

THE CANADIAN ARCHER

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NOVEMBER 1974

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OPENING
CEREMONIES
AT P.A.





Grand Champion Lucille Lessard, with 1st Runner-up Wanda Allan on her right, and 2nd Runner-up Mary Wills on her left.

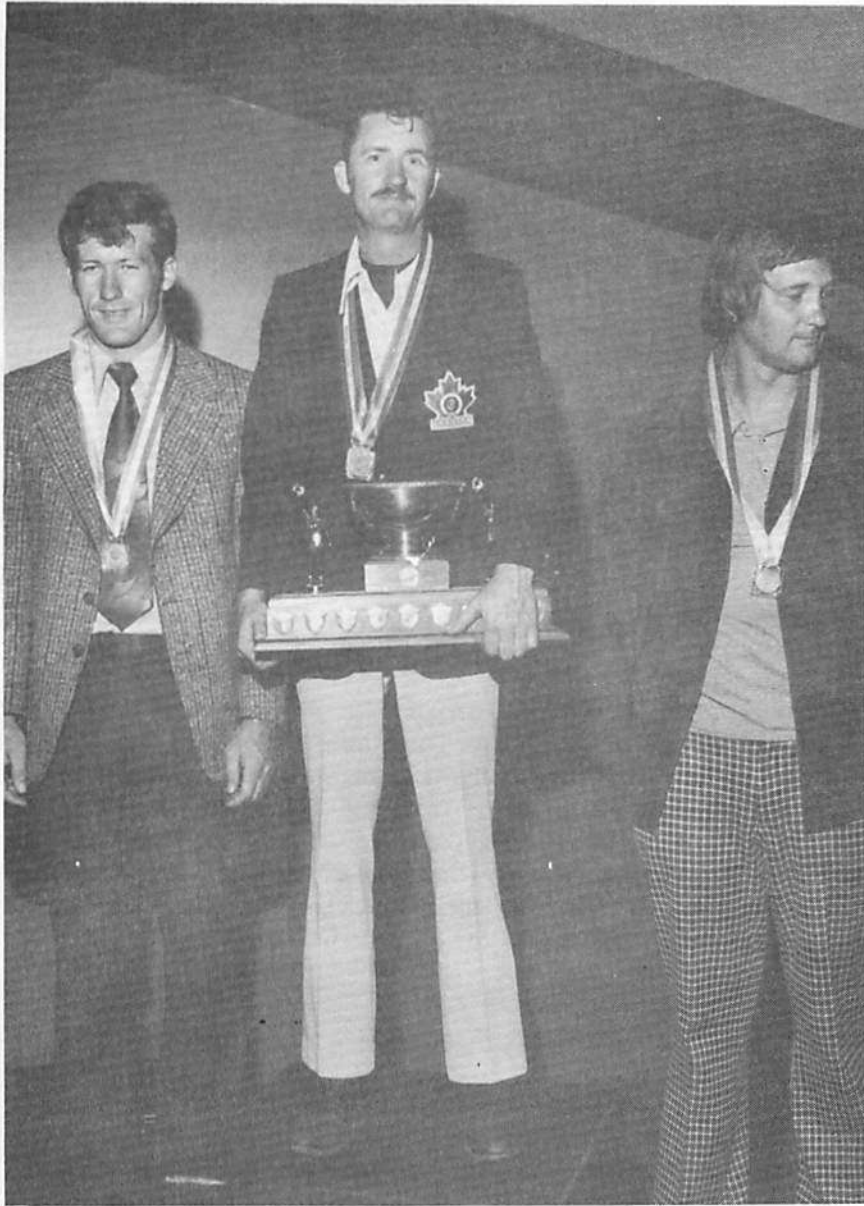
Below: left to right:

Junior Winners: Linda Adamson, Patti Thompson, Nancy Lovo

Barebow Winners: Cecily Coles, Barbara Tribble, Angelika Lehmann

Cadet Winners: Suzanne Barman, Yolande Vaillancourt





Grand Champion Don Warren, with 1st Runner-up Roger Lemay on his right, and 2nd Runner-up John Horvath on his left.

Below: left to right:

Junior Winners: Daniel Desnoyers, Ron Lippert, Richard Vaillancourt

Barebow Winners: Dennis Tribble, Pete Thauberger, Gilles Seguin

Cadet Winners: Paul Gardewine, Scott McKercher, Guy Gauvin



IMPRESSIONS OF P.A.

Biggest and best yet...Exciting and exhausting...New and old faces...Sun and sand... Lucille Lessard living up to, even exceeding expectations...Wanda Allan beating Dorothy Lidstone's records of 1969...Mary Wills a B.C. newcomer on the scene...The Ottawa ladies keeping barebow alive...Yolande Vaillancourt smashing cadet records... Don Warren missing the target team but making the field team...Roger Lemay following in Emmanuel Boucher's foot steps...Johnny Horvath putting Alberta into the target and field scene...Ron Lippert Ontario's rising star...Pete Thauberger still unbeatable in barebow...Smile Scottie, you're a winner...The B.C. Pros making a big splash...Olga Johnston and Les Anderson showing P.A. field strength...Juliette Rochon and Marj Saunders rounding off a ladies BC/Quebec target team... Inroads into Ontario dominance as BC and Quebec came on stronger...The Waynes' Towriss and Morley representing the Yukon for the first time ever...Ron Weinberger leading the Bowhunters...Sixty clouters...Practicing by car light...Ralph Walker nailing a dragonfly on the wing in the Fita Round...An Ontario Team without Otto... Bernard Morin babysitter supreme...Sheila Brown the almost girl of archery...The Erikson Shuffle...Ivan Buchanan championing the over 50's...Leonard Brisson coach of note...The hard working officials...Jean Gillingham busy, busy, busy...Clarence Shred - the fingers aren't what they were...Tom Mack with a plastic release...Wayne Pullen helping the field team...The Kinsellas doing the Anniversary Waltz...The Japanese adding an International Flavour...A fine Tournament Committee...The Junior Olympians coming on...Saskatchewan hospitality...Families and all ages in evidence...The P.A. Hat...Al Wills made me quiver... Ontario leading in registrations with 41, followed by Saskatchewan with 39, Quebec with 32, B.C. with 27, Manitoba with 20, Alberta with 17, The Yukon and Nova Scotia with 3 each, and anchoring for New Brunswick Gilles Bois...Where'd Newfoundland go?... Impressions of P.A...Biggest and best yet...A winner!



Picture: Prince Albert Daily Herald

Mens Field/Target Team: left to right: Les Anderson, Target & Field, Ron Lippert, Target, Roger Lemay, Target, John Horvath, Target & Field, not shown: Don Warren, Field.



Host Committee (left to right): Grant Gillingham, Les & Lorraine Anderson, Stuart Steel, Peggy Dupuis, Ron Zalewski, Olga Johnston, Dennis Pellerin.



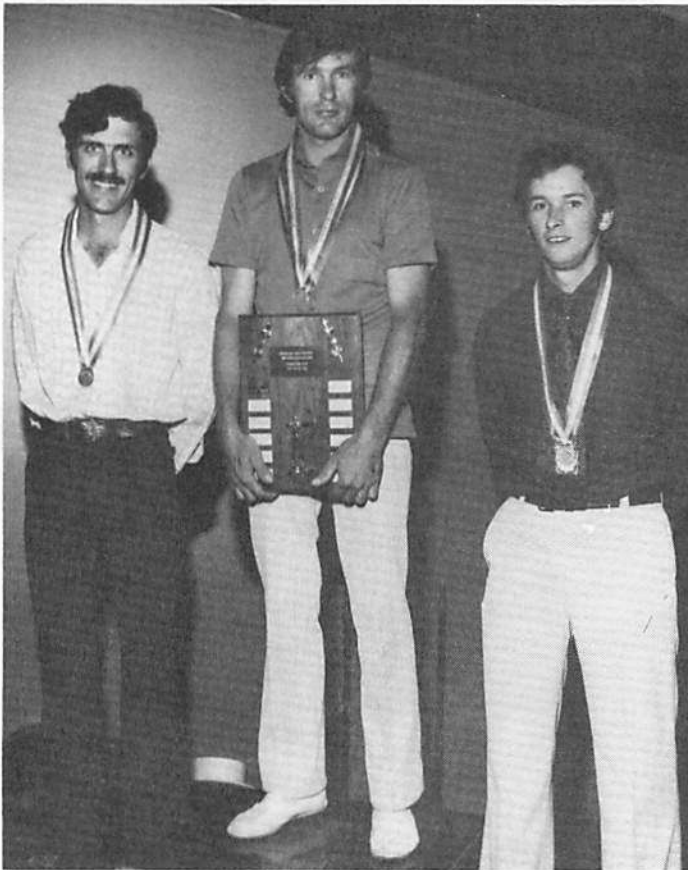
International Flavor at P.A.: The Setagaya Archers of Japan: left to right:
 Top Row: Hiroshi Mizuno, Ichiro Suwa, Masami Yamamoto, Morihisa Shimazaki, Osamu Kawaguchi, Kenji Tanishima, Kiyoharu Suzuki, Eiichiro Maeda.
 Bottom Row: Shiro Yamazaki, Fusako Okamoto, Atsuko Waseda, Keiko Mizuno, Yoshikazu Otani.



Winsome Winning Ladies: The British Columbia Team: left to right:
Marj Saunders, Mary Wills, Wanda Allan

Breaking the Long-held Ontario Monopoly: The British Columbia Team:
left to right: John Brooks, Don Warren, Dan Mawer





Those Pros! Left to right:
Al Wills, 1st Runner-up,
Morris Elliott, Champion,
Peter Craig, 2nd Runner-up

Al Wills and Morris Elliott,
The B.C. Bad Guys, also made
Inroads into Ontario Territory,
defeating the Ontario Demolition
Two, Bill Fordham and Klaus
Kleinschmidt in an informal,
spontaneous East-West
Confrontation.

Winning Husband-Wife Teams: left to right:
The MacIntosh Team from B.C.,
The Rochon Team from Quebec,
The Anderson Team from Saskatchewan





F.C.A. President Ray Crawford Accepts the Prince Albert Hat from Mayor Dunn, during Opening Ceremonies.



Saskatchewan Archery Association President Murray Dryburgh (lt) and F.C.A. VP Bowhunting Roland Rohringer unveil the New Flag.



Ladies Clout:
Joan McDonald,
Marie Popson,
Vi Muir



Mens Clout:
Don Warren (missing),
Cliff Allan,
Ted Gamble



Battle Clout:
Jim Gillingham,
John Horvath,
Gary Thackray



Girls Clout:
Christiane Patenaude,
Nichole Armstrong



Boys Clout:
Grant Gillingham,
Marc St-Arnaud,
Bernard Cimon



Junior Barebow:
Roger Chaisson



Junior Barebow:
Colette LePoudre



Mens Barebow Team:
Ontario:
Gilles Seguin,
Dennis Tribble,
Carl De Wilde



Ladies Barebow Team:
Ontario:
Barbara Tribble,
Cecily Coles,
Angelika Lehmann



Professional Men Limited:
Pete Muir



In the Still Young and Shootin Good Division, Winners, left to right: Marj Saunders (amateur), Herb Erickson (amateur), Tom Mack (Pro)



President of F.C.A. Ray Crawford accepts a Fan from President of the Setagaya Archery Club Ichiro Suwa

The elbow of the drawing arm is "lifted" by a small amount from the "prep line" relation to the "draw-force line" relation during the process of drawing the bow. Such a "lift" can take the badly placed third finger from an efficient position to one where a sideways push is exerted on the string or one where unwanted tension is induced in the fingers. A properly located deep third finger position on the string will however end up as a well balanced position at full draw.

One final thought - we have assumed that the archer's nocking point on the string is correctly located relative to the arrow rest. But it may not be - and it is worth a check. Similarly we have assumed that the archer's tab has been properly trimmed and again this may not be so. Excess material may be getting caught up somewhere or other and be pushing the fingers out of place.

Another final thought - if the archer is drawing a long arrow in a short bow his fingers will be more cramped and this will work against perfection in the loose.

From SHOOTING LINES of Australia

THAT STRING

Following is from Roy Rose's COACHES CORNER:

So now you have your bow with the grip you prefer at a rational mass and draw weight, so let's turn to that string which many archers just do not worry too much about - "I just use the one that came with the bow" is a familiar quote.

Now top shooters and coaches know the importance of bracing height. A series of tests made by three different groups of merchandising people showed clearly that the place where the bow shoots the very quietest it also groups the best. So what most top archers do is start at a reasonable height, say 9½ to 10 inches, to the inside of the grip (on a 70" bow).

Now using a logical pattern you shoot the bow with a series of strings somewhat in that range until you come up with the quietest sound and the best groups. So some 2 to 5 strings later, you will come up with the one which performs best for you. You are not prepared to go to that much trouble?? O.K. but don't complain that you can't seem to get good groups - that string could (if you are lucky) be all that is wrong! Measure it too, for future reference.

Now of course, in order to test strings for sound and grouping you must of necessity know exactly how to locate your nocking point for your arrow. The bow will just not group at its best or even close to it if that nocking point is not correct.

To get it right is really such a simple task and yet so many archers I watch, get terrible flight and bad groups because their nocking point is out and they don't seem to know how to locate it. So how is it done? Well firstly set up a bale of some material which will not kick the arrow off line as it enters. A straw bale seems to work ideally. Try to set it up at shoulder level so it is easy to observe the "lie" of the arrow after it is shot.

Make the shots at around 4 or 5 paces from the bale - it is not critical. Now your nocking point is going to lie somewhere in the area up to ½" above square, so start off somewhere around the middle of this area and shoot an arrow into the bale. Now if the nock end of the arrow is lying up above the point end then you are nocked too high - conversely, if you have the nock end down below the level of the point end you have nocked too low. So you shoot and move until you get it dead in line. Do not worry at this point if your arrows are laying left or right - just get that nocking point right first. We can correct the amount of centre shot with our plunger set up next.

Now you have established your nocking point, serve the area with dental floss or the like or put on one of the many types of clamp-on nocksets available - most top archers seem to use an above and below nocking point with a little play to allow for string angle at full draw.

The "workbench" principle is important. If the fingers are to be placed effectively on the string then all else must be properly prepared and positioned. A starting point must be defined regardless of the individual adjustments which follow with experience (but let these not be too wide of the mark lest troubles ensue). So:

1. Let the line of the fingers be exactly at right angles to the string;
2. Let the crease of the first joint of the index finger meet the string;
3. Let the third finger meet the string more deeply than the creases of the first joint; this is essential if the third finger is to do its proper share of the work of drawing the string (it can so easily exert a sideways thrust which feels as if this finger is usefully employed whereas in reality it is doing nothing of the sort);
4. The second finger is more bent than its neighbours for it is longer and again it meets the string more deeply than the crease of the finger joint.

Thus far all is static and the fingers are still straight. Without applying traction to the string let the fingers now bend to form hooks which will retain the string. Now to bed the fingers into the positions which they will effectively maintain on the string until the loose. A slight pressure is exerted on the bow, counterbalanced by a slight backward movement of the elbow of the drawing arm. The effort comes from the muscles of the back and shoulder. The bow is drawn through a distance of about 30 mm - just enough for a slight pressure to be felt on hand and fingers.

Here is where the archer will pause and adjust his posture before he addresses the target and draws the bow. However, under remedial treatment he will be required to loose into the ground a number of times so that he will be fully conversant with what his fingers will be doing and with the feeling of the draw and loose in his fingers and arm.

Loosing into the ground was dealt with at length in the B.A. some four or five years ago by Don Stamp, but we will recapitulate on the essentials. The straight "prep line" must be maintained throughout. The traction exerted to bed the fingers onto the string is built up further with the force coming from the shoulders so that the string is drawn back about 30 mm beyond the normal bracing height. By the time the archer should be experiencing for himself the concept of tension becoming extension and seeing for himself just how far arm, wrist, hand and fingers can be stretched and straightened while yet retaining the string.

At this point it is possible to execute a good loose, the amount of finger retaining the string is minimal - and yet the string is retained. The key to it all is that the forces from the shoulders pushing the hands apart are smoothly built up without interruption or diminution throughout the loose, even after the string has separated from the fingers!

This sequence of loosing into the ground is repeated several times, first without the tab and then with the tab until the archer is fully aware of what happens. The task of the instructor in supervising is to ensure that freedom of movement exists, that the "prep line" is maintained and to stimulate the archer's chin by placing his fist against the bowstring to offer the kind of resistance which will be encountered in the shooting position.

The whole can then be translated into loosing at the target - first blindly at a range of about five metres to enhance the archer's sense of feel - and then under normal conditions at the customary competition ranges.

It is here that the importance of the deep third finger position on the string at the preparation stage becomes apparent. At full-draw the "prep line" has been translated into the "draw-force line"; that is, that imaginary line from the point of the elbow of the drawing arm to the centre of pressure on the handle of the bow. This line should, when set up correctly, pass between the first and second fingers of the drawing hand. It should also pass through the same three points AFTER the loose, assuming that this has been done properly.

LOOSE THINKING

Following is an extract from the column COACHING NOTES by John Kember Smith:

For archers afflicted in the various ways we have described there is only one effective remedy - to return to the starting point with the assistance of a coach and to get the preparation absolutely right. Before we go into detail of that, though, we should consider the fundamentals of the loose:

1. The fingers must detach themselves from the string in such a way that neither the bowstring nor the arrow are deflected from the desired path.
2. The fingers must detach themselves from the string in such a way that there is no avoidable loss of the energy stored up in the drawn bow.
3. The fingers must detach themselves from the string in such a way that neither the draw force line nor the eye-sight-arrow relationship are disturbed either before, during or after the loose.
4. The separation of the fingers from the string must be under control and not an involuntary happening and at the same time not be a deliberately violent severance such that the shot is disturbed and deflected.

Any tension present in the hand and forearm of the archer at the commencement of the draw must, by the time the draw is completed, be converted into extension. The link between elbow and bowstring becomes stretched and straightened and the instant of the loose the archer adds that small increment of stretching and straightening and extension which separates the fingers from the string and sends the arrow, undeflected, towards the target. The effort for this is built up in the archer's back and shoulders and, when released from holding the drawn bow, discharge itself in the follow through.

The archer who shoots without paying attention to his preparation is like unto the man who paints his house without first removing all the dust and fluff and dirt. The result in both cases is horrible.

For the troubles we listed in the first part, the remedial work is largely centered around a properly executed preparation. This preparation is a manipulative stage with the minimum expenditure of effort. The object is to so place the bow, arrow and the arms holding and directing them that, when the draw takes place, there will be no unnecessary induced muscular tensions while unwanted movement and effort is eliminated. A further objective is that when the position of full draw is reached all the component parts of the whole will be correctly located.

We quote from what we wrote nearly four years ago: "It is appropriate to take an analogy from the workshop. When one is standing at the workbench (kitchen sink, hot stove, etc.) it is customary and practical to have the workpiece immediately in front of one for ease of management, rather than to one side or the other. Likewise the archer receiving remedial instruction is directed to bring the bow in front of him so that, looking down after his fingers have been placed on the bowstring, he would see bow hand and drawing hand on opposite sides of the shooting line. The bow arm is unlocked and poised to accept a push from the shoulder to the hand in the direction in which the arrow is to travel. **THE BOW HAND AND ARM RECEIVE NO SUPPORT FROM CONTACT WITH THE BODY AT ANY POINT.**

The drawing hand, wrist and forearm serve only as a loose link between the fingers on the bowstring and the elbow. They are in a state of tension (or more properly - in a state of EXTENSION) yet free of muscular tension. The muscles of the forearm are not required to pull - the work is done from the shoulders. Again: **THE DRAWING HAND AND FOREARM RECEIVE NO SUPPORT WHATEVER FROM THE BODY** but are free to move as controlled from the shoulder.

For the archer to use his paunch as a prop is to inhibit the essential freedom of movement which the sequences of preparation and drawing demand. Here in this preparation stage we establish the "prep line" where the imaginary straight line joining the pile of the arrow to the point of the elbow passes through the nock of the arrow regardless of viewpoint, be it from above or from the side".

90th ANNUAL NATIONAL ARCHERY CHAMPIONSHIPS
(August 5 - 9, 1974)

This exceedingly well-run tournament was held at Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio, which is roughly 50 miles from Cincinnati. Travel arrangements for the team of eight proceeded nicely and on schedule. Everyone converged on Chicago as a meeting point, then proceeded by plane to Cincinnati. From there we rented a car and a minibus and proceeded to Oxford, arriving at about 1:30 a.m.

Housing arrangements were very good at the University who have been hosts for this Championship event for the last five years. Mr. George Helwig, President of the National Archery Association and Mr. Clayton B. Shank, Executive Secretary of the Association were most helpful with arrangements.

After the registration and practice days the day dawned clear and bright for the F.I.T.A. The wind held to a minimum and after the second day, young Darrell Pace of Cincinnati, Ohio, a U.S.A. World Team Member in Grenoble, had emerged with a new world record of 1291. There were seven men who shot 1200 or better, and three of those were in the Professional category including John Williams, former Olympic record holder.

Following the F.I.T.A. there were two American 900 Rounds shot (60, 50 & 40 yards).

Here are the scores for our Canadian participants:

<u>MEN</u>	<u>FITA</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>LADIES</u>	<u>FITA</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Ron Lippert	1158	828	828	2814	Lucille Lessard	1142	817	823	2782
Roger Lemay	1180	815	812	2807	Mary Grant	1072	810	800	2682
Dan Mawer	1147	811	809	2767	Juliette Rochon	1091	779	797	2667
Don Warren	1153	801	774	2728	Wanda Allan	1050	738	765	2553

You will note that all our Team shot qualifying F.I.T.A. Scores.

F.G.A. members would have been very proud to see Lucille Lessard fight her way up to the top target after a slow start in the F.I.T.A. She ended up on the top target, with Doreen Wilber, Olympic Champion, Irene Lorensen, Inter-Collegiate Champion, and Linda Myers, World Champion at Grenoble. She tied Doreen Wilber's top score in the 900 round with a score of 823, and ended in fourth place for the tournament. Our two seventeen year olds, Lucille, and Ron Lippert were presented with Rose Bowls as top scorers from outside U.S.A. and received a standing ovation.

I believe as does Don Lovo that this experience of shooting with some of the World's finest archers will greatly benefit each individual who had the honor of going to Ohio.

It will be noted that there were some archers eligible to go to this National Shoot who could not receive time off from work and therefore others in the seeding system were picked to replace them. At the last moment, John Horvath and Les Anderson were unable to make the trip. Don Lovo and myself were asked to assist with the Technical Commission, and Sylvio Beauregard worked throughout the tournament as a judge. Lois Lovo and Doris Usher assisted with various details and their presence was much appreciated. Madame Lessard came with Lucille, and her bilingual ability was most useful.

It should also be noted in this report that J.M. Bedington, and his son Paul from Toronto also competed in the tournament, bringing the total Canadian contingent up to sixteen.

At the final banquet I received the opportunity to speak from the podium and thank the National Archery Association for their hospitality. We have established a precedent in taking a Canadian Team to the U.S.A. Nationals, which I hope can be maintained, and I am sure they appreciated our presence.

On your behalf I extended an invitation for our American friends to participate in our National Championships and also in the Invitational Shoot to be held in Joliette next summer.

The spirit of the Team was most enthusiastic and each returned with an awareness that they had gained invaluable international experience.

Yours in Archery,
Fred G. Usher, Team Manager.

The Team that represented you at Zagreb was another fine team, with a good back-up crew, and it was just great tagging along with them. Here is a summary of scores in the freestyle division, showing Canadian placings:

Ladies Freestyle:

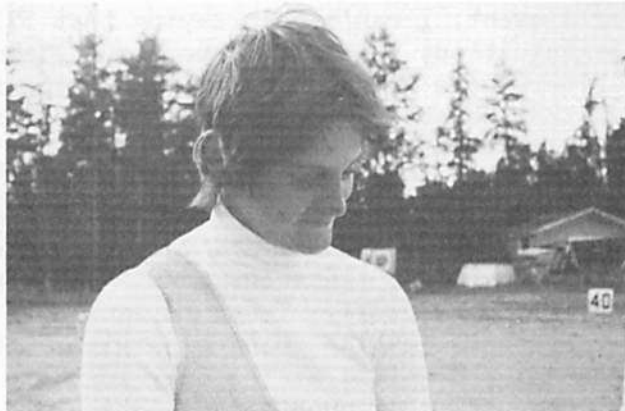
1. Lucille Lessard	Canada	424	519	943	1. D. Brothers	U.S.A.	523	531	1054
2. R. Wallace	U.S.A.	459	479	938	2. R. Stonebraker	U.S.A.	523	530	1053
3. I. Dapoian	Italy	433	487	920	3. T. Person	Sweden	520	533	1053
10. Mary Wills	Canada	404	445	849	6. Les Anderson	Canada	499	531	1030
11. Olga Johnston	Canada	393	440	833	30. Johnny Horvath	Canada	443	501	944
					44. Don Warren	Canada	454	-	454

In closing I would like to salute the Team and Officials and offer a very special salute to our new World Champion.

After returning from the Field Championships of the Americas last Fall, I wrote, "One can't help believing that Lucille Lessard is destined for great archery achievements."

Since that time Lucille has won the Canadian Indoor Championships, setting a World Record in the process. She went on to become the youngest Grand Champion the F.C.A. ever had. And now she has added the World Field Crown.

So that belief has been triply re-enforced already and it is my further belief that that statement holds true for tomorrow.



Picture by Ken Brown

World Field Champion Lucille Lessard

THINKING '76?

Contrary to information in press releases from COJO, the following is noted:

I quote 34/73 V Olympic Games, Section 9.1 and 9.2 Congress Minutes.

"Congress laid down the following scores:

Ladies - 1050 points for a single F.I.T.A. Round

Gentlemen - 1100 points for a single F.I.T.A. Round

These standards to be attained on four occasions at tournaments no less important than F.I.T.A. Star Tournaments."

9.3 Qualifying period.

Congress agreed that the qualifying period within which the qualifying scores must be reached be from the 1st May 1975 until the last possible day for entering competitors for the Olympic Games". Fred Usher, Fita Rep FCA

(Note: This differs from FCA qualification for World Championships wherein the the above scores can be achieved over a two year period preceeding the Trials and wherein three scores are required prior to the Trials. For the Olympics the fourth and final qualifying score can be achieved at the Trials.

Ref: FCA Rules Book)

Winners of the Barebow Division, six ladies and fourteen men competing, were:

Ladies:

E. Scheve	U.S.A.	357	401	785
I. Granqvist	Sweden	384	309	693
A. Jarvelainen	Sweden	345	344	689

Men:

L. Berggen	Sweden	476	493	971
V. S'rvl	Finland	488	446	934
F. Ditzler	U.S.A.	466	439	905

The European Field Championship was held simultaneously with the World Field Event. Fifteen nations participated in the dual event. Winners of the European event were:

Ladies Freestyle:

I. Dapoian	Italy	433	487	920
S. Toiuola	Finland	434	468	902
S. Johansson	Sweden	415	467	882

Mens Freestyle:

T. Person	Sweden	520	533	1053
G. Ferrari	Italy	519	531	1050
H. Wirth	Austria	494	538	1032

Mens Barebow:

L. Berggen	Sweden	476	495	971
V. S'rvl	Finland	488	446	934
B. Helistrom	Finland	459	434	893

Ladies Barebow:

I. Granqvist	Sweden	384	309	693
A. Jarvelainen	Sweden	345	344	689
A. Immonen	Finland	327	319	646

And so it was over. The Warrens went on to Paris for a few days, the Wills headed for a Roman Holiday, and the Rohringers were off to Germany. The rest began the journey home, the Lessards to be welcomed home enthusiastically at Quebec Airport, the climax of a successful journey.

And so it was over, but the memories, which linger.

Having witnessed the world event, I can't help saying that FITA, in spite of my great regard for that organization, is still vague about Field Rules. I was almost glad that our barebow archers were not along when the string serving interpretation was handed down. Maybe other barebow archers too are disenchanted about Fita Field Rules. There were sixty-nine freestyle archers at Zagreb, but only twenty barebow archers.

Rumor has it that the U.S.S.R. is becoming interested in field archery and that that country is a real stickler about rules, and very outspoken besides. Any hopes that Canadians have concerning marked distances in the Fita Hunters Round should be saved for the not so near distant future. The Europeans seem to always shoot the unmarked distances and they can't imagine doing otherwise. Seeing that Canada never shoots unmarked distances and the United States only in their Fita Trials, makes North American victories seem all that much more spectacular.

It was a pleasure to meet Madame Inger Frith, President of FITA, and its guiding light for many years now.

I was quite frankly amazed at the amount of work required of the Technical Committee at a world event. Up at dawn to inspect the course and equipment, roaming about the course the entire day, presumably as tired or moreso than the archers and spectators after a long day, they are then summoned to meetings in the evenings, which leads to an interesting point.

Archers not in the know all too often assume international competitors and officials have a free holiday to an exotic place. Nothing is more removed from the truth. Unless they are able to add a few days, at their own expense and planning, before or after the event, they rarely have occasion to see anything of the country they visit, other than the archery range, the hotel room and the banquet hall.

To perform well they must first adjust to change in time, place and routine, then retire early. Sight seeing is right out of the question and even shopping must be left to the back-up crew, who accompany the Team.

As for Officials, they are perpetually summoned to meetings, handling disputes, and looking after a thousand small details. Honor Lehmacher found herself recording and typing up minutes on her holiday! It is no joy ride, and it is with a great deal of admiration that I salute our Teams and their Officials. We have reason to be proud indeed of them all.

Lucille seemed in absolute control of her shooting and environment, while Les was chatting merrily with his companions. We were all holding with Les and he is a great one for letting down after what seems like a terribly long hold. You wonder if you can draw again, a problem which fortunately is no problem for the seemingly unflappable Les Anderson. These top shooting archers just seem to thrive on competition, and the rougher it gets, the keener they settle in.

By the end of the Field Round, Les had climbed to sixth place overall, finishing the field round in a three way tie for second highest score. It seemed inevitable that he would win a medal for the round, but unfortunately not. However, it was a good bit of shooting.

John Horvath, who had been ill during the entire three weeks before the World Championships, was disappointed in his own shooting. Like most archers, he had hoped to do much better, knew in fact, that he was capable of more. John finished thirtieth in a field of forty-four.

After Lucille Lessard came off the field course for the last time the tension really mounted, because she came in with a terrific score and we soon learned that Ruth Wallace had dropped off some. We anxiously awaited the arrival of the other three girls who had outscored Lucille the first day. One by one we ticked them off and God, we had a winner! It was awfully hard to contain ourselves after that, as a glorious feeling overtook us and every bit of fatigue seemed to evaporate. Voices became a little tremulous and there was the need to tell someone, to tell everyone! And very much in evidence was the Lessard Dimple.

Well, we prepared for closing ceremonies and it started to rain. Al Wills, Lorraine Anderson and myself - well, we all seemed to have about eight cameras a piece to photograph the momentous events to follow. Much to our great disappointment, we were all prepared to withstand a hurricane if need be to see that maple leaf go up and hear Oh Canada, when it was announced that the usual closing ceremonies would not take place - awards would be presented at the Banquet later. We were somewhat consoled by the fact that Don and Lila Warren could then be in on the full presentations.

Champagne was, of course, very much in order, and it was an ecstatic group that toasted its charming new World Champion and demanded "Speech, speech". And what had our champion to say? - Many thanks, and hopefully next time a World Target Championship Gold Medal!

An absolutely beaming Madame and Mademoiselle Lessard marched off to the telephone to call coach Leonard Brisson, who had told his pupil to come home with a medal, and then found it, at first, hard to believe she'd done just that, with emphasis. Telegrams went off to the Quebec Association and the F.C.A. President, and the team was off to a memorable banquet.

In addition to the Gold medal for aggregate, Lucille won a Gold for the high field round. At our table was, of course, the Canadian flag and it never looked better, in spite of having been shot through with an arrow! Throughout the tournament it had graced the quiver of Canada's newest World Champion.

Oh yes, the other teams!! The Americans had sent two archers in each division. Doug Brothers, who had placed third in the American Trials, paid his own way, and it was he who came up the winner in Mens Freestyle, 523 and 531. R. Stonebraker of the United States placed second in a tie breaker with T. Person of Sweden. Both were one point behind Brothers in a really tight competition. Les Anderson had 499 and 531 for sixth place and John Horvath had 443 and 501 for thirtieth. Don Warren had shot 454 in the Hunters Round.

In Ladies Freestyle Ruth Wallace of the United States placed second with 459 and 479 and I. Dapoian of Italy placed third, 433 and 487. Mary Wills shot 404 and 445 to finish tenth and Olga Johnston was right behind her in eleventh place with 393 and 440. There were twenty-five ladies in the field. Lucille had scored 424 and 519.

Thereafter we proceeded to Ljubljana and a bus ride to Zagreb. At Ljubljana Johnny Horvath took over the language department and amazed everyone with his complete command of Croatian. There were no problems with customs, although Olga Johnston lost all her Canada stickers to the customs people and we had to cling madly to our Canada pins not to lose them to the souvenir collecting customs officers.

We were met by a guide who accompanied us on our bus ride to Zagreb and although tired, the Team members and well wishers were able to see quite a bit of countryside on the trip. Yugoslavia, like any country, has its own beauty, but by contrast to the more advanced countries of Western Europe, it appears more primitive and much poorer. People work the fields without the benefits of modern technology and in the cities men and women still wield pick and shovel on construction sites. The people are mostly friendly and tolerant. Evenings the streets are thronged with people, milling about, talking, singing, even dancing. It's as if, unable to afford the sophisticated entertainment we know of in Canada, they are thrust back on themselves and find entertainment in each other.

Practicing was a little hard that next day, because it was raining and the European Target Championships were nearing completion and proving to be most interesting to watch. In that event Rudi Schiffel of West Germany, known to many Ontario archers, as he has shot in the Kitchener Oktoberfest, led the men all the time we watched, while Barbara (Strickland) Gould of Great Britain led the ladies. There was some shifting of places after the leaders, with the three Russian girls coming on strong for top positions after Mrs. Gould. In the end it was:

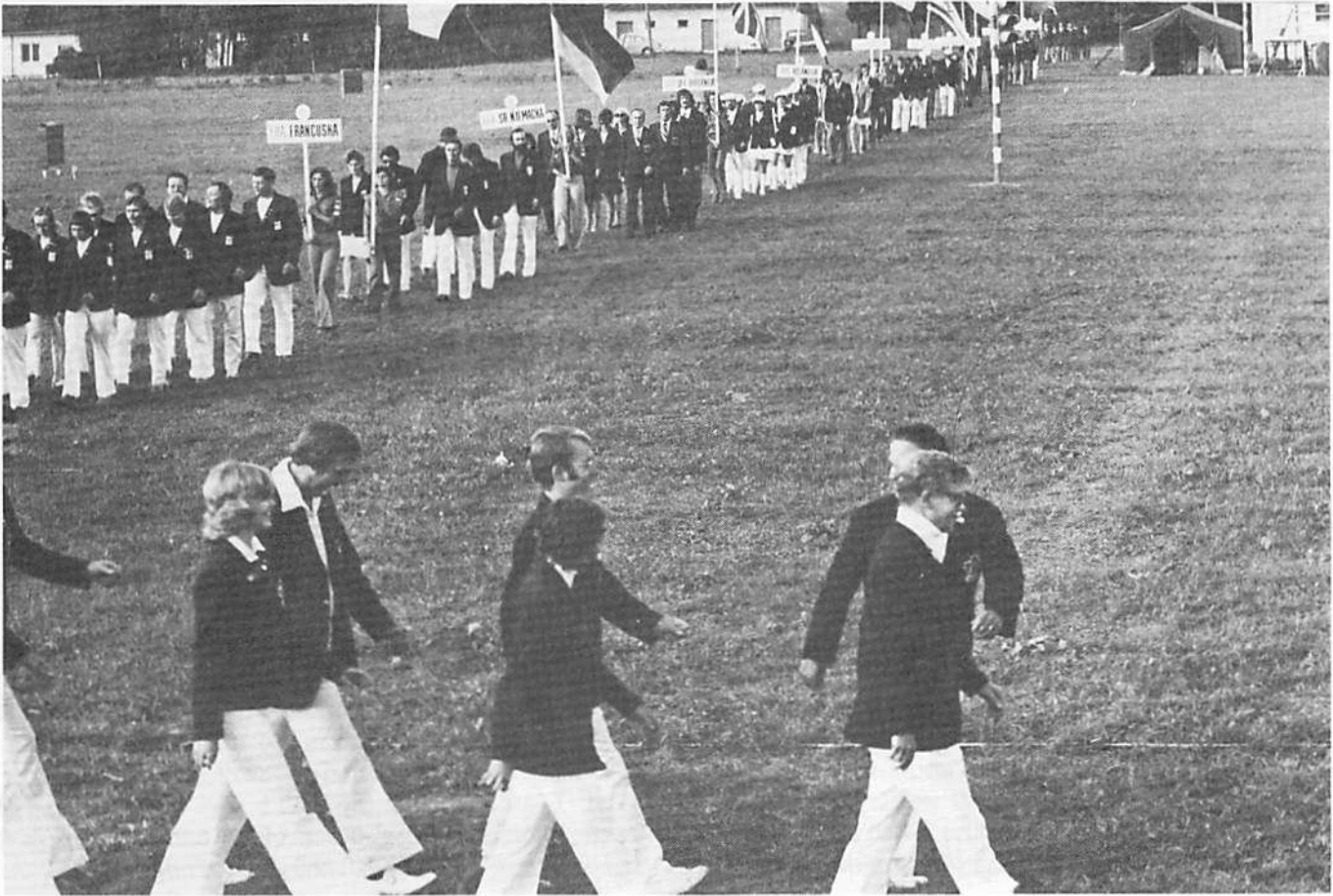
Rudi Schiffel	Germany	1243	Barbara Gould	Great Britain	1218
Paul Jacobs	Belgium	1237	Galina Arhpova	U.S.S.R.	1192
Yuka Inker	Finland	1225	Emma Gapchenko	U.S.S.R.	1190

All the men on the leader board of the European Championship were in the 1200's, and the scores of the leaders were new European Target Records. 20 nations took part in the 4th European Target Event (Evropsko Strelcarsko Prvenstvo), the Russian Ladies Team easily dominating the team competition, 3571, Great Britain finishing second, 3509, and Sweden third, 3474. The Mens Team Competition was another matter, very tight, Germany and Denmark each finishing with 3594, which meant checking out six score cards to determine the victor, which was Germany. In the very last end, Italy, in a real surprise, edged past the Russian men to win the bronze team medal.

The Hunters Round of the World Field Championship turned out to be a rather gruelling event, finishing up late in the evening, some archers shooting their last targets in near darkness. Lucille Lessard was the highest scorer of the Canadian ladies in fifth place, thirty-five points down from the leader, Ruth Wallace of the United States, and Les Anderson was the highest scorer of the Canadian men, in eleventh place, with an agonizing 499, twenty-four points down from leader, R. Stonebraker of the United States.

All team members appeared to be less tired than those who had been looking on... something about he who watches and waits. Olga Johnston declared it had been fun. Unfortunately Don Warren came off the course, suffering from alternate chills and fever. The Americans had a doctor as one of their team officials and he kindly offered assistance. The following day two local doctors came to the hotel, but probably the best "doctor" was Lila Warren herself. Although mostly recovered by the end of the next day, it was a terrible disappointment for Don not to be able to shoot the Field Round.

As the Field Round progressed the next day, the excitement grew, because both Les Anderson and Lucille were shooting well and appeared to be gaining ground. We were able to watch the archers at certain targets, and this was some kind of an ecstatic torment.

TAGGING ALONG TO YUGOSLAVIA

Team and Officials: Lucille Lessard, Mary Wills, Olga Johnston, Don Warren, Johnny Horvath, Les Anderson, Coach Otto Lehmacher, Manager Roland Rohringer, Judge Don Lovo.

Back-up Crew: Madame Lucile Lessard, Al Wills, Lila Warren, Lorraine Anderson, Honor Lehmacher, Carol, Carl and Martin Rohringer.

Roland, myself and sons Carl and Martin met Les and Lorraine Anderson and Olga Johnston at the Winnipeg Airport Friday, August 23rd about noon. At Montreal we met Don and Lila Warren, Madame Lucile et Mademoiselle Lucille Lessard, and lastly, Johnny Horvath, but where were Al and Mary Wills? A message was finally received that their flight had been cancelled in Victoria, owing to weather conditions, and they would be twenty-four hours behind us. Don Lovo and Otto and Honor Lehmacher had preceded the Team, because both Don and Otto were on the Technical Committee for the European Target Championships, which preceded the World Field Event at Zagreb.

Hardly anyone slept on the way over - it's just a difficult thing to do, even though you know you should, or may even want to sleep. When we arrived in Paris Madame Lessard took over the "French Language Department" and because we had a seven hour wait, we went off to a hotel nearby for a rest, which again was a hard thing to do - rest in Paris, that is. The Team Manager, Roland Rohringer, wasn't quite as calm as he tried to appear. Having made arrangements for room and rest in Paris, he triumphantly announced to the Team - "Well, we are all pecked into Charis!"

Returning to the air port in Paris, we met with a wonderfully welcome sight - Mary and Al Wills. They seemed rather glad to see us too.

Otto and Johnny got us out of the country on time. We landed in Frankfurt - on to Shannon, Ireland - home to Montreal - rushed through customs - and everyone on their own chasing luggage and flights home. The end of a glorious tournament courtesy of our good Federal Government. All we have left is memories and pictures - anyone know how to develop 36 pictures out of a 20 exposure roll??

Zagreb August '74



OFFICIALS REPORT - ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA - AUGUST 1974 - D.M. LOVO

Our Field Team Manager, Rollie Rohringer will report in detail on the activities and results of our team. I would like to mention that it was a very well organized, well run, cooperative group, and the fact that they brought back a new Champion of the World, Lucille Lessard, would certainly confirm this.

My function in Zagreb was to work on the Technical Committee of the Fourth European Target Championship - August 24 and 25th, and the Fourth World Field Championship - August 27 and 28. Otto Lehmacher of Toronto, our FITA Judge Candidate and Coach of the Canadian Field Team also worked on the T.C. of both shoots to finally get his international experience to qualify for his International Judge certification. Otto worked hard and well at both shoots and I am certain he will get his certification, but this is the decision of the International Judge Committee and will not be announced until the Congress Meeting at Interlaken, Switzerland, in June, 1975.

Now the purpose of this report is to update all Canadian Officials on recent FITA interpretations and rule application. Please make proper notations in your 1974 FITA Rules Book.

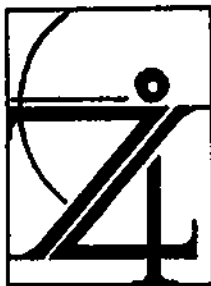
Article 808A 1b Re String Serving in the Instinctive Division -

We were advised that the decision of Congress in this regard was that the rule as it stands - "The serving on the string must not reach above the point of the archer's nose" - was not to be applied in exact context. Any length of serving was allowable so long as it did not end within the archer's line of sight and could not be used as a rear sight. Therefore for safety's sake, approximately two inches above the eye is suggested.

Shooting Order on the Walk-Up Field Targets The Rules Book does not make it clear as to whether all four archers shoot at each of the posts before advancing to the next, or whether the first two archers to shoot advance to all four posts and then return to let the second two archers do the same. The latter method is now used by FITA in both the Hunters and the Field Round.

Errors on Score Cards When a scorer makes a wrong entry on the archer's score card and correction is required, it is vital that the correct entry is not written over the wrong one. The proper procedure is to cross through the incorrect one and write the correct score beside it. The correction must be acceptable to the archer in question before it is signed by the T.C.

Tie Breaking in Field - Article 810 (J) i & ii These two rules sound like they are the same thing. What it really means is that if two Archers tie with identical scores and both have four misses, the archer who had all four misses off one target would be the loser. If the other archer had two misses on each of two different targets, this archer would have hit 28 targets, where the first archer would have only hit 27 targets. Make sense? Anyway, that is what it means.



by les anderson - saskatchewan

Zagreb, kolovoz '74

After a series of hops on DC-8's and 9's, we all collected in Montreal for our flight as a team of 5 members, 1 manager and 5 tourists. Our coach, Otto, and his wife, Honor, were already over there. Al and Mary Wills were fog bound in Victoria. At 8 p.m., we left Montreal on a 747 - nine seats across. From where we sat, Lucille and I estimated it was 40 meters to the back of the plane - it was 35 - dang, we were off a little. We had supper, listened to taped music on headphones (12 channels for \$2,50), watched a movie "The Way We Were". One hour later the sun came up and we plunked down for our 7-hour layover in Paris at the Charles de Gaulle Airport. We were all pooped - Rollie took us to a hotel for breakfast and sleep (1½ hours) courtesy of Air Canada. Lo and behold when we arrived at the gate to depart for Yugoslavia, there sat Al and Mary Wills. Our team was complete and off to Ljubljana on a small Caravelle - the team and four other passengers. They must have run it special for us. The closest we got to Paris was 18 Km.

We flew over countries and into the Alps. Boy, have they got smog over there, hardly ever see the ground, no blue sky there ever. Landed in Ljubljana because the airport in Zagreb was under repairs. We whisked through customs and across that curtain so fast I was looking around for some search frisk or anything - nothing - Johnny Horvath fixed it up for us the way he did throughout the whole trip. A couple of flags, cigarettes, etc., to the border guards and we were on our way to Zagreb on a 3-hour bus trip through the country.

One thing you have to learn - the largest vehicle has the right of way. Narrow roads or not, the little cars hit the rhubarb cause we were in a big bus. (Note: People are classed as small!)

Zagreb is big - 800,000 - big and no color! Our Hotel was out of a storybook. Hotel Esplanade Inter-Continental, one of the ritziest in Europe; \$39 a day including breakfast and supper. Breakfast was raw eggs in a shell, break, coffee - supper was 2½ hours out of the movies - real class and good food.

First day of practice was marred by rain, although we all practiced between showers. Our interest was on the European FITA Championships. Barbara Gould of England and Rudi Schiffel of Germany were tops.

The Hunters Round was in a hidden spot on some castle grounds, a real beautiful setting. We started late because someone stole 2 or 3 butts during the night. It was a good day of shooting except that Don started getting sick. I think he had 3 doctors looking after him which assured a quick recovery by next afternoon. His private nurse, Lila helped too. That evening we shopped, relaxed, gambled in the Casino in the hotel and some took in the International Floor Show. Ever kiss a guy on the belly?? Shades of Winnipeg again.

August 28th was the day our champion, Lucille came from behind and took the World Field Championships at 17 years of age. We drank champagne on the bus, at the hotel, at the banquet and on the plane home. Canada is truly proud of her. Some of us could have shot better but on the whole we were happy with our scores. Even Don Warren was heard to say in a serious tone of voice, "Well I finally did it - I finished dead last." He is truly our Canadian Mens Champion. Olga and Mary finished almost together.

The night before we left we celebrated Olga's birthday, which would be the longest one in her life - 31 hours. We presented her with a pair of salt and pepper shakers, I just happened to have as a spare.

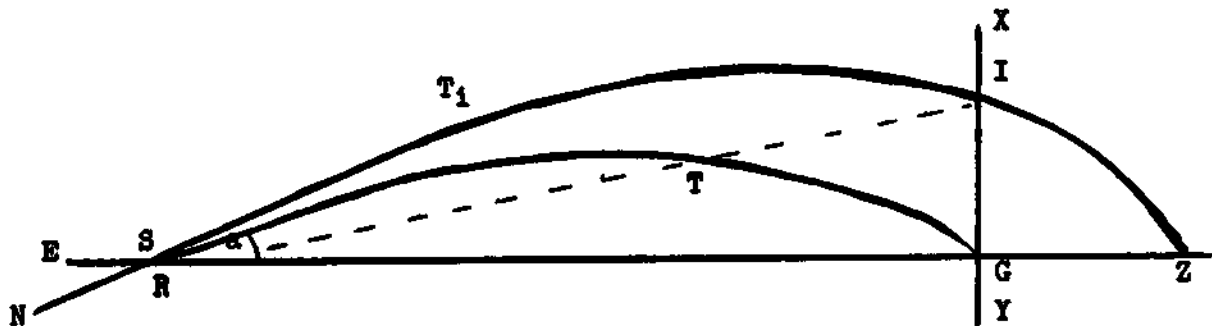
2. THE ARCHER

When an arrow is correctly aimed and loosed, the Line of Sight, the point at which the trajectory crosses the Line of Sight (the range), and the Point of Aim all coincide at the centre of the Gold, and there will have been no Line Error. To reach this state of perfection is the object of all archers.

We know how to achieve Constant Length and Constant Line, i.e., the same anchor point and alignment of sight, string and pile, and we know that constant practice should enable us to do this consistently. What we need to know is how to adjust the sight for range and line to achieve the perfect shot consistently, after eliminating our personal errors. What follows is an attempt to explain the necessary adjustments.

Definitions

Line of Sight	An imaginary line from the eye through the sight to the centre of the Gold.
Point of Aim	The point at which the Line of Sight intersects the target.
Trajectory	The curved path of the arrow through the air. Even at short ranges this is not a straight line, though it may approximate to one, because of the effect of gravity.
Range	The distance along the Line of Sight at which the trajectory crosses the Line of Sight.
Line Error	The horizontal distance to right or left of the point of aim of the point of impact. It also can be described as the angle between these two points at the eye. An error of ten feet at 80 yards will make the same angle as an error of five feet at 40 yards and both will need the same correction.
Angle of Elevation	The angle between the Line of Sight and the shaft of the arrow at the moment of loose.



E - Eye. N - Nock. S - Sight. R - Arrow Pile.

XY - Imaginary vertical plane through target.

EG - Line of sight.

RTG - Trajectory to Point of Aim G. RTIG - Trajectory to Point of Impact I.

GZ - Range error of trajectory RTIG. (which is corrected by moving sight up to Point of Impact.)

(Note. 1 yard Range Error requires an alteration in Point of Aim of 1 colour zone.)

Imagine a vertical plane (XY) through the centre of the Gold at right angles to the line of sight (EG). The point of aim is the centre of the Gold (G), but the Point of Impact of the sighter is at twelve o'clock in the Black (I). If we move the sight up from G to I we shall have made the Point of Aim and the Point of Impact coincide. Remember that the Point of Impact is the only thing we know for certain. Therefore we must move the sight to get it to agree with the Point of Impact, up or down, to right, or left. Then when we transfer our aim back to the Gold we should hit what we are aiming at.

TWITEING!
Cliff Lemon

To 'TWITE' or to be seen 'TWITEING' is a medieval term applied to the posturing of an archer on the shooting line when positioning his foot-markers prior to 'Sighters'. Although there is very little evidence of the expression being used prior to about 1300 A.D., its origin dates back to Roman times.

The Twite or Mountain Linnet was quite common in most parts of the British Isles, and the stance adopted by a pregnant Twite when laying a clutch of eggs bore a remarkable resemblance to that taken up by an archer in placing his foot-markers correctly. The bird would raise both wings horizontally, at an angle of ninety degrees, and twittering to itself, would 'tread the nest' with its beak turned to the left. In very rare cases a Twite was known to turn its beak to the right, and in such cases it was found that the bird was invariably 'Right Clawed'.

Concerning the purported Roman origin, legend has it that a leading Roman bird-watcher was closeted in a thicket in pursuit of his hobby close by the shooting line of the Hannibal Open. On seeing the first archer on the line positioning his sandals, he cried, "Caesar Savus-Corduelis Flaviratrix!" the Twite being known to him by its latin name only.

The Field Captain, who was slightly drunk at the time, thought he had recognised the archer and altered the Score Sheet. As the archer in question won the Hannibal Open, and repeated this performance in the following two years, he became quite famous, and was thereon known as Cordial Flavour or whatever it was. The point is, however, that it was the name that gained prominence and not the term 'Twiteing'.

The bowmen of the Middle Ages, however, being simple folk could not be bothered by Latin definitions and Twite and Twiteing it was, and it is during this era that the term became very widely used.

In the latter part of the 19th Century in rather remarkable circumstances the term disappeared completely. It seems that in 1803 it was decided to revise a publication entitled 'KEPE BOWER ARME UPPE' (i.e. trans.: 'Keep your arm up'). As a result of a printer's error the word Twite became Twit. 'Keep your arm up' had long been regarded as the Bowmen's Bible and held in such esteem that 'Twit' and 'Twiting' were accepted without question.

Thereafter, spectators at archery tournaments were often heard to cry "Oh! look at that Twit" when the ritual of placing foot-markers took place, and it was considered to be a great compliment to the archer's Twiteing ability.

Keep this in mind today - for if such a remark is directed at you it is a singular honour for there are not many great Twits left amongst us. The writer is the only one known to him personally.

Also from the BRITISH ARCHER

THE AIR & THE ARCHER
By D.L.S. Northcote

Lt. Col. Northcote was Trials Officer for the Canadian Forces and N.A.T.O. for fifteen years, testing all types of weapons and ammunition. He says that the notes which follow are based on experience, and while the values of the corrections given in the tables for atmospheric conditions are only educated guesses they are probably accurate enough for their purpose.

1. THE AIR

It is the second day of a meeting, a calm, bright, sunny day and rather cold. The first day was overcast and warm. The whistle blows, and the first sighters are shot at one hundred yards. They mostly fall short, and there are few of those satisfactory "plops" which tell the archer that his sighter was on target. Everyone looks at his sight setting with a worried look. One can almost hear their thoughts. "Hullo! Hullo!

What's gone wrong? That setting was O.K. yesterday. What did I do wrong?" The feeling of doubt, the sense of analysis of the shot is almost tangible, and one can almost hear confidence running out like a bath being emptied. Nobody did anything wrong; and if the atmospheric conditions had been the same as on the first day, the sight settings would have been all right, and the sighters would have been on target, but the barometer has risen and the air temperature has fallen, and herein lies the cause.

Suppose the barometer has risen 0.5 inches and the air temperature has fallen 10 degrees F, an Artillery Officer would expect a loss in range of about 5% and would adjust accordingly to hit the same target as he had shot at the day before. The Archer must do likewise and, since an arrow has a poor ballistic shape compared to a shell, he will have to make a correction of more than 5% of his range. This Correction has nothing to do with wind, it is necessary solely because of the differences in barometric pressure and air temperature. Furthermore, the cast of the bow (i.e., the initial velocity of the arrow) and the weight of the arrow will make a difference to the correction required by individuals. A very great number of trial "firings" would be needed before any significantly accurate figures could be obtained but it is thought that what follows should at least put the FIRST sighter on target when large changes in atmospheric conditions occur.

Let us consider the effect of atmospheric conditions on the arrow's trajectory. Like Faith, Hope and Charity they are three, Barometric Pressure, Air Temperature and Wind, and the greatest of these is Wind.

1. A Rise in Barometer is caused by Increase in air density and therefore produces Greater air resistance. The effect is Loss in range. A fall in barometer has the opposite effect.
2. A Rise in Air Temperature causes a decrease in air density and also affects the air resistance, or elasticity, so that air resistance is less and a gain in range is experienced.
3. Wind. Head wind tends to float an arrow up but the increase in air pressure counteracts the upwards trend and a loss in range results. Tail wind tends to do the opposite, but it is unwise to be dogmatic about either. Local woods and slopes exaggerate the effect of both these winds and corrections are a matter of trial and error.

Cross wind carries the arrow downwind but the action on the fletches turns the arrow in the direction of the apparent wind so that it turns towards the target and there is not much final loss in direction. If the wind is from ahead there will be some loss in range, if from behind some gain.

If we apply the following corrections before shooting the first sighter, assuming the change in conditions warrants it, we should get it near the Gold provided our assessment of wind correction is right.

Range (yds.)	Correction for RISE in	
	Barometer of 0.1 inch	Air Temperature of 1 deg. F.
100	+ 3 yd.	- 3 yd.
60	+ 2 yd.	- 2 yd.
40	+ 1 yd.	- 1 yd.

The above are only approximations, and may be too large.

Note. For Fall in the Barometer or Air Temperature, change the sign of the corrections.

It is advisable to calibrate the sight bar so that the value of 0.1 inch change in setting is known in colour zone on the target at 40 yards. The same change will move the sight twice the number of colour zones at 80 yards. This alters the Line of Sight (explained later) as well as affecting the range.



JOP WINNERS: left to right

Juniors: Nichole Armstrong, Paule Brunet, Christiane Patenaude

Cadets: Suzanne Barman, Yolande Vaillancourt, Guy Gauvin, Paul Gardewine

Juniors: Alain Poirier, Richard Vaillancourt, Michel Tremblay



**Junior Provincial Challenge Winners: Quebec:
Richard Vaillancourt, Alain Poirier,
Daniel Desnoyers, Michel Tremblay**



**Ladies Field Team:
Mary Wills, Lucille Lessard,
Olga Johnson**



**Ladies Target Team:
Marj Saunders, Wanda Allan,
Juliette Rochon, Lucille Lessard**

PARTING SHOTS

Two of Archery's Gentlemen accept Congratulations from Olga Johnston: British Columbia's Pete Thauberger (Barebow), Ontario's Scott McKercher (Cadet), While Emcee Gord Mitchell and Tournament Statistician Ted Rutkowski study notes.



P.A.

Something about Saskatchewan Tradition: Les Anderson congratulates Olga Johnston, who in turn, Congratulates Jim Gillingham. And Former Barebow Champion John Horvath seems Stunned at what a Sight can do, But kept Collecting Those Freestyle Trophies.



Youngest Grand Champion Ever, Lucille Lessard appears Pensive, But Smiles Fondly at Fellow Winners. While, Oh No, Grand Champion Don Warren accepts the Ladies Barebow Aggregate Trophy.



Picture: Prince Albert Daily Herald

On the line at the Prince Albert Canadian Championships - Bill Allbut of Winnipeg and John Horvath of Taber watch Professional Archer, Al Wills of Victoria, at full draw, using the compound bow and plastic release.

The Compound Bow and Plastic Release, which led to the development in North American of the Unlimited Division - is it the bow of the future? - the deathknoll of the Traditional Bow? - or will a place be found for both within the F.C.A.?

On the one hand, F.C.A. is committed to the promotion of International (FITA) Archery, and so far not a single member of the FITA organization has endorsed the use of the Compound Bow.

On the other hand, F.C.A. is committed to the promotion of Canadian Archery, and Canadian archers have not always accepted FITA guidance. For example, Canada has a very different approach to Field Archery, being opposed to the use of unmarked distances, and refusing to accept the FITA interpretation of Barebow.

Time, it is said, solves all problems. Indications are that the questions to answer, are not so much "to have or not to have?", but rather, "how, where, and when?", to accomodate and administer.

From SHOOTING LINES of Australia

AUSTRALIAN NATIONALS

<u>FITA:</u>			<u>CLOUT:</u>		
Men:	T. Reilly	1206	Mens 180 yds:	H. Wright	278 296
	J. Dabovitch	1163		B. Adams	270 304
	D. Anear	1156		T. Reilly	278 288
Ladies:	M. Adams	1100	Ladies 160 Yds:	E. Hannay	280 288
	J. Golomb	1047		M. Adams	246 306
	D. Horwarth	1044		J. Richardson	270 268
Junior Boys:	S. Featherstone	1124	Jr. Boys 160 Yds:	N. Kabay	286 295
	P. Heyman	1073		J. Byron	280 284
	J. Bryon	1038		M. Pope	274 288
<u>DOUBLE AMERICAN:</u>	Junior Girls:		Inter. Boys 160 Yds:	S. Bergersen	274 300
	L. Dore	688 633		T. Horner	288 276
	D. Hill	590 543		M. Hennessey	270 284
	P. Wright	590 538	Jr. Girls:	L. Dore	288 280
<u>DOUBLE SHORT AMERICAN:</u>	Inter. Girls:			L. Springham	193 256
	L. Jansse	645 627		D. Hill	148 227
	S. Hannay	327 265			
<u>DOUBLE SHORT AMERICAN:</u>	Inter. Boys:				
	T. Horner	706 708			
	D. Lloyd	690 676			
	S. Bergersen	656 708			

NEW ZEALAND NATIONALS

<u>FITA</u>					
Men:	A. Lindsay	1068 1082	Ladies:	M. Burnett	980 938
	G. Wright	1059 1080		A. Faulkner	903 950
	C. Hoddinott	1014 1091		E. Bilbee	894 863

PLEASANT EXCHANGES

Dear Roland,

Just a note to wish yourself, the coach and the team a pleasant and rewarding trip to Zagreb. I would like to be going with you, and believe me, Roland if it were possible I would have come. I would like to make a small donation for the expense fund - I don't know if there is a fund as such so I will make the cheque payable to you and you can apply it to wherever it's needed. Have a good trip Roland and Carol - all of you. Sincerely, Pete Thauberger

Dear Pete,

Letters like yours of August 14 make the occasional frustrations of "sports administrators" all seem worth while! Thank you so much for your encouragement, the good wishes for our World Championship Team, and for your contribution of \$20. While we have Government Grants to cover the largest part of expenses for sending this team abroad, we are always faced with many expenses that we cannot claim under the terms of reference that are attached to such grants. With a team this size losses are considerable, and we are therefore very grateful for your contribution. Coming from a barebow archer to a freestyle team, your letter is doubly significant to me. I hope your shoulder will improve so that it won't give you any more trouble with your shooting. Next year, sometime in the late summer, we will be hosting the Field Championships of the Americas. Trials for this will probably be held in conjunction with next year's Nationals. I am pretty sure that we will be able to swing a full barebow team for that event, even without Government support. Thanks again, Pete, and all the best to you! Roland Rohringer, Team Manager, F.C.A.

I WAS CHICKEN
By Eric Griffin

Following was taken from the Manitoba Bowhunters Association Newsletter:

There I was, 15 feet up in a small fir tree, shaking like a leaf and clinging on with arms and legs wrapped around the tree in a death grip. Under me was a bear that kept moaning, clucking and crying like a baby. I had never heard that sound and didn't like hearing it at this moment.

What the heck did that bear want with me? I certainly didn't want it, and that was for sure! This wasn't a nice place to be at all. A cardiac arrest felt like a distinct possibility at this point, since there I was stranded up in a tree scared out of my wits, with my 70# bow lying at the foot of the trunk. That bow let me down - it didn't shoot that charging bear by itself.

I was out in the woods hunting rabbits and only had dull broadheads. I was walking in some alders when I heard an animal in front of me. I stopped and tried to see what was ahead. The patch of black seemed to be coming my way and at this point, I realized that it was either a bear or moose. Suddenly the black patch stopped and reared up to form a bear standing on its hind legs. After spotting me it let out a roar, dropped down on all fours and charged.

Without thinking, I found myself up the nearest tree, which, needless to say wasn't exactly climbed in the conventional way. There was a limb at 20 feet which I missed going up, however, I caught it coming down. Try it sometimes!

Although I am not normally chicken, this experience scared me out of my camos. I was scared! I have tremendous confidence in the penetration power of a 635 grain arrow coming out of a 70# bow at 10 yards, but when the situation presented itself, I just plain chickened out. Just as well for me as an arrow doesn't have the shocking power of a bullet. The bruin would have chewed me up fairly well before dying, if I would have stood my ground and shot instead of taking to the trees.

That crazy bear stood right below me after it charged, my bow lying under it. It didn't attempt to climb after me, no doubt due to the yelling I was doing. It seemed I finally scared him away with all the noise - but no, he came back again! After a loud warwhoop he left once again, only to circle me at a close distance. What the heck was wrong with that bear? Each time it would come back. Why didn't it just go away?

There were a lot of other places I wished I were at during this time, but it didn't help much. I was here and so was that bear. Even if I had my bow it wouldn't have helped as I needed my hands to hold on to the tree.

This went on for about 20 minutes and, although I have had my share of thrills before (like having a big bull moose standing 15 yards from my tree stand) this was one thrill I didn't like.

At this point I heard something move in a big tree to my left. Thinking it was just a porcupine, I just disregarded it. A few minutes later I heard it again and then it dawned on me...it was a cub in there! I didn't yell again. Finally the sow called her off-spring down and they both ran off, hell-bent- for election. After a five minute wait I climbed down on rubbery legs, picked up my bow and headed for the car at a fast pace, looking over my shoulder quite often.

I sometimes wonder what would have happened if I climbed the tree that the cub was in. Even though I am a qualified member of the Professional Bowhunters Society I chickened out - would you have?

THE COACH'S CLINIC

This month I have received two suggestions as subjects for discussion in this column. Many thanks to the sender. I seldom get enough questions to provide me with an idea of what my readers want.

QUESTION: Why does better equipment make me shoot better?

QUESTION: Why does a heavier bow compensate for a poor release?

ANSWER: In some cases a heavier bow may be a better bow simply because of its weight either in hand or

draw weight, so I will discuss them together. For a start "What is a better bow?" Obviously it is "Any bow that makes an archer shoot better." No matter how well a bow is designed and made, it is not a better bow unless the archer shoots better with it. But better bows do usually have a number of characteristics in common. Let us consider some of the more elementary ones as examples.

We used to use the hard sill of the sight window for an arrow rest. We had to use feathers so the lower hen feather would retract as it passed the bow. A better bow has an added arrow rest which lets the lower vane pass without striking. This disturbs the arrow less for more accurate flight and it permits the use of hard plastic vanes for even more accurate fletching and faster arrows with flatter trajectory. Then there is the soft rest compared with the hard rest. Many of us press down on the arrow with our top finger. This bends the arrow downward. At release the arrow has a tendency to bounce up off the rest and fly high. With a soft rest the arrow has a less substantial surface to press on so it bounces less or not at all. You have a better piece of equipment.

Consider the springy arrow plate. If we do happen to make a slightly plucked release, the nock of the arrow goes to the left. The arrow tries to swing horizontally about its centre of balance, so the pile end presses more than usually against the bow. "To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction". Which means the bow presses back at the arrow just as hard as the arrow pressed against the bow. The arrow is bent more and the arrow comes out of the bow headed to the right of centre.

With a springing arrow plate of any kind the spring absorbs some of the pressure. The bow is deflected less and the reaction against the arrow is less violent. The deflection of the arrow may be entirely eliminated. The springy arrow plate makes a better bow for better shooting.

I mention the above to show some of the minor items that go to make a better bow. But the big item is the bow itself and the tillering of the same. Tillering is the process of filing or scraping of the limbs to make them work exactly the same. Consider the ideal condition. The limbs are exactly identical in length, weight and bend. The arrow crosses at mid length. The nocking point is at the middle of the string. The bow is pressed at a point level with the arrow. The string is pulled by a hook above and below the arrow. Under such conditions the limbs would return to brace height at the same speed and time. They would stop together and the bow would make little or no movement to disturb the arrows slight.

If the lower limb was stiffer, faster or bent more than the upper one, it would arrive at brace height sooner than the upper one. It would pull the string downward and then as the top limb arrived the string would go upward to brace position. The effect would be somewhat like striking the nock end of the arrow upward just as it left the bow. Accurate shooting would be something to talk about but nothing else. In the ordinary bow, the arrow does not always cross the middle of the bow. The nock end is a little above where the arrow does cross. The string is pulled a little below the nocking point and the bow is pushed inches below centre so the lower limb is stressed more than the top one. To get the two limbs to return evenly and together requires very skillful tillering. The better bows receive that extra care.



Why not check your bow for tiller? Get someone with the same draw length and hand on bow placement as yourself. Either remove all stabilizers or rest the end of a long one on a box or shelf. Have him shoot while you stand well to one side and watch the action of the limbs. If they jiggle up and down after the shot, the tiller is wrong for you or the bow needs tuning. If the limbs just go to rest with no jiggle or jump, love that bow. Strangely it will deceptively appear to be slow. That is because the lack of jiggling deceives the eye. Removal or canceling of the stabilizers is done so the bow does not drop away to prevent the eye seeing what happens.

Another way is to leave the stabilizers on and watch the kick of the stabilizer tip. If the tiller is good the tip will just fall away or stay still. If tillering is poor the tip will make a quick jerk up or down before it sags down.

When we release, the bow is disturbed by the pressure of our bow hand, by the sudden action of the string, the arrow and the motion of the limbs. With a consistent good release the disturbance is always the same. With a poor release the disturbance is different and the arrow goes astray. A bow light in hand is disturbed more than a bow that is heavier. Conversely the bow that is heavier is disturbed less because its inertia tends to resist disturbance, just as stabilizers resist and slow the motion of the bow. So the heavier (in hand) bow tends to compensate for a poor release and is usually a better bow. Not always; the bow can be too heavy for the archer to hold up.

Consider the moment of release. We all strive to simply relax the fingers and let the string push them out of the way to escape. Few of us can relax fingers as fast as the string moves, so there is always some resistance even if it is only due to the weight of the fingers. It is obvious that a bow of heavier draw weight will flip fingers out of the way with greater ease than will a lighter bow; and it will do that for a poor release as well as for a good one. So a poor release disturbs a heavier bow less than it does a lighter bow. Do not interpret this to mean that the heaviest bow you can pull is the best one for you, there are too many other factors to be considered. But it does explain why a change to a lighter bow is often accompanied by poorer shooting till the archer gets a lighter bow and develops a more delicate release. And vice versa.

A bow may be better just because it is new. This is due to psychological effect. Naturally to test our new bow or arrows we strive hard to make every shot a perfect one. We concentrate more and pay more attention to each detail of each shot. The result is often a series of better ends than we have ever shot before. Then we know the equipment is better, we have more confidence and we always strive to prove that it is better. So some times a new bow is better because it creates a new and better archer. Hank Wiseman, 1501 Waterhouse St., Port Alberni, B.C. V9Y 3W1.

HOW THE YELLOW COG FOUGHT

EXCERPTS

"Higher, Wat, higher!" "Put thy body into it, Will!"
 "Forget not the wind, Hal!" So ran the muttered chorus,
 while high above it rose the sharp twanging of the strings,
 the hiss of the shafts, and the short "Draw your arrow! Nick
 your arrow! Shoot wholly together!" from the master-bowman.

"They keep their distance from us", said he. "Our archery
 is over-good, and they will not close.

But wilder yet was the cry and shriller still the scream, when there rose up from the shadow of those silent bulwarks the long lines of the English bowmen, and the arrows whizzed in a deadly sleet among the unprepared masses upon the pirate decks. From the higher sides of the cog the bowmen could shoot straight down, at a range which was so short as to enable a cloth-yard shaft to pierce through mail-coats or to transfix a shield, though it were an inch thick of toughened wood.



IN & AROUND THE PROVINCES

Congratulations to John Brooks who collected the first B.C. 1200 Fita Shield at the Maple Ridge Fita Star Tournament. That Shoot drew 38 Fita shooters while 13 youngsters shot the Junior 900 and 900 British. Winning Fita Stars were Larry Podmoroff, Don Rittaler, Phil Talbot, Mary Wills, Mae Courchaine. El Eliason was on hand from Seattle to shoot 1241 and 1254. Others shooting over 1200 were Ted Gamble, visiting from Calgary, and B.C. Professional Archer Morris Elliott. B.C.A.A. Outgoing Junior Reporter, Jim Littleford, now a senior, congratulated Juniors Ken Rundell and Kevin Teitge on winning Fita Stars.

B.C.A.A. Bowhunting Director Doug Wood reported to the B.C. Archer that Gold River Town Council had decided to make the early bowhunt a theme for their annual celebrations. They would call it Big Buck Week, and planned to sponsor breakfast and bed arrangements for those who had no camping facilities, pancake breakfasts for all, rides for the children. All in all they climbed right on the bandwagon of the early archery season.

Thanks to Les Anderson, N. Battleford, Sheila Brown, Toronto, Bernard Morin, Laval, and Len Rich, Corner Brook, for comments on the proposed Logo.

Andre Jacart of Montréal has written a book entitled "Technique du Tir à l'Arc", which is now being published. L'Archer au Québec is carrying a series of articles, which are extracts from the book. The first extract, "Pouvoir et possibilités de l'arc", was followed by an extract concerned with "Phylosophie, Psychologie and La Pedagogie".

The Manitoba Association of Archers and The Manitoba Bowhunters Association have agreed to agree. A carefully planned and thoughtfully studied Constitution has been developed, which seeks to protect the identity of both groups, while working together for their mutual benefit. The amalgamation, a credit to the leadership of both organizations, becomes effective January 1, 1975, when the new organization takes on the name, The Archers and Bowhunters of Manitoba.

Manitoba Newsletter Editor Lianne Marsh reported on "Manitoba in Saskatchewan": Ten archers from Manitoba swarmed out to Regina on the 15th for the Wascana Invitational. El Mancox, Harvey Hart, Richard Klyne, Ernie Wall, Andre Roziere, Doug Pennie, Vic and Ivy Rue, Carol Rohringer, and Lianne Marsh converged on the site Saturday morning. Carol Rohringer and Lianne Marsh forgot about the one-hour change and arrived an hour early for breakfast, so like a pair of stalwart archers, headed for the practice range and commenced shooting in order to work up an appetite for breakfast. Just before the shooting started, an excited Ivy Rue was presented her new Black Widow bow - a birthday present from her husband Vic.

Looking for lost arrows in the field course turned into a wading contest for some, but while the ladies were shooting field, the men were cheering for - ? a streaker? a female streaker? Why any poor dear/deer? would want to run in front of a bunch of armed men is beyond me. After the field and hunters rounds, we were offered personal woodtick inspection by our kindly hosts. Manitoba landed a couple of winners - Richard Klyne took second in the Junior Boys division, and Andre Roziere won a draw on a basket of wines. We had a lot of fun, Wascana Archers, and the meals you served were just great - we thank you!

And the Bowhunters Editor John Wirt reported: Reports from Game Branch biologists indicate a severe winter kill, and as a result, bowhunter activities will be curtailed to some extent. John Wirt further reported: Information released recently by the National Sporting Goods Assoc. indicates that in spite of inflation and economic slowdowns, Americans expended a record \$8.94 billion on sporting goods equipment in 1973. This represents a gain of approximately 11% over sales in 1972. The third largest sales increase was registered in archery equipment with an increase from \$48 million to \$56 million, over a 16% gain.

A few years ago the newly founded Setagaya Archery Federation of Japan approached the Fort Whyte Archery Club of Winnipeg. Setagaya being a sister city of Winnipeg, the Japanese archers were interested in participating in mail matches. And so an annual competition began. 1974 being Winnipeg's Centennial the Japanese archers decided to make a good will tour and come to Winnipeg for a competition. Having competed in Winnipeg, cementing their already good relations with archers there, with various activities, the thirteen delegates went West, taking in the Canadian Championship and other events on the way, before proceeding back to Japan. Everywhere they went they left favourable impressions. Following is a letter sent by them via their founding president:

Dear Mr. Rohringer:

Thank you very much for your kindly entertainment to our party during our stay in Canada especially in Winnipeg and Prince Albert.

We had finished our itinerary following your suggestions satisfactory. We owe completely our success to your preparations and hearty assistance.

And we must express many thanks for all other members of the F.C.A., Fort Whyte Archery Club, Manitoba Association of Archers, British Columbia Association of Archers, Alberta archers, and many kind Canadian people.

It is our great desire to go to Canada again in the near future and to see you again.

With kindest personal regards, I am, very truly yours,

Ichiro Suwa, President, Setagaya Archery Federation.

The Japanese archers are pictured elsewhere in the Archer, but thanks are extended to Gary Thackray for the following picture of Masami Yamamoto, on the P.A. line.



Richard Smith sent along the results of the 5th Annual Field Tournament of the Forest City Archers of London: 43 Competitors shot the Double 30 Target Field.

Top Professional	Bill Fordham	1169	Ladies FS: 300 Class	Janet Kwiecien	803
Men FS: 550 Club	Wayne Pullen	1131	200 Class	Claire Davey	860
475 Class	Dave Buscombe	914	Men BB: 500 Class	John Burket	1026
400 Class	Harold Grieger	1086	400 Class	Mike Shannon	914
300 Class	Clarence Pickering	636	300 Class	Jim Rewbotham	775
200 Class	Danyal Inecan	518	200 Class	Max Ward	533
Junior FS:	Torsten Reinecke	604	Ladies BB: 325 Class	Anna Burket	587
Junior BB:	Kevin Vance	423	125 Class	Brenda Beales	151

Dennis Jarvis sent the following information regarding Nova Scotia activities: I would like to draw your attention to the top male barebow as I feel he has a lot of potential and has only been in the sport a year and a half. In the Maritime he got a 932 in the Canadian which I feel is exceptional for a barebow. We hope to send a good group of shots to the Canadian Outdoor next summer to try to get some of those medals down here.

We had poor attendance at the outdoor shoots this year, yet we have more members in our clubs. Indoors the turnouts are much better and I can see why, as there are so many other things to do in the summer. But still the scores are going up and I feel that we owe part of the climb to Ron Genge for the help he gave us when he was here and I know that all the coaches have been passing on what they have learned. I hope the scores will continue going up and the coaches continue to do their job as I feel it is the coach who is the backbone of the sport.

I am no longer the President of the A.A.N.S., but am still on the Executive and I will continue to try to develop and promote the sport in N.S. as well as everywhere I go. Rick Meister, R.R. 2, Wolfville, is the new President and I feel he will do a fine job.

Bowhunting Director for Saskatchewan, Terry Graburn, reported members taking 11 spring bears: Birdie Herriott, Murray Dryburgh, Ron Weinberger, Alvie Lovelace, Terry Graburn, Archie Lovelace, Gary Thackray, Dennis Schmidt, Don Adams, Gordon Mitchell, and 13 year old Kirby Lovelace.

Also found in the Saskatchewan Archer was a report from Charlie Murton, Western Canada Games '75 Archery Co-ordinator:

1. All archers will arrive August 13, shoot on August 14-17, and depart August 18.
2. All athletes will be accommodated at Miller Composite High School and Balfour Technical High School.
3. All sports officials will be accommodated at the University of Saskatchewan Regina Campus.
4. Opening ceremonies to be held at Exhibition Grounds, August 10, 7:00 - 9:30 P.M.
5. Closing ceremonies, the location of which is yet to be decided, will be on August 17, at approximately 6:00 P.M.

In addition to this, our budget has now been approved, as requested, and we are now in the midst of ordering the equipment we will require.

Meanwhile from Newfoundland Len Rich reports:

I received the Annual Report and was surprised to see that we were not represented at the AGM. Mike Green was to have attended both the AGM and Nationals, and I know wild horses couldn't have kept him away if there was any reasonable chance of getting there, but I guess he ran into a snag...I would have liked to have gone myself and perhaps get my son Kenny into the JOP Cadet Tournament. He shot an 819 ladies FITA in the pouring rain during our Provincial shoot, not too bad for an 11 year old. Anyway I look forward to next year and a chance to get to the AGM and meet everyone. In July I was notified of success in passing the Coaches Clinic held in Halifax, and shortly thereafter we held our 1st Nfld. Instructors Clinic with the able assistance of Perry Munro and Don Mattinson, A.A.N.S. We now have officially 1 Coach, 7 Instructors and 1 Monitor. Early this month, Joe Callahan and I put on a demonstration and clinic for the Boy Scouts, and another for the 4-H, which were received enthusiastically.

Our Field Range is up and shootable, and a real dandy course..not up to National standards yet, only 15 butts at present, but we may add another set when we get more funds to lease another 5 acres.

This year is the first time there are special seasons for bowhunting only. There is no special bowhunting season or area for either caribou or black bear. As a bonus, I got lucky in the draw and received my Moose license a few days ago. So dust off a "Moose" award and get it ready, it is do or die this year!

PROVINCIAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONS**ALBERTA**

		FITA	F	H	TL	CLOUT
Mens Freestyle:	Johnny Horvath	1197	548	580	2325	
	Peter Lehmann	1117	502	552	2171	Men:
	Ewan Ferrier	1069	506	566	2141	Ewan Ferrier 156
Mens Barebow:	Hugo Brees	759	265	408	1432	Johnny Horvath 146
	Ron Miller	634	226	332	1192	Henry Rossman 127
	Alex Wight	597	228	328	1153	
Heavy Tackle:	Duane Kilburn	-	228	378	606	Ladies:
	Larry Cross (BB)	-	83	340	423	Marie Popson 129
	Bill Pupp	-	-	188	188	Lealie Gillespie 126
Mens Unlimited:	Grant Ward	-	114	-	114	Nancy Lovo 110
Ladies Freestyle:	Nancy Lovo	991	430	516	1937	
	Marie Popson	910	370	440	1720	Juniors:
	Lealie Gillespie	532	341	482	1355	David Lovo 125
Jr. Boys Freestyle:	David Lovo	1003	494	558	2055	
Jr. Boys Barebow:	Roger Chaisson	363	75	200	638	Results from Lillian Wight

MANITOBA

		1200	F	H	TL	
LADIES:	Lianne Marsh	934	203	276	1413	
	Liliane Labossiere	923	184	260	1367	
	Carol Butuk	823	150	252	1225	
MEN:	El Hancox	970	259	282	1511	
	Harvey Hart	973	215	272	1460	
	Laurence Buydens	919	230	270	1419	
JUNIORS:	Richard Klyne	971	250	260	1481	Results from Manitoba Newsletter
	Bill Allbutt	951	-	-	951	

NOVA SCOTIA

		1200	F	H	TL	
Expert A Freestyle:	Dennis Jarvis	988	505	540	2033	Top Male Freestyle
Expert B Freestyle:	Corneilia MacKiegan	924	369	508	1801	Top Female Freestyle
Bowman Freestyle:	Vernon Slaunwhite	680	328	510	1518	
Archer Freestyle:	Terry Embrett	797	431	554	1782	
Tyro Freestyle:	Doug Sellon	208	66	274	548	
Expert A Barebow:	Jim Leggen	918	420	518	1856	Top Male Barebow
Expert B Barebow:	Bill Brown	800	378	496	1674	
Bowman Barebow:	Joe Wynn	788	399	496	1683	
Archer Barebow:	Robert Deviller	687	340	374	1401	
Tyro Barebow:	Sue Wynn	750	233	412	1395	Top Female Barebow
	Gary Oickle	625	236	344	1205	Top Junior Barebow
						Results from Dennis Jarvis



The Archers of Caledon Incorporated

The members of your organization or club are cordially invited to take part in this world wide challenge organized by the Archers of Caledon.

MATCH YOUR SCORE AGAINST The ARCHERS of the WORLD

CANADIAN 1200 ROUND
6 arrows per end-122 CM Face

5 ends - 70 m
5 ends - 60 m
5 ends - 50 m
5 ends - 40 m

MEN

5 ends - 60 m
5 ends - 50 m
5 ends - 40 m
5 ends - 30 m

LADIES & JUNIORS

PRE-REGISTRATION FEE

\$1⁰⁰ in Canadian Currency for each participant. Payable by International Money Order to the Archers of Caledon before Nov. 15/74 TO BE SHOT IN ONE DAY

PRIZES

1st to 5th - MENS

1st to 5th - LADIES

1st to 5th - JUNIORS

1st to 5th - HUSBAND & WIFE

Commemorative plaque to club with most participants

PLUS-5 HIDDEN SCORES

Mail Response to: Earle Johnstone Tournament Director

12 Burdock Lane, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada.

M3C 2G5

RAMBLINGS

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEWPOINT: Roy Rose of Australian archery circles, visiting the USA, was interviewed by ARCHERY WORLD, September, 1974.

- Q. From an archery point of view, what aspects had most impact on you?
- A. The impetus of the hunting movement was very, very evident. Our country, as an amateur archery establishment, has very few avid hunters. To see the degree to which the hunting fraternity is responsible for archery progress in the USA was quite impressive. Secondly, the impact of the compound bow was clearly evident in my travels. It is certainly here to stay and the bow most archers seem to want to purchase.
- Q. Do you feel that the compound bow will eventually find its way into amateur FITA archery?
- A. I would hope not, despite the fact that the bow is a very ingenious and progressive unit and has a place in hunting and field and target shooting in unlimited division. I think that at least one field of archery needs traditional equipment and standards; obviously, the Amateur Division is the one best suited to do this.
- Q. Would you like to see any changes made in the FITA rules at this stage, and is it something you have discussed with amateurs here?
- A. Yes, I have discussed it. I have at times been a little critical of FITA's discipline and its rigid rules; but I do feel that they have, over the years, established a firm basis for good competition, whereas many areas of competitive archery in the USA have allowed the advent of new pieces of equipment, new methods of performance, and other factors to create a lot of problems in the quest for what constitutes progress.

I feel personally the string peep proposal, which the USA has attempted to have passed, is an excellent idea and very advantageous to archers shooting longer distances with light equipment. Apart from this, I feel that FITA is doing an admirable job in framing and executing an international sport with international rules.

AN AMERICAN VIEWPOINT: Following was found in the National Archery Association pages of the September, 1974 ARCHERY WORLD:

Why does the NAA promote field archery within its organization? The NAA is obligated by membership in FITA to promote their programs in the U.S. These programs include target, field and indoor world and regional championships with standard rules to govern and organize these events in all 55 member nations of FITA.

The International association is responsible for record keeping, the circulation of information and standardization of equipment and shooting rules. When a nation fails to promote or cooperate with FITA in promoting all FITA programs, it is subject to challenge from other national interested archery groups. Since the NAA is the recognized international sports governing body for archery in the U.S., it must sponsor all FITA programs to the best of its ability.

A NEW BRUNSWICK POINT OF VIEW: Following is from a speech given by Dr. John Meagher of the U. of N.B. to the Annual Meeting of the Canadian

Amateur Football Association:

The population of Canada is 22 million, but there are 7 million over 65 years of age leaving 15 million to do the work. People under 21 total 10 million, leaving 5 million to do the work. 2 million government employees leaves 3 million to do the work. 500,000 in the Armed Forces leaves 2,500,000 workers. Deduct 1,250,000 provincial, municipal and city employees which leaves 1,250,000 to do the work. There are 250,000 people in hospitals, asylums, etc., leaving 1,000,000 to do the work. But, 700,000 of these are unemployed and 200,000 are on welfare or won't work. Now it may interest you to know that there are 80,000 people out of the country at any one time, and 19,998 people are in jail, so that leaves just 2 people to do all the work. And that is you and me Brother, and I'm getting tired of doing everything by myself!

IN LLOYD PERCIVAL'S OPINION: Extracts from Sports & Fitness Instructor, July 1974:

"There are many aspects of athletic competition which create stress, anxiety, and tension...But the greatest problem is probably fear of failure...Actually, it is not so much the fear of failure that causes the anxiety, it is the fear of what will happen afterwards...All of us - but especially young athletes - need approval and a sense of security...This means not only approval when we do well but knowledge that failure will not mean a replacement of approval with criticism, even anger...Take every opportunity to praise others for demonstrating 'cool', patience and sportsmanship, for taking a bad break well and reacting to defeat or disappointment with chin up and so on...Vince Lombardi once said, 'It's not getting knocked down that counts, it's what you do when you get up that shows the elements of greatness'...To fear failure is natural, but to let this fear cause excessive anxiety will interfere with efficiency".

IN JOAN PATTERSON'S OPINION: Extracts from Sports & Fitness Instructor, July 1974:

"If people do not do something physical at the time stress is taking place or just afterwards, it results in a physiological response". To beat this: "First and paramount is the development of a positive philosophy that enables you to stand the stress. Train yourself to think constructive thoughts, jot down ideas or notes, or put them on tape; concentrate on the good things you are going to do this week; listen to the radio...The second step is to keep calm by regulating your breathing. Learn to relax...This tension can be controlled by slow, relaxed moderately-deep breathing. You should be conscious when exhaling of letting all the air go and relaxing the whole body...The third thing to do is to learn and practice the ability to relax your muscles to relieve the tension caused by stress... The more you tighten and loosen your muscles, the more you develop the ability to relax when you want to...Shrug them (shoulders) toward the ears, then let them drop loosely...Fully rotate the head a couple of times slowly to the right, then to the left; let the jaw hang loose and very relaxed...let your hands drop to the lap; shake them a little, twist at the wrist and stretch the fingers...Pull the stomach in and up, then let it sag downwards...Press knees together moderately hard, then let them fall apart...lying on your back at home stretch the right leg with foot at right angles, ie toes pointing straight up...simple stretching, twisting of the ankle, flexing of the toes, tensing and relaxing of the calf muscles...Sit comfortably and relaxed. Don't let yourself slump or hunch...constantly stretch, ie, arms up, arch the back, expand the chest, straighten the legs and move the head back..."

IN BILL McEWEN'S OPINION: Extract, President's Remarks to Sport Federation Canada:

"More and more of the workload of sport is being taken over by paid staff so what of the volunteer? Where does he fit? If we take a good look in each and every sport from the national to the local community level, we will find that the life's blood of sport is the volunteer. I cannot imagine any way of sports surviving without the dedicated services of these thousands and thousands of sports loving Canadians - The fraternity of sport in Canada is a big one from you and I at the National level to the front line volunteer in the community".

IN JOHN FRANCIS' OPINION: Extracts, B.C. Archer, April 1974:

"Moose and deer move around as little as possible in the winter to conserve energy. Between a little browse and body fat their system lives off the marrow of the bones. Once they are living off the marrow of the bones they cannot come back even if there is all of a sudden an abundant source of browse...I have been seeing more wolves and wolf signs every year. The wolf deserves a place in life as much as any other species...It is hoped that man has progressed past the point where he uses poison as a means of game management...Winter is a slowing down time, we should all look to the pause to ponder the gift that life has to offer us all. The winter birds are quiet, their movements slower, the animals too have slowed and both seek only food to sustain them. The trees have lost their leaves, their branches are heavy with snow, they stand and wait. Winter can be hard with blizzard snow and bitter cold. Winter is something else too, the snow is soft like a warm blanket, the quiet and stillness is peace of mind. Winter is a time when the land and all on it slows and sleeps, all await the inevitable spring when life begins all over again.

PRESS RELEASE - FROM COJO

MONTREAL (July 9, 1974) - The 1976 Olympic Games archery competition will be held at Joliette, Qué., Simon St. Pierre, executive vice-president of the Organizing Committee of the 1976 Olympic Games (COJO) announced today.

The announcement came at a news conference whose roster included Mrs. Inger Frith, president of the Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc (International Archery Federation), and Pierre Charbonneau, COJO's vice-president of sports.

Mrs. Frith said the "magnificent, natural setting of the Joliette site is perfect for Olympic competition".

The competition, only the second for archery since the 1920 Games in Antwerp, will be held on the secluded grounds of the Tir à l'Arc de Joliette club - long known as the Archers' Club of Joliette - founded in 1961 by Georges Rondeau.

Joliette, on the Assomption River north of Montreal, is a 35-minute drive from the Olympic Village along the North Shore Autoroute.

New ranges for the Games will be installed immediately west of existing club ranges across Base de Roc Road.

The existing ranges will be used by Olympic archers for practice and a practice range near the Olympic Village will be set up.

To avoid sun interference, archers shoot from south to north in Olympic competition in the Northern Hemisphere.

Joliette's balmy, summer climate is ideal for archery competition which must proceed in all climatic conditions.

Fifty-four countries are affiliated with the Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc (International Archery Federation). Each may send two men and two women archers who meet the federation's minimum standard to compete in the 1976 Games.

Scoring is based on the position of an arrow within a number of concentric circles on target. The value of each of the circles diminishes by one point toward the outer edge of the target. The outside ring is worth one point.

To qualify for Olympic competition, men must score 1,150 points with 144 arrows. The world record for men is 1,268. Women qualify by scoring 1,050 points with 144 arrows. The women's world record is 1,235.

A perfect score with 144 arrows would be 1,440, which, says federation president Mrs. Inger Frith, is mathematically possible but unlikely because conditions are never perfect.

Archers have highly accurate sights on the bows and sometimes they embed one arrow in the feather-end of an arrow already in the target. When that occurs, the second arrow earns the same points as the first.

Of the 144 arrows used to qualify, 36 are shot at a 120-centimetre target 90 metres away (70 metres for women) and 36 are fired at a 120-centimetre target 70 metres away (60 for women).

Men and women each shoot 36 arrows at an 80-centimetre target 50 metres away and 36 arrows at an 80-centimetre target 30 metres away.

In actual Olympic competition archers shoot two rounds of 144 arrows and their total score on the two rounds is used to determine their place in the finish.

Mrs. Inger K. Frith, in her fourth term as president of the Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc (International Archery Federation), is the first woman president of an international sports federation.

Mrs. Frith, who lives in Britain, was first elected president of the federation in 1961 and was re-elected in 1973 to her fourth four-year term, making her the longest-serving president in the federation's 43-year history. She was federation vice-president from 1957.

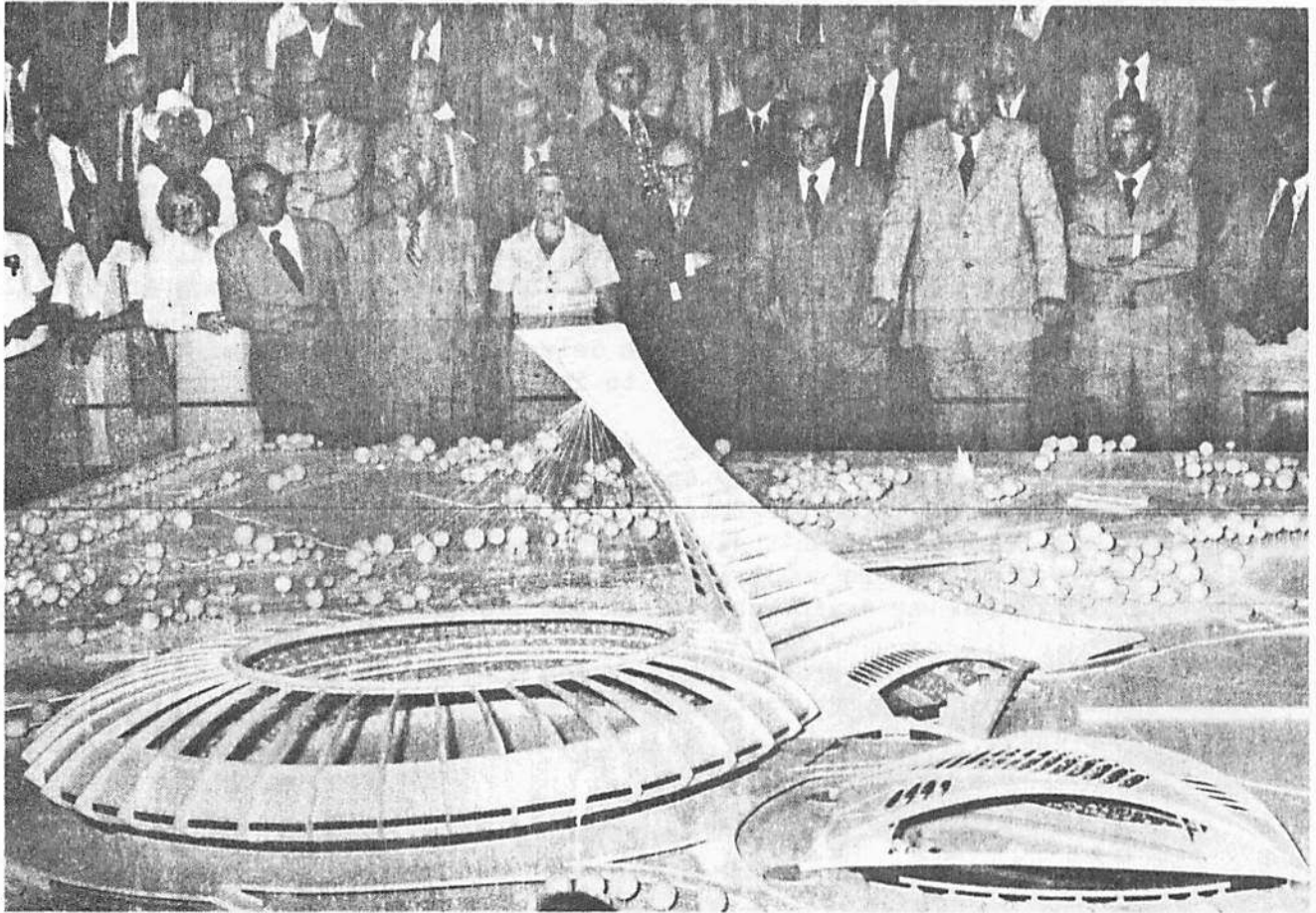
She took up archery in 1948, was a member of British teams at world archery championships in 1950 and 1952 and served as British team manager for 10 years. She is an honorary vice-president of the Grand National Archery Society - the British governing body of archery - on which she served as vice-president for 20 years, from 1952-72.

Although the sport of archery has only been on programs of five of 20 past Olympic Games, it is steeped in tradition dating back hundreds of years. One of the oldest archery associations in the world was founded in Brussels in 1381. The Royal Company of Archers was formed in Britain in 1676. In the United States, the United Bowmen of Philadelphia dates back to 1828. Prior to 1931 when an international federation was founded, archery was put on Olympic programs at the request of national archery associations of countries which hosted the Games. It was included at the second Olympiad in Paris in 1900, the third in St. Louis in 1904, the fourth in London in 1908 and the seventh in Antwerp in 1920. In 1931 the Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc (International Archery Federation) was founded by eight countries on Poland's initiative. Today there are 54 national federations affiliated with the international body. In the federation's first year a Polish delegation was authorized to ask the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to include archery on the program of the 1936 Games in Berlin. The IOC turned down the request. In 1937 the IOC decided that only sports widely popular in the world would be included on future Olympic programs. However, the federation didn't give up hope and decided to devote itself to making the sport popular in more countries. But the federation was again rebuffed by the IOC for the 1948, 1952 and 1956 Olympic Games. Then in 1957, the IOC accepted archery as an optional sport but three Olympiads were held before archery was put on the program of the 1972 Games in Munich, the first time since 1920.

Information: Bill Carroll, COJO

MRS. INGER K. FRITH, President FITA





Olympic Park model

Two years to the day, before the opening ceremony for the Montreal Games, James Worrall, Canada's representative on the International Olympic Committee, and Jean Drapeau, Mayor of Montreal, unveiled the Olympic Park model.

The main structure — and the most imposing one — at Olympic Park will have three distinct elements — a central tower, a swimming pool and a stadium. The Velodrome will also be part of the Olympic Park.

The 18-storey, 557-foot tower will contain facilities for indoor sports and two restaurants at the top with a panoramic view of the city and its surroundings. Atop the stadium, there will be a patio of approximately 8000-square-feet. The tower will also contain a compartment for a parachute-like roof which can be lowered or raised over the stadium playing surface, allowing year-round use. Sixteen of the eighteen floors hold training facilities for a great variety of individual and team sports.

The base of the tower will form a roof for the swimming complex, which will contain a 50-metre competition pool, a 50-metre training pool and a diving pool. During the Games, spectator capacity will be 9000. After the Games it will be reduced to 2000.

The stadium will seat 70,000 people during the Games and 55,000 afterwards. Removal of temporary stands in the stadium and swimming centre after the Games will allow installation of a 750-foot track around the playing surface of the stadium.

All spectator seats will be covered and the playing field can be covered by a lightweight parachute-like roof which can be raised or lowered within 15 minutes.

The site of the Olympic Park is an ideal location. It is only a few miles from downtown Montreal, is accessible by bus or car and soon will be linked to the subway system which will have a capacity of 45,000 people an hour in each direction.

Montreal 1976

Olympic Village truly for athletes

"The Olympic Village is aimed to maximize the exchanges between the athletes, which was exactly the principle of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Initiator of the Olympic Games," said Yvan Dubois, COJO's Olympic Village Director-general, while presenting the proposal chosen by the City of Montreal.

Innovations

This Olympic Village, housing athletes and national delegations, will offer several innovations. These unique features of the Village are well within COJO's philosophy of presenting the Games with a human dimension. For example:

- There will be no physical barriers between male and female athletes.
- Many national delegations will be housed in the same building and in many cases more than one delegation will be housed on the same floor.
- Office space for delegation administrators will be provided within their accommodations.
- The Olympic Village will have one kitchen which will prepare an international menu.

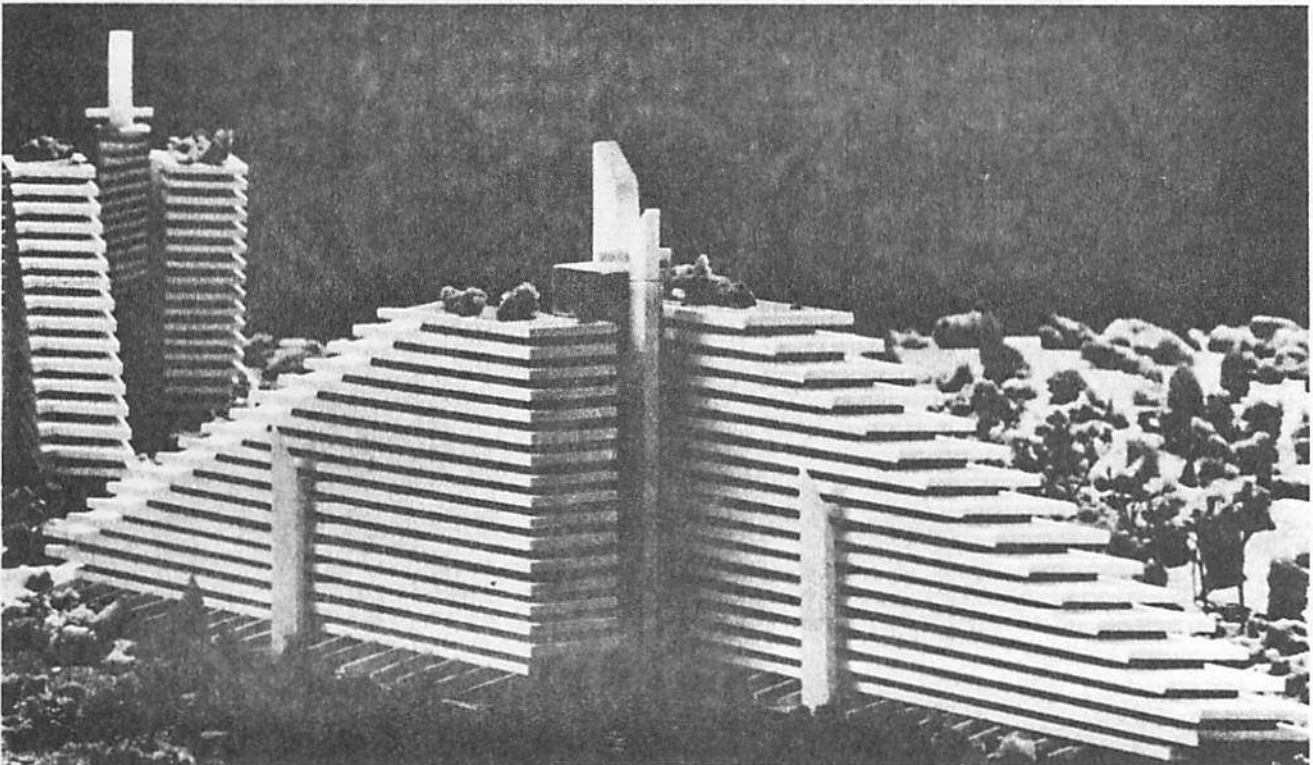
- Large communal rooms for relaxation of athletes will be provided on different floors.
- The buildings will be provided without rental or construction costs.

Installations

The Olympic Village will accommodate 8900 athletes and officials. The most important elements are the pyramids project, food services and the administrative centre (which will become a pensioners' lodging centre after the Games) and Marguerite de Lajemmerais School, that is being lent to the Organizing Committee by the Montreal Catholic School Board.

Among the secondary developments, there will be a swimming pool, an open air theatre and a Place des Nations.

The pyramids will hold 932 lodging units and 68 terraces. These will include 120 large apartments, 416 medium apartments, 276 small apartments and 120 studios and alcoves.



POLE SHOOTING ALIVE AND WELL

There was a time when 200 pole shooters shot in the regional Canadian Archery Championships of the Canadian Archery Association, predecessor of the F.C.A. In fact the Province of Manitoba was permitted one extra Regional Director, who was the Pole Shooting Director.

No longer a part of national archery association activity, the sport of pole shooting has not died in Manitoba, judging from the clipping found in the St. Boniface Courier, Wednesday, August 28th, 1974.



Art Evans and King Shooter Doric Allard, of St. Sebastians Archery Club watch closely as St. Boniface Councillor Bob Bockstael, makes like William Tell, except there is a feather instead of an apple in Joe Guay's mouth. The two representatives opened the two-day Centennial Shoot at the Mission St. Archery Range. More than 100 competitors were on hand to compete for the Joe Guay Trophy.

1960 KEEPING AHEAD OF THE CREDITORS

Tessa Paton was still assembling and editing the TOXOPHILUS in Winnipeg in 1960, while printing, folding, addressing and mailing out was done in Edmonton by Terry Dickson. In La Salle, Ontario, ARCHERY IN CANADA, was one year old as an archery magazine but it was faltering. In the March issue of Tox, Ross V. Smith began a series of articles, "Robin Hood a Reality or Myth" and after exhaustive study "learned that Robin Hood did actually exist".

Some 34 clubs and 300 archers joined in the Indoor Mail Matches. Hart House, University of Toronto, won the open team championships, averaging 2000 points, while Des Archers de Joliette won both instinctive team, 1932, and junior team, 1428 honours. William Rich, Maple Ridge Archery Club B.C., won mens freestyle with a 520 average, though Ken Leach of Hart House had high individual score, 524. Marj Saunders, Maple Ridge, scored highest in ladies freestyle with an average of 488 and individual high, 506. John Randall, Chemical Valley Bowmen Sarnia, had high instinctive average, 513, and high individual average, 522, as did Priscilla Harkins of the same club, 467 and 486 respectively. Tops in junior freestyle were Gordon Pope, Montreal Anglers & Hunters, 471 average and 486 individual high, and Joan Gallie, Toronto Archery Club, 394 average and 406 individual high. Junior instinctive honours went to Jean-Claude Joly, L'Association des Archers de Joliette, 582 average and 500 individual high, and Vicki Kinsella, Bowmen of London, 164 average, and July Howells, Edmonton Archers, 223 individual high score. With 21, William Rich led the most perfect ends contest.

The Wascana Archers of Regina were 10 years young in 1960 and C.A.A. was analysing its bowhunting statistics:

1. The arrow on penetrating a vulnerable part of the body will kill just about as surely and quickly as a bullet.
2. The arrow on missing a vulnerable part merely cuts or embeds and gives the animal an excellent chance for survival.
3. You cannot bash game in the limbs with an idea of knocking them down and getting a closer shot before the animal gets over its initial shock.
4. A bowhunter to be successful must be a fair shot in this particular environment and also a good and cunning hunter in order to get his game consistently.
5. All hunting is cruel at certain times, but the bow cannot be singled out as more so. In fact, all things being taken into consideration I would say that the game gets a better deal from this weapon than from fire arms.

By July the bowhunters were able to apply for the C.A.A. Big Game Trophy (stump award). Applications for the award had been received from Harry Markham, Newmarket, moose, Ray Anderson, Calgary, elk, Joe Bertie, Lethbridge, 2 elk, Rudolph Thomas, Watrous, 2 buck deer, and Andre Roziere, Winnipeg, deer. Gorde Hammond, London, Bill Vogt, Picture Butte, Al Halton, Oshawa had all earned the most points for small game awards. Gary Felkl of Saskatchewan had bowshot 14 carp the opening day of the Saskatchewan fishing season at a dam 48 miles northwest of Regina.

The Canadian Championships were held the first week in August in Toronto, Humber Valley Archers arranging target events at St. Andrews College Aurora and York County Bowmen providing for field events on their range. Archers were introduced to the Fita Round, a championship event for the first time.

Toronto's Clarence Shred won freestyle target with American 698, 682, Fita 849, Canadian 772 for an aggregate of 3001, in a field of 37 men. Joliette's great instinctive archer, Reginald Lessard, won in a field of 10, with American 674, 676, Fita 769, Canadian 771 for 2890. For the ladies it was freestyler Kay Bourns of Vancouver, field of 15, American 591, 524, Fita 811, Canadian 716 for 2642 and the unbeatable Priscilla Harkins of Sarnia, field of 4 instinctive ladies, American 599, 592, Fita 786, Canadian 762 for 2739. Junior boys freestyle target went to Wes Drysdale of Brandon, field of 6, Jr. American 635, 650, Fita 646, Jr. Canadian 823 for 2754; junior boys instinctive target was won by Al Halton, Oshawa, field of 7: 612, 606, 773, 853 for 2844; junior girls freestyle target went to Nancy Mitchele, Toronto, field of 3: 407, 469, 375, 688 for 1935.

In the Field it was once again freestyler Clarence Shred, field of 30, with 891 field round, 990 big game round, for aggregate 1881. John Randal, Sarnia, led the instinctive field of 16 with 791, 865 for 1656. Ladies freestyle field was won by Wanda Michener, Toronto, field of 9, 432, 690 for 1122; ladies instinctive field was won by Priscilla Harkins, field of 8, 636, 720 for 1356 - she had outshot the freestylers. Winning juniors were: freestyler Gordon Pope, Montreal, field of 5, 592, 810 for 1402, instincor Al Halton, Oshawa, field of 7, 537, 645 for 1182, and freestyler Joan Dunsdon, Brantford, field of 3, 353, 540 for 893. In Clout it was Andy Pyk, Montreal, field of 24, 248, Kay Bourns, Vancouver, field of 13, 230, Nancy Mitchele, Toronto, field of 3, 209, and Gordon Pope, Montreal, field of 7, 226. Gerry Annette, Toronto, topped Battle Clout, field of 3, 210. Open Flight was won by Harry Markham, Newmarket, field of 3, 411 yards, Pat Markham, Newmarket, field of 3, 284 yards, Bill Jones, Victoria, field of 2, 265 yards, and April Austen, Toronto, shooting alone in the field, 171 yards. Although Championship scores again improved in 1960, only one permanent record remains from that year: Al Halton's 612 Junior American Round Instinctive.

The September Tox carried a ballot for election of officers. Fully half of the membership returned marked ballots to return Ray McQuade, Winnipeg as president, George Austen, Toronto as VP Target, and Terry Dickson as Secretary-treasurer. Jim Ross, Willowdale Ont., took over VP Field from Svend Pederson, Calgary, and Gordon Hammond, London, took over VP Bowhunting from Ken Bruce, Haney B.C. The three VP posts were contested by more than one nominee, while the president and secretary-treasurer were re-elected by acclamation.

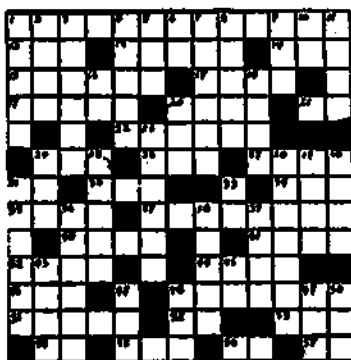
70 archers dotted the field course at Morin Heights in the heart of the Laurentians on July 9, 10 in quest of the Golden Arrow Trophy. The Kanata Archery Club, Montreal, organized the event. Lem Hassall lead the 28 hunter round with 500. Jane Wallace Andrew led the ladies with 380. Joliette's instincor Reg Lessard had 405 and Gaby Lecomte was top lady instinctively. Lem Hassall also led the 28 field round with 363. Jane Andrew held on with 325, as did Reg Lessard, 323 and Gaby Lecomte, 378. The Brant Bowmen staged a benefit shoot, raising \$60 for C.A.A. The Championships in Toronto netted \$81.04 for C.A.A. With FITA and the Insurance Company C.A.A. was still in arrears but with the \$140, "the treasurer has been able to pay off some of the C.A.A. debt and no longer has to walk down back lanes to avoid meeting the creditors".

In Alberta, the Edmonton Club hosted the provincials Aug. 13, 14, with 44 competing. Helen Dickson, Edmonton, won ladies freestyle with 945 Junior American and National Round Aggregate. Ladies instinctive was won by Eleanora Vogt, Picture Butte, 636. Joe Murray, Calgary, won mens freestyle, 1509 for the American and Canadian Rounds. Bill Vogt, Picture Butte, 1246, won the instinctive class. Junior-wise it was Dale Rider, Lethbridge, 1011 for Junior American and American, and Betty Lynn Dowdell of Edmonton, 819. Betty Allison, Edmonton, 209 for 28 targets, led in freestyle field and Eleanora Vogt headed ladies instinctive field, 116. Dale Rider continued his winning ways, 143, and Donna Dickson, Edmonton, shot a 60 instinctively. Mens field went to Svend Pederson, Calgary, 397 freestyle, and Ray Anderson, Calgary, 230, instinctive. Edmonton staged a benefit shoot and turned over \$21 to the C.A.A. The object of the shoot was to "Beat Dickson" but only 5 of the 20 accepting the wager did so. These received a "Licence to Brag" certificate.

24 clubs entered the Outdoor Mail Matches, the Humber Valley Freestyle Target Team, Toronto, and the Chemical Valley Instinctive Field Team, Sarnia, winning. American Round winners were: Freestyle: Lem Hassel, Winnipeg, 744, Dorothy Dampier, Winnipeg, 633, Roger Lee, Victoria, 634, Instinctive: Bud Price, Victoria, 634, Mary Stark, Toronto, 482, Bruce Wood, Victoria, 631. 28 Field winners were: Freestyle: Bill Corner, St. Thomas, 412, Marg Saunders, Haney, 339, Instinctive: John Randall, 400, Priscilla Harkins, 355, both of Sarnia.

The final words from Tox 1960 concerned the "Ancient Weapon": Arabian Legends claim that Abraham was the first to construct the Arab bow. He made one for each of his sons, Ishmael and Isaac, both of whom were skilled in its use. The Prophet Muhammad was also said to use the Arab bow.

ARCHERY CROSSWORD by Ross V. Smith
TOXOPHILUS, November, 1960

**Across:**

1. National archery tournaments
12. What not to get into
13. Used with a bow
14. Canadian Archery Association
15. Helps to get membership
17. You should do this for new executive
19. What feathers do when burnt
20. A room should be this when fletching
21. All right!
22. Magic scores gained by witchcraft
(omit the last letter)
24. Affirmative vote
26. Born
27. Norway's capital
31. Towards the target
32. Archery golfers use these
34. Eastern archery association
37. Some archers have more than others
40. Robin's last name
41. Archers don't have these in their
bonnets
42. Shouldn't be too tight on bow handle
44. A poem for archery heroes
46. Ever (poetic)
48. Quebec's target director
51. This editor's name
52. I am (cont.)
53. What an archer must be able to do
54. Too many bad scores might give you
this
55. As likely
56. Point (abbr.)
57. Mountain (abbr.)

Down:

1. Arrow identification
2. Bow hunters generally do this
3. Doesn't matter on field courses
4. Are carried on backs of
bowhunters
5. A bad score might raise yours
6. Either (correl)
7. A brand new archer
8. Another bad score might have
made you do this
9. Goes good on a hot day
10. Daddy
11. Western province
16. Into
18. An archery classification
20. Be (part of)
23. Indian tribe
24. Not me
25. A difficult position to shoot
from
28. Another Indian tribe (pl.)
29. Some quivers have this in
leather
30. Most men sow these
31. Found in most archery games
33. Street (abbr.)
36. Easy to get when shooting
38. Letting this off helps
39. A long legged bird
43. Old time archers used to
split these
45. An added note in a letter
47. Quebec Archery Association
48. What to do with the bull's eye
49. His first name
50. To rent

FISTMELE HEIGHT OF BOWS by Ron Genge
From TOXOPHILUS, May, 1960

Every type of bow design has an ideal strung height, or fistmele, at which the bow gives the greatest efficiency of all factors affected. If the height is too great the increase in stress on the limbs may be higher than the bow can stand for a prolonged period, thus causing the back to fracture. Also the effect on a recurved bow is to lower the cast as the recurves no longer can function properly as they were intended to do. Any little weight increase gained in this manner cannot increase cast owing to the loss of driving distance in the arrow, from full draw to point below the string height where the arrow leaves the string. When the fistmele height is too low, the bow cannot function efficiently either, as excess jar is caused when the limbs recoil to strung height; this adversely affects the flight of the arrow, making it wobble badly. Also this jar is very hard on strings, even the best will not stand this for long which adds a further hazard unnecessarily. In this condition the bow does have a little higher cast factor, caused by the greater driving distance of the arrow, and the fact that the recurves have a greater shortening effect on the string after discharge. String slap on the armguard is greatly increased too causing possible arm damage and disturbing the string path prior to the departure of the arrow.

It is interesting to note that the greatest stress on a string is at strung height, the lower this height, the greater the stress. Seldom does the full draw stress reach that high in any bow design and after recoil the factor can be as high as five times the weight of the bow. This is due to the lower angle of leverage the limbs have on the string at this point, at rest or after recoil.

The old system of measuring the fistmele height with the hand and thumb, is practically useless in regard to modern bows. An exact distance in inches should be obtained from the manufacturer of the bow in question and this should be held to plus or minus one-eighth of an inch for greatest efficiency. Anyone who cares to check a number of hand measurements will find the errors I refer to and realize how some of these old theories can be quite incorrect for modern equipment. The best place to take a measurement is from the hollow of the handle where the vee of the thumb and first finger press, to the centre of the string. Some manufacturers give a measurement from the back of the bow, but with special handle designs this is not too accurate so as a general rule it is easier to convert this distance to an inside one and carry a short tulle in the tackle box.

ANSWER TO ARCHERY CROSSWORD



ANTI-BOWHUNTING-HEADLINES IN ONTARIO PAPERS

Late in July John B. Galbraith, a bowhunter in Ontario alerted me to an anti-bowhunting diatribe that had appeared in the Toronto Star. The author's name was familiar from earlier confrontations in which the Ontario Humane Society had alledged that bowhunting is a cruel sport and that if any harvesting of deer is to be done, it should be done with guns. This issue surfaced again apparently in response to the Provincial Government's decision to give bowhunters additional hunting opportunities in three counties in southern Ontario. Wanting to find out more about the present situation, I contacted the Wildlife Supervisor in the area. Here is my letter and his reply:

Dear Mr. Howell:

August 2, 1974

You may remember our correspondence from earlier this year. The reason for my letter today concerns the article headlined "Bow-and-arrow hunt called cruel" in the Toronto Star of July 12, 1974. In part, this article served as a forum for the views of Mr. Tom Hughes, Executive Vice-President of the Ontario Humane Society. Commenting on the proposed deer archery season in the Cambridge District, Mr. Hughes alleged that bowhunting is a cruel and childish sport. It is regrettable that views of objectors are often headlined by the press, while supportive statements, such as those of your Mr. Gingrich presented in the same article, do not receive similar treatment. I wanted to tell you that our Federation has had previous contacts with Mr. Hughes dating back several years. At that time we started to cooperate with Humane Societies in various regions of Canada, because we are basically in agreement with many of the aims and objectives of this movement. However, in the case of Mr. Hughes, we were unable to find common ground for a rational discussion. Mr. Hughes' arguments were unsubstantiated and entirely emotional in content. He would not accept, or even comment on, the facts and figures that we had provided to him. We concluded that no useful dialogue was possible, and discontinued correspondence with him. Being a biologist by training, although in a field unrelated to wildlife management, I have since joined the Wildlife Society and the local Chapter of this Society. This has given me the opportunity to learn something about the problems that wildlife managers face and I am concerned about the difficulties that articles like the above can create for public relations in Wildlife Management. I would appreciate it if you could let me know what public response, if any, you have had to the article in the Toronto Star. Sincerely yours, Roland Rohringer, VP Bowhunting, FCA

Dear Roland:

August 23, 1974

I received your letter of August 2, 1974 and read with interest your comments about dealings with Humane Societies elsewhere in Canada. I am aware that some of the U.S. Humane Associations have opposed archery hunting and am curious about how other Canadian groups feel. If they don't view it in the same manner as Mr. Hughes, we may have use for such information.

Regarding your request for information about response to the Toronto Star article I am sending you what we have accumulated. I am looking forward to hearing from you again. Yours very truly, Doug Howell, Fish & Wildlife Supervisor, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Attached to Mr. Howard's reply were clippings from newspapers of the area. Their content is fairly obvious from headlines:

"Bow and arrow deer season condemned" (Kitchener-Waterloo Record, July 12)

"Provincial Government defends deer archers" (Galt Reporter, July 16)

"Opposition is growing to bowhunting proposals"; "Lunatics and archery" (Guelph Mercury, July 17)

"Arrows vs. guns" (a pro-hunting article by D'Al Illes); "Farmers, OHS oppose archery deer hunting" (Brantford Expositor, July 18)

"Hunters keep out! And strangers, too" (anti-bowhunting article, Kitchener - Waterloo Record, August 9)

"Hunters aren't sadistic menace he claims"; "Killing for recreation is surely sick" (letters to the Editor, Toronto Star, July 25)

"Robin Hoods hit" (anti-bowhunting letter to the Editor, Kitchener - Waterloo Record, August 10)

Early in September the following letter was received from the Outdoor Editor of the St. Catharines Standard, who had been referred to this office by Mr. D.R. Johnston, Director of Wildlife:

Dear Mr. Rohringer,

Sept. 5, 1974

Don Johnston of the ministry of natural resources here mentioned your name during a recent discussion about Tom Hughes of the Ontario Humane Society. The reason for writing is to ask that I be placed on your federation's mailing list and be kept informed of times and places of your major competitions, especially in Ontario. The only way to counteract Hughes and the rest of his ilk is obviously via the same publicity methods he uses (letters to the editor, etc.) and it appears to be time to concentrate more heavily on all forms of hunting promotion. As one of the few outdoor writers in Canada, (at least eastern Canada) openly promoting all forms of hunting, I'm kept fairly busy picking the knives of anti-hunters out of my back and thus need any co-operation I can get from organized sportsmen's groups such as your archery federation. I'd also appreciate the name of anyone here who could represent the federation in speaking for Ontario archers.

Best regards, Gerry Wolfram, Outdoor Editor, St. Catharines Standard

From the correspondence it is clear that the Ontario Wildlife Managers and at least one newspaper editor are promoting the cause of bowhunting and this in the face of strong opposition that is largely generated by one man: Tom Hughes, of the Ontario Humane Society. Nearly every article in the newspaper clippings refers to him and this, I am sure, is no coincidence. I have previously advised bowhunters to stay out of the news because it might only elicit negative responses from a few vocal objectors. However, the present situation in Ontario calls for a change in strategy. We cannot afford to leave unopposed the massive agitation generated by Mr. Hughes. I hope bowhunters in Ontario will respond with letters to the editors of their local newspapers in an effort to inform the public and to protect their hunting privileges.

A LETTER TO BE SAVED

On House of Commons letterhead, dated July 31st, 1974:

Dear Mrs. Johnston: (Olga Johnston)

May I extend my warmest congratulations to you on your fine showing during the recent archery meet in Prince Albert.

Your skill with the bow and arrow is well-known to me. Without doubt, your participation on the women's team in Zagreb next month will bring honour to Canada and Prince Albert.

I shall be following the Championships through the press, and I wish you every success. With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,
(signed by) John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., Q.C., M.P.

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