	3
Mary Wills	1		1	2	Ted Gamble	1		2	3
Betty MacIntosh			1	1	Wayne Pullen	1		1	2
Gerri Cosgrove			1	1	Dan Mawer			2	2
Mary Grant			1	1	John Brooks			2	2
Joan McDonald			1	1	Richard Vaillancourt			2*	2
Sheila Brown			1*	1	Elmer Ewert			2*	2
Gerri Dryburgh			1*	1	Ken Brown			1	1
Olga Johnston			1*	1	Pete Lehmann			1	1
Lucille Lemay			1*	1	David Mann			1	1
					Don Warren			1	1
					Richard Genest			1*	1
					Jacques-Andre Morin			1*	1
					Les Rolt			1*	1
					Maurice St-George			1*	1

\* Average based on one score only.

Tie Breaking per rules between Marg Saunders, Ron Lippert and Ted Gamble: Using a tournament in which all three shot (Trials) Marg Saunders scored 2 points in the Trials and 40 points over the minimum qualifying score, Ron Lippert scored 2 points in the Trials and outshot Ted Gamble by 8 points, Ted Gamble scored 20 points over the minimum qualifying score.

Card Athletes in order are: Wanda Allan, John Horvath, Lucille Lessard, Roger Lemay, Juliette Rochon, Les Anderson, Marg Saunders, and Ron Lippert.

In order, should replacements be indicated, after the card carrying athletes are: Ted Gamble (1 point in Trials and 2 for Fita Star Average), Mary Wills (1 point in Trials, 38 points over minimum qualifier at Trials, and 1 point for Fita Star Average), Wayne Pullen (1 point in Trials, 20 points over minimum qualifier at Trials, and 1 point for Fita Star Averages, John Brooks for high Fita Star Average, followed by Dan Fawor.

PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEE REPORT

On July 26 the first of the F.C.A. associate member pros got together in Prince Albert, Sask. I was appointed their chairman and therefore liaison to the F.C.A. Executive.

Here are the results of our discussion. If you find them acceptable, I would ask that you print them in the "Archer".

1. Pros will register using the same form as in previous years. This will enable the host club to know how many to expect.
2. The F.C.A. pros will have their own meeting while the A.G.N. is on.
3. The professional entrance fee will be the same as the amateur fee. Any money pots etc. will be worked out by the attending pros the morning of the first day of the tournament.
4. The professionals will shoot the same rounds as the amateurs.
5. Canadian Professional Archers Association shooting rules will govern professional shooting and will be enforced by the pro chairman. (Compound bows shot with fingers are classified in the limited division.)
6. To be an F.C.A. associate member pro an archer does not necessarily have to be a member of any other pro organization.
7. The pro chairman will get in touch with the tournament chairman well in advance of the shoot to give assistance.

The only other request was that all medals be engraved pro, if you feel it would be necessary.

I hope you find all of the above in order and that the associate pro division proves a success. Good luck and better arrows,

Allan R. Wills, Chairman, F.C.A. Associate Member Pros

LETTERS FROM FITA PRESIDENT TO FCA PRESIDENT

21st July 1974:

Dear Mr. Crawford,

It was to me a pleasure to make your personal acquaintance during my recent visit to Montreal in connection with the 1976 Olympic Games. I express my sincere appreciation and thanks for the very beautiful broach I was so kindly and generously presented with on this very special occasion - when we decided the venue for ARCHERY in the Games; it will always hold memories I shall treasure with affection. This is your National Championship week and my thoughts are particularly with you - also thinking of your kind invitation to be with you, which I regretfully was not able to accept. I leave this week for Zagreb, where I shall be for a week in connection with the F.I.T.A. several Championships due to take place at the end of August.

Yours sincerely, I.K. Frith (Mrs.)

10th August 1974:

Dear Mr. Crawford,

No doubt you will have received the minutes from our meeting in Montreal on the 6th July, 1974. With the work ahead in connection with the 1976 Olympic Games I am particularly pleased I have met you - as it somehow makes correspondence that much easier! A few days ago on my return from a visit to Zagreb I posted to Mr. D.M. Lovo copies of some briefings I used at the World Championship in York at his request. I did not send copies of this to Mr. S. Beauregard and you simply because it was so 'bulky', so Mr. Lovo may convey this to you. In this connection I will of course, normally send copy to you as President in future, I mention this so that there shall be no misunderstanding that all concerned be kept informed.

With my best wishes, Yours sincerely,  
I.K. Frith (Mrs.)

1974 CANADIAN ARCHERY CHAMPIONSHIPS  
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.

EXPENSESTARGET

Strammit	\$ 587.00
Express for timing lights	29.75
Target Faces (hunter, field, animal & target)	647.66
Gas for delivery of targets from Saskatoon	8.75
Express and storage (targets)	17.15
Target stands (paint, rope, pegs, etc.)	232.61
Target numbers, flags, etc. (staplers & staples)	97.25
Material for bow racks	75.29
Levelling of target range & power saw rental	110.50
Fuel for levelling of target range	110.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Banner, directional signs, paint, etc.	94.64
Souvenirs	149.53
Spray paint, defogger fuel, propane, etc.	13.03
Commissionaire	136.50
Tickets and posters printed	20.41
Flagpole, paint, rope, etc.	18.17
Construction of toilets and delivery	57.40
Refunds on pre-registrations	30.00
Lunch & canteen supplies	355.02
Typists (Friday)	27.00
Ribbons for medals	91.88
Engraving of trophies & medals	29.59
Express on trophies received	103.75
Long distance telephone calls	54.33
Stationery, stamps, postage, etc.	118.19
Bus Rental (for Japanese guests)	223.00
Advertising Booklets - printing	280.06
Advertising Booklets - covers	60.00
Cleanup fee and building rental	295.00

ENTERTAINMENT

Orchestra for Awards Banquet	140.00
Corsages for Opening Ceremonies	58.00
Wine and cheese supplies	337.71
Banquet Meal	1,848.00
Supper Meal (after Annual General Meeting)	630.00
Meal for Opening Ceremonies	1,060.00
	<u>\$8,147.17</u>
	8,147.17

INCOME

Registration	\$2,572.50
Advertising	820.00
Prince Albert Pulp Mill	755.37
Prince Albert Pulpwood	250.00
Porcupine Creek Supply - Storage Rental	60.00
Profit from Canteen Lunches	117.38
Tickets for Wine & Cheese	258.00
Tickets for Annual General Meeting Supper, Etc.	336.00
Soft Drinks Sold	120.09
Donation from City of Prince Albert	500.00
	<u>\$5,789.34</u>

OUTSTANDING INCOME

Government Grant for Banquet Meal	\$1,848.00	<u>7,637.34</u>
NET LOSS		<u>509.83</u>
Government Grant to Saskatchewan Archery Association	\$2,000.00	
NET PROFIT		\$1,490.17

PROFILE: EILEEN WALSH

By Gib Henderson



Eileen Walsh has been an active archer for 26 years. She started shooting with the Winnipeg Archery Club in 1948. They shot in Polo Park before it became the stadium. When the Canadian Archery Association was re-organized in 1950 with a new constitution, Eileen was the secretary on this committee.

Eileen attended a U.S. National Shoot in Minnesota and 5 different Canadian National Shoots, winning a silver medal in Winnipeg in 1958 for instinctive field.

In 1953 she moved to Saskatoon and helped organize the Saskatoon Archery Club. This organizational meeting took place in Bedford Road Collegiate. Another Saskatchewan archer at this meeting was Garry Thackray, one of the promoters of the Wascana Club. Eileen was elected secretary and has held this post since that time.

The first year's course was on eighth street east behind the Animal Hospital (El Rancho). It was here that Eileen was shot in the back of the leg (they wouldn't treat her at the animal hospital.).

Eileen was one of the charter members of the Saskatchewan Archery Association and one of the first women archers in the province. She has the first S.A.A. ladies target cup presented. This was in 1957.

She was Lady Paramount for the Canadian Championships in Regina in 1968 and again for the Canadian Championships in Prince Albert in 1974.

In 1969 she was presented with an Honourary Life Membership in the Saskatoon Archers, and in 1973, at the Provincial Outdoor Championships, she was presented with an Honourary Life Membership in the S.A.A.

She says, although she doesn't shoot actively any more, she is still very interested in all the activities and enjoys the social events.

OTHER THAN THAT, NOTHING HAPPENING...

Well, it finally happened..my wife is walking around with a smile and says only good things about archery and bowhunting, has scratched meat off the shopping list for the winter, and is rearranging the deep-freeze to make some room. I also ended up with a 10 year supply of hair for tying salmon flies...yes, you guessed it, a successful moose hunt!

Chris (Bear-killer) Buckley and I went in for five days in an area about 45 minutes from home. For three and a half days we were just missing them, but ran into a large bull with two cows late on the fourth evening. I had a nice thrill, got between the bull and his cows, and he didn't like it, so charged me. I was in a situation where a large group of scrub and thicket was between us, I could see him coming but couldn't get a shot away. The hair stood on end and I began looking quickly for a large tree, but none were around...anyway, he stopped before a disaster (mine) happened, and turned away; I guess I didn't appeal to him! No shot that evening, but we found them the next morning about ten a.m. and got lucky. Luckily, we were only about seven minutes from the Jeep so had an easy time getting the meat out. The quarters were over 100 pounds each.

Everything else is going well. Gander has an invitational meet for Nov. 11th and we begin our Indoor season in about two weeks. I have the Adult Education Class for archery again this year, and two clinics planned for this winter. It looks like maybe another club, this time in St. John's, probably get it set up in January.

Other than that, nothing happening...

Len Rich

ED: Len Rich is the President of the Newfoundland Archery Association

F.C.A. INDOOR MAIL MATCHES

1. The Matches will run from January 1st - March 31st and will be on both an individual and team basis.
2. One match is to be shot per week. Clubs shall submit scores weekly.
3. A minimum of 6 matches and a maximum of 12 matches may be submitted.
4. A Mail Match shall consist of 2 Canadian Indoor Rounds shot on one day. A single round shall consist of 30 arrows at 18 metres on a regulation 40 cm, 10 ring, black and white or coloured face. There will be 10 ends of 6 arrows each or 20 ends of 3 arrows each. Scoring values will be 10, 9, 8, etc. Witnessed bounces and pass-throughs will score 8.
5. Each match must be declared and paid for to the respective mail match secretary prior to shooting the match.
6. Only F.C.A. members qualify for crests and awards.
7. Only F.C.A. affiliated clubs may enter team competition.
8. Final standing for individuals shall be computed on the 6 highest match scores.
9. There will be two divisions, freestyle and barebow, with differentiation between male and female, senior, junior and cadet.
10. All newcomers will compete in an unclassified section.
11. Competitors who have received classification in the 1974 Indoor or Outdoor Matches must compete in the class pertaining to the award issued in 1974.
12. In determining team scores, the top four freestyle and the top four barebow scores will be used, regardless if shot by men or women, boys or girls.
13. A team is made up of 4 different archers.
14. Team (club) standing shall be computed on 8 match scores of a possible 12 submitted.
15. Final Classification is determined by averaging the highest scores submitted.
16. Classifications:

560 Club	--	560-600
Expert A	--	510-559
Expert B	--	460-509
Bowman	--	410-459
Archer	--	350-409
Yeoman	--	250-349
Tyro	--	150-249

17. Fees:
  - a. Entry fee is 25¢ per match submitted.
  - b. All fees must be submitted by the closing date of the Matches.
  - c. Witnessed score cards must be sent, together with \$2.00 when applying for double 6 pins, for 12 consecutive arrows in the 9, 10 ring, ie, for 2 consecutive "gold" ends when shooting in 6 arrow ends or for 4 consecutive "gold" ends when shooting 3 arrow ends.
18. Awards:
  - a. All newcomers will be awarded Classification Crests and Tabs on completion of the Matches.
  - b. Classified Archers who change classification will be awarded a Tab for that Classification.
  - c. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded the top 3 archers in freestyle and barebow in all divisions where competition so indicates.
  - d. Bronze medals will be awarded the top archer in each class provided there are three or more competitors.
  - e. Where an archer wins two medals, the one of higher value shall be awarded.
  - f. Annual Keeper trophies shall be awarded the top freestyle and barebow teams, given sufficient competition.
19. Instructions and Form Sheets will be determined by the Mail Match Secretary and sent out with the Rules & Regulations to the F.C.A. clubs by said Secretary, who will conduct the Matches for, and report on them to, the clubs involved and the F.C.A.

### THE COACH'S CLINIC

I have noticed that there are still a few archers, mostly hunters, who like to make and use hand laid strings. In towns from Vancouver to Winnipeg, from Prince George to Seattle, in many towns I have seen one or more of these strings coming apart or looking as though it were, which is much the same thing. Whenever I have remarked on these strings I have been asked for my method of making the string, variously known as hand laid, rove, or Flemish string. I doubt that that is of interest to all archers and anyone interested either knows the basic method now or can find it in many archery books. I shall just offer a few ideas I have found useful. Those interested will understand.



To fix the so called splice so it does not come apart or fray is easy; just serve over it. Or if you are one who likes the splice to show, a short serving over the end of the splice will fix it. If you tend to make a sloppy job at the beginning of the splice, a short serving close to the corner of the loop will fix that too. The usual way to start is to cut all threads to a specific length and taper them by one method or another. Instead cut all threads about 18" longer than the required string and do not bother to taper.

Divide the threads into three equal groups. Bring them together 9" from one end and start to reeve your loop. Find which way to twist one thread to tighten its lay. Successively twist each thread group (hereafter called strands) the same way the threads are twisted, then lay it back over the other two in the opposite direction. You will create a small rope. Make enough of this to form the loop. Fold it back to form the loop. Bind the short ends to the long strands at that point with a bright red embroidery thread. Leave one end of the red thread 7" long, and lay it in with one of the short strands. Bring each of the short strands alongside of one of the long strands. Proceed to lay the splice as you did the loop. Make about 1" of splice. Separate one short thread from a strand. Lay it back toward the loop. Go on with the splice. In the next 3 or 4", at equal intervals, separate individual threads from a different strand successively and lay them back toward the loop. Leave the red thread to the last. Bind the end of the splice with a few turns of thread. With a sharp knife or nail clippers cut off all the threads that were laid back. You have a nicely tapered splice with no loose thread ends.

While making the splice count the twists you put in one of the strands. The red thread makes that easy. If you have done a good job the red thread will show on the surface of the splice as often as the number of twists. In future you can just count the red showings.

Let the three strands come together. Comb them straight and even. Mark them where the second loop is to start. Separate them into three strands again; they do not have to be the same groups as before. At the point where they are marked for the start of the loop fold each strand back on itself around a 2" nail or stick of wood. String wax will hold them in place round the nail.

Using the nails, twist each strand the same number of turns you put in the strands of the first splice. Twist in the same direction as you have been doing. Weave a bit of paper or ribbon between the strands to keep them separate. Remove the nails. Draw the strands straight and parallel. Bring them together at the mark for the loop. Make your loop and splice as before. When you complete the splice, remove the separator paper or ribbon. You will find the twists you put in the strands to start with have all vanished and the threads all lay straight and parallel. Remove any temporary bindings not wanted. Now twist the string in the same way as the splice, which is opposite to the normal twist of the threads. Therein lies one of the objections to the hand laid string; the body of the string has to be twisted the wrong way. This fault did not arise in the days of the true Flemish string. We did not use twisted thread. We used the long natural fibres of flax or hemp. Since they do not have any twist they may be twisted either way with no ill effect.

You may well ask "What is wrong with twisting a string the wrong way?" Start with a bow braced with a non-twisted string. Measure the brace height. Give the string ten twists in the proper direction. It may raise the brace height  $1/4$  to  $5/15$ " depending on length and size of string. If the string is undone and retwisted in the reverse direction the brace height may be raised only  $1/16$  or  $1/8$ ". The reason is obvious. Twisting the right way twists and shortens both the string and the threads that compose it. Twisting the wrong way shortens the string but lengthens the threads. The untwisting of the threads tends to cancel the twisting of the string as a whole.

When we had wooden bows the strings were twisted once in every 3". That was standard for hundreds of years. It was a factor in holding together the splice of the string. It would seem to be fine for modern bows. Not so! The old bows were mostly straight limbed or had stiff non-working recurves. Nothing could twist them. But the modern bow has thin, easily twisted, working recurves. Such heavily twisted strings can twist the limb ends. One twist in 6" seems to be the optimum that should be used. More might twist the limb ends; less will not round up the string.

**QUESTION:** What are the advantages and disadvantages of helical fletching?

**ANSWER:** In past years I have spent several weeks testing arrows and fletching in a wind tunnel. I have also worked with a shooting machine intermittently for a couple of summers. Altogether I suspect there are few if any archers outside of the military who have done more experimenting on arrow vanes than myself. (The armies of the world have done it to find the best vanes for rocket projectiles.) I learned a lot of information. Now to answer the question.

Consider first the hunting arrow. It must spin to spill the wind from the broadhead to prevent it from acting as a forward airfoil to make the arrow plane off course. Helical fletching will certainly do that. At the same time it will make so much noise, the quarry will often be warned into moving away before the arrow arrives. To start an arrow spinning so fast as helical fletching does requires energy which is taken from the forward motion of the arrow. Then in flight, the broadhead is opposing the rotation and more energy is required to maintain that rotation. When the arrow does strike home, the broadheads stops the rotation and that absorbs more energy. Depending on various factors, the degree of helix of the vanes, distance of arrow flight, shape and size of broadhead etc., this loss of energy can mount to ten per cent of the energy of the arrow. Straight, angled vanes will do the job, will make less noise, and will absorb much less energy. Which means, if you are using a 50 pound bow and would like to get the extra force of a 55 pound bow, you could obtain the same effective result by changing from helical fletch to straight, angled fletching, and use the same bow.

The target arrow. Here helical fletching will more quickly straighten out the flight of the arrow. That seems to be an advantage for indoor shooting. But it does that by absorbing energy from the arrow and in doing so acts like a drag the same as fru-fru fletching. Better flight (and better score) could be obtained by applying large straight fletching. You don't agree? When you tried it, did you return the bow to match?

With the sole exception of the preformed metal fletching I used in some wind tunnel experiments, I have never seen helical fletching with all three vanes alike. The nature of the vane materials (feathers or soft plastic) precludes accurate fletching. So the arrow always wobbles a little bit due to poor fletching.

There are other factors against rotating an arrow as quickly as helical fletching does. I quote from "Archery, The Technical Side" by Hickman, Klopsteg and Nagler, page 85, para 2. Quote "Many archers think that dispersion of arrows could be improved by stabilizing spin. In the first place such a long projectile cannot be stabilized by spin. In the second place, fin stabilized projectiles are just as accurate." Unquote.

Why a long projectile cannot be stabilized by spin is due to two laws of mechanical science. One, - "If a rotating cylinder has a length greater than 0.866 of the diameter the axis of rotation is unstable". And second "the stable axis of a rotating body is at right angles to the axis of its longest moment". Both of which laws mean that if your arrow spins and is longer than  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (all arrows are) it will have a natural tendency to wobble in flight. Of course the vanes stabilize the arrow so that tendency is cancelled, but the rotation contributes nothing. Many archers believe that the very slow rotation of straight, angled fletching tends to cancel out any small error due to an imperfect arrow. Sorry! An imperfection, like a small bend, a dent, or a crooked nock affect the arrow at the moment of leaving the bow. It starts the arrow on an imperfect path and no rotation or anything else is going to put that arrow back on the true course to the gold. Still, such slow rotation detracts nothing detectable from the arrow's flight. And angled vanes can be put on just as accurately as straight parallel vanes. While we are on the subject of vanes let us consider mini vanes. If you use them and they are on straight and you are satisfied! Good. If you have them on at an angle, how did you arrive at that set up? Did you start out with large helical vanes and then gradually cut them down to minis to obtain satisfactory trajectory? Or did you try minis and have to set them at an angle to make the arrow straighten out? In either case I suggest you try vanes twice as long and set on quite straight.

Hank Wiseman, 1501 Waterhouse St.,  
Port Albernie, B.C.



#### OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Left: Don Lovo, National Officials Chairman, explains the rules at the 1974 Canadian Championships, Prince Albert, while  
Right: Gib Henderson, Target Captain (wearing glasses), and Charlie Murton, Archery Co-ordinator 1975 Western Canada Games, man the box.

THE MIDDLE OF THE MIDDLE

By Ron Genge

In the final analysis, the only place for the top-line archer to concentrate on is the middle of the middle. The only thing he should be concentrating on is the middle of the middle. A top-line archer cannot afford to concentrate on each consecutive part of his form at his level of endeavor. All the functions of his intended form must be worked out and practised to the point of perfection before the tournament. If any part of this form or sequence does not function correctly, the results of the whole effort will suffer. Therefore, he must be in a position of knowing, through practise, just where each part must fit to complete the sequence of this chosen form. This leaves him only the one thing to concentrate on at the tournament - the centre of the target.

The discerning archer is going to take this centre and subdivide it further, by total concentration, and find the middle of the middle. All other parts of the sequence must fit in and operate as a total unit to allow him to mentally drive the arrow into this extreme spot. How often do we hear someone say that because he concentrated on his bow hand or release hand, or some other part of his sequence, his scores were much better. Yes, he may have made some improvement because he was concentrating on something. However, had his concentration been on the right thing, he would have done much better. All too often the concentration is not complete, if present at all. Dave Keaggy Sr. has something to say on this subject in the 7th Chapter of his book "Power Archery".

"Indecision and doubt develop into fear. Fear paralyzes reason, destroys imagination, kills self reliance, undermines enthusiasm, discourages initiative, leads to uncertainty of purpose, encourages procrastination and makes self-control an impossibility". This latent fear must be controlled by the direct purposefulness of this total concentration. If the eye wanders and sees the holes on the edge of the gold while at full draw, the edge of the lower scoring ring, or the whole target, then the concentration is not as complete as it should be. Should he hear the activity behind him, see the release of the archer next to him, or the score board, while at full draw, he should let down. Complete concentration will put the arrows in the middle, but awareness of surrounding activity, when you are supposed to be in the aiming phase of your sequence, will not. Awareness of things around you at that time can only mean one thing, less than ideal concentration resulting in less than ideal results.

When you have this very desirable "total concentration", you will not be distracted by such minor things around you. The temperamental archer who complains about all these distractions, cannot be concentrating correctly or he would not be aware of such things. The solution to this is to study and learn all the parts of your sequence or form until they are performed instinctively and require no conscious effort. This allows the concentration to be put on the spot where it will do the most good, the middle of the middle. Because this is such an individual sport, the effort must be made by each archer as a personal and total decision.

NEWS RELEASE RE DAVE RICHARDSON

Noted Canadian archer/bowhunter Dave Richardson of Calgary has been appointed to the Ben Pearson Advisory Staff. Richardson becomes the first Canadian appointed to this elite group of archers who represent one of the world's largest archery tackle manufacturing companies. Ben Pearson is a division of Consumer Division Brunswick Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Active in organized archery Richardson has been bow hunting director for the Alberta Bowhunters Association and is involved in educational work in Hunter Safety programs with the Fish and Wildlife Commission. A skilled archer and bow hunter Dave has taken a variety of big and small game.

"Richardson typified the type of individual Ben Pearson Archery wants to represent them around the world", said Jim Dougherty, Public Relations Manager for Ben Pearson. "He is a gentleman sportsman, dedicated to conservation and the proper education of youth towards matters regarding conservation. His talents as an archer, his understanding of equipment and his desire to help people make him a welcome, valuable addition to our Staff". Richardson's duties as a Staff Member will be in archery promotion, Equipment testing and evaluation and contributions regarding design and product improvement. He resides in Calgary with his wife Faye and two children.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONS

		Canadian	Field	Hunter	Total
LADIES FREESTYLE:	Marj Saunders	1038	453	266	1757
	Wanda Allan	996	424	248	1668
	Mae Courchaine	931	287	222	1438
LADIES BAREBOW:	Michele Piralla	620	90	134	844
	Karen Meyer	505	118	116	739
	Mandy Crump	311	77	94	482
MENS FREESTYLE:	Dan Mawer	1014	526	288	1828
	Dave Mann	1037	495	276	1808
	Mike Darrell	1020	456	270	1746
MENS BAREBOW:	Lauren Leursen	866	440	252	1558
	Wayne Seney	816	369	212	1397
	Rob Pressacco	804	364	226	1394
MENS UNLIMITED:	Mike Mayede	1055	472	250	1772
	Bernie Lehmann	1031	484	266	1731
	Stan Brooke	989	470	270	1729
PRO MEN UNLIMITED:	Morris Elliott	1094	562	292	1948
	Don Rittaler	1031	534	288	1853
	Dick Vaughan	1047	505	236	1788
PRO MEN LIMITED:	Ron Boorman	818	334	260	1412
	Pete Muir	918	-	-	918
JR. BOYS FREESTYLE:	Kevin Teitge	948	475	258	1618
	Jim Parrett	920	353	264	1537
	Keith Teitge	821	361	224	1406
CADET BOYS FREESTYLE:	Doug Teitge	899	363	250	1512
CADET BOYS BAREBOW:	Wayne Brooke	405	107	88	600
CADET GIRLS FREESTYLE:	Darilyn Teitge	382	212	140	734
HUSBAND-WIFE TEAM:	Erika & Garry Sonnenburg				1950

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONS

MENS FREESTYLE:	Les Anderson	1042	555	280	1877
	Archie Lovelace	984	545	288	1817
	Wayne St. Louis	921	513	278	1712
MENS BAREBOW:	Don King	768	407	244	1429
	Cliff Walker	744	404	234	1382
	Jim Gillingham	588	-	-	588
LADIES FREESTYLE:	Lorraine Anderson	837	474	280	1591
	Donna St. Louis	856	410	256	1522
	Wilma Henderson	865	347	234	1446
AMATEUR UNLIMITED:	Harvey Rounce	957	523	280	1760
	Cliff LePoudre	864	468	276	1608
	Ray Mastel	700	440	274	1414
JR. BOYS FREESTYLE:	Grant Gillingham	981	-	-	981
JR. BOYS BAREBOW:	Jeff Hodgson	542	192	98	832
	Keith Walker	304	203	158	665
JR. GIRLS FREESTYLE:	Shelley LePoudre	683	244	206	1143
CUB BOYS FREESTYLE:	Guy Steel	594	257	218	1069
CUB BOYS BAREBOW:	Tom Boyko	584	228	162	974
	Lain Lovelace	526	203	152	881
	Scott Thackray	505	208	150	863
CUB GIRLS FREESTYLE:	Debbie Rutkowski	607	267	256	1130
CUB GIRLS BAREBOW:	Lanna Lovelace	601	194	200	995
GUESTS MEN:	Richard Klyne, Man.	937	485	270	1692
GUESTS LADIES:	Liliane Laboissiere, Man.	935	371	234	1540
HIGH FITA MEN	Les Anderson				1179
HIGH FITA LADIES:	Olga Johnston				967
FIELD & HUNTER TEAM:	Saskatoon				2908
TARGET TEAM:	Saskatoon				3729

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS

		R900	Parcours	Chasse	Total
FEMMES MAITRES:	<u>Lucille Lessard</u>	796	518	292	1606
	Juliette Rochon	765	497	260	1522
	Claudette Lemire	739	482	272	1493
FEMMES EXPERTS:	Therese Mess	717	398	252	1367
	Marthe Cusson	705	360	232	1297
	Bernadette Boucher	659	384	212	1255
FEMMES ARCHERS:	Cecile Rousseau	729	433	262	1424
	Ghislaine Grimard	607	267	252	1126
	Claire Fillion	-	-	186	186
FEMMES NON-CLASSES:	Claudette Trottier	617	284	210	1111
	Mariette Desrochers	530	250	222	1002
HOMMES MAITRES:	Jacques-Andre Morin	809	550	290	1649
	Louis-Marie Philie	817	544	284	1645
	Marcel Sauvageau	817	526	288	1631
HOMMES EXPERTS:	<u>Jean-Pierre Pelletier</u>	836	545	278	1659
	Gaetan Dube	807	535	292	1634
	Richard Genest	805	542	284	1631
HOMMES ARCHERS:	Gaetan Beauvais	758	463	278	1499
	Claude Lessard	743	465	252	1460
	Jacques Aumais	740	425	274	1439
HOMMES NON-CLASSES:	Yves Morasse	693	438	246	1377
	Jean-Guy Vigneault	705	404	254	1363
	J. Pageard	742	351	234	1327
PROFESSIONAL:	Raymond Drolet	747	409	254	1410
FILLES JUNIOR ARCHERS:	Christianne Patenaude	548	275	218	1041
	Paule Brunet	559	248	204	1011
FILLES JUNIOR NON-CLASSES:	Nichole Armstrong	577	273	190	1040
	Dominique Routhier	566	205	162	933
	Marie Carlesso	477	249	170	896
GARCONS JUNIOR EXPERTS:	Richard Vaillancourt	782	548	288	1618
	Bernard Cimon	790	508	280	1578
	Alain Poirier	752	523	262	1537
GARCON JUNIOR MAITRE:	Daniel Desnoyers	789	551	282	1622
GARCONS JUNIOR ARCHERS:	Jean-Guy Deschamps	654	369	262	1285
	R. Lemay	673	366	240	1279
	Jean-Pol Ravert	664	348	246	1258
GARCONS JUNIOR ARCHEROTS:	Benoit Pleau	684	390	264	1338
	Alain Pelletier	641	885	244	1181
	Daniel Latendresse	652	882	230	1147
GARCONS JUNIOR NON-CLASSES:	Mario Carlesso	631	859	228	1213
	C. Poirier	603	789	186	980
FILLES CADETTES ARCHERS:	Yolande Vaillancourt	839	543	280	1662
FILLES CADETTES ARCHEROTS:	Annie St-Arnaud	715	361	276	1352
	Mona Cusson	725	371	236	1332
FILLES CADETTES NON-CLASSES:	Colette Caron	664	278	188	1130
	Josee Barcelos	719	393	224	1336
	Michele Cazalais	414	120	88	922
GARCONS CADETS (AUTRES):	Dominique Roy	403	157	108	668
	Alain Aubin	606	215	256	1077
	Benoit Dallaire	735	-	264	999
GARCONS CADETS ARCHERS:	Gabriel Grandmaison	404	120	156	680
	Claude Dorion	683	409	250	1342
GARCONS CADETS ARCHEROTS:	Philippe Ravert	681	283	220	1184
	Sylvain Chevrier	824	507	274	1605
GARCONS CADETS NON-CLASSES:	Guy Gauvin	818	454	260	1532
	Marc Patenaude	785	453	276	1514
	Denis Letourneaux	712	402	262	1376
GARCONS CADETS NON-CLASSES:	Richard Daudelin	728	379	248	1355
	M. Belanger	620	263	226	1109

# Local Archer Back From World Event



OLGA JOHNSTON, of Prince Albert, displays the competition number she had at the World Field Archery Championships at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, in late August.

She is also wearing her Canadian team blazer, which is burgundy in color, showing the Canadian maple leaf.

—Herald Photo.

Olga Johnston of Prince Albert returned home last week from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, where she was a member of the Canadian women's team at the World Field Archery Championships, Aug. 27-28.

She, along with Lucille Lessard of Loretteville, Que., and Mary Wills of Victoria, comprised the Canadian women's team, which was chosen at the Canadian outdoor championship, which was held here in July.

Lessard, a 17-year-old, who was the outstanding female archer at the Canadian finals, continued her excellent performance by placing first at the world championship. She had a score of 943 out of a possible 1,120 and missed a perfect round by just 17 points, five of which resulted from not adjusting her sight for one target.

Mrs. Johnston placed 11th with an 833 total, one place and 16 points behind Mrs. Wills.

Mrs. Johnston placed 11th in the world with an 833 total, one place and 16 points behind Mrs. Wills.

The championship was strictly an individual competition, but Mrs. Johnston felt that Canada would have placed in the top three had it been a team event.

#### P.A. CLUB MEMBER

Les Anderson, a former resident of Prince Albert, who now resides in North Battleford, but still belongs to the Prince Albert Archery Club, was a member of Canada's men's team, which took part in the world championship at the same time.

Anderson was third after the first day, but finished sixth with 1,030 out of 1,100. The other members of the team were John Horvath of Calgary and Don Warren of Victoria. Horvath didn't shoot well and Warren missed the second and final day because of illness.

Mrs. Johnston said that the coach and manager of the Canadian team were quite pleased with the women's performance.

The Prince Albert archer was quite impressed with the opening ceremonies and the victory parade. She said that when the winners mount the podium and the national anthem is played, it is a real thrill to anyone there.

Twenty-three countries were represented at the world championships, in which about 100 archers competed. Not all countries sent a full contingent.

on the team."

The Canadian championship was the first national championship for Mrs. Johnston, who, along with her husband, Ernie, joined the Prince Albert Archery Club, six years ago. They were competing in provincial competitions within a year and this year, Olga won the provincial indoor title, the provincial mail match and placed third in the Canadian mail match, in which scores were mailed in to provincial and national headquarters respectively.

"Ernie is an ardent bow hunter," said Mrs. Johnston. "He has shot five bears and two deer and he began bow hunting a year before we joined the Archery Club. He didn't think he would like target archery, but he took to it immediately. He won the provincial bare bow title three years ago, which was his goal, and he hasn't shot much target archery since then, but plans to start over again this fall."

#### OUT SHOTS HUSBAND

Mrs. Johnston has out-shot her husband in friendly competition the last year, but she credits this to the fact that she shoots free style, in which sights on the bow are allowed, and her husband doesn't.

"If Ernie ever put on a sight, he'd leave me far behind, but he has been a big help to me in the selection and maintenance of equipment and helping me with shooting problems.

"That is another area in which the professional instruction the Canadian team received help. The Canadian team was picked in the first two days of the national championships, so the instructor watched us in the target competition the final two days to discover our faults. My problem was that my fingers weren't relaxing during my release. The instructor also said that we didn't have to shoot every day to stay in top form. Once every two days are sufficient."

Archery is a family affair with the Johnstons. Their two daughters and a son also compete in it, although their oldest daughter now attends university. "Archery is a great family sport and anyone who likes competition, soon gets addicted to it," said Mrs. Johnston.

Archery is also famous for the friendliness of competitors. "We discovered this at the first

# Sports

PRINCE ALBERT DAILY HERALD, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1974 7

provincial tournament we entered," said Mrs. Johnston. "You meet so many nice people that you begin to look forward to the tournaments. The archers at the world championship were also quite friendly and we managed to convey our ideas to each other despite the language barrier."

Speaking of the world championship, the competitors landed in Lubliana because the Zagreb airport was closed down for repairs, and had to bus the 140 miles to Zagreb. Olga compared the Yugoslavia countryside to Alberta. "There are a lot of foothills with mountains in the distance. It is a pretty country. The weather is supposed to be hot and humid, but we didn't see the sun the week we were there."

"Zagreb is a huge, old city of about 800,000 people," she continued. "There are a lot of old churches, because the older people are quite religious. There are also a lot of old buildings. We didn't have much spare time, but we did a little shopping while we were there, but Yugoslavia is under Communist rule and we were restricted to where we could go."

**REAL THRILL.**

"It was a real thrill to represent Canada at the world championship. We had a fabulous time, but after seeing how they live over there, I consider myself both proud and fortunate to be a Canadian. I was glad to get back home."

This was the first world championship for Mrs. Johnston and for all but one member of the Canadian teams. The Canadians are pointing for the Summer Olympics in Montreal in 1976. Quebec and Ontario have a Junior Olympic program and Saskatchewan is expected to enter it in the near future.

Mrs. Johnston feels that Canada's hopes lie with the youngsters, like Lucille Lessard, and Ron Lippert, of Kitchener, who are almost sure to make it. To qualify for the Olympics, an archer must have three FITA stars; scores of over 1,000 in at least three FITA (Federation of International Target Archers) sanctioned events.

The Prince Albert archer feels that her chances are slim, because she has only scored one FITA star (1,072 at the Canadian championship this summer). But who knows. Perhaps another dream will come true.

The world field championship differed from the Canadian counterpart in that it consisted of 28 targets of four arrows each, while in Canada it is 20 targets of four arrows each. As a result, a perfect score at the world championship was 1,120 instead of 1,200, as it is in Canada.

"They are also more strict," Mrs. Johnston commented. "The archers are not allowed to leave the field course until after the round is completed. In Canada, the archers, leave the course during the lunch break and go back to the next target when the afternoon round begins. At Zagreb, they brought picnic lunches to us and we stayed on the course."

"We were only allowed to consult our own judge for rulings. We couldn't speak to another judge. Archers weren't allowed to speak to any of the spectators, who were in attendance. Archery seems to be more of a spectator sport in Yugoslavia than it is in Canada," because there were quite a few spectators."

**AT DISADVANTAGE**

The Canadian contingent was at a disadvantage at the world championship because they had never competed in one of the two events, a hunter's round from unmarked distances, which is not shot in Canada. The unmarked distances ranged between five and 50 metres, while the marked distances in the field target round were between six and 60 metres.

The Canadian teams had not competed in the event before but they did receive some preparation for it. A professional archery instructor from the United States was hired by the Federation of Canadian Archers to conduct a two-day clinic in Prince Albert for the Canadian representatives, following the completion of the Canadian Championship.

"The clinic helped a lot," said Mrs. Johnston. No one had ever received professional coaching before. It's too expensive for the average archer. We worked mainly on the hunter's round at unmarked distances and we were told to figure out the distances by the amount of targets we could see through the aperture or scope on our bow. There was a lot of memory work involved, but the clinic really helped, particularly to brush up on our technique."

Competing in the world championship was a real thrill for the Prince Albert archer. "I entered the Canadian championship with the idea that if I placed in the top 10, I would be happy, but it was just like a dream come true when I placed

**INDEED A GOOD JOB**

The story on Olga Johnston is indicative of the fine archery coverage the PRINCE ALBERT DAILY HERALD has given the past year.

The coverage of the Canadian Championships, albeit the event was in Prince Albert, was the most comprehensive and accurate ever.

Concerning the story, Olga wrote:

The sports editor phoned me a couple of days after I got back and came over for an interview. (I feel like a real celebrity; even moreso now than before.)

He was here for over an hour, and just jotted down notes as we talked.

Please disregard the mistakes, like the one about restrictions on where we were allowed to go; and also the part about qualifying for Olympics.

He had a lot of notes to unscramble and got a couple of things a bit mixed up.

I think he did a fantastic job on the story.

ED: I think too he did a fantastic job. Isn't it too bad there is not more being done in the way of acknowledging our outstanding archers?

EQUIPMENT SURVEY BY AL WILLS

1974 WORLD FIELD:

		TOTALS
Austria	2 Hoyt, 1 Yamaha, 1 Zopf	21 Hoyts
Canada	3 Widows, 1 Hoyt, 1 Bear, 1 Carroll	12 Yamahas
Denmark	3 Widows, 1 Yamaha	11 Black Widows
Finland	3 Yamaha, 2 Hoyt, 1 Bear, 1 Zopf, 1 Tousi	6 Bears
France	2 Greenhorns, 1 Hoyt TD, 1 Marksman	5 Greenhorns
Great Britain	1 Widow, 1 Bear, 1 Marksman, 1 Eagle, 1 Homemade	3 Marksmans
Holland	3 Greenhorn, 2 Yamaha, 1 Marksman	3 Bjorns
Israel	1 Yamaha, 1 Hoyt	2 Zopfs
Italy	2 Hoyt, 1 Bear, 1 Homemade	2 Homemade
Monaco	1 Bear Hunter	1 Wing
Norway	2 Hoyt	1 Rehery
Switzerland	2 Yamaha, 2 Hoyt	1 Darton
Sweden	4 Hoyt, 3 Bjorn, 1 Widow, 1 Yamaha	1 Carroll
United States	3 Widow, 2 Hoyt, 1 Darton, 1 Wing, 1 Maximum	1 Tousi
Yugoslavia	2 Hoyt, 1 Rehery, 1 Bear, 1 Yamaha	1 Eagle
		1 Maximum

1974 EUROPEAN TARGET:

Austria	2 Yamaha, 2 Hoyt, 2 Wing, 1 Bear	52 Hoyts
Belgium	3 Yamaha, 1 Greenhorn	23 Yamahas
Denmark	5 Black Widows, 1 Bjorn	
Finland	4 Hoyt, 1 Bear, 2 Yamaha, 1 Bjorn	9 Wings
France	4 Hoyt, 1 Bear, 1 Widow, 1 Greenhorn	9 Greenhorns
Great Britain	5 Marksman, 1 Zopf, 1 Bear, 1 Greenhorn	
Germany	5 Hoyt, 1 Wing, 1 Yamaha, 1 Widow	7 Bear
Holland	3 Yamaha, 3 Greenhorn, 2 Hoyt	7 Black Widows
Israel	2 Hoyt, 1 Yamaha	
Italy	3 Hoyt, 1 Bear	6 Bjorns
Luxemburg	3 Wing, 2 Bear, 1 Greenhorn	5 Markemans
Norway	2 Hoyt, 1 Wing, 1 Yamaha	
Poland	8 Hoyt	3 Zopf
Portugal	2 Yamaha, 1 Hoyt, 1 Wing	
Spain	3 Hoyt, 2 Zopf, 1 Yamaha	1 Hadash
Sweden	4 Hoyt, 3 Bjorn	1 Makita
Czeckoslovakia	3 Hoyt, 1 Hadash	
Russia	5 Hoyt, 2 Greenhorn, 1 Wing	
Yugoslavia	7 Yamaha	
Switzerland	4 Hoyt, 1 Bjorn, 1 Makita	

TWO SCHLARSHIPS FOR ARCHERY

Two F.C.A. members have been awarded schlarships by Sport Canada:  
 Wanda Allan, Victoria, B.C.  
 Mary Grant, Cottam, Ont.

ARCHERY BOOKS IN CAC LIBRARY:

Members of the Canadian Association of Coaches will perhaps have noted that the C.A.C. Library finally has an archery listing, in the books section (perhaps due to some prodding by F.C.A. Treasurer, Mary-Anne Adam):

Edmund H. Burke's THE HISTORY OF ARCHERY, 1971,  
 David Butler's THE NEW ARCHERY, 1973, Donald Willard Campbell's ARCHERY, 1971,  
 Horace Alfred Ford's ARCHERY, ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE, 1856, reprinted 1971,  
 Margaret L. Klann's TARGET ARCHERY, 1970, Lorraine Pszczola's ARCHERY, 1971,  
 Thomas Roberts' THE ENGLISH BOWMAN, 1801, reprinted 1973,  
 Keith C. Schuyler's ARCHERY, FROM GOLDS TO BIG GAME, 1970.

F.C.A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President: Ray Crawford, 232 Rouge Rd., Winnipeg, Man. R3K 1K1  
VP Target: Sylvio Beaugard, 11258 London St., Montreal, Que. H1H 4J4  
VP Field: Don Lovo, R.R. 8, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2T9  
VP Bowhunting: Roland Rohringer, Box 151, St. Norbert, Man. R3V 1L6  
Secretary: Carol Rohringer, Box 151, St. Norbert, Man. R3V 1L6  
Treasurer: Mary-Anne Adam, 55 Laird St., Ottawa, Ont. K2G 2T2

Alberta Directors: Mike Popson, 202-2nd Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta. T1J 0B8  
Bill Gillespie, 10129-90 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5H 1R5  
Fred Walker, 719 Avonlea Pl., Calgary, Alta. T2H 1W4

British Columbia: Fred Usher, 2677 Dunlevy St., Victoria, B.C. V8R 5Z3  
Earl McGregor, 2064 W. 47th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 2M4  
Doug Wood, 4709 William Head Rd., R.R. 1, Victoria, B.C. V8X 3W9

Manitoba: Lianne Marsh, 310-251 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 0R7  
El Hancox, 651 Muriel St., Winnipeg, Man. R2Y 0Y1  
Andre Roziere, Box 24, Grp. 50, SS5, Winnipeg, Man. R2M 4A3

New Brunswick: Gilles Bois, 50 Mansfield St., Moncton, N.B. E1A 2V9  
Ray James, 5 Foulis Court, Saint John, N.B. E2K 3B9  
Bob Wheaton, 113 Milford Rd., Saint John, N.B. E2M 4R5

Newfoundland: Chuck Leslie, 128 Sullivan Ave., Gander, Nfld. A1V 1S2  
Joe Callahan, 12 Edinburgh St., Corner Brook, Nfld. A2H 4N7  
Ron Wilson, 18 Keough's Lane, Corner Brook, Nfld. A2H 2K1

Nova Scotia: Rick Meister, Group Box 260, R.R. 2, Wolfville, N.S. B0P 1X0  
Vern Slaunewhite, 847 Herring Cove Rd., Halifax, N.S. B3R 1Z1  
Ralph Walker, 6 Auburn Ave., Halifax, N.S. B3R 1K4

Ontario: Rita Kinsella, Box 93, Belmont, Ont. N0L 1B0  
Vic Kinsella, Box 93, Belmont, Ont. N0L 1B0  
Rick Shoup, R.R. 7, Pembroke, Ont. K8A 6W8

Quebec: Gilbert St-Laurent, 4374 Parthenais, Montreal, Que. H2H 2G5  
Bernard Morin, 2024 Langelier, Chomedey, Laval, Que. H7S 1X2  
Fernand Dufresne, 15 Notre Dame St-Casimir, Cte Port Neuf, Que. G0A 3L0

Saskatchewan: Les Anderson, 9105 Walker Dr., N. Battleford, Sask. S9A 2X2  
Ted Rutkowski, 18 Lorimer Cresc., Regina, Sask. S4R 3Y2  
Terry Graburn, 31-85 Munroe Pl., Regina, Sask. S4S 6A7

Yukon: Wayne Towriss, 133A 528 Range Rd., Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3A7  
Wayne Morley, 72-12th Ave. E., Porter Creek, Whitehorse, Yukon  
G. Marsh, 133A 528 Range Rd., Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3A7

F.C.A. COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Bowhunting: Roland Rohringer, Box 151, St. Norbert, Man. R3V 1L6  
Card Athletes: Mary-Anne Adam, 55 Laird St., Ottawa, Ont. K2G 2T2  
Coaching: Ron Genge, 10511 Lauder Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T5E 5R1  
Editor: Carol Rohringer, Box 151, St. Norbert, Man. R3V 1L6  
Fita Rep: Fred Usher, 2677 Dunlevy St., Victoria, B.C. V8R 5Z3  
Games Plan: Ray Crawford, 232 Rouge Rd., Winnipeg, Man. R3K 1K1  
Grants: Mary-Anne Adam, 55 Laird St., Ottawa, Ont. K2G 2T2  
JOP: Gilbert St-Laurent, 4374 Parthenais, Montreal, Que. H2H 2G5  
Mail Matches: Leslie Gillespie, 10129-90 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5H 1R5  
Memberships: Wonetta Crawford, 232 Rouge Rd., Winnipeg, Man. R3K 1K1  
Nominations: Bill Fordham, 174 Fergus Ave., Apt. 19, Kitchener, Ont. N2A 2H2  
Officials: Don Lovo, R.R. 8, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2T9  
Olympics: Sylvio Beaugard, 11258 London St., Montreal, Que. H1H 4J4  
Professionals: Al Wills, 1317 Balmoral St., Victoria, B.C. V8R 1L6  
Publicity: Bill Gillespie, 10129-90 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5H 1R5  
Records: Vi Muir, 1075 Nicholson, Victoria, B.C. V8X 3L3  
Rules: Betty MacIntosh, 909 Viney Rd., N. Vancouver, B.C. V7K 1A6  
Trophies: Olga Johnston, 407-25th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 1T3

1961 THE FIRST 1000 FITA AND THE 16" FACE

1960 had been the year to keep ahead of the creditors, yet it had also been a most eventful year. Hart House of Toronto again captured the Indoor Mail Matches and Toronto hosted the Nationals. Joliette's great instinctive archer, Reg Lessard, had appeared on the scene and Sarnia's great instinctive archer, Priscilla Harkins, again outshot the freestylers, as the Fita Round was introduced at the 1960 Nationals, and all archers shot the same rounds for the first time: Double American, Fita, Canadian, 56 Target Field and 56 Target Big Game. The National, Columbia, Hereford and York Rounds became part of the past.

At the 3½ hour A.G.M. of 1960 Hugh Lee said that the 6-gold pins should be made harder to win. Registration of shoots as 6-gold and 4-20 shoots was approved for purposes of raising funds with proceeds to go to the Canadian Archery Association, C.A.A. There were 521 members in C.A.A. at the time of the A.G.M. A motion approved that records could be shot at registered shoots. Clout at 120 yards was deleted from the C.A.A. Constitution. C.A.A. was in the red about \$400 and sending out "free award pins" was getting out of hand, while the publication of Tox was costing \$112 a month. The Mail Matches had been very successful with 34 clubs and over 300 archers entered, but there were 241 perfect ends; hence the expense on 6-gold pins. C.A.A. was behind in sending out Game Awards for the same reason. Club Charters were approved. The work load was getting out of hand for the Secretary-treasurer, Terry Dickson, but many were coming to the defense of the C.A.A. financially, particularly the Edmonton Archers.

1961 also proved to be a memorable year. The first honorary life membership in the C.A.A. was issued to Terry Dickson. Des Archers de Joliette won the Club Team Championships in the Indoor Mail Matches. The Pan Pacific Games were planned, then cancelled. Andre Roziere of Winnipeg shot the first 1000 Fita Round. Norm Goody of London claimed the first small Game Award. It was Regional Championships again. The ladies switched to long clout: 140 yards. 230 archers shot in the Regionals with distance records being kept for the first time, as well as records for 28 targets of the 56 target field events. At the time of the 1961 Annual Report C.A.A. was still in debt - \$500, even though clubs had donated \$211. Membership was at 325. C.A.A. supported archers' bids for bowhunting legislation in New Brunswick and Ontario. The 16" target face proved successful in the 1960-61 mail matches, for which crests were awarded. Attempts at writing a History of Archery in Canada failed for lack of co-operation. The Hunting and Field Archers Association of Ontario, H. & F.A.O. did an enormous amount of work on field rules. But, to chronicle events of 1960, as recorded in TOXOPHILUS, Vol. I, No. 12, January - Vol. II, No. 5, December, 1961.

The first Tox of 1961 announced that Terry Dickson had received the first honorary life membership in the C.A.A. C.A.A. had backed New Brunswick archers' bid for a separate game season, but the archers were turned down. The Indoor Mail Matches drew 245 archers from 31 clubs. Mens freestyle went to Joe Murray, Calgary, with a new record high score of 516, and an average of 508. Ladies freestyle went to N. Nanning of Campbell River, B.C. and Junior freestyle was won by G. Pope of Montreal (boys) and Joan Gallie of Toronto (girls). Instinctively, it was R. Lessard, Joliette, for the men, P. Harkins, Sarnia, for the ladies, and J.C. Joly, Joliette, for the junior boys. Des Archers de Joliette won the Club Team Championships.

In April, VP Bowhunting, Gordon Hammond, reported that 7 big game awards had been sent out and 14 archers were taking part in the small game awards program, for which a pin had been developed. The "Beat Dickson" stunt caught on and some 41 archers took up the challenge, 15 winning their "Licence to Brag". In Saskatchewan, Percy Crawford was honoured by the S.A.A. for his hunting skill. His specialty was the bear and officially, he had shot over 40. Donations from many clubs, along with the "Beat Dickson" fund, were slowly, but surely, pulling C.A.A. back into the black. Hugh Lee of Downsview, Ontario, became the first chairman of the Legal & Rules Committee. And in Alberta the Bow Corridor was once again open to bowhunters.

The Canadian Olympic Association advised the C.A.A. of a new sports event, which would include archery, the "Pan Pacific Games", scheduled for Honolulu, August 20 to September 3, 1961. To select a team, the first elimination shoot was scheduled for Sunday, June 26. The Fita Round was to be used.

The first small game awards were presented to Norm Goody of London, E.E. Johnson of Picture Butte, and Gordon Hammond of London. It was announced that the Canadian Archer would resume publication under Editor, John Drennan.

By August the archers were quite enthusiastic about sending a team to the Pan Pacific Games, but the State of Hawaii cancelled the Games for financial reasons. The planning involvement, however, had indicated to the archers that they were ready to venture into the realm of international competition. At one of the Trials for the Games, Andre Roziere of Winnipeg, shot the first 1000 Fita Round in Canada, 1002.

Joseph Vermader of St. Boniface, Manitoba, began a series of articles, "Archery in Manitoba", concerned with the use of the bow by the Indians. The Maple City Archers of Chatham and the Griesback Archery Club of Edmonton were founded in 1961. The Ontario Association of Target Archers was three years old. Ernie Happe of the Association was encouraging archers to make "Do It Yourself Trophies." C.A.A. membership stood at 500.

Some 230 archers took part in the Regional Championships of 1961: two in Ontario, two in Manitoba, one in Alberta, two in Quebec and four in British Columbia. 13 Canadian records were broken.

In a field of 55, Frank Jones, Victoria, led the freestyle target with a 1034 Fita and an 890 Canadian for 1924. Ladies freestyle target drew 32, Marg Saunders, Haney, B.C., coming out on top with an 870 Fita, 820 Canadian for 1690. Five junior girls participated, Joan Dunsdon, Brantford, winning with 719, 777 for 1496. Of the four junior boys in freestyle target, it was Dick Tone of Toronto, 875, 874 for 1749. In Instinctive Target it was Reg Lessard, Joliette, field of 28, 889, 885 for 1744, Priscilla Harkins, Sarnia, field of 10, 786, 805 for 1591, and Art Luard, Toronto, field of 13, 579, 760 for 1339.

42 men shot the 180 yard Clout, Stuart Ejlerskov, Toronto, coming out on top with 250; 23 ladies shot the 140 yard Clout, Kay Bourns, Vancouver, Winning with 234; 11 junior boys shot 120 yard Clout, Dick Tone, Toronto, being victorious with 241; 4 junior girls shot 120 yard Clout, Joan Ridington, Vancouver, winning with 216; and three men shot Battle Clout, Arnold Glennie, Dunnville, winning with 207. Three men, three women, one junior boy and one junior girl shot Flight. The winners were all from British Columbia, and were respectively: Tony Turner, Ladysmith, 595 yards, Marg Williams, Ladysmith, 353 yards, Dennis Pullen, Haney, 252 yards, and Ruby Niemeyer, Ladysmith, 371 yards. The last is still a record.

In the Field it was Andre Roziere, Winnipeg, field of 42 in freestyle, with a 928 Field Round and a 485 Big Game Round (56 and 28 targets respectively) for 1413. Ladies freestyle went to Beulah Glennie, Dunnville, field of 20, 634, 430 for 1064. Joan Dunsdon, Brantford, led four girls in freestyle with 507, 420 for 927, and Gilles Leclerc, Montreal, led four boys in freestyle with 586, 420 for 1006. Instinctive Field went to Bill Corner, St. Thomas, field of 42, 814, 480 for 1294, Priscilla Harkins, Sarnia, field of 8, 644, 435 for 1079, and Art Luard, Toronto, field of 8, 498, 415 for 913.

Seventeen 4-20s were shot in the Field Championships and ten 6-gold in the Target Championships.

Priscilla Harkins' 644 and Bill Corners' 814, tied by John Randall of Sarnia, for 56 Target Field Round Instinctive are records. The Round was last shot in 1966. Reg Lessard set two permanent distance records, 186 at 60 yards and 206 at 40 yards, Mens Instinctive Canadian Round. The Round was changed in 1971 to the Canadian 1200.

Twelve clubs joined in the Outdoor Mail Matches. Winners were Andre Roziere, Winnipeg, Mens Freestyle, 732, Bill Vogt, Picture Butte, Mens Instinctive, 646 Marg Saunders, Haney, 621, Mary Stark, Toronto, Ladies Instinctive, 508, Dale Rider, Lethbridge, Junior Instinctive, 630, and Donna Dickson, Edmonton, Junior Freestyle, 391.

Seven Canadian clubs sent scores to the International Mail Matches sponsored by North Ireland. Of the 30 clubs in the Matches, the highest Canadian Club was Chinook Archers Calgary, who placed 14th. Two South African clubs placed 1st and 2nd. The Matches were based on the Springbok Round - 80, 60, 50 and 40 yards on a 48 inch face. In the International Postal Matches, Canada vs Southern Counties, England, three English archers placed 1st, 2nd, 3rd. High Canadian was Dave Roberts, 4th, with 745 for the York Round. For the Canadian ladies, Sheila Brown, Toronto, made the best showing in the Hereford Round, 462, but as with the men, the English ladies swept the event.

The Ontario Association of Target Archers Championships was won by Dimitri Erdely of the U.S.A. who won the York and International Rounds. Gerald Annett was high Canadian with 573 York and 807 International. Clarence Shred shot what was believed to then be the highest quadruple American Round: 716, 716, 715, 706. James Ross was high instinctive archer, Friscilla Markins was best of the ladies. Nancy Mitchele topped the junior girls while Dick Tone was junior boys champion.

Jack Askham of Vancouver took over the C.A.A. Presidency in 1961 and also the Chairmanship for the 1962 Tournament. Gordon Hammond of London carried on as VP Bowhunting and James Ross of Willowdale remained VP Field. Terry Dickson continued as Secretary-Treasurer. There was no nomination for VP Target. All officers were elected by acclamation, there being but one nominee in each case and no ballots were sent out.

Three Manitobans attended the Pacific Northwest Tournament at Libby, Montana, July 21-23. Andre Roziere posted high score aggregate for the quadruple American and high single score, 742, for an American Round; Lawrence Buydens, Winnipeg, earned a 6-gold at 50 yards, and Ray Crawford, Winnipeg, tied for first in the novelty event.

The Dryden Bowmen, organized by and under the direction of Peggy and Kris Skramrud, accepted a Manitoba challenge, and staged a goon shoot involving the Easterners from the Lakehead and Marathon vs the Westerners from Winnipeg. Goon, because Lake Wabigoon, site of a social evening. Prizes were won in novel ways, but Andre Roziere received one for high score freestyle and Ray Simm for high score barebow in Field.

Fifteen countries were represented at the World Championships in Oslo. The U.S.A. archers swept the event. Top scorers were J. Thornton, 1174, for the U.S.A. men, and N. Vonderheide, 1099, for the U.S.A. ladies. The C.A.A. was approaching the Government Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme in regards to grants, especially for the World Event.

In Saskatchewan, the bowhunters enjoyed a 10% hunter success ratio, bagging 13 deer; Mrs. Ruby Mitchell of Moosomin was the first lady C.A.A. member to shoot a deer, a three point buck.

C.A.A. by December was in the red - \$500 worth.

In Ontario the Hunting and Field Archers Association was working with C.A.A. to obtain for Ontario bowhunters a pre-gun season for deer on Bruce Peninsula.

By the end of 1961 seven Big Game Pins and Stump Trophies had been awarded.

And because archers were shooting so well in 1961, the 16 inch target face was introduced for indoors, replacing the 24 inch face.

BULL SHOOTING CONTEST

Toxophilus, Vol. II, No. 2, June, 1961

Each year the Toronto Archery Club holds their famous Bull Shooting Contest. They would like as many liars as possible to take part, so get busy and dream up a "tall tale" and send it in to them. In 1961 the winner was Jack Gilbert who submitted the following story:

Several years ago while hunting in Tanganyika for some of the unique and strange animals of that country, I had an interesting experience which you may find enlightening. I had finished my day's shooting, having collected some tree climbing giraffe, lesser singing rhinoceros and a large albino side hill gauger, when one of the native boys came to tell me that a rogue elephant had been seen on the upper trail that morning. I felt it my duty to dispatch this beast before leaving for the coast and to add some interest to the hunt, I decided to take the animal with my bow and arrow.

I was on the trail for about an hour when I sensed I was being followed. I climbed a tall tree and checked my back trail and was somewhat alarmed to see 50 or 60 savage Zambian warriors trotting single file down the narrow jungle path, intent on overtaking me. I could foresee their intention by the fact that they were carrying their short war spears at the "ready". I quickly descended from the tree and planned my strategy. I knew that to leave the trail and go into the impenetrable brush was impossible, and I also realized that from this point to any clearing was at least 500 yards. My plan then was to make haste to this clearing and as the savages entered the clearing pick them off one by one. I began running at once and was in sight of relative safety when to my dismay, on to the trail stepped the enormous bulk of the rogue elephant. We sighted each other instantly and we both stood still eyeing each other. At that precise moment, the pursuing savages rounded the last turn in the trail and at the sight of me alone, let out a shout of triumph.

Feeling that I must reach the clearing to make my stand, I decided to shoot the elephant first, so drawing my bow, I aimed directly at the beast's tiny brain. At the moment of release the elephant charged and it seemed to me at this very moment I was struck down.

The rest of my story is purely my reconstruction of what must have happened. When I regained consciousness, I saw the elephant dead in front of me and behind me a pile of dead savages. Apparently this is what had happened. When I released my arrow the elephant had just started to charge, and doing so had thrown up his head to trumpet. The arrow had gone right up his trunk and then had been blown back out by the enormous wind necessary for the trumpeting of this animal. The arrow, then of course, came straight at me, turning over in the air, then striking my head rendering me unconscious and then continuing on to impale the savages coming up the trail in single file. It was only on close examination of the elephant that I discovered that death had been caused by the back pressure which had blown its brain out, and to show that I am telling this story perfectly accurately I walked back and counted the dead savages. To my surprise, I found that my original estimate of 50 or 60 was exaggerated. There were only 37.

BOW LENGTHS, Ron Genge  
Toxophilus, December, 1961

There are many different opinions on what is a good length for a bow, having regard to such things as cast, string angle, ease of drawing and handiness of use. The lengths can vary from 30 inches to 72 inches in modern bows today, all having their uses for some particular purpose to which they are best suited. Here are a few points to remember when trying to decide what length you need for your particular purpose.

Too short a bow causes very high limb stresses (100,000 to 130,000 pounds per square inch) and short bow life, short string life and a sharp string angle at the centre when at full draw (80 to 100 degrees). The latter is most noticeable on release causing pinching of the fingers, blisters and poor releases.

Too long a bow causes low limb stresses (25,000 to 40,000 pounds per square inch) with poor cast, excess limb vibration and clumsiness in handling. These are the extremes, but let us not forget that what is a short bow for target is not necessarily short for hunting, so each type of shooting needs due consideration. It is wise to choose a fairly long bow for target, a rough measure is twice the arrow length plus 10 inches. However, this depends to a large extent also on the bow design and handle length so it could vary two inches either way.

String angle at full draw is also a good check; this should be between 115 and 130 degrees, allowing a comfortable release and steady smooth drawing. A comfortable feeling bow is a pleasure to shoot and rewards with much higher scores. No trophies are won in target shooting for having the shortest or fastest bow on the line. For field, a little shorter bow can be used but caution should be exercised as a short tricky bow can lose a lot of arrows and trophies. Hunting bows are favoured shorter and faster, owing to handling problems in bush country, and the necessity of hitting harder on larger game. Here the approximate length of bow should be twice the arrow length plus six inches but remember that an excited archer does things to his bow during shooting that he would never credit afterwards, and arrows cannot always be blamed for poor releases. So an extra couple of inches may be more help than hindrance.

There are a very few cases where maximum cast and minimum length are needed to win awards, such as is required in flight or broadhead flight events. A good flight bow may be 30 to 40 inches long and have limb stresses as high as 150,000 pounds per square inch with a string life of one to six shots. This together with a very tight string angle, harsh drawing, worse releases and total lack of co-operation makes this the fastest, most cantankerous bow on the line. After all, target archery is shot only for scores, field is also shot for scores, and hunting is intended to provide the bacon, so how can any of this come to pass while you fight a losing battle with a bow you will never master.

ARCHERY IN MANITOBA, Joseph Vermander  
Toxophilus, 1961

**EXCERPTS** Chapter One - Notes on the Use of the Bow by the Indians:

It must be said that our interest in Indian Archery has only lately been awakened. This is due to the revival of archery as a sport, which began in the 1920's and which received remarkable impetus some years later. This revival has two phases. First, there were better bows and arrows and new materials in the hands of ingenious bowyers and fletchers made these available. Then there was the quickening of that dormant urge to use a bow in hunting. It is this latter phase which makes us curious to know how the Indian managed in his primitive way. The exploits of those archers in Europe and Asia belong to the period of wars without gunpowder. In all that past glory nothing can have compared with the experiences of our Plains' Indians after they became horsemen. To be mounted on a spirited buffalo runner, to ride at break-neck speed to within a few feet of the huge and dangerous animal, and then to send from a heavy bow an arrow to its mark with deadly effect, only our North American Indians experienced that. Fast, furious and full of danger, these runs must have brought a sense of intoxication unknown to present day hunting. These hunts may also be said to have been the final glorious scene in the Prairie Drama. Soon the buffalo was to disappear and the curtain would come down on our Indian as a free man in his own native land.

**EXCERPTS Chapter Two - About Arrows Heads:**

The natives' patience and ability to hunt are difficult for us to grasp today; they armed themselves with points of flint, bone or horn. I have two of these stone arrow heads. One was found by children in their yard a couple of blocks from my home. It is shaped like an ace of spades, an inch and a half overall in length, seven eighths of an inch in the widest part, and a quarter of an inch thick. The tang is only three eighths of an inch long and to fasten it properly in a shaft would probably require that it first be set in glue or pitch and then tied down. This head is heavy for its size. It is made from a shiny stone, pink-mauvish in colour speckled with white. The flakes which were pressed off were small which gives the head a finely serrated and sharp cutting edge. The other head is of light clear flint. It was found in the country between Lorette and Iles de Chanes, a few miles East of Winnipeg where we loosed our own arrows at jack rabbits. This head is an inch and three quarters long, five eighths wide and three sixteenths thick. There are two lateral notches to hold it bound in the shaft and there is also a deeper notch in the base so that, once in place, the two bottom corners stick out like barbs.

Native copper, which would come from the Lake Superior Country, was occasionally used for arrow heads. Such a head was found in a dry creek bed near Minaki also in Northwestern Ontario, and another was located near "La Riviere Aux Morts" or "Dead Men's Creek" of early history, now Nettley Creek south of Lake Winnipeg. This last head was reported deeply embedded in what may have been part of a shoulder blade and which was discoloured with verdigris. We wonder why these relics of former ages would be left lying around. Our Indian bowhunters must have been much like we are today. An arrow once shot must be recovered if at all possible within a reasonable time of searching and we know to our sorrow that in spite of the best efforts some are never found. The bow, the string, and the arrow are inter-dependent; one cannot function without the other two and an empty quiver must ever be guarded against. If the loss of the odd arrow head can be explained, what must we think of the large numbers which have been found in the Southwestern part of Manitoba near Medora, Melita, and other nearby places? It has been suggested that the arrow heads were left there following Indian battles or hunting expeditions or that those places were former camp sites. Basing myself on the previous assumption that an archer picks up his arrow - and even though shot at him - I do not think that many were ever lost there at one time, but rather singly, over periods of time impossible to calculate. The districts mentioned were beyond the shores of Lake Agassiz of former ages. Prolonged periods of dry weather with high winds such as there were during the 1930's are sufficient to blow away enough top soil to expose what has accumulated there during centuries, and which with the change of wind, could well be covered up again. This would also show that the Indians were there much longer than in the so-called Red River Valley where the finds have been much more scattered.

Where did our Indians obtain their flint arrow heads? This is a good question. There is no flint anywhere near except odd pieces left here and there from glacial deposits. Our Indians were not sedentary; they moved according to their needs or fancy. Already when La Verendrye reached the Lake of the Woods in 1733 some Indians there had taken furs to York Factory on Hudson's Bay. This is a good thousand miles, each way by canoe. Depending on their relations with neighbouring tribes they may have gone equal distances in other directions to find or barter for flint which they also used for other tools.

While considering the age and origin of flint arrowheads the following happened, not in our vicinity, but in the State of New Mexico. There, prehistoric animal skeletons have been discovered amongst which were flint arrowheads. This is another proof that man and his bows were here a long, long time ago, and that this early man had sufficient intelligence to make his arrow more effective with a sharp flint head.

It would be interesting to know how the different Indian groups or tribes having only stone tools made their tackle. Many woods are suitable for a bow "of some sort" just as straight twigs can be shaped into arrows. The string would be made from the longer sinews of the larger animals, but who flaked the many arrowheads needed? It is hardly plausible that the tribes who had immediate access to the flint would do this flaking and then trade the finished article. It is more likely that the flint in bulk was obtained at the source and transmitted in this state from tribe to tribe. If this was so, the knowledge of working flint must have been common. Long considered a lost art, this flaking is known today to interest archers and others.

The best I have found so far, on Indian Archery, is 'Yahi Archery', by the late Dr. Saxton Pope of the University of California, published in 1918. A Yahi Indian named Ishi, the last of his tribe, ill and at the end of his resources in the wilds was 'captured' and fortunately came under the care of kind persons at the University of California. Ishi came direct from the Stoneage and as such was a rare subject of study for the anthropologists. He was handy with stone tools and soon learned the use of metal ones. He made good bows and arrows and through him Dr. Pope became interested in archery. The most artistic of Ishi's handicraft are his arrowheads, made of obsidian, flint or plain bottle glass, they give the impression of having been shaped by a jeweller. The ability of the Indian Ishi to make his weapons was probably equalled by many others.

To finish this chapter on arrowheads, I want to recount the earliest mention of the bow that I have found, as well as a couple of related incidents. In doing this I want to show how small scattered details, once brought together, do make an interesting whole. The earliest mention of the use of the bow by the Indians is an entry in the journal of Pierre La Verendrye under the date of December 31st, 1733. The mention is made casually and the use of the bow so strange that the scene deserves description. Fort St. Charles is established in the Southwestern part of the Lake of the Woods, in what later would become known as the Northwest Angle, now part of the State of Minnesota.

On that day a group of Crees and Assiniboines - they were on friendly terms even at that time - from the district south of Lake Winnipeg with ten of their chiefs, are on their way to the French Fort. These chiefs represent seven villages, the smallest of which numbers 100 lodges, and the largest 800 to 900. The main body remains in camp half a day's travel distant and sends two Cree and two Assiniboine chiefs ahead to enquire whether or not they will be received. La Verendrye delegates his eldest son, Jean-Baptiste, and two men to carry presents, corn and tobacco, to the waiting Indians. As they near the Indian camp they are welcomed with three salvos from muskets, and - please note well the following - **"THOSE WHO DO NOT HAVE MUSKETS SHOOT ARROWS FROM THEIR BOWS"**.

The musket or any firearm is handy to make noise such as was intended for this welcome, but a bow shot is silent. At its best the arrow in flight produces only a soft whisper. Although it is not mentioned I think there must have been many a yell to accompany each arrow shot; that would be an archer's natural reaction. La Verendrye's reception of the Indians was the occasion for six day's celebration during which he gave them presents of: 40 lbs. of powder, 40 lbs. of ball or shot, 200 gun flints, 30 pieces of tobacco, 20 axes and 60 knives and vermilion. This is to inform our readers what the Indians of that day appreciated. Also note the absence of liquor.

The short story of a particular arrowhead has its place here: it even fits into the overall history of the discovery of this part of our country.

On the 8th June 1736, the same young Jean Baptiste La Verendrye - he was only 23 years old, - the Jesuit Missionary Father Jean Pierre Alneau, and 19 voyageurs, on a return trip from Fort St. Charles to Montreal, camped on an Island about 21 miles distant from the fort.

There they were surprised by a war party of Canoe Sioux and all were killed. Their bodies were later interned at Fort St. Charles. In time this Fort was abandoned and its site lost, until after much searching, it was rediscovered in 1908 by the Jesuit Fathers of St. Boniface and the skeletons removed to their college here. Quite visible then, was an arrowhead deeply imbedded in one of the skulls. The disastrous fire of 1922 which took nine lives, destroyed most of these relics and the arrowhead is lost. All that remains of the college building is a small section now used as a studio by Radio Station CKSB. The extensive college grounds were partly converted into a residential quarter and the remainder is now Provencher Park. Somewhere in the filled in basement of the destroyed building lies a lost arrowhead with the tragic story behind it. These notes are written within 33 yards of the sport in question.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BOW, Ron Genge  
Toxophilus, August, 1961

At least once a month a bow should be wiped clean and lightly waxed, (do not use bees' wax), taking care to inspect for flaws, deep scratches or bruises which may in any way affect the life of the bow. In particular the glass backing and facing should be checked for whitish lines on the working part of the limbs. Small splits or marks can be fixed if caught in time, but once the back has a bad run in the glass, or worse a broken limb, there is not too much you can do without considerable expense. There is no bow which cannot be repaired or rebuilt but after a certain point is reached, the cost becomes too high to make it worthwhile. The strings should be looked over for broken strands, worn loops or serving and frayed patches, etc. Occasional light waxing with bees' wax, or if the string is dacron, a specially prepared wax, over the string only and not the loops or serving is an aid in reducing string drag in the air and preventing moisture penetration. Talcum powder or french chalk is helpful on the serving, finger tabs or gloves and face of armguard to reduce the friction while shooting. The position of the arrow nock on the string should be carefully checked to ensure that the nock end of the arrow is at least  $3/16$  inches or more above the 90 degree angle from the arrow to the string. Excessive feather wear and arrow flirting can be avoided in this way, allowing the arrow rest to last much longer. The string height should be inspected carefully for good results; strings do stretch and become useless, slapping arm guards painfully. Once in a while the string height above each limb at the handle riser should be measured. Here they should be very nearly the same distance apart with  $1/8$  inch to  $3/16$  inch less on the lower limb to allow for the extra hand pressure the lower limb must absorb. Also the recurves should be checked for twist, as this can affect shooting to a marked degree and the eventual safety of the bow. This can best be done by stringing the bow and placing it on the floor back down on two blocks of wood to hold it level. Then with the string toward you look directly down on it so that the string appears to pass right through the centre of the handle and wide section of the limbs. Now holding this position glance out at each recurve in turn to see if it also is divided down the centre of the string line. Any variation in width from side to side of the string line at the recurves means a twist is forming in the limbs which may be caused by a number of things - poor wood in the core, too much twist in the string or poor hand pressure on the handle during shooting. If caught early enough this also can be corrected but if ignored can eventually make the bow useless or even cause a breakage. The nocks at the extreme ends of the limbs should be looked over very carefully for bad bruising caused by nocking the tips on rocks, etc., during field shooting or by dropping end down on hard surfaces. Delamination of the glass can start here and may travel further down into the working limb. More especially, this is possible if no tip blocks have been fitted during the manufacture to protect this area which in some cases may be quite small and less able to withstand normal abuse. Sharp angles around the arrow rest should be sanded off to allow smooth passage of the arrow on release which will avoid undue crest and feather wear. The arrow rest itself, if replaceable, should be looked at carefully and renewed if badly frayed or ridged thus leaving the arrow a free choice of line of departure. These things all contribute to the efficient working of your bow making possible greater confidence and longer life which in turn must reflect in your scores.

Application for F.C.A. Bowhunting Awards

**PLEASE NOTE:** This form must accompany all claims. If you are claiming your third award for game of at least two different species, you may now be eligible for the Master Bowhunter Award

Archer's name (please print): \_\_\_\_\_ F.C.A. Membership #: \_\_\_\_\_

Animal killed: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Weight: \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.

Where killed? Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Animal was shot: standing \_\_\_\_\_ walking \_\_\_\_\_ running \_\_\_\_\_ No. of arrows used: \_\_\_\_\_

Were you still hunting \_\_\_\_\_ driving \_\_\_\_\_ stalking \_\_\_\_\_ or using treestand \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Where was the animal first hit? \_\_\_\_\_ Penetration: \_\_\_\_\_ inches total? \_\_\_\_\_

From what distance shot: \_\_\_\_\_ yds. Distance travelled after hit: \_\_\_\_\_ yds.

Did you shoot barebow: \_\_\_\_\_ or freestyle: \_\_\_\_\_ Firearms present? \_\_\_\_\_ Dogs used? \_\_\_\_\_

Make & Model of bow: \_\_\_\_\_ Draw-weight: \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.

Arrows: Cedar \_\_\_\_\_ compressed Cedar \_\_\_\_\_ Glass \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Broadhead: 2-, 3-, 4-blade?

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION GIVEN IS CORRECT AND TRUE TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF :

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Archer's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Archer's address (please print): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to purchase (make cheque or Money Order payable to "Federation of Canadian Archers, Inc.") :

I enclose :

Bowhunting Crest * (\$ 2.00).....	\$ _____
Individual Game Award(s), tab(s) ** (70¢ each).....	\$ _____
Individual Game Award(s), silver pin(s) (\$ 2.00 each).....	\$ _____
Master Bowhunter Award, tab (\$ 1.00).....	\$ _____
Master Bowhunter Award, gold pin (\$ 2.50).....	\$ _____
Total: \$ _____	

\* Crest is available at any time to any F.C.A. member in good standing. It can be purchased by non-members for \$ 2.50.

\*\* Tabs are a prerequisite if the bowhunter wishes to remain eligible for the F.C.A. Master Bowhunter Award.

If you wish, please use reverse for a narrative description of your successful hunt.