

THE CANADIAN ARCHER

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August 1975

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>EDITORIALS</u>	Bad Attitudes, Not Bad Competitions, Nan Seney.....	5
	Myths about Personality in Sport, Dr. B.S. Rushall.....	14
	On Coaches and Coaching.....	18
	Steroids.....	14
	Why We View Sports the Way We Do.....	1
<u>BUSINESS</u>	FCA Board of Directors, Committee Chairmen.....	33
	FCA Games Plan Meeting Minutes.....	28
<u>FEATURES</u>		
<u>BOWHUNTING</u>	A Pope and Young Gopher.....	21
	A Pretty Good Hunting Story, John Francis.....	26
	Bowhunters Clinic, Bob Kitchener.....	22
	Sask-Pro Bowhunters.....	20
	Spring Bear, Ernie Lalonde.....	27
<u>COACHING</u>	Archery First, Geoff R. Gowan.....	27
	On Equipment and Things, Teresa Hogan.....	19
	Sighting: One Eye or Two, Al Wills.....	13
	The Coach's Clinic, Hank Wiseman.....	16
<u>HISTORY</u>	1968: Breakdown in Communications.....	34
	Fita Information.....	37
	Secretary's Report to 1968 AGM, Terry Dickson.....	36
	Terry Dickson.....	38
<u>PROVINCIAL</u>	Alberta: Indoor Champions, Al James.....	10
	Maritimes: MAA Indoor, Rick Meister.....	11
	New Brunswick: Indoor Champions, Nan Olgilvie.....	12
	Ontario: Forest City Anniversary Shoot, Richard Smith.....	6
	Saskatchewan: Sask-Pro Bowhunters.....	20
<u>SPECIAL</u>	Industry Calls on Archery, Brian Wilson.....	4
	The Thrill of International Competition, Don Warren.....	9
	The Tournament, Len Rich.....	3
<u>TRIALS</u>	In Appreciation, Dave Ball.....	6
	1975 Fita Trials, Adele Bishop.....	7
<u>ARCHERS IN THE NEWS</u>	Terry Dickson, A Farewell Address in 1968.....	38
	Roger Lemay, Hold, Hold, Hold.....	5
	Earl McGregor, The Real Champion, John Francis.....	8
	Clint Shewchuk, Binocular Vision for Clint.....	13

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WHY WE VIEW SPORTS THE WAY WE DO

First in a Series

Have you ever considered why Canadians have the particular views they have regarding sports, both as individuals and as a nation? As regards the Olympics, for example, we run the gamut, from "who needs the Olympics anyway?", to, "Isn't it great about the Olympics coming to Canada?"

For this time, two factors are explored, which might explain the Canadian attitude (attitudes) to sport:

1. The wide divergence of opinion as to the educational value of physical education, which persists in spite of scientific evidence to support the mind-and-body oriented educational program, and which is part of our Western Civilization heritage,
2. The effect of living in the shadow of a giant.

A lengthy report by A.W. Mathews, Athletics in Canadian Universities, explores these factors, among many others:

"If the significance of sports and athletics in our Canadian culture is not clearly defined, certainly their status in relation to educational programs is no less so. The rather wide divergence of opinion regarding intercollegiate athletics today is an outgrowth of differing educational philosophies underlying our educational system.

In Greece from approximately the 6th to the 4th century B.C., athletics and fitness achieved status as an integral part of formal education to a degree not exceeded in any subsequent era of our western civilization. The concern then was with the development of the whole man, both mind and body, and any form of one-sided development was anathema. With the rise of Rome, the era of mass-spectator sport arrived and sport took on a spectator rather than a participant orientation. Many athletes concentrated essentially on physical development and the concept of developing the whole man was forgotten, or at least neglected.

Some authors are inclined to identify the development of athletics and scholarship as mutually exclusive activities with the rise of the Christian church during the Middle Ages, when education was administered and governed by the church. The priests and monks were more or less exclusively literary and physicalness and athletics were frowned upon if not, indeed, considered to be sinful.

With the Renaissance and its aftermath the monolithic control of the church began to loosen and the dormant ideal of developing the whole man began to exhibit signs of awakening in Europe. However, it was not until the middle of the 19th century that physical education once again became a part of formal education in a manner resembling its status in Ancient Greece. This development was evident in the public schools and universities of England where the character-building value of athletics was stressed as helping to develop leadership ability in British youths."

It is unfortunate that as Western Civilization developed, it withdrew from the wisdom of the Ancient Greeks, and not even the Renaissance in Europe could wholly stem the impact of the Roman arena and the too scholarly edifice of the Church.

In inheriting the Greco-Roman-Middle Age-Church-Renaissance traditions and philosophies, Canada was not alone, but rather a part of the spread and development of Western Civilization, as indeed was our huge neighbor to the South. But, if we inherited much of our sport philosophy from the ancients and not so ancients, the American influence has been very strong in all aspects of Canadian life, sport not excluded.

This point need not be labored, it is so evident in all reports from our news media. We may well long for a true Canadian identity and in so doing even develop anti-American sentiments, but the truth is that we envy our rich neighbors and in many ways emulate them. This is notably so in sports and seems almost so inevitable as to be part of our destiny, to be forever linked with the Americans.

That we have had a choice and still do seems almost irrelevant, so strong has been the influence. In fact, it may not be reversible any longer, though one feels compelled to deny and fight any such assumption.

The following is again from Mathews' Athletics in Canadian Universities:

"However, as has been the case in many fields of Canadian endeavor, the maintaining of a distinctly Canadian flavor in our amateur and professional athletic programs has become increasingly difficult under the overpowering influence of our giant neighbor."

Mathews suggests that the educational system may provide a clue to developing a uniquely Canadian sports environment:

"University athletic programs must be seen as a need of the people - of individuals, of groups, and of the entire university community. This is particularly true in a cultural environment that is as heterogeneous and fast-changing as the one confronting today's university. In such context, "Canadianization" can take on a much-desired and a more positive meaning for university athletic programs."

If Mathews sees the educational system as the means of establishing a Canadian identity, it is not so surprising that he also seeks this venue as the means of re-establishing the old Greek concept of the whole man:

"In summary, a university athletic program must in fact as well as in theory, never lose sight of values that are basic to a sound educational program. The core academic areas of intellectual challenge central to a university need to be solidly established but should be surrounded by a variety of other opportunities for a student to pursue his other interests, either in a recreational sense or to the threshold of excellence. It is in this sphere that the athletic program finds its proper role."

Further:

"The present-day university graduate requires more than the assimilation of knowledge in the traditional academic sense; he needs to establish a goal and to achieve self-identity if he is to make an effective contribution to his society and to engage in meaningful interpersonal relationships. Mind-oriented higher education has left many of these needs untouched. Physical education and athletics can make an essential contribution to the growth and development of the student by filling some of the gaps."

THE TOURNAMENT

The final end was left to shoot,
 Four archers tied in score;
 Our indoor contest over
 For another year or more.

The race was close, three shafts to go,
 Our nerves were tense and taut;
 The tournament was finished
 With these three arrows shot.

With bow in hand, I took my place
 Upon the shooting line,
 Drew back the string, aimed, released,
 And scored it in the nine!

I nocked my second arrow
 And drew my bow again,
 With smooth release the arrow flew
 It landed in the ten!

McGee had shot and scored a ten,
 Then followed with a five;
 The other two scored seventeen,
 So I was still alive.

One shaft to go, I checked the scores,
 Made mental calculation;
 Another arrow in the nine
 Would shut out competition!

I held my bow, an arrow nocked,
 At target took my stance,
 With cautious care released the string,
 The rest was left to chance.

My arrow flew on path so true
 And then a sickening feeling;
 It missed the target by six feet
 And stuck into the ceiling!

Len Rich

INDUSTRY CALLS ON ARCHERY

Last week the Canadian Marconi Company were faced with a problem in placing an antennae across the roof of an aircraft hangar at the Industrial Airport. They were unable to climb over the dome of the roof due to the roof's weakness - being only light wood and tar paper.

One of the Marconi representatives is a friend of Bill Gillespies' and asked Bill if he would shoot an arrow, with a light cord attached, across the roof. The light cord would then be attached to the heavy antennae lead and the problem solved. The antennae, 90 feet long, presented its own problem due to its great length.

So up on the roof he went. Looking toward the other end was impossible due to the height of the dome so the shot had to be made blindly.

The first and second tries the spool of cord would not play out fast enough so in preparation for the third attempt a large coil of loose cord was laid out at our archer's feet.

With hunting bow and cord-attached arrow at the ready - and let fly. Success. All blind and against a very strong wind the shot, although slightly short due to the tremendous drag caused by the trailing cord, was within reach on the far side of the roof.

With much appreciation

Brian Wilson
 Canadian Marconi

Taken from the Edmonton Archers Club Spring Newsletter, Editor Dan Merrills.

BAD ATTITUDES, NOT BAD COMPETITIONS !!

Archery is a self-satisfying sport; it lacks general spectator appeal and perhaps in that regard, holds a very large asset. With inquiries into amateur sport revealing some questionable philosophies, perhaps we should each examine our own sport activity with an eye toward long term development.

May I bring to your attention, excerpts from the McMurty Report as taken from the Coaching Association of Canada Bulletin 8, Article by Geoff Gowan, "Keeping the Grass Green".

"We can be technical geniuses but if we fail to establish a sound philosophical base in sport, we will ruin everything. (Gowan 1974)

A sound philosophical undergirding is essential to the long term existence and development of any sport. Recent happenings in the ice-bound form of hockey suggest a serious lack, or even a total absence of serious and insightful thought. The McMurty report, "Investigation and Inquiry into Violence in Amateur Hockey", which was spawned as a result of some unsavory happenings in Canada's most popular game, contains a wealth of interesting material and should be part of the reading list for coaches.

In the section of the report which examines violence, seven possibilities are listed. One of these is concerned with the lack of any proper definition of the purpose and objectives of amateur hockey with its own model and rule structure. In other words, an appropriate foundation is absent.

Incidentally, the identified causes of violence (in hockey) are:

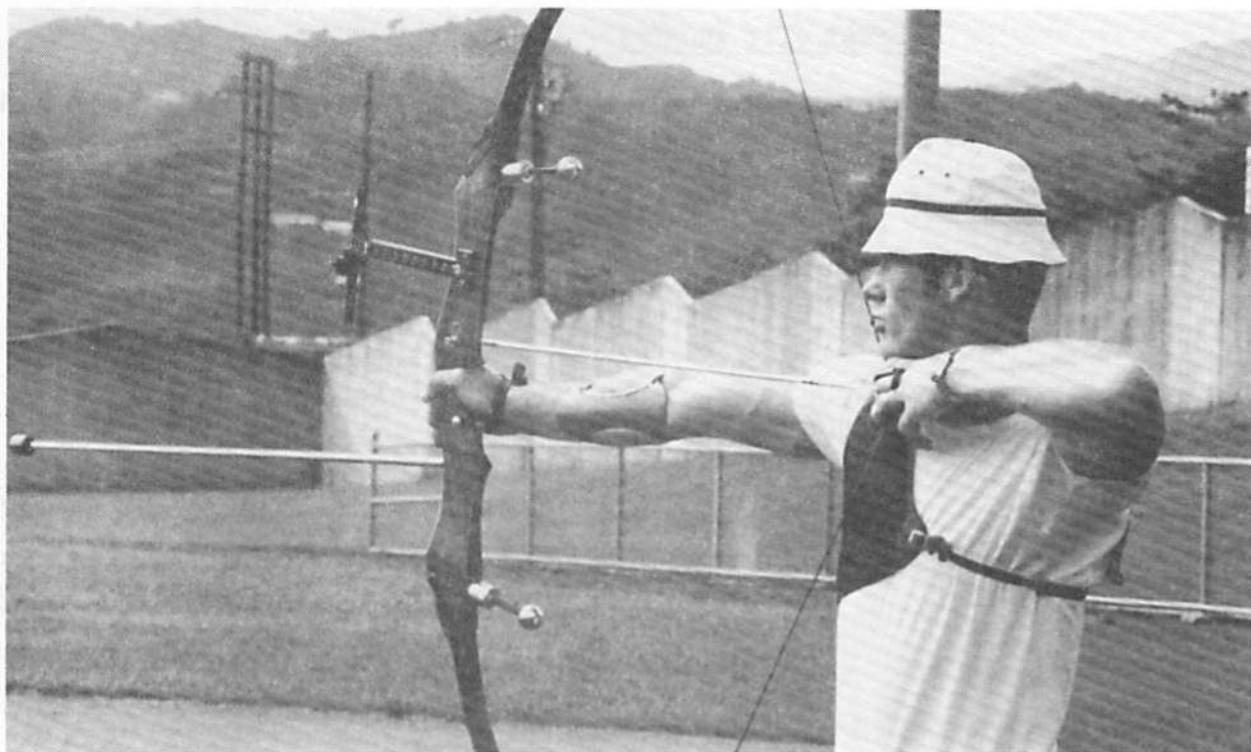
1. Influence of Professional Hockey
2. Structure of the rules
3. Lack of definition of objectives and purposes of amateur hockey
4. Referees
5. Coaches
6. Lack of respect for the rules and officials
7. Undue pressure from parents and coaches

In many ways, the field of sports is something of a paradigm of our whole manner of life - the enjoyment of doing things well for their own sake has been subverted by dedication to dead glory symbols like scores, marks or money. The fulfillment of all has been sacrificed to the promotion of the elites. The joy of participation has given way to the stupor of spectatorism. If the sports-loving boy of our school yard is not to fall into this pattern, if his exuberance of physique is to remain open and generous, we should start rethinking what sport is all about. It seems to me that it is to have fun, with bodily abandon and a grin. If so, I wonder what scoreboards, winning first teams, and watchers have to do with it. Games will be what they should be when scores (if there are any) are forgotten in five minutes and the stands and sidelines are wiped out."

After all, "It's only a game", and there are no bad games, only bad attitudes associated with them.

Let us take warning and learn from more advanced sports, and the problems they have encountered, as we ourselves grow in numbers and activities. Let us decide now what we want from our sport, instead of trying to backtrack, after realizing our mistakes. Archery certainly is not a sport that lends itself to physical violence, but mental and psychological violence is not unknown. Perhaps if the emphasis were placed on self competition, but maintaining also opportunities for the highly skilled to compete and test themselves to meet a higher challenge, the result would be more beneficial to all.

Nan Seney,
Editor, B.C. Archer



HOLD
HOLD
AND
HOLD

Captured
by the
camera of
Ken Brown
is:

M. Roger Lemay
Boisbriand
Quebec

Games Plan 76
Mission 76

FOREST CITY ARCHERS - ANNIVERSARY SHOOT

Our club held its 21st Anniversary Shoot this past weekend and I would appreciate your publishing the results in the next Bulletin. We had a total of 53 competitors and shot a target round and 30 field for a possible total score of 1410.

Top Man Freestyle	Wayne Pullen	1318	550 Club - Wayne Pullen	1318
Top Man Barebow	John Burket	1161	475 Club - John Burket	1161
Top Int. Boy Freestyle	Wayne Crosby	709	400 Club - Mike Shannon	1086
Top Int. Boy Barebow	Kevin Vance	490	325 Club - Robert Addley	1001
Top Woman Barebow	Anna Burket	663	250 Club - Jean Gibb	1019
Top Woman Freestyle	Jean Gibb	1019	175 Club - Nancy Burnham	634
Top Professional	Bill Fordham	1322		
Team Trophy	Galt Bowmen	3753	Saturday Novelty Round	
	Les Rolt	1205	Top Pro - Bill Fordham	1802
	Ron Lippert	1302	Top Amateur - Bob Addley	1218
	Jim Walton	1246	Low Amateur - Brenda Beales	149
			Hidden Score - Max Ward	675

Richard Smith,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Forest City Archers, June 2, 1975.

IN APPRECIATION

The following letter is a brief report on the Canadian Archery Trials 1975 held in Victoria, British Columbia and hosted by the Victoria Bowmen. As president of the Victoria Bowmen, I would like to take this opportunity to let the archers of Canada know how hard the ENTIRE membership of the club worked on the Trials for the world team to represent our country. I would like to acknowledge the following people for their hard work and late hours for the trials:

Mr. Ivan Buchanan	Tournament Chairman
Mrs. Adele Bishop	Official Scorekeeper
Mr. Walter Thomson	Tournament Secretary-Treasurer
Mr. Fred Usher	Publicity and Public Relations
Mr. Al Wills	Transportation Officer
Mr. Don Lovo	Technical Committee
Mr. Fred Usher	Technical Committee
Mr. Roy Bishop	Target Captain

And All the Members of the Victoria Bowmen, who helped as official scorers.

To these and so many more individuals 'I' can't express my thanks enough for these very hard working people. And yes, we also thank the archers who competed in the tournament to make it the success it was.

Yours in Archery for Canada,
Dave Ball,
President Victoria Bowmen.

Ed: F.C.A. thanks you all too.

1975 FITA TRIALS
Victoria, May 16-19, 1975

Wayne Pullen	210	297	284	342	1133	156	241	292	341	1030	2163	2007
Ron Lippert	257	296	292	340	1185	118	225	278	343	964	2149	2031
Roger Lemay	240	288	305	339	1172	131	237	280	325	973	2145	2014
David Mann	227	277	289	341	1134	145	204	297	326	972	2106	1961
Ted Gamble	210	281	271	329	1091	147	212	287	334	980	2071	1924
Daniel Desnoyers	226	277	297	337	1137	84	172	316	341	913	2050	1966
Don Warren	233	257	296	326	1112	86	190	315	345	936	2048	1962
Les Anderson	227	282	283	337	1129	87	194	294	339	914	2043	1956
Pete Lehmann	231	263	283	316	1093	145	173	299	327	944	2037	1928
John Horvath	231	257	298	326	1112	107	171	299	337	914	2026	1919
John Brooks	222	252	282	333	1089	98	170	297	337	902	1991	
Jean-Pierre Pelletier	218	245	286	332	1081	89	182	291	329	891	1972	
Les Rolt	229	260	252	323	1064	97	185	279	320	881	1945	
Jacques-Andre Morin	211	268	279	328	1086	82	187	248	315	832	1918	
Rick Mallett	210	268	276	314	1068	126	146	260	316	848	1916	
Dan Mawer	147	258	251	311	967	88	131	290	317	826	1793	
Wanda Allan	262	274	261	320	1117	179	227	264	324	994	2111	
Gerri Cosgrove	265	245	247	320	1077	137	185	252	322	896	1973	
Joan McDonald	264	251	253	307	1075	129	180	257	329	895	1970	
Lucille Lessard	227	256	274	324	1081	117	160	283	328	888	1969	
Juliette Rochon	234	252	263	326	1075	88	202	254	325	869	1944	
Mary Grant	256	252	255	310	1073	142	172	245	304	863	1936	
Marj Saunders	242	270	252	313	1077	133	122	274	308	837	1914	
Nancy Lovo	219	231	216	306	972	158	182	254	305	899	1871	
Vi Muir	205	250	264	312	1031	122	148	203	296	769	1800	
Mary Wills	199	264	247	313	1023	74	117	257	279	720	1743	
Betty MacIntosh	163	246	243	314	966	-	-	-	-	-	966	

WORLD TEAM

Wayne Pullen	Dorchester, Ont.
Ron Lippert	Kitchener, Ont.
Roger Lemay	Boisbriand, P.Q.
Dave Mann	Vancouver, B.C.

Wanda Allan	Victoria, B.C.
Gerri Cosgrove	Victoria, B.C.
Joan McDonald	Toronto, Ont.
Lucille Lessard	Loretteville, P.Q.

Manager:	
Roland Rohringer	St. Norbert, Man.
Coach:	
Ken Brown	Don Mills, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL INVITATIONAL TEAM

Wayne Pullen	Dorchester, Ont.
Ron Lippert	Kitchener, Ont.
Roger Lemay	Boisbriand, P.Q.
Dave Mann	Vancouver, B.C.
Ted Gamble	Calgary, Alta.

Wanda Allan	Victoria, B.C.
Gerri Cosgrove	Victoria, B.C.
Joan McDonald	Toronto, Ont.
Lucille Lessard	Loretteville, P.Q.
Juliette Rochon	Val D'Or, P.Q.

Manager:	
Ivan Buchanan	Victoria, B.C.
Coach:	
Leonard Brisson	Loretteville, P.Q.

Statistical Report of the Trials prepared by Adele Bishop, for the Victoria Bowmen, Hosts.

Weather Report: day 1 and day 2 - Cold, windy, rain showers,
day 3 - Cold, Gale Force Winds, showers,
day 4 - Cold, sunny.

THE REAL CHAMPION

As people we often tend to take things and peoples efforts for granted. We are quick to criticize and point out wrongs but are slow to give credit to those who make things work. We heap praise and trophies on the winner but sometimes forget those who make the event possible. Winners who can't win any more often drop out and we look for another hero and still we forget the one who hangs in there to make it happen again.

The BCAA is no different than any other group or association as we have our problems and ups and downs. A few years ago the BCAA had a real problem, I think we will all agree to that. The BCAA very nearly went right under as far as I'm concerned and I think we will also agree to that.

To second guess what was wrong would be easy now because it is all over. At the time it took an individual with a lot of insight to know how to correct the problem. There were some real problems between target archers and bowhunters, as well as an apathetic attitude within the whole structure. Many wanted out so they wouldn't be holding the reins when it all ended up in a heap on the ground. There was no knight in shining armour who rode over the hill on his white horse to save us all but there was a man that cared enough about archery and had the courage to sink or swim with the BCAA. For the next couple of years he was faced with the problem of pretty well carrying the whole thing on his shoulders. It was a big job to get the BCAA back on its feet but he did it.



Mr. Earl McGregor was the fellow who did it and to him we all owe a debt of gratitude for the very fine job he did. As my friend and fellow bow hunter Doug Wood says, "Without Earl at the helm bowhunters would never have gone as far as we did over the past few years". Earl understood that what bowhunters really wanted was to be left alone to seek the things that bowhunters want. Most of all Earl understood what many of us don't and that is that archery does not mean the same thing to each individual archer. He realizes that the very future of archery depends on us bringing young people into the sport and he fights harder than anyone for junior development. Mr. Earl McGregor is not a target archer nor is he a bowhunter but he has a love for the sport of archery that all of us should be envious of. He has dedicated a good portion of his life to archery. He seldom if ever takes home a trophy but he is always there to make sure there is one. We have our champion target archers and bowhunters. If we within the BCAA were to pick the real champion for the past decade I am sure we would all pick Mr. Earl McGregor as the most deserving champion of all.

John Francis,
An archer who is proud to know him.

ADD TO THAT SPORTS?

At every level of management, from shop floor to board room, across the spectrum of our institutions, whether government, business, education, armed forces, or the church, we need a rediscovery of the value of the individual imagination and a rekindling of that passion for humane purposes which is the authentic light of leadership. To manage is to lead, and to lead others requires that one enlist the emotions of others to share a vision as their own. If that is not an art then nothing is.

Henry M. Boettinger,
Harvard Business Review

THE THRILL OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

I guess the place to start is at the trials to pick the International Team. You try to get there a few days early and when the day comes and the officials blow the whistle you are sure you are going to come completely unglued. To your surprise (which you hide beautifully) you don't. After three or four arrows you regain your self-confidence and carry on.

After attending three or four trials over the years and finally making the "big time", it is quite a thrill to shoot yourself a place on the team. Then comes the harried part. Passports, birth certificates (You have to prove you were born, and in this country, before you leave it.), arrangements to bivouack your family, if you plan to take your wife along, as I did. After a couple of these trips your friends and relatives begin to dread another World Event.

You finally are ready to hop a plane to fly all night with your eyes wide open so you don't miss anything and land on the other side pooped.

A couple of days practice and the BIG DAY arrives. All this time you watch what the top shots from other countries are doing and are very surprised that nobody does anything different than you do. Frankly I didn't see any style or bow hand or release that I would copy. What I couldn't get over was some of the equipment. Some of the archers on the line from other countries wondered what a Berger Button did and why the long stabilizers, etc. We consider ourselves fortunate that these things and top line bows are available to us in this country.

The opening ceremonies are something everyone should see. The pomp, costumes, equestrians, bands, teams all in uniform and out of step (except Canada) is something to remember. The closing ceremonies are equally as stirring, flags and uniforms and smiles to be seen everywhere.

The ability to communicate with people all over the world and the friendliness of other archers is something I will remember for years to come. The Japanese team smile from ear to ear, Freddy Vega from Puerto Rico, Henry (The Great Dane) from Denmark, a very nice couple from Rhodesia (who went home with my long stabilizer), the Pole who said "Good Morning" each morning on the bus and used up his English vocabulary. There was also Toon Verbruggen from Holland, Count Rusconni from Italy, Olie Bostrum, Sweden, Rudy Shiffle, Germany, and the list goes on and on. Then there are the characters who show up, such as Crispy, the English Archery Columnist, and the Japanese Team Manager speaking perfect English.

The average club member does not realize the significance of these International shoots and the interest they generate around the world. It all starts with the local club and its participation in the provincial organization. This in turn mushrooms into the provincial involvement in the federal parent organization. It's like the proverbial pyramid; without the broad base of members at the grass roots and the club and individual participation in your sport, the pyramid starts to crumble.

We would do well to scrutinize other countries to see the fantastic support their federal bodies enjoy. Isn't it time each individual in this country pledged their support to the FCA, to improve things on the home front?



Alberta Bowhunters & Archers Association

INDOOR CHAMPIONS

May 10, 1975, St. Lazerte High School, Hosts: Edmonton Archery Club, 79 competitors, 5 teams.

Mens Freestyle:	Johnny Horvath	Taber	274 278 552
	Pete Lehmann	Taber	275 271 546
	Bill Gillespie	Edmonton	276 268 544
Ladies Freestyle:	Brenda Lehmann	Taber	249 251 500
	Leslie Gillespie	Edmonton	249 250 499
	Nancy Lovo	Chinook	231 220 451
Junior Mens Freestyle:	Greg Meyer	Cardston	251 244 495
	David Lovo	Chinook	245 247 492
	John Carto	Fairview	228 233 461
Cadet Boys Freestyle:	Glenn Rossman		212 217 429
Heavy Tackle:	Ray Anderson	Calgary	226 210 436
	Arnie Schmidt	Calgary	206 220 426
	Hugo Brees	Taber	183 199 382
Invitational Freestyle:	Les Anderson	Battle River	281 279 569
Mens Barebow:	Fred Werewka	Taber	250 243 493
	Louis Soup	Standoff	238 232 470
	Lino Gennaro	Edmonton	229 228 457
Ladies Barebow:	Terry Pupp	Lethbridge	218 245 463
	Leslie Schmidt	Calgary	150 146 296
	Sue Manning	Edmonton	105 177 282
Junior Mens Barebow:	Doug Free	Calgary	205 199 404
	Randy Kinniburgh	Taber	199 179 378
	Roger Chaisson	Edmonton	133 117 250
Cadet Boys Barebow:	Robbie Hagg	Vulcan	160 193 353
	Brad Meyer	Cardston	134 148 282
	Wendall Olsen	Cardston	122 146 268
Teams:	Taber: Horvath, Miller, Pupp, Werewka		2111
	Calgary		2106
	Edmonton		2064

Report sent in by Al James, A.B.A.A. Secretary-Treasurer

Give Our Wildlife a Sporting Chance

MARITIME ARCHERY ASSOCIATION

1975 Indoor Championship, Brookfield Sport Complex, N.S. 61 competitors from
Halifax, Hantsport, Moncton, Truro, Saint John, Chatham, Shearwater.

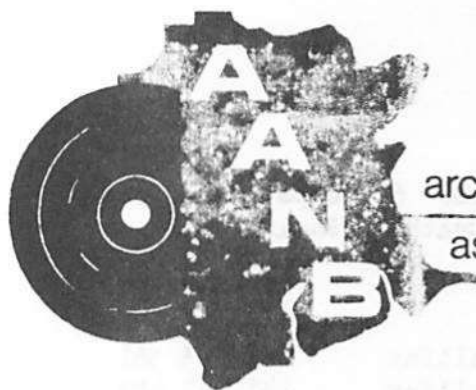
Individual High Scorers:

Mens Freestyle	Dennis Jarvis	Halifax	286	275	561
Ladies Freestyle	Nelia MacKiegan	Halifax	241	242	483
Mens Barebow	Jim Legge	Hantsport	234	230	464
Ladies Barebow	Sue Wynn	Truro	215	203	418
Jr. Mens Freestyle	Robert Henry	Truro	219	245	464
Jr. Girls Freestyle	Carol Hayes	Halifax	104	146	250
Jr. Mens Barebow	Donnie Henry	Truro	119	189	380
Jr. Girls Barebow	Karen Stone	Truro	135	156	291
Cadet Boys	Francis LeBlanc	Moncton	217	221	438
Cadet Girls	Lynn Roy	Saint John	171	187	358
Team Mens Freestyle	Dennis Jarvis	Scotian Bowmen			561
	Roger Feener	Scotian Bowmen			490
2073	Earl Fralick	Scotian Bowmen			496
	Terry Embrett	Scotian Bowmen			526
Team Mens Barebow	Don Mattinson	Truro			453
	Fred Hart	Truro			433
1753	Joe Wynn	Truro			403
	Jim Legge	Truro			464
Junior Team	Lynn Roy	Saint John			358
	Michelle Cadieux	Saint John			266
1476	Roy McAlpine	Saint John			431
	Steve Webb	Saint John			421
Ladies Team	Erma Carter	Truro			473
	Sue Wynn	Truro			418
1384	Paulette Mattinson	Truro			266
	Debbie Carter	Truro			227

Class Winners:

Freestyle					
560 Club	Dennis Jarvis	M FS	Halifax	286	275 561
Expert A	Terry Embrett	M FS	Halifax	275	251 526
Expert B	Gilles Bois	M FS	Moncton	247	253 500
Bowman	Erma Carter	F FS	Truro	242	231 473
Archer	Robert Henry	JR FS	Truro	219	245 464
Yeoman	Lynn Roy	C FS	Saint John	171	187 358
Tyro	Paul Fowler	JR FS	Truro	116	111 227
Barebow					
Expert B	Jim Legge	M BB	Hantsport	234	230 464
Bowman	Donnie Mattinson	M BB	Truro	224	229 453
Archer	Mike Cadieux	M BB	Saint John	206	241 447
Yeoman	Elva McClean	F BB	Saint John	199	219 418
Tyro	Debbie Carter	JR BB	Truro	120	107 227

Report sent in by Rick Meister,
President, A.A. N.S.



archers association of new brunswick

association des archers du nouveau brunswick

INDOOR CHAMPIONS

April 20, 1975, 64 competitors

Mens Freestyle:	Jim Ogilvie	255	263	518
	Warren Schella	249	265	514
	Louis LeBlanc	247	251	498
Mens Barebow:	Frank Drake	238	235	473 *
	Roland Roy	244	220	464
	Barry Kincade	227	195	422
	Ed Christie	211	206	417
Mens Unlimited:	Tom Mack	176	92	268
Ladies Freestyle:	Nan Ogilvie	238	211	449
	Eleanor James	95	145	240
Ladies Barebow:	Annette Pineau	203	212	415
	Elva McClean	165	196	361
	Mary Hopey	131	147	278
Junior Boys Freestyle:	Mark McDonald	238	227	465
	Steven Webb	220	240	460
	Roy McAlpine	208	177	385
Junior Boys Barebow:	Robert Garnett	178	174	352
	Timmy Patterson	125	110	235
Junior Girls Freestyle:	Connie McFadgen	160	187	347
	Susan Hare	155	138	293
	Heather McLean	92	98	190
Junior Girls Barebow:	Beatrice Blanchard	119	124	243
Cadet Boys Freestyle:	Chris Smith	211	207	418
	Francis LeBlanc	200	196	396
	Mike Walton	180	159	339
Cadet Boys Barebow:	Paul Jones	99	132	231
	Brent Bell	85	62	147
	Darren Johnson	79	61	146
Cadet Girls Freestyle:	Lynn Roy	182	194	376
Cadet Girls Barebow:	Michelle Cadieux	181	131	312
Expert A:	Jim Ogilvie	255	263	518
Expert B:	Louis LeBlanc	247	251	498
Bowman:	Mark McDonald	238	227	465
Archer:	Emille Pelletier	237	231	468
Yeoman:	Steven Webb	220	240	460
Tyro:	John McCann	158	150	308
High Mixed Team:	Saint John			1728
Husband and Wife:	Jim and Nan Ogilvie			967
Golden Age Club:	Jim Ogilvie			518

Report Sent in by Nan Ogilvie

* The Awards Sheet listed Roland Roy as top male barebow, but the results sheet lists Frank Drake with a higher score. The fourth man is listed, pending clarification from Nan Ogilvie, holidaying at this time in the Y.T.

SIGHTING: ONE EYE OR TWO?

By Al Wills

Monocular or Binocular? Vision with one eye is called monocular vision, with two eyes is binocular vision.

When learning to shoot the beginning archer is usually instructed to close the non-dominant eye and aim with the dominant one, but as we become more proficient we may find it better to open that other eye and simply pay no attention to what it sees. There are many reasons for doing this:

- a. When one eye is closed, or covered, the remaining eye must assume the total function of sending images to the brain. Closing the non-functioning eye causes tension on the eyelid and focussing muscles of the eye in use. This unnecessary tension prevents the eye from working at its maximum efficiency.
- b. A PATCH IS NOT THE ANSWER. Reducing the amount of light falling on the pupil of one eye causes a sympathetic opening in the pupil of the other eye as it seeks a balance. This action reduces the sharpness of the eye in use.

Now let us asses the advantages of binocular aiming:

- a. The archer does not have to expend the effort to squint.
- b. Binocular aiming is more acute than monocular.

With binocular vision the line of sight is still achieved by only one eye and the visual impressions of the eye not being used are simply ignored. Eventually the psychological suppression of the non-shooting eye becomes so effective that the second target image simply fades from notice, so with some patience you receive all the benefits of monocular vision along with those of binocular.

In future articles I will be bringing you some different aspects on stance, sighting, exercising, getting ready for a shoot and a bit on the "night before". So stay tuned. I would appreciate hearing any comments etc. from those of you who read these articles.

Al Wills, Clinics Co-ordinator, W.P.A.A., 1317 Balmoral Rd., Victoria, B.C. V8R 1L6

BINOCULAR VISION FOR CLINT

Pictured at the left, seeming to demonstrate Al Wills' point about binocular vision, is Clint Shewchuk of the Ottawa Bowmen, one of Ontario's finest young archers.

The picture appeared in the Ottawa Citizen, along with two other photos by Bill Brennan, as part of a full page spread: Archery hardly a kid's game - it's a skill, by Gordon Pitts. Also featured in photo were Scott McKercher and the Monroes - Dawn and Jerry. Great publicity!

STEROIDS

Quite a bit of space in the Coaching Association of Canada Bulletin # 9, April, 1975, is devoted to the problems of drugs in sports, with several experts suggesting that leadership in this area must come from the national sports governing bodies. To my knowledge, perhaps because archery has not been so much in the limelight, and although it is known that some European coaches recommend the use of relaxants or tranquilizers, there have not been any instances of drug abuse, and hopefully, there never will be.

It is alarming enough to think that in their search for excellence athletes would expose themselves to potentially dangerous drugs, but it is even more alarming that athletes might not realize that reliance on drugs for performance is both immoral and unethical, in short it is cheating. Sports should be a test of the man, not the drug.

Track and Field Coach David Steen, writing of steroids in the CAC Bulletin, expressed his concern strongly:

"Sports administrators who say there isn't a drug problem are ignorant of the chemical revolution which, along with professionalization, is changing and murdering the soul of amateur sport."

Would that archers and archery ever become part of such a revolution!

MYTHS ABOUT PERSONALITY IN SPORT

Following are excerpts from an article that appeared in the Coaching Association of Canada Bulletin # 9, April, 1975, written by Dr. Brent S. Rushall, Co-ordinator, Applied Psychology Laboratory, School of Physical Education, Dalhousie University, Halifax:

It is commonly asserted that each sport requires a certain temperament... However, research has not supported this different personality for each sport concept. Measures of general personality are not distinctive for each sport or even a class of sports.

If differences in performance were caused by personality this would be a great boon to sports selection. It would only be necessary to test for personality to pick out potential champions. Unfortunately, research has shown that performance levels do not have specific personalities. Champions are drawn from a wide range of personalities... At present, the indication is that personality is not related to sports performance.

On a similar note, coaches are often attributed as being successful or unsuccessful because of their personalities... However, once again research indicates that types do not exist nor are successful coaches differentiated from unsuccessful coaches by personality. It would appear that the most significant factor for making a coach successful is the athletes in his group. Quite often the athletes make the coach famous and they perform outstandingly in spite of what he/she gets them to do. The final myth relating sports to personality is that participation in sports affects character. Many programs are justified because of the changes they are supposed to make in the participants' personalities.

There is no doubt that significant sporting experiences do affect an athlete's behavior but not his total personality. There is no universal effect that causes personality to change in one direction. The plain truth is that many individuals react in many different ways to the same situation. Sports cannot be justified on the basis of character change because the changes cannot be guaranteed.

Personality is not related to sports performances or participation. Some studies have shown that personality information is better at determining the sex, age and part of the country that the tested people come from than it is at indicating the sport or level of performance they represent. The procedure of ascribing outstanding athletic performances to personality is erroneous. Locatable groups of people of the same personality just do not exist in sports.

We cover the world of sports.

Whatever your sport and wherever you're playing or watching it, Air Canada can help you. We fly to major cities in Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, the Bahamas, Bermuda as well as cities all across Canada.

AIR CANADA 
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THE COACH'S CLINIC

Recently a member of my club stuck a new aluminum arrow into the wood of the target stand. Pulling it out left the point imbedded. A quick examination revealed the glue used to fasten the head in, was contact cement. That is quite inadequate, as it is a drying cement and not a setting cement. With it the pile has to be inserted while the glue is wet and then it cannot dry because it is surrounded by medal. Proper ferrule cement should be used.



Further examination revealed the arrow had been cut to length with a hack saw and not squared up on the end. The pile shoulder pressed back against only one small area on one side of the tube. That would make the pile come loose after a few shots even if ferrule cement had been used. It would also push the edge of the tube out to damage targets and possibly damage the tube farther back.

Such workmanship is as ethical as the plumber who sells you a set of taps when all that is required is a rubber washer. If there is such an arrow dealer in Vancouver, there may be others across Canada. I can not suggest a boycott of such a dealer; that is illegal. My best suggestion is to take along a good magnifying glass when buying arrows. Closely examine the joint between the pile and the tube. If there is any opening on one side, simply refuse to accept or pay for those arrows. They may come to you a dollar or so cheaper but one ruined arrow will cancel out any bargain price.

Speaking of arrows- I was searching through my library recently and ran across a number of items that were interesting.

1. In an English book published some years back, "American arrows are more accurate in calm weather than English made arrows, but English arrows group better in a wind."!! Without proposing or answering the questions which that statement raises let's go on to the other items.
2. In an English magazine also of several years ago, "I seldom found a set of English arrows that grouped well until they had been carefully straightened."
3. Comparing an English Easton arrow chart with an American chart I find:
 - A. that English Eastons of the same diameter and wall thickness weigh an average of 9 or 10 grains heavier than the American chart shows.
 - B. The same shaft sizes are recommended for a five pound lighter bow on the English chart. I suspect the difference is in the pile.
4. In a report of a tournament in the "British Archer" of two years ago, "There were only five bounce out arrows, all were conical points." The conical points are noted as being uncommon.
5. In an advertisement in a recent "British Archer", "I now have equipment to grind arrow points to an ogival (bullet) shape."
6. From an Easton aluminum arrow size chart, "Some archers have found by experimenting that heavy points can help arrows to group better and to fly truer in windy conditions.

This is just a note but call it -

7. Compare the financial status of the average Englishman with that of the average American; and also the size of the populations of the two countries. More money brings more leisure with the time and finances to experiment with gear. More population produces more athletes and hence more winners. If we consider all factors, it seems the English do better than their share in international competition. They apparently have some advantage. Part of it is a good coaching system. I suspect some of it is in having better arrows.

Now look at Item 1. Why would American arrows be better in calm weather? That is answered for that time by Item 2. Why should English arrows be superior to Americans' in a wind? The answer is found in Items 3 and 5. They use a heavier longer point and then grind it to an ogival shape, leaving it still a little heavier than is used over here.

A definite advantage of ogival points is the longer life of the butts; often double or more. Take up an arrow with a conical point. Press down hard on the point, hold the neck end 4" or 5" above level and shove the arrow forward across a piece of wood or corrugated carboard. Observe the scar it makes. Do the same with an ogival point. The difference in the damage represents the extra life of the butt when ogival points are used.

All of the above made me start an experiment to try to find why the ogival point should be superior. I took two pieces of 5/16" dowel. On one I turned a conical point. The other received an ogival point. I planed away one half of each dowel. The remaining halves were stuck down about three inches apart on a dark piece of wood. A jet of compressed air was directed along the surface of the wood at the points of the dowels. Scholl's foot powder was squirted into the stream of air. Soon a pattern of powder formed around the first inch or so of the dowels. The powder quickly packed on the surface of the cone; indicating a high front pressure which would tend to deflect the arrow. Just behind the edge of the cone there built up a ridge of powder; that indicated an eddy current tending to make the arrow unstable. In the first 1 1/4" behind the cone the powder deposited very little powder on the surface of the wood close in to the dowel, but more farther back. That indicates a partial vacuum all round the arrow which would tend to pull the arrow off course at all times. We find three forces trying to spoil the flight of the arrow.

The pattern round the ogival point indicated none of these detrimental forces.

I then tried blowing the air at angles of 5° and at 10° to the dowels. The conical point developed a large vacuum pattern on its lee side. That would allow the stabilisation of the arrow as it comes out of the bow and would allow its adjustment to wind in flight. The ogival point showed no such vacuum at 5° and very little at 10°. All of which suggests the ogival pointed arrow should be a shade more accurate than one with a conical point. But how much better? I needed a wind tunnel.

I made a box 7' long, 11" wide and 3" deep. Part of the cover was of glass so I could watch what happened inside. Two arrows were supported in the box by strings drawn taught through holes in the top and bottom of the box and through a hole in each arrow at its point of balance (POB). They were 6" apart. A thread was attached from arrow to arrow to draw their points to 3" apart. When the air jet was injected into the end of the wind tunnel, the arrows pulled against one another as they tried to line up in the wind. The ogival point had a small but definite advantage over the conical point. Sorry, I don't know how to measure it exactly.

The set up was crude, since the air jet was not screened to make it straight and parallel. That may have been an advantage. When the arrows were free from each other, the conical pointed arrow could be seen to be more buffeted by the turbulent blast of air.

We have had a lot of improvement in bows in the last few years; it is time the arrow was brought up to date. Perhaps the above points the way. Incidentally, 10 grains on the pile will move the POB forward about 1/8" on a 32" arrow; about 3/16" on a 25" arrow. 1/8" is sometimes the difference between poor flight and excellent flight.

Last month I said that the POB should be 5% of the arrow length forward of mid length. At a tournament at Nanaimo on April 6, I checked about one half of the competitors' arrows. I found five with the POB less than 5% forward of mid length. When shooting was in progress I stood well back of the shooting line with binoculars and watched arrows in flight. This gives an effect similar to a zoom lens on a movie camera. The arrow appears to move away much slower and is easily observed. Three arrows with the POB less than 4% of arrow length forward of mid length wobbled all the way to the target 55 metres away. The other two with the POB situated 4.1% and 4.8% forward of mid length did straighten out after a long flight of 30 or 40 metres. It appears 5% is still the critical figure.

Hank Wiseman
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ON COACHES AND COACHING

Recently the Coaching Association of Canada recognized that in terms of manuals, techniques and programs, archery is one of the leaders in Canadian sports. Much of the credit must go to the National Coaching Co-ordinator Ron Genge, who was instrumental in originating the first program in 1966 and who has seen it through over nine years of continuous upgrading and advancement since. How many clinics, workshops, meetings must have been attended during that time?

Right now tremendous strides are being made as levels four and five are being developed. But not only in the direction of programs and the conduct of clinics and workshops do we note tremendous advances being made.

Canadian coaches are writing, experimenting and finally, coaching, in short coming into their own, and it is about time too. When Frank Jones and Irene Paley returned from the first world championship in which Canada was represented, in 1963 at Helsinki, the message was loud and clear, and it is as meaningful today, as it was then...coaching, coaching and more coaching.

For so long the self-instructed archer has been the rule and the expert has been the guy from out of town or across the border, but that climate is changing and especially the younger archers are looking for good coaching at home. It is noted too that some of the professionals are getting into the coaching act, a good sign. And the Junior Olympic Co-ordinator is playing an important role too, in an important program.

Leonard Brisson of Quebec represents one of the real break throughs in archery coaching, helping to establish the importance of the personal coach. There are others too, but first with Lucille Lessard and now with Daniel Desnoyers we see his efforts so dramatically in focus.

In no other area recently are more contributions being made to the Canadian Archer than in coaching, and these articles are now being catalogued by the Canadian coaching association. To the long standing efforts of Hank Wiseman and Ron Genge, we welcome new efforts from Frank Gray of Ontario, Al Wills and Morris Elliot of B.C. And how about Ontario's Bill Fordham giving a clinic in Manitoba and B.C.'s Hank Wiseman giving a clinic in Quebec?

All these developments promise for better archers and archery and a rightful place in Canadian archery for that long neglected, but so vitally important contributor, the Coach. In closing, a quote appropriate to Canada, if recorded in the British Archer by Crispie:

"There is much to be said for not going too far away for your coaching."

ON EQUIPMENT AND THINGS

By Teresa Hogan

As far as archery equipment goes, I guess I have about as much as I need to keep up my prestige as an 'in' archer. My bow is one of the more modern top name take down target bows, my 2 dozen 26 1/8" aluminum XX75's are all fletched with plastic fletching so rain won't affect them. My well used string is exactly the proper length to ensure a 9 5/8" brace height. My T.F.C.'s are adjusted to exactly the proper tension, and my clicker is in exactly the right spot.

Upkeep of all of this equipment, of course, would be impossible without my Chief Advisor. Chief Advisor advises and supervises the purchase of all of my highly standardized equipment and also the shooting thereof. Therefore, when C.A. phoned me up at work one payday, and said, "Hey, I've found this fantastic bargain on a Killian Checkit Sight", I said, "O.K., buy it for me - I'll pay you tomorrow night." Well, the sight was nice. It looked pretty and sophisticated on my take-down bow, made it look just like a Champion Archer's bow. And it was so easy and accurate - you just turned a little dial to move the sight pin to the right or to the left. Only one minor problem - in the middle of a round I could never remember whether you turned the dial up to go right and down to go left, or vice versa, and everyone knows you mustn't experiment while you're scoring a round. Finally I solved my problem - I made some marks on my sight bar, like this: R ↑ L ↓ to remind me that when I wanted to move the pin right I must turn my little dial up and to move it to the left I had to turn the dial down. The marks worked fine - I never forgot what they meant.

However, one day Chief Advisor phoned me up again. "Hey," he said, "I'm going to the States. Want me to buy you a micro-adjuster for that new sight of yours?"

"Do I need it?", I asked (This time it wasn't payday.).

"It would be helpful, and you're going to have to get one sooner or later.", C.A. replied.

"O.K.", I said, "Buy it for me and I'll pay you tomorrow night."

C.A. mounted it on my bow the next night, and it sure looked nice. WOW I had as many extras on my bow as anyone else in the archery range. And the micro-adjuster made things so easy and accurate: you just had to turn this little dial at the bottom to make the sight pin move up and down. Only one minor problem - I could never remember, in the middle of a round, whether to turn right to move the pin up and left to move the pin down, or vice versa, and everyone knows you mustn't experiment while you're scoring a round. Anyhow, I finally solved that problem too, I made some little marks on my sight bar like this: ↑R ↓L to remind me that to move the pin up I must turn to the right and to move it down, I must turn left. They worked fine, and I never forgot what they meant.

My Chief Advisor looked at my bow one day and asked, "What are all these arrows and R's and L's for?" I explained my system to him, and about all my problems to keep from forgetting, and all.

"Well, that's O.K...", said C.A., "but you do realize, I hope, that when you move your sight to the back of the bow from the front, all your little marks will be useless."

.....

I'm using this new sight. It works well and I got the idea from one of the kids in the Junior Program. It's this toothpick, see, and you fasten it on with a long piece of tape. When you want the pin to move up, you move the toothpick up a little higher, and if you want it lower, you move it down. Same with left and right; if you want it left, you move it that way and for right the same thing applies.

Oh yeah, I've got another sight, but it's for sale. It is a Killian Checkit Sight, and it comes complete with extension, power knob, and Chief Advisor.



BOWHUNTERS



Atley Lovelace pictured with his record Canada Moose and whitetail deer, both shot in 1974.

1974 BEST BOWHUNTER OF THE YEAR

	Whitetail	Mule Deer	Bear	Moose	Total
1. Atley Lovelace	153 7/8			234 5/8	388 4/8
2. Gary Thackray	134 4/8	80	90		304 4/8
3. Archie Lovelace	80		148 7/8		228 7/8
4. Terry Graburn		119 3/8	90		209 3/8
5. Rinnie Walters	80		122		202
6. Alex Walters	80		120 6/8		200 6/8
7. Allan Hilchie	148 4/8				148 4/8
8. Don Adams			90		90
8. Doug Herriot			90		90
8. Alva Lovelace			90		90
9. Roger Eagles	80				80
9. Ken Runtz	80				80
9. Gary Ward		80			80

1974 ASSOCIATE MEMBER BOWHUNTER OF THE YEAR

	Whitetail	Mule Deer	Bear	Total
1. Phil Patchin	80		123 4/16	203 4/16
2. Ron Weinberger		80	122 12/16	202 12/16
3. Dennis Schmidt			149 1/16	149 1/16
4. Birdie Herriot			147 6/16	147 6/16
5. Rich Michalski			122 6/16	122 6/16
6. Murray Dryburgh			121 8/16	121 8/16
7. Ken Herriot			90	90
7. Allan Pratt			90	90

A POPE AND YOUNG GOPHER

Ah! t'was that I came to know this gopher well, for he stood at least six inches at the shoulder, approximately fifteen inches in length and tipped the scales in excess of two pounds. This I observed at about two hundred and sixty three yards where I first spotted him sunbathing and occasionally turning his head for some of his exotic seeds, fed by one of his well trained harem.

He was the king of gopher hill for his gigantic mound was centering the mere midgets of his kind. There was a maze of tunnels and interchanges, entrances and exits, all of which he had personally dug for the conglomeration of gophers which hoarded around him.

After a few minutes surveillance I could see that the badgers, coyotes, red tailed hawks and other predators scrupulously avoided his domain. He was also a connoisseur of great seeds and exotic grasses of which he lavishly bestowed on his many admirers.

Sometime later after I had retired, I began to formulate a flawless plan to pursue this illusive prey. By drawing together the knowledge accumulated from the previous day's sighting, I concluded that his first move of any given day would be to his vineyard, some two hundred yards to the northwest, the placement of which was due to the prevailing winds and the irrigation ditch. While observing his vineyard one could see that there was no set pattern of paths leading to and from the vineyard, but my presence had been observed and now he would drastically alter even the slightest pattern. This would last for two days until the scent dissipated. Then the third day he would think I was going to be there but in reality it would be the fourth day. Obviously on the fourth day he would travel north then west paralleling the sun's rays to the vineyard. His route returning to the mound would then be south west, then south, and looping around to come into his den from the southeast. I planned my shot to take place just as he entered the loop, where from observing the terrain I noted that he would appear for an instant between a tall clump of grass and an old bison skull.

On the fourth morning I arose bright and early to assume my position from which I would only get a very quick glimpse as he left his mound before entering the fateful gap. He would alight at precisely the instant the final dew left the ground for this is when the gourmet seeds are at their finest.

The time came just as the last dew disappeared, he sprang from his den and my quick glimpse revealed his immense stature once more. I realized that in actuality he was at least seven inches at the shoulder and approximately eighteen inches in length and three pounds in weight.

I prepared myself for now it wouldn't be long. Then at a full run he suddenly appeared in the gap. I quickly drew and released from behind my one hundred yard camouflage blind.

That was it. I had recorded my first Pope and Young gopher. A truly magnificent specimen which measured nine inches at the shoulder, four inches across the back, and twenty five inches in length, not including its tail. Its overall weight was four point six two pounds. After carefully tanning, the dense golden hide covered a full four hundred and seventy four square inches.

Sincerely,
B.S. Bowhunter.

Bowhunting Director's Note: A discrepancy has arisen as to the qualifications of your record "Gopher". You use such terms as "inches and pounds". To qualify as a Pope and Young record it must be measured in "millimeters and grams". Our minimum for trophy gopher as taken from Gophers "Mammals of Alberta" are:

weight 450 gms, length 330 mm, height from shoulder 85 mm, width 50 mm
When you have finished converting your measurements, please forward the final results.

BOWHUNTERS CLINIC

The following outline was drawn up by the Northern Bowhunters Association, Edmonton, for a Cable Television series. It is reproduced here because it looked like it might be a good outline for a Bowhunters Clinic.

History of our Association

Age of Association

Open to all - no barriers

Not Only hunters

History of Hunting

Age of bow and arrow (races, types of bows)

Advancement over the years -

Show types of bows:

Long bow

Re-curve

Turks Laminated Recurve (distance record not equaled today)

Compound

Crossbow, broad spectrum

Leaders in Modern Hunting Archery

Howard Hill - Expound on his feats and shooting ability; e.g. shoot dime out of air with bow and arrow. His contribution to bow hunting (expound)

Fred Bear - same as above

Ben Pearson - same as above

Bob Swinehart - same as above

Get hold of local Bow Hunting or Archery Clubs or Instructors for advice

The selection of equipment

Bow - what to look for in a bow:

Types of bows

Cost

Length

Smoothness and speed of cast

Weight

Beauty

Arrows - types of arrows

Wood

Fibreglass

Metal

New developments (graphite epoxy)

} Advantages and
} Disadvantages
} of each type

Quivers

Back

Hip

Bow

Shoulder

} Advantages and
} Disadvantages
} of each type

Leather goods

Gloves or tab

Arm guards

Accessories

String silencers

Bow string (spare)

Bow string wax

Camouflage clothing if required

Selection of arrows for hunting

- Big Game
- Bird Game
- Small Game
- Fishing

Shoot the Bow

Tuning your bow (explain)

- Force draw curve
- Spine charts
- Standards (1968) (American Manufacturers Organization)

Safety

- Indoor on range
- Outdoor in the field - on range. Ten commandments of safety, explain each
- Lethal weapon and damage caused in wrong hands

Basic Instruction for Beginners

- Have a person for a subject

Preparation for a hunt - big game

- Clothing (camouflage)
- Food
- Shelter
- Tackle
- Check list

Know your subject (bear)

- Introduce Fish & Wildlife Officer. Slide presentation on bears in Alberta

Tackle Care

- Sharpening broadheads

Care of your Kill

- Ready for taxidermy
- Introduce Marcel Houle and watch him. Small talk while this is going on

Limitations of Hunting

Regulations

- Bow weight
- Sticker
- Special seasons
- Special zones where they are
- Game which can be taken
 - Big game
 - Bird game - upland - waterfowl
 - Small game
 - Fur bearing
 - Fishing
- Dress

Predator Calling

Why

Types of calls and what they bring in

Blinds, types, advantages

Ground

Tree

Construction

Demonstration

Experiences

Camouflage

Pope and Young

What it is and why - big game, small game, master bow hunter

Start of a Record System in Alberta

Archery is fastest growing sport in North America, etc.

Tackle Making

Arrows - nomenclature of arrows

Show finished product of each type

Target

Field

Blunt

Broadhead

Fishing

Arial

Aero-dynamics of arrow flight

Finnish

Frontal area of feather, amount of offset

Weight of arrow

Air Density

Weight to drag ratio - explain

Tools - explain each tool

Spine tester

Fletching jigs

Tapering tool

Grain scale

Cresting lathe - explain where it came from

Dipping tank

Steel wood

Chiving block

Feather burner

Steps to make arrow

Show the 27 steps - have one ready at each stage

String making

Brief explanation on making different types of bow strings

Continuous loop string

Flemish

Modified Flemish String

Indian braid string

Types of material available - dacron

- linen

- Hemp

- Sinew

- Monofilament (centre serving)

Bow Making - can be done
Materials available (kits)

Archery is Fun

No age limit, 6 - 60

Can be done year 'round

Inside - flint round (slides etc.)

Outside

- Field shoot (broadheads)
- Novelty shoots
- Turkey shoots
- Archery golf
- Clout shoot
- Aerial shoot
- Field roving
- Social activities
- Family camp out
- Bow Hunters Ball
- Group hunts

Courses

- Hunter training (bow hunter)
- Tackle making
- Map and compass
- First aid
- Survival
- Animal habits
- Predator calling
- Instruction
- Bow tuning
- Field dressing
- Tackle care
- Bow safety

Film from Fred Bear, etc.

Report submitted by the Northern Bowhunters Association Publicity Director,
Bob Kitchener.

A PRETTY GOOD HUNTING STORY

Jim Miller told me a pretty good hunting story at the banquet (Northland Bowhunters Annual Trophy Banquet); it's a true one, so I think I will pass it on to you folks. Jim has done a lot of hanging with guns and we're getting him interested in bowhunting. Anyway, this friend of his and himself went out hunting one day for grouse. The friend brought a tube magazine 22 and a single shot 12 guage shotgun. Jim left the shooting to his friend and went along for the outing.

They were just getting into the hunting area when a willow grouse flew up off the road and into the bush. They got out of the pickup and the fellow calmly loaded the tube up with 22 hard nosed shells. They spotted the willow grouse about 50 yards away sitting on the ground. The fellow took careful aim and "ping", a clean miss; the chicken just ducked his head. A few more shots followed with the same results. The fellow figured he was shooting high because the grouse kept ducking, which isn't necessarily so because grouse quite often duck when something passes underneath them. It isn't that they are trying to throw the hunter's thinking off; it is just that the chicken family isn't the smartest species around. Jim said the fellow fired the whole tube full at the grouse and never touched a feather. The fellow was pretty upset by the time the 22 was empty, but don't go away, it's not over yet.

Back to the truck the fellow ran and brought back the 12 guage. Up to the shoulder and "Boom". Jim said the sky was full of sticks, spruce needles, and leaves. The last thing that descended to the ground was grouse feathers. Success at last and the fellow took off to pick up the grouse. The grouse wasn't there and they began searching the surrounding bush. Finally Jim spotted the grouse sitting there swaying back and forth; it didn't look like it was hit but it was obviously in a bad state of shock. They weren't sure whether it was going to fall over or not. Now the hunter knew that a shot from the 12 guage at that range and angle would leave nothing but feathers. Jim said you could really see the fellow figuring out his next move. The fellow took a careful step backwards. He had the 12 guage by the butt and slowly the barrel was going back and around his shoulder.

Now Jim Miller knows a good golf swing when he sees one, as Jim is a pretty fair hand at the game having won the snow golf tournament up here a couple of years back. Jim figured that when that barrel came down and around it would have been good enough for a 500 yard drive on the fair way but lady luck wasn't with that fellow that day because he got another clean miss. What neither fellow was paying attention to was where the back swing was going. A couple of feet from the grouse was a fair sized spruce tree. When contact was made that 12 guage came very close to rooting that old spruce right out of the ground. The barrel wrapped around the tree like a wet noodle, the stock ended up kindling in his hands, and that fellow got his whole frame shook up real good. The breeze from the barrel going by must have revived the chicken because it just flew off in fine form never to be seen again.

John Francis,
Zone 4, Bowhunting Rep.

SPRING BEAR
Excerpts

Hunting spring bear can be a futile effort if not properly planned. Your most important decision is which area to hunt...contact a bee farmer and he can tell you if there are any bear around. Chances are there will be and he will be only too glad to let you try your luck. If he gives you permission to hunt, check out his bee yard. Bear trails are quite distinct and should offer a number of choice locations to set up your blind. I myself, do most of my hunting from the ground, but if you like to hunt from a tree stand, do so because of its advantageous location, not because of its safety. Bears can climb any sized tree - big or small.

Bear hunting is exciting but not dangerous if common sense is used. A rifle backup is NOT necessary. I know of no instance of injury inflicted by black bear on archers. If by chance you do get mauled, let me know and I will retract this statement in a future issue.

Some common rules for bear hunters:

1. Minimum bow weight should be 50 pounds.
2. Watch your wind - bears can and will detect you by smell long before they see you.
3. Bears are not blind, don't sit out in the open expecting to see a bear because they have poor eye sight.
4. Hunt early mornings and late evenings.
5. Don't be afraid to let a bear get close to you. In most cases a bear hit at 10 yards goes down a lot quicker than one shot at 40 yards.
6. If a bear does spot you, stay quiet and don't move. They're curious animals and although they might go back into the bush, they will probably come back to get a better look at you.

When I first came to Alberta and decided to hunt bear, the week before our trip I purchased a book called "No Room For Bear" by Paul Dufresne. This book is a collection of stories about bear maulings, killings and every imaginable attack upon humans by bears. Needless to say, this put a definite cramp on my bear hunt. I was stalking from tree to tree - but only those trees that I figured I could climb in a hurry.

Take it easy and enjoy yourself. There's very little to fear and a spring bear hunt can be a rewarding time of the year.

Ernie Lalonde,
Bowhunting Director, ABAA

ARCHERY FIRST

Writing in the Coaching Association of Canada Communique, 19 May, 1975, concerning COACHING CERTIFICATION PROGRESS, CAC Technical Co-ordinator Geoff R. Gowan wrote of archery:

"Archery, which has three coaching levels currently in operation, had a very successful meeting in Ottawa in early April to continue planning for a Level 4 course. The members established a first by becoming the only sport to this point to actually work at the Sports Information Resource Centre with Gilles Chiasson in collecting information for use in the coaching manual.

La fédération des archers qui a actuellement trois niveaux d'entraînement, a tenu une réunion très réussie au début du mois d'avril en vue de poursuivre leur projet d'un cours du niveau 4. Cette fédération a établi un antécédent en devenant la seule, jusqu'à ce jour, à travailler en collaboration avec Gilles Chiasson du Centre de documentation et de références pour le sport, réunissant toute information utile qu'on pourra publier dans le manuel de l'entraîneur."

Congratulations to Ron Genge and committee: Hank Wiseman, Bill Gillespie,
Rose Genge, Roland Rohringer.

F.C.A. GAMES PLAN MEETING
May 24, 25, 1975 - Winnipeg

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Ray Crawford at 6 p.m., May 24, 1975. Also in attendance were Sylvio Beaugard, Don Lovo, Fred Usher, Ken Brown, Carol and Roland Rohringer. Mary-Anne Adam was unable to attend.

1. Reading of Minutes of Previous GP Meeting: The minutes of Dec. 7, 8, 1974 were adopted, as circulated, on a motion by Roland Rohringer and Don Lovo.
2. Reports: There were no formal reports. Don Lovo reported concerning officials that he had:
 - a. contacted national officials Ron Genge, Ted Rutkowski, Otto Lehmacher, Alan Martin, Roland Rohringer, Ken Brown and Roy Bishop concerning the CIM 75 (International Invitational),
 - b. contacted those countries attending the CIM regarding the Technical Committee,
 - c. contacted the provincial officials chairmen regarding the Nationals.
3. International Invitational (CIM): The following countries will have competitors and officials, as follows: Canada - 10 + 2, U.S.A. - 4 + 1, U.S.S.R. - 4 + 1, Great Britain - 4 + 1, France - 4 + 1, Italy - 4 + 1, Germany - 4 + 1, Finland - 2, Sweden - 1, for totals of 27 foreign and 10 Canadian athletes and 7 Team Officials. Requests from Belgium and Denmark to participate had to be declined regretfully, as the quota for participation had already been filled. Mary-Anne Adam wrote, advising she could not serve as Team Manager for this event. Ivan Buchanan replaces her as Canadian Team Manager. Team Coach is Leonard Brisson. F.I.T.A. President, Mrs. I. Frith, requested a status report. Ray Crawford will reply concerning general status and Sylvio Beaugard will follow-up with a more detailed report. In a split vote, it was agreed that a \$2.00 entrance fee be charged per day for CIM 75. Sport Canada will support the national officials to the CIM 75, with the exception of Ron Genge, who is supported by the Alberta Government. Don Lovo is to look into the possible purchase of a commemorative gift for each participating nation. Fred Usher is to approach Bob Copeman concerning a gift for Mrs. Frith.
4. Victoria Fita Trials: Fred Usher reported that the complete report will shortly be submitted by Adele Bishop on behalf of the Tournament Committee. Winners in order were ladies: Wanda Allan, Gerri Cosgrove, Joan McDonald, Lucille Lessard, Juliette Rochon, and men: Wayne Pullen, Ron Lippert, Roger Lemay, David Mann, Ted Gamble. The first four in both instances will comprise the World Team, the ten will make up the CIM Team. Roland Rohringer reported on the settlement of grants for the Trials and on the Training Camp which followed the Trials. On behalf of the GP Committee and the Board of Directors a vote of thanks was extended to the Victoria Bowmen for successfully conducting the Trials. Ray Crawford will write a letter of thanks to Bruce Tom of Labatts, sponsors of trophies for the event.
5. World Championships 1975: The terms of reference and plans were explained to the Team by Team Manager Roland Rohringer. The grant for this event has been approved, but not yet received. Fund raising to date has been about \$1500, realized from an Air Canada pass, advertising and sale of raffle tickets. Team Coach for the World Team is Ken Brown.

6. Canadian Outdoor Championships: There was a general discussion on this. The Tournament Committee requested 350 F.C.A. letterheads and these will be sent. Ken Brown reported that arrangements had now been made for camping. The Grant for the Championships has now been approved though not received yet. Payment shall be, for economy air fare only, or the equivalent, if the recipient lives at least 150 miles from the tournament site, to:

	Competitors	+ Card Athletes	+ Officials*	+ Directors
Alta.	3	2	1	1
B.C.	4	3	1	1
Man.	3	0	1	1
N.B.	2	0	1	1
Nfld.	1	0	1	1
N.S.	2	0	1	1
Ont.	4	1	1	1
Que.	4	3	1	1
Sask.	2	1	1	1
Y.T.	1	0	0	1

Plus 3 F.C.A. Executive Members.

* Officials refers to the Provincial Officials Chairmen or their delegates, not to team officials.

NOTE: In all instances the recipients must be F.C.A. members.

7. Junior Olympics: JOP Co-ordinator Gilbert St-Laurent will be asked by Sylvio Beaugregard to notify provincial co-ordinators of the amount of assistance available to their athletes from the JOP sponsors, the Royal Bank.
8. U.S. Nationals: The presently named card athletes will attend this event. Team Officials are Fred Usher and Don Lovo.
9. Pacific Coast Championships: As this event occurs after the "seeding year", the newly appointed card athletes, as of October 1, 1975, will attend this event. Team Officials are Ivan Buchanan and Leonard Brisson.
10. Championships of the Americas: The 1974 financial report has not yet been finished, owing to mistakes made by the travel agents, although Government auditors have called in the account on this. Ontario and British Columbia had been approached concerning a bid on the 1975 Championships of the Americas. Ontario has replied that it can not host this year. Fred Usher indicated that the B.C.A.A. would host in October, if the L.M.A.A. Field Course could be used. It was questioned whether an existing field course could be used, even if re-arranged. Fita Rules do not spell this out clearly, though the precedent has been established that entirely new field courses must be used for Fita-Regional-Continental and World Field Championships. In addition, it was pointed out that Fita Rules concerning invitations (must be sent out 6 months in advance of an event) would have to be waved to make F.I.T.A. Congress acceptance of the October bid possible (Congress only meets in June, which would mean a December date without waving of the F.I.T.A. "invitations" rule.). In view of these circumstances it was felt that it was too late to enter a bid to F.I.T.A. Congress this year.
11. Grants in Aid: Sport Canada requested a priority listing of those applicants who had applied for grants-in-aid, in archery. Four applicants were unknown to F.C.A. and without the required national or international experience and were not given a rating: David and Margaret McCaw, Gregory Schweitzer, and Jean-Guy Lamy. The other two applicants were rated in order: Lucille Lessard - 1 and Patti Thompson - 2.

12. Summer Games: A letter from St. John's Newfoundland, hosts for the 1977 Canada Summer Games, requested technical information. This will be answered by Sylvio Beaugard.
13. Executive Director: Carol Rohringer reported that the ad and job description will appear in the July Canadian Archer. There was considerable discussion concerning advertising rates. The position must be advertised in four national newspapers.

The meeting was adjourned at 11 p.m., May 24, reconvened 9:15 a.m., May 25.

It was decided to advertize in Ottawa (\$125), Toronto (\$280), Vancouver (\$150) and Montreal (\$140). The ad will appear for 2 days, as required, these being June 19, 20, 1975. Don Lovo moved, Sylvio Beaugard seconded that we proceed with advertising as outlined. Motion Carried.

14. 1976 Olympics: Carol Rohringer advised that the two letters from C.O.A. concerning ticket sales will appear in the July Canadian Archer. F.C.A. will receive only a small allocation of tickets, for archery only, and archers are urged to seek vouchers at Etons to be assured of tickets. The beginning date, as announced by F.I.T.A., to shoot qualifying rounds for the Olympic Trials was May 1, 1975. On a motion by Fred Usher, seconded by Don Lovo, the following is laid down concerning Qualifying Rounds and the 1976 Olympic Trials:
- a. The Trials will be conducted Thursday, June 10 - Sunday, June 13, 1976.
 - b. The last day to shoot a qualifying round prior to the Trials is June 6, 1976. Results must be in the hands of the Organizing Committee AND the Fita Rep by 23:59 June 7th, 1976 (phoned or wired in, if necessary).
 - c. Reference is made to the Rules concerning Olympic Team Selection. All rules, and note in particular rules concerning registration of Qualifying Rounds, will be strictly enforced, with no exceptions to the Rules.
- Motion Carried.
Bids for the Olympic Trials are welcome. As GOJO is tentatively planning a pre-Olympic event in 1976, Sylvio Beaugard will investigate the possibility of the Trials being this event.
15. 1975 Indoor Wrap-up: A final report was received from Rita Kinsella. On a motion by Don Lovo, seconded by Roland Rohringer, it was agreed to send Rita Kinsella and the Bowmen of London a letter of appreciation concerning their efforts at setting up a 1975 Canadian Indoor. Motion Carried.
16. Junior Ruling: The setting aside of the AGM Motion concerning junior elevation to senior ranks was mentioned as an information item, which is to be placed on the AGM agenda.
17. Air Canada Pass: Mary-Anne Adam had been unable to use the pass issued. On a motion by Ken Brown, seconded by Sylvio Beaugard, Carol Rohringer was authorized to re-apply for a pass to make a promotional trip to the Maritime-Atlantic area in the fall. Motion Carried.
18. Rules Book Grant for Translation: It was agreed that the Sport Canada grant for translation would not be used, because a more substantial grant has been obtained from the Secretary of State, through the efforts of the Sports Federation of Canada.

19. Indoor Mail Match Proposals: Leslie Gillespie had recommended certain changes in the mail matches, concerning awards, but for financial and other reasons, it was felt no changes should be made in the mail match rules. Carol Rohringer is to write to Leslie Gillespie in this regard.
20. Grants for 1975-76 Projects: Grants were reviewed for clarification of terms of reference. Fred Usher requested a photostatic copy of grant 18I.
21. Financial Status and Auditors: The President was asked to contact the auditors in regards to our financial status.
22. Board of Governors Meeting June 16, 17, 1975: The President being unable to attend the meeting of the National Sport and Recreation Centre Board of Governors, Carol Rohringer will attend. If necessary, the Treasurer and Secretary may meet with the F.C.A. auditor at that time.
23. Assistance to Card Athletes: It was pointed out that with the closing of the Government's Fiscal Year in April, there have been delays in processing of assistance to card athletes.
24. Letter to FITA re 1976 Social Arrangements: F.I.T.A. Congress meets in Montreal July 25 and 31. Social arrangements are apparently the responsibility of F.C.A. It was agreed that F.C.A. would have to seek sponsorship for luncheons, etc. Ken Brown volunteered to try and find at least one sponsor. Ray Crawford is to write F.I.T.A. as regards F.C.A. social responsibilities.
25. Sale of Membership List: The National Sport and Recreation Centre requested purchase of the computer mailing list, for use only once for purposes of advertising the sale of Olympic coins. On a motion by Sylvio Beauregard, seconded by Fred Usher, it was agreed to accept the request, at 25¢ per listing. Motion Carried.
26. Olympic Decals: Mention of the availability of Olympic Decals is to be made in the Canadian Archer again.
27. Future Tournaments and Planning for 1976: The 1976 Championships of the Americas are scheduled for Valley Forge, U.S.A., August 4, 5, 1976. The 1976 World Field Championships are scheduled for Sweden, September 4, 5, 1976. After considerable discussion, it was realized that scheduling of tournaments would be very difficult because:
 - a. June will be very busy with the Olympic Trials scheduled for June 10 - 13, 1976, and the possibility that there may be an additional pre-Olympic event in June, 1976.
 - b. July will be a busy month, Olympic Athletes being required to be in attendance for Opening Ceremonies of the Olympic Games, July 17th, and archery only concluding on the 31st of July, 1976.
 - c. While the Olympic Trials might be used to select a Championships of the Americas Team, it would be difficult to hold a Canadian Championship, or even a Field Trials in early August, hard on the heels, as it were, of the Olympic Games. Fita Rules require that the names of a World Field Team be in the hands of the Organizing Committee three weeks in advance of the event. This would require hosting a Canadian Championship or Field Trials during the very busy June, July months, or at the same time as the Championships of the Americas are being held, very shortly after the Olympic Games. Most committee members preferred a later date for

the Canadian Championships. It was felt that choosing a 1976 World Field Team on the basis of the 1975 Canadian Field Championships would not be fair, as no prior announcement to this effect was made. It may, however, be the only means of selecting a team.

- d. Finally, it is not known what changes will take place in Games Plan after the 1976 Olympics. The Championships of the Americas and the World Field Championships will both be hosted after the Olympic Games. There is the possibility that there will be no grants for these events. When it is considered that Government was reluctant to support the 1974 Field Team, while Games Plan was in full effect, the possibility of there being no support for the 1976 Field Championships is a real one.

It was felt, in view of these considerations, that no hard and fast rulings or decisions could be made at this time and the whole item was tabled by the Committee for future consideration.

28. Fita Indoor Timing: A letter from Bill Gillespie, President A.B.A.A., requested a statement concerning timing of the Fita Indoor Round, whether it need be timed or not, and if it need be timed, why wasn't this indicated in the F.C.A. Rules Book. It was also asked if F.C.A. was considering going to the 28 target Field Rounds which the Americans use, thereby dropping our present 30 target rounds. It was pointed out that Fita Rules govern Fita Rounds and that such rules would therefore be in the Fita Rules Book, not the F.C.A. Rules Book. F.C.A. does have some rules for Fita Rounds, but these are never in contradiction to Fita Rules and only cover such situations as are not covered by Fita Rules, such as provision of a barebow class in Fita Target Rounds. Since F.I.T.A. requires timing for the Fita Indoor Rounds, archers wishing to establish Canadian (or where the event is registered with F.I.T.A., as Canadian Indoor Championships are, World) Records in the Fita Indoor Round, must do so in Fita Indoor Rounds that are timed. Clubs and associations not wishing to time their indoor competitions may use the Canadian Indoor Round as the basis of indoor competition. Unlike the Fita Indoor, the Canadian Indoor need not be timed - also 3 or 6 arrow ends may be used, and finally a black and white or coloured face may be used in the Canadian Indoor Round. Rules for the Canadian Indoor appear in the F.C.A. Rules Book. Rules for the Fita Indoor Round should be checked with the Fita Rules Book.

As regards the 28 target field rounds, F.C.A. had adopted the attitude that it is in the avant garde with its 30 target field rounds and that to revert to the 28 target rounds, abandoned after 1966, would be a regression. In spite of the fact that even at world level 28 targets are used, it is considered highly improbable that F.C.A. will abandon its uniquely Canadian Field Rounds.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m., May 25, 1975.

Respectfully submitted,

Carol Rohringer

Carol Rohringer,
Secretary, F.C.A.

F.C.A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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

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

British Columbia: Fred Usher, 2677 Dunlevy St., Victoria, B.C. V8R 5Z3
 Earl McGregor, 2064 W. 47th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 2M4
 Rob Sanderson, 25324-80th Ave., R.R. 6, Langley, B.C. V3A 4P9

Manitoba: Lianne Marsh, 16-50 Carlton St., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 1N9
 El Hancox, 651 Muriel St., Winnipeg, Man. R2Y 0Y1
 Andre Roziere, Box 24, Grp. 50, SS5, Winnipeg, Man. R2M 4A3

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

Newfoundland: Len Rich, P.O. Box 654, Corner Brook, Nfld. A2H 6G1
 Joe Callahan, 12 Edinburgh St., Corner Brook, Nfld. A2H 4N7
 Ron Wilson, P.O. Box 8, Benoit's Cove, Nfld. A0L 1A0

Nova Scotia: Rick Meister, Group Box 260, R.R. 2, Wolfville, N.S. B0P 1X0
 Vern Slaunewhite, 847 Herring Cove Rd., Halifax, N.S. B3R 1Z1
 Ralph Walker, 8 Auburn Ave., Halifax, N.S. B3R 1K4

Ontario: Rita Kinsella, Box 93, Belmont, Ont. N0L 1B0
 Vic Kinsella, Box 93, Belmont, Ont. N0L 1B0
 Mike Shannon, 9 Hughes St., St. Thomas, Ont. N5P 2Y7

Quebec: Gilbert St-Laurent, 1415 Jarry St. E., Montreal, Que. H2E 1A7
 Bernard Morin, 2024 Langelier, Chomedey, Laval, Que. H7S 1K2
 Fernand Dufresne, 15 Notre Dame St-Casimir, Cte Port Neuf, Que.

Saskatchewan: Les Anderson, 9105 Walker Dr., N. Battleford, Sask. S9A 2X2
 Ted Rutkowski, 18 Lorimer Cresc., Regina, Sask. S4R 3Y2
 Terry Graburn, P.O. Box 446, Lumsden, Sask. S0G 3C0

Yukon: George Sveinbjornson, 11 Takhini Ave., Whitehorse, Y.T. Y1A 3N3
 Wayne Morley, 72-12th Ave. E., Porter Creek, Whitehorse, Y.T.
 Wayne Towriss, 89 Teslin Rd., Whitehorse, Y.T. Y1A 3M7

Bowhunting: Roland Rohringer, Box 151, St. Norbert, Man. R3V 1L6
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Coaching: Ron Genge, 10511 Lauder Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T5E 5R1
Editor: Carol Rohringer, Box 151, St. Norbert, Man. R3V 1L6
Fita Rep: Fred Usher, 2677 Dunlevy St., Victoria, B.C. V8R 5Z3
Games Plan: Ray Crawford, 232 Rouge Rd., Winnipeg, Man. R3K 1K1
Grants: Mary-Anne Adam, 55 Laird St., Ottawa, Ont. K2G 2T2
JOP: Gilbert St-Laurent, 1415 Jarry St. E., Montreal, Que. H2E 1A7
Mail Matches: Leslie Gillespie, 10129-90 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5H 1R5
Memberships: Wonetta Crawford, 232 Rouge Rd., Winnipeg, Man. R3K 1K1
Nominations: Bill Fordham, 174 Fergus Ave., Apt. 19, Kitchener, Ont. N2A 2H2
Officials: Don Lovo, R.R. 8, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2T9
Olympics: Sylvio Beaugard, 11258 London St., Montreal, Que. H1H 4J4
Professionals: Al Wills, 1317 Balmoral St., Victoria, B.C. V8R 1L6
Publicity: Bill Gillespie, 10129-90 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5H 1R5
Records: Vi Muir, 1075 Nicholson St., Victoria, B.C. V8X 3L3
Rules: Betty MacIntosh, 909 Viney Rd., N. Vancouver, B.C. V7K 1A6
1975 Tournament: Otto Lehmacher, 851 Briarhill Ave., Apt. 9, Toronto, Ont. M6B 1M1
Trophies: Vic Kinsella, Box 93, Belmont, Ont. N0L 1B0

1968: BREAKDOWN IN COMMUNICATIONS

In 1968 Father Blanchet published three issues of the C.A.A. Official Bulletin. The Membership Campaign of 1968 dominated the pages of these Bulletins. As Father Blanchet was also Grants Chairman, this area of business was also highly publicized. The January-February issue featured a comprehensive history, with photos, of the Viking Club, Victoriaville, Quebec, founded in 1953. The March-April issue revealed that the Bulletin was costing \$20 per page just to print. From Saskatchewan, Pemican Pete, Regina Buffalo Days Symbol, invited archers to attend the Canadian Championships in Regina.

The Indoor Mail Matches, under the direction of Gib Henderson and the Saskatoon Archery Club, involved 406 archers, representing 52 clubs. Joe Ducharme of the Fort Whyte Archery Club, Winnipeg, shot a Robin Hood, good for 10 points. Elaine Findlay of the Saskatoon Club also had a "gold" Robin Hood, good for 5 points - she had shot her arrow into her husband's. Don Jackson of the Kawartha Archery Club, Lindsay, Ontario, missed the elusive 300 round by a single point. "That" arrow hit an arrow already in the centre, breaking the nock and glancing it into the 4-ring. The round went as follows: 25, 24, then 10 consecutive 25's. The winning Freestyle Team was Les Fleches du Nord, Montreal, 1123; the winning Instinctive Team was Golden Arrow Archery Club, Regina, 1042.

Mens Freestyle Winners were: 280 Club - Don Jackson, 296, Expert A - Emanuel Boucher, Montreal, 292, Expert B - Jack Kempf, Winnipeg, 277, Bowman - Frank English, Merritt, B.C., 272, Archer - D. Roy, Victoriaville, 267, Yeoman - R. Lefebvre, Montreal, 250, Unclassified - M. Dugay, Trois Rivières, and Larry Service, Saskatchewan, 288; Mens Instinctive Winners were: Expert A - D. Brown, Vancouver, 265, Expert B - Bob Mosher, Vancouver, 271, Bowman - G. Simard, Victoriaville, 257, Archer - B. Lepetre, Prince George, 221, and unclassified - Louis Venzon, Ontario, 284. Louis Venzon, shooting instinctively, entered the 280 Club, quite a feat. Ladies Freestyle Winners were: Expert A - Betty MacIntosh, Vancouver, 277, Expert B - Yolande Beaugard, Montreal, 266, Bowman - M. Cusson, Courtenay, 256, and unclassified - E. Donaldson, Belleville, 267; Ladies Instinctive Winners were: Expert B - Joyce Mitchell, Prince Albert, 236, Bowman - Dien English, Merritt, 244, Archer - A. Zaryski, Prince George, 223, Yeoman - R. Logan, Prince George, 229, and Unclassified - M. Dupuis, Quebec, 232.

Boys Freestyle was won by A. Bergeron, Victoriaville, 270 and Boys Instinctive was won by W. Boon, Regina, also 270. For the Girls it was Nancy Jackson, Lindsay, Freestyle 212 and L. Labbe, Quebec, 167 Instinctive.

On May 11 and 12, 1968 the first "B" Instructional Clinic for Provincial Co-ordinators was held. As a result Canada had its first 14 "B" Class Instructors. F.C.A. decals were introduced. Terry Dickson announced that he would not accept another executive position. First President of the re-organized C.A.A. in 1951-52, he had been on the Executive as Secretary, Treasurer, or both from 1953 on. Because of his F.I.T.A. Chairmanship, Flight and Clout, he continued as Fita Rep, a position he'd held since 1955.

Because the Bulletin was proving costly, Father Blanchet began collecting subscriptions, separate to C.A.A. membership, a move which was met with opposition. Finally, by May, there were more members in C.A.A. than there had been in 1966, but it was noted that while there were many new members, only a select group of archers had renewed memberships.

Throughout its publication, which ceased with the May-June issue, the Official Bulletin of Father Blanchet was called the C.A.A. Bulletin. Although the membership had adopted the new name, F.C.A., in 1967, Father Blanchet maintained that the new name was not yet legal, ie, the old Charter had not been dissolved, nor had the name been changed with the Ontario Companies Branch, which held the old Provincial Charter.

It was not until the 10th of October, 1972 that the problems regarding Name and Charter were finally resolved with the granting of a Federal Charter to the F.C.A. Because of its historical value, dating back to 1927, the old Provincial C.A.A. Charter was not dissolved, but rather the Ontario Association of Archers were encouraged to take it over.

At the AGM of the F.C.A., as it was nevertheless called, 95 members were in attendance. This meeting saw Ray Crawford of Winnipeg, former VP Target, assume the F.C.A. Presidency. Betty MacIntosh, Vancouver, was elected to the VP Target post. Past President Don Lovo, Calgary, became VP Field. Lauren Carlson of Estevan took over as VP Bowhunting from Peter Halbig of Ocean Falls. Murray Dryburgh, Regina, replaced the long faithful Terry Dickson as Secretary, and Ewan Ferrier of Calgary took over the Treasury from Ron Lang of Edmonton. Helen and Terry Dickson were made Honourary-Life Members.

It was announced that, thanks to government grants, the Rules Book and Technical Manual for Instructors were printed, bilingual, in booklet form. Instructional Clinics Co-ordinator Ron Genge of Edmonton reported that there were 298 "C" Class Instructors and 14 "B" Class Instructors qualified through the Instructional Clinics Program. Terry Dickson's Report pointed to the future. And in his Annual Report to the C.A.A., Father Blanchet revealed that the intensive membership campaign, which had included \$750 in prizes and a great deal of work, netted only 78 more members. Membership was at 930. Among his other duties, Father Blanchet had also been Membership Secretary.

The 1968 Championships, hosted by the Frontier Bowmen and Wascana Archers of Regina, were highly successful, also financially, though there was to be no Official Bulletin in which to publish the results. The bilingual Official Bulletin of Father Blanchet was not again to be published. F.C.A. was to be without a house organ until December 1969 when the Official Bulletin was revived. House organs are often used to record information, and perhaps this partly explains why the results of the 1968 Championships are not complete in the F.C.A. files.

The records show that 61 men shot in the freestyle division, while 31 shot barebow. 27 ladies shot freestyle and 12 shot barebow. There were 5 boys in freestyle and 5 in barebow. 16 men, 3 ladies and 2 boys shot archery golf, which was won by Don Lovo of Calgary, who scored 44, Marie Popson of Lethbridge, who scored 60, and Larry Popson of Lethbridge, who scored 68. No participation figures or scores are recorded for Clouts, which were won by Don Lovo and Kay Bourns of Vancouver, with Battle Clout going to Terry Graburn of Regina. Team winners in 1968 were the British Columbia Ladies Freestyle Team, the Ontario Mens Freestyle Team, and the Saskatchewan Mens and Ladies Barebow Teams.

Carol Armstrong of Belleville and Don Jackson of Lindsay were declared Grand Champions. Freestyle Target Champions, after the Fita and Canadian Rounds were: Carol Armstrong, 1013, 944, Don Jackson, 1115, 952, and Louie Van Meyl, Galt, 955, 980. Barebow Target Champions were: Sheila Carlson, Estevan, 732, 770, Bob Mosher, Vancouver, 820, 797, and Rod Thauberger, Regina, 794, 910. Freestyle Field Winners, after the 30 Field and 30 Hunters, were: Carol Armstrong, 516, 534, Don Jackson, 552, 564, and Louie Van Meyl, 481, 534. Barebow Field Winners were: Sheila Carlson, 278, 420, Archie Lovelace, Pilot Butte, Saskatchewan, 449, 486, and Rod Thauberger, 398, 428. To Jack Watt of Calgary went the distinction of being the top barebow archer in grand aggregate for men, without having won either the target or field aggregate.

Some permanent Records remain from the 1968 Championships: for the 30 Target Field Round shot in yardages - Carol Armstrong's 516 Ladies Freestyle, Archie Lovelace's 449 Mens Barebow, and Rod Thauberger's 398 Junior Boys Barebow, and for the 30 Target Hunter Round shot in yardages - Rod Thauberger's 428 Junior Boys Barebow. These scores became records after the two 30 target rounds were switched to metric distances in 1972.

The third Ambassador's Cup Tournament was held at Edwards, Washington, August 31, September 1, 2, 1968. Canada captured 3 of the 18 match points as the Americans claimed Team and Individual victories in the three day Fita competition. Doreen Wilbur became Ladies North American Individual Champion on 3 match points, breaking in the process, every single and triple record of the Cup Tournament to that date. Ray Rogers became Mens North American Individual Champion on 3 match points, breaking 5 of a possible 10 records. Compatriot Hardy Ward set 2 records in the record breaking event. High Canadian lady was Carol Armstrong, followed by Betty MacIntosh and Yolande Beauregard of Montreal. American ladies Clela Wanamaker and Vicki Cook placed second and third in overall scoring. Don Jackson was high man for the Canadians, placing third overall behind Rogers and Ward. Brian Metzger of the USA was fourth followed by Canadians Gaetan Dube, Montreal, and Otto Lehmacher, Toronto. The three Canadian match points came with Don Jackson's victories over Brian Metzger and Hardy Ward, and Carol Armstrong's victory over Clela Wanamaker.

There were no Outdoor Mail Matches in 1968. While the year 1968 was a good year, the national archery governing body was once again without an effective means of communication with the membership. For the first time in many years Terry Dickson, who had been the backbone of the organization, was no longer on the Executive. And if it was accepted generally, it still was not totally clear, that the national organization was indeed the Federation of Canadian Archers and not the Canadian Archery Association.

SECRETARY'S REPORT TO 1968 AGM

This being my last report as Secretary of the Federation of Canadian Archers, I would like to leave the following thoughts with you: With Canada now firmly entrenched in International Competitions and archery included in the Olympic Games in 1972, there is now the necessary incentive present to motivate our competitive minded archers to the maximum effort. It is up to the National Association to provide the organization capable of handling the details. The future of archery in Canada will depend on the energy and imagination of not only the Executive and Board of Directors of the National Association, but also on the energy and imagination of the Executive of every Club.

To the F.C.A. Executive I would say, - do not rob clubs of leadership in order to fill posts in the Provincial or National Associations. Rather seek material from the group of archers who have already passed through the club executive positions and have turned over the club duties to other individuals. The National Association is based on strong clubs. Without clubs there is no need for a National Association. The Club is the backbone of the whole movement. Definitely the most important group in archery. Ninety-five per cent of our members come from clubs. It is here that they receive their introduction and instruction which will determine whether or not they remain with archery.

To Club Executives I would say, - be imaginative in your planning the club program. Do not be afraid to try new ideas and new approaches. The world is moving fast these days and youth is no longer willing or content to wait indefinitely for changes which obviously would increase the enjoyment of the sport. Remember also that archery is a sport and a recreation for the whole family at the club level. Be careful not to make it a chore.

It has been a privilege to work with the archers over the past seventeen years. I expect to continue to keep in touch with the F.C.A. through my work with FITA, and hope that my many archery friends across Canada will continue to contact me when in this area.

Sincerely,
Terry Dickson,
Secretary.

FROM C.A.A. OFFICIAL BULLETIN
March-April 1968 Mars-Avril

F.I.T.A. INFORMATION

The Executive Committee announce with deep regret the death of our HONORARY PRESIDENT OSCAR KESSELS suddenly in Brussels on February 24th, 1968.

Oscar KESSELS held a quite unique place amongst Archers, not only in having been awarded the highest honours, but also in their affection and having competed in 23 World Championships, it is unlikely anybody ever again will be able to equal this achievement. There were few Tournaments or Championships in Europe he had not attended - everywhere he was a most welcome guest and always by his personality, added to the enjoyment of the occasion. He was a F.I.T.A. STAR Archer and held the International Judge Certificate. In 1949 he was elected a F.I.T.A. Vice-President, an Office he held until 1957 when elected President. On his retirement as President in 1961, he became our Honorary President.

The years 1932 to 1968 saw Oscar KESSELS at all World Championships as a competitor and all Congress meetings as a Belgium Delegate or F.I.T.A. Officer. He was an Honorary Vice-President of the Royal Toxophilite Society in London. In his own country he held high office over many years. He held the title of "l'Emperor" - the supreme office in the Grand Serment Royal des Archers St. Sebastian de Bruxelles. He was Chairman of the two World Championship Organising Committees in 1952 and 1958. Oscar KESSELS was F.I.T.A. delegate to the International Olympic Committee meetings for about 10 years. As Treasurer to the Comité Olympique Belge, he went to the Olympic Games in Melbourne 1956 and Tokyo 1964.

The O.K. Collection of Archery Trophies, Medals, Mementoes, Books, Equipment and Archive Records is without doubt the most impressive and extensive in the World today. Oscar KESSELS was awarded the Gold Medals du Merite Sportif of Belgium, France and Luxembourg. The Archery World mourn this distinguished Archer and our thoughts go in heartfelt sympathy to Madame Julienne KESSELS, his daughter Jeannine and son-in-law Paul PRIEELS, F.I.T.A. Vice-President.

INFORMATION F.I.T.A.

Le Comité Exécutif annonce avec regret la mort soudaine de notre PRESIDENT D'HONNEUR OSCAR KESSELS à Bruxelles le 24 février, 1968.

Parim tous les Archers du monde Oscar KESSELS a été toujours unique, non seulement parce qu'il a gagné les plus hauts honneurs possibles, mais parce qu'il s'est fait aimé. Il a participé à vingt-trois Championnats du Monde, et il est bien probable que personne ne pourra jamais égaler ce fait. Il y a peu de Tournois ou de Championnats en Europe auxquels il n'a pas assisté, et partout on lui souhaitait la bienvenue. Toujours il augmentait le plaisir de ceux qui assistaient. Il a gagné l'ETOILE F.I.T.A. et le Certificat de Juge International. En 1949 il fut élu un des Vice-Présidents de la F.I.T.A., et il occupa ce poste jusqu'à sa Présidence en 1957. En 1961 il se retira, mais il devint notre Président d'Honneur.

Pendant les années 1932-1968 Oscar KESSELS a participé à tous les Championnats du Monde comme concurrent et à toutes les séances du Congrès comme Délégué de la Belgique ou comme Officier de la F.I.T.A. Il était Vice-Président d'Honneur de la Royal Toxophilite Society à Londres. Dans son propre pays il était un fonctionnaire d'importance pendant plusieurs années. Il a gagné le titre de "l'Empereur" - l'office suprême du Grand Serment Royal des Archers St. Sébastien de Bruxelles. Il était Président des deux Comités d'Organisation pour les Championnats du Monde en 1952 et 1958. Oscar KESSELS fut délégué de la F.I.T.A. aux séances du Comité International Olympique pendant 10 ans. Comme Trésorier du Comité Olympique Belge il a assisté aux Jeux Olympique de 1956 à Melbourne et de 1964 à Tokyo.

La Collection de Oscar KESSELS de Trophées de Tir à l'Arc, Médailles, Souvenirs, Livres, Equipement et Archives, est sans doute la plus vaste et la plus impressionnante qui existe au monde. Oscar KESSELS a été honoré des Médailles d'Or du Mérite Sportif de Belgique, de France et de Luxembourg. Tout notre monde du Tir à l'Arc se met en deuil à la mort de cet Archer distingué. Nous offrons nos condoléances sincères à Madame Julienne KESSELS, à sa fille Jeannine et à son gendre Paul PRIEELS, Vice-Président de la F.I.T.A.



Terry Dickson

A farewell address in 1968, after many years of dedicated service to the national archery association.

Picture by Ken Brown

REPUBLICAN PARTY

1912

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
Holds its annual convention
at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
New York City, on the 15th
day of June, 1912.

At a meeting of the Executive
Committee of the Republican
Party of the State of New York,
held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel,
New York City, on the 10th day
of June, 1912, the following
resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS



THE FOUNDING FATHERS
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candidate for the office of
Governor of the State of New
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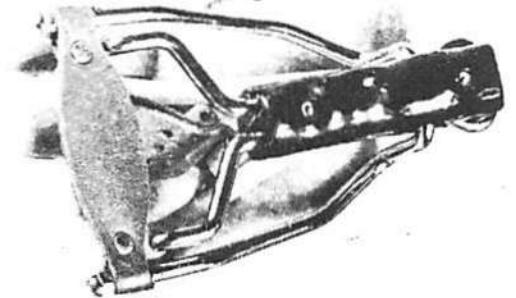
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