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The photos in this issue came from three sources. A few I took myself on the range. The majority were provided by John Perrins of *Panoramic Photography*. John, in addition to taking a group photo for the CFRC and NSCC which is on our cover, provided extensive coverage at no cost to us of some range events and the CFRC and NSCC prize days. Individual or group photos may be purchased by contacting him at (613) 820-8812. Chris Jones, a new Black Powder shooter, provided coverage of that event. -W.Plouffe

DCRA MEMBERSHIP FEES

	<u>April 2004</u>	<u>Benefits/Eligibilities</u>
Life Member under 65	\$1620.00	A-J inclusive
Life Member over 65	\$ 815.00	A-J inclusive
Under-25 Term Member	\$ 240.00	A-J inclusive
Full Member (Annual)	\$ 107.00	A-J inclusive
Full Member Under-25 (Annual)	\$ 70.00	A-J inclusive
Associate Member	\$ 45.00	A, B, G, H, & J only
Non-Canadian Member	\$ 45.00	K only
Service Member	\$ 25.00	L only
Winter Program	\$ 15.00	G only

Notes: Fees for 2004 were approved by Minute C10/02
For first-time DCRA members only, during September to March, membership is half of the appropriate annual fee.

Explanation of Benefits and Eligibilities

- A. Liability and accidental death/dismemberment insurance
- B. One year subscription to the "*The Canadian Marksman*"
- C. DCRA voting privileges
- D. Eligible for office in DCRA
- E. Eligible for national competitions (CFRC) and membership on national teams
- F. National classification in entered disciplines
- G. Eligible for Winter Program. Liability insurance is not included. Participants wishing liability insurance, should take out Full, Associate or Limited Membership.
- H. National representation on shooting issues.
- J. Access to Military Ranges under the aegis of DCRA/PRA's
- K. For visiting non-Canadians. Eligible for CFRC, insurance and one Spring issue of the "*The Canadian Marksman*"
- L. For Regular and Reserve Forces, RCMP, Police Forces, Correctional Services. Eligible for Service Conditions and Precision/Sniper Competitions only. Liability Insurance is not included.
- M. One Spring issue of "*The Canadian Marksman*".

HISTORICAL MILITARY RIFLE

Class "A" Single Shot Military Rifle

Gold - Blake Eckard
Silver - Francis Melly

Class "B" Bolt Action

Gold - Robert Gleason
Silver - Thomas Matpack
Bronze - Francis Melly

Class "C" Semi-Auto

Gold - R.J.P. Smith

Class "D" Sniper Rifle

Gold - Edson Warner

Rapid Fire - All Classes

Gold - Edson Warner

The Canadian Marksman

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Number 1
Summer/Autumn 2003
DCRA, 45 Shirley Blvd.,
Nepean, ON K2K 2W6

Material for publication, preferably on computer diskette (3.5") Microsoft Word format or via e-mail, is welcomed and should be sent to:

The Dominion of Canada Rifle
Association
45 Shirley Blvd.
Nepean, Ontario K2K 2W6

Telephone: (613) 829-8281
FAX: (613) 990-0434
e-mail: office@dcra.ca
<http://www.dcra.ca>

Submissions for the
Winter/Spring Edition should
reach the DCRA Office no
later than February 13, 2004.

Only articles appearing by authority of the DCRA shall be regarded as official; all other articles, views, and comments are solely the responsibility of the authors, and the DCRA accepts no responsibility for the validity of anything that may be expressed in them.

Advertising rates per issue:
Please see
page 64

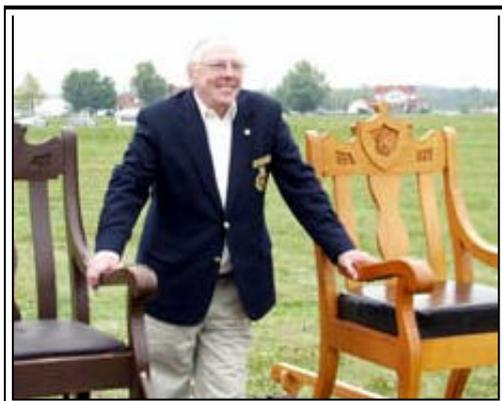
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Editing and Production:
Betty Ann Ferguson and
William Plouffe
Advertising:
LCol Wm. Molnar (Ret'd)

THE DIRECTOR'S CORNER

William A. Plouffe
Executive Director



This past summer's shooting season was a double header with a stand alone National Service Conditions Competition following right on the heels of the 121st CFRC. The seventh inning stretch consisted of a one day transition between the two events. It was a long run and hard on staff but it was worth it to keep the Service Conditions shooting discipline alive.

Early in the year it became apparent that the Canadian Forces were not going to send a team to Bisley or conduct the annual Canadian Forces Small Arms Competition (CFSAC). The heavy commitments overseas to Bosnia and Afghanistan, as well as budget shortfalls, were the given reasons for cancellation. In the past, the DCRA has conducted a competition concurrently with CFSAC using their range practices which are almost identical to the ones in our rule and programme book. Early in the spring we took the bull by the horns and announced the conduct of our stand alone competition. The forecast availability of ranges dictated an end August rather than a more traditional late July event.

The most difficult aspect of this decision was getting the word out to military units and interested competitors. By mail, email and the old fashioned military Telex we put the word out. Unfortunately getting the information out to those who needed it proved difficult; many of those who eventually signed up never saw our early attempts at getting the information out. Too many deep in baskets I think. The other obstacle was the ability of those interested to get funding and ammunition from their military units to attend. In the end we did end up with some 49 Canadian military competitors compared to last year's 124. Considering the operational commitments and lack of CF support in advertising, this was a most satisfactory entry field. Our Reservist entry numbers, not counting RCMP, was 70% of last year's field. Diemaco Industries of Kitchener, manufacturer of the Canadian Forces small arms, was our corporate sponsor for this event and their financial support was graciously provided and welcomed. The highlight of the competition, and Keith Cunningham provides more on the subject in this issue, was the awarding

by DCRA of the Queen's Medal for Marksmanship (Reserves) to Sgt. Gagnon of the Governor General's Foot Guards. He achieved a very competitive score despite very adverse shooting conditions on the last day of Stage 1 and on Stage 2 with heavy rain and thunderstorm activity. A still valid Canadian Forces Administrative order declares this medal to be sponsored by DCRA and the Chancellery at Government House provided it to us at our request. Our Canadian National Service Rifle Champion was our very own Tom Krahn of Peterborough. Well done!

One aspect of this competition that needs to be examined by the military is its place in the realm of approved activities. They have often looked at it as a training activity rather than, in my opinion what it really is, a sport. It is a sport like all others for which CF sponsors competitions, hockey, soccer, volleyball et al. This sport however has the most direct contribution to soldierly skills. The CF Sports Hall of Fame attests to shooting as a sport with some 17 shooting athletes honoured in that group. What this stand alone showed was that there are sailors, soldiers and airmen out there who want to compete in this sport with their service rifle. One soldier from Toronto this year begged for ammunition, made his own way to the competition from Petawawa at the end of the large field exercise there and competed. That's dedication. We plan to run a stand alone in July next year and invite the military to participate. If the CF runs CFSAC it can be conducted the following week. If not, there will still have been a competition for military, police and civilian service rifle, precision rifle and pistol (our origins) athletes.

I would be remiss here if I did not mention that in addition to Service Rifle the NSCC conducted competitions in Precision Rifle, Service Pistol and the very popular and exciting Practical Pistol category. The results can be found on the results pages and on our web site. I do need to acknowledge the contributions of two volunteers in particular without whose help we could not have conducted the pistol completions: Don Moore of the NCRRA and Red Doolittle, an IPSC competitor from the local area, whose experience was critical to offering the very popular Practical Pistol fire and movement competitions.

Our 121st CFRC was a grand success despite a small entry field. Jim Thompson and Peter Vaughan ably posted the daily narrative and results to our web site to tell the world what we were doing. Jim Thompson has an article in this edition and so I only want to echo the Executive Vice President's thank you to the Range, Butt, Office and QM staff for their work in making the competition work. I also thank our visitors from Germany, the USA, Great Britain, Bermuda and Australia who joined us for the matches. Visiting teams are always welcome and they add spice to the event. It is always a pleasure to meet and compete with our fellow target shooters from around the world.

Once again, for the fifth time, Alain Marion was hoisted in the winners chair and presented with the Governor General's Medal for Marksmanship. It was a close competition right up to the final rounds at the 900. David Rumbold and his crew on the leader

board had a great time arranging and rearranging the leader board as the scores came in. The Maple Leaf Band once again sounded the familiar 'See the Conquering Hero Come' as Alain was taken to the steps of DCRA for the traditional rifle inspection by our President and the popping of the champagne. The competition ended with the presentation of prizes in the white tent, generously provided by the Camp Commandant. The Life Governors in attendance presented the medals and trophies. Our special guest was Mr. Daniel Glenney from the Canadian War Museum. He was so correct in observing that that impressive array of silverware we put on display and present is not just a collection of historic artifacts but items of ongoing history that we award yearly. Each year as they are taken from their boxes in the basement and arranged for such a short period on the tables, I regret that we do not have a permanent display for them to accompany our Hall of Fame.

With summer winding down it is time to shift focus. We are about to institute a new five year planning and budgeting system to enable us to have a broader view of our financial prospects. To consolidate decisions taken over the years, a set of DCRA Directives is being compiled and these will be issued as approved by the Executive Committee. I will continue to keep members informed of happenings at the "Head Shed" through my periodic SITREPs and I trust that the PRAs pass the information on to their members.

We also have to start putting our 2004 Bisley Team together and look at our participation in the September 2004 America Match and the 2005 F class Worlds in South Africa. Individuals interested in competing should contact this office or our Shooting Chairman Serge Bissonnette. The big task ahead of us will be the planning for and conduct of Palma 2007. We will spend some considerable time on this at the Fall Executive Committee meeting and there will be details posted on our web site as they develop.

This is the start of my third year as Executive Director and I must say that I find the task enjoyable and challenging. There never is a down time as one demand on time follows the other in a cycle of shooting and administrative tasks. Elsewhere in this issue you will see other articles on projects such as the flag, the Pavilion and Connaught Range

It is a pleasure serving you and I thank you for your continuing support.

The Jamaica Rifle Association formally invites a team comprising 6-8 members of the D.C.R.A. to visit Jamaica over the period 1st to 9th March 2004 to take part in an International Rifle Meet which they will be hosting.

They have extended an invitation to the British Army Rifle Team to join them at the same time and will be inviting their sister territories.

**If you are interested,
please contact the D.C.R.A. office**

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Note: Deadline is March 31, 2004



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CONNAUGHT RANGE - A WORK IN PROGRESS

There is a lot going on at Connaught Range that will change it from that open field of 1921 or basic training area of WWII that we are used to enjoying. The big change this past spring was the connection of the camp to the city sewage system. No big deal you say? After a hard winter without indoor plumbing it was a highlight and most anticipated event of the year. Shooting took second place to this! I watched in anticipation as the crew finally reached our building, dug a huge cavernous trench at the back of the building and then installed a large manhole and then dug towards our foundation... only to find that our line did not exit the building where they thought it did. The first solution was for us to dig up the basement and reroute our plumbing! A no go. Other plans were developed and our drain outlet was finally located. A divining rod was even called in, that darn PCV piping doesn't respond to electronic locating devices! The original digging was re-dug, the manhole relocated and then it happened. We celebrated the "First Flush" Peter Vaughan, by unanimous vote, was selected to be the officiating celebrant.



We are now awaiting the second and third set of "digs" as the buildings are hooked up to the city water supply and new hydro and telephone lines are laid in. Once all the digging is ceased we can then expect to see more of the road network paved. You won't recognize the place.

This past month the new kitchen has grown up from the ground and is now being clad. It is scheduled for opening in April so it will be there for your dining pleasure next summer. It will be a modern state of the art facility with the dining areas separated from the preparation and serving area. The Commandant is commissioning a set of oil paintings for the dining room to depict the four seasons at Connaught. Naturally he would like DCRA to be a contributing donor as a major Connaught Player. The old kitchen area will be converted into a junior and senior Mess with a central bar.

The next major project will be the construction of new quarters but in this case we are probably looking at 2008. This project has just passed its first stage of approval and allocating funds and money for design and construction lie ahead.

This winter the butts on D range are going to be reconstructed with an enclosed target area for year round use, even on those coldest and stormiest days of the winter (when we invariably stage our Annual General Meeting).

Those who ventured down past the pistol ranges this past summer would have seen how the RCMP has changed the skyline of Connaught. They have invested heavily in training facilities for emergency response training. If you would like to know more just ask Serge Bissonnette the next time you see him.

With the closure of Rockcliffe and Uplands it would appear that Connaught is becoming more and more important to the military, as the only place in town for temporary lodging and training, not to mention shooting!

-Bill Plouffe

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Please contact the DCRA office if you would like to advertise in *The Target Shoppe*

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 ANSCHUTZ Super Match .22 cal prone target rifle, 54 action, with sights & hard rifle case.SUPER EXC..... \$1200.

Contact Paul Reibin, Tel: (250) 372-7030 or
 Fax: (250) 372-3405

The DCRA Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association will be held in Ottawa, at Connaught Range on Saturday, February 7, 2004, at 10:00 hours.

Registration will start at 08:15 hours, the Registration Fee of \$15 includes lunch on Saturday, and all printed meeting material.

Requests for accommodations are to be made to the DCRA by 15 December 2003.

The Minutes of the 2003 AGM and 2003 Semi-Annual General Meeting are printed in this issue of the *Canadian Marksman*.

Dinner Saturday

Saturday evening will feature the traditional "Dinner". Plan to attend and tell your friends. The caterer needs to know as early as possible how many to cater for. Please let the DCRA Office know as soon as you know that you will be at the AGM.

Annual General Meeting - Agenda

1. Opening Remarks by the President
2. Statutory Declaration of Notice of Annual General Meeting
3. Approval of Agenda
4. Adoption of Minutes of the DCRA AGM, February 1, 2003
5. Annual Report
6. Reports from Provincial Rifle Associations
7. Committee Reports
8. Vote of Thanks
9. Adoption of Financial Statement and Reports
10. Approval of Budget for 2003-04
11. Approval of Actions of Council and Executive in FY 02/03
12. Report of the Nominating Committee
13. Date of next Annual General Meeting
14. New Business
15. Adjournment

Council Meetings

The President may wish to call a meeting of Council prior to the start of the Annual General Meeting.

The new Council will meet at 0930 hours on Sunday, February 8, in the same location as the Annual General Meeting.

Executive Meeting

There will be a meeting of the new Executive Committee immediately following the Council Meeting on Sunday, February 8.

Please advise the
Executive Director if you
plan to attend
and advise him of
accommodation requirements.

FLAG RAISING AT CONNAUGHT



On Monday August 18th the Executive Vice President, Stan Frost, raised the official DCRA flag to the top of the pole in front of DCRA Headquarters. The flag now will proudly announce our presence at Connaught and at Bisley when our team is in residence. I thank all those who supported this project and in particular, the PQRA and Mr. Jack Gorrie.



Nominations for DCRA Council

In this issue of the Marksman, you will find the call for nominations for the DCRA Council. In addition to positions filled by appointees from the Provincial Rifle Associations, ten places at large are available for full members of the DCRA, with those elected serving a two-year term. If there are more than ten nominations, an election will be held by mail. Council members whose term is expiring are eligible for re-nomination and re-election.

The Nominating Committee strongly encourages all those with an interest in the affairs of the DCRA to consider making nominations and/or standing for Council. It is through the Council that the members can influence the policy and direct the future course of the Association.

It is also from the Council that the members of the Executive Committee will be drawn. It is exceedingly important for the well-being of the DCRA that there is an active and representative Executive Committee, since it is that group which is charged with setting the scene for the operation of the Association. The By-Laws require that voting members of the Executive must be

members of Council. This adds additional importance to the nominations about to be made.

Competitive rifle shooting is changing - there are new disciplines coming into the sport and new approaches being developed for older disciplines. In 2007, Canada will host the Long Range World Championships and the Palma Match. The planning for these major events is already underway. New faces and new ideas are needed on the DCRA Council and Executive Committee to reflect these changing times.

We urge all members to take a serious interest in the nomination process. Those with dedication and commitment to the DCRA are warmly encouraged to offer their names for election. Only Full (not Associate) members of the DCRA are eligible to nomination and election to Council.

Jim Thompson
Chairman, DCRA Nominating Committee, 2003-04
jimc.thompson@sympatico.ca

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TO: ALL VOTING MEMBERS OF THE DCRA

COUNCIL MEMBERS AT LARGE
ELECTED BY THE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP

NOMINATIONS FOR 2004-2005 COUNCIL

Elected by acclamation in 2002, term of office expires Feb 2004

This official notice solicits your nominations for 10 new members to replace those elected in February 2001.

The list of names in bold font indicates the members of Council who were elected in 2002 for a two-year term until February 2004 and who require replacement. These individuals may be nominated for re-election if available and willing to stand. The list also contains the names of those who were elected in 2003 for service until February 2005.

All PRA's are asked to also submit the names of their Designated Council Members for 2003/04 so that we can avoid nomination conflicts with the elected list.

Nominations must be received or postmarked no later than December 15th 2003.

William A. Plouffe
Executive Director

- Mr. J. Marshall, Nova Scotia**
- Mr. J. Chapman, Manitoba**
- Mrs. D. Sewell, Manitoba**
- Mr. R. Smith, British Columbia**
- Mr. E. Warner, Quebec**
- Mr. A. Marion, Quebec**
- Mr. P. Westlake, Ontario**
- Mrs. N. Rossignol, Ontario**
- Dr. R. Mullin, Ontario**
- Mr. J. Reain, Ontario**

Elected by acclamation in 2003, term of office expires Feb 2005

- Mr. P. Bawden, Ontario
- Mr. A. Clarke, Ontario
- Mr. D. Crawford, Ontario
- MGen E. Fitch, Ontario
- Mr. G. Frazer, British Columbia
- Ms. L. Miller, Ontario
- Mr. P. Reibin, British Columbia
- Mr. J. Rossignol, Ontario
- Dr. R. Staples, Ontario
- Mr. D. Uhrich, Saskatchewan

NOMINATIONS FOR DCRA COUNCIL 2004/2005 (form may be copied or facsimile submitted)

The undersigned members of the DCRA hereby nominate _____
for election to the DCRA Council at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Saturday, February 7, 2004.

Proposer: _____ Signed: _____

Seconder: _____, Signed: _____

I accept this nomination to serve on the DCRA Council if elected: Signed: _____

To serve on the DCRA Council, if elected, the individual's membership must be renewed and in good standing on January 30, 2004. Biographical information is to be supplied by the **nominee** in the space below. This and only this information provided will be included in the ballot for the vote.

Life, Full and Under 25 members only are eligible to nominate and vote.
All eligibility will be checked by the DCRA office.

Please return this form to the DCRA, 45 Shirley Blvd., Nepean, ON K2K 2W6 or
Fax (613) 990-0434 Attention: Chairman of the Nominating Committee.
Nominations must be received or postmarked by December 15, 2003.

DCRA National Services Conditions Competition 2003

Keith Cunningham

The DCRA National Services Conditions Competition (NSCC) was held during the period of 25 - 29 August 2003.

Appreciation to DCRA staff...

As I have done in the past and will continue to do, I wish to extend my appreciation to the DCRA staff who persistently put forth the effort to make the NSCC work. This year produced its own set of challenges with a new and exciting first. For the first time in a very long time the military decided to cancel the Canadian Forces Small Arms Competition (CFSAC). Although there were rumours that this would happen and we did have a plan, the staff had to put in place our first stand-alone NSCC matches.

I wish also to extend my most profound appreciation to Tim Kagetsu (ORA Service Rifle Rep), who volunteered with me to help with the running of the rifle and precision rifle matches. It could not have been done without you, Tim.

And Alan Clark, who took on the job of Range Officer for the pistol matches. Alan kept these matches on the rails despite his lack of experience. To those who provided sound and timely advice to Alan when he needed it most, your efforts are particularly appreciated.

The Challenges for this year...

When the Military cancelled CFSAC, they also took away any support that they might have offered to the various units and shooting teams. This included ammunition. So you can imagine the difficulties the unit rifle teams had in trying to enter a team. Some of the unit COs, realizing the importance of sending a team to represent their unit, were able to provide enough ammo to support their soldiers. It was magnificent to watch those teams with some extra ammo provide what they could to those teams who did not have ammo, so that all who wanted to shoot would have at least enough ammo to shoot the matches.

In January of this year I made it known to all that, should CFSAC be cancelled, I was going after the Queen's Medals for both the Regular Forces and the Reserve Forces as well as any other trophies that they would allow us to give. In addition, based on an excellent idea from Robert Harrison, (Service Rifle Rep for Alberta), I wanted a Governor General's Medal for the Canadian National Service Rifle Champion. Eventually, the DCRA gave me the go ahead for the QMs but would not approve the GG medal. The Executive Director immediately set about to find out what hoops we would have to jump through to issue the QMs at our NSCC matches.

The answer eventually came from MWO Dave Atkins (30 Field), who found a Canadian Forces Administrative Order that said the DCRA sponsored the Reserve QM but that National Defence Head Quarters sponsored the Regular Force QM. We finally acquired a QM for the Reserve and issued it as a result of our matches.

Attendance and results...

Although attendance was very much lower as a result of the lack of support from the Military, we did have individual units making the effort to support their teams to the National matches. From the Regular Forces we had teams from 5 GBMC, 1st Bn Royal Canadian Regiment and an Air Force team from CFB Cold Lake. Of particular note was the complete absence of Canadian Ranger teams and foreign military contingents, in excess of 100 NSCC competitors last year.

The numbers of Reserve shooters attending CFSAC and NSCC has been decreasing over the past several years. There has not been a Reserve team from Land Forces Western Area (LFWA) since 1997 or one from Secteur D'Est for several years. The Reserve team from Land Forces Atlantic Area (LFAA) was unable to send a team this year although there was a member of the RCMP from Halifax. (The RCMP competes with the Reserve for the Reserve QM.) There were a number of individuals and unit teams from Land Forces Central Area (LFCA).

The numbers show a total entry of 113 for 2003 as compared to 237 for 2002 and 292 for the year 2001.

The number of entries by firearm category is as follows:

Rifle	- 47 (144 for last year)
Pistol	- 25 (52 for last year)
Precision Rifle	- 26 (44 for last year)
Practical Pistol	- 15

I encourage provinces to pry loose some of their service conditions shooters and bring out a team. If they need any assistance in getting one started they have only to give me a call or e-mail and I will assist in any way possible.

These matches are not just for military personnel. Civilians who are interested in this style of shooting are more than welcome to join in the fun. If you are interested contact the DCRA for details.

Of Special Note...

I want to take the opportunity to mention an incident that is typical of shooters and sets an example of which we are most proud. As mentioned above the DCRA was not authorized to issue the Regular Force QM. As also mentioned above, the Canadian National Service Rifle Champion is Tom Krahn. Upon the completion of Stage 2 and after being declared the Champion, Tom was being chaired from the ranges. He noticed that the Top Shot for the Regular Forces, Bdr Clement Bouchard, was one of the individuals who was carrying his chair. At the 700 meter mound, about half way, Tom offered to change places with Clement, allowing Clement to be chaired the remainder of the way from the ranges. Tom's wishes were quickly acted upon and the Regular Forces Champion received his deserved and prestigious ride in "the Chair".

So what is happening for next year...

We are currently planning next year's NSCC for 16-21 July 2004. These dates are over a weekend so that there will be a sight-in day on the Friday with Stage 1 Rifle, Pistol and Precision Rifle being shot on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Team matches and Stage 2 are to be shot on the Tuesday and Wednesday. Those who wish to attend the main matches can do so with only one day off from work.

We are currently trying to find out what the Military is planning to do concerning CFSAC. When it comes to conducting these matches, we have set our precedence and the military has set theirs. But no matter what they decide to do there will be a NSCC, a Canadian National Service Rifle Champion and a Reserve Queen's Medal.

Conclusion...

If anyone has any comments or ideas please contact me and let me know what you are thinking. Keith Cunningham, Phone/FAX 705-454-8306 and e-mail milcun@sympatico.ca.



MILLENNIUM FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Total amount
collected to date

\$ 107,043.79

Team Shooting 2003 and beyond....

Pat Vamplew

Team shooting has become an integral part of fullbore shooting over the years but, over the past three to four years changes have occurred which some hope will push the team events to new horizons in the next decade or two.

Historically, through to the 1960's, team shooting for Canadian fullbore teams was done as a secondary pastime. Team Captain's chose teams from the shooters on their team....often buddies... the team shooters divided themselves up and the team members shot in pairs.....ie. "you shoot and I will coach and the when you are finished, you coach me!" Sometimes a central coach was added to call the wind changes to the coaches and shooters.

In the 1970's Sandy Peden and Derek Daines proposed team coaches for international teams. Consequently, Bisley Teams have often added two coaches to complement the two team officials and 18 shooting team members. This year four coaches were required to meet the requirements of the Palma match.

As a result of adding coaches to the team Canadian teams won their fair share of team matches in the late 70's and throughout the 80's. In the 1990's the team match victories dried up. Various observations have been offered: withdrawal of federal funding; month long trips which made "time-off" a luxury for the working masses; increased cost of international trips; inconsistent shooting performances; inconsistent coaching performances.

In 2000, moves were made to improve the Canadian team performances. A coaching manual was written to organize and institute a structured infrastructure for the future.

Team clinics were organized so that individuals could become more familiar with the team situation. Fund raisers were

organized so that the best shooters could attend a high performance team match. The attitude of the team shooters are now in the process of becoming absolute and positive. As result of these changes, team match performances are improving at home and abroad. But, the Canadian team match performance can improve even more.

If shooters across Canada are interested in becoming a serious team shooter the following items should be considered:

1. when the coach says, "on target ###, shoot!" the shooter should break the shot within 5-8 SECONDS...
2. the individual should train to shoot in the team match....as well as perform in the individual matches. ie. practice waiting on aim....practice the 5-8 sec. shot....keep the rifle in the shoulder in between shots
3. shooters should become proficient in graphing (both wind graph and plot-o-matic).
4. shooters should try becoming a target coach!!!
5. commit to a plan for making teams over the next 5-10 years. This commitment can be in various forms: training, performance, attitude

There are many factors which makes the team victory complete. If all members of the team work together in the future, victories will be come more often than none!

**2003 DCRA
NATIONAL SERVICE CONDITIONS COMPETITION**

**Canadian National Service Rifle Champion
Thomas Krahn**

Service Pistol Champion
James Boa Cup
Michael Michie

Precision Rifle Champion
Dominion Cartridge Trophy
Keith Cunningham

Des Burke Award
MCpl Robert Fox, RCR

Service Rifle- Individual Matches

Match 1	Reg. Cpl Julien Boudreau	49V5	Helmer Memorial Trophy	Thomas Krahn
	Res. LS Pete Reed	48V3	DCRA Award (Civilian)	Thomas Krahn
	Civ. Keith Cunningham	49V7	Barlow Cup	Capt. Warren Chang
Match 2	Reg. Cpl Jean Guy Valcourt	49V7	Tyro Rifle Award	Cpl Jean Guy Valcourt
	Res. L(N) Jason Delaney	50V6	Top Master Class	Thomas Krahn
	Civ. Cameron Smith	48V5	Top Expert Class	Barney Gotuaco
Match 3	Reg. Cpl Patrick Tessier	49V3	Borden Memorial Cup	Sgt Craig Fisher
	Res. MWO Dave Atkins	49V6	King/Dundonald Trophy	Keith Cunningham
	Civ. Thomas Krahn	47V5	Wills/Morkem	Thomas Krahn
Match 4	Reg. Sdt Francois Picard	48V3	Sherwood Cup	Thomas Krahn
	Res. Sgt Sean Pierre Gagnon	48V4	Colt Cup	Cameron Smith
	Civ. Thomas Krahn	49V2	Currie Agg. Stage II	Cameron Smith
Match 5	Reg. Cpl Jean Guy Valcourt	49V3	Grand Aggregate - Reg.Force	Bdr. Clement Bouchard
	Res. MCpl Robert Smith	48V4		
	Civ. Keith Cunningham	50V8		
Match 6	Reg. Pte David Brown	50V6		
	Res. Sgt Sean Pierre Gagnon	49V2	Gascoigne Bowl	ORA / Weed Wacker
	Civ. Cameron Smith	50V5	DCRA International Match	CF Regular Team
Match 7	Reg. Cpl Eric Tremblay	49V4		
	Res. MCpl Eric Adams	47V3		
	Civ. Cameron Smith	48V3		
Match 8	Reg. Cpl Eric Tremblay	46V3		
	Res. Sgt. Sean Pierre Gagnon	49V4	Woods Cup	5 GBMC - Team "A"
	Civ. Thomas Krahn	47V2	British Challenge Shield	5 GBMC - Team "A"
Match 9	Reg. Cpl Julien Boudreau	49V3		
	Res. Sgt. Craig Fisher	48V3		
	Civ. Thomas Krahn	50V5		
Match 10	Reg. Pte David Brown	48V2		
	Res. MCpl Eric Adams	45		
	Civ. Thomas Krahn	49V5		
Match 11	Reg. MCpl Robert Fox	48V2		
	Res. Sgt Craig Fisher	49V2		
	Civ. Philip Osanic	49V4		
Match 12	Reg. Bdr Clement Bouchard	46V2		
	Res. Sgt Sean Pierre Gagnon	42V1		
	Civ. Cameron Smith	45V4		

Service Rifle - Concurrent Team Matches

Service Rifle - Team Matches

Precision Rifle - Individual Matches

Match 61	Res. Capt P. Low /MWO D. Atkins
	Civ. K.Cunningham/L.Miller
Match 62	Res. Cst G. Gibault/Cst B. Young
	Civ. K.Cunningham/L.Miller
Match 63	Res. Capt P. Low/MWO D. Atkins
	Civ. A.Connor/T.Bledowski
Match 64	Res. Cst G.Guibault/Cst B. Young
	Civ. C.Smith/C.Smith
Match 65	Res. Cst M.Biagi/Cpl S. Lalonde
	Civ. T.Kagetsu/K.Kristy
Match 66	Falling RCMP - Team "B"
	Plates Cst G.Guibault/Cst B. Young
Tyro Class	Cst Gabriel Guibault

Precision Rifle - Team Matches

Molson MacPherson Trophy	RCMP - Guibault/Young
Maj. W.J. Molnar Trophy	The MSS - Krahn/Low Atkins/Gagnon

Service Pistol - Individual Matches

Match 21	Reg.	Cpl Gord Putnam	58
	Res.	Cpl Serge Lalonde	71
	Civ.	Michael Michie	73
Match 22	Reg.	Cpl Gord Putnam	50
	Res.	Cpl Serge Lalonde	71
	Civ.	Michael Michie	77
Match 23	Reg.	Cpl Gord Putnam	59
	Res.	Cst. Pat Moran	92
	Civ.	Alan Hovi	95
Match 24	Reg.	Cpl Claude Parent	99
	Res.	Cpl Serge Lalonde	132
	Civ.	Michael Michie	149
Match 25	Reg.	Cpl Gord Putnam	116
	Res.	Cpl Serge Lalonde	149
	Civ.	Michael Michie	168
Match 26	Reg.	Cpl James Knight	70
	Res.	Cpl Serge Lalonde	82
	Civ.	Roger Krause	88
Match 27	Reg.	Cpl Claude Parent	89
	Res.	Cst Pat Moran	123
	Civ.	Michael Michie	129

Top Civilian Champion	Michael Michie
Tyro Pistol Award	Cpl Serge Lalonde
Series "A" Shield	Michael Michie
Series "B" Shield	Michael Michie

Service Pistol - Team Matches

Commissioner Wood Trophy	USACAN 1
Match 28	RCMP
Match 29	USACAN 1

Practical Pistol

Match 71	Reg.	Cpl James Knight	2.25
	Res.	Cst Pat Moran	3.76
	Civ.	Michael Michie	3.23
Match 72	Reg.	LS Joe Busch	1.62
	Res.	Cst Pat Moran	2.48
	Civ.	Michael Michie	2.05
Match 73	Reg.	Pte Kirk Marcotte-Wulf	1.67
	Res.	Cpl Serge Lalonde	2.20
	Civ.	Michael Michie	2.05
Match 74	Reg.	Cpl Gord Putnam 110	
	Res.	Cst Pat Moran	3.15
	Civ.	Roger Krause	2.98

CANADIAN NATIONAL SERVICE RIFLE
CHAMPION

THOMAS KRAHN

QUEEN'S MEDAL WINNER
CANADIAN FORCES (RESERVE)
AND RCMP

SGT. SEAN-PIERRE GAGNON
GGFG

GRAND AGGREGATE CHAMPION
REGULAR FORCE

BDR. CLEMENT BOUCHARD
5GBC



DCRA BUSINESS PLAN

Our Business Plan, issued this year provides the governing bodies of our Association and members with guidance on who we are and what we should be doing. Here are the Mission Statement, DCRA Vision Statement and DCRA Product Statement from that document:

The Mission Statement of the DCRA is:

**AS THE NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY FOR FULLBORE TARGET SHOOTING,
TO PROMOTE AND SUPPORT THE PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE IN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP AS A POSITIVE AND SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO CANADA,
TO THE SPORT OF SHOOTING AND TO THE SAFE HANDLING OF FIREARMS.**

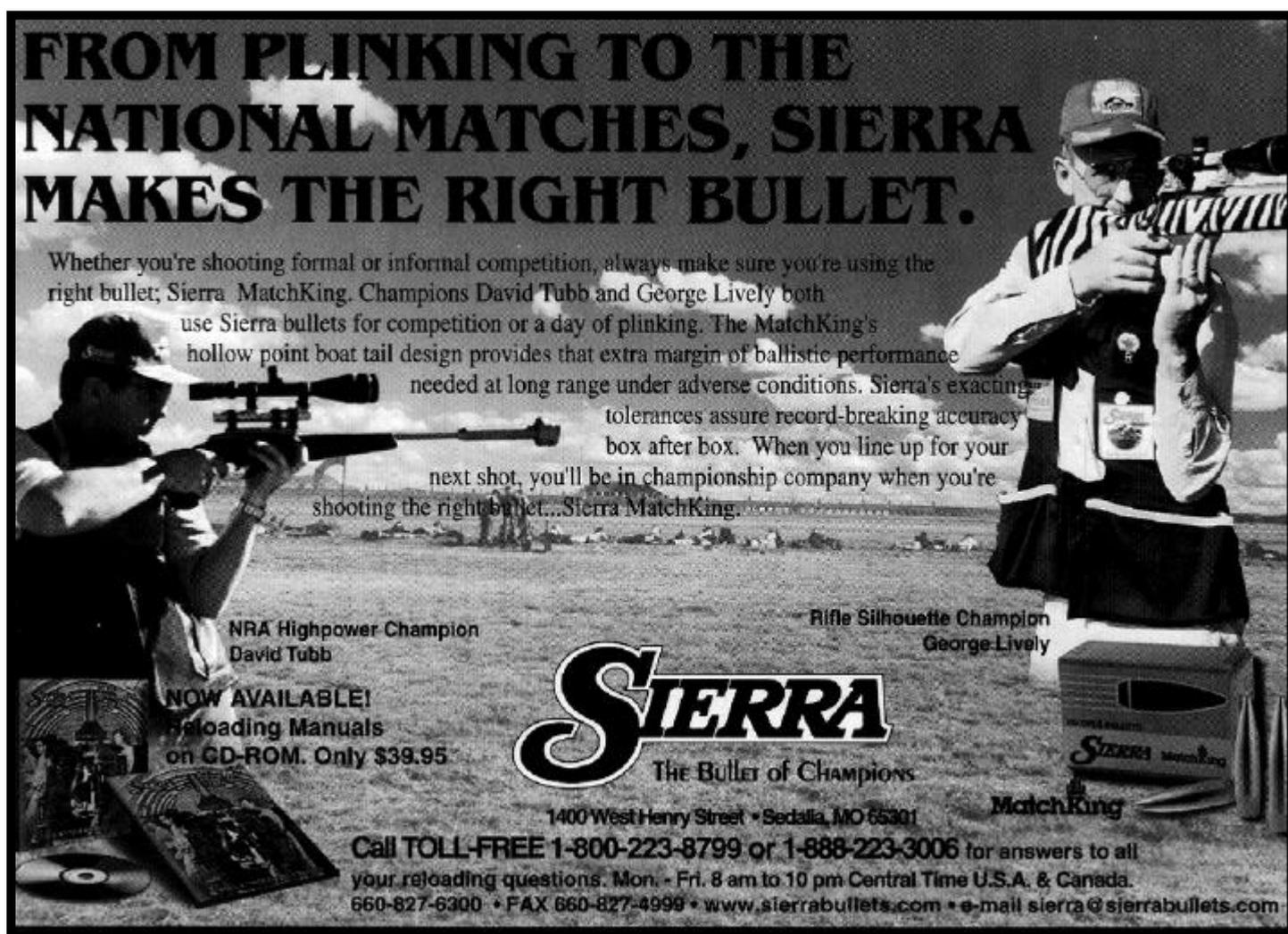
DCRA VISION

**TO BE A VIBRANT AND GROWING SPORTS ASSOCIATION,
ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING A WIDE RANGE OF TARGET SHOOTING DISCIPLINES.**

DCRA PRODUCT

**THE DCRA IS A NOT-FOR-PROFIT REGISTERED AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (RAAA) THAT
OPERATES FINANCIALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW AND REGULATION
ESTABLISHED BY THE CANADA CUSTOMS AND REVENUE AGENCY.**

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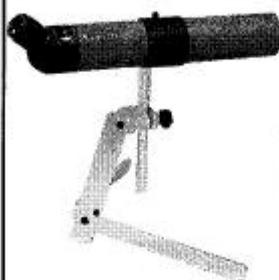
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- Feinwerkbau C.25, Co2, all accessories S/H £495
- Feinwerkbau P.34 ported barrel, now in blue £685
- Feinwerkbau C.55-P 5-shot ported - now cased! £750
- Steyr LG. 100 - Steyr LG. 100 Field Target £950
- Steyr LP1-P, mens r/h adj, full g'tee NEW! £595
- Steyr LP-10P £770
- Steyr LP-5P 5-shot, adjustable grip £799
- Walther LP300 cased £699
- Drulov DU-10 CO.2 capsule (Soda Stream adaptor £25) £269
- Drulov DU-10 CO.2 capsule (as above) S/H £200
- Morini 162. E, electronic, full guarantee, S/H £590
- TAU-7 single-shot, CO.2 as above, cased £295
- Rohm Twinmaster 'Top'. pre-charged, cased £299

- 320 Varga frames, with eyeshield
- 332 Knobloch frames, micro-adjustable nose-bridge
- 300 Gehmann frames, all fittings adjustable
- 340 Iris to improve sight clarity
- 337 3-colour filter set
- 345 Frosted filters for other eye
- 347 Clip-on single colour filters
- 341 Polarisation filter with mount
- 344 Centering device for alignment
- 339 Eyeshield (light or dark), flip - up

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- Steyr LG10-P Gehmann alloy butt, high bases, cased S/H £750
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- Walther LG.300 ALU Dominator Field Target £895
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- TAU-200, Junior, suits ladies or juniors, lighter overall £380



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 Choice of stock colours!
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OTHER TARGET RIFLES

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- 1913 ALU, (colour choices), blued barrel, 7020/20 sights £1,450
- 1913 ALU, (colour choices), stainless barrel, 7020/20 sights ... £1,550
- 1911, Walnut, sights etc S/H £875
- 1813, Walnut, one year guarantee S/H £785
- 1411, 18-series action, one year g'tee S/H £450
- Feinwerkbau 2602 ALU, blue anodised alloy, sights, handstop .. £1,145
- Anschutz 1903 walnut (lightweight) S/H £450
- Anschutz 1411 S/H £450
- Anschutz 1411.L (early) left-hand conversion S/H £245
- ANSCHUTZ - ALU STOCKS - red/blue, silver/blue, yellow/black**
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- £69 333 Eyeshield with hinged sideshield £19
- £89 338 Clip-on sideshields £15
- £85 342 Spare lens holder (23or37mm) £19
- £39 390 Clip-on flip up iris for normal glasses £49
- £45 391 Eyeshield to match £19
- £24 392 Colour filter set to suit £29
- £13 393 Mini stick-on ins for normal glasses £45
- £39 395 Headband with iris £55
- £15 397 Headband with eyeshield/sideshield £59
- £15 399 Iris only for headbands £45

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- 508 (as above) & filters £33 546 Iris 48-colour, 1.5xdiopter ... £199
- 510 R'sight iris £40 577 Allows use without diopter £7
- 500 Iris & snap-in filters £89 570 560+1.5x diopter £139
- 550 Iris & polarisers £69 575 565+1.5x diopter £149
- 560 Iris & 5-colours £80 520 F'sight Iris, as element £59
- 566 Iris & 6-colours £110 522 As perspex element £69
- 565 Iris, polarisers, colours £105 525 With fine crosshairs £69
- 568 Iris & 48-colours £159 536 Ring-thickening Iris £130
- 530 510+1.5x diopter £105 591 F'sight spirit level £35

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2003 DCRA
NATIONAL BLACK POWDER CHAMPIONSHIP



WILF BLACK - Real ORIGINAL

Class "C"

Gold	Verner Pedersen	46-1V
Silver	Thomas Matpack	45-1V
Bronze	Francis Melly	40-1V

VICTORIA - 300 YDS.

Class "A"

Gold	Chris Jones	38
Silver	Verner Pedersen	35
Bronze	Edson Warner	34

Class "B"

Gold	Dave Hicks	47-2V
Silver	Thomas Matpack	46
Bronze	Frank Monikowski	45-3V

CREEDMOOR - 500 YDS.

Class "A"

Gold	Chris Jones	47-1V
Silver	Verner Pedersen	40-1V
Bronze	Ed Fitch	36

Class "B"

Gold	Robert Gleason	45-1V
Silver	Frank Monikowski	45-1V
Bronze	Thomas Matpack	44-1V

WIMBLEDON - 600 YDS.

Class "A"

Gold	Verner Pedersen	37
Silver	Chris Jones	32
Bronze	Edson Warner	29-3V

Class "C"

Gold	Robert Gleason	46-1V
Silver	Frank Monikowski	43-1V
Bronze	Dennis Gadley	42-3V

BLACK POWDER - 700 M

Class "A"

Gold	Edson Warner	38-1V
Silver	Sean O'Keefe	35
Bronze	Marcel Lacelle	32

BLACK POWDER - 700 M

Class "B"

Gold	Lewis Owen	45-2V
Silver	Dave Hicks	40-3V
Bronze	Francis Melly	41

LONG RANGE I - CLASS "A"

Gold	Chris Jones	36-1V
Silver	Edson Warner	35
Bronze	Ed Fitch	34

LONG RANGE II - CLASS "B"

Gold	Frank Monikowski	38
Silver	Dave Hicks	35-3V
Bronze	Thomas Matpack	34-1V

BP-1000

Class "A"

Gold	Chris Jones	35
Silver	Edson Warner	17
Bronze	Ed Fitch	12

Class "B"

Gold	Lewis Owen	43-3V
Silver	Robert Gleason	41-1V
Bronze	Dave Hicks	37

SHORT RANGE AGGREGATE "A"

Gold	Chris Jones	117-1V
Silver	Verner Pedersen	112
Bronze	Edson Warner	96

SHORT RANGE AGGREGATE "B"

Gold	Frank Monikowski	133-5V
Silver	Thomas Matpack	132-3V
Bronze	Robert Gleason	132-2V

LONG RANGE AGGREGATE "A"

Gold	Chris Jones	92-1V
Silver	Edson Warner	90-1V
Bronze	Marcel Lacelle	51

LONG RANGE AGGREGATE "B"

Gold	Lewis Owen	121-5V
Silver	Frank Monikowski	115-4V
Bronze	Dave Hicks	112-3V

GRAND AGGREGATE

CLASS "A"

Gold	Chris Jones	209-2V
Silver	Edson Warner	186-1V
Bronze	Marcel Lacelle	135-1V

CLASS "B"

Gold	Frank Monikowski	248-9V
Silver	Robert Gleason	241-8V
Bronze	Dave Hicks	240-5V

LOYALIST CUP

Gold	The Mud Dogs	388-10V
	Thomas Matpack Robert Gleason Dennis Gadley	
Silver	The Green Mountain Grabbers	365-8V
	Frank Monikowski Dave Hick Jerry Williams	
Bronze	The Dirty Old Men	320-8V
	Francis Melly Richard Beyer Lewis Owen	

INTERNATIONAL BP TEAM MATCH

United States

NORTH AMERICAN TORPHY

Frank Monikowski

RANGER CUP

Frank Monikowski

Gold	The Green Mountain Grabbers	312-8V
Silver	The Mud Dogs	312-7V
Bronze	The Dirty Old Men	299-7V



This year's DCRA Thousand Yard Black Powder Program announcement with Class "A" Grand Aggregate winner Chris Jone's medals. The Snider rifle illustrated was the Canadian Service Arm from before Confederation, was featured in the DCRA 1868 first annual prize meeting, and continues to be eligible for competition today, 137 years later.

75 year old master millwright Marcel Lacelle, a multiple thousand yard DCRA black powder medalist, benchrest proving his precision swaged black powder bullets at the nearby 300 yd Stittsville Ranges.

Marcel's Ruger No. 1 & 3 breech seating tool with examples of his custom swaged bullets alongside similar standards factory jacketed bullets, .45 below, .38 above.



Photos by Don Holmes



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Gordon St. Clair Higgins

Reflections on his early Shooting Career

Prologue: This account of my father-in-law's early shooting career comes from hand written notes located in his previous home in February 2002. He is presently in his 97th year, having turned 96 on 12th of January, 2002 and lives in the Veteran's Memorial Hospital in Halifax, Nova Scotia. One of his greatest passions was shooting, which led to his involvement with the Nova Scotia Rifle Association and the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association having joined both organizations in 1922 at the age of 16. Here in his own words is his essay entitled:

The Way We Were: I Remember It Well

My first contact with shooting was via a single shot "King" air rifle at the age of 9. It was a Christmas present. It wore out in a year but I found that it functioned very well as a water rifle. Just stick the muzzle in a bucket or puddle of water while cocking it. I probably became such a nuisance with it that my father presented me with a thousand shot "Daisy" the next Christmas. It was lever action as opposed to the "King" which broke open like a double barrel shot gun to cock. On Friday afternoons after school, I would walk about 2 1/2 miles to Eagans' on the Lower Water Street where you could get enough BB shot to fill the rifle for 15 cents. By Saturday night my ammo would be all gone. "Those were the days."

I had started school when I was 7 (1913) and, by the time I was 12 found myself in grade nine, having graded at half year intervals several times and skipping grade 8. Boys from grade 8 and 9 were allowed to join the Cadet Corps and cadets got to shoot .22 rifles in the basement range. Grade nine at Chebucto School was taught by Principal Marshall, who doubled as Cadet Instructor so I broached him about becoming a Cadet. I was small for my age so was turned down. I then tried for Manual Training but was told it was for students who did not do so well at the regular curriculum. So I had to wait until the next year when I attended Halifax County Academy. The instructor there was a Major Trefry (Artillery) who had served in WW1, taught geometry and trigonometry, threw chalk and blackboard brushes at inattentive students, was Commandant of all Halifax Corps of Cadets and did not care how small I was.

My first shooting at H.C.A. was with the long "Ross" .303 (we drilled with the short "Ross"). On Saturday mornings in the Spring we would go to the rifle range on McNab's Island in Halifax harbour. Travel was by the R.C.A.S.C. Water Transport Section duty boat "Alfreda", which left the King's Wharf at 8 A.M. to make its calls at the various out ports. To save time the rifles, about 4 in number, were entrusted to responsible cadets, of which I was lucky enough to be one, to take home on Fridays. It must have been a peculiar sight on Saturday mornings, in uniform walking about three miles lugging a rifle almost as tall as I was (when I grounded the butt of the long "Ross" the muzzle was level with my ear). Once aboard the "Alfreda" the time was spent

enjoying the water trip and admiring the triple expansion engine which could be observed through windows down to the engine room. On reaching McNab's we formed up on the wharf and marched to the range, which ran to 400 yards. As I recall all our shooting was done at 100 yards. We did not use slings, but rested the fore-end over sandbags. We stopped for lunch, resumed practice after, and caught "Alfreda" on her return trip in mid afternoon. Next winter we started 22 shooting in the basement range of HG.C.A. I don't recall what rifle we used. We were trying for Dominion Marksmen Medals and not doing too well. Major Trefry thought we should have better equipment and apparently had considerable latitude for purchasing such. A BSA salesman was at the Queen Hotel in Halifax with samples of air rifles and .22s and the two best shots in the HCA Cadet Corps, which were Ed Piers and myself, were sent down to see them and make recommendations to the Major. Ed was the son of Harry Piers, the curator of the Nova Scotia Museum, and was older and bigger than me. He later became Resident Engineer in Georgetown in what was then British Guyana. Anyway, Ed and I had a great time with the BSA salesman and came back to Major Trefry urging him to get the top of the line match rifle. He bought two of them. They were supposed to be for the use of all the Corps in Halifax, but the only way any other than HCA got them was by previous appointment and either Ed or I went with them and brought them back.

My first sight of the Connaught Ranges was in the DCRA matches of 1922. Having won the Junior Strathcona Cup in the Nova Scotia Matches qualified me for the Cadet Team. As I recall there was about a half a dozen from the Halifax County Academy Cadets and the same number from Colchester County Academy in Truro. We traveled by train, of course, and were strictly on our own. We somehow missed connections at Montreal and had to stay overnight. Some of the older boys (there were no girl cadets at the time) thought of the Y.M.C.A. We went there and told them our troubles and were promised rooms for the night. So we went out on the town. When we returned we were told that our accommodations were occupied but we were welcome to sleep in the lobby. So we did. In the morning we breakfasted at a nearby restaurant where I was horrified to find that cereal, bacon and eggs, toast, and milk cost me half a dollar.

So on to Ottawa. My selective memory does not recall how we got to Connaught, I think it was by trolley. When we arrived we were assigned to our quarters in Army bell tents with wooden floors and cots, and, I think, 3 or 4 to a tent. Messing was in a large marquee, maybe three together. About all I recall is that it was very good to a small 16 year old. Shooting was, I think, at 2, 5 and 6 hundred yards. Service conditions was the big thing so soon after WW1. The rifle was SMLE open sights, with the windage adjustment pinned on centre line. I remember in a 600 yard match aiming at the edge of the next target in order to hit my own. Anyone caught using a foresight shifting tool was subject to instant disqualification. Little pitchers have big ears and mine

were not long in picking up the fact that smart senior shots had three rifles. One with 3 or 4 minutes left wind, one zero, and one with 3 or 4 right wind. Further windage was obtained by aiming off.

This was probably the first time DCRA matches were held at Connaught and things were pretty primitive. Ablution troughs were wood/zinc lined and in the open. Water came from the tower in metal pipes on poles. Morning wash up was a COLD process. Showers were in a board enclosure with no roof. It did not take us long to learn that by the time of the last match of the day the water in the pipes was quite warm. It followed that first in the showers would not have to grin and bear it. So there would be a mad dash to our tents to discard rifles and clothes, grab a towel and back to the showers. I am happy to recall that I never had to shiver in a frigid shower.

No mobile canteens. But there was a ten gallon milk can behind every butt with a ladle hanging on the lip. The can was filled with water with white stuff in it, which inquiries found to be oatmeal. This was thought to be a good, hot weather drill. Maybe it was. Anyway, it was wet and cool.

My memory is hazy about the latrines. Probably just as well, but I think one could observe the range while utilizing the facilities, which was a great convenience.

There were some pretty snappy characters among the competitors. One such was Inspector Sandy Wunsch of the RCMP. He was not very big and one wondered how he ever became a Mountie, but he was a real "cock of the walk". At that time he was hand gun champion of the British Empire and seemed to change uniforms about 3 times a day. At the evening meal he appeared in full mess kit and was really something to behold.

There was a pistol set up at the NE corner of the range. It fascinated me. A revolver pool was in progress most of the time. Target was the uniform torso and was 20 yards or so distant. I think it was pinned to bales of hay. The marker was behind a sheet of boiler plate and after each shot stepped out and indicated the shot hole. For 25 cents you got a big Smith and Wesson and 5 or 6 cartridges. I think there were money prizes for the top three scores each day - a portion of the take. Anyway, one day I worked up enough courage to step up to the table and put down a quarter. The custodian looked me over, took a few seconds to make up his mind, and then indicated the revolver and handed me 6 rounds. In the middle of loading up he said; "Would you mind pointing that thing the other way?" I complied, he signaled the marker and then I squared off and fired. The marker came out and laid his pointer right in the centre between the two middle buttons. I

thought, "Boy this is a piece of cake." It wasn't - the remaining shots were all misses.

The next morning at wash-up, a young man next to me said; "I saw you at the pistol range yesterday." I blushed appropriately and answered. He said, "We'll have time before breakfast and if you wait until I finish shaving come to my tent with me and I will show you my pistols and show you the proper grip." He was Lieut. Cate and quite a handsome shot in his own right. He had two Smith and Wessons in brass clips on each side of a little leather satchel, with ammo and cleaning gear on the bottom. His advice was good and when I got into handguns some 30 years later was still a great help.

Thunder storms boomed down the Ottawa Valley then, as now, and I recall one night when we had a real dilly. Sleep was impossible. We had to loosen the tent ropes three times. It was like living in a kettle drum. After the rain stopped we sat outside and watched the lightning. I counted 9 big flashes in one minute. The probability that any strike would be at the water tower overcame my habitual nervousness and I have never since been upset by electrical storms.

One off day a group of us went into Ottawa. I do not remember how we got there, but it sticks in my mind that it was by street car. About the only thing I recall about our excursion was that a couple of our party wanted to go through the mint, probably with larceny in mind. When we got there it was closed, so maybe it was Saturday or Sunday.

On the return trip to Halifax, when we got to Windsor station in Montreal we had another short wait for the Ocean Limited.

I needed a haircut and elected to go to the station barber shop. I was again horrified when it cost me 50 cents.

It is with great sadness that we report that Gord Higgins peacefully passed away in his 98th year, on February 7, 2003. He served as a lieutenant with the Halifax Rifles early in the Second World War. He was an avid marksman, being a life member of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and Nova Scotia Rifle Association. He represented Canada in many shooting matches around the world and was a member of the National Bisley team.

ALL YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT LEAD - AND THEN SOME

For a nice relief from having to devote my efforts and concern from asbestos and fire codes at the Bisley Pavilion this past year I have joined the NCRRA and their Skeet Section in an ongoing battle over the use of lead on the Skeet range. In response to various pressures, the Canadian Forces issued a range order that bans the use of lead shotgun shot on military ranges. This was a blow to our local section that has a wonderful club house and facility on the range boundary road. There are alternatives to lead shot but they are expensive and not used in national or international competition. As I write this article, the situation is once again being considered downtown at National

Defence Headquarters and we impatiently await a decision. National Defence has been under a lot of pressure lately, particularly from the Auditor General, about "dirty" ranges and the department's action was taken against this background. We have invested a lot of time and study to support a lifting of this ban and hope that reason will prevail and that the little patch of scrub land will once again be a viable skeet and trap range in use every Wednesday and Sunday.

-W. Plouffe

The 2003 Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships

Dr. Jim Thompson,
Chairman, Programme Committee

The 121st Annual Prize Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, the Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships (CFRC), was conducted at Connaught Ranges between the 14th and 23rd of August, 2003.

Entries were down this year compared with 2002, and were the lowest for several years. There are many possible reasons for this. We did not have the influx occasioned last year by the America Match and the F Class World Championships. In addition, what one might describe as the post-Palma syndrome, many people, having spent the extra time at Bisley, could not also come to the CFRC. There were no large visiting TR teams this year, and the entry from individuals, from Canada and elsewhere, was also down. Other factors might have included an unfortunate clash of dates with the Camp Perry Meeting, the new Spirit of America Meeting soon after the CFRC, and the legacy and paranoia surrounding the SARS outbreak (which had nothing to do with Ottawa), the West Nile Virus (ditto), Mad Cow Disease (ditto), international uncertainty, firearms legislation, especially for those crossing international borders, the phase of the moon and so on!

In the target rifle events, we were delighted to welcome teams and individuals from Germany and the United States, the British Cadet Rifle Team (the Athelings), along with individuals from Australia, Bermuda and Great Britain. There were strong groups of F Class shooters from Germany and the United States. The Connaught Cadet Course was present in strength, not only with shooters from the Canadian and UK (ACF) Cadets, but also the very welcome group of Cadet Instructors. In all only 185 shooters completed the TR Grand, with another 19 in F Class. There were several others who fired in some but not all the events in the CFRC.

We again received excellent service from our Range, Butts and Quartermaster Staff. CRO Gordon Caffery and his staff ran the ranges in quiet and efficient fashion. As always, the schoolgirl markers from Smiths Falls, under CBO Pat Quinn, did an excellent job. Their wonderful standard of butt marking excellence adds a great deal to the success and enjoyment of the competition. The Connaught Staff again provided invaluable support, in many ways unseen by and unknown to the majority of competitors. And the permanent DCRA Staff, along with those who joined us for the matches, did a noble job, often under very rushed and difficult circumstances. Thank you, Betty Ann Ferguson, Peter Vaughan, Bill Plouffe, David Vaughan, Sandy Kirkpatrick, Joey Racek and Jacob Racek.



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There were not many changes in our well-established programme, apart from minor adjustments to the schedule. The Long Range Challenge for F Class reverted to its original 20-shot strings. There was a partial split of the F Class into F(Open) and F(Farquharson). The latter is essentially for rifle firing ammunition that meets TR specifications, with a more stringent weight limit than F(Open). New trophies were generously donated for the F Class Open Championship and the F Class Bisley Aggregate.

The week started in dramatic fashion with the power black-out that affected most of Ontario and several US States. This did not affect the shooting, but it added a certain challenge to the first day or so. For most of the week we enjoyed very good weather. It was fairly hot and humid to begin with, but it then settled down to much more tolerable conditions. There was no rain at all during shooting hours, so the full programme was completed. Otherwise, there were some interesting conditions, especially on the last two days when the winds were both strong and variable, which created conditions as difficult as many could remember. Scores were high to begin with, but much less so by the end.

Looking over the whole period of the CFRC, the thing that stands out, once again, is the wonderful achievement of Alain Marion in winning both the Governor General's Prize (for the 5th time), the Canadian TR Championship (Bisley Aggregate, for the 11th time) and the Macdonald Stewart Grand Aggregate (for the 10th time). Alain did not have an easy path to the Grand, having to overcome a one point deficit in difficult conditions in the Gatineau at 900 metres, to win eventually by two points. In the Governor's, he won by five points, but, as an indication of how difficult were the conditions, his winning score was no less than 15 points less than in 2002!

The competition in F Class was especially tight, with several lengthy tie-shoots being required. We shall be reviewing the resolution of F Class ties for 2004.

Lieutenant-General Charles Belzile and Mr. Daniel Glenney, from the Canadian War Museum, were our guests of honour at the CFRC Prize Giving on Final Saturday. They were assisted by our President, Major-General Tom de Faye, and by several of the Life Governors and distinguished visitors, in presenting the awards, with Major Pierre Lamontagne acting as the Master of Ceremonies.

As in recent years, I wrote a report each evening which went on to the DCRA web site, along with the daily results. Our computer expert, Jack Gorrie, had done a wonderful job in setting up and automating our results service. This has made the job of the Stats Office a lot easier and allows detailed information to be speedily available to satisfy the interest and curiosity of people around the world. Sadly, as you will read elsewhere in this issue of the *Marksman*, Jack died of cancer soon after the CFRC. We will be hard-pressed to replace his expertise and his friendly interest in our affairs which spanned more than 25 years.

A summary of the major prize winners may be found elsewhere in this issue. The full results may be viewed and printed from the web site. The DCRA will send a copy of the printed results to those who ask for them. Please place your order as quickly as possible. The daily "Connaught Diary" can also be viewed on the web. I again want to thank all those whose friendship and hospitality made the writing of those reports an enjoyable challenge each evening! Thanks also to readers around the world who evidently appreciated what they got.

In summary, we had a successful 121st CFRC. The main regret was, of course, the low level of entry. Whatever the reasons, those who did not come missed a very good meeting! We hope very much that next year will see the return of many of this year's absentees as well as the arrival of new participants. We do not anticipate any major changes in the programme for 2004. The dates of the 122nd CFRC are from the 13th to the 21st August, 2004, for the TR, F Class, 223/556, Long Range Challenge, Black Powder, Historical and ISSF Championships. Details of any changes in the programme, along with entry forms, will be in the next issue of the Canadian Marksman and will be placed on the DCRA web site (<http://www.dkra.ca>) early in 2004.



Peter and David taking a well deserved break from stats.



Alain being chaired for the 5th time!



Setting up for the prize giving ceremony



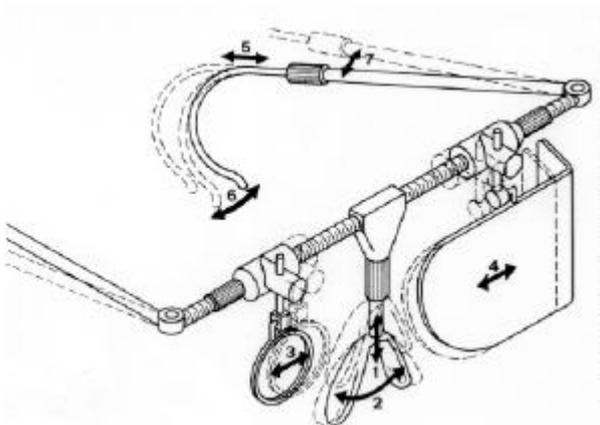
Alain and Pat after the Governor General's Final



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121ST DCRA CANADIAN FULLBORE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIPS

H.E. The Governor General's Prize
Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC

The Macdonald Stewart Grand Aggregate Winner
Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC

The Macdonald Stewart Grand Aggregate - Top Under 25 Canadian Winner
Laurie Hearn, St. Mary's Bay, NL

The Canadian Target Rifle Aggregate Championship
Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC

The Canadian Open TR Championship
Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC

The Canadian Masters Championship
Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC

The Des Burke Target Rifle Award
Peter Jmaeff, Regina, SK

The Bisley Aggregate
Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC

Canadian "F" Class Championship and Bisley Aggregate
Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC

"F" Class Final
Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC



Alexander of Tunis

TR	Patricia Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	50V6
	Des Vamplew, Scarborough, ON	50V2
	J.C.T. Kent, Atheling, BCRT	49V7
"F"	John Brewer, USA	57
	Harald Poetker, BDMP, Germany	54
	Hartmut Krueger, BDMP, Germany	54

Army & Navy Veterans

TR	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	75V9
	Brian Slink, USA	74V8
	Jeffrey Jenkins, Blandford, NS	74V7
"F"	John Brewer, USA	88
	John Tetlow, Glenburnie, ON	86
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	82

Bisley Qualifier

TR	Ray True, Chilliwack, BC	127V3
	Andy Kolenko, Agincourt, ON	126V8
	Ric Melling, Oakville, ON	123V6
"F"	Vaino Varve, Woodlawn, ON	143
	John Tetlow, Glenburnie, ON	134
	Colin Brown, Ancaster, ON	127

The Norman Beckett

TR	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	100V15
	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	100V15
	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	100V13
"F"	Willi Saporautzki, BDMP, Germany	120
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	119
	John Brewer, USA	119

The Colonel John C. Brick

TR	Guenter Boehme, BDMP, Germany	100V15
	A.N.R. Walker, Atheling, BCRT	100V15
	R.I. Nelson, Atheling, BCRT	100V14
"F"	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	118
	Willi Saporautzki, BDMP, Germany	118
	Harald Poetker, BDMP, Germany	117

The Gatineau

TR	Dean Brandon, ACLIM Cadet, NF	73V5
	R. Holtum, Atheling, BCRT	72V6
	Gregory Peters, NRT Cadet	72V5
"F"	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	85
	William Hammers, USA	83
	Hartmut Krueger, BDMP, Germany	82

The Gibson

TR	R.I. Nelson, Atheling, BCRT	150V18
	Andy Kolenko, Agincourt, ON	150V12
	Peter Westlake, ACNSTC, Staff	150V12
"F"	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	177
	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	176
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	175

The Gooderham

TR	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	123V11
	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	122V14
	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	121V10
"F"	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	138
	Harald Poetker, BDMP, Germany	138
	John Brewer, USA	137

The Governor General's Qualifier		
TR	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	255V31
	Adam Samansky, USA	254V31
	Linda Miller, Burnt River, ON	254V28
The "F" Class Qualifier		
	John Brewer, USA	303
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	303
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	301
The Hayhurst		
TR	Roch Croteau, ACLIM Cadet, QC	146V12
	Clint Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	146V10
	Scott Gilbert, ACFCadet, UK	144V10
"F"	H. Vollenweider, Richmond Hill, ON	164
	Dan Collings, Haliburton, ON	153
The Letson		
TR	James Paton, White Rock, BC	105V17
	Adam Samansky, USA	105V14
	Serge Bissonnette, Orleans, ON	105V13
"F"	John Brewer, USA	125
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	124
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	124
The Macdougall		
TR	Peter Church, USA	100V16
	Gordon Paetkau, Lockport, MB	100V11
	William Tabor, USA	100V10
"F"	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	118
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	118
	John Brewer, USA	116
The Ottawa Regiment		
TR	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	75V13
	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	75V12
	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	75V12
"F"	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	90
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	90
	John Brewer, USA	89
The Patron's		
TR	Peter Church, USA	72V8
	Robert Jones, USA	71V6
	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	71V1
"F"	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	86
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	83
	John Brewer, USA	78
The S.J. Perry		
TR	Thomas Schroeder, BDMP, Germany	211V13
	Andrew Sims, Toronto, ON	210V15
	Clint Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	209V15
"F"	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	248
	Adriaan De Jong, BDMP, Germany	247
	Emil Praslick, USA	246
The President's		
TR	Andrew Sims, Toronto, ON	150V20
	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	150V19
	Peter Church, USA	150V17
"F"	Harald Poetker, BDMP, Germany	179
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	179
	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	178
The Street		
TR	Terry Glenn, USA	219V14
	Guenter Boehme, BDMP, Germany	217V20
	Brian Slink, USA	214V17

The Street		
"F"	H. Vollenweider, Richmond Hill, ON	247
	William Hammers, USA	246
	Adriaan De Jong, BDMP, Germany	244
The Tilton		
TR	James Paton, White Rock, BC	100V17
	Carl Ganter, Lacombe, AB	100V12
	Nicole Rossignol, Ottawa, ON	100V6
"F"	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	117
	John Brewer, USA	117
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	117
The Rideau		
TR	Adam Samansky, USA	96V5
	Brian Slink, USA	95V5
	Scott Fulmer, USA	93V5
"F"	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	107
	James Thompson, Whitevale, ON	105
	Hartmut Krueger, BDMP, Germany	104

AGGREGATES

The Aggregate for the 21st Century		
TR	Alain Marion, USA	1379V141
	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	1375V119
	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	1366V123
"F"	John Brewer, USA	1626
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	1625
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	1610
The All-Comers Aggregate		
TR	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	603V76
	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	601V71
	Adam Samansky, USA	601V68
"F"	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	715
	John Brewer, USA	714
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	712
The Bisley Aggregate		
TR	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	946V101
	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	941V92
	James Paton, White Rock, BC	937V102
The Canadian "F" Class Championship & Bisley Aggregate		
	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	1114
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	1112
	John Tetlow, Glenburnie, ON	1055
The Champlain Aggregate		
TR	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	370V39
	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	368V40
	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	366V38
"F"	John Brewer, USA	431
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	424
	John Tetlow, Glenburnie, ON	423
The Connaught Aggregate		
TR	Antony Betts, Barrie, ON	568V32
	Andy Tikkanen, Calgary, AB	553V31
"F"	Adriaan De Jong, BDMP, Germany	674
	Hartmut Krueger, BDMP, Germany	662
	Horst Mitera, BDMP, Germany	660

The Farquharson Trophy

Rest.	John Tetlow, Glenburnie, ON	921
	James Thompson, Whitevale, ON	919
	Colin Brown, Ancaster, ON	909

The Gzowski Aggregate

TR	Andy Kolenko, Agincourt, ON	216V14
	Patricia Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	215V20
	James Paton, White Rock, BC	215V17
"F"	John Brewer, USA	253
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	251
	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	249

The Klondike Aggregate

TR	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	452V45
	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	450V52
	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	450V47
"F"	John Brewer, USA	534
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	529
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	526

The Maple Leaf Aggregate

TR	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	369V34
	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	368V45
	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	368V41
"F"	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	437
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	436
	John Brewer, USA	434

The McCulloch Trophy

TR	Peter Medhurst, Great Britain	595V58
	Ron Dawson, Bissett, MB	595V53
	Carl Ganter, Lacombe, AB	592V56
"F"	John Brewer, USA	714
	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	712
	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	709

TR	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	650V56
	James Paton, White Rock, BC	648V68
	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	648V66

TopCdn-Non Master	- Laurie Hearn	645V46
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Top TR	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	650V56
"F-Open"	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	773
"F-Rest"	James Thompson, Whitevale, ON	724

The Short Range Aggregate

TR	Ron Surette, ACLM Staff, NB	235V34
	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	235V31
	Jacques Dugas, Quebec, QC	234V31
"F"	John Brewer, USA	280
	Hartmut Krueger, BDMP, Germany	279
	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	279

The Tess Spencer Trophy

TR	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	804V69
	Patricia Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	799V67
	L.A. Moore, Atheling, BCRT	798V62

Royal Rifles Challenge Cup

TR	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	804V69
	Andy Kolenko, Agincourt, ON	801V58
	Peter Jmaeff, Regina, SK	800V67

Strachan Challenge Trophy

TR	L.A. Moore, Atheling, BCRT	798V62
	R.I. Nelson, Atheling, BCRT	792V70
	A.N.R. Walker, Atheling, BCRT	790V75

The Westhead Trophy

TR	Chantel Boake, ACLIM Cadet, NS	794V59
	Holly Tibbitts, ACF Cadet, UK	783V53
	Michael Latimer, ACF Cadet, UK	782V61

MISCELLANEOUS**The Long Range Challenge Match**

TR	Terry Glenn, USA	284V22
	Linda Miller, Burnt River, ON	282V17
	Ken Westling, Vancouver, BC	281V13
"F"	John Brewer, USA	454
	Norm Barber, Inglewood, ON	451
	Robert Bock, USA	427

The Sierra Canadian 300M National ISSF Championship

TR	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	592
	Terry Glenn, USA	587
	Nelson Simons, Bermuda	570
	Top Cdn. - Keith Cunningham	592
"F"	John Ingoldsby, Caledon E., ON	583
	Emil Praslick, USA	581

The Canadian .223/5.56 Championship

TR	Ric Melling, Oakville, ON	429V29
	Leo Cebula, USA	428V27
	Jeff Lambe, Leamington, ON	425V25
"F"Rest.	James Thompson, Whitevale, ON	498
	Paul Reibin, Kamloops, BC	488

Target Rifle - Cadets**The Botsford**

	Roch Croteau, ACLIM Cadet, QC	146V12
	Chantel Boake, ACLIM Cadet, NS	144V5
	Greggory Perron, ACLIM Cadet, BC	143V15

The Brewers Aggregate

	Chantel Boake, ACLIM Cadet, NS	587V49
	Maxime Durand, ACLIM Cadet, QC	580V45
	Curtis Kuntz, ACLIM Cadet, SK	579V33

The Cadet Bisley Aggregate

	Chantel Boake, ACLIM Cadet, NS	731V54
	Maxime Durand, ACLIM Cadet, QC	723V54
	Greggory Perron, ACLIM Cadet, BC	720V63

The Cadet /Jr. Open Short Range Aggregate

	R.I. Nelson, Atheling, BCRT	596V60
	A.N.R. Walker, Atheling, BCRT	595V61
	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	594V57

The Cadet /Jr. Open TR Championship

	J.C.T. Kent, Atheling, BCRT	804V77
	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	804V69
	L.A. Moore, Atheling, BCRT	798V62

The Canadian Cadet TR Championship

	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	804V69
	Mike Ferguson, NRT Cadet, BC	796V60
	Ryan Crema, NRT Cadet, BC	794V68

The Colville Prize

	Chantel Boake, ACLIM Cadet, NS	731V54
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The Russell G. Potter Memorial

	J.C.T. Kent, Atheling, BCRT	804V77
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The Viscount Wakefield Cup

	J.A.R. Park, Atheling, BCRT	295V27
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The Imperial Cadet	I. Rissanen, NRT Cadet, BC	293V31
The Waller Trophy	J.C.T. Kent, Atheling, BCRT	804V77
Bond Trophy	R.I. Nelson, Atheling, BCRT	264V17
The Frank Jermey Award	J.P. Seegolun, Atheling, BCRT	765V50
The Gerry Ouellette Award	Alan Ferguson, NRT Cadet, NS	896

The London Merchants' Match	British Columbia	561V41
	Ontario	559V32
	ATPQ/PQRA	554V28
	Prairie Provinces	549V28
	Atlantic Canada	532V19

The Macdonald Stewart Aggregate (Team)	Ontario Rifle Association	9582V839
	British Columbia Rifle Assoc.	9477V773

International Teams

The Canada Match	Team Canada	1180V121
	Team USA	1160V112
The Commonwealth Match	Team Canada	763V53
	Team USA	725V38
	World Team	721V38
The Outlander Match	Not Shot	
Under 25 International Long Range	Canada Under 25	722V38
	Athelings	712V28
Under 25 International Short Range	Athelings	1137V72
	Canada Under 25	1131V81

The Provincial Match	Ontario	583V54
	BC Rifle Association	582V53
	Prairie Provinces	576V43
	ATPQ/PQRA	574V43
	Atlantic Canada	566V33

The Steinhardt	ORA Gold	574V41
	BCRA	571V42
	ATPQ/PQRA	571V39
	ORA Bronze	569V49
	ORA Silver	565V30

Inter-Unit/Unit Rifle Association/Club/Cadet Corps/Regional Cadet Training Centre Team

The Algonquin	Cedar Springs Rifle Club	351V20
	North Star Gun Club	349V15
	NCRRRA	339V6

The Black and Tan Challenge (Lum Trophy)	"F" Canada's Old F's	420
	USA "F" Class	419

The Aylmer Gard	BCRA - LM	589V58
	NCRRRA Gold	588V58
	NCRRRA Blue	588V57
	North Star Gun Club	586V56

The All-Comers Aggregate Team Match	British Columbia Rifle Assoc.	3547V355
	ATPQ/PQRA	3542V340
	Ontario Rifle Association	3518V324

The Carling Breweries Match	ORA Black Label	875V82
	ORA Red Cap	873V74
	ATPQ/PQRA	871V73
	British Columbia Rifle Association	864V68

The Gillespie	NCRRRA Gold	2392V252
	BCRA - LM	2370V244
	Camillus Canal Rats	2351V195
	North Star Gun Club	2348V203
	NCRRRA Blue	2318V215

The Coates	British Columbia Rifle Association	1242V78
	Ontario Rifle Association	1239V77
	ATPQ/PQRA	1223V68

The Jubilee	British Columbia Rifle Association	618V72
	Ontario Rifle Association	615V53
	ATPQ/PQRA	609V54

The Gordon Highlanders'	NCRRRA Gold	788V72
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The Ladies' Pairs	Ontario Strawberry Tarts	
	-Miller/Rossignol	297V33
	ORA Venus - Hamilton/Pezzaniti	286V13
	BC - Dahlstrom/Emanuel s	281V17
	ORA Aphrodite - Jeffrey/Johnston	276V26
	ATPQ/PQRA- Gagne/Cousineau	145V13

The Imperial Tobacco	NCRRRA Gold	3219V315
	BCRA - LM	3192V299
	North Star Gun Club	3176V248
	NCRRRA Blue	3153V261

The Lansdowne

Cedar Springs Rifle Club	566V33
NCRRRA	560V35

The Mayor of Bagshot

BCRA - LM	976V101
NCRRRA	967V104
North Star Gun Club	959V73
Camillus Canal Rats	958V73
Athelings Ladies	951V68
Athelings Mauve	944V75
U.K. - ACF	929V70
Athelings Purple	925V62
Athelings Pink	917V64

The Victoria Rifles

NCRRRA Gold	840V59
BCRA - LM	830V53
North Star Gun Club	828V45
Camillus Canal Rats	826V51
NCRRRA Blue	822V50

Team Matches for Cadets, Juniors and Under 25**The Coulter**

Athelings Blue	2345V204
Athelings Red	2343V202
Athelings Ladies	2337V196
Athelings White	2231V151

The Harrison

Athelings Yellow	818V56
U.K. - ACF	797V36
Athelings Amber	794V36
Athelings Ladies	791V34
Athelings Green	748V22

The Otter

Athelings Ladies	575V47
Athelings Grey	573V52
U.K. - ACF	573V41
Athelings Indigo	569V50
Athelings Chocolate	561V39

Cadet Team Matches**The Buell**

Team D	2543V81
Team B	2507V91
Team A	2500V75
Team C	2484V76
Team E	2472V64

The Canloan International Cadet Team Match

RCAC CLI Marksman	802V63
ACF	783V45

The Michael Faraday Imperial Cadet Match

The Athelings - BCRT	1217V102
RCAC - NRT	1214V81

The Rex Goddard

RCAC - NRT	1593V114
The Athelings - BCRT	1576V114

The United Empire

Team 86 - M.Ferguson/L.Moore	1594V12
Team 85 - A.Ferguson/J.Kent	1593V129
Team 94 - G.Peters/A.Walker	1577V122

Miscellaneous Team Matches**The Families'**

The Milcun Family	298V30
The Dahlstrom's	288V25

The Champion Pairs

Milcun Marksman Complex	1979V153
Pete's Problem	1968V135
Canal Rats Too	1839V134
Canal Rats	1765V123

The Coaches Match - Class A

<u>Keeping up with the Joneses</u>	95V8
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Coach: Robert Jones
Brian Slink/Terry Glenn

<u>George Chase Team</u>	95V5
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Coach: George Chase
Barry Langille/Gerry Frazer

<u>Mich-Mass Mix</u>	94V5
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Coach: Peter Church
Adam Samansky/Leo Cebula

<u>AusCan</u>	93V7
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Coach: Donald Thompson
Des Vamplew/Andrew Sims

The Coaches Match - Class B

<u>The Uncoachables</u>	94V6
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Coach: Gord Hulbert
Peter Jmaeff/Stan Frost

<u>ORA 'X'</u>	91V3
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Coach: Paul Bawden
Jeff Lambe/Ric Melling

<u>ORA Ladies</u>	90V5
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Coach: Mike Wong Shui
Erin Hamilton/Christina Pezzaniti

<u>New York - New York</u>	90V5
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Coach: Charles Williams
Ronald Michon/Scott Fulmer

<u>The Gimps</u>	84V2
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Coach: Leo D'Amour
Patricia Dahlstrom/Norbert Yaakey

<u>Mons Rifle Club</u>	83V4
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Coach: Antony Betts
Dan Stanoev/Roger Mullin

<u>Capital Gang</u>	79V0
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Coach: Nicole Rossignol
Robert McInnis/William Molnar

The Coaches Match - Class "F"

<u>Two PR</u>	83
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Coach: Paul Reibin
Paul Reibin/Patricia Roberts

Senior/Junior Pairs

Team 11 - A.Sims/L.Moore	1189V128
Team 2 - M.WongShui/J.Charlton	1189V108
Team 20 - K.Cunningham/R.Romses	1189V103

Championship Pennants**Top Country**

Canada

Top Province

Ontario

Top Country/Cadet

Canada

Top Club

Cedar Springs RC



THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FINAL



1.	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	282V27	26.	Mike Wong Shui, Mississauga, ON	266V18
2.	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	277V21	27.	Gord Hulbert, Weyburn, SK	266V14
3.	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	276V26	28.	Stan Frost, Saskatoon, SK	265V20
4.	Peter Church, Michigan, USA	276V21	29.	Terry Glenn, Auburn, NY, USA	265V15
5.	Ken Westling, Vancouver, BC	275V19	30.	R.I. Nelson, Atheling, BCRT	264V17
6.	Des Vamplew, Scarborough, ON	274V22	31.	Carl Ganter, Lacombe, AB	264V17
7.	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	274V20	32.	Leo Cebula, Michigan, USA	264V15
8.	Peter Westlake, ACNSTC, Staff, ON	274V14	33.	John Marshall, New Glasgow, NS	264V15
9.	Peter Jmaeff, Regina, SK	273V21	34.	Jacques Dugas, Quebec, QC	264V13
10.	James Paton, White Rock, BC	272V24	35.	Gordon Paetkau, Lockport, MB	263V21
11.	Andrew Sims, Toronto, ON	272V23	36.	Peter Medhurst, Atheling Staff, UK	263V20
12.	Frederick Yip, Richmond, BC	272V22	37.	Joel Craig, ACLM Staff, AB	263V18
13.	Bob Pitcairn, Chilliwack, BC	272V19	38.	Scott Fulmer, Liverpool, NY, USA	262V12
14.	Linda Miller, Burnt River, ON	272V19	39.	Emmanuel Gauvin, Quebec, QC	260V19
15.	Nicole Rossignol, Ottawa, ON	272V17	40.	Audrey Gagne, ACLM Staff, QC	259V16
16.	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	272V15	41.	R.A. Benest, Atheling Staff, UK	258V15
17.	James Watson, Northants, UK	271V20	42.	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	256V19
18.	Ron Surette, ACLM Staff, NB	270V21	43.	A.N.R. Walker, Atheling, BCRT	256V12
19.	Robert Jones, Arizona, USA	270V20	44.	J.K. Charlton, Atheling, BCRT	255V18
20.	Serge Bissonnette, Orleans, ON	270V18	45.	Roger Mullin, Cobourg, ON	253V22
21.	Barry Langille, New Glasgow, NS	269V23	46.	Stephen Urban, Texas, USA	252V17
22.	Ron Dawson, Bissett, MB	268V25	47.	J.A.R. Park, Atheling, BCRT	252V12
23.	Adam Samansky, Massachusetts, USA	267V20	48.	L.A. Moore, Atheling, BCRT	252V11
24.	Peter Papisideris, Calgary, AB	267V18	49.	Ian Rissanen, NRT Cadet, BC	245V18
25.	Guenter Boehme, BDMP, Germany	266V24	50.	J.C. Theriault, Quebec, QC	236V14



THE MACDONALD STEWART GRAND AGGREGATE



1.	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	814V93	26.	Terry Glenn, Auburn, NY, USA	799V74
2.	James Paton, White Rock, BC	812V95	27.	Patricia Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	799V67
3.	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	812V86	28.	Roger Romses, Halifax, NS	799V57
4.	Gordon Paetkau, Lockport, MB	812V82	29.	Bob Pitcairn, Chilliwack, BC	798V69
5.	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	811V72	30.	Roger Mullin, Cobourg, ON	798V64
6.	Guenter Boehme, BDMP, Germany	809V85	31.	L.A. Moore, Atheling, BCRT	798V62
7.	Des Vamplew, Scarborough, ON	808V84	32.	George Chase, Grand Bay, NB	798V60
8.	Ron Dawson, Bissett, MB	808V70	33.	Mike Ferguson, NRT Cadet, BC	796V60
9.	Adam Samansky, Massachusetts, USA	807V82	34.	Peter Medhurst, Atheling Staff, UK	795V71
10.	Emmanuel Gauvin, Quebec, QC	807V71	35.	Gord Hulbert, Weyburn, SK	795V69
11.	Serge Bissonnette, Orleans, ON	806V71	36.	Dan Stanoev, Whitby, ON	795V64
12.	Peter Westlake, ACNSTC, Staff, ON	806V65	37.	Clint Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	795V61
13.	Peter Church, Michigan, USA	805V84	38.	Stan Frost, Saskatoon, SK	795V57
14.	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	805V76	39.	Ron Michon, New York, USA	795V53
15.	J.C.T. Kent, Atheling, BCRT	804V77	40.	Nicole Rossignol, Ottawa, ON	794V75
16.	Jacques Rossignol, Ottawa, ON	804V74	41.	Ryan Crema, NRT Cadet, BC	794V68
17.	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	804V69	42.	J.C. Theriault, Quebec, QC	794V68
18.	Donald Thompson, NSW, AU	803V86	43.	Scott Fulmer, Liverpool, NY, USA	794V61
19.	James Watson, Northants, UK	803V76	44.	Chantel Boake, ACLIM Cadet, NS	794V59
20.	Andrew Sims, Toronto, ON	802V91	45.	Barry Langille, New Glasgow, NS	793V63
21.	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	802V73	46.	Jacques Dugas, Quebec, QC	792V71
22.	Andy Kolenko, Agincourt, ON	801V58	47.	R.I. Nelson, Atheling, BCRT	792V70
23.	Peter Jmaeff, Regina, SK	800V67	48.	Ray True, Chilliwack, BC	792V63
24.	John Marshall, New Glasgow, NS	800V63	49.	Ric Melling, Oakville, ON	792V63
25.	Mike Wong Shui, Mississauga, ON	800V63	50.	Carl Ganter, Lacombe, AB	792V62

**For a complete listing of the CFRC Results,
go to our website (www.dkra.ca) or contact the DCRA office**



THE MACDONALD STEWART GRAND AGGREGATE - "F" CLASS



1.	John Brewer, Mississippi, USA	967		6.	Robert Koch, BDMP, Germany	938
2.	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	966		7.	Hartmut Krueger, BDMP, Germany	934
3.	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	958		8.	John Tetlow, Glenburnie, ON	921
4.	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	958		9.	Horst Mitera, BDMP, Germany	921
5.	Harald Poetker, BDMP, Germany	947		10.	James Thompson, Whitevale, ON	919



THE MACDONALD STEWART GRAND AGGREGATE - UNDER 25



1.	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	804V69		6.	Alan Ferguson, NRT Cadet, NS	789V52
2.	Roger Romses, Halifax, NS	799V57		7.	Laura Scoville, ACLM Staff, NL	789V50
3.	Mike Ferguson, NRT Cadet, BC	796V60		8.	Nicholas McRae, NRT Cadet, ON	789V49
4.	Ryan Crema, NRT Cadet, BC	794V68		9.	Darren Dobbins, ACLM Staff, NL	788V58
5.	Chantel Boake, ACLIM Cadet, NS	794V59		10.	Catherine Wong, ACLM Staff, AB	787V66



"F" CLASS FINAL



1.	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	334		6.	Norbert Eilmess, BDMP, Germany	316
2.	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	331		7.	Robert Koch, BDMP, Germany	313
3.	John Brewer, Mississippi, USA	328		8.	Adriaan De Jong, BDMP, Germany	309
4.	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	328		9.	Hartmut Krueger, BDMP, Germany	309
5.	Harald Poetker, BDMP, Germany	324		10.	James Thompson, Whitevale, ON	305



CANADIAN TARGET RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP



1.	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	946V101		6.	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	931V81
2.	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	941V92		7.	Peter Westlake, ACNSTC, Staff, ON	931V66
3.	James Paton, White Rock, BC	937V102		8.	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	930V78
4.	Des Vamplew, Scarborough, ON	935V90		9.	Serge Bissonnette, Orleans, ON	930V76
5.	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	935V74		10.	Ron Dawson, Bissett, MB	928V79



CANADIAN MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIP



1.	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	1015V105		6.	Peter Westlake, ACNSTC, Staff, ON	1000V67
2.	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	1009V96		7.	Des Vamplew, Scarborough, ON	999V93
3.	James Paton, White Rock, BC	1006V107		8.	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	997V82
4.	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	1005V80		9.	Serge Bissonnette, Orleans, ON	997V80
5.	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	1000V85		10.	Ron Dawson, Bissett, MB	994V84



"F" CLASS CANADIAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP



1.	Wolfgang Scholze, BDMP, Germany	1201		6.	Robert Koch, BDMP, Germany	1149
2.	John Brewer, Mississippi, USA	1195		7.	Hartmut Krueger, BDMP, Germany	1143
3.	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	1195		8.	James Thompson, Whitevale, ON	1128
4.	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	1189		9.	Norbert Eilmess, BDMP, Germany	1123
5.	Harald Poetker, BDMP, Germany	1167				



CANADIAN OPEN TARGET RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP



1.	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	1015V105	23.	Gord Hulbert, Weyburn, SK	983V72
2.	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	1009V96	24.	Robert Jones, Arizona, USA	982V79
3.	James Paton, White Rock, BC	1006V107	25.	Ron Surette, ACLM Staff, NB	982V78
4.	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	1005V80	26.	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	982V74
5.	Peter Church, Michigan, USA	1003V96	27.	Nicole Rossignol, Ottawa, ON	980V77
6.	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	1000V85	28.	Jacques Dugas, Quebec, QC	977V73
7.	Peter Westlake, ACNSTC, Staff, ON	1000V67	29.	Frederick Yip, Richmond, BC	977V68
8.	Des Vamplew, Scarborough, ON	999V93	30.	Scott Fulmer, Liverpool, NY, USA	976V65
9.	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	997V82	31.	R.I. Nelson, Atheling, BCRT	975V76
10.	Serge Bissonnette, Orleans, ON	997V80	32.	Stan Frost, Saskatoon, SK	975V62
11.	Ron Dawson, Bissett, MB	994V84	33.	Peter Medhurst, Atheling Staff, UK	974V79
12.	Adam Samansky, Massachusetts, USA	993V89	34.	Linda Miller, Burnt River, ON	974V73
13.	Peter Jmaeff, Regina, SK	993V73	35.	Carl Ganter, Lacombe, AB	973V69
14.	Andrew Sims, Toronto, ON	991V95	36.	Peter Papisideris, Calgary, AB	972V75
15.	Bob Pitcairn, Chilliwack, BC	991V75	37.	Roger Mullin, Cobourg, ON	970V75
16.	Guenter Boehme, BDMP, Germany	990V91	38.	A.N.R. Walker, Atheling, BCRT	968V80
17.	Ken Westling, Vancouver, BC	989V88	39.	Stephen Urban, Texas, USA	962V55
18.	Gordon Paetkau, Lockport, MB	988V87	40.	R.A. Benest, Atheling Staff, UK	960V66
19.	James Watson, Northants, UK	988V84	41.	J.K. Charlton, Atheling, BCRT	956V67
20.	Emmanuel Gauvin, Quebec, QC	988V82	42.	J.C. Theriault, Quebec, QC	950V71
21.	Terry Glenn, Auburn, NY, USA	985V81	43.	Ian Rissanen, NRT Cadet, BC	936V70
22.	Mike Wong Shui, Mississauga, ON	985V69			



THE BISLEY AGGREGATE



1.	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	946V101	26.	Barry Langille, New Glasgow, NS	914V69
2.	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	941V92	27.	Linda Miller, Burnt River, ON	912V71
3.	James Paton, White Rock, BC	937V102	28.	Stan Frost, Saskatoon, SK	912V61
4.	Des Vamplew, Scarborough, ON	935V90	29.	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	911V73
5.	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	935V74	30.	Jacques Dugas, Quebec, QC	911V72
6.	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	931V81	31.	Frederick Yip, Richmond, BC	911V65
7.	Peter Westlake, ACNSTC, Staff, ON	931V66	32.	Ryan Crema, NRT Cadet, BC	910V71
8.	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	930V78	33.	Carl Ganter, Lacombe, AB	910V66
9.	Serge Bissonnette, Orleans, ON	930V76	34.	Peter Redstone, Calgary, AB	908V65
10.	Ron Dawson, Bissett, MB	928V79	35.	Roger Romses, Halifax, NS	908V63
11.	Gordon Paetkau, Lockport, MB	927V86	36.	Peter Papisideris, Clagary, AB	907V71
12.	Andy Kolenko, Agincourt, ON	927V66	37.	Roger Mullin, Cobourg, ON	904V70
13.	Peter Jmaeff, Regina, SK	925V71	38.	Dan Stanoev, Whitby, ON	904V66
14.	Bob Pitcairn, Chilliwack, BC	923V72	39.	Clint Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	904V66
15.	Ken Westling, Vancouver, BC	919V82	40.	Jonathan Tremblay, NRT Cadet, QC	903V49
16.	Nicole Rossignol, Ottawa, ON	919V76	41.	Alan Ferguson, NRT Cadet, NS	902V54
17.	Ray True, Chilliwack, BC	919V66	42.	Jacques Rossignol, Ottawa, ON	900V76
18.	Emmanuel Gauvin, Quebec, QC	918V77	43.	Raymond Cardinal, NRT Cadet, AB	900V64
19.	Patricia Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	917V75	44.	Gregory Peters, NRT Cadet, ON	898V51
20.	John Marshall, New Glasgow, NS	917V71	45.	Bart Yarmoshuk, ACLM Staff, BC	896V60
21.	Mike Wong Shui, Mississauga, ON	917V65	46.	Audrey Gagne, ACLM Staff, QC	896V56
22.	George Chase, Grand Bay, NB	916V63	47.	Mike Ferguson, NRT Cadet, BC	895V64
23.	Ric Melling, Oakville, ON	915V69	48.	Jeff Lambe, Leamington, ON	895V55
24.	Ron Surette, ACLM Staff, NB	914V75	49.	Vincent Cloutier, ACLM Staff, QC	895V54
25.	Gord Hulbert, Weyburn, SK	914V71	50.	Erin Hamilton, ACLM Staff, ON	893V54



CANADIAN "F" CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP AND BISLEY AGGREGATE



1.	Leo D'Amour, Laval, QC	1114	5.	Vaino Varve, Woodlawn, ON	1042
2.	David Rumbold, Ottawa, ON	1112	6.	Colin Brown, Ancaster, ON	1036
3.	John Tetlow, Glenburnie, ON	1055	7.	H. Vollenweider, Richmond Hill, ON	835
4.	James Thompson, Whitevale, ON	1052	8.	Pat Roberts, Kamloops, BC	643

COMMONWEALTH GAMES SELECTION AGGREGATE

The next Commonwealth Games will be held in Australia in 2006. The Commonwealth Shooting Federation (CSF) Championships will be held in Australia in the Spring of 2005. As described in the 2003 CFRC Programme and on the DCRA web site, the DCRA Executive Committee has decided that the two shooters to represent Canada in the fullbore pairs and individual rifle events will be selected as follows.

Qualifying scores will be those in the Bisley Aggregate, less the 800 metre ranges of the Norman Beckett and Gibson and the Alexander at 900 metres, plus the Patron's at 900 metres. The Bisley Aggregate includes the Gatineau at 900 metres and the 800 and 900 metre ranges of the Governor General's Final and Bisley Qualifier. This will mean that all long ranges in the Commonwealth Games Qualifying Aggregate will be fired 'shoulder-to-shoulder' by those taking part.

The scores from both 2003 and 2004 will be included. The scores of all eligible Canadians in 2003 will count as Part One of the selection process. For 2004, competitors will pre-register for Part Two of the selection process, prior to the start of the Bisley Aggregate. Mandatory drug testing will take place immediately following the conclusion of the aggregate at the 2004 CFRC.

The names of the two Canadian shooters will be announced at that time. They will participate in the 2005 CSF Championships as part of their preparation for the 2006 Commonwealth Games.

The shooters after Part One in 2003 are:

1.	Alain Marion, Gatineau, QC	871V92	20.	Mike Wong Shui, Mississauga, ON	843V60
2.	Pat Vamplew, Whitby, ON	862V82	21.	Jacques Dugas, Quebec, QC	841V65
3.	Scott Murray, Arnprior, ON	861V73	22.	Nicole Rossignol, Ottawa, ON	840V63
4.	Keith Cunningham, Burnt River, ON	861V67	23.	Peter Papisideris, Calgary, AB	838V65
5.	James Paton, White Rock, BC	860V92	24.	Stan Frost, Saskatoon, SK	838V58
6.	Gerry Frazer, Powell River, BC	854V72	25.	Laurie Hearn, NRT Cadet, NL	837V64
7.	Peter Westlake, ACNSTC, Staff	854V56	26.	Linda Miller, Burnt River, ON	836V70
8.	Ken Westling, Vancouver, BC	853V82	27.	Carl Ganter, Lacombe, AB	836V63
9.	Des Vamplew, Scarborough, ON	852V84	28.	Patricia Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	835V61
10.	Serge Bissonnette, Orleans, ON	850V67	29.	Roger Romses, Halifax, NS	834V59
11.	Ron Dawson, Bissett, MB	849V70	30.	Frederick Yip, Richmond, BC	834V58
12.	Pitcairn, Bob, Chilliwack, BC	849V63	31.	Roger Mullin, Cobourg, ON	833V69
13.	Peter Jmaeff, Regina, SK	848V62	32.	Dan Stanoev, Whitby, ON	831V59
14.	Andy Kolenko, Agincourt, ON	848V59	33.	Clint Dahlstrom, Victoria, BC	829V63
15.	Ron Surette, ACLM Staff, NB	846V72	34.	Ryan Crema, NRT Cadet, BC	824V59
16.	Gordon Paetkau, Lockport, MB	846V71	35.	Jacques Rossignol, Ottawa, ON	817V67
17.	Emmanuel Gauvin, Quebec, QC	844V69	36.	Mike Ferguson, NRT Cadet, BC	810V52
18.	Gord Hulbert, Weyburn, SK	844V63	37.	J.C. Theriault, Quebec, QC	807V60
19.	George Chase, Grand Bay, NB	843V61	38.	Ian Rissanen, NRT Cadet, BC	802V63

***Dont' forget, you must pre-register for Part Two
of the selection process, to be eligible!***

What some of the F Class used at Connaught this Year.

The following data on calibres and ammunition used by shooters in the F(O) and ISSF categories at the 2003 CFRC have been taken from information provided on the forms submitted by competitors. Only the details of those who are recorded as shooting with other than standard TR ammunition are listed.

Names of individuals are not included since we did not seek permission to make them public when they filled out the form.

<u>Calibre</u>	<u>Cartridge</u>	<u>Bullet</u>	<u>BC</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>MV</u>
0.308	300 WSM	BIB	0.525	197	3050
6.5	6.5x284	Sierra	0.6	142	2850
6.5	6.5x284	Sierra	0.595	142	2970
6.5	6.5x284	Lapua	0.62	139	3025
6.5	6.5x284	Hornady	0.55	140	3050
0.308	300 Win Mag	Sierra	0.565	200	2990
6.5	6.5x284	Lapua	0.675	139	2900
6	6mm Norma BR	Lapua	0.53	105	2880
6.5	6.5x284	Sierra	0.595	142	2950
6	6 BR	Berger	0.565	105	2880
6	6mm Norma BR	Sierra Moly	0.565	107	2850
6.5	6.5x284	Lapua	0.62	139	2900
6	6mm Rem	Sierra	0.527	105	3025
6.5	6.5x06	Chuck River	0.63	147	2950
6.5	6.5x284	Lapua	0.61	139	2970
6	6mm Norma BR	Lapua	0.53	105	2800
6	6 BR	Sierra	0.527	107	2925
6.5	6.5x55	Hornady	0.55	140	2930
6	6mm Norma BR	Lapua	0.56	105	2830
6.5	6.5x284	Lapua	0.62	139	2900
6.5	6.5x284	Lapua	0.62	139	3000
6.5	6.5x284	Hornady	0.55	140	3000
6.5	6.5x55	Berger	0.63	140	2890
6.5	6.5x284	Berger	0.63	140	3010

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Reviewing Historic Bisley Traditions at the Dawn of the 21st Century

Dr. Richard Staples

Service Pistol Matches at a Bisley level of International Competition have another tradition besides continual innovation. It is one where under the stress of heated international competition the worthiness of either pistol craft equipment and/or pistol techniques move from advertiser's claims to either reality or hype. Service Conditions Competition shows clearly what works under stress and what does not. That's how Bisley examines the individual or pistol team's mastery of the art and science of pistol marksmanship. The crucible of Bisley level competition turns up the match pressure to realistic levels found only in actual service duty (Cirillo, 2000)

Only hits count; the Bisley pistol competitor needs 100% dead centre hits to be sure to win!

This tradition of pushing both the pistolero and his/her pistol to the existing limits and beyond has been in place for a long time. It will continue for the foreseeable future as a catalyst for worthwhile changes in both pistol technology and pistol craft techniques.

For example in the 1890's, beginning in 1894, Colts Patent Arms in Hartford Connecticut created both their Colt Bisley and their Colt Flattop Bisley Single Action Revolver Models expressly for Bisley competitions. "The model was named for the target range in Great Britain, where their National Target Matches were held since the nineteenth century. The model was designed as a target revolver" (Schwing, 1999, p.279). Bill Ruger's Bisley and Bisley Vaquero revolvers keep the Bisley grip's great ergonomics alive over a Century later. It's just a better point shooting grip for a single action revolver; pistol competition was the crucible for improvement and still is today.

Similarly, over 80 years ago just before W.W.I, the reigning NRA Bisley Service Pistol Champion put away his S&W Revolvers and took up the Colt 1911 pistol as his preferred piece of equipment. He found the 1911 superior to revolvers for rapid fire events.

Others had noted this trend as well and acted on it.

Those newfangled self loading pistols had their advocates. One was Colonel Sam Steele with his Model 1896 Mauser which he took to the Boer War. A young newspaper correspondent named Winston Churchill did the same after his mother had bought one for him. In the 1890's it was practically the only self loading pistol type available in the world. Churchill wrote in his memoirs that the efficiency and magazine capacity of his Mauser Model 1896 pistol enabled him to shoot his way out of a trap and to save his own life in the ill-fated cavalry charge at Omdurmann (Smith & Smith, 1962, p.197)

Otherwise, all that oratorical talent and epic leadership in WWII might have vanished in Africa!

Half a century later Churchill was instrumental in having the FN-FAI adapted for all Commonwealth Forces including Canada's. Dense and accurate firepower is timeless in its application. NSCC Service Pistol and Service Rifle Matches demonstrate that time and again.

It would be many years before either Britain issued self loading pistols en masse to its Forces.

Many still clung to their revolvers; most Police Forces would do so until the 1970's or so.

Since then, Police Forces throughout the world have embraced the self-loading pistol as Police Duty Equipment, especially in a double action, double action only or striker fired one.

In the early Twentieth Century, the problems of rapid and continuous pistol fire bedevilled designers until one named John Browning designed his Colt Model 1911 in 45 ACP. He demonstrated that the Colt Model 1911 could fire rapidly a total of 5000 shots with no malfunctions in one single prolonged demonstration. The United States Forces used it until the early 1990's.

Another early semi-automatic pistol advocate was Sir Sam Hughes. His own stubborn advocacy of those newfangled self loading pistols got him into political hot water. Canada's Minister of War found himself criticized harshly in the House of Commons in 1915. For a change it was not for his Ross Rifle but for his CEF pistol preferences. Unlike today, Hughes wasn't under attack for issues like GST fraud or lost advertising contracts or for making false claims about seeing non-existent burning crosses. It was because as the War Minister/Minister of Defence Hughes had spent \$18 or so apiece for 5000 Colt Model 1911 .45ACPs to equip the Canadian Expeditionary Force for their trench raid expeditions.

Sir Sam had cut a Government cheque direct to the Colt factory at Hartford. He had not bothered Parliament with the details. His Lindsay friends in the CHEF overseas in the trenches really needed the Colts and they needed them now if they were ever again to see the Rolling Hills of Manvers Township near Lindsay. Sir Sam did understand that if his political opponents didn't.

It took some time for the latest in pistol technology to be Canadian Military Issue.

The first time Canadian Troops were issued the Browning 9mm Hi-Power was for the 1942 Dieppe Raid. Among those Canadians who escape capture to fight another day, many credited the P-35 Hi-Power 9 mm as their personal ticket to safety.

What all this history mean here? Simply that these early 20th Century developments are being replicated again. Almost a ninety years later as 2003 pistol designers are breaking new ground again. For instance, Bill Ruger introduced a number of Duty Pistol Models. He produced a new pistol in 1989, 1994, 1995 and 1997 in a variety of decock-only and double action only styles far removed in their manufacture from the Mauser Model 1996 or the Colt Model 1911A1 for that matter.

Pistol developments in the early 21st Century are in another monumental breakout phase.

As Yogi Berra would say, "Deja vu all over again!"(Berra, 1952) New pistol models as well as improved pistol craft techniques emerge almost on a monthly basis. Consider how prominent the Walther P-99 has become in just three years. Is it fair to say that the 1911A1 has more both more manufacturers and more specialized models than any pistol in history? Check out the latest Kimber or Paraord.com ad.

The MPD Pistol Class allows all innovative pistols to be included in NSCC. Thus, the Bisley Service Pistol tradition of encouraging state of the pistol craft art competition levels will continue unabated into the 21st Century.

The overwhelming majority of the Production and Duty Pistols included in the MPD Pistol Class have been invented within the last 30 years or less. One of the most popular Duty Pistols today is Gaston Glock's Model 17 and successive Models. This striker fired pistol series with its polymer frame has a very devoted following. It didn't appear on the scene until the late 1970's; today it is one of the most popular and durable Service Pistols in the World.

Another example is the Beretta Model 92 (for 1992) in 9 mm which in the early 1990's did replace the venerable Colt 1911A1 after a much "not invented here in the USA?" controversy.

The MPD Pistol Class allows for innovation and pushing the limits while working within the existing NSCC framework. After all, the person versus the pistol is more important. However, some pistol models work better for some individuals than they do for others. MPD Pistol Class gives the competitor a choice that is very adaptable to individual tastes and preferences within the as issued parameters of Service and/or Police Duty Pistols.

MPD Pistol Class lets competitors choose what's best for them within a closely scrutinized set of Rules to ensure a level playing field. Only one question remains. What is your own MPD Pistol Class choice for the DCRA's NSCC Service Pistol and Practical Pistol Matches?



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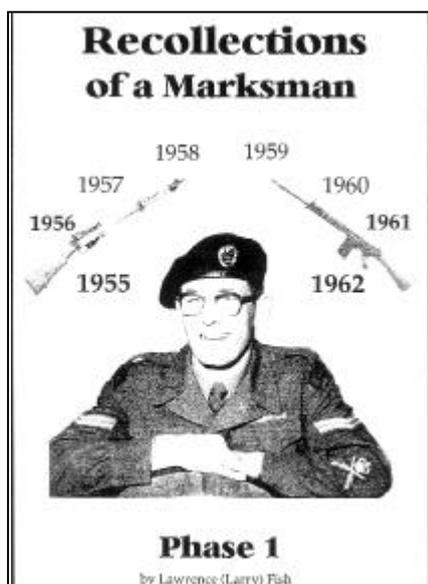
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This is the 9th installment of "Recollections of a Marksman"

1960 DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING

George Bulgin, Steve Dorsey (a recent entry into the discipline and the QYR team) and I decided to get some good, competition practice in by attending the Province of Quebec Rifle Association's Annual Prize Meeting, shot at Mount Bruno, just outside Montreal. Charlie Spencer, my adjutant on the '58 Bisley team, had told me that he would arrange accommodation for us right on the range. While Steve travelled separately, George and I drove down in my Volkswagen Beetle.

Arriving on the evening before the competition, George and I found that Charlie had arranged for a marquee to be available for us, and us alone. This was valet service versus the typically unroomy bell tent. After settling in, we met Charlie who gave us a tour of the range and facilities. It was very impressive with the range reaching back to 800 yards. On our return to the marquee, George said, "Why don't you drive the car right in? There's lots of room." So I drove it into the marquee so that we could conveniently hand things in and out of the car as needed.

Next morning, as we moved up to the firing point for the first competition, a local shooter said, "I thought you Ontario guys didn't like it here and took off home. Your car was gone."

The Quebec shoot was a delight, but neither George nor I had much delight in our shooting. We were just not producing expected scores. We actually hoped for rain because our rain technique was such that we knew we could gain on the field in the event of inclemency. But the rain gods ignored us.

At the end of the event, George and I attended the presentation of prizes; strictly as spectators since we had won nothing. The winner of the Quebec, Lieutenant Governor's Prize was a regular soldier, Sergeant George Wilkinson. His appearance, in his shooting gear, was very much the same as my first year in competition; hand-me-downs, cast-offs and make-do's. But he had beaten the entire field. Little did I know that George Wilkinson would soon become an integral part of my military life and continues to be so to this day.

I have no record of my performance in the 1960 ORA Prize Meeting. Perhaps this is in shame, or because I never kept provincial records. My records of wins shows nothing, so I can only assume that my results in the 1960 ORA were also-ran or worse. Commencing the '60 DCRA, I started poorly and didn't appear on the prize list until the second day of shooting when I appeared on two, one of them close to the top. But my shooting was spotty. For each time I soared, I would then plummet. There was just no consistency.

Des was likewise afflicted. Nonetheless, he scored the same as ten others to make the tie shoot for the MacDonald match. I watched him in the tie breaker, shot at 600 yards, and noted a weariness of effort as if he would have preferred not to be there.

It showed in his performance. Of the eleven in the tie, he finished tenth. In spite of this, he struggled on and achieved 32nd place on the Bisley Aggregate. Pretty close to a place on the '61 Bisley team.

For my part, I simply continued to decline and didn't even make the cutoff score into the Governor General's Final Stage. After two seasons of extraordinary performance, I was now a pedestrian scorer and beginning to believe that perhaps I was a 2 season wonder with nothing left in me. The experience was quite devastating and only dogged perseverance over the next four years would rebuild my confidence and land me on another Bisley team. A few others, of QYR, placed on various prize lists, but as Tyros. Des, Tommy and I were the only Senior shots in the regiment at that time. Some good placings were occasionally made, but without the consistency even to get in the top hundred of the Bisley Aggregate. As they say, a learning year.

THE LEAN YEARS

1960 had been a bust for me. Des, however, was appointed Commandant of the '61 Bisley team and he chose Tommy Vamplew as his Adjutant. Tommy was utterly delighted that he would finally be on a Bisley team, even as an administrator. It meant that he could shoot those matches which did not interfere with his administrative duties.

My '61 DCRA was a painful experience. My only consistency was being well down the prize lists. I found no comfort in the fact that our entire QYR team, other than Des who comfortably placed 14th on the Bisley Agg' and thus on the '62 Bisley team, produced a less than stellar performance. In fact, Olga D'Agrella out shot the rest of us which, unfortunately, did not put her near a place on the Bisley team.

That fall, Des asked if I would arrange a Saturday range date at Winona ranges. Several of the Oakville hospital staff had expressed an interest in shooting; some for competition and some for hunting. I set it up and we attended the ranges on the 200 yard firing point. There were Xray technicians and doctors in the group. One of them was, in fact, our family doctor, Wilf Anderson. We showed those who were hunters how to zero their rifles. The ones interested in competition shooting were similarly taught zeroing, but also some of the aspects of competition shooting.

After they had successfully zeroed and shot enough practice rounds to satisfy them, we closed the range then headed into the targetbuilding hut where Des went through a brief outline of the theory of shooting. Out of that little exercise one of the group, Steve Dorsey, was smitten. He would take up competition shooting for the rest of his life. But Wilf Anderson and others were only interested in trying for a deer or moose when the hunting season opened.

At the end of '61 and early '62, construction was in decline and my company laid off all the outside work force. By coincidence, the Diefenbaker government instituted emergency measures type courses in all armouries across the country. Most of the volunteers were unemployed personnel who were given uniforms appropriate to the regiment or formation which they joined. Training was part military and part emergency measures such as rescue, first aid and such. The courses were designated SMTP which possibly meant, Survival Military Training Programme. It was when the Cold War was at its most critical and resulted in thousands of people joining up in units throughout all of Canada.

I enlisted as a Wing Instructor with Queen's York Rangers at Fort York Armouries in Toronto. Response to the program saw Fort York at full capacity and this continued throughout the term of the successive courses. A lot of fine people received training and became outstanding soldiers, many joining their host regiments and continuing in service after the courses terminated. Inevitably, there were some less conscientious individuals who saw it as a different opportunity. At the start of each course there would be a few who would draw uniforms from stores then sell everything before disappearing. Military police were kept busy trying to round them up.

My shooting practices continued indoors, during the winter, and outdoors as early as weather permitted. When Command Championships came up around May or June, QYR fielded a good number of competitors. By matches' end, I emerged as the Command Champion. Perhaps my earlier decline in performance was a temporary thing after all, and then again, perhaps not since I have no record of winning a single event in the ORA Prize Meeting of '62.

With confidence in my performance with the FN rifle, I entered the SRA matches at the DCRA Prize Meeting and was pleased to place on every prize list except one. And some of my placings were up among the leaders. My private gravel pit, at the turkey farm, was paying dividends.

With renewed confidence I started the SRB programme; with something less than a bang, if you'll pardon the pun. It was a long struggle from Monday through Saturday during which time nothing spectacular came my way, but neither did I experience any disasters. When the Bisley Aggregate was posted, at meeting's end, Des was 14th with a berth on the '63 team, I was 33rd and Tommy was 43rd. Maybe next year?

In the fall of '62 my transfer to the Lorne Scots came through. My decision to change regiments was not easily made since the QYR had become like family over the years. But physical survival was the motivator. On parade nights I would arrive at Fort York, after a heavy day in construction, and pitch in enthusiastically with training as per syllabus then point the car back toward Oakville about 11pm. By then I was completely drained and found difficulty staying awake behind the wheel. One night, after lurching into wakefulness from the sound of flying gravel and seeing a hydro pole flash by my passenger window, I realized that this

should not continue. That's when I decided to transfer to the Oakville Company of the Lorne Scots; virtually on my doorstep. So, that is how I became a highlander, was taught how to wear a kilt and still do so on appropriate occasions, more than 35 years later, though I must confess that the transition from tight, cavalry blues was somewhat disconcerting especially when my seven year old daughter, Louise, on seeing me in the Lorne's uniform for the first time remarked, "Mom, Why is Dad wearing a skirt?" Under the badge of Queen's York Rangers 1st American Regiment, I had been trained and developed into the top levels of Canada's shooting fraternity. For that I am eternally grateful. My departure from the regiment, however, signified no change in the relationship with my former team members, other than a healthy, competitive spirit. It also heralded the emergence of a new regiment, the Lorne Scots, in the regimental community of successful shooting teams. But that, again, is another story.



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THE BISLEY PAVILION

Our home away from home at Bisley is now open again for business. The building, still known as the Macdonald Stewart Pavilion and owned by the DCRA has been sublet to a newly formed business, The Canadian Pavilion at Bisley Limited.

The building now conforms to local fire codes and, after much work on the part of Peter Smith and Marion Evans, the rooms are available for overnight or longer stays. We could not have done this without their hard work and dedication. The work could also not have been completed without the most generous financial support of the Macdonald Stewart Foundation. Thank you. All members of the DCRA are eligible to rent accommodation at the site for the amazing low cost of £ 25 per night per room. With only a 20 minute walk to the Brookwood train station you can be in London, or many other locations, in less than an hour.

To make the facility more appealing we have started an "Adopt a Room Programme". A donation of \$1500 for a single or \$2500 for a double room will provide an upgrade with new beds, linen, armoire, night tables and chair. The room will be identified with

the name of the donor, be it a PRA or individual. The NCCRA and MPRA have already adopted a room. I invite you to join them. The new furnishings will be purchased this fall and the rooms will be ready for spring occupancy. A similar programme for the Commandant's Suite has also been initiated and the response has been very gratifying.

The new business will pay us, the DCRA, an annual rent based on profit and sufficient income is expected to cover routine maintenance and operations. As an interesting side note, I was able to obtain a property tax reduction on the basis that the DCRA is a not for profit organization. Additionally, the local authorities have now recognized the building as one of historical or architectural interest. I will be communicating this to our Canadian Heritage Minister. The next step is to obtain a bar license so we can provide for our guests needs. The paper work is in and we are awaiting the judge's decision.

-W. Plouffe

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2002/2003 DCRA WINTER PROGRAM RESULTS

CADET MATCHES

Match 1.1	Cadet Smallbore Rifle Team Match	103 Thunderbird RCACS, N Vancouver, BC
Match 1.2	Cadet Smallbore Rifle Individual Match	J. Hitchborn, N. Vancouver, BC
Match 1.3	Cadet Air Rifle Team Match	677 RCACS (Pink), Inglis, MB
Match 1.4	Cadet Air Rifle Individual Match	Alison Westhaver, Sheet Harbour, NS
Match 1.8	Air Rifle Team Match for the Youth of the Commonwealth	907 RCACS, Langley BC

JUNIOR MATCHES

Match 2.3	Junior Air Rifle Team Match	2988 RCACC (Pink), Montmartre, SK
Match 2.4	Junior Air Rifle Individual Match	Craig Pister, Montmartre, SK

OPEN MATCHES

Match 3.1	Open Smallbore Rifle Team Match	NSHMRA (Pink), Debert, NS
Match 3.2	Open Iron Sight Smallbore Rifle Individual	Gale Stewart, Beauport, QC
Match 3.3	Open Any Sight Smallbore Rifle Individual	Gale Stewart, Beauport, QC
Match 3.4	Open Pairs Smallbore Rifle Match	Maureen Spinney/Diana Carbrera, Scarborough
Match 3.5	Open Air Rifle Team Match	RMC Rifle Team, Kingston, ON
Match 3.6	Open Air Rifle Individual Match	Bruce Day, Kingston, ON
Match 3.7	Open F Class Smallbore Individual	B. Flintoft, Chilliwack, BC

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Justin Hitchborn, 103 Thunderbird

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THE DCRA 2003/2004 WINTER COMPETITIONS

We cordially in

ite you to participate in the DCRA 2003/2004 Winter Competitions Program for the National Smallbore and Air Rifle Shooting Championships. Our postal shooting program will provide you with both challenge and personal enjoyment, as well as the opportunity to hone shooting skills. The Winter Program includes competitive opportunities in individual and team Matches, in both air rifle and smallbore disciplines.

The complete Winter Program is designed to provide the broadest opportunity for everyone to pursue their shooting interests indoors. The rules permit the wide latitude in selection of rifles and sights, to encourage the greatest possible participation. To promote shooting skills under similar conditions and to ensure fairness with respect to different shooting backgrounds and experience, the Winter Program includes different shooting matches for adult, juniors and cadets.

While registration for the Winter Program can be delayed until as late as February 7, 2004, it is strongly recommended that your individual and team entries be sent to the DCRA office by end of November, 2003. This will permit you to start shooting earlier, and can provide both individuals and teams with extra activities during the coming holiday season.

If you have any queries about these postal competitions, please call, e-mail the DCRA at office@dcra.ca or visit our website at www.dcra.ca.

Winter Program Memberships

Individual (Senior) Membership \$ 12.00
Cadets and Junior Memberships No Charge

Match No. & Name	Individual 1st team	Each Additional Team	Remarks
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Cadet Air Rifle

1.3 Cadet Air Rifle Team	\$ 30.00	\$ 25.00	4 members to count
1.4 Cadet Air Rifle Individual	\$ 5.00		
1.8 Air Rifle Team - Youth of the Commonwealth	\$ 45.00		8 members to count

Junior Air Rifle

2.3 Junior Air Rifle Team	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	4 members to count
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Open Smallbore and Air Rifle

3.1 Open Smallbore Team	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	4 members to count
3.2 Open iron Sight Smallbore Ind.	\$ 5.00		
3.3 Open Any Sight Smallbore Ind.	\$ 5.00		
3.4 Open Pairs Smallbore	\$ 15.00	\$ 12.50	2 members to count
3.5 Open Air Rifle Team	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	4 members to count
3.6 Open Air Rifle Individual	\$ 5.00		
3.7 Open F-Class Smallbore Team	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	4 members to count
3.8 Open F-Class Smallbore Individual	\$ 5.00		



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ENTRY FORM - WINTER COMPETITIONS

Unit/Club/Name: _____ Cadet Unit Number: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____

Telephone: (____) _____ Fax: (____) _____

E-mail: _____

Team Matches - Enter this Unit/Club in the following matches:

Match #	Match Name	# of teams	\$
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Individual Matches - Enter these individuals in the following matches:

Match #	Match Name	# of individuals	\$
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Team Fees \$ _____
 Total Individual Fees \$ _____
TOTAL ENTRY FEES (Enclosed) \$ _____

Certified that, unless otherwise directed in the conditions for the match, all matches entered above will be fired at NOT less than _____ metres/feet from the front of the firing point to the face of the target (see Rule 4 para. 1a.)

Range Officer

NOTES:

1. See the conditions for the appropriate match fee for the entry fee required.
2. Ensure that the correct fee is included with the form, see Rule 1 para 2. Make cheques or money orders payable to "DCRA Winter Competitions". DO NOT send cash through the mail.
3. Unless otherwise stated in the conditions for the match, mail entries will be accepted until February 9, 2004.

PRA ACTIVITIES

BRITISH COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOC.

The BCRA is pleased to announce the winners at the 119th British Columbia Target Rifle Championship held August 1-4, 2003. The DCRA medals were awarded to the winners of the three stages of the BC Lieutenant Governor's Prize.

Gold Mr. Robert Best, Richmond, BC
Silver Mr. Michel Dunja, Mill Valley, California
Bronze Mr. John Benjamin, Portland, Oregon

The BCRA wishes to thank the DCRA for their continued support.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION SIERRA ISU MATCH

The match was held under a clear sky with moderate temperatures and light winds, a perfect day for shooting.

It was a busy day at Mons as the combined attendance for the ORA Introductory Day, the Swiss Match and the Sierra 300 yard Championship was over 60 shooters.

The Sierra 300 yard Championship continues to be popular, with bullets generously donated by Sierra, distributed to the winners.

Thanks to all who helped the day to go smoothly and a special thanks to Tim Kagetsu for running the range and looking after the RSO duties.

Name	Class	Score
Norm Barber	F	594
John Ingoldsby	F	588
John Kajfes	F	588
Jeff Steley	F	572
Darlene Whitehead	F	551
Gary Bendik	SS	555
Paul Crowe	SS	515
Deen Mohideen	Ex	577
Andy Kolenko	Ex	574
Wayne Quick	Ex	564
Tom Maynard	Ex	563
Pat Vamplew	M	592
Des Vamplew	M	592
Art Grundy	M	590
David Crispin	M	590
Gary Bowman	M	584
Mike Wong Shui	M	584
Fazal Mohideen	M	580
Stan Wiktorowski	M	573



NEWFOUNDLAND PRA

On July 8th, the Newfoundland Provincial Rifle Association held it's annual Banquet and Awards Ceremony. At this ceremony the DCRA Marksmanship medals for first, second and third place in the Lieutenant Governor's Aggregate were awarded. The Aggregate is comprised of five matches, shot over three days, at distances ranging from 300 to 600 yards.

Gold James P. Renouf
Silver Gilles H. Charlebois
Bronze Jill Hudson Charlebois

The membership of the Newfoundland PRA would like to thank the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association for making these awards possible.



Paul Reibin DBA
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* Back of sleeve is padded full length to reduce sling pressure and reduce elbow fatigue

* Re-designed for more comfort and convenience

The exclusive fabric is the same. In neutral cotton (off white). We have added a 2 way zipper for that "just right" comfort

* 100% cotton allows the body to breath. Helps keep body cool in hot weather and warmer in cool weather

Attention All PRA's

Don't forget to send us your news so we can publish it in *The Marksman*.

It is important that we share information with each other.

Lead Poisoning and the Shooter

Mark Passamaneck, PE

I have been shooting and hunting since I was 10 years old. I compete in several different shooting disciplines with long guns and handguns. I am a Lifetime member of the NRA and a member of several shooting organizations and clubs. I am a staunch advocate of the safe and proper use of firearms. I am always willing to help new shooters get involved and feel comfortable in the shooting sports. I work professionally as a mechanical engineer in the field of forensic engineering and I have performed a wide array of testing on firearms and ammunition.

The topic of lead poisoning, like many others, elicits response based on a lot of people's "feelings" and "what I heard from...". It makes it difficult to sort through and pick out the truth. Well, I researched it, did some testing, and consulted doctors who were experts on lead poisoning. Here is what I found out.

Lead is one of the most prominent metals in the earth. Its symbol is Pb; atomic number 82; atomic weight 207.19. Lead has many uses including solder, pipes, paint, gasoline, batteries and ammunition. Lead is very resistant to corrosion and some Roman lead pipe systems are still in use today.

Lead is called a systemic poison in the medical fields. It is typified as acute or chronic. Acute lead poisoning is rare and often connected to drug abuse. Chronic lead poisoning is more common and is associated with long term exposure and is a function of absorption over time and is affected by a person's age, diet and metabolic rate. Obvious symptoms will manifest themselves long before serious health problems occur. Lead can be absorbed through ingestion (eating) which represents only a 30 percent uptake opportunity. Most lead ingested is passed unchanged in the stool. Lead also is absorbed through breathing and has an uptake rate of about 40 percent. While lead can be absorbed through the skin, this normally occurs only with lead found in gasoline. Once lead is absorbed, it is transported to soft tissues where the half-life is about a month, then to bone tissue where the reservoir volume is high. Over 90 percent of lead found in bone mass is insoluble and does not present a major hazard. Lead affects practically all systems within the body. Lead at high levels (lead levels at or above 80 micrograms per deciliter (80 µg/dl) of blood) can cause convulsions, coma, and even death. Lower levels of lead can cause adverse health effects on the central nervous system, kidney, and blood cells. Blood lead levels as low as 10 µg/dl can impair mental and physical development. The most sensitive group to the affects of lead poisoning are children ages 1 to 6 years. Symptoms, for severe poisoning include temporary and/or permanent memory loss, other nervous system dysfunction such as shakes, vomiting, nausea, dizziness and other various issues depending on the intake path. The absolute worst symptom is birth defects in your children! If inhalation, lung cancer is a definite possibility.

First, lets talk about handling ammo, loaded ammo with jacketed bullets are no concern for handling. Hollow points with exposed lead must be handled a tad more cautiously but represent no big threat. Lead bullets, including .22s (even if coated) should be handled very carefully. Once you pick them up, handle, shoot them, you must wash your hands before you eat, smoke or drink. .22 slugs are actually worse than typical hard cast centerfire type lead slugs. I personally know a fellow who hunted with .22s for years and carried the lead bullets in his left front pocket. He has since discontinued the practice and been treated for lead poisoning. He also no longer possesses his left testicle. He lost it due to lead poisoning and the path of introduction was through his genitals. Second, cleaning guns, the residue on the gun and in the bore will contain lead, when you use solvents, you increase the risk of introducing lead into your blood stream by handling, especially if you have cuts on your hands. Be careful and wash your hands very well. Reloading of lead bullets has the same risk as handling lead ammo. I am not a caster so I am not very knowledgeable about good practices. However, I have used lead particulate measuring instrumentation at friend's houses that cast and the lead levels of the air they breath is almost perfectly clean. Even the exhaust air is not too bad. For reloaders, the dust from the tumbling media has high levels of lead and separation should be done outdoors or with a vacuum. Dust from media could easily be one of the largest contributors to lead poisoning. Using the restroom after reloading or shooting is very dangerous also. The genital and anal skin easily allows absorption of lead. Ingestion and Absorption can be all but eliminated. So wash your hands after you touch lead or shoot. When you are engaged in these activities, do not eat, smoke, drink, have sex, or use the restroom until after you have thoroughly washed your hands.

Now to shooting. Yes there are lead compounds (not pure lead) in the primers. These compounds will have a lead-poisoning effect on you but it is not as serious as pure lead. There are a number of different ways in which lead dust and fume originates at ranges. These include; primers using lead styphnate as a detonator, and the vaporization and splintering of the projectile as it passes through the weapon after being fired (NIOSH 1975) as well as vaporization of the base of the bullet. Studies by researches from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) measured air lead levels in the breathing zones of 90 persons firing .38-caliber revolvers. Shooters firing lead bullets had mean lead exposures of 110 gglm³, calculated as an 8 hour time weighted average (TWA). 89 percent of the recorded exposures exceeded the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure level (PEL) of 50 gg/m³ for occupational exposure to lead (Lee 1986). Although most indoor firing ranges are not subject to OSHA standards, lead

exposures should and can be maintained below levels of concern for protection of human health. The question raised is was the lead due to the primers or the bullets or what percentage of each? FMJ ammo and lead slugs both introduce substantial amounts of airborne lead vapors (the absolute worst form) into the air. FMJ has exposed lead bases and the hot gases vaporize lead at the base of the bullet. How many of you have looked at the base of a fired lead or jacketed bullet? The granular and sometimes fractured appearance indicates gas cutting. Only TMJ (total metal jacket) or plated bullets eliminate lead vapors. I have conducted testing using instrumentation to measure the lead levels using the following components, FMJ, Lead, Plated, All Copper bullets, and lead compound based and lead-free primers. The contribution of airborne lead from the primers is minimal. I figured that the lead exposure from lead based primers in a semi-ventilated room 8'x8' would require the firing (and inhaling) of the gasses from only about 460,000 primers in order to place you over the exposure limit. That is about 12,000 rounds per year over 40 years. The lead level using lead slugs was 50 times that of plated and copper slugs with leaded primers. FMJs had about 20 times. That is only from the inhaling of the lead vapors. With plated or copper slugs, the difference between lead and no-lead primers was almost insignificant. The levels were less than 10% of the EPA exposure limits for 1000 hours airborne. You will get more lead than that from drinking water. Remember that all that smoke you see from shooting lead is mostly burned lube (5-30% is lead vapor). It is true that lead on the hands will be absorbed very little. But lead on the eyes, mouth, genitals and anus are absorbed readily. That is why it is so important to wash your hands after handling firearms that have been fired, after shooting, cleaning, reloading, or handling lead. I have been an active shooter in excess of 10 years and have my lead levels checked, they have never been even slightly abnormal and I do shoot at an indoor range once a week, but I use plated bullets and my club has a very good exhaust system. Lead does stay in your system for approximately 40 years. So it is a "lifetime" exposure accumulation that you are concerned with. For this reason regular checks are recommended.

For those of you who shoot a lot indoors, I am talking like more than 200 rounds a month, consider using lead safe, plated or FMJ bullets and be extra cautious. Jacketed bullets with the lead base exposed are no better for airborne lead than lead bullets and some are actually worse. Be observant of the amount of dust during range cleanup and how much ends up on your clothes and shoes. If you have infants or crawlers, it is best to have a pair of indoor range dedicated shoes that are kept away from children. Another side note, why do children like to eat lead based paints? Lead is sweet to the tongue. How many of you have had a sweet acid taste in the back of your throat/mouth while shooting at an indoor range? That is lead!

There are different methods for riding the body of lead. Natural methods include certain herbal blends and Vitamin C. A diet high in Iron and Calcium is also a cure. But these process are slow. The fastest way is using a product called EDTA (Ethylene-Diamine-Tetra-Acetic Acid) which is in a solution, applied intravenously, that consists mostly of distilled water and a few additives (Vitamin C, Magnesium, heparin, among others) in a process known as Chelation therapy. Chelation therapy grew out of German industrial research in the 20's looking for a way to make water really free of minerals for the electroplating and metal-etching industries. Later in the 50's in Detroit, a physician

named Dr Clark who was treating lead-poisoned auto workers, found that Chelation with EDTA not only removed lead, but also freed many of his auto-worker patients from their symptoms of cardiovascular disease! EDTA has the ability to bind with metals in the blood and soft tissues and allows the body to excrete them, thus detoxifying the patient. Chelation is also expensive!

The exposure limits, for adults are; CDC Adults: < 10 µg/dL, OSHA Adults: 40 µg/dL, Life Threatening Adults: 80 µg/dL. They are 10% less for children.

Hope this has answered some questions and left you better informed.

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Mark is a mechanical engineer who works in the forensic engineering industry (failure analysis). He is an avid shooter and hunter and a member of several professional and gun related organizations as well as being a Range Officer and range Master in different shootings sports. Mark can be reached at his website: www.markco.gunsnet



WEST AUSTRALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION INC

PO Box 238 CLAREMONT WA 6027
Email: wara@space.net.au

GOODWILL TOUR 2005

The West Australian Rifle Association Inc is proposing to invite Goodwill Teams to take part in a program of shooting competitions and touring in the south of Western Australia in January 2005.

Prize meetings are planned to begin at our headquarters range in Swanbourne, Perth, then at weekly intervals at Yarloop, and Coolilup in the South West, then culminating in three days of individual shooting and one day of coached teams matches over the Australia Day long weekend in Albany.

Tours around Perth, the wineries in the Margaret River and Plantagenet regions in the South West, the Jarrah and Karri forests, and other places of interest will also be offered between competitions.

Those taking part can do as much or as little as they wish. However, a super aggregate trophy will be provided for the highest off rifle score over all competitions for both Target rifle and F Class.

Anyone interested in this event can contact me at wara@space.net.au for any further information.

**Anna Whitemore
Executive Officer**

PLOTTING AIDS IN GROUP MANAGEMENT

Clint Dahlstrom

In Canadian target rifle competitions Master Class shooters with good equipment and good weather can shoot possibles much of the time. This is as it should be; when one fires a good shot one should be rewarded with a bull. However, to keep shoot-offs at a reasonable level a V ring half the diameter of the bullseye is used as a tie breaker. Although the V has only 1/4 the area of the bullseye, the V count under good conditions averages a little over 50% because impact density is at the maximum in the core of a group (Fig. 1). However, in the 2002 Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships only four 10 V possibles were recorded out of several thousand attempts. Clearly our shooter-rifle-ammo combinations are not capable of delivering centered one-minute groups on demand and obviously there is an element of chance involved in which group has the best V count. This statistical distribution problem used to plague Canadian fullbore shooters when using service rifles and service ammunition, which delivered average groups that were significantly bigger than the bullseye. Competitors learned to accept the reality of this distribution and to optimize their scores by centering their groups, oversize though they were, exactly on the bull. The same solution is applicable to V's today.

As in most sports, good performance in Canadian fullbore target shooting requires an assortment of well-practiced physical skills and a management system specifically designed for this particular competitive environment. Coping with the need for group centering in our management system is complicated by the Canadian match procedure of having two (or sometimes three) shooters taking turns to fire single shots on the same target. This imposes a delay of 2 to 3 minutes between each shot in an individual's string. Conditions can and do change in that time span so the competitor must make a separate decision for each shot as to the appropriate windage and elevation sight settings. As an aid in these aspects of system management, Canadian marksmen ordinarily use one of two methods of recording and analyzing shot impacts. The purpose of this article is to provide some helpful suggestions as to analytical procedures, particularly for the newer and less popular Plotamatic method.

PLOTTING DEVICES TO ASSIST IN GROUP MANAGEMENT

Long-range group management is a challenge. One must devise a basic operating procedure, strategic variations to accommodate specific conditions, the will power to concentrate on program execution and confidence in one's physical and managerial skills. Every shot requires two separate and specific numerical decisions: one for the elevation knob and one for the windage knob. When those instructions are entered on the sights then, and only then, may one utilize the conditioned reflexes developed in years of rigorous practice. Decision-making in group management is the element that separates winners from "contenders". It is not a trivial exercise.

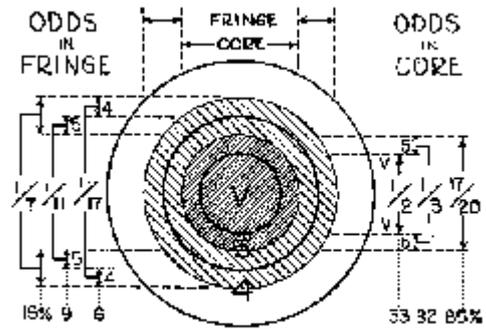


Fig 1 The average Canadian Masters' short-range group derived from 300 meter scores in the Short Range Aggregate in the Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships for the years 1997 to 2001. Percentage impact distributions have been converted to impact probabilities in core and fringe. The average portrayed in this diagram derives from a very large sample of 14194 shots. A single 10 or 15 shot string is a very small sample. Virtually all of the shots will report within the dimensions shown in the diagram but it is unlikely that the overall impact distribution in a small sample will be exactly average. Impact distribution is a random phenomenon so one cannot predict, for an individual shot, whether its location within the group will be high, low, left or right nor its relationship to previous or subsequent shots. The shooter-rifle-ammo triad determines the limits for both average and extreme group size but chance determines the dimensions of an individual group and the location and sequence of impacts within that group. On lucky days I attribute the results to a benevolent Mother Nature, on other days to Murphy.

Quite a few people can cope with the mathematics of converting variations in wind direction and velocity to minute of angle sight changes "in their heads." Very, very few have the ability to post elevation and windage data and impact location for each shot on a mental "spreadsheet" or "impact plot" in such a way that is available for ready reference as the shoot progresses. Almost all of us have to choose between a limited mental record of the last couple of shots or some form of paper and pencil recording as hand held computers are not allowed.

There are two such plotting systems used in Canada. The first is "graphic analysis", which has been deservedly popular since the 1960's. When introduced it was a great step forward and it works just as well today as it ever did. This article does not discuss graphic analysis in detail because most Canadian shooters are using or have used this procedure. Charles Young, a Scottish marksman, published an extensive article on graphic analysis entitled "The Plot Thickens" in Precision Shooting's 1995 Annual. About 15 years ago, George Chase, a fine Canadian marksman and coach, introduced a new device, now generally known as the Plotamatic, which utilized the same basic principles to provide the same basic data as graphic analysis but, benefiting from an ingenious mechanical design, was faster,

more user friendly and less error prone. That is not to say that graphic analysis is inadequate, but in several aspects the Plotamatic is significantly better. Some twelve years ago Jim Bullock took me by the ear and in his diplomatically cogent way explained that I was handicapping myself by not adopting the new plotting system. He was absolutely right and I have been a dedicated user and enthusiast ever since.

The Canadian Marksman (Autumn 1999) contained an article of mine describing the concept and construction of Plotamatics. In that article only basic and elementary operating instructions were given as the thrust at the time was to use the Plotamatic as a more efficient method of providing graphic analysis data. The methodology for this substitution seemed self-evident. However, during several years use the Plotamatic demonstrated to me some special capabilities particularly in assisting the user to recognize patterns in wind behavior and to use that knowledge in making better decisions. I think these special capabilities merit discussion.

COMPARISON OF GRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND PLOTAMATIC PROCEDURES

Group management is a complicated and challenging process. By themselves neither of the plotting procedures is group management. Both are useful aids to management, neither more nor less. Marksmen competing in British-Canadian-style long range matches with top of the list ambitions must use one or the other method. The only question is which one.

To illustrate the two procedures I have chosen a 1989 practice session from the days of IVI service ammunition. The graphic analysis (Fig 2) shows each shot impact plotted on a standard target diagram with a one-minute grid. The elevation and windage settings used for each shot were recorded. During the shoot, graphs of elevation and windage were constructed to show the sight settings that would have been required to score a dead center bull with each and every shot.

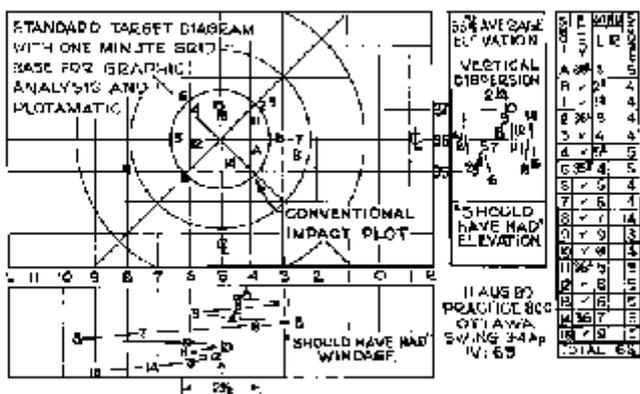


Fig. 2 Graphic analysis of an Ottawa practice shoot with military ammunition. Some operators prefer to invert the scale on the elevation graph. All of the data shown is needed for graphic analysis procedures

The Plotamatic uses the same gridded base diagram shown in Fig 2 but the shot impacts are plotted on a transparent overlay. The unique feature of the Plotamatic is a two dimensional slide mechanism (Fig 5) which allows the overlay to be shifted by the "same distance" in minutes of elevation and windage as the sights were moved before the actual shot impact is plotted. This movement, which is basic procedure for every shot, subtracts the sight change effect so **the Plotamatic impact plot shows the impact distribution that would have occurred if the group had been fired without any adjustments at all.** The vertical dispersion is an exact statement of what the triad of shooter-rifle and ammo has delivered. The horizontal dispersion shows the combined effect of the shooter-rifle-ammo lateral dispersion and of the wind effect for each and every shot. **The Plotamatic impact plot on the overlay in Fig 3 shows exactly the same data as the graphs in Fig 2.** The format is different but the readily available data is exactly the same. Moreover at the moment the shot impact is plotted the complete data spectrum is instantly available and useable without additional calculations or plotting.

In making the decisions for the next shot most Plotamatic operators shift the overlay to the elevation and windage settings being considered. This provides a graphic portrayal of the planned action, which automatically poses the question "Is this really what I ought to do?" It is surprising how often the graphic portrayal of the anticipated impact seems less attractive than that visualized before the overlay was moved.

About half of my competitive long-range full bore shooting is done under American string shooting rules. I plot each shot on my Plotamatic and I am done well within the time limit. This is competitive shooting so I use a Plotamatic because it helps. Graphic analysis would help too but it is too slow for string shooting.

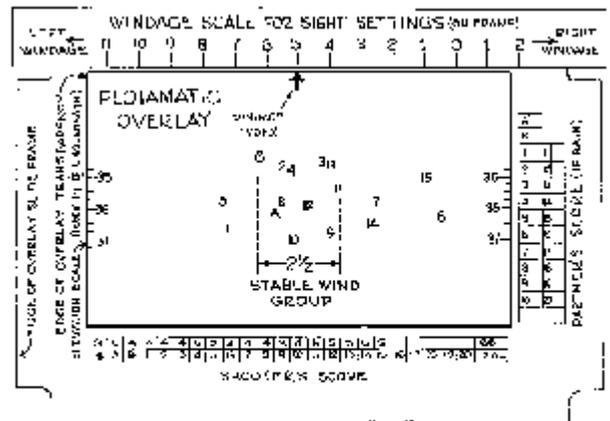


Fig 3 Plotamatic analysis of the same shoot as Fig. 2. The only information that the operator must record to make elevation and windage decisions are the plotted impact points. A comparison of Figs. 2 and 3 demonstrates the relative simplicity and the derivative advantages of speed and accuracy in the Plotamatic method.

Both systems require very accurate plotting of the shot impact. If the plotted shot is not precisely located then the calculations in graphic analysis and, in both systems, the conclusion drawn will be in error to some degree. The purpose of both systems is to improve scores. It makes no sense whatever to defeat the whole purpose of the exercise by careless plotting. This applies particularly to the common procedure of "improving apparent performance" by plotting shots nearer to center than the spotter reported. Inaccurate plotting yields bad data which reduces scores.

IDENTIFYING GROUPS ON A PLOTAMATIC

To properly interpret impact plots, be they graphic analysis or Plotomatic, shooters must know the dimension of the groups, they can deliver. Otherwise, they have no basis for deciding whether dubious impact locations are their own doing on one of the edge shots that occasionally occur within a group.

The consistent performance of some top competitors in world class ISSF competitions on one minute bulls-eyes at 50 and 300 meters shows that a very few can shoot groups with an average extreme spread of less than one minute. In the years with 60 shot matches on the new ISU target about one person per year managed to shoot 6 centered one minute groups one after another to tie the world record of a 600 possible. This shooting was normally done on a sheltered safety range. About 80% were fired at 50 meters.

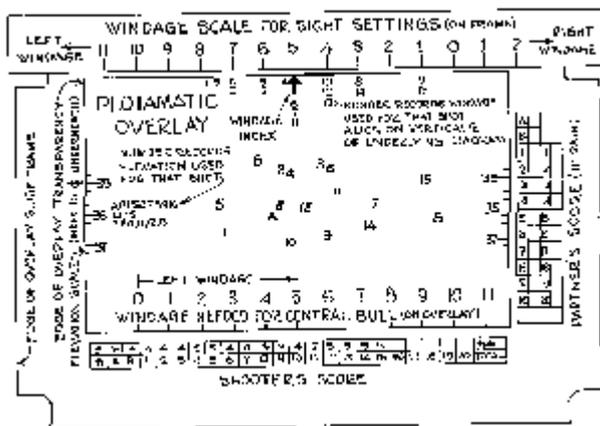


Fig. 4 Some circumstances and/or some operator preferences require that additional data be posted on the Plotomatic overlay. When the impact is being plotted one can record the elevation and windage by writing the shot number on the overlay directly over the horizontal and vertical center lines in the underlying target diagram. While the impact is being plotted, the windage index on the overlay points toward the actual windage that was used on the windage scale on the Plotomatic frame. One can look directly above the impact plot to that windage scale on the frame to see what windage should have been used to get a laterally centered bull. However, this relationship is lost when the overlay is moved for the next sight change. One can install a secondary windage scale at the base of the overlay so that the "should have had" windage is directly below the impact number. Since both are on the overlay, this relationship is not altered by overlay movement. As discussed in the text, these additional features are sometimes useful.

The Canadian Master average extreme spread is 1 1/2 minutes at 300 meters. Each shooter must calculate their personal dimension by dispassionate analysis of performance under competitive conditions. The "World's Best" and Canadian Master are useful benchmarks. Many shooters "explain away" peripheral shots to develop an optimistic appraisal. This is a serious procedural error. To be blunt about it, lying to yourself is bad for scores.

In competition shooters evaluate elevation and windage separately. The elevation component is the easy part because our target rifles and ammunition deliver fairly consistent vertical dispersion and the wind effect on elevation is ordinarily (but as we will see later, not always) rather minor. The critical concern in elevation control is identifying the best average for the fired shots as an instruction for the next shot. For this job the Plotomatic is superb as one can make an instant eyeball estimate of the average elevation for several shots to an accuracy of 1/4 minute. **One should regularly make adjustments to heed these estimates.**

During the first few shots one should compare the vertical dispersion to one's established average performance. If the first few shots exceed this there must be a reason -unreliable sighter? bad position? fringe shot? Early recognition of a problem can save points. On the other hand the vertical dispersion may be an impressive 1/2 minute, which is substantially better than reasonable expectation. This is the proverbial good news and bad news situation. The good news is that you have several nice bulls, the bad news is that it isn't apt to last. You might be about to record an ultra small group but these represent only about 2% of the normal distribution. Therefore the probability (49 in 50) is that you are experiencing a statistical abnormality with several shots from the same part of the group appearing sequentially. These early shots will eventually be recognized as high, low or centered so the odds are roughly 2 out of 3 that you will see an elevation shift in the group. With a reliable performance standard, one can anticipate and react promptly to ameliorate some unpleasant surprises.

Good elevation management is a critical element in attaining good scores because we use a round bull, which is fat in the middle and skinny at the top and bottom. The better your vertical dispersion is, the more latitude you have for windage error and the better your chances of earning a reputation as a "fine judge of wind". Horizontal dispersion is a combination of the lateral dispersion inherent in the shooters basic group and the wind effect. In coping with the wind it is quite common for shooters to become so dedicated to analyzing shifts in flags and mirage that they evaluate a 1 1/2 minute group as due to a fickle wind shifting first one way and then the other. An obsession can develop that all horizontal dispersion is due to wind shifts. Not so! If your core group is 1 1/2 minutes and you fire a perfect dead center call, the probable impact may be anywhere within 3/4 minute of center (Fig. 1). That lateral shot displacement is not a wind effect. It is just normal dispersion within a group. **Therefore when the Plotomatic shows a cluster of shots with the core dimension of 1 1/2-minute horizontal dispersion it has identified a stable wind condition.** You may be using 10 minutes left wind but that is a

stable condition, which you have proven by shooting a group with "no wind" lateral dimensions. From the Plotamatic diagram you can see exactly the windage needed for the group center and that is precisely what you should use whenever you recognize that particular stable condition.

In Fig. 3 the Plotamatic diagram shows a cluster of shots with 2 minutes of horizontal dispersion (centered on 5 minutes left wind). This target was fired with service IVI ammo so my core group was probably 2 minutes. Of the 17 shots fired during this string 10 were fired in a stable condition, which would have been obvious by shot number 4 to an experienced Plotamatic operator. I was using graphic analysis during the shoot and failed to appreciate the significance of the stable condition at the beginning of the shoot. Shot number 9 was a magpie because I was still thinking about the shot 8 pick up and I failed to recognize the return of the earlier stable condition. A competent Plotamatic operator would have saved 2 or 3 points in this shoot.

Even on quite windy days periods of stability are common. The Plotamatic diagrams make it relatively easy to identify such periods and to demonstrate, after the fact as in Fig 3, what should have been done. After using the Plotamatic and being sensitized by a few occasions like Fig 3 one develops an awareness of what to look for and how to utilize early recognition of periods of stability.

Skilled users of graphic analysis can extract similar benefits from their plotting procedures. The two systems are both effective in elevation control. The Plotamatic data display shows periods of wind stability as groups on the impact plot. The same data is present on the windage graphs but its significance is less obvious.

PLOTAMATIC PATTERNS

Wind is not a random phenomenon. Normally there is a recognizable rather short term (say 10 minute) cycle to the shifts in velocity and/or direction. Since the Plotamatic impact plot displays the group that would have been shot without sight adjustment it follows that the windage pattern must be recorded as a specific pattern on the Plotamatic overlay.

Although one can correlate the Plotamatic pattern to the wind pattern when the shoot is over and the plot is complete, this is after the fact wisdom, which is useful as a teaching device for the future but does little for today's score. To improve today's score we should observe the wind in advance, analyze its pattern and mentally translate that into the pattern we are going to see on the Plotamatic overlay. While we can readily learn to visualize the basic Plotamatic patterns there will be, in each instance, some uncertainty in our minds as to exact dimensions. **This is our start-up concern - we must use our sights and early record shots to calibrate the visualized pattern.**

Wind watching for a relay or two in advance of one's turn to shoot is a procedure which many experienced shooters use to collect data needed to visualize the conditions which they will shortly face. I have repeated the word "visualize" deliberately as I do not recall ever seeing a wind watcher making paper and pencil notes. Without any intention of negative

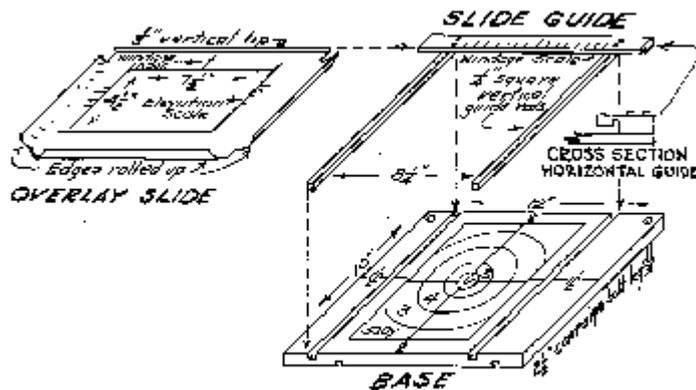


Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of the components in one version of the Plotamatic. In other versions the essential horizontal and vertical movements of the overlay are provided by different mechanisms.

implications as to memory retention amongst Plotamatic users, I do suggest that making a preliminary sketch on the Plotamatic overlay would focus the mind on converting observations to a useable format.

In no-wind conditions the impact plot in graphic analysis and on the Plotamatic both show the group, which the triad of shooter-rifle-ammo has delivered. However, when the wind blows the two impacts plots become quite different. The impact plot in graphic analysis shows how close the shooter came to getting the windage allowance right. The Plotamatic impact plot shows how far from zero the combination of wind and shooter-rifle-ammo displaced the shot. Another useful attribute is that in windy conditions the Plotamatic overlay has a unique ability to display a group whenever a stable condition occurs or re-occurs. Figs 2 and 3 show a simple example wherein the wind was generally constant with occasional brief pick-ups and let-offs.

Even when the velocity and/or direction are changing there is a common source of stable conditions, which is analogous to pendulum operation. In a grandfather clock the pendulum swings back and forth in a constant rhythm. However, the transit velocity is not constant because at the end of every stroke the pendulum must slow down, stop and reverse direction. Therefore there are two specific places where the pendulum spends more time with less motion than elsewhere and these are at either end of its stroke. There is a comparable phenomenon in wind cycles when the velocity and/or direction come to one limit, stop, turn around and head for the other. In pendulum motion the transition from upstroke to downstroke is executed in a precisely consistent minimum time. The wind cycle operates on a different schedule often with extended "dwell times" during the transition from one segment of the cycle to the next. Under the most favorable of circumstances this provides a significant period of stability at either end of the cycle and a relatively speedy intermediate transition. The resulting Plotamatic diagram shows two terminal groups with sporadic medial impacts. That is as good as it gets but at the worst the pattern should show two defined end points and an intermediate scatter.

During the shoot Plotamatic diagrams display and measure the wind displacement effect to provide the "what" component of the wind problem. It is the shooter's job in advance of the shoot to analyze and identify the "why" component and to devise an appropriate strategy. As an example compare the first three diagrams in Fig 6. Fig. 6a shows the pattern that will develop at 1000 yards with a 10 mph head wind oscillating from 11 o'clock to 1 o'clock with substantial dwell time at each turnaround. The result is a diagram with two terminal groups 10 minutes apart. Under these circumstances a 60 degree shift in wind direction causes a 10-minute shift in impact and it is difficult for many of us to be sufficiently decisive and aggressive.

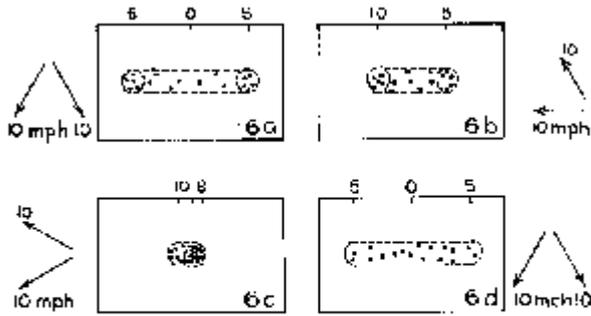


Fig. 6 Plotamatic diagrams showing impact patterns at 1000 yards under constant 10 mph wind velocity with 60-degree changes in direction. Fig. 6a shows an 11 to 1 o'clock head wind, Fig. 6b an oblique 3 to 5 o'clock wind and Fig. 6c a transverse 2 to 4 o'clock wind. Each of these patterns is shown with a significant dwell time at the turnaround, which permits the formation of terminal groups. However, in Fig. 6d the dwell time in the "Trentham Special" 11 to 1 o'clock head wind is minimal so no terminal groups are formed.

The group diagrams have been simplified to demonstrate the basic principles. Under conditions where a stable condition will occur a core sized group is shown. If one were firing a string with a lot of shots (as a coach with 4 or 6 shooters might experience) there would be enough impacts to distinctly define a stable condition group. However, in an individual 7, 10 or 15 shot match there is the statistical small sample problem and there is another complication from the 2 or 3 minute gap between data points because you only have an impact to plot after "your turn to shoot." During periods of stability there will be impacts within the group area but there may not be enough of them soon enough to alert the shooter to the development of a stable condition group unless the shooter has advance warning from "wind watching."

However, during the allowed shooting period one will ordinarily see both ends of the cycle (perhaps twice) providing good numerical definition to the pattern which one had visualized (sketched?) during pre-shoot wind watching. Knowing whether the wind is on the rising or falling part of the cycle is useful and on those occasions when one has a chance to fire a few shots in stable conditions it is reassuring to have confidence in the windage.

Fig. 6b shows a 10-mph wind oscillating from 3 o'clock to 5 o'clock. This is also a 60-degree wind shift at 1000 yards but

the terminal groups are only 5 minutes apart. Fig. 6c shows the 10-mph wind oscillating from 4 o'clock to 2 o'clock another 60-degree shift, which theoretically would produce two groups 11/2 minutes apart. However, these would fuse into a horizontally extended elliptical group. In the two latter instances many of us would be overly aggressive. Although two Plotamatic diagrams may look alike, the wind conditions may require different handling. Therefore in wind watching the shooter must decide what the overlay pattern will look like, why it is that way and what the coping strategy should be.

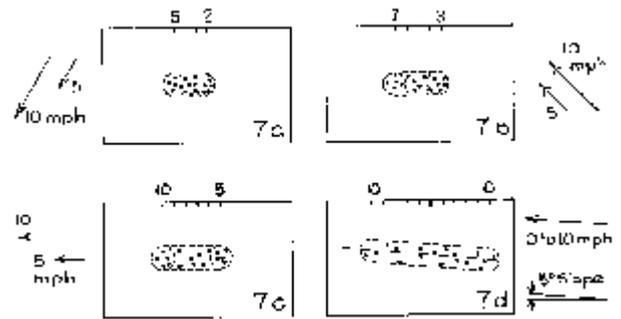


Fig. 7 Plotamatic diagrams showing impacts from winds of constant direction but varying velocities at 1000 yards. Dwell time at the turnaround is assumed to be long enough for terminal groups to develop. Figs. 7a, b, and c assume wind variations from 5 to 10 mph. In 7a the wind is from 1 o'clock; in 7b from 4:30 and 7c from 3. Although there is considerable similarity in the patterns in Figs. 6 and 7, one must consider not only the "what" but also the "why" in developing a coping strategy. Although the diagrams may look alike, some require particular attention to direction, others velocity, some aggressive, some restrained reactions, etc., etc. Fig. 7d shows a 3 o'clock wind varying from zero to 10 mph blowing up a 5-degree slope.

Fig. 7 shows similar circumstances where the direction is constant and the velocity is oscillating from 5 to 10 mph. Here it would be wise to be aggressive with a 3 o'clock wind and less so with a 1 o'clock wind.

It is relatively easy to cope with an oscillating wind if there is substantial dwell time at the velocity and/or direction turnaround points. This is particularly so in the latter stages of a shoot when the average for the terminal groups is best defined. The folks who really get to enjoy such benefits are coaches with 4 or 6 shooters who make wind decisions for strings of 48 to 72 shots. At the other extreme are conditions with no significant dwell time at the turnaround. Fig. 6d shows the pattern in a head wind restlessly shifting from 11 o'clock to 1 o'clock. I think of this as a Trentham Special. In New Zealand, with string shooting, many reduce their potential error by shooting on only one side (left or right) of the wind cycle.

The "should have had" windage plot in graphic analysis provides a superior display of cycle wind patterns because the graph is organized in a time sequence with the first shot at the top and the last at the bottom. This makes it easier to recognize whether the wind is on the increasing or decreasing side of the cycle. The impact numbers on the Plotamatic record the same data but it is not so clearly shown.

NOT ALL LATERAL DISPERSION IS DUE TO WIND

Lateral dispersion in Plotamatic diagrams records the sum of two effects - the horizontal component within the shooters group and the wind effect. Both components must be evaluated in decision-making. A common error is to ascribe all lateral dispersion to wind effect and to make windage adjustments accordingly. Inherent in this procedure is the assumption that the shooter is delivering every shot exactly on call, which requires perfection in all aspects of shooter-rifle-ammo performance. Not hardly!

Suppose that you are shooting well in a reasonably stable, mostly down range wind. You fire a shot that you call as a good V bull but the spotting scope shows a liner 5 downwind at 3 o'clock. Something went wrong. Either you missed a wind change or the vagaries of chance in impact distribution (aka Murphy) just awarded you a wide shot in your group. If you were a dedicated spotter chaser in a string shoot you would crank on a minute left wind and have the next shot down range in about 5 seconds perhaps for a V bull but possibly a 9 o'clock inner. However this is a Canadian match and like it or not you have a couple of minutes to think about your problem and its solution.

When the shot broke you immediately checked the mirage and the flags and decided how much lateral wind displacement you expected to see when the target came up. When you saw your 3 o'clock liner 5 you immediately inspected adjacent targets to see if other shooters had wide 3 o'clock shots. With those two actions you have collected all of the available wind data.

Your V bull call and waterline elevation indicates that your shot should have been within your normal group. The problem is that you don't know whether the no-wind impact of your bullet would have been left, right or center and you don't know how much (if any) the wind moved the bullet. With those two unknowns there is no calculable solution to your problem. The best you can do is to assess the odds of the optional solutions and choose the one with the highest probability of success. Fig. 1 will help. If you are a poker player, you will recognize the procedure.

Since one cannot make a rational decision without considering both sources of lateral dispersion and since there is no standard procedure, each competitor must design their own program to evaluate the critical elements in their wind shift decisions. Unfortunately a lot of us get it wrong because we operate by intuition or conditioned reflex developed without careful analysis of the problem. Habits developed without adequate forethought, like the infamous "quarter minute crawl", are bad for scores. In this crawl procedure a one-click adjustment is automatically applied to center the next shot after a bull or near bull. The one click adjustment is standard whether the impact is ¼ or 1 minute from center. Being a big time operator using a "half minute crawl" is no better. It is still indecision masquerading as action.

WIND, TOPOGRAPHY AND ELEVATION

Implicit in most discussions of wind is an assumption that range topography is flat - level in both transverse and longitudinal dimensions. If so wind effect on elevation is

rather minor. A 10 mph longitudinal down range wind will "lift" the impact about 1/2 minute at 1000 yards because the wind increases bullet velocity (or reduces the air resistance transit distance). An equivalent up range wind will lower impact by 1/2 minute. As a practical matter, this is irrelevant for most of us because the starting elevations out of our score book probably aren't accurate to $\pm 1/2$ minute since we ignore weather conditions like temperature, barometric pressure, wind etc. and because we won't have enough faith in velocity mathematics to make 1/4 minute elevation changes to go with 5-mph changes in a longitudinal wind.

Ordinarily wind is a blanket of air moving pretty well parallel to the topography. If the range topography is not level the wind will have both a horizontal component (which we analyze carefully) and a vertical component (which most of us ignore). As a simple example consider a range built on a wide upper river bench which is essentially level in the longitudinal dimension but in the transverse direction slopes toward the river by 5 degrees. Now consider an uphill 10-mph transverse wind, which would displace a bullet by 10 minutes laterally at 1000 yards. However, that wind would also be pushing the bullet uphill on that 5-degree slope so there would be an elevation effect of one minute ($\sin 5\text{deg} \times 10 = 0.087 \times 10$). So far all of the Plotamatic diagrams in the figures have assumed a level range so the axes of the patterns have been horizontal. However, in the river bench example the pattern on the Plotamatic would have the same 5-degree slope as the topography (Fig. 7d). The simple thing to do is to start out by drawing a 5 degree slope line across the center of the Plotamatic overlay to remind you that you should make elevation corrections as well as windage corrections. You don't need to calculate the elevation changes because you can read them directly from the sloping line (with a 5-minute wind change adjust the elevation 1/2 minute etc). Patrons of the Rattlesnake Mountain Range at Kennewick, the Homestead Range at Calgary or the Stickle-down Range at Bisley will appreciate this assistance from a Plotamatic. Obviously, a longitudinal up range 10-mph wind at the same uphill 5-degree slope would raise the impact too, but only by 1/2 minute because there would be a 1/2 minute reduction due to the longitudinal headwind effect. Under the same conditions the effect of a down range wind would be zero. Fortunately, most ranges do not have a significant longitudinal slope although the combined effect of both transverse and longitudinal slopes at the Scottish Blair Althol Range is said to be quite disconcerting. If you do shoot on a range with complex topography, some basic numerical modeling would help in identifying those conditions that would produce significant elevation problems. A relatively simple example would be the Douglas Ridge Range near Portland, which is flat for the first 600 yards and has a significant up slope for the last 400 yards to the targets.

MISCELLANEOUS HINTS

It is good procedure to arrange the numbers on the windage and elevation scales so that the average windage and elevation is in the middle, thereby centering your diagram on the

overlay. To do that, one must estimate the averages fairly accurately. Sometimes one makes a bad guess. If one perseveres with an off center average the diagram may spill off one side of the overlay altogether. This is a nuisance! If one makes a serious error in estimation it is usually apparent after two or three shots. Decide on a new average, replot the earlier shots and get on with the job with a centered diagram.

Occasionally there are drastic wind changes and despite a central windage estimate at the beginning one runs off the edge later on. This is aggravating but not disastrous. If one does run off one side the trick is to come back on the other. Suppose that the edge of the overlay is at 8 minutes left and an impact needs to be plotted at 10 minutes left. Not a problem. One goes to the other side (right hand), labels that as 8 and moving left labels 9, 10, 11 etc. The potentially confusing bit is that the right side of the overlay is now being used for small right wind and big left wind impacts. Simply circle the big left wind impacts to identify them. The first time or two is a little awkward but thereafter it will seem almost normal.

Sometimes in the wind watching stage it becomes apparent that the windage shifts are in excess of the overlay capacity (say 10 minutes). One can avoid "folding the scale" as described above by establishing the right wind zero at the left edge of the overlay and the right wind zero at the left edge. This procedure almost doubles the windage capacity of the overlay. Again there is potential for confusion if impacts are not identified as being due to left or right wind. One should discriminate by circling all of the right wind impacts (or left wind depending on your political persuasion).

When plotting one does like to have room to write reasonably sized impact numbers. Although Plotamatic overlays are normally quite a bit bigger than score book diagrams many folks still feel cramped and make their long range diagrams to an impractically large scale thereby exacerbating the problems just discussed. I have found it practical to make the scale on the short and midrange twice as large as the long range scales. On the underlying gridded target diagram the squares are one minute at long range and 1/2 minute at short and mid range. This simplifies windage scale changes in going from short to long range as one need only change the numbers not the whole scale.

Once upon a time (in the days of #4's and IVI) the standard sighting procedure was to fire both sighters with the same sight settings, average the location of the two impacts, make the sight corrections and hope for the best on the first record shot. That was then and this is now! With the Plotamatic, sight changes are subtracted by moving the overlay before plotting each impact so the plot shows what would have happened without sight changes. Therefore, the Plotamatic diagram is the same whether the sights are moved or not - so much for "sighter confirmation", the ancient buzzword. For the second sighter one should make a full correction because there is a real chance of scoring a bull (remember convertible sighters?). At the worst the next correction will be less than it would have been from the two shot average and this increases the likelihood of a V. So make a full correction on the second sighter! OK?

This standard operating procedure assumes that both sighters are core shots (Fig. 1). However for each shot there is a 1 in

7 possibility that it will be a lateral or vertical fringe shot deserving a less than full correction. For instance, it is fairly common for some rifles to deliver the first shot from a cold barrel, and particularly a cold clean barrel, low. For such a shot one ought not to make a full correction. The record book for that rifle should report how often, and how much, these shots are low. Lacking that information it is usual to come up halfway and hope. One recognizes fringe windage shots from knowledge of rifle zero and an estimate of probably wind effect. Clearly it is important to have a rational basis for discriminating between core and fringe shots.

There is another potential problem. Group dimensions (Fig. 1) are determined under no wind conditions by the shooter-rifle-ammunition triad. However, the order in which groups develop is through random distribution in an unpredictable sequence determined by chance. Occasionally, one may get two or three shots in succession that are from the same part of the group. This can be a problem particularly if the sighters and early record shots are from the high or the low part of the group. Since these are the shots one averages to optimize elevation one could be misled. A way to minimize the problem is to record the average score book elevation as a "special impact point" and to accord it a weight of say 3 shots in the early averaging for elevation. This provides some protection against serious statistical misadventure.

The Plotamatic is not popular with F Class shooters but it is useful in long range any sight competitions particularly under conditions when "holding over" rather than "clicking over" is the best way to cope with wind changes. In the "holding over" procedure the competitor, from advance observation or from the sighters, decides what the mean elevation and windage is apt to be. The crosshairs are adjusted for a V bull under these conditions and deviations there from are handled by aiming the crosshairs an appropriate distance up or down wind. With a Plotamatic what one does is to make a penciled cross on the overlay which marks the windage and elevation adjustment of the crosshair. Before each shot one moves that penciled cross to where one intends to hold over. If that appears reasonable according to previous impacts the shot is fired with that holdover and the impact is plotted when the spotter appears. The advantage of this procedure is that it is fast and simple because you aren't messing about with numbers. It is all visual. Sometimes conditions do change so that it becomes necessary to shift the crosshairs to keep the holdover to a reasonable distance (say two minutes). No problem - adjust the sights - put a new cross on the overlay and continue shooting bulls.

Two New Shooters Arrive on Target!!

***Kelly and Ian Robertson are thrilled to announce
the birth of their twins.***

***Alec Baird weighing 5 lbs. 12 oz. and
Evelyn Lynn weighing 5 lbs. 5 oz.
born Thursday, June 5, 2003.***

See you on the range at Connaught!

HINTS FOR COACHES

The Plotamatic is particularly useful in team matches because the plotter is not delayed by the need to construct elevation and windage graphs. The difference in operational speed is enough to allow some coaches to do their own plotting which eliminates the distraction of communicating with a plotter and, by having the display continually at hand, accelerates decision-making. The Plotamatic, whether in the coach's or the plotter's hand, does save time in team shooting.

Two common problems that plague team coaches are inaccurate (sometimes plain bad) windage zeros and non-standard sight systems.

In team matches with a single coach the inaccurate windage zero is a nuisance but the Plotamatic doesn't care and the coach can cope. It is helpful to mark the location of the true zero on the windage scale of the Plotamatic as soon as it is determined (with a Z at 3 right or whatever). The serious problem develops in team matches with 2, 3 or 4 coaches who should be exchanging "true wind" data. The coach lumbered by a shooter with a bad zero is at a serious disadvantage on account of the need to recalculate the windage for each shot his shooter fires before contributing to the "true wind data exchange". The common reaction is to cite a "bad zero" and drop out of the communication loop. In Fig. 4 the Plotamatic is shown with all features in use and all of the data recorded. The reality is that the only thing one absolutely must have is the impact plot. The other features do have their uses but many Plotamatic operators don't bother with them. One of these optional features is the "should have had" windage scale on the lower edge of the overlay. This provides a visible record of the windage that should have been used to score a lateral center shot for each and every one of the fired shots (even though the overlay has been moved several times). This scale can be used to compensate for a bad windage zero. Suppose the shooter's zero is actually 3 right so that 5 right on the rifle sight is actually 8 right in true wind. Shift the numbers on the "should have had" scale accordingly. Then when the shot impact is recorded the coach (or plotter) simply looks directly below the impact to the "should have had" scale to read "true wind".

Another problem is nonstandard windage minutes. The normal Canadian team standard is Australian sights with a 36 inch sight radius. The mixture of Australian (American) and British sights, variations in barrel lengths and the advent of sight extension (bloop) tubes allows sight minute variation of as much as 25%. On a windy day this can make a real difference. It is quite possible to have two good shooters both with excellent windage zeroes firing side by side, one scoring bulls with 8 minutes and the other with 10 minutes. One of those numbers is not true wind by team standards. A relatively simple way to handle non-standard sights is to install a special windage scale on the Plotamatic frame (not on the overlay slide like the "should have had" scale but on the frame). This special scale must be dimensioned to fit the shooter's sights. For example if a shooter has British sights and a 36 inch sight radius then the "minute" on his sight is 20% bigger than team standard. The coach uses that scale

on the Plotamatic frame in deciding what windage to put on the shooter's sights from one shot to the next. However, everything else on the Plotamatic is dimensioned in "team standard minutes" so true wind can be read directly from the target diagram beneath the overlay or from the "should have had" scale.

Obviously, plans for efficient team procedure require standard, properly zeroed sight equipment. However, Murphy is in the business of upsetting plans so consider the foregoing hints as Murphy coping measures.

COMPARISON OF GRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND PLOTAMATIC UTILITY

The graphic analysis and Plotamatic systems both provide a competitor in Canadian competitions with the timely data needed to make intelligent decisions about elevation and windage changes during a shoot. If assessed by operational engineering standards the Plotamatic is superior during the shoot in that it is faster, simpler to run and read and less prone to operator error. After the shoot, graphic analysis is superior in that it provides a permanent archival record for leisurely analysis. More importantly it retains all of the necessary data for an after the shoot argument but most Plotamatic users do not record the necessary windage and elevation values. That is their choice but they will lose an occasional argument and scoring point on that account unless they are very attentive to the values called by their scorer.

A common criticism of the Plotamatic is that there is no permanent record of each shoot. Prior to adopting the Plotamatic, like most shooters, I maintained a separate score book for each rifle. With the Plotamatic I acquired several overlay slides so that I could retain a record of a full day's shoot for analysis. When the analysis was done it was time to clean up the overlays for the next day and I had to decide what information I wanted to keep. Obviously, not all of it was worth keeping as, like most shooters, I maintained a separate record of elevations and seldom looked at a plot sheet once the shoot was over. As a result I designed a "Tech Sheet" which I maintain for each rifle. On the Tech Sheet I record, for each shoot, all of the data I think I might need later on. This includes range, elevation sight settings, load, group size, sighter locations, aperture sizes, light conditions etc etc. What appeared to be a problem turned out to be a Plotamatic advantage because it provided the incentive to organize my archival data into a useable format. When I want to know what elevation to use at a particular range or what vertical dispersion a particular rifle is currently delivering all of the applicable data, in the form of organized numerical data, is ready and waiting.

With a Plotamatic one does four things for each shot: adjust the overlay for sight changes in elevation and windage (if any), plot the impact and record the score. That is all that is needed. With graphic analysis one records the elevation and windage settings, plots the impact, records the score, makes a mental calculation of the windage that would have given a central V, plots that on the windage graph, makes a mental calculation for the elevation to get a central V and plots that

on the elevation graph. That makes eight separate actions, all of which the system requires. Each action whether in graphic analysis or Plotamatic operation takes time and provides an opportunity for inaccurate execution or outright error. The Plotamatic is faster, more accurate and less error-prone than graphic analysis. That is a fact, not opinion. The reason that target shooters use one or the other of these plotting procedures is that they have learned, from experience, that these analyses do improve their scores. If one system is more efficient than the other it will save more points. That is fact, not opinion. However which method a target shooter uses is a matter of personal preference, an area where maximum efficiency is not necessarily the decisive issue as demonstrated by the hundreds of models available to automobile buyers. Whichever method you choose be as accurate and as careful as you can be because inaccurate data is bad data and bad data costs points.

The primary display in graphic analysis is the impact plot, which serves to keep the competitor fully informed as to the score to date. The Plotamatic display concentrates the shooters attention on centering the elevation group and coping with the wind. Students of mental management (a la Bassham) will appreciate the difference and the Plotamatic's advantage therefrom.

The overlay on the Plotamatic is moved with every sight change so one can read elevation and windage sight settings from the overlay scales. This is a convenience for those of us who have trouble keeping track of our magnifying glass. And finally, the Plotamatic is waterproof. It does not make shooting in the rain fun but it is easier.

This article was improved by the reviews of Bob Best and Bob Pitcairn who identified errors and provided additional insights and constructive suggestions. Bruce Dahlstrom converted my scribbles to legible text. These fellows are not responsible in any way for my unreasonable opinions nor factual errors.

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DRAFT MINUTES OF THE
2002/2003 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

HELD AT CONNAUGHT RANGES, OTTAWA
FEBRUARY 1st 2003

Chairman: MGen T.F. de Faye (ret'd), C.M.M., C.D., S.B. St. J.
Deputy Chairman: Maj C.M. Brown, (ret'd) C.D.
Recording Secretary: Maj W.A. Plouffe, (ret'd) C.D.

In Attendance: A total of 35 members attended; a list of attendees is attached.

ITEM I - CALL TO ORDER AND OPENING REMARKS

1. General de Faye, noting that all who had advised their attendance were present, called the meeting to order at 0915 hours and requested members to observe a one-minute silence in memory of our members, friends and associates who had passed away during the past year. These included: William A. Simpson, Mary MacLennan Lea, Dr. Jack Barber, Larry Orpen Smellie, Jim Boa, Norman G. Williams, Leslie Gordon Smith, Dorothy Dow, Alan R. Reid, George Arnold, Jan Arnold, Charles Cunningham, Franne Morse and Gerry Carr

2. The Chairman addressed the meeting. His opening remarks are attached as Annex A.

ITEM II - STATUTORY DECLARATION OF NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

3. At the request of the Chairman, the Statutory Declaration of the Notice for the Annual General Meeting was read. The Act of Incorporation of this Association 63-64 Victoria Chapter 99 (Assented to July 7, 1900) requires an Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Association. Moreover, Chapter 7 of the By-Laws states that an Annual General Meeting will be held to deal with certain specific business. The Summer/Fall 2002 Issue of the Canadian Marksman announced that the meeting would be held at the Connaught Ranges on Saturday, February 2nd, 2003. This meeting now assembled fulfilled all these requirements.

ITEM III - APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

4. The Chairman asked if there were any additions to the agenda.

MINUTE 01/03 It was moved by Mr. Peter Redstone and seconded by Mr. Paul Reibin that the agenda be approved. CARRIED

ITEM IV - ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FEBRUARY 2ND 2002

5. The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were presented for approval. A correction to the spelling of the name of one of the deceased members honoured at paragraph 1 was made.

MINUTE 02/03. It was moved by Mr. Paul Reibin and seconded by M Jacques Dugas that the minutes of the Annual General Meeting of February 2nd 2002, as published in the Summer/Fall 2002 edition of the Canadian Marksman, and as amended at this meeting, be approved. CARRIED.
--

ITEM V - ANNUAL REPORT

6. The Chairman pointed out that each member received a copy of the Annual Report of the Association upon registration and suggested that each member read it at their convenience. It is attached as Annex B.

ITEM VI - REPORTS FROM THE PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

7. The Provincial Rifle Associations and the NCRRA provided their reports from East to West. These reports are attached at Annex C. The President noted that representatives from Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, The Yukon Territory and Nova Scotia were not present.

ITEM VII - COMMITTEE REPORTS

8. Executive Committee. Mr. Stan Frost, Executive Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee gave a detailed overview of the activities of the Association during the past year. His report is attached as Annex D.

9. Shooting Committee. Dr. Jim Thompson provided an introduction and called on each of the committee members to report on their discipline. Those reports are attached as Annex E.

10. Administration Committee. LCol Bill Molnar presented the report of the Administration Committee and called on LCol Tud Kaulbach and Mr. Serge Bissonnette to present reports on their areas of responsibility. The report of this committee is attached at Annex F.

11. Honours and Awards. Maj Colin Brown brought forward three recommendations from the Council for honours:

MINUTE 03/03. It was moved by Maj Colin Brown and seconded by M Serge Bissonnette that the membership accept the February 1st 2003 recommendation of the Council and approve the appointment of Mr. Frank Jerney as an Honourary Life Member of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, in recognition of His gift of an endowment for prize money.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

MINUTE 04/03 It was moved by Maj Colin brown and seconded by Dr. Jim Thompson that the membership accept the February 1st 2003 recommendation of the Council and approve the appointment of Mr. Colin Cheshire as an Honourary Life Member of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, in recognition of his service to the DCRA and target shooting.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

MINUTE 05/03. It was moved by Maj Colin Brown and seconded by Dr. Jim Thompson, that in recognition of Mr. Stan Frost's dedicated support and valuable contributions to the DCRA, that the membership approve the 1st February 2003 recommendation of the Council that he be accorded the honour of appointment as Life Governor of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

12. The citations are attached as Annex G.

ITEM VIII - VOTE OF THANKS

13.

MINUTE 06/03. It was moved by M Alain Marion and seconded by Mr. Paul Reibin that the Association officially show its gratitude to the following individuals and organizations;

Her Excellency The Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson for her generous contributions towards the prize list, and for serving as our Patron.
The Minister of National Defence and the staff of the Department for their cooperation and assistance during the year.
The Macdonald Stewart Foundation for their continued support by contributing to the prize list, and hosting the Macdonald Stewart - DCRA dinner, and above all for their continued generous interest in and support of the Macdonald Stewart Pavilion at Bisley.
The Bank of Montreal for their contribution towards the prize list.
The Brewers Association of Canada for the Challenge Trophy and cash prizes.
To Sierra Bullets for their generous contribution to the ISSF Provincial and National Championships in the Sierra 300m Championships.
And to the many individuals, too numerous to list, who have contributed time and money towards our activities.

Son Excellence le Tres Honorable Adrienne Clarkson, pour sa généreuse contribution a la liste des prix et pour avoir été un des Patrons de l'Association.
Le Ministre de la Défense et le personnel de son ministere, pour leur coopération et leur aide durant l'année.
La Fondation Macdonald Stewart, pour leur contribution a la liste des prix, pour le dîner Macdonald Stewart et surtout pour l'intérêt et la générosité qu'ils manifestent dans l'entretien du Pavillon Macdonald Stewart a Bisley.
La Banque de Montréal, pour sa contribution a la liste des prix.
L'Association des Brasseurs du Canada, pour son trophée et les prix en argent.
Sierra Bullets, pour sa contribution a la liste des prix provinciale et national pour la compétition "Sierra 300m Championnat".
Ainsi qu'a toute les personnes qui ont contribué de leur temps et de leur argent pour assurer le succes de nos activités.
CARRIED

ITEM IX AND X- PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BUDGET

14. Mr. Ken Westling presented the verified Financial Statement, and reviewed the expenditure and income statements. The net profit for the FY 2001/2002 was \$26,020.00. This was due in part to a greater than forecast CFRC participation and reduced operating costs. The budget net profit forecast was not achieved however as Macdonald Stewart Pavilion rental income could not be realized because of the Surrey Fire Service building occupation ban.

15. The Comptroller provided answers to questions on the budget and statement.

- a. Bank charges include the 3% charge levied by Visa and MasterCard for payments made to DCRA by credit card.
- b. Page 6 of the budget is the budget for both the Black Powder and Historical Military Rifle Shoot.
- c. The \$120,000 received from the Macdonald Stewart Foundation for repairs to the Pavilion will in the next year be accounted for as a donation.
- d. An official audit is not required unless donations received exceed \$30,000.00 or when the membership decides to have one conducted.

16. Mr. Alan Clarke expressed reservations about the budget forecast for the postal programme as participation is declining. It was agreed that the prize allocation for the current year will have to be reviewed and the entire programme examined. The postal programme Chair is aware of this.

17. A view of the separate NSSC and CFSAC revenue and costs was provided by the Executive Director and is appended to the Financial Statement.

18. In response to questions concerning Support Services, it was agreed by the Comptroller that their apportionment to activities requires review.

19.

MINUTE 07/03 It was moved by Mr. Ken Westling and seconded by Mr. Don Sewell that the 2001/2002 Financial Statement be recommended to Council for approval.
CARRIED

20.

MINUTE 08/03 It was moved by Mr. Ken Westling and seconded by Mr. Peter Redstone that the 2002/2003 Budget be recommended to Council for approval.
CARRIED

ITEM XI - APPROVAL OF ACTIONS OF COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES FY 2000/2001

21.

MINUTE 09/03 It was moved by Mr. John Chapman and seconded by Mr. Conrad Leroux, that the action of the Council and the Executive Committee during FY 2001/2002 be approved.
CARRIED

ITEM XII - REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

22. LCol Tud Kaulbach presented the report of the Nominating Committee. It is attached as Annex H. The following nominations were submitted for approval:

MINUTE 10/03. It was moved by and seconded by Dr. Jim Thompson that MGen de Faye be elected as President. CARRIED

MINUTE 11/03 It was moved by LCol Tud Kaulbach and seconded by Dr. Jim Thompson that Mr. Stan Frost be elected as Executive Vice President. CARRIED

MINUTE 12/03 It was moved by LCol Tud Kaulbach and seconded by Dr. Jim Thompson that Mr. Ken Westling be elected as Comptroller. CARRIED

MINUTE 13/03 It was moved by LCol Tud Kaulbach and seconded by Mr. Bill Molnar Dr. Jim Thompson, Mr. Peter Westlake and Mr. John Chapman be elected as members of the 2003/2004 Nominating Committee. CARRIED

23. There being no further nominations for Council positions, the remaining positions on the Council open to election and listed at Annex H were accepted by acclamation.

ITEM XIII - APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR FOR 2002/2003

24.

MINUTE 14/03. It was moved by Mr. Serge Bissonnette and seconded by Mr. Peter Redstone that the hiring of an auditor for the FY2002/2003 be at the discretion of the Comptroller. CARRIED

ITEM XIV - DATE OF NEXT GENERAL MEETING

25. The date of the next Annual General Meeting was set as Saturday, February 7th 2004.

ITEM XV - NEW BUSINESS

26. DCRA Flag. The Executive Director briefed that at the November 2002 Executive meeting it was agreed to proceed with the approval of a flag and as the official colours of the DCRA are blue and gold that the flag should be of those colours. The Executive Director displayed four options for a DCRA camp flag and a vote was called. The choice of those present, by a wide margin, is a blue flag with a gold border and in the centre a gold DCRA crest with the DCRA cipher in blue.

27. Macdonald Stewart Pavilion. The Executive Vice President and the Comptroller briefed those present on the cost of having the required work to have the fire ban lifted. The total cost forecast, based on the last estimates provided by Mr. Peter Smith, is \$326,000 based on an exchange rate of 2.5. The Macdonald Stewart Foundation is providing support to the DCRA in the amount of \$220,000. A total of approximately \$58,000 is available from the Macdonald Stewart Pavilion Fund, the Bisley Commandant's Furniture Fund and the DCRA Contingency Fund. This leaves a shortfall of approximately \$50,000. \$145,000 has been spent on fire code upgrade requirements to date. To not proceed with the remaining requirements would not be financially prudent. The Comptroller recommended that we borrow the requirement from other committed funds, such as the Investment Reserve Fund, and pay it back over five years. Revenue to pay this back into the fund could be generated by: donations, fund raising activities, bank loans, sale of the building, if necessary, or rental revenue.

28. The Executive Director presented a business plan for the Pavilion that projects a possible net profit of \$24,000.00 per year. This is based on 900 room rental days and 20 seminar days per year. A copy of the plan is attached as Annex J.

29. M Serge Bissonnette strongly stated a perceived need to establish the Pavilion as a separate corporate entity. The Executive director has a legal firm on call in the UK that can do this for us. Dr. Roger Mullin suggested that some members might want to provide an interest free loan or a donation. There was a consensus that we should obtain a market value

value assessment for the property assessed after the work is completed. Dr. Thompson also informed the meeting that Mr. Peter Smith had also suggested that the designation of heritage status be pursued; the Executive Director briefed that a letter had been sent in this regard. Mr. Jim Mattbee advised that such a designation might impose restrictions and that this aspect must be considered.

30.

MINUTE 15/03 It was moved by M Serge Bissonnette and seconded by Mr. Peter Redstone that the use of the Commandant's Furniture Fund and the Contingency Fund for this project be authorized and that \$60,000.00 be transferred from the Investment Reserve Fund. CARRIED

31.

NSCC/CFSAC. The Executive Director briefed on the uncertain status of the Canadian Forces Small Arms Competition (CFSAC). It is planned to conduct the NSCC during the traditional CFSAC time frame and conduct it as a stand alone competition as necessary. Such an event would be open to civilian shooters and Canadian and foreign military and police forces.

32. Bisley Team Selection The International Team Committee Chairman briefed those present on a proposed method of selecting Bisley team members that will be discussed at Council. The crux of the concept is that if a team has not been selected from the DCRA top 50 that the Commandant could consider applications from other DCRA members who may or may not have shot the Grand Aggregate or Bisley Qualifier but had shot a set course of matches that would be identified.

ITEM XVI - ADJOURNMENT

33. The President thanked all who have provided their talents and time over the past year and to the staff for the preparations for the meeting.

34. A motion having been made by Bill Molnar, the meeting adjourned at 4:50 PM.

DRAFT - To be submitted for approval February 2004

W.A. Plouffe,
Recording Secretary
Executive Director

THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION L'ASSOCIATION DE TIR DOMINION DU CANADA

DRAFT MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SEMI ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING CONDUCTED ON AUGUST 16th 2003 AT CONNAUGHT RANGE

Chairman	Maj Colin Brown (Ret'd)
Executive Vice President	Mr. Stan Frost
Secretary	William Plouffe

Attending: 26

ITEM 1 OPENING REMARKS

1. Maj Colin Brown welcomed everyone to the meeting.

ITEM 11 REPORT ON RECENT EVENTS

2003 Bisley and Palma Team

2. Alain Marion briefed the assembly on the activities of the 2003 DCRA Team to Bisley for the Imperial Match and the Palma. Fund raising was quite successful with about \$1000 per member raised. In shooting, Jim Paton won the St. Georges. Unfortunately the Palma team drew a poor position and had to shoot from the "Right of the Line" during bad weather on the first day.

ICFRA

3. Stan Frost briefed on the creation of ICFRA and the results of the Council and Committee meetings held during the Imperial Match. Twenty countries attended the Council meeting, five sent regrets and two notified the Council of their intention to become members.
4. The Constitution and rules Committee examined several amendments and GB and SA are drafting amendments for consideration.
5. The Veterans Committee stayed with a four year cycle for competition but has reduced the competition to four courses of fire.
6. The next F Class Worlds was postponed till 2005 in South Africa.
7. A Short Range Worlds Championship will be conducted in conjunction with the World's Long Range competition.
8. A decision was taken to offer a seat on the Council to the Commonwealth Shooting Federation (CSF).
9. The DCRA will retain the function of treasurer.
10. The conduct of World Cup matches between World Championships is being considered. South Africa wants to conduct one in 2009 as an anniversary celebration.
11. Australia accepted the task of examining drug rules applicable to the sport.
12. The concept for Palma matches is a course of nine days with an Individual Short Range competition added to the current events. Teams will be required to supply their own ammunition and the team match will be a user pay event.
13. The US has made a proposal to change the target for Individual Long Range but no change to the Palma target for 2007 is foreseen.

ITEM 111 COMMITTEE REPORTS

Finance

14. Ken Westling briefed on the action taken and creation of a company to called "Canadian Pavilion At Bisley Ltd". The directors are Stan Frost, Bill Molnar, Ken Westling. The Secretary is William Plouffe and the Manager is Marion Evans. Cost of incorporation was only £55, thanks to Jon Sweet who handled the incorporation on our behalf.
15. A budget has been developed that, with rent of £7000 paid to the DCRA for the sub lease of the building, will result in a break even budget during the first year of operation. It was agreed that a reporting system on the Company operations to the DCRA will have to be formulated.
16. The comptroller briefed that the current FY budget was based on a larger entry level to CFRC than that achieved. Jim Thompson agreed that the entry was disappointing but that overhead costs have been cut back. The Comptroller briefed that we will initiate a five year budgeting system starting this fall.

Shooting Committee

17. In accordance with By Law 108.a, Serge Bissonnette served notice of intent to present a motion to amend By Law 8.15 and 8.20(1) at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. A copy of the notice of intent, with proposed motion is attached. The intent is to permit more flexibility in sending annual teams to Bisley or other international competitions.
18. Serge Bissonnette asked that the membership consider changing the method of selecting the Bisley team for 2004 so that he can form a strong competitive team. His preference is to provide latitude to the Commandant if the team cannot be selected from the top 50 of the Bisley Qualifier.
19. Jim Thompson pointed out that the 2003 Programme Book states that proposals have been made to modify the way in which the team is selected and that members are advised on Page TR-F 39 that a vote is anticipated at the August 2003 Council meeting but that changes would not take effect until the process for the 2005 team begins.

20. Mike Wong Shui stated that if 18 shooters cannot be obtained that there is always the option of going with a smaller team. Stan Frost replied that this was in fact the case in 2002 and a coach was authorized to compete.

MINUTE SAGM 01/03 It was moved by Serge Bissonnette and seconded by Peter Redstone that it be recommended to Council that for 2004 if a team of 18 shooters cannot be obtained from those Canadians, including cadets, that shoot the 2003 Bisley Qualifier that the Commandant be given authority to obtain shooters from other sources as he may deem fit. CARRIED BY A VOTE OF 23 FOR AND 1 AGAINST.

21. Serge Bissonnette concluded his Shooting Committee report by asking for feedback on "triple squadding" on occasions when there is a large number, over 400, competitors. Alain Marion remarked that in 1982 that the competition was run with paired squadding with over 538 shooters.

22. Jim Paton said that triple squadding might be an economical approach. Scott Murray professed opposition to the idea unless the entry field was over 500.

MINUTE SAGM 02/03 It was moved by Jim Paton and seconded by J.C. Theriault that a trial of triple squadding be conducted on the first Friday next year. NOT CARRIED

23. Jim Thompson asked if this was an expression of total rejection of the concept or whether the Programme Committee should further examine it. A straw vote was conducted and approval for the Programme Committee to examine this further was approved by a narrow margin.

ITEM IV HONOURS AND AWARDS

24. Colin Brown opened the discussion by requesting that Jack Gorrie be given official recognition for his many years of devotion to the DCRA. Jim Thompson provided details of that dedication and a report on Jack's medical condition.

MINUTE SAGM 03/03 It was moved by Jim Thompson and seconded by J.C. Theriault that Mr. Jack Gorrie be granted the appointment of Honourary Life Member of the DCRA. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

ITEM V NEW BUSINESS

MINUTE SAGM 04/03 It was moved by Paul Reibin and seconded by J.C. Theriault that a vote of thanks be accorded to the DCRA staff for their excellent work, particularly in regards to this CFRC. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

MINUTE SAGM 05/03 It was moved by Serge Bissonnette and seconded by Scott Murray that it be recommended to Council that the interest earned by the Millennium Fund this year be transferred to the 2004 Bisley Team account CARRIED BY A VOTE OF 14 TO 3

It being moved by Bill Molnar and seconded by J.C. Theriault, the meeting adjourned.

DRAFT - To be submitted for approval
February 2004

William A. Plouffe
Executive Director



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Farewell to....



J.D. (Jack) Gorrie
1947-2003

Professor Jack Gorrie died on August 30, 2003, three months after being diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. He was just short of his 56th birthday.

Jack had a distinguished career at the University of Toronto and was Advisor to the Vice-President and Provost of the University on Information Technology at the time of his death. In addition to his important contributions to the University, Jack also provided unique computer services to CTV, for election coverage, to DND, to Inco and, not least, to the DCRA. His pioneering work for our Association has set standards which many other organisations around the world have sought to emulate.

Jack first became involved with the ORA and DCRA in 1976, when, in conjunction with Professor Stewart Lee, the first squadding and statistical programmes were developed. That was a very big year, with many overseas visitors attending Connaught before going on to the Palma at Camp Perry. There was understandable concern as to whether the new fangled computer systems could cope and a manual "back-up" for the scoring was set up. By the end of the meeting, the manual operation was set aside and computer stats have been with us ever since. Lee and Gorrie provided a similar service in 1977 and, after a two year hiatus, Jack returned in 1980 to look after us on his own. He did so for the rest of his life. 2003 was thus his 25th year of working with the DCRA, a record of service which was recognised by his being elected an Honorary Life Member of the Association this August. Although he was not a shooter himself, Jack rapidly became interested in our sport and its history and traditions. He made many

useful suggestions for the improvement of our programmes, as well as for the scheduling of the matches and the awarding of prizes. He was very interested in the DCRA flag project, but unfortunately was not able to be present to see the new pennant raised at Connaught this year. He regularly supported the DCRA through the Bisley Team booklet and the Millennium Fund.

Jack was a practising master of the old adage that "if it were not for the last moment, nothing would ever get done" - a trait which drove successive Executive Directors and Programme Chairmen almost to distraction! However, things did get done and they were well done. Even in 2003, as his illness pursued its inevitable course, improvements were made in the squadding programme, the necessary work was done and the squadding material was delivered to the DCRA in good time before the matches. During the shoot, there were occasions when Jack had to be contacted about aspects of the scoring routines, and he was able to assist us by phone and email. He and I had planned to get together soon after the CFRC to plan for next year's matches. Sadly, this meeting did not happen.

Jack was a large person in every sense of the word. He loved life and the good things of life - music, theatre, travel, good company, fine food, fine wines and, notably, fine malt whiskies. He seldom charged the DCRA at market value for his work, but we had an unofficial debt measured in cases of malt whiskey. At one stage he and I debated as to whether we would have to rent the Queen Mary to bring it all over from Scotland! He had a generous spirit and a warm, whimsical sense of humour. The DCRA was indeed fortunate to have him as a friend and as a notable contributor to our affairs.

We offer our warm sympathy to his wife, Mary Lou, son, Jim, and daughter, Kathleen. A memorial service and reception to celebrate Jack's life were held at the University on September 8, with a very large attendance of family, friends and colleagues. Typically, the toast to his memory was made with a glass of single malt.

-J.C. Thompson

J.R. (Bob) Flintoft

Flintoft R J (Bob) passed away on Wednesday, September 24, 2003 in Saint Paul's Hospital in Vancouver, B.C. at the age of 68. Survived by his loving wife Marlene and his son William (Bill) and daughter Barbara. Bob had the rare opportunity to shoot beside his father (Jim) at Bisley with the Canadian Bisley Team. He also made the 1976 Canadian Palma Team shoot at Camp Perry.

Since 1964 Bob has worked for McElhanny Consulting Services in Vancouver where they sent Bob all over the world working in such places as Iran, Libya, Indonesia, Turkey and the U.S. Bob was born in Calgary and raised in Calgary, Vancouver and Kelowna.

-Submitted by his son, Bill Flintoft

Leslie (Les) Gordon Smith
(Sergeant Queen's Own Rifles)

April 2, 1913 - November 24, 2002

It is with fondness and warmth that we will remember Les Smith who passed away November 24, 2002 at the age of 89. Les was born just before the outbreak of World War I in Toronto's Cabbage Town area. He attended Central Technical School. It was during his high school years, when he was sixteen, that he joined the Queen's Own Rifles militia. Les became a talented marksman and won many matches in his early years in the militia. In 1935 he was among a group of Militia who were given the opportunity to travel to England and France at the expense of Sir Henry Pellet. The men were treated as the guests of the Buffs, the sister regiment in England.

At the outbreak of World War II, Les was rejected for active military service because of his varicose veins. He never forgot the Saturday he spent, shivering in his underwear in the Coliseum Building at the Exhibition grounds, undergoing medical tests with hundreds of other men. However, he was working for Canadian Acme Screw and Gear which was actively involved in war production, so his contribution to the war effort was tangible if only in a support role. He always held some resentment that he never got to go overseas with his comrades. He remained at Acme for thirty-five years, becoming the superintendent of the cold heading and tube mill divisions. When the company closed he landed what he said was the best job of his life, working in security at the Ontario Science Centre until his retirement at age sixty-seven.

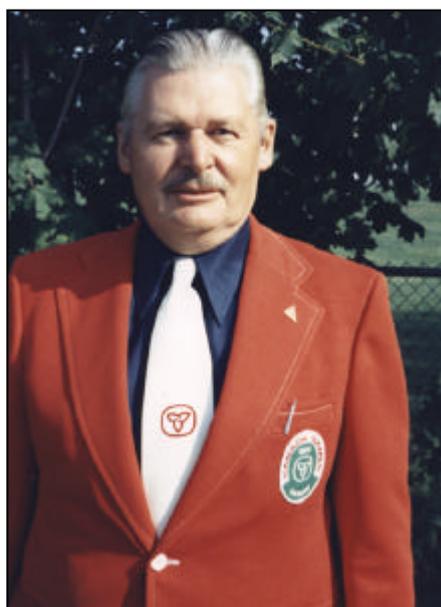
The stress of family life in the 1950s precipitated a decline in Les's shooting. After a sabbatical from shooting of fifteen years, Les took up shooting again in the mid-1960s, traveling to matches at Base Borden, Petawawa, Winona, England and South Africa. It was during this time that Les shared his talent and knowledge of shooting with a much younger generation of marksmen. Les never had much respect for the newest custom-made and professionally-tuned rifles. He always remembered the early days of standard issue rifles and ammunition and working adjust shooting style to the eccentricities of the equipment. One of the highlights of his shooting life was escorting the Ontario rifle team to the Canada Games in Vancouver.

Although Les outlived many of his shooting buddies his legacy will be carried by those he coached. He will be missed by his wife of 62 years, Ruth, sons Don and Bill and four grandchildren. The family plans to spread Les' ashes at Base Borden in the spring of 2003.

Les, until recent years, was an active member of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, Ontario Rifle Association and the Maple Leaf Club.



Queen's Own Rifles team leaving Union Station, Toronto in 1935. The select group was on their way to catch a ship bound for England. They were to shoot as the Guests of the Buffs, their sister regiment in England.



A proud and exciting day for Les was escorting the Ontario rifle team to the Canada Games in Vancouver in the 1970s.

Les is remembered for his patient coaching of young marksmen.

George Pohle, Master Gunsmith
1924-2003

George Pohle, an internationally respected master gunsmith and builder of many fine long range rifles used by generations of DCRA marksmen in Canada died peacefully on March 16. He is survived by his wife Freda and son George and predeceased by his daughter Christiane.

George was born in Altenburg, Thuringia in 1924. He apprenticed as a gunsmith in 1938, passing his Certified Gunsmith examination in Zella Mehlis in March 1942.

National Capital Region shooters remember the many custom barrelled and action colour case hardened Ruger No. 1

national thousand black powder program target rifles to be seen on Uncle George's workbench, and their custom designed, handmade Central sight bases which enabled the Canadian team to score black powder and cast bullet bullseyes at 1200 yards on Stickle-down, to the astonished reportage of the LONDON TIMES during the 1985 Bisley 125th NRAGB Prize Meeting.

We will miss George and offer our heartfelt condolences to his wife Freda and son George.

-Major Don Holmes

Andrew Tucker 1937-2003

Andrew Tucker, who has died after a long battle against cancer, was a rifleman who won international honours in small-bore and fullbore rifle shooting in 39 consecutive years from the early 1960s. He won the Queen's Prize at Bisley twice, the Bisley Grand Aggregate, the NSRA smallbore Lord Roberts Trophy and their Grand Aggregate (twice), and Commonwealth Games Gold and Silver medals. At the time of his death he was the appointed captain of the Great Britain Veterans' team competing in the World Long Range Championships at the end of July.

Andrew St George Tucker was born in Edinburgh on 17 July 1937 where his English father was working at the time for the Ford Motor Company. As his middle name suggested, Andrew never felt inclined to shoot for Scotland. Educated at Felsted School in Essex he took advantage of a strong Combined Cadet Force based shooting squad. "I was never an athlete: I looked at list of sport options and picked shooting, probably because it could be done lying down". As a member of the school team he won his first trophy, the Iveagh, at Bisley in 1954.

In 1979 he won the Queen's prize at Bisley for the first time, with his whole family gathered behind the firing point to watch the final shoot at 1000 yards.

Seven years later he won the Prize for a second time and in 1986 he added the Grand Aggregate to his achievements. Among his treasured memories he held the performance of his England touring team in Canada in 1995. He had selected a small core of experienced shooters to go with a preponderance of new caps. His trust and belief in the will to win of the young was rewarded when they beat the Canadians on their home ground at Ottawa in the Canada and Commonwealth matches, both close run affairs. He treasured his election to the Presidency of the English Twenty Club in 1997 as a signal privilege and honour.

For many years until the early 1990s he served as a member of the National Rifle Association Council and on various sub-committees. The rewarding moments were, for him, interrupted by too much cross-reference and built in inertia. "It was", he said with some sadness "because we were so many enthusiastic amateurs, for too long without decisive professional leadership suited to the changing nature of all amateur sports".

Andrew Tucker died on 9 July 2003. He is survived by his wife, Cathy.

"Published in The Times of 16th July 2003"



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Lt Comd (ret'd) R. Alan Reid
Life Governor of DCRA

Lt Comd (ret'd) R Alan Reid was born in the UK and resided there until after WW 2. He came to Canada in the very early 1950's and made his home in the Victoria area of BC. He hung about with Joe Gibault and his brother Paul and other great shooters from around there.

Alan was a competitor at Bisley before WW 2 and early in the war was employed by Birmingham Small Arms. When Alan joined the Royal Navy he was recognized as a ballistics expert very tech type and so employed. Alan and staff were given the top secret job of capturing a German E boat, regularly at night tied up to a buoy near the UK shore. The Brits wanted the E boat so they could find out what made it so powerful etc. Anyway the mission was successful, the boat was captured but the Germans had opened the sea cocks and it sank while on tow to the port. When a tired, sad and frustrated Alan returned to his quarters he was able to tell of his mission to his roommate. With some glee his roomy showed him a 1937 copy of Jane's Fighting Ships which gave in great detail all of the tech info on the German E boat.

Alan was then made a inspector of huge naval guns which tend to wear out their barrels in a few dozen rounds fired. Just before D day Alan was ordered to inspect a Monitor (HMS EXERTER I think) which was armed with two 15 inch guns. Alan relates how when he went aboard the ship he was taken right away to the wardroom and plied with scotch, beer and pink gins etc and they pleaded with him not to look too closely at the large guns as they would be condemned and their ship would be replaced by another ship for D day. Alan was inclined to see the reasoning behind the request and the ship went to Normandy for D DAY and for some days afterwards. I can personally confirm the alarm and consternation felt by we infantry types on shore as well as by the German soldiers, when these worn-out guns were fired. It would appear that the shells tended to whirl end over end on their way to the target making a god awful noise en route. After HMS Exerter fired all her ammo the ship was returned to the UK to be greeted and congratulated by the Admiral. Alan swears that the guns got so hot when fired they not only blistered the paint on the outside but that the muzzles had a droopy configuration. This being noted by the Admiral as the ship

entered the harbour he wanted to know who inspected the guns

before D day. Alan was then found new employment within the Royal Navy. Alan could go on for hours telling such amusing stories.

Some time in the 1950's Alan took a job with the inspection branch of the Cdn Federal Govt. and was stationed at the proving grounds in Quebec and later at Headquarters in Ottawa until his retirement.

Alan shot with NDHQRA for many years, and when the DCRA decided to convert the No 4 rifle to 7.62 calibre from 303 British he personally heat treated 2,800 No 4 actions to make them safe for the higher pressures of the 7.62 at not cost to the DCRA.

Alan was a member of the 1962 Cdn Bisley Team, was also an Adjutant for Col. John Brick's team in 1972 and shot on the 1968 Canadian Palma team in Camp Perry. Alan was a gentleman in every sense of the word. He saw no reason for rules of conduct for competitors except for one rule--never take an unfair advantage over a fellow competitor.

Eventually Alan's wife and two sons went to live in New Zealand and he followed them there when he retired from the civil service. Alan was a great story teller and could talk for hours about shooting stags in Scotland or fly fishing for salmon in the Highlands. He and Col. Bill Strachan were part of a group from Ottawa who maintained their own hunt camp somewhere North of Petawawa. For years I wondered why they never seemed to get any deer. Alan blamed the locals but I found out most of the members took guns but no ammo, relying on the good food, drinks, fellowship and company to make their trip worthwhile.

Alan a DCRA life member for many years contributed time and effort to the DCRA Council and Executive particularly on the technical side and became a Life Governor of the DCRA. He will also be remembered as a co sponsor of the Canadian Masters Championship.

Alan was 88 years old when he passed on. Although time has reduced their ranks somewhat, Alan is remembered by many friends both in Bisley and the DCRA.

If there is a Hall of Fame in afterlife R Alan Reid is an outstanding candidate for membership.

-Colin Brown

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-Bill Plouffe