

# Winter/Spring 2004



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#### On the Cover:

At the November Executive Committee meeting in November 2003, it was decided that a Monday Aggregate match be instituted in honour of Dick Hampton and that a Tuesday Aggregate match be instituted in honour of Jack Gorrie. Both Dick and Jack are honoured for their generous contributions to the DCRA.

**Don't forget to get your entry form into the DCRA, with full payment before May 14, 2004 to be eligible for the early bird draw.**

<b>FIRST PRIZE</b>	<b>100% REFUND OF GRAND AGGREGATE ENTRY FEE</b>
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<b>THIRD PRIZE</b>	<b>40% REFUND OF GRAND AGGREGATE ENTRY FEE</b>

*Good luck!!!*

## Selection Trial for the 2006 Commonwealth Games Fullbore Rifle Events

**T**he 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.

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 MUST pre-register on the CFRC Entry Form for Part Two of the selection process, prior to the start of the Bisley Aggregate. There is no fee for this registration, but only the scores of registered competitors may be considered. Mandatory drug testing will take place during or immediately following the aggregate at the 2004 CFRC. All those registered for Part Two must be prepared for random drug testing at any time during the CFRC.

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

*Millennium Fund  
Contributions to date  
\$ 112,093.02*

### The Canadian Marksman

Volume CXXXVIII

Number 2

Winter/Spring 2004

DCRA, 45 Shirley Blvd.,

Nepean, ON K2K 2W6

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

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Submissions for the  
Summer/Autumn 2004  
Edition should reach the  
DCRA Office no later than  
September 17, 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. For Advertising rates see page

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Subscription: \$ 35.00/year

Editing and Production:

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Advertising:

LCol Wm. Molnar (Ret'd)

Publication Mailing  
Agreement # 40009311

Return undeliverable  
Canadian addresses to:  
Circulation Dept.  
45 Shirley Blvd.  
Nepean, ON K2K 2W6  
e-mail: [office@dcra.ca](mailto:office@dcra.ca)

# THE DIRECTOR'S CORNER

William A. Plouffe  
Executive Director



Writing an introduction for the winter spring edition is much more of a chore than putting one together for the fall edition where there is so much exciting activity from the summer matches to comment on. Today as I start writing the temperature is dropping, the winds are strong and blowing snow obscures the view of the butts from the office window. Lunch at the Connaught kitchen is a small quiet event with permanent staff and construction workers who are braving the winter to complete several projects.

The office staff is now into the mode of preparing for next summer's matches that will include the 122nd CFRC. We are planning for a larger number of competitors than last year and the goal is 300 shooters. We have now been told that a team from the Sussex Home Guard R.A. is planning on coming; that will help round out our international contingent of competitors. One feature of the CFRC will be the selection of the DCRA 2006 Commonwealth Game Team. The details were published in last year's programme. Those who want to try and qualify for the team in the aggregate competition are asked to indicate on the CFRC entry form and pay a small entrance fee to help cover drug testing costs and give us a firmer look at the number of competitors.

The other, hopefully large, summer competition will be the National Service Conditions Competition. We have been informed verbally that the Canadian Forces has "zero funded" the Canadian Forces Small Arms Competition (CFSAC) and that it will not be conducted. The DCRA will be providing an opportunity for the service rifle and pistol shooters to compete. Government House has approved the issue of the Queen's Medal for Marksmanship for the Reserve Force for issue to the top Reserve Force Competitor in the Service Rifle Stage I and II competition. We will be advertising this event to as many military units and members as possible. We know that there are many soldiers, seamen and airmen (that includes sea women and airwomen) that are proud of their ability to shoot well and welcome the opportunity to compete. Competitive shooting is not operational training but a sport that contributes to enhancement of military pride and efficiency. For the cost of a few rounds of 5.56 or 9mm a lot can be accomplished in developing our military members' shooting abilities. It takes more work on the part of the committee and the staff to stage this event on our own rather than tag on to CFSAC. It is worth it however to keep this discipline, our origin, alive and well.

There have been some other major accomplishments over the past few months. We now have a five year Planning and Budgeting System. It allows us to look at our financial progress over a five-year span instead of focusing solely on the bottom line of one good or bad year. We realize that our level of CFRC competition is cyclical with some lean years when visiting teams cannot attend or there are competing competitions elsewhere.

Each activity manager is now asked to look ahead and identify changes in activity levels and supporting revenue and costs. This new budget format was presented and approved at the February Annual General Meeting.

Once again we gathered at Connaught Range in that enchanting and lovely month of February to conduct the standard business of the Annual General Meeting. It is always a pleasure to see those who brave the weather and travel costs to attend the weekend meetings. On Friday at the DCRA/PRA Workshop the PRAs shared information about their operations and particularly their main challenges. A far ranging discussion on membership was the main focus of the morning's deliberations. This year we again formed three syndicates to examine matters of concern. One examined the matter of the use of small scopes as outlined in a paper by Clint Dahlstrom and published in the Winter /Spring 2003 *Canadian Marksman*. The other syndicates examined and provided their recommendations on selecting members of the Canadian Team to Bisley and, albeit an old but necessary goal, increasing con-joint membership relations between the PRAs and DCRA. If you were unable to attend, I invite you to send in your thoughts on these issues for later consideration by your Executive Committee. A "Record of Proceedings" for the workshop will be sent out to the PRAs and Executive. On Saturday night 36 members sat down for a lobster tail and prime rib dinner at the Connaught dining room. A trite but true phrase, "A good time was had by all"

One of the areas I am working on is insurance. Each paid member of the DCRA is covered by our liability and sports accident policies. Each affiliated PRA and paid DCRA members are covered by this insurance. The annual cost to DCRA for each paid member (Full, Life, Under 25 and Associate) is paid from their annual membership fee. It is the same price for each member regardless of the membership rate paid! The policies cover participation in all DCRA sanctioned events. At the AGM a motion was passed sanctioning all PRA conducted matches and practices for the coming year so you are covered when participating in these. If you are attending other competitions, email the DCRA Office, providing details of the event and ask that your participation be sanctioned by DCRA. I have been working with our insurance agent for some time with the aim of simplifying the system by amending the coverage to read "all organized shooting events" I will let you know how that develops.

The other area of interest and some confusion is the matter of PRA affiliation and con-joint membership relationships. These are two separate and distinct items. I have included a short article on my thoughts about this matter in this edition.

I am visiting the West Coast in early March and will be visiting the Vokes Range and the Commanding Officer of the Area Support Unit and meeting with members of the BCRA. I look forward to hearing from them on their own turf. Hopefully trips to other PRAs in the coming years will come to fruition.

In May I will be heading to Bisley to finalize those pesky items such as accounting, insurance, and NRA rent, among others, to finish the set-up of our new company, The Canadian Pavilion At Bisley Ltd. While there Marion tells me I'd better be ready to move and paint some furniture. The response to our "Adopt a Room" and Commandant Suite projects has been most gratifying and as I type new furniture is being moved into the adopted rooms and the Commandant Suite. The rooms will be identified with a plaque showing the contribution of BCRA (2 rooms), MPRA, NCRRA and PQRA. One of the BCRA rooms is dedicated to the memory of Major General Letson. DCRA members are invited to stay in these rooms if on a trip to England at a reduced rental rate of £25 per room per night (£10 off regular price for an improved room).

When you come to CFRC this August the brand new modern kitchen and dining room will be open. A grand opening is planned for June. North of Shirley, a new backstop on A Range will be finished and over on D Range, the butts are being enclosed so the hearty types can shoot through the winter. Beyond that point the 3 Pistol range bays have been redesigned and now offer 6 bays. More projects are on the books as the facilities are being used to maximum capacity almost year round. Next summer the camp will host an additional 200 air cadets, unfortunately not on a target shooting course.

It really won't be long, it will just seem that way, until the snow melts and the range is active again and we prepare for the 122nd shooting season. I wish you all a productive and successful year of competition and participation.

Next time you are heading out to your local range; consider bringing that friend of yours who expressed interest in the sport. Best wishes to all and "Good Shooting"

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SHOOTING

Serge Bissonnette

We have had a busy year both domestically and abroad. We should not lose sight of our mission statement and supporting our home front is imperative.

Being that our shooting priorities will be domestic product first, our Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships under Jim Thompson followed by our National Service Conditions Matches under Keith Cunningham will take the bulk of our administrative support budget and time.

This past year has been a test for the CFRC with the lowest entry in memory. Jim will elaborate on this topic and answer any questions you have but I should hasten to add that it was not a total surprise. The good news is that we are building for a big year in 2007 when the World Championships are to be held in Canada but I am getting ahead of myself.

Continuing on the domestic front, the Association stepped into the breach and conducted a National Service Conditions Matches due to the last minute cancellation of the Canadian Forces Small Arms Competition. We not only put on a good show, due to efforts of Keith Cunningham ably supported by such people as Alan Clark, Tim Kagetsu but we also secured the Queen's Medal for Reserve/RCMP for presentation. This not only shows support to the military shooting program but demonstrates the level competency of our members in this field.

On the international stage Canada is well presented at the International Confederation of Fullbore Rifle Associations (ICFRA) with Stan Frost as the President, Serge Bissonnette the Chairman of the World Championships (i.e Palma ) and Sandy Peden Chairman of the Commonwealth Games Shooting Events.

I will let the team captains of our international teams field their own reports and I will cover what I see as my main function in setting priorities in our fielding of teams that go abroad.

Our premier team event abroad will be the World Championships (i.e. Palma ). With a four year cycle it should have some funding available to support this event and with the next World Championship scheduled for Connaught, it should be a good year for us to bring back the "Gold".

This will be followed by our Commonwealth Games Team of two shooters and a manager. This relegates Bisley into third place but it should come as no surprise as it must painfully clear to one and all that for the last fourteen years it has been sold as a "shooting holiday" to our dedicated shooters who attend the British Championships.

The other class of National Teams but for closed audiences such as the Under 25 and the Veterans will be next in order. The remaining class of Canadian Rifle Teams abroad fall under the "Goodwill" category and nothing much changes with them.

This past year we fielded a team to the World Championships along with a Team to the Imperial Prize Meet both these events were held at Bisley, so the fare was good value. Domestically we conducted the Canada, Commonwealth and U-25 Matches.

Next season we have a Team going to Jamaica, a team going to Bisley and another possibility is Raton, New Mexico for the Spirit of the Americas Match but we still need some shooters to fill the role.



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Comptroller	Mr. Ken Westling

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Mr. David Wood
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Elected by acclamation in 2003, with one year remaining in their term

Elected by acclamation in 2004, with two years remaining in their term

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Mr. Alan Clarke	Ontario	Mr. Dan Chisholm	New Brunswick
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Mr. Dennis Uhrich	Saskatchewan	Mr. Peter Westlake	Ontario

## DCRA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - 2004

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	Mr. John Chapman, Manitoba	Dr. Roger Mullin, Ontario
	Mr. Dan Chisholm, New Brunswick	Mr. Peter Redstone, Alberta
	Mr. Alan Clarke, Ontario	Mr. Paul Reibin, British Columbia
	Mr. Jacques Dugas, Quebec	Mr. J.C. Theriault, Quebec
	Mr. Peter Jmaeff, Saskatchewan	Mr. Pat Vamplew, Ontario
	Mr. Alain Marion, Quebec	Mr. Peter Westlake, Ontario

### Committee Chairmen

Shooting Committee	Mr. Serge Bissonnette
Administration	LCol William Molnar (ret'd)
Finance	Mr. Ken Westling
Firearms Legislation	Mr. Serge Bissonnette
Honours and Awards	Maj Colin Brown (ret'd)



## The 122nd Annual Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships Connaught Ranges, Ottawa

Friday, August 13 to Saturday, August 21, 2004

Jim Thompson

The 122nd CFRC will be held at Connaught Ranges from Friday 13th to Saturday 21st August, 2004. Details of the schedule of matches are to be found elsewhere in the issue of the *Canadian Marksman*. Entry forms are also enclosed. The full programme, along with entry forms, is also on the DCRA web site (<http://www.dkra.ca>). Any changes that may be made following publication of this issue of the *Marksman* will be posted on the web site and on the official notice board at the matches.

There are very few changes in the programme this year. A copy of the full Programme and Rules will be mailed to each competitor who enters in good time. The "Early Entry Draw", in which three competitors may win back some or all of their Grand Aggregate entry fee, will include all those who have entered and paid in full by 14th May 2004. As last year, you may pay your entry fees in two parts, half when you send in your entry, and half either by 14th May for the Draw or 25th June to avoid a late entry penalty. Entry fees are generally unchanged from last year.

The Service Conditions, Black Powder and Historical Rifle Matches are described elsewhere in this issue. These notes will focus on the Target Rifle (TR) and F Class events that make up the rest of the CFRC.

The Macdonald Stewart Grand Aggregate begins with the MacDougall on Sunday afternoon, 15th August, and concludes with the Gatineau on Friday morning, 20th August. The Governor General's Final, which is included in the Canadian Open and Canadian TR Championships, is on Saturday afternoon, 21st August. There are parallel events for F Class shooters all week.

### There will be two new aggregates this year:

- \* The "**Dick Hampton**" Monday Aggregate, consisting of the Norman Beckett and John Brick Matches, with trophies generously donated by Mrs. Hampton and medallion awards.
- \* The "**Jack Gorrie**" Tuesday Aggregate, made up of the Letson and Alexander of Tunis Matches, with medallion awards.

### Changes in the schedule introduced in 2003 will continue:

- \* The Coaches Match for both TR and F Class Teams will be fired immediately after the lunch break on Tuesday, prior to the start of the Alexander of Tunis at 900 metres and the Letson at 600 yards. This gives the coach and the two shooters the best opportunity to test their skills at what is often the most challenging time of the day.
- \* The F Class Final and F Class Bisley Qualifier on Saturday 21st August will start at 1215 hrs. An F Class

shooter has presented a ceremonial sash which will be awarded on the range to the winner of the F Class Final.

- \* The TR Bisley Qualifier will be fired in two relays on Saturday 21st August, the first starting at 1215 hrs and the second at 1430 hrs. Assignment of eligible shooters to the two relays will, as far as possible, take into account other activities on Saturday morning.

As in 2003, there will be prizes for F(F) Class shooters, dependent on the number of entries. It is intended that, when the F Class entry grows a bit more, a classification scheme similar to that in TR will be introduced. There are insufficient numbers and too little continuity from year to year to make this viable now. Those F Class shooters who want a classification scheme can certainly hasten its introduction by coming themselves to CFRC on a regular basis!

**Multiple Entries:** Subject to availability of space, a second entry may be made in the same or in a different class (TR/F) in the Army and Navy Veterans, Hayhurst and Ottawa Regiment Matches. See the match conditions and the official notice board for the times after which a second entry may be made. The appropriate fee must be paid and both sets of match tickets will be stamped to show the class of entry. Original entry squadding will **NOT** be changed to permit a second entry. It is the responsibility of the competitor to check the schedule and to be on time for all shooting engagements.

**Single Match Entries:** Space permitting, individuals may enter single matches that are part of the Grand Aggregate (but **NO** aggregates containing these matches) on payment of an appropriate fee. Details on the number of spaces available, cost and times when entries can be made will be posted on the notice board.

A limited number of spaces will be available in the Gatineau for purchase by shooters who have not entered the Grand Aggregate. The Champlain and Connaught Aggregates, consisting respectively of the Ottawa Regiment, Gooderham, Army and Navy Veterans and Tilton Matches, and the Street, Rideau, Gatineau and Perry Matches, may include shooters who did not enter the Grand.

After 1130 hours on Saturday 21st August, any remaining tickets in the TR and F Class Bisley Qualifiers, which have not been picked up by those who qualified to shoot in them, will be distributed to any competitor who has not qualified for the Final of the Governor General's Final and who would like an additional



shoot at 800 and 900 metres. Tickets will be marked with an "X" to indicate that they are outside the TR or F Class Bisley Qualifier and will be issued free of charge on a first-come first-served basis. Scores made by such competitors will not count in the TR or F Class Bisley Qualifier or in any other match or aggregate. No prizes will be awarded to those firing "X" tickets.

The Long Range Challenge on Friday 13th and Saturday 14th August will again be fired in two categories, LRC-TR (four 15-shot strings fired in pairs) and LRC-F (four 20-shot strings, fired singly). However, in 2004, TR shooters may enter the LRC-F, and F Class shooters the LRC-TR. The top three awards in the LRC-TR will be reserved for TR shooters, all awards in the LRC-F will be open. There will be prizes for all classes based on the level of entry in the class. As usual, cash prizes will be paid to the top shooter in each class. If you do not want to shoot in anything else on those afternoons, and have the stamina and available ammunition, you can enter both categories!

The 60-shot 300m Sierra Canadian ISSF Championship will be held on Friday 13th August. Entries may be made in TR/ISSF or F Classes. There will be morning and afternoon relays, which allow this match to be fired in combination with the Long Range Challenge or the 223/556 Championship, but not, with regret, both!

The 223/556 Championship will be held in the period 13th to 16th August, with the concluding 900m stage late on Monday afternoon. All ranges, except the last one, are fired before the start of the Grand.

Although the schedule is as flexible as possible, there are some limitations. It does not allow a competitor to fire both 223/556 and ISSF on 1st Friday morning. Nor will it allow firing both the ISSF and the LRC on 1st Friday afternoon. However, it is possible to fire the 223/556 with one of the ISSF or LRC on 1st Friday afternoon. Hence, it is not possible to enter each of the 223/556, the ISSF and the LRC, but it is possible to enter any two of them. By not entering any concurrent events, it is possible to shoot both the Sierra and the LRC twice, in different classes.

Additional badges will be awarded to the winning teams in the Canada and Commonwealth International Team Matches, so that the role of the "reserves", who are often employed in the important job of plotters and sub-coaches, is recognised in the team effort.

In each of the Inter Unit/Club team matches, both shoulder-to-shoulder and concurrent, medals will be awarded to the second place team, provided that 8 or more teams enter. Provision has also been made for cadet/junior teams to receive awards in these matches.

Financial support in the form of bursaries for eligible shooters under the age of 25 will continue to be available. Please contact the DCRA Office for details of how to apply. The deadline for applications, which must be made in writing, is 31st March 2004. This year, we will reintroduce the publication of bound copies of the full results in a handy, bookshelf size. In order to keep the printing costs under control, those who want results must order and pay for them with their entry. Results will be mailed a couple of months after the CFRC.

Competitors are urged to enter early. We are planning and budgeting for an entry of 300 shooters in the Grand Aggregate. Each event has a squadding/planning limit which cannot be exceeded. Space will be found for all those whose entry and full payment have been received by 25th June 2004. We certainly do not want to turn anyone away, but those who try to enter later than this are certainly placing themselves at some risk.

For any further information, please consult the DCRA website, or contact the DCRA Office.

Jim Thompson  
CFRC Programme Chairman  
February 2004



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# Daily Schedule

## Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships 2004

Please note that this schedule is still tentative and may change in detail. The detailed time-table and any changes will be posted, in the fullness of time, on the DCRA web site, which competitors are encouraged to visit frequently. (\*) indicates matches which are in the Grand Aggregate. Matches with 'names' are nearly all TR and F Class events. For the information of competitors, the shooting day normally starts at 0800 and finishes at 1800 or before, except on First Friday when it finishes around 1930. Please do not hesitate to contact the DCRA if you have any questions about any aspect of the CFRC. Phone 613-829-8281; FAX 613-990-0434; e-mail office@dcra.ca; <http://www.dcra.ca>

<b>1st Thu, 12 Aug, AM</b>	CANLOAN and Goddard Cadet Teams, 2 & 7 @ 500 & 600y
<b>1st Thu, 12 Aug, PM</b>	All Ranges Closed
<b>1st Fri, 13 Aug, AM</b>	Equipment Examination Black Powder, 200y and 300y 223/556, 2 & 15 @ 300m & 800m Sierra ISSF (UIT/ISU) Canadian Championship, Practice & Relay 1, 300m Practice at 300m, 800m & 900m
<b>1st Fri, 13 Aug, PM</b>	LR Challenge, (TR & F), Part 1, 2 & (15 or 20) @ 900m (twice) 223/556, 2 & 15 @ 800m Sierra ISSF (UIT/ISU) Canadian Championship, Practice & Relay 2, 300m Black Powder, 500y and 600y Practice, 300m, 800m & 900m
<b>1st Fri, 13 Aug, evening</b>	The Ottawa Regiment, 2 & 15 @ 800m
<b>1st Sat, 14 Aug, AM</b>	Equipment Examination The Gooderham, 2 & 15 @ 500y and 2 & 10 @ 900m 223/556, 2 & 15 @ 500y Black Powder, 700m and 800m Practice, Ranges TBA
<b>1st Sat, 14 Aug, PM</b>	Equipment Examination The Army & Navy Veterans, 2 & 15 @ 900m LR Challenge (TR & F), Part 2, 2 & (15 or 20) @ 900m (twice) Black Powder One Thousand, 900m Practice, Ranges TBA
<b>1st Sun, 15 Aug, AM</b>	The Tilton, 2 & 10 @ 300 m & 600y 223/556 Championship, 2 & 15 @ 600y Black Powder International Team Match, 700m, 800m and 900m
<b>1st Sun, 15 Aug, PM</b>	<b>Start of the Macdonald Stewart Grand Aggregate</b> The Macdougall, (*) 2 & 10 @ 300m & 500y Pre-1960 Historical Military Rifle Championship, 300m
<b>Mon, 16 Aug, AM</b>	The Norman Beckett, (*) 2 & 10 @ 300m The Colonel John Brick, (*) 2 & 10 @ 500y
<b>Mon, 16 Aug, PM</b>	The Colonel John Brick, (*) 2 & 10 @ 600y The Norman Beckett, (*) 2 & 10 @ 800m

<b>Mon, 16 Aug, later PM</b>	223/556 Championship (Final Stage), 2 & 15 @ 900m
<b>Tues, 17 Aug, AM</b>	The Letson, (*) 2 & 7 @ 300m & 500y
<b>Tues, 17 Aug, early PM</b>	The Coaches Match (TR & F), 2 & 10 @ 900m
<b>Tues, 17 Aug, PM</b>	The Letson, (*) 2 & 7 @ 600y The Alexander of Tunis, (*) 2 & 10 @ 900m
<b>Wed, 18 Aug, AM</b>	The President's, (*) 2 & 10 @ 300m & 500y
<b>Wed, 18 Aug, PM</b>	The President's, (*) 2 & 10 @ 600y The Gibson, (*) 2 & 10 @ 800m
<b>2nd Thur, 19 Aug, AM</b>	The Gibson, (*) 2 & 10 @ 300m & 600y
<b>2nd Thur, 19 Aug, PM</b>	The Provincial Teams, 2 & 15 @ 600y The Outlander International Teams, 2 & 15 @ 600y & 900m The Street 'Palma' Individual, 2 & 15 @ 700, 800 & 900m The Rideau, 2 & 20 at 900m The Michael Faraday (Cadet Teams), 2 & 7 @ 300y, 500y & 600y The London Merchants Provincial Teams, 2 & 15 @ 900m
<b>2nd Fri, 20 Aug, AM</b>	The Gatineau, (*) 2 & 15 @ 900m <b>Conclusion of the Macdonald Stewart Grand Aggregate</b> The Patrons', 2 & 15 @ 900m
<b>2nd Fri, 20 Aug, PM</b>	The Commonwealth International Teams, 2 & 10 @ 800m & 900m The Under 25 Long Range International Teams, 2 & 10 @ 800m & 900m The Algonquin Club and "Lum" F Class Teams, 2 & 10 @ 800m & 900m The Hayhurst & Botsford, 2 & 10 @ 300, 500y & 600y
<b>2nd Sat, 21Aug, AM</b>	The Canada International Teams, 2 & 10 @ 300y, 500y & 600y The Under-25 Short Range International Teams, 2 & 10 @ 300y, 500y & 600y The Lansdowne Club and F Class Teams, 2 & 10 @ 300y, 500y & 600y The S.J. Perry 'Palma' Individual, 2 & 15 @ 700m, 800m & 900m
<b>2nd Sat, 21Aug, mid-day</b>	The F Class Final and F Class Bisley Qualifier, 2 & 15 @ 800m & 900m The TR Bisley Qualifier - Relay 1, 2 & 15 @ 800m & 900m The Final of the H.E. The Governor General's Prize, 2 & 15 @ 800m & 900m The TR Bisley Qualifier - Relay 2, 2 & 15 @ 800m & 900m <b>Prize Presentations</b>

## HELP WANTED

**W**e will need to enlarge our cadre of range staff over the next few years. If interested contact the office.

We will be hosting the Palma 2007 - a major event and undertaking. We need your talent and contacts in areas such as: event fundraising, team fundraising, transportation, social events, reception, publications, publicity etc. etc. etc.

**If you can contribute your talents contact the office, now.  
We will be forming the team to run this at the  
April 3 and 4 Executive Meeting.**

## BISLEY BADGES

**T**here was a spirited discussion at the AGM about the design of Bisley Team badges. Are you surprised? Several ideas were floated by. Some were in favour of the current badge with its team member's shooting biography. Some wanted a simpler design with no data other than current year. Some spoke for standardization, others for individual choice and grandfathering was spoken of for a transition.

**What are your thoughts on this?  
Send them in and I will pass them on to the  
International Team Committee.**

# MGen de Faye's Opening Remarks at AGM

I will start by saying how pleased I am to be with you to once again to preside over this 136th annual general meeting and I wish each of you every success and health in this New Year. We are certainly a hardy lot - meeting here at this windy range in the dead of winter. They say it is healthy!

I know that you will be getting detailed reports later on each of the shooting programmes but let me just make mention of these events before looking at the year in front of us.

Internationally, DCRA was again well represented this past summer at Bisley with a strong team under the able leadership of Alain Marion. I congratulate all who participated in the Imperial Match, Palma Matches and the World Veterans' Championship. It was a long haul with lots of shooting; we are all proud of you. Being a member of the Canadian Team to Bisley is indeed a well-earned honour rewarding excellence in shooting. It is a goal for all Target Rifle shooters and I am pleased to see that there are some junior shooters on the 2004 team.

The annual CFRC was conducted in its usual time slot last summer. Competition for time and money from the US and Palma, however, resulted in a small field of competitors. Your staff subsequently scaled back the support and associated costs as much as possible. Those who were able to attend enjoyed some excellent shooting and I congratulate Alain Marion on winning another Governor General's Gold Medal. It was a pleasure for me to be able to attend the annual Prize Day and join the Life Governors in presenting the well-earned trophies. Mr. Dave Glenney, from the War Museum put it in perspective by remarking that our silver trophy collection is living history, in that the trophies are not just displayed in cases but awarded yearly. I thank Jim Thompson for his dedication to the CFRC. I also thank Major Sainsbury for his crucial support of this event; cadet participation is an important aspect of the Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championship for many reasons. This coming year a competitor registration of 300, including 100 cadets, is the planning figure for the competition. I note that the 2006 Commonwealth games pair of shooters will be selected this coming summer.

The conduct of Service Conditions shooting this past year certainly presented challenges. Despite never receiving official word, it became obvious that the Canadian Forces would not conduct a CFSAC. DCRA conducted a stand-alone competition with some 100 competitors. There was, unfortunately, not a strong Regular Force participation and several Reserve units could not field a team for lack of ammunition. I extend a special thank you to the Service Rifle Chairman for seeing this competition through. The Queen's Medal for Marksmanship for the top-scoring Reservist was made available to DCRA and awarded. The DCRA has been told that the CF has insufficient funds to hold CFSAC in 2004 therefore plans are in progress to hold a DCRA Service Conditions competition and the Queen's Medal for the Reserves has been obtained for award.

The postal programme continues to be our main winter activity, particularly for youth and cadets. I acknowledge the work done by the PRAs in assisting and encouraging target shooting at this level. Some changes to the programme have been made to acknowledge that cadets cannot fire small bore in DND ranges

and to keep the cost in line for clubs and cadet corps. We do need to collectively encourage participation in this programme. As I have said for several years, encouraging junior shooters is an important goal for DCRA.

A lot of the activity at DCRA during the past year and for the coming year is conducted off range. Accomplishments this year include the completion of fire code renovations to the Macdonald Stewart Pavilion and its incorporation as a self-administered business. We anticipate a heavy demand for room rentals and a steady income from the operation. The reaction to an Adopt a Room Programme has been excellent and five double rooms are being refurbished. The Commandant's suite is also being refurbished thanks to contributions from many past team Commandants. I remind members that these rooms are available to members at very reasonable rates if they are visiting England.

At this meeting you will be presented with a five-year budget forecast. This is a significant step forward that allows us to gauge our financial situation over a longer time frame. We need to bring in enough revenue to conduct our core operations; described in our five-year strategic business plan, and we should have a cushion for unforeseen contingencies. We are however a not-for-profit organization and our focus more on programme rather than cash generation. It is a matter of deciding how much we need in the bank over time.

Another accomplishment is the publication of the first issue of DCRA Directives, consolidating our standard procedures in one location. Copies will be provided to the new governing bodies at this meeting.

I ask that in the coming year that Council and Executive focus their activities on planning for the future. Much of the business of the AGM is devoted to reporting on the activities of the past year. This is also important, but we need to apply lessons learnt and anticipate future changes in the sport's environment and plan for the years ahead.

Of particular urgency, is our commitment to host the 2007 Palma. This is going to take a lot of work on the part of every member of Council and Executive to achieve success. We also need to carefully monitor changes in the structure and financial health of the Canadian Forces and be proactive in preserving our historical privileges as a partner with the military in promoting marksmanship. Internally, I ask that we continue looking at our governing body structure to ensure if it is of the proper composition for these times and membership size. We also need to pay close attention to succession planning for our committees to see us over the busy 2007 year.

We have a lot to do in the next few hours today, so we will now proceed to Item II of the agenda without delay.

# Report of the Executive Vice-President

Stan Frost

The Executive Vice President, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, reports to the Annual General Meeting on the activities of the Executive during the past fiscal year. Since the 2003 AGM the Executive Committee has met four times to direct and coordinate the business of the DCRA, acting on the advice and direction from this meeting, the semi-annual general meeting and the Council. Meetings were held on February 2, April 5-6, August 15 and November 22-23. Between meetings an enormous amount of business is conducted by e-mail. At last year's AGM I noted that Bob Pitcairn had stepped down as Shooting Chairman and that I was seeking a replacement. I am happy to report that Serge Bissonnette has seen fit to don yet another hat and take on this demanding position. He has passed the coaching chair to Peter Westlake but there are other areas where help is needed. I expressed concern last year about our aging Executive. The only thing that has changed is that we are a year older. One of the things that I have been promoting is longer range planning. This is particularly important when we are hosting the next Palma Match in 2007. Not only do we need to organise the event, we need to organise our team to win. Please get involved in the affairs of the Association. The DCRA needs you.


## FINANCE

DCRA finances continued to be a major topic of discussion in the Executive. As Ken Westling will show you later, 2003 was not a good year financially. Our primary problem was reduced attendance at the Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships (CFRC). Despite our efforts with the USNRA, they have again allowed their Palma-style shooting at Camp Perry to overlap the start of the CFRC, which greatly reduced American attendance at our matches. The Palma itself was also a factor because the longer stay in England left a lot of people without the time or the money to attend the CFRC. I have long advocated five-year budget planning so that we can look at the bigger picture. Ken Westling has been doing this and you will see from his presentation that things will improve in the future. We had planned to generate some revenue in 2003 by supplying services to the Canadian Forces Small Arms Competition (CFSAC). In the end, the Army decided not to run CFSAC at all. We proceeded to run a stand-alone National Service Conditions Competition and received approval to present a Queen's Medal to the champion. Unfortunately, approval was received a little late and attendance suffered. Although the event was well run, thanks in particular to Keith Cunningham, our Service Conditions Chairman, it merely added to our financial deficit. This year, with an earlier start on planning, we should do better.

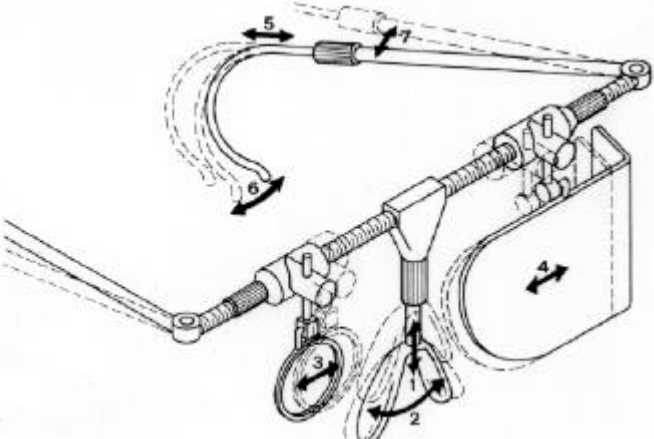
The Millennium Fund has made only modest gains since last year. To refresh your memory, the objective is to raise \$1 million capital to generate sufficient revenue to supplant the lost government grant. The terms of reference for the fund will not permit the capital to be touched. The investment proceeds from the fund will be used for the operations of the DCRA, including programme development and support of international teams. When we named it the Millennium Fund, the intent was not to take a millennium to raise the money. I urge you to support your shooting sport by donating to the fund. Remember that donations to the DCRA are deductible for income tax purposes, which can reduce, in some cases halve, the cost of the donation to you.

## MACDONALD STEWART CANADIAN PAVILION

I am happy to report that the upgrades to fire protection for the Pavilion were completed and the Team was able to make full use of the Pavilion in 2003. After the Team left Bisley, Marion Evans was able to rent some accommodation and also rent the ground floor for some corporate entertainment days, generating some revenue which should help off-set the operating costs. Last summer we proceeded with the formation of a company, The Canadian Pavilion at Bisley, to manage the Pavilion operation on behalf of the DCRA. We are shortly to have a court hearing for our club licence, which will allow us to sell drinks to paying guests. Because we shall be operating as a Bisley club, all Pavilion guests must be affiliated members of the DCRA. The business plan is quite conservative but should generate sufficient revenue to pay for the upkeep of the Pavilion. My long-term hope is that it will be able to defray the costs to the Canadian Team while they are at Bisley.



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## MEMBERSHIP

Membership, or more specifically lack of it, continues to concern the Executive. I cannot say often enough our strength is in numbers. The Ontario Rifle Association, in particular Ric Melling, are to be commended for their efforts to bring new shooters to the range and introduce them to target rifle shooting. The NCRRA also has a development programme under Serge Bissonnette. I urge other provinces to emulate the Ontario example and put major efforts into recruiting.

## SHOOTING

The big event of 2003 was the enhanced Bisley-Palma Team and Veterans Team to England to compete in the regular Imperial Meeting, the Australia Match, the World Veterans Team Match, the individual World Championships and the Palma. Although the team shot well and improved our Palma Match score considerably over 1999, we were not favoured by the range draw and finished fourth in the Palma. Among the highlights that deserve mention are Paul Tremblay's 11th place in the World Individual Championship, Bruce Bullock's eighth place in the Grand Aggregate and especially Jim Paton's win of the St. George's Prize, making it the second year in a row that Canada has won this coveted prize.

Of particular note this year were the fundraising efforts by the Team Commandant, Alain Marion, and Mr. James Spratley. They did an excellent job. The trip was longer because of the additional events, it cost the individual shooters less than recent years, and there was a surplus to give the next Palma Team a good start.

The Executive has started planning for Palma 2007. At the moment the committee consists of Dr. Jim Thompson and Serge Bissonnette, but we shall need to fill that out very soon.

An issue that has received considerable attention over the past year, and which was discussed at the Semi-Annual General Meeting in August, is the Bisley Team selection criteria. Traditionally we have selected the team on the basis of scores in the Bisley Aggregate, but in several recent years we have had to go so far down the list to fill the team that there has been concern over the ability to field a competitive team for the major team matches. Notice was given in the 2003 Programme Book that changes were being proposed for the 2005 team selection. This proposal has been firmed up for discussion this week-end with a view to bringing it into force at the 2004 CFRC.

Another proposal that has been discussed is the use of low-power telescopic sights in target rifle matches by people with eye problems. Surprisingly, in a population such as ours with aging

eyes, it has sparked little debate outside the Executive. I shall be obtaining views from other ICFRA members and shall report back.

Finally, I would be remiss if I failed to congratulate Alain Marion for winning both the Grand Aggregate and the Governor General's Prize in the same year for the third time.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FULLBORE RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS

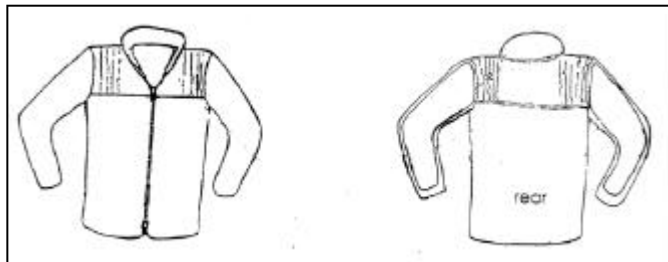
Our decision last year to turn the Secretary General's job over to Colin Cheshire has proven to be a wise one. The amount of effort that ICFRA entails is much greater than that required by the Palma Council and it would not have been practical for the DCRA office to handle it without increasing staff. The DCRA is still involved because we are acting as treasurer of ICFRA. Bisley 2003 turned into a long round of meetings of subcommittees, committees and the full Council. We came out of it with an approved constitution and first draft of the new Palma rules. Since then, rules for Commonwealth Games fullbore and F Class have been drafted and the Palma rules have gone through several iterations. I must recognise Serge Bissonnette for all his work on this. Because I am the chairman of the council with no vote, Serge is the Canadian

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representative as well as the Palma and World Championships chairman. ICFRA now has 13 countries or groups of countries as full members and 17 countries as affiliates.

The F Class World Championships were originally planned for South Africa this April but it became apparent that they were going to suffer from poor attendance. The Championships have been rescheduled for April, 2005, and I am delighted that Dan Chisholm has been able to report that he has ten people interested in making the trip, meaning Canada will be able to field a team.

### SHOOTING FEDERATION OF CANADA

Hamilton's bid to host the 2010 Commonwealth Games occasioned some major co-operation between the DCRA and the SFC. The plan was to hold the shooting events at CFB Borden and agreements in principle were achieved to allow the necessary range development. However, all was for naught when the Games were awarded to India. Nevertheless, I think we did achieve something. India had never hosted fullbore target rifle shooting before and there was concern that it would not be offered in 2010. The Hamilton bid with a full shooting programme and some pressure from the other fullbore-shooting countries appear to have been factors in convincing India to offer fullbore target rifle.

Dr. Jim Thompson spearheaded this effort on behalf of the DCRA, letting himself in for an enormous amount of work, for which we are very grateful. Even though we did not get the Games, we demonstrated that the SFC and the DCRA can work well together for the benefit of the shooting sports. We hope to carry this co-operation forward in the future.

### LEGISLATION

The new government of Paul Martin has promised a review of the firearms legislation. It is apparent to anyone who reads the newspapers that the current legislation is a complete waste of money. The only impact it has is to complicate the lives of honest, law-abiding target shooters and hunters. It has no effect on the criminal use of firearms. Nevertheless, rather than rescind it, the government is going to review this fundamentally flawed


legislation yet again. We do not yet know the form of this review but we are endeavouring to have some input into it. There is suggestion that there may be a free vote on the issue in Parliament after the review. This would mean that, unlike the Chrétien government policy, Members of Parliament would be able to vote their conscience or, more importantly, the wishes of their constituents. Now is the time to start writing letters and talking to your MPs. Let them know where you stand and give some clear direction on how they should vote.

### HALL OF FAME

In response to suggestions from a number of you, the Hall of Fame committee is being expanded and criteria are being developed for the addition of a service rifle section and a builders' section to the Hall of Fame.

### SHOTGUN CLUB

Some of you are aware of the furor over the use of lead shot by the NCRRA Shotgun Section. Some environmental types at DND, having seen the ban on lead shot for hunting migratory birds, banned the use of lead shot on DND ranges. Since there is no viable substitute for lead shot for trap and skeet shooting, this was effectively shutting down the Shotgun Section. Our redoubtable Life Governor and former Executive Director, Dr. Duane Salloum, led the charge on this issue. After many meetings, a host of e-mails, a field study by an environmental consultant and inspections by the Canadian Wildlife Service, the ban was recently lifted. The Shotgun Section is back in business and we thank Duane for his great efforts.

In closing I would like to thank the membership for their cooperation and support, the Executive Committee for their valued assistance through the past year, our staff, Bill Plouffe, Betty Ann Ferguson and Peter Vaughan for their efficient running of the office in difficult circumstances, and Colonel Brian Johnson and his staff for their support through the year. 

## LOOKING AHEAD TO THE 2004 CFRC

At the 2004 Annual General Meeting Dr. Jim Thompson reported the following information about the 2004 CFRC and provided a look at the years ahead:

### For 2004:

We do not propose any major changes in the CFRC 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. We expect that there will be teams from Germany, Great Britain and the USA. There will be two new aggregates, the Monday, named in memory of the late Major Dick Hampton, and the Tuesday, named in memory of the late Professor Jack Gorrie. Mrs. Hampton is generously donating two trophies, one for TR and one for F Class, for the Hampton Aggregate. Mrs. Gorrie has generously donated to the DCRA all the software developed by Jack Gorrie over a period of more than 25 years. An F Class shooter is donating a ceremonial sash to be awarded on the range to the winner of the F Class Governor General's Final. A smaller vee (=6) ring will be used as a trial in F Class shoot-offs. The split of the

Long Range Challenge will be maintained, but it will be possible for all shooters to enter either component of it. Modifications are being made in some of the concurrent team matches to try to encourage more cadet and junior participation.

### For 2005 and beyond:

In 2005, teams from Scotland and Wales are expected to join us. In 2006, we will host the America Match on the last Sunday of the CFRC. Teams from England, Germany and the USA, and perhaps some other countries, in advance of the Palma, are likely to attend. Following the America match, there will be a three day Open F Class Championship, for F(O) and F(F) Classes. The competition will be primarily for individuals, with perhaps a match for coached teams of four on the last day. More details will be in future issues of the Marksman. And in 2007, we have the great honour and challenge of hosting the World Veterans and Under 25 Team Championships, the Individual Long Range Championships and the International Palma Match. Upwards of 500 competitors are keenly anticipated. Planning is now underway for these great events, which are extremely important for the future of the DCRA.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## FY 2002/2003

This report is submitted by the Executive Director by authority of the DCRA Executive Committee to provide an overview of the programmes, activities and financial status of the DCRA during the fiscal year 2002/2003. The Year marked the 135th Anniversary of the formation of Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, a proud achievement that is uncommon among Canadian sports organizations.

This report is to be read in conjunction with the reports of the Shooting Committee, as well as the excellent reports published in the Summer/Autumn 2003 edition of the Canadian Marksman which contain more detailed information about each of the disciplines and competitions conducted by the DCRA.

The Association continued to conduct its Winter Program with postal matches for Cadets, Juniors and Seniors (Open Class). The DCRA Winter Program parallels the Canadian Cadet regional and national championships, by providing additional competitions to hone Cadet Marksmanship skills. The postal program involves individual and team, air rifle and smallbore rifle matches. The programme for the 2003/2004 competition year was mailed out to clubs and the cadet organization in October 2003.

The 2003 Bisley Team, under the Commandant, Alain Marion and his Adjutant Stan Frost, was most successful at Bisley in July. The Team of staff, coaches and shooters, as expected, performed well. In addition to competing in the Imperial Match, the Canadian Team to Bisley competed in the Worlds Veterans' Championship and the World Long Range (Palma) individual and team events. Match results are posted on the UK NRA web-site.

During the last week of August, immediately following the CFRC, The DCRA conducted a National Service Conditions Competition (NSCC) at Connaught. The Canadian Forces found itself unable to conduct a Canadian Forces Small Arms Competition (CFSAC) because of operational commitments and financial limitations. The event attracted a field of almost 100 competitors and the standard course of fire for Service Rifle, Precision Rifle, pistol and Practical Pistol style matches were conducted. Sgt Gagnon of the Governor General's Foot Guards was awarded the Queen's Medal for Marksmanship (Reserves) and was chaired off the firing point on completion of a hard fought match. Thomas Krahn was winner of the Canadian Service Rifle Championship title. Other results are recorded on the DCRA web site and the Summer/Autumn edition of the Canadian Marksman.

The ISSF 300 Metre Competitions in the PRAs and at CFRC 2003 continued have good support and participation. Sierra Bullets again were most generous sponsors, donating bullet prizes and baseball caps for these matches. It is most important that the DCRA receive reports from each PRA after their competitions, as a consolidated report to Sierra is a requirement to sustain this generous support.

The 2003 Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships provided challenges for the staff as well as the competitors. Details of this are contained in the Shooting Committee report. Jim Thompson and his Program Committee can be proud of their accomplishments. In addition to Canadian shooters, teams from Germany and the


United States of America competed for the various prizes.

The details of the competitions and the results are published in the Summer/Autumn 2003 edition of the Canadian Marksman, on the DCRA web site and are available on request in print. The final of the Governor General's Prize was an exciting competition up to the final rounds and once again resulted in a win by Alain Marion. He was carried in the traditional procession in the winner's chair to receive his medal from the Association President

The Chief Range officer, Gord Caffrey and range staff, Pat Quinn and his Smith Falls butt staff and Rena Fitch and her quarter-master crew are all commended for their excellent and proficient work.

The number of Cadets and Cadet Instructors participating in the 2003 CFRC matches remained high, again providing over one-third of all competitors. The Cadet National Shooting Team and the Athelings proved themselves to be very capable shooters.

The annual Canadian Long Range Black Powder Prize Meet was again a featured event of the CFRC. It was a successful match highlighted by intense competition and good fun. A presentation ceremony and luncheon was conducted to reward the shooters who competed so ably. There was also keen competition in the .223/556 Championship and the Historical Military Rifle Match. One of the most important actions taken in this past year has been the publication and issue of the Association's strategic business plan.

2003 operations, which were highlighted by the renovation of the Macdonald Stewart Pavilion to modern fire safety standard and lower than expected CFRC and NSCC participation unfortunately, resulted in a net loss to the DCRA at the conclusion of the Financial Year. The Executive Committee has however approved a five year Planning and Budgeting System that will help us to better forecast and manage the Associations' finances. 

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## Target Rifle Sights

In an article titled "Target Rifle(?) F Class (?) Quit(?)", published in the Winter/Spring 2003 issue of the *Canadian Marksman*, Clint Dahlstrom presented the case for allowing a low power telescope (not more than 4X-power) as an alternative sighting system in target rifle competitions.

This recommendation was discussed during the DCRA AGM weekend, with many presented but without any conclusions being reached.

Since this change would represent a major departure from what has traditionally been allowed in TR shooting, it was decided that further discussions are required and that the next stage will take place during the CFRC in August 2004.

Accordingly, an open forum will be held during the CFRC (exact place, time and date to be decided, probably in the evening of Monday 16 or Tuesday 17 August).

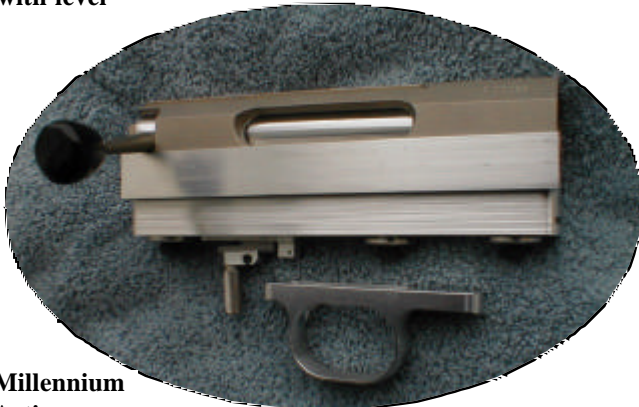
All are invited to attend and present their views. Those not able to attend are invited to make (brief) written submissions, which will be read out at the meeting.

Letters to the Editor of the *Canadian Marksman* are also welcome.

Following this, the DCRA Executive Committee will consider the matter and decide whether rule changes might be appropriate in the future.



Front globe  
with level



Millennium  
Actions

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## Phase II 1962 - 1981

by Lawrence (Larry) Fish

This is the 1st installment of  
"Recollections of a Marksman, Phase II 1962- 1981  
by Lawrence (Larry) Fish

As indicated in the last issue of Canadian Marksman, a second phase of my shooting career commenced with my transfer to The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment), a formation whose commanding officer was eager to field a team of contention.

My first endeavour was procurement of a nearby, full-bore practice range in the form of an active gravel pit. With approval from the owner, on condition we practiced only after pit operations closed down for the day, and local police we embarked on twice a week practices while providing our own 200 yard targets and a designated range officer.

This convenient facility became our training venue which resulted in the Lorne Scots service rifle team's prominence for well more than a decade.

During the next few years, around '61 to '64, my SRb scores at DCRA annual prize meetings slipped sufficiently to keep me off Bisley teams. My greater involvement in SRa, service conditions, may have been a factor in this as I, along with the Lorne's team, had concentrated on it and, in fact, won the Command Championship handily while one of our team members, George Marsh, won the Top Individual.

It was about this general time frame that the DCRA program to convert our Enfields to 7.62mm came to fruition. That first spring, and the beginning of outdoor shooting, allowed us to try out our conversions only to discover wide discrepancies in their performances. The same was true throughout the land. As a result bedding regulations for the action and barrel were thrown open in the hope that conversions could be tamed to shoot with the consistency of our familiar .303s.

People tried cork, fibreglas, rubberized compositions, plaster of Paris and just about anything else which showed a hint of promise. Sometime during this period of flux, the mandatory muzzle-bearing rule was eliminated and most people adopted the British, centre-bearing method of bedding. Des Burke and I opted for centre-bearing using Bob Brownell's fibreglas.

Our first attempts were clumsy and frequently ended messily when we either forgot to include the compound's hardener, or rigidly when we forgot to apply release agent and couldn't separate the action and barrel from the forestock. But we eventually got it right. Then I would take the rifle out to the gravel pit, fire about 20 rounds through it, to exert pressure on our work, then take it into the Oakville hospital so that Des could x-ray the bearings for fissures in the fibreglas. In fact, the nurses and other hospital staff always greeted me cheerily as I carried the unconcealed rifle through the hospital down to x-ray.

By now the Lorne Scots team was something to be reckoned with. In military small-bore we had challenged and defeated, with few exceptions, all the regimental teams in our greater area as well as police, RCMP and RMC teams. We even attended the Quebec annual, small-bore championships winning the Provincial Team Championship along with a number of individual events.

As a mark of our many successes the Commanding Officer gave us permission to purchase distinctive headgear for all team members. Our choice was the Stetson, but of the Australian bush hat pattern. These, surmounted with the regimental cap badge with our tartan backing on the upturned side brim, would mark the Lorne Scots team whenever it appeared in competition. This would make us even more visible after the Regiment was awarded the primrose hackle of our Allied Regiment, the Lancashire Fusiliers. From then on, a vivid flash of yellow identified every team member across the entire range.

In June of '64 team-mate George Marsh placed 1st in the Olympic small-bore trials which, after his successful confirmation shoot at the National Small-bore matches at Connaught, would see him heading to Tokyo for the Summer Olympics.

My own SRb shooting began to climb out of the doldrums by achieving the Ontario Championship, the Mercer Aggregate, and the 1964 Prize Meeting.

Next came the DCRA Prize Meeting. Among the overseas teams was one from Australia, the first Aussie team to visit Canada since the early '30s. At that DCRA the worst winds in years were experienced with flags standing straight out and the poles bending. It was like that practically all week.

After five years of failing to make a place on the Bisley team, I just squeaked in on the second last place of the '65 team. One of the recent perks of achieving a place at the top of the Grand Aggregate was an invitation to an elegant reception and dinner at Ottawa's Chateau Laurier. The hosts of this sumptuous affair were Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart, patrons and supporters of our discipline.

On arriving at the Chateau one would be met, invitation verified then directed further by the first of a succession of young men garbed in Fraser Highlander's uniform. One would finally reach a large assembly hall and dining room to be welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart. From there one progressed to an imposing gentleman attired in tails who took your invitation and announced your arrival to the assembly.

As one mixed and socialized with the shooters from around the globe, a small army of waiters discreetly took orders for drinks and ensured that your glass was never empty. Eventually dinner on the grand scale followed by speeches sustained by liqueurs and smokes. The entire event focused on the winner of the Grand Aggregate which had been my good fortune to achieve in 1957. My bad fortune was that in later years the winner was presented with a brand new target rifle in recognition of the achievement, at

this affair. As a former Grand Aggregate winner however, I continued to receive invitations to this most elegant event.

Also placing on the '65 Bisley team was a Mrs. Jean McKeever of Calgary. She had set the male fraternity on its collective ear by winning the Bisley Aggregate, the Canadian Championship, thus placing first on the '65 team for the following summer. That year of '64 was when competitors had the option of shooting their .303 Enfields or the same rifle converted to 7.62mm.

Team mate, George Marsh, attended the Summer Olympics at Tokyo shooting very well but, unfortunately, without making it into the medal standings.

The end of '64 revealed a Lorne Scots rifle team, previously almost non-existent, that was making its presence felt provincially, nationally and internationally. The Regiment and particularly the Commanding Officer realized and appreciated this.

Throughout the winter months we shot shoulder-to-shoulder matches against a variety of teams, nearly all of which we won. In May the team shot the Central Command Championships winning the Top Team event again while our tyro team won the Top Tyro team event. I won the Top Individual once more.

Switching from the FN rifle to the Enfield, I began intense practice for the upcoming Bisley team. Dry firing at night in the basement was augmented by live firing at every opportunity and on every available outdoor range.

I joined the remainder of the '65 Bisley team in Ottawa for inspection by the Minister of Defence and the Chiefs of Staff. On then to Trenton by Caribou aircraft, dinner in the officer's mess with the Base Commander, then, after a night's sleep, we flew out for Marville, France on an Armed Forces Yukon aircraft. Procedure at that time was that all military personnel flying on service aircraft were required to be in uniform. In my case summer wear with kilt. Several hours later we arrived at Marville RCAF station in France. My appearance, in kilt, won spontaneous and unabashed attention from the French, female staff members who literally invaded our assigned quarters and came very close to satisfying their curiosity as to whether or not something was worn under the garment. Jean McKeever, the second woman ever to make a place on a Canadian Bisley team, came to my aid as the only other member of the team not wearing pants. She had already made the observation, while walking toward my aisle seat on the aircraft, that it would be a good idea for me to keep my knees together.

While a Marville, we team members took advantage of the opportunity to visit Belgium and Luxembourg before flying out for England and Bisley, which we did aboard a North Star aircraft which forced us to dig out our ear-plugs against the pounding racket of the engines. I would not see Marville again as France's leader, General de Gaulle, would shortly take his nation out of NATO and withdraw permission for foreign forces to be stationed there.

Eventually arriving at Bisley, the team was assembled by our Adjutant, Cliff Hawes, for the 'team in residence' ritual by forming up in two ranks facing inward to form a corridor. The team Commandant, Jim Houlden, walked between the ranks, across the buffalo hide and up to the buffalo head above the fireplace. He then placed the traditional, Alberta white Stetson on its head and a cigarette in its mouth. These items, as usual, would become the property of the winner of the Sovereign's Prize when he or she was carried by sedan chair right up to the fireplace.

Next morning we commenced a heavy schedule of practices at all ranges. These were interspersed with team matches against rival

groups such as Bank of England, Royal Marines, House of Lords, Cambridge University, North London, Rhodesia, Channel Islands and Lancashire's Altcar Club. Some we won, some we lost, but all valuable in learning to work together as a cohesive team.

That year, a battalion of the Irish Guards carried out marker duties in the butts. One afternoon, as our team was firing practices at 1000 yards, I responded to the ringing of the firing point telephone. The mellifluous prose of County Mayo heavily punctuated by profanity assailed me. The caller finally delivered the reason for his call: "Hey, Canada! One o' you buggers nearly 'it me mate!"

Throughout the matches, my own performance failed to rise above modest. As a team we failed to win either the Rajah of Kolapore, shot at 300, 500 and 600 yards or the McKinnon at 900 and 1000. The Rhodesians, shooting brilliantly, swept both events. At an all-teams' cocktail party, one of the Rhodesians told me he kept his eye in by going out and shooting elephants.

Our most noteworthy achievement was by Bob Pitcairn who won the Grand Aggregate, a signal accomplishment at such a prestigious meeting against many of the finest shots in the world. The Prize Meeting came to a close with the traditional team dinner followed by the Canadian Pavilion's "open house" where bed time is anytime before daybreak. Within two days we were flying over Iceland and Greenland on the way home.

One peculiar memory remains with me of that Bisley: It occurred by my overhearing a man talking, apparently to anyone within earshot. The 200 yard Donegal match had begun with the first relay of shooters down under a steady rain. Since the targets were still visible and bullet-hole patches were not being washing off, the match, naturally, continued.

As a member of the second relay I stood well off the firing point with fellow second relay firers waiting our turn to shoot. With rifles and ammunition carefully protected against the incessant rain, we stood like cattle with our backs to the wind patiently enduring the wretched conditions and praying that it would stop raining before our turn to shoot.

A tall, stolid Englishman was standing nearby puffing contentedly on a pipe held upside down in his mouth against the rain. "You know", he said to no one in particular, "I have a brother who is a golf fanatic. He plays that game regardless of the weather. I've seen him play 18 holes in pouring rain. It's a wonder he doesn't get his death of cold. And over a silly sport! I really don't understand such behaviour in a seemingly intelligent man."

Just then the Range Officer called the second relay onto the firing point. "Ah!", said the Englishman eagerly. "Let's see how many of these little beggars we can put in the bullseye" as he marched forward into the rain. His last remark before lying down on the sodden ground was, "That soft, blue light should look good through the aperture." ☞

*Don't forget to get your entry forms  
in by May 14, 2004  
to qualify for the early entry draw!!*

# Bisley Team Selection Criteria

**The following has been approved by the Executive Committee as the revised procedure. It will also be published in the Programme for the 2004 CFRC.**

The shooting members of the team will be selected as follows:

1. Invitations will be issued in order of scores to the top 50 or top 2/3 in the Bisley Aggregate, whichever is the lower number.
2. If fewer than 18 shooters accept this invitation, the Commandant may fill the remaining places, at his/her discretion, by:
  - a. issuing further invitations to those below 50th (or 2/3) place in the Bisley Aggregate, and/or
  - b. issuing invitations to shooters who have competed in their PRA Championships in the current year (see Note below).
3. The normal number of shooting members of the Bisley Team is 18. Team Officers and Coaches, who have been elected or appointed to such positions, may, provided that they qualify under the above criteria, be additional shooting members of the Bisley Team. In a year when the overall team size is increased (e.g. for the Palma Match), all additional members of the team may be regarded as shooting members of the Bisley Team, provided they too qualify under the above criteria. This means that, in any given year, the number of shooting members may be more than 18, but all shooting members must qualify under the above criteria.
4. Shooters must certify that they have only used 308/762 ammunition in any qualifying event.

**Note:** For their shooters to be considered under 2b above, PRAs must send to the DCRA, not later than September 15th, the list of scores of residents of their province in their Provincial "Ottawa"



Paul Reibin DBA

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The Quadlock features:

- \* A modern octagonal shape finished in hard satin chrome
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- \* A large side loading port that enables fumble free loading and keeps out the weather
- \* A short firing pin travel (3.50 mm) that aids fast lock times (less than 1.2 milliseconds)
- \* A firing pin made from a single piece of heat-treated high tensile steel



# COMMENTS ON WIND FLAGS

By Patty and Clint Dahlstrom

Flags are a great help to, and an integral part of long range competitive marksmanship. It is not until one has competed on international quality ranges like Bisley, Connaught, General de Wet, Trentham or Anzac with their organized multitude of flags that one realizes how miserably inadequate the flag systems on most North American ranges are. In contrast fifteen years later the recollection lingers on of shooting at 1000 yards on a Canadian range where the only useful flag was a red warning flag some distance beyond the impact area behind the targets. Unless the wind happens to be blowing directly up range this is as useless as a wind indicator can be.

Lately we have had occasion to participate in several discussions about, and some experiments with, flags at short and long ranges for both small bore and full bore. Some interesting ideas and misconceptions have appeared in these discussions which others may find useful.

## The basic problem

When wind flags are installed as the final stage of range construction the ostensible purpose is to enable competitors to acquire data on the direction and strength of the wind to help them make compensatory sight adjustments. To do this efficiently flags should provide data on the wind behaviour at the elevation of bullet travel. This is easily said but, as we shall see, hard to do.

In competitive shooting events all match organizers strive for fairness so that no competitor benefits from, nor is penalized by, avoidable circumstances nor conditions. Given their choice on most North American ranges competitors would opt to be near a line of flags because that gives them the best chance to recognize directional and velocity changes in the wind. Ordinarily on North American ranges the wind flags are sparsely distributed along both edges of the range. On one otherwise admirable range there are almost 40 firing points between the flag lines. Obviously being squadded in the middle of that range is apt to be a disadvantage as compared to being squadded near either end.

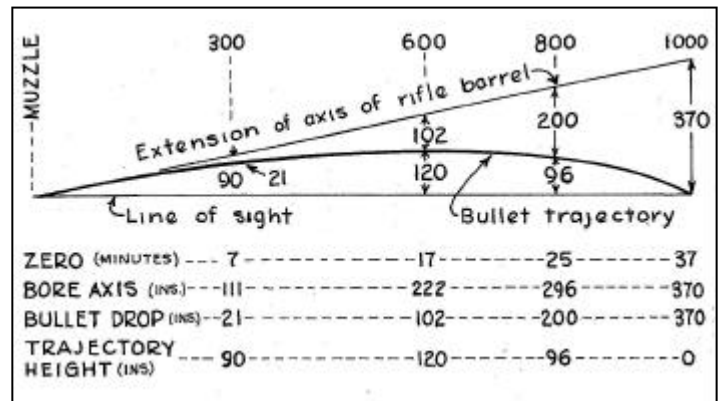
The basic problem seems to be that folks concentrate their attention, time and effort on designing and building a range and then add wind flags as a rather casual afterthought.

## Trajectories

In advance of planning wind flag installation it is helpful to do a little arithmetic delineating the bullet's trajectory path from muzzle to target. As an illustration we will do two calculations, one showing the vertical component of the trajectory of a bullet from a Palma load traveling to 1000 yards and one showing a plan view of the lateral trajectory for a bullet in a transverse 30 mph wind (which is beyond the maximum tolerable on most ranges). One could quite easily go to the ballistic tables in the Sierra Handbook or to a computer program to get precise numbers. However we will try to make it more personal and believable by deriving "close enough" results from the simple numbers that

almost all of us keep in our notebooks and regularly use for elevation and for wind corrections during a shoot.

Suppose you should happen one day to take your position at 600 yards and fire your first sighter with your 1000 yard elevation of 37 minutes (instead of 17 minutes as it should have been). When the miss has been signaled and you have finished cussing you realize that your bullet was 20 minutes high at 600 yards. That is 10 feet too high! You also know that you regularly shoot 600 yard bulls with your normal 17 minute elevation so that the bullet drop at 600 yards is 8 ½ feet. In this arithmetic problem there are three things to consider - the line of sight, the extension of the barrel axis and the trajectory of the bullet (Fig 1). From the elevation numbers in your notebook we have determined that the bullet fired with a 1000 yard elevation will be 10 feet above the line of sight at 600 yards (that is a point on the bullet's path to 1000 yards). Since the bullet has dropped 8 ½ feet the line representing

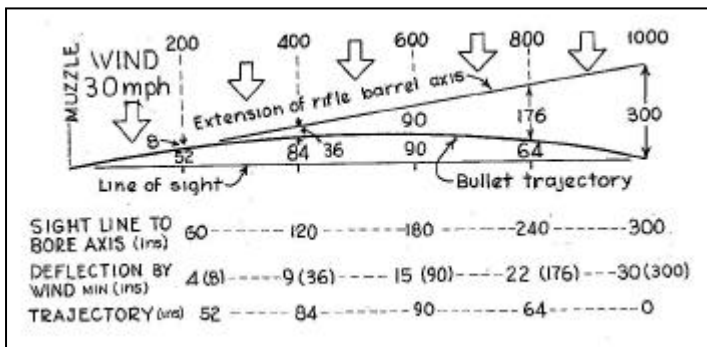


**Figure 1** - The elevation numbers in our shooting notebook can be used in simple arithmetic calculations to determine the vertical component of the approximate trajectory of a Palma load bullet at various distances from muzzle to 1000 yards. The elevation numbers record the angle that is required between the axis of the rifle barrel and the line of sight so that the bullet will arrive at line of sight elevation at a specific distance. The elevation number is therefore a statement of bullet drop below the extension of the bore axis at that range. If the 600 yard elevation is 17 minutes then the bullet drop at 600 yards is 8½ feet (17 x 6 inches). The elevation for 1000 yards is 37 minutes, 20 minutes higher than that for 600 yards so that a bullet bound for 1000 yards would be 10 feet (20 x 6 inches) above the line of sight at 600 yards. This then is a calculated point on the bullet trajectory.

the extension of the barrel axis is 18½ feet (10+8½) above the line of sight (37 minutes at 600 yards). So with standard notebook elevation records we can do the other calculations needed to define the trajectory of the Palma lead bullet from muzzle to 1000 yards. Note that the maximum rise of the bullet above the line of sight is about 10 feet. The reason that so many shooters have a much bigger number in mind is because they are overly impressed by the bore pointing off into the wild blue yonder and fail to make adequate allowance for the bullet drop due to the gravity effect.



The calculation for the plan view of the bullet path in a 30 mph wind is the same kind of simple arithmetic. Start by going to the wind charts to determine the deflection due to full value 10 mph wind at distances from 200 to 1000 yards. Multiply those numbers by 3 for 30 mph and plot the bullet trajectory. The maximum lateral deviation from the line of sight is 7½ feet.



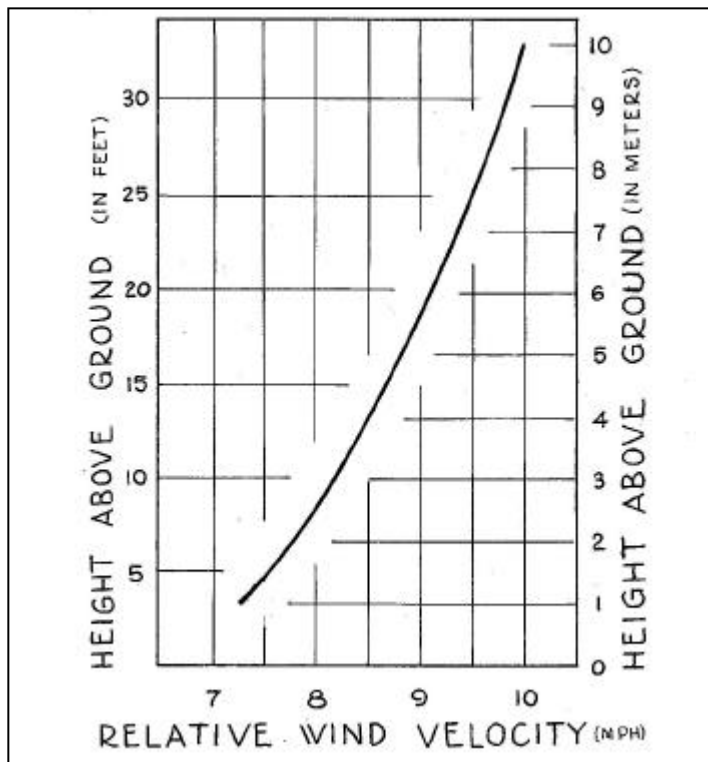
**Figure 2** - An approximate plan view of the bullet path trajectory from muzzle to 1000 yards in a transverse 30 mph wind can be calculated with the arithmetic procedures shown in figure 1. The position of the trajectory between the extension of the bore axis and the line of sight is defined by the wind deflection at each range. The wind deflection numbers come from the wind charts in your shooting notebook.

Using the kind of data we all keep in our notebooks we have determined that a reasonable elevation for 1000 yard flags would be 10 feet (plus a safety allowance) above the line of sight and that, to avoid shooting holes in the flag poles in a 30 mph wind the line of sight should be 7½ feet (plus a safety allowance) down wind from the flag line at 600 yards. However the axis of the rifle bore would be aimed 30 feet upwind (about 2½ targets) to deliver the 7½ foot lateral trajectory.

Let's you be offended by our presumption in using your time to review grade school level arithmetic we would mention that we were twice aware of an animated discussion of what to do about misses believed to have been caused when a well aimed bullet was deflected by hitting a wind flag on its way to the target. On both occasions the flags were near horizontal in a snappy wind just a little below the top of the pole some twenty odd feet above the line of sight. Obviously there was an adequate safety margin of at least 10 feet, and there was no way that a well aimed bullet could hit a flag. These were experienced knowledgeable people - coaches of an international team in one instance, the Match Committee in another, which demonstrates that it is quite possible to understand a principle without comprehending the dimensions.

Another numerically defined subject is the variation in wind velocity with height above the ground. The winds shooters are concerned with are at low level up to 30 feet or so. In this low level regime the wind velocity is normally at a minimum near the ground and ordinarily increases upward at a predictable rate. The normal variation is shown in Fig. 3. On facilities for long range full bore shooting flags are generally 15 to 30 feet above ground level but bullet travel is only 3 to 10 feet above the line of sight. On a fairly level

range the flags report velocities that are 10 to 15% higher than those encountered by the bullets. To remedy this relationship one could use shorter poles and flags which may not be acceptable.



**Figure 3** - There is a systematic variation of low level wind velocities with height above ground level. (after L.W. Karas "Calculation of Wind" Precision Shooting June 1994). Depicting the 10 meter wind velocity at 10 mph permits an estimate of percentage velocity reduction at lower levels.

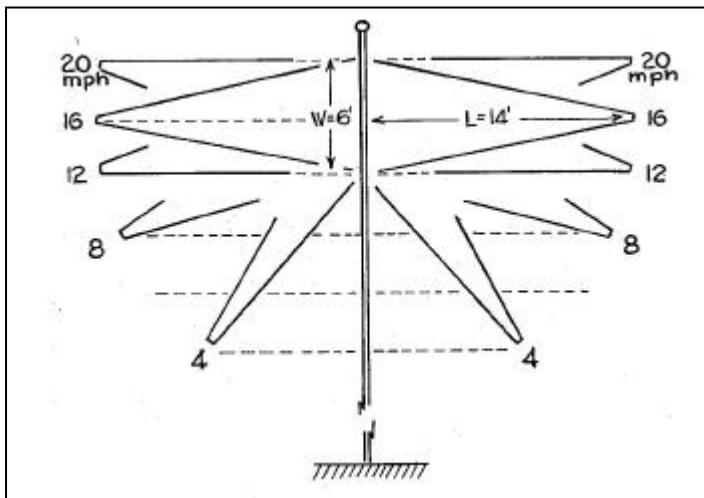
### Standard or "design your own" flags

The British use long range (1000 yard) flags that are 6 foot wide at the pole and 15 feet long (or 14 feet if the tips are cropped). The material has changed to modern fabrics of weight and texture chosen with care to deliver the long time standard wind response. The standard British 600 yard flags retain the 2½ to 1 length to width ratio at 10 feet by 4 feet. Over the decades these flag dimensions have come to be considered by long range shooters as "the standard" and in Canada it is common for shooters to demonstrate their expertise by speaking ill of "non-standard" flags. As in so many subjects there is another side to the question. It is reassuring to think that one might travel to distant ranges in Sidney or Bloemfontein and be comforted by flags "just like at home." On the other hand the purpose of wind flags is to help the shooter choose correct sight settings to compensate for the wind at the specific range being used which raises the question of whether flags are a "one size fits all" device.

In Canada we have some ranges that are a narrow slot through the trees where the effective range wind is seldom more than 10 mph whereas some other ranges are out on the bald prairie where it is not unusual to have the shooting stop because the wind is rising toward 30 mph and tossing targets, frame and all, about like scrap paper. Is the same flagging optimum for both ranges? Not really! It would be more efficient to have flags on the low wind ranges that were twice as lively as those on high wind ranges.

Determining relative wind velocity by the inclination angle of the flags (Fig. 4) is a convenience to which shooters are accustomed, and it would be nice if the flag response patterns on both "lively" and "standard" flags was consistent. That way with an anemometer one could readily calibrate a new flag set. The straight out position on standard flags is 16 mph. If it were 8 mph on the "lively" flags the ratio would be 50% which one would hope to be applicable to the other positions too. In limited experimenting that we have done it was possible to reduce fabric weight and flag length to get livelier response at low wind velocity. We suspect, but did not prove, that if the 2 1/2 to 1 dimensional ratio is retained the inclination to velocity ratios may be retained. Our experiments were too few to be definitive. Don't take our word for it! Make one flag and test it before making a set.

In our opinion there are many ranges where "standard" flags are not the best choice. However, in the figures and text herein we have used "standard" flag numbers to minimize confusion. This is an explanatory convenience. It is not a recommendation.

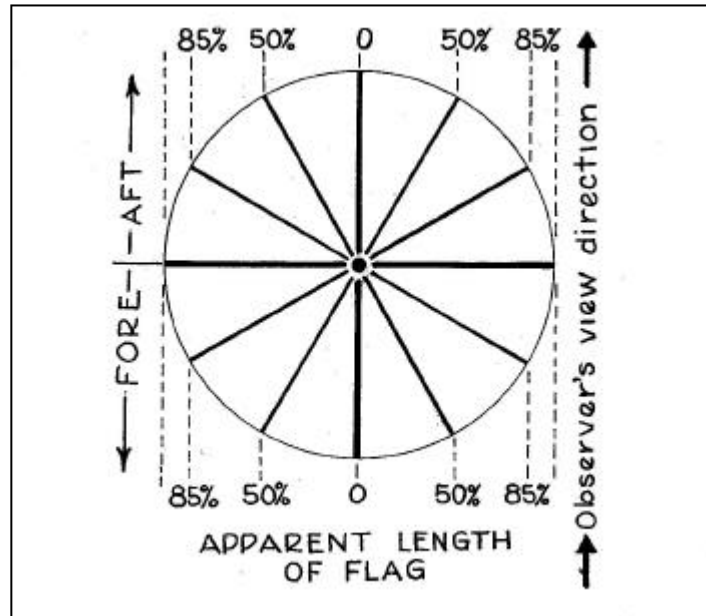


**Figure 4** - Tip positions of the standard British long range flags in wind velocities of 4 to 20 mph from 3 to 9 o'clock directions. This diagram demonstrates that if velocity is constant then the elevation of the flag tip is constant even when the direction rotates through 180 degrees. Therefore one can use the tip elevation to judge velocity when the flag is not in the classic transverse position.

### Flags in Awkward Locations

The standard dissertation on wind judging cites two critical flags. The flag that is blowing exactly towards (or away) from you is the "direction" flag which demonstrates wind direction precisely. The second critical flag, the "velocity" flag, is at right angles to the direction flag and the inclination of that flag is an accurate statement of wind velocity (Fig 4). This is splendid advice on broad international ranges with several parallel rows of flags. The reality is that on most North American ranges there are only a few flags sparsely distributed on either or both sides of the range. By the time you have eliminated those flags too far down range to be useful and those sheltered from reality by the trees and those on the left (right) that you cannot see because you are right (left) handed it is not unusual to realize that there are only one or two useful flags and neither are properly oriented as direction or velocity flags. Fortunately you can get some idea of both velocity and direction from the same flag. Interpreting randomly located

flags is awkward and not very precise but often it is all that's available. However the other competitors, with the possible exception of those squadded near the edge, have the same problem so relative coping skills will be recorded in the prize list. Fig 4. shows flag tip positions for full value winds from both left and right. The point being made is that in rotating from side to side the flag tip remains at the same elevation as long as the velocity is constant. Therefore it is possible to judge wind velocity by flag tip elevation regardless of direction.

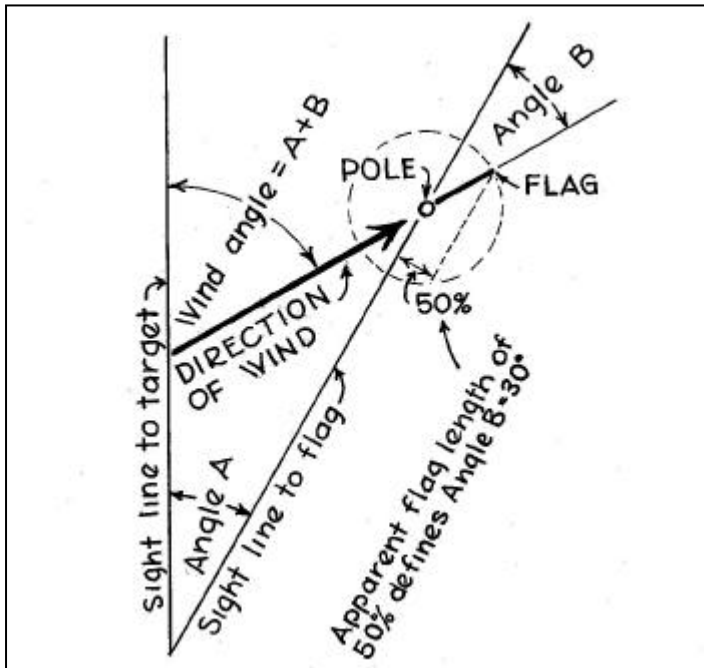


**Figure 5** - Of course the real length of a wind flag is constant but the apparent length varies from the full length maximum when the wind is blowing at right angles to the observer's line of sight down to zero when the wind is parallel to the line of sight. The diagram illustrates the correlation between apparent flag length and direction

Fig 5 shows the relationship between the apparent length of flag and the angle between the wind direction and the observers sight direction. If the wind is blowing at right angles to your line of sight you will see the full length of the flag. It may be fluttering at a small angle to the pole in a gentle wind or snapping in the breeze at higher velocity but what you see will be full flag length. As the wind directions change from transverse to parallel to your line of sight the apparent flag length diminishes from full to zero. The proportions for the different angles of wind direction are 90°(100%) 60°(85%) 45°(70%) 30°(50%) 15°(25%) 0°(0%). Obviously this method of estimation is not very accurate in the 90 to 45 degree range but significantly better below 45 degrees. These observations have to do with the angular relation between your line of sight to the flag and the wind direction so they must be converted to the angle between the wind direction and the bullet travel direction (Fig 6). Suppose that your line of sight to the flag is 30° right of the range axis and you estimate that the wind direction is 30° right of your line of sight to the flag. The wind direction then is 60° right of the range axis (wind coming from 8 o'clock). In using this system one must be aware that the apparent foreshortened length of the flag is a statement of angle but it may be visually difficult to discriminate between flag positions fore and aft of the flag pole. If there is a doubt seek an auxiliary source for direction confirmation.



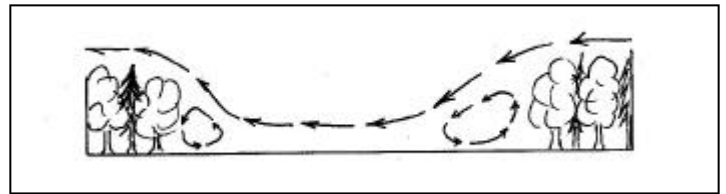
When forced to use this system one should watch the flags in earlier relays to develop skill and confidence in correlating apparent flag length with direction and flag tip elevation with velocity. It would be helpful to make a sketch in the scorebook (like Fig 6) to minimize the mental arithmetic in the angular conversions. You are quite right of course - this is not a very efficient system - and using it is definitely a pain in the backside. The problem is that in some circumstances it is the only option.



**Figure 6** - The estimate of wind direction derived from the apparent flag length is related to the observer's line of sight to the flag which is at an angle to the shooting line of sight and the bullet path to the target. Therefore an angular correction must be made before the wind velocity can be converted to windage minutes on the sight. A simple way is with a sketch like this.

### Narrow tree sheltered ranges

Some smaller Canadian ranges are rather narrow slots hacked through the forest. There is an understandable desire to get as many firing points as possible for the money and effort invested so the wind flags are often placed quite near the trees. In transverse winds the middle of these ranges, if wide enough, will have fairly normal patterns of wind velocities and direction. However at the edges of the range, in the lee of the trees, conditions are apt to be quite different. When the overall wind is gentle it will be quite calm adjacent to the trees but as the velocity increases a counter current will develop requiring small corrections in a direction opposite to the prevailing wind (Fig 7). This effect is most pronounced on the up wind edge of the range. Those who have shot on the most easterly firing points on Century range at Bisley during a strong wind from the east can attest to this disconcerting phenomenon. On most narrow ranges through the trees flags along the edges are not very useful, sometimes downright misleading to shooters on the edge and occasionally to those in the middle too. A central flag line, which is better but seldom used, is discussed in a subsequent section.



**Figure 7** - Schematic representation of the air flow when transverse winds cross a range with substantial shelter from tall trees on either side. The eddy currents shown are not significant at low transverse wind velocities. The diagram suggests that the up wind eddy current is larger and more active than the down wind eddy. This is an opinion not a fact as we are unaware of any numerical data on this point.

### Flag heights

The standard dictum is that flags should report wind velocity at the elevation of bullet travel. In order to keep flag tips from being snagged by underbrush one needs perhaps 6 feet of clearance which raises the top of a pole for standard British 1000 yard targets to a minimum of 24 feet (18 feet for 600 yard flags). Since the maximum elevation for bullets in transit to 1000 yards is 10 feet above sight line (2 1/2 feet for 600 yards) it is obvious that compliance with the dictum is impractical. One could reduce the clearance and cut a foot off the flag tips with little improvement. Flags would still report velocities 10% higher than those experienced by the bullet. The only practical way is to use substantially shorter flags.

Perhaps a valid question is whether we really need flags as big and as long as those we are now using. On a thousand yard range the near flags make an impressively brave and colourful display. They could be smaller without impairing their message but those far down range might be hard to see if significantly reduced. Would that make any difference? The old debate about the relative influence of near and distant winds has subsided as the basic arithmetic has convinced most that near winds are critical and distant winds of little consequence. If seeing flags 800 yards down range is not significant one could reduce the long range flags to the current 600 yard standard without devastating damage. Unfortunately the velocity differential between flag report and bullet experience would only be improved by about 4% and that isn't enough to justify the inevitable battle with the traditionalists. When the short and long ranges are separate it is reasonable to use the appropriate "standard" flag. When the same range accommodates both long and short it is usual to use standard long range flags throughout. Here it might be reasonable to use standard short range flags from 600 yards down (but probably not worth the arguments?).

### Under or over the flags

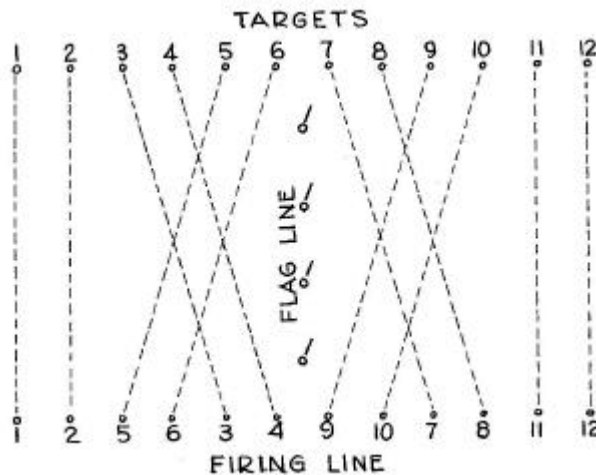
On most target ranges bullet travel is 10 or more feet below flag level but that dimension can be altered by topography - a valley for instance. If the topography permits one would expect flags to be visible forward of the firing line but below the line of sight. This rarely happens. Most range operators seem to consider shooting over flags an un-natural if not actually an immoral act. One range comes to mind. This was a thousand yard range with the firing line, graced by flags behind the shooters, on one

valley slope and the pits, with flags, on the opposite valley slope. Between the two was grass and buck brush but nary a flag. Even tall flags would have been below the line of sight but they would have provided some information forward of the targets. What we had was information from behind the targets and, if you could twist your neck far enough, from behind the firing line. There were quite a few "where did that come from?" shots in a match on that range. In experimenting on one short full bore range where the line of sight is 10 to 12 feet above ground level we found 4 foot flags on 6 foot poles quite useful. With flags below the line of sight there are no visual constraints on their number or location. A flag directly between shooter and target and below the line of sight is easy to read for direction and/or velocity. Try it, you'll like it!

### Adding flags without eliminating firing points

An advantage of major international quality ranges like General de Wet, Connaught or Trentham derives from a substantial number of lines of wind flags. For whatever reason their designers do not seem to have had the space constraints that minimize the number of flag lines elsewhere. As previously observed it is a disadvantage to be squaddled midway between widely spaced flag lines in competition with shooters lucky enough to be squaddled next to the flag line. Most shooters learn to be quiet on this point to avoid the standard lecture on "luck of the draw" and how only a poor sport would complain about the bad luck of drawing a squadding with a built in disadvantage. All of this is in denial of the obvious - some ranges are not as equal as others. However we have made some progress in our sport. Their predecessors' lecture would have been "there ain't no flags on the battle field". Presumably the thing that has limited the number of internal flag lines has been the designers' reluctance to eliminate a shooting position or two to preclude interference between flags, flag poles, and line of sight and bullet path. As discussed earlier the problem is real enough but the dimensions are sometimes misunderstood.

The Trentham range in New Zealand has utilized a very intelligent design feature to minimize this problem (Fig 8). The essence of the system is that shooters near the flag line do not shoot exactly parallel to it, but rather at small divergent and convergent angles to generate a safety margin with minimal loss of range space. If a flag line is between targets 6 and 7 the usual procedure is for the shooter immediately right of the flag line to shoot on target 7 with a bullet path parallel to, and as near to, the flag line as possible without interference between flags, poles, line of sight and bullet path. However if that shooter were to fire on target 9 (two targets to the right) the bullet path would be clearly divergent from the flag line. The shooter 3 positions to the right would shoot on target 7 with a bullet path convergent on, but safely removed, from the flag line. All that one needs to do to install this system is to alter the numbers on the firing line so the sequence is not the standard 1 to 12 progression but instead is 1 2 5 6 3 4 9 10 7 8 11 12. In the beginning one can expect a few petulant souls dolefully searching for their misplaced firing points but after a while (with big numbers on the mound) they will figure it out. This system permits the installation of intermediate flag lines with minimal (any?) firing space reduction.



**Figure 8** - At the Trentham range in New Zealand the space required for rows of flags within the range was minimized by having shooters adjacent to the flag lines firing, not parallel to the flag line but at a slight angle to it. This was accomplished by altering the firing point sequence on the mound to the kind of pattern illustrated. Before using this system one would have to do the trajectory arithmetic because the dimensional characteristics and the use of ranges vary significantly. The diagram shows rearrangement of 4 shooters on either side of the flag line. Perhaps two would be enough. On the other hand more might be needed to accommodate long range black powder shooting.

While the system is simple one must still do the installation arithmetic to avoid surprises. The spacing of targets, the width of firing point (one? two? three? shooters) the distances being fired and the kinds of firearms being used must all be taken into account arithmetically. This article has concentrated on high velocity rifles like the Palma rifles. However, if the range must also accommodate long range black powder shooting then the effect of the significantly different trajectories must be numerically evaluated. A very practical and useful application of this system would be in narrow Canadian "slot through the trees" ranges. The best location for flags in such ranges is right down the middle. By adjusting the numbers on the firing position this could be done without losing any firing positions. In some ranges one might be able to relocate flags of limited utility (currently sheltered by trees) One tip though - make the mound numbers BIG!

We are grateful for review and comment by Bob Best and for Bruce Dahlstrom's application of his computer skills to this article. However, neither are responsible for our errors in comment or judgement.



# The 2004 Long Range Challenge Target Rifle (LRC-T) and F Class (LRC-F)

DCRA, 45 Shirley Blvd., Nepean, ON K2K 2W6

1<sup>st</sup> Friday, August 13, - 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday, August 14, 2004

**Please transfer all entry information and fees to the DCRA Individual Entry Form, Section 2, Block 'C'.**

In 2003, the Long Range Challenge was split into two parts: one (LRC-T) for TR shooters, firing 15 shots in pairs; the other (LRC-F) for F Class shooters, firing 20 shots 'single string'. This change, although requested by numbers of F Class shooters, was not a total success, judging by the numbers of entries and from comments received before and after the event. Some F Class shooters wanted to shoot in pairs and some TR shooters wanted to fire 20 shots single. Hence, for 2004, we will allow even more freedom of choice, so that shooters from either TR or F Classes may enter either event.

The **LRC-T** will be fired in pairs with 15 shots, as in 2003. TR shooters will be eligible for the Barbarians Cup, medals and cash prizes as detailed in the Programme. Medals and cash prizes will also be presented to F(F) and F(O) Class shooters, depending on the number of entries in these classes.

The **LRC-F** will be fired singly with 20 shots, as in 2003. All entrants (F or TR) are eligible for the Edwards Cup and medals as detailed in the Programme. Cash prizes will be presented to F(O), F(F) and TR shooter, depending on the number of entries in these classes.

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**Entered:** | LRC-T in | TR or | "F" Class OR | LRC-F in | TR or | "F" Class  
**TR Classification:** | Master | Expert | Sharpshooter | Unclassified  
**"F" Class Category:** | F(O) | F(F)  
**Also entered in the:** | Sierra ISSF Championship | 223/556 Championship  
| Army & Navy Veterans

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## Retain this for your own information.

**Entry Fees:** Full Entry (4 Shoots) \$ 130.00  
(\* ) One Day Entry (2 shoots) \$ 75.00 on Friday or Saturday (delete one)  
(\* ) One Range on one day \$ 48.00 on Friday or Saturday (delete one)

(\* ) Accepted if space permits; also if space permits, competitors may enter twice, once in the LRC-T and once in the LRC-F, for one or both days, paying additional entry fees as above. Match tickets will be stamped "first" or "second" entry and must be used at the stated times for the stated competition.

**Note:** The schedule will allow you to enter in the Long Range Challenge and either the Sierra ISSF Championship or the 223/556 Championship on Friday; and in the LRC and the Army & Navy Veterans on Saturday. You may enter in the Long Range Challenge twice, as noted above, and will also be able to fire in the Sierra ISSF once on Friday morning, but it will not then be possible to fire in the 223/556 or in the Army & Navy Veterans. If you enter twice in the Sierra ISSF, you will not be able to shoot in the Long Range Challenge on Friday afternoon.

## ACCOMMODATION AT CONNAUGHT:

Please complete Section 2, Line 'E' on the DCRA Individual Entry Form.

**MEMBERSHIP:** DCRA membership and insurance requirements are in effect for this event.

ENTRY AND FULL PAYMENT MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE DCRA NOT LATER THAN 25<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2004 \*





# The 2004 Canadian 223/556 Championship

DCRA, 45 Shirley Blvd., Nepean, ON K2K 2W6

Friday, August 13 - Monday, August 16, 2004

Please transfer all entry information and fees to the DCRA Individual Entry Form, Section 2, Block 'C'.

~~Retain this for your own information.~~

**Entered:** | "F" Class (open) | "F" Class (restricted) | "TR" Class

**TR Classification:** | Master | Expert | Sharpshooter | Unclassified

**Also entered in the:** | Sierra ISSF Championship | Long Range Challenge

~~| Gooderham | Historical Military Rifle | Tilton~~

Please note that only rifles using standard 223 Rem or 556 NATO ammunition, with a maximum bullet weight of 81 gr, are permitted in the "TR" and "F" (restricted) Classes.

Those in the "F" Class (open) may use any ammunition with a 22 calibre bullet.

**Entry Fees:** Full Entry (6 shoots) \$100.00  
(\* ) Single Ranges (specify which) \$ 25.00 each

(\* ) Accepted if space permits.

**Note:** The schedule will allow you to enter the 223/556 Championship and either the Long Range Challenge or the Sierra ISSF Championship on Friday; the 223/556 and the Gooderham on Saturday; and the 223/556 and the Tilton on Sunday. It is not possible to fire in each of the 223/556, Sierra and Long Range Challenge; nor is it possible to enter either the Sierra or the Long Range Challenge twice and fire in the 223/556.

## ACCOMMODATION AT CONNAUGHT:

Please complete Section 2, Line 'E' on the DCRA Individual Entry Form.

**MEMBERSHIP:** DCRA membership and insurance requirements are in effect for this event.

ENTRY AND FULL PAYMENT MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE DCRA NOT LATER THAN 25<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2004 \*



# The 2004 Historical Military Rifle Championship

DCRA, 45 Shirley Blvd., Nepean, ON K2K 2W6

1st Sunday, August 15, 2004

Please transfer all entry information and fees to the DCRA Individual Entry Form, Section 2, Block "C"

or to the National Black Powder Championship entry form.

Retain this for your own information.

The competition is for military rifles, as issued and manufactured before 1960. Target sights are not allowed. The Match Committee will examine and rule on acceptable rifles, if necessary.

**Classes:** *A - Single shot military rifle* e.g. Sniders, Trapdoors, Martinis, etc.  
*B - Bolt action* e.g. Lee Enfield, Mossin Nagants, Mausers, Springfields, Arisaka, etc.  
*C - Semi auto* e.g. FN/FAL, EM2, SAFN, M42B, AK47, Garand, Johnson, G43, Tokarev, AR10, MAS 49/56, etc.  
*D - Sniper Rifle* e.g. #4 MKIT, Garand MID, MIC, 98 Mauser, Moison Nagant, etc.  
*\*Note:* scopes must be of the type issued with the particular rifle.

**Ammunition:** Supplied by the competitor and must be safe in the rifle to be used.

**Position:** Prone, without artificial support. Rifle must be supported by shooter only.  
Slings, shooting jackets, mats are permitted.

**Targets:** Fig. 11 on 4' frames. All hits on the 4' x 4' frame will be spotted.

**Courses of Fire:** *Slow Fire:* 5 sighters (convertible) plus 10 shots on score in 20 minute relays.

**NOTE:** Separate events for each class of rifle.

*Rapid Fire:* 2 sighters (not convertible) plus 2 x 5 shots in two 40-second relays, with 30 seconds to re-load.

**NOTE:** All rifles compete in the same rapid event.

**Distance:** 300 metres on "D" Range. Targets will be available from 1400 to 1700 on First Sunday.  
Squadding will be done on the range

**Prizes:** 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> prizes in each class.

1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> prizes for the aggregate of any two classes.

Awards ceremony after International Team match ends, Sunday, Aug. 15.

**For further information:** please contact Mr. Chris Jones, phone (613) 820-4749, e-mail: [chrisandpete@sympatico.ca](mailto:chrisandpete@sympatico.ca)

**Entry Fee:** \$20 per class. (\$25 per class if entry is made after June 25, 2004) Competitors may enter in more than one class and may enter as many times as they wish, subject to space and time being available. Extra entries may be made at the DCRA Office. A second or subsequent entry in a class will cost \$15.

**Entered in** (please check each class entered):

"A" Class       "B" Class       "C" Class       "D" Class       Rapid Fire

**Also entered in the:**  Long Range Challenge       223/556 Championship  
 Black Powder Matches       Sierra ISSF Championship       TR Grand Aggregate

## **ACCOMMODATION AT CONNAUGHT:**

Please complete Section "E" on the DCRA Individual Entry Form if you are also competing in CFRC or the Historical Military Rifle only OR on the Black Powder Entry form if you are also entering that championship

**MEMBERSHIP:** DCRA membership and liability insurance requirements are in effect



# NATIONAL BLACK POWDER CHAMPIONSHIPS

DCRA, 45 Shirley Blvd., Nepean, ON K2K 2W6  
1st Friday, August 13 - 1st Sunday, August 15, 2004

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

FirstName: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal

Code/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Home:(\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Work:(\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

## EVENTS IN THE 2004 BLACK POWDER PROGRAMME

### Individual Matches (\$28.00 each)

- The Wilf Black 200 yards
- The Victorian 300 yards
- The Creedmoor 500 yards
- The Wimbledon I 600 yards
- The Wimbledon II 600 yards

GET YOUR ENTRY IN EARLY. SPACE LIMITED TO THE FIRST 40 ENTRIES

- The BP 700 700 metres
- The Long Range BP I 800 metres
- The Long Range BP II 800 metres
- BP One Thousand I 900 metres
- BP One Thousand II 900 metres

### ENTRY FEES

DCRA Membership	Senior Annual	\$107.00	\$ _____
	Under 25 Annual	\$ 70.00	\$ _____
	Associate (applies to Non-Canadians)	\$ 45.00	\$ _____
Competition Entry Fee	# of matches _____	\$ 28.00/match	\$ _____
Late entry fee (after July 14, 2004, if applicable)		\$ 60.00	\$ _____
Historical Military Rifle Fees			\$ _____
Accommodations & Meal Requirements			\$ _____
Awards Luncheon (includes one drink)		\$ 10.00	\$ _____
<b>TOTAL FEES (Canadian Dollars only)</b>			<b>\$ _____</b>

### FORM OF PAYMENT

- Visa     Master Card     Amex     Cheque

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_

Expiry date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

### ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENTS

Type of Accommodation required:  RV Site     Semi-Permanent Trailers

Share with: \_\_\_\_\_ SEX:  Male     Female

#### Accommodation & Meals Plan

Number of days \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 30.00/day    \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Package includes accommodations, 3 meals per day, including Awards Luncheon and service/cleaning charges for room.)

Package must be purchased for your entire stay including day of arrival and day of departure.)

#### Accommodation Only Plan

Number of days \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 8.00/day    \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Accommodation only plan is for hardquarters or RV site - no meals are included)

**There will be cash sales available for full lunch only at \$8.00.**

August 2004						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

### ARRIVAL / DEPARTURE INFORMATION

Please highlight your dates of arrival and departure on the calendar. Enter that number of days on the form. →





# THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION 2004 NATIONAL SERVICE CONDITIONS COMPETITION

45 Shirley Blvd.  
Connaught Ranges, Nepean, Ontario

July 16 - July 21,

2004

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank/Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Personal/Home Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Prov/State: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal/Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: Home: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Work: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Canadian Firearms Licence No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp.date: \_\_\_\_\_ (d/m/y)

\*Non-Resident Firearms Declaration No. \_\_\_\_\_

(Number to be issued by Canadian Customs: form to be presented at competition when picking up score cards)

## MILITARY

Service No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

Team Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## CIVILIAN

Club/PRA Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Competitor Status

- CF Regular                       CF Reserve  
 RCMP                               Foreign Military  
 Civilian                             Other Police  
 **Tyro Declaration:** I have never competed in CFSAC or NSCC before

## Competition Classes

**Regular Forces - members of the Canadian Forces Regular Force who would be eligible for the Queen's Medal for champion Shot (Regular Force) in accordance with CFSAC rules;**

**Reserve Forces/RCMP - members of the Canadian Forces Reserve Force and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who are eligible for the Queen's Medal for Champion Shot (Reserve Force) and**

**Open - All competitors**

## FEE SCHEDULE

**Membership Fee** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

- Senior Annual - \$107.00  
 Under 25 Annual - \$70.00  
 Associate (includes Non-Canadian) \$45.00

### **Match Fee**

- Service Rifle.....\$40.00      \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Precision Rifle.....\$40.00      \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Service Pistol..... \$40.00      \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Practical Pistol..... \$20.00      \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rule Book..... \$10.00      \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Accommodations & Meals..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED.....\$ \_\_\_\_\_**

## ACCOMMODATIONS & MEALS

**Type required:**  RV Site       Military Tent

**Share with:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Accommodation & Meals Plan

Number of days \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 25.00/day = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Package includes accommodations, 3 meals per day and administrative costs)

Package must be purchased for your entire stay including day of arrival and day of departure.)

### Accommodation Only Plan

Number of days \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 8.00/day = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Accommodation only plan is for RV site - no meals are included)

My Unit will arrange directly with Range Control for R & Q

## Form of Payment:

- Visa       Master Card       Amex       Cheque

Card# \_\_\_\_\_

Expiry date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

July 2004						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

## ARRIVAL / DEPARTURE INFORMATION

Please highlight your dates of arrival and departure on the calendar. Enter that number of days on the form above.

## INTRODUCING THE MILITARY/PRODUCTION/DUTY (MPD) Pistol Class

Dr. Richard Staples

The historic 1868 to 2003 period of the DCRA's existence has witnessed many innovative eras of pistol craft. It started with the Canadians in the Crimean War and Fenian Raids era carrying Colt 1851 Model Navy .36 Calibre Revolvers holstered on their garrison belts. Both the Upper and Lower Canada Militias carried 1851 Colt Navys. New developments have continued unabated to the present when RCN Boarding Parties carry SIG SAUER Model 225 Pistols on their standby patrols today at sea in the Persian Gulf.

Ironically, about the only thing that hasn't really changed from 1851 to 2003 in all that time is the Canadian Service Pistol's bullet diameter of 9 mm or thereabouts. No one ever accused the .455 Webley and its 265 grain bullets of being inadequate for the task at hand.

Throughout the many successive pistol craft periods from 1851 to 2003, the Bisley traditions in both NRA and DCRA Service Pistol Matches have retained this central purpose. The way of doing things on the Pistol Ranges, either with the Colt Model 1851 percussion revolvers or with the 2003 era's DAO semi-automatic pistols, repeatedly emphasizes an innovative approach. This mind set serves to advance the current art and science of both pistol craft equipment and applied marksmanship techniques for those who serve in the Armed Forces.

Keeping up with the times is fundamentally sound in tactical terms. That's why the Prince Albert urged after his visit to the 1853 Crystal Palace Exhibition that 23,500 of Colt's 1851 Navy

Model be ordered from Sam Colt's new London Armory. It's also the reason that in 2003 Double Action Only pistols are a preferred Police Duty Pistol type today in Police Forces across Canada and the United States with a relatively new cartridge, .40 S&W being chosen for many of the new Duty Pistols.

Innovation is an applied technique for meaningful progress in applied pistol craft.

To paraphrase the SAS Motto, whoever dares to use the best pistol equipment, ammunition and marksmanship techniques wins when reliability and accuracy potential in Service Conditions are concerned. The principle is timeless, whether the as issued Service Pistol is chosen to guard a 19th Century Empire in the 1850's or to patrol the mean streets of 2003 in a War Zone (Ignatieff, Feb.14th, 2003).

The MPD Pistol Class encourages all competitors to use the best in easily obtained Service Pistol equipment. NSCC doesn't require a costly hand fitted race gun made in some exotic private gunsmithy.

The fundamental as issued pistol application continues as just that. STRICTLY AS ISSUED AND MANUFACTURED IS THE KEY. All MPD Pistol Class competitors in NSCC are to use as issued pistols, just as they have been provided directly by the arms manufacturers in their stock component condition.

No customization is necessary or allowed.

Unfortunately Colt's London Armory is now closed although Colt in Hartford is still open for business. Too bad our dollar is so



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Paul Reibin DBA

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*Be sure to visit Paul at his on-site location this summer when you are attending the Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships. You won't be disappointed!*

weak! NSCC Competitors should just visit their local sporting goods store. There are many bargains at present in Duty Pistols. Brand new in the box S&W Model 39's circa 1956 that are selling for just three times their original 1960's price 40 years later! A brand new CZ-85 or a perfectly good used one and half a dozen magazines are another possibility. Buying one will not necessitate a new line of personal credit,

Nevertheless, the tradition of having state of art of the pistol craft is abundantly clear; when Prince Albert ordered from Sam Colt, the 1851 Colt Model Navy was the most modern Service Pistol one could obtain. In the 1860's when the Lifford Volunteers marched to Port Hope to entrain to repel the Fenian Invaders, the Colt's Model 1851 Navy was Colt's most popular Model. It served well especially from horseback. It was produced up until 1873 when over a quarter million of Colt Model 1851 Navy Revolvers had been produced!( Wilson, 1985, p.365) Uberti still makes them.

The MPD Pistol Class is a direct invitation to do the same in 2004; to use Service Pistol Equipment that is up to speed in current pistol craft terms. Such pistol equipment may have been just invented in 2002 like Springfield Armory's XD (for EXtreme Duty) Pistol or it may be a timeless design. Some very sound and older designs remain as classics. They continue to perform head and shoulders above the rest, created to last forever it seems. Two such examples from 70 years or more years ago are the Colt 1911A1 or the Browning /Inglis P-35 (for 1935) Hi-Power.

Other instant classic designs have just emerged in the last ten years or so. Bill Rugers 1990 Series of DAO Duty Pistols or successive Glock Models, especially the unstoppable Glock 17 come to mind. Some have fired 70,000 rounds and still work well!(Taylor,2003)

The MPD Pistol Class, along with the eligible pistol equipment for competitors which it provides, allows for a renewal of the state of art in pistol craft within the existing ways of doing things. The transition should be easy and non disruptive while promising to increase the numbers of DCRA competitors in pistol events. The hoped for increase in participation would serve to address an existing imbalance. It would encourage many more DCRA Civilian and Police Members to participate. DCRA Members' current numbers in NSCC are minuscule compared to participation by Canadian Regular and Reserve Armed Forces or Small Arms Teams from overseas. ☞

I enjoyed your Summer/Autumn 2003 issue but must take issue with a couple of comments made by Dr. Richard Staples in his article "Reviewing Historic Bisley Traditions at the Dawn of the 21st Century" (page 32.)

Dr. Staples states that the purchase of 5,000 Colt Model 1911 semi-automatic pistols was made in such a fashion that "He (Hughes) had not bothered Parliament with the details". In fact there were three separate purchases, each of which was authorized by an Order-in-Council, specifically 2319/1914 (1,000 pistols), 2526/1914 (1,000 pistols) and 2610/1914 (3,000 pistols). As can be seen by the dates of the Orders-in-Council, these were all made in 1914 with most of the pistols delivered to Mr. H. Brown at the Stores and Inspection Rooms at 203 Queen Street, with the last deliveries made directly to Valcartier Camp. The price was \$18.50 each. This price did cause questions to be raised by the Auditor-General who argues that a better price was offered to US organizations such as State Police, etc...

In reference to the Browning 9mm Hi-Power pistol Dr. Staples states the first issues were for the 1942 Dieppe raid. In fact Canadian soldiers who participated on this ill-fated raid were armed with the regulation No. 2 Revolver in .38 calibre (known in North America as the 38 S&W or the 38/200). Production of the Hi-Power pistol by the John Inglis Co. Ltd., of Toronto was not started until 1944. In fact the adoption by the Canadian Army of the 9mm semi-automatic pistol was based, in part, on the after action reports from Dieppe which roundly condemned the .38 revolver. Wide-spread issue was only started in November 1944 with most issues completed by March 1945.

I refer you to my books on the subject which remain the only books based on original archival documents; "Canadian Military Handguns, 1855-1985" 1994, Museum Restoration Services, Bloomburg, Ontario and "Inglis Diamond" 2001, Collector Grade Publications, Cobourg, Ontario.

Clive M. Law

# The Target Shoppe

**WANTED:** Reloading equipment for 5.56 and 7.62; please e-mail Alan Clarke at logdon@hotmail.com

**FOR SALE:**  
 Anschutz Super Match .22 cal prone target rifle, 54 action, With sights & hard case, Super condition.....\$1,200.00  
 Custom target rifle for FClass or B.R. Ruger No. 1 action, full 1.20 inch diameter, 30 inch barrel, custom fore end that combines action & barrel, scope rail, custom laminated butt stock with cheek riser 6 BR Cal. All like new.....\$2,900.00  
 Contact: Paul Reibin, Phone (250) 372-7030;  
 Fax: (250) 372-3405

**FOR SALE:**  
 Marlin, Model 2000 - 22 Cal Bolt Action Target Rifle  
 Complete with sights & inserts.....NEW.....\$ 550.00  
 Sportco 44D Palma Quality 7.62 mm Target Rifle.....\$ 995.00  
 Contact: Bob Barwise, P.O. Box 160,  
 Charlettetown, PE C1A 7K4 Tel: (902) 672-2773

**WANTED:**  
 Musgrave action. Advise Conrad of condition & price by  
 e-mail: cbleroux.nbnet.nb.ca



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10 times winner of the Grand Aggregate;  
5 times winner of the Governor General's Prize;  
3 times winner of the Queen's Prize in Bisley;  
winner of the Bisley Grand Aggregate;  
Commonwealth Games Gold and Silver medals.

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- ⊙ RIKA HOME TRAINER Sales and Technical Support.

### Contacts :

- ⊙ Jocelyn Langlois Phone : (819) 778-8857 E-mail : [cct@videotron.ca](mailto:cct@videotron.ca)
- ⊙ Jacques Rossignol Phone : (613) 841-7472 E-mail : [rossignj@hotmail.com](mailto:rossignj@hotmail.com)

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## The Plotamatic and Team Shooting: Evidence from Bisley 2003

-Bob Best

*The seeds of this article were planted last summer at Bisley in the team matches of the Imperial Meeting and the Palma Match that followed them. Because I was the only coach using a Plotamatic, it was a simple matter to compare Plotamatic scores with plotsheet scores. I did a rough tally while I was still at Bisley; later, once I had received the book of match results from the NRA, I did a more careful analysis. What I found astonished me, and impressed Clint Dahlstrom enough that he made me promise to write this article. Indeed, without Clint's encouragement (and good-natured nagging), this article wouldn't have been written.*

My first international coaching experience with the Plotamatic was the 1992 Palma in Raton. The Plotamatic was then a fairly recent invention, and as an early adopter of this newfangled device I came in for a bit of ragging from my fellow coaches. One such taunt I still remember clearly. Sandy Peden and I were heading back to our rooms at the motel following an intense day of practice. Waving a stack of plot sheets, Sandy said to me, "I'm going back to my room now to look at my guys' groups. You won't be able to do that, though, because now your guys' groups are nothing but a smear on the end of a rag." I remember cringing a bit, because Sandy was a legendary coach whose opinion I respected. But I kept on using the Plotamatic in team shoots.

These days the Plotamatic is a much more common sight on the range than it was back in 1992. However, it still excites controversy, especially in team shooting, where its partisans and opponents debate and snipe at each other with an almost religious fervour. This is a shame. Team match procedures, after all, should be determined not by personal prejudice, but by what works. What is needed to settle the argument is clear evidence one way or the other. I believe that in the results of the Canadian team at Bisley in 2003 there is evidence—if not definitive then at least strongly suggestive—that the Plotamatic is a powerful advantage in team competition, one that we cannot afford to ignore.

The tables that follow are a summary of the scores of the Canadian team in the five principal team matches fired at Bisley in 2003: Australia, Overseas, Kolapore, Mackinnon, and Palma. The scores coached using the Plotamatic are printed in boldface italics. Below the scores for each match are printed the average single-range scores for both Plotamatic and plotsheet shooters.

Perhaps the first thing to note is that in every single match the high score was fired by a Plotamatic-coached shooter. Note, too, the fact that the high score is a different shooter in each match (except Ken Westling, who was high score in two). Also suggestive is that in the Kolapore the top two scores were Plotamatic, in the Overseas the top three, and in the Australia the top four.

Even more significant, however, is the disparity between the average scores for Plotamatic and plotsheet shooters. In four out of five matches, the Plotamatic-coached shooters averaged nearly three-quarters of a point per man per range better than the plotsheet-coached shooters. The only exception was the Kolapore, in which Ken Westling had an uncharacteristic problem with his

groups. Even so, two Plotamatic shooters shot 150s, and the plotsheet beat the Plotamatic by a mere sixth of a point per range. In the Palma, Plotamatic outscores plotsheet by nine-tenths of a point per range on the first day, and by nearly a point and a half on the second day.

Average differences of this size can have a major impact on team results. Had our team average been equal to our Plotamatic average in the Australia match, we would have moved up one place in the standings; in the Mackinnon, two places. We would have won the Overseas easily. In the Palma, we would have taken the bronze medal, beating the South Africans by nearly thirty points.

What can account for the apparent advantage of the Plotamatic in producing good scores? This question has been answered, at greater depth than I will attempt here, in excellent articles by Clint Dahlstrom. However, it is worth mentioning two advantages of the Plotamatic that are especially important in team shooting.

First, the Plotamatic is quick and easy for the coach to read accurately. A glance at the cluster of shots forming in the centre of the Plotamatic slide reveals instantly whether the current sight settings capture the bulk of the group. By contrast, with the plotsheet the coach must focus his attention on the periphery of the page at two small separate graphs which, as they are computed replots of the initially plotted shot, are frequently less than accurate.

A second advantage of the Plotamatic in team shooting is the speed with which it can be kept up to date. An experienced plotter using a Plotamatic, because he only needs to plot each shot once, can keep pace with any but the speediest shooter. (I believe, though, that the amazing rapid-fire performance of the American team at 1000 yards on the second day of the 2003 Palma would have tested the skills of even the fastest Plotamatic plotter.) Paper plotters, as they must plot each shot three times (as well as doing mental arithmetic) all too often fall behind in their graphs during a string, leaving the coach without essential fresh group information.

Some may argue that the performance differences I attribute to the use of the Plotamatic can be explained by other factors: the shooters on the Plotamatic target were ringers; the coaches on other targets were weaker; maybe the whole thing was just a statistical blip.

None of these arguments holds water. Certainly the shooters on the Plotamatic target were strong; however, a careful look at the tables (and at the 2003 Bisley and Ottawa individual results) will reveal that there were equally strong shooters on other targets. The same is true for the coaches: all of them, both Plotamatic and plotsheet, have extensive international experience and excellent track records. As for the suggestion that the differences in performance that appear in the tables are statistically insignificant—well, just look at them. The sample is impressively large: 2,572 shots, 889 fired with the aid of the Plotamatic. There can be no doubt that those differences are real. Whatever was able to produce them is something we desperately need in team matches. We should find out what it is and bottle it.

For my part, I think I know what that secret formula is: fast, accurate, and up-to-date information fed to the coach by the Plotamatic, in the hands of a skilled plotter.

At any rate, I'd like to thank the plotter who in so many matches at Bisley last summer made me and the shooters on my target look

good. More than just a fine plotter, he was my fellow coach, my conscience, and my good right hand: Sandy Peden, who long ago gave up his prejudice against the Plotamatic.

### KOLAPORE MATCH 2003

	300	500	600	Total
<b>JAM Paton</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>SJ Bissonnette</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>
A Marion	50	50	49	149
DS Murray	49	50	50	149
<b>G Woodman</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>148</b>
Paul Tremblay	49	49	49	147
GD Paetkau	48	49	49	146
<b>K Westling</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>141</b>
Team Total:				1180

Plotamatic Average: **49.08**  
Plotsheet Average: 49.25

### OVERSEAS MATCH 2003

	300	500	600	Total
<b>K Westling</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>SJ Bissonnette</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>JAM Paton</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>103</b>
RA Pitcairn	33	35	35	103
A Marion	33	35	35	103
Paul Tremblay	34	33	35	102
DS Murray	35	32	35	102
GR Bowman	35	32	35	102
<b>G Woodman</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>102</b>
CA Bayne	33	34	34	101
GD Paetkau	32	34	35	101
DN Crawford	30	34	34	<u>98</u>
Team Total:				1226

Plotamatic Average: **34.50**  
Plotsheet Average: 33.83

### MACKINNON MATCH 2003

	900	1000	Total
<b>G Woodman</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>97</b>
RA Pitcairn	48	47	95
GD Paetkau	50	44	94
Paul Tremblay	49	45	94
<b>JAM Paton</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>94</b>
Pierre Tremblay	48	45	93
A Marion	49	44	93
<b>K Westling</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>93</b>
DN Crawford	48	44	92
<b>SJ Bissonnette</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>92</b>
CA Bayne	48	43	91
DS Murray	50	41	<u>91</u>
Team Total			1119

Plotamatic Average: **47.00**  
Plotsheet Average: 46.44

### AUSTRALIA MATCH 2003

	300	600	900	1000	Total
<b>B Bullock</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>GD Paetkau</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>G Woodman</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>K Westling</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>197</b>
Paul Tremblay	49	48	50	49	196
JAM Paton	50	49	46	48	193
<b>Jeff Biggar</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>G Bowman</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>192</b>
SJ Bissonnette	49	50	47	45	191
R Romses	49	46	47	47	<u>189</u>
Team Total:					1944

Plotamatic Average: **48.91**  
Plotsheet Average: 48.18

### PALMA MATCH 2003

	DAY 1				DAY 2				Match Total
	800	900	1000	Total	800	900	1000	Total	
<b>K Westling</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>884</b>
A Marion	147	150	140	437	150	149	148	447	884
GR Bowman	147	149	141	437	150	148	148	446	883
<b>JAM Paton</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>880</b>
B Bullock	148	144	140	432	150	146	149	445	877
<b>G Woodman</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>875</b>
Jeff Biggar	149	147	131	427	150	150	147	447	874
<b>DS Murray*</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>874</b>
R Romses	150	144	133	427	150	149	147	446	873
<b>SJ Bissonnette</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>871</b>
RA Pitcairn	150	145	135	430	147	149	145	441	871
G Paetkau	149	145	136	430	149	149	140	438	868
Paul Tremblay	148	144	131	423	150	146	147	443	866
DN Crawford	149	133	140	422	148	147	146	441	863
PB Vamplew	147	142	134	423	148	148	143	439	862
BR Kaufman	<u>149</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>854</u>
	Day 1 Total: 6859				Day 2 Total: 7100				

\* - Plotamatic used for one range

**Match Total: 13959**

Day 1  
Plotamatic Average  
**143.58**  
Plotsheet Average  
142.67

Day 2  
Plotamatic Average  
**148.92**  
Plotsheet Average  
147.54

## 2003 CANADIAN BISLEY AND PALMA TEAM



Alain Marion, Commandant

In early 2001, the DCRA Council elected me Commandant for the 2003 Bisley/Palma Team, which I considered a privilege and an honour.

I chose Stan Frost as my Adjutant. Stan was going to be the 2002 Commandant and his experience would serve us well.

The ultimate goal for that team would be to win the Palma match. To have any chance of achieving that goal, we knew we needed to train as a team every chance we had, and I had to find sponsorship to bring the strongest possible team to Bisley.

I picked a coaching staff which consisted of Pat Vamplew, Scott Murray, Mike Wong Shui, Bob Best and Peter Westlake, with Pat being the head coach.

We organized training camps twice a year starting in May 2001, with the last one in May 2003, and to which we invited all the top shooters in Canada. For obvious reasons, most of the participants were from Ontario and Quebec, although John Marshall and Gord Launcelott, both from Nova Scotia, participated.

Our second objective was fundraising. I must confess I didn't know where to start until I talked to my friend Jim Spratley, who turned out to be a tireless fund-raising machine. Jim organized an auction sale at the DCRA Meet and Greet in 2002, a golf tournament in the Fall of 2002, and a games day in May 2003, on top of which he got us free uniforms and cheap travel.

In the end, he saved each member \$1,000 and we left some in the Palma fund for future teams.

The team, consisting of the Bisley Team plus the 6 extra members we needed for the Palma match, met in Ottawa in late June. After a week of team training and gunsmithing, we had the usual BBQ at Scott Murray's home and flew to England on July 2nd.

The flight and the coach ride to Bisley were relatively uneventful, and Mrs. Marion Evans had everything ready when we got there, as usual.

After settling in and collecting cars from Peter Waugh, the team going up North, consisting of Murray, Paton, Bissonnette and Paul

and Pierre Tremblay, accompanied by Anna Paton left on the morning of the 4th of July.

The team going to Wales, consisting of Stan Frost, Jeff Jenkins, Gord Launcelott, Fred Ellis and myself, accompanied by my daughter Karine, left on the morning of the fifth.

We got to Wales in time for a pleasant pub lunch in Chepstoe and a visit of Chepstoe Castle after which we drove on to John Llewellyn's. When we got there, we thought we had lost Jeff and Gord, but they had made a stop at the local racetrack and even won a few quid.

That evening, we were treated to a BBQ on the lawn of the Llewellyn mansion where I thought I would impress everyone by proposing a toast in Welsh, only to have a lady member of the Welsh team come and speak fluent French to me.

The next day, we had a team match which we won by 11 points over the Welsh team, Jeff Jenkins being our high scorer.

In the individual match, I took first place and Gord Launcelott was second.

We were treated to a banquet that evening, and Jeff Jenkins and Stan Frost were presented with tankards for being top scorer and top coach respectively, while we presented wood carvings to John Howard Davies and John Llewellyn for being the top scorer and coach for the Welsh team, and a plaque to the Welsh team captain Russ Jackson

The next day July 8th, we visited a coal mine and drove back to Bisley via Stonehenge.

I didn't get a full report for the team that went up north, but we won both matches and Jim Paton was high scorer in Huddersfield while Pierre Tremblay was high man in Manchester.

However, the highlight of that trip was that Serge, Scott and Jim were made Life Members of the Huddersfield Rifle Club.

The Imperial Meeting started on Friday, July 11th. Early in the Grand Aggregate, Bruce Bullock took the lead as far as our team was concerned, and kept it to the end finishing 8th. Jim Paton,



Scott Murray and Geoff Woodman were also in the top 50. Parag Patel won the Grand with an impressive score of 697. The highlight of Canadian achievements came when Jim Paton won the St. George's, which made it the second year in a row a Canadian has captured this coveted prize. Scott Murray having won it in 2002. Paul Tremblay, Gord Paetkau, Pat Vamplew, Serge Bissonnette, Roger Romses and Alain Marion were also in the final.

We only had 2 people in the Queen's Final. Our high man was Gord Paetkau who came 11th. Scott Murray was 36th. Glynn Barnett made history by becoming the first person to win the Queen's Prize two years in a row.

The team matches were a disappointment. Although we more than likely would not have cleaned up, circumstances and bad luck sometimes made things look worse than they were.

It started with the Australia match, where the rules regarding ammo had been changed to handloads. Somehow, the news of the change never reached me and we had to shoot it with factory loads. It was good but not hand loaded ammunition.

We came 5th out of 12 teams with a score of 1944. The match was won by Great Britain with 1975, Australia second with 1968, South Africa third with 1966 and USA fourth with 1960.

The next match was the Overseas. We came second to Australia, trailing them by 10 points and beating the USA by 4 points. There were 10 teams entered.

In the Kolapore, one of our best shooters had technical problems and dropped 9 of the 20 points we lost. We came fifth, 3 points behind second place Jersey. The match was won by Great Britain with a score of 1195.

The Mackinnon was our worst finish. We came sixth out of 14 teams. However, we were only 12 points behind the winning South African team. A 12 point margin puts you in second place almost any year in that match.

The social part of the Imperial Meeting went better than our team shooting. Thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Liliane Stewart, Anna Paton and my daughter Karine, the Ladies Sherry party was a success. The Canadian reception was a team effort but I

especially want to thank Anna and Karine for spending 2 days of their vacation writing invitations, Mrs. Stewart for being a gracious hostess as usual, and Mrs. Marion Evans and her staff for their usual efficiency.



Sunday, July 20th was supposed to be a day of rest but several of our team members had to shoot the World's Veterans team championship. The Veteran's team had not brought a full complement and had relied heavily on our team to supply the members.

The second part of our mission started on Monday July 21, with the World Individual Long Range Championship. The first day was hectic because the program had to be reduced by 5 shots a day in order to finish in time in the evenings.

The World Championship was won by 19 year old Sherri Gallagher from the United States. It was a very popular win.

Paul Tremblay was our top man in 11th place. Jim Paton and Alain Marion were also in the top 50 and Alain won the 1000 yard match on the last day.

Thursday, July 24th was Palma practice day. We had the shooting members of the team fire 7 shots each at every range with the ammunition that I had loaded for the match, thanks to the generosity of Peter Dobson the Canadian distributor for Lapua Products who had supplied us with the brass.

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The Palma, which was the purpose of our 2 year preparation, got underway on the morning of July 25th. Our target draw had us on the low numbered targets for 800 yards the first day, then on top of the infamous hill for 900, 1000 and 800 and 900 the second day, back to the bottom of the hill for the last 1000 yards.

Being on the left hand side at 800 didn't help much because the wind was fairly quiet. However, it came up to gale force for the 900 and 1000 and we suffered a great disadvantage compared to the teams who had drawn the low numbered targets for those ranges. We were using 22 minutes at 1000 yards while the team on the left was using 15.

On the second day we fared much better, in fact we tied the one day record for the Palma course and beat the winning British team on that day. The fact that we had drawn the low numbered targets for the last 1000 yards range didn't help because the wind was blowing from 6 o'clock and evenly across the ranges.

Despite being put at a serious disadvantage we finished fourth compared to our sixth position in 1999. We reduced the margin between us and the winning team by 163 points. We were 230 points closer to second place and 244 points closer to third place than we were 4 years ago. Furthermore Australia, who had beat us by 273 points in Bloomfontein, were 48 points behind us this time around.


On Sunday July 27th, we had the team dinner. I revived a hundred year old tradition by presenting every team member with a personalized penknife and Bruce Bullock with a watch for being high Canadian in the Grand Aggregate.

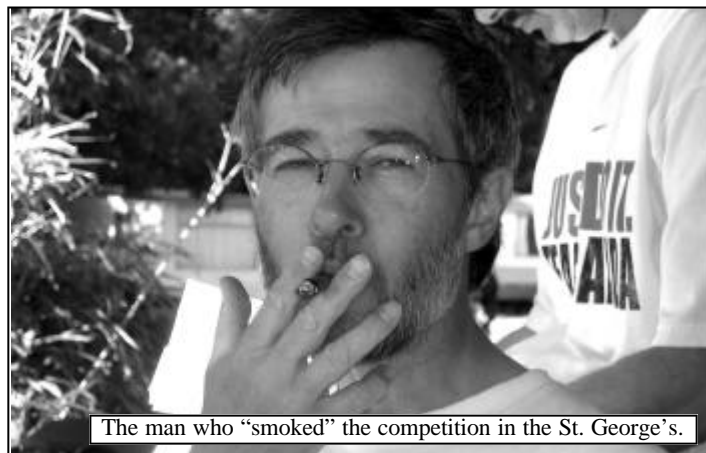
The bulk of the team left on Monday, July 28th. That evening the Captain of the American team, Peter Laberge, and several of his

team members were our guests for dinner, Stan and I having stayed for an extra 2 days to wrap things up.

I will conclude by thanking the DCRA Council for electing me to this prestigious position, the staff of the Association, especially Betty Ann Ferguson and Peter Vaughan for their help both before and after our trip and Mrs. Marion Evans and her staff who could not have done a better job, and especially my Adjutant, Stan Frost, for all the hard work he did for the team.

I would also like to thank our sponsors, especially Alan and Dan Warner who gave 24 sights for this year's and all future teams, Col Brian Johnson and his staff for all his help to enable us to hold training camps, and the coaching staff for all the work they did for the team.

Last but not least the team members for their superb effort in all the individual and team matches. 



The man who "smoked" the competition in the St. George's.

## Thoughts on Service Rifle Shooting

-Major (Ret'd) Edson Warner, Queen's Medal (5), C.D. and Bar

**1. AIM** to promote and encourage Marksmanship in Service Conditions Rifle,

- a) with rifles which are not Prohibited by current Canadian laws;
- b) under rules which do not give an advantage to any particular model of rifle, e.g. 10-shot vs 5-shot magazines
- c) in relays integrated with uniformed service personnel using C7 semi-automatic rifles, under the same command.

**2. COURSE OF FIRE** as close as possible to the current Service Conditions Rules.

- a) with Rapid Fire and Snap shooting practices limited to five rounds.
- b) No Run-Downs: no Match 4, 8 or 12.
- c) Targets and scoring the same as for C7 rifles.
- d) Timings, the same 30 secs. for Rapid Fire, but only for five (5) shots. For Snaps 2 and 6: three (3) secs. exposures and for Match 10: five x 15 secs. exposures for five (5) shots.

**3. EQUIPMENT** Any Non-Restricted or "grandfathered" Restricted rifle.

- a) Bipods, slings, telescopes, spotting telescopes allowed.
- b) No sandbags, forearm rests, tripods or mechanical rests. (I do not believe them to be practical for S. R. competitions.)
- c) Trigger pull a minimum of 1,5 kg. or 3.3 lbs.
- d) Weight, including bipod, telescope and mount, and/or adjustable iron sights, levels and gadgets attached to the rifle: 6 kg. or 13.2 lbs. (It must be portable, on a man's back, NOT in a wheelbarrow.)

**4. CALIBRES** any hunting calibre or bullet weight, subject to the Range Safety Area Standing Orders.

- a) For example, Connaught Range restricts 7.62 bullets to 156gr and .223 bullets to 81 gr. weight.
- b) Ammunition may be factory or handloaded.
- c) Bullets may be fully jacketted, open nose or soft points. No tracers.

**5. CLUES** Class W is for a target market of civilians, retired servicemen and young people who are presently denied the opportunity to shoot the current C7 (M16) Cdn Service Rifle.

- a) There must be some overlap with Precision Rifle. I have never seen the rules for Precision Rifle because, to my knowledge, they have never been published in the "Marksman".
- b) Because of the dates and restricted eligibility I have not shot the NSCC at Connaught since the F.N. C1A1 was in style. I have shot the C7 at CFB Valcartier before it became illegal.
- c) I have only the 1998 edition of the CFSAC Rules.
- d) I support entirely the late George Farquarson's F Class idea: "Shoot with what you have."
- e) The Service Conditions Rifle entry fee was \$40.00 in 2003. It is a good value.
- f) This suggestion comes out to 72 shots on score, or 300 points instead of 555 points with the C7.

These suggestions are addressed to the membership for discussion. Please send comments to the Service Rifle Chairman, c/o DCRA

# Rapport du Commandant de l'équipe de Bisley 2003

Alain Marion, Commandant

En 2001, j'ai été élu au poste de Commandant de l'équipe à Bisley pour 2003. J'ai choisi pour Adjudant Stan Frost. Stan avait été élu Commandant de l'équipe pour 2002, et je savais que son expérience pourrait bien nous servir.

Nous nous sommes immédiatement donnés pour but de remporter le trophée Palma. Nous savions que pour remporter cette épreuve, nous devrions nous entraîner en équipe de façon régulière, et que je devrais trouver des commanditaires pour arriver à Bisley avec une équipe de premier ordre.

Mon équipe d'entraîneurs comprenait Pat Vamplew, Scott Murray, Mike Wong Shui, Bob Best et Peter Weslake. Pat serait l'entraîneur-chef.

Nous avons organisé des camps d'entraînement à raison de deux par année. Le premier eu lieu en mai 2001 et le dernier en mai 2003. Pour des raisons évidentes la plupart des tireurs étaient de l'Ontario et du Québec, à l'exception de Gord Launcelott et de John Marshall, tous deux de la Nouvelle-Écosse et qui ont participé à ces camps.

Notre autre objectif était de trouver des commandites. Je dois avouer que je ne savais pas par où commencer jusqu'à ce que j'en parle à mon ami Jim Spratley qui a pris les choses en mains. Jim a organisé une vente aux enchères aux championnats nationaux en 2002, un tournoi de golf à l'automne 2002 et une journée de jeux en mai 2003, en plus de nous obtenir des uniformes gratuits et des envolées à des prix avantageux.

Grâce à ses efforts, chaque membre a pu économiser 1000\$ et nous avons laissé un peu d'argent pour les prochaines équipes Palma.

L'équipe, formée de l'équipe de Bisley et de 6 membres additionnels s'est réunie à Ottawa à la fin de juin. Après une semaine d'entraînement et de préparation, nous nous sommes rendus chez Scott Murray pour le BBQ traditionnel et nous sommes envolés pour l'Angleterre le 2 juillet.

Notre voyage fut sans incident et Mme Marion Evans avait tout préparé à notre arrivée.

Après nous être installés et avoir pris livraison des véhicules de location, l'équipe qui se rendait à Manchester, composée de Scott Murray, Serge Bissonnette, Jim Paton et de Pierre et Paul Tremblay, accompagnés d'Anna Paton, partirent le matin du 4 juillet.

L'équipe se rendant au Pays de Galles formée de Stan Frost, Jeff Jenkins, Gord Launcelott, Fred Ellis et de moi-même, accompagnés de ma fille Karine, quittèrent le matin du 5 juillet pour arriver au Pays de Galles vers midi. Après un excellent repas dans un pub, nous sommes allés visiter le château de Chepstoe pour ensuite nous rendre chez John Llewellyn.

Le même soir, l'équipe Galloise a organisé un BBQ sur la pelouse de manoir Llewellyn. Je croyais impressionner tout le monde en proposant un toast en Gallois mais une dame de l'équipe Galloise s'est adressée à nous dans un Français impeccable.

Le tir eut lieu le 5 juillet et nous sommes sortis vainqueurs du match par équipe par une marge de 11 points, Jeff Jenkins étant notre meilleur tireur.

Pour la compétition individuelle Marion et Launcelott prirent respectivement la première et la deuxième place.

Lors du banquet ce soir là, le capitaine de l'équipe Galloise, Russ Jackson, présenta à Jeff Jenkins et Stan Frost des chopes d'étain pour avoir eu le plus haut pointage et pour avoir été le meilleur pilote respectivement. Nous avons ensuite présenté des sculptures sur bois à John Howard Davis et à John Llewellyn pour avoir été les meilleurs du côté Gallois ainsi qu'une plaque à Russ Jackson. Le lendemain, 8 juillet, des membres de l'équipe Galloise et leurs épouses nous amenèrent visiter une mine de charbon, puis ce fut le retour à Bisley en passant par Stonehenge.

Je n'ai pas reçu de rapport complet pour l'équipe qui est allée à Manchester. Cependant je sais que nous avons gagné les 2 compétitions, Jim Paton ayant tiré le plus haut pointage à Huddersfield et Pierre Tremblay ayant fait la même chose à Altcar. Pour souligner leurs nombreuses visites à cette compétition amicale, Serge, Scott et Jim ont été nommés membres à vie du Club de Tir de Huddersfield.

Le Imperial Meeting débuta le 11 juillet. Tôt dans Grand Ensemble, Bruce Bullock pris la tête de l'équipe canadienne et y resta, terminant en 8e position. Jim Paton, Scott Murray et Geoff Woodman le classèrent aussi dans les 50 premières positions.

Parag Patel remporta le Grand Ensemble avec un pointage impressionnant de 697.

Notre plus grande victoire vint dans le St-George, quand Jim Paton remporta la première place. Il s'agissait de la deuxième année consécutive qu'un Canadien remportait cette prestigieuse compétition, Scott Murray l'ayant gagnée en 2002. Paul Tremblay, Gord Paetkau, Pat Vamplew, Serge Bissonnette, Roger Romses et Alain Marion étaient également dans la finale.

Nous avons seulement 2 Canadiens dans la finale du Prix de la Reine. Gord Paetkau se classa 11e et Scott Murray 36e. Glynn Barnett passa à l'histoire en devenant le premier tireur à remporter le Prix de la Reine deux fois de suite.

Les épreuves en équipe furent très décevantes. Quoique nous n'aurions probablement pas fait un balayage complet, les circonstances et la malchance semblaient se liguier contre nous.

La première était le " Australia Match " pour laquelle le règlement avait été modifié pour permettre l'utilisation de munitions chargées à la main. Ce changement ne m'avait pas été communiqué et nous avons été forcés d'utiliser de la munition commerciale. Elle était très bonne mais tout de même pas aussi bonne que de la munition rechargée.

Nous nous sommes classés 5e sur 12 équipes avec un pointage de 1944. La Grande-Bretagne remporta la première place avec un pointage de 1975, l'Australie se classa deuxième avec 1968 suivie de l'Afrique du Sud avec 1966 et des Etats-Unis avec 1960. Notre deuxième épreuve en équipe était le Overseas. Nous nous y sommes classés en deuxième place à 10 points de l'équipe australienne gagnante et devançant les Américains de 4 points.

Nos chances semblaient bonnes pour le Kolapore, mais un de nos meilleurs tireurs eut des problèmes d'équipement et perdit 9 des 20 points de l'équipe. Notre 1180 nous reléguait à la 5e position,

3 points de moins que celle de Jersey qui était deuxième. La Grand-Bretagne remporta la première place avec un pointage de 1195.

Pour le Mackinnon, nous nous sommes classés 6e sur 14 équipes. Néanmoins, seulement 12 points nous séparaient de la première position. Une telle marge nous placerait habituellement en 2e place.

Le côté social du Imperial Meeting fut un franc succès. Grâce aux efforts de Mme Liliane Stewart, d'Anna Paton et de ma fille Karine, le Sherry des dames fut très apprécié. La réception canadienne fut un effort d'équipe, mais j'aimerais tout spécialement remercier Anna et Karine qui ont passé 2 jours de leurs vacances à s'occuper des invitations, Mme Stewart pour avoir été égale à sa réputation de parfaite hôtesse et Mme Marion Evans et son personnel pour leur efficacité.

Le dimanche 20 juillet devait être une journée de repos, cependant plusieurs membres de notre équipe durent se porter volontaires pour tirer le championnat mondial des Vétérans. Les administrateurs de ce groupe s'étant fiés sur notre équipe pour combler leurs rangs.

La seconde partie de notre mission commençait lundi le 21 juillet, avec le Championnat mondial de tir à longue portée. La première journée fut un peu désorganisée, et il fallut réduire le programme de 5 coups par jour pour finir à temps chaque soir.

Le Championnat mondial fut remporté par une Américaine de 19 ans, Sherri Gallagher.

Paul Tremblay fut le meilleur parmi les Canadiens, finissant en 11e place. Jim Paton et Alain Marion se classèrent aussi parmi les 50 premiers. Alain Marion remporta la compétition à 1000 verges de la dernière journée.

Le jeudi, 24 juillet était notre dernière journée d'entraînement par équipe. Chaque membre tira 7 coups à chaque distance avec des munitions que j'avais chargées pour l'équipe grâce à la générosité de Peter Dobson représentant canadien pour les produits Lapua, qui nous avait donné des composantes.

Le Palma, Championnat mondial à la longue portée par équipe débuta le matin du 25 juillet. À la suite du tirage au sort pour les cibles, nous nous sommes vus attribués la gauche du champ de tir pour le 800 verges de la première journée, pour nous retrouver au sommet de la colline (notre calvaire) pour les 900 et 1000 verges du premier jour et pour les 800 et 900 verges du deuxième, pour enfin retourner au bas de la colline pour le dernier 1000 verges.

Le fait que nous étions à gauche pour le premier 800 ne faisait aucune différence, le vent n'étant pas très fort. Cependant le vent s'élevant et devint très violent à 900 et 1000 verges. Les équipes qui se trouvaient au bas de la colline jouissaient d'un très grand avantage. À 1000 verges, par exemple, nous avons utilisé jusqu'à 22 minutes de dérive pendant que les équipes à gauche du champ de tir n'en utilisaient que 15.

La deuxième journée s'avéra plus juste. Notre équipe tira si bien qu'elle égala le record pour une journée et battit l'équipe britannique, victorieuse pour l'ensemble des 2 jours. Le fait que nous étions au bas de la colline pour le 1000 verges ne nous aida cependant pas, car le vent venait de l'arrière et était le même pour tout le monde.

Malgré l'inégalité des conditions, nous sommes passés d'une 6e place en 1999 à la 4e position cette année. Nous avons réduit de 163, 230 et 244 points l'écart qui nous séparait respectivement des 3 premières places. De plus, l'Australie, qui nous avait battus par 273 points à Bloomfontein s'est retrouvée à 48 points derrière

nous à Bisley.

Notre souper d'équipe a eu lieu le dimanche 27 juillet. Pour l'occasion, j'ai ravivé une tradition vieille de cent ans en remettant à chaque membre de l'équipe un canif personnalisé et à Bruce Bullock une montre pour avoir été le meilleur Canadien dans le Grand Ensemble.

À part Stan et moi, qui devons rester pour quelques jours pour finaliser les comptes, l'équipe prit le chemin du retour lundi, le 24 juillet. Ce soir là, Peter Laberge, le capitaine de l'équipe américaine, ainsi que plusieurs des membres de son équipe, furent nos hôtes pour souper.

Je voudrais conclure en remerciant le conseil de l'ATDC pour m'avoir élu au poste de Commandant, le personnel de l'ATDC et spécialement Mme Betty Ann Ferguson et M. Peter Vaughan pour m'avoir grandement aidé pour toute la durée de cette aventure et Mme Marion Evans et son personnel pour leur excellent travail. Je voudrais aussi remercier tous nos commanditaires, et tout spécialement Alan et Dan Warner qui nous ont donné 24 mires qui nous ont bien servis et qui serviront à toutes nos équipes dans l'avenir, le Colonel Brian Johnson et son personnel pour leur coopération lors des camps d'entraînement, Stan Frost et les entraîneurs pour le travail qu'ils ont accompli pour l'équipe et enfin, les membres de l'équipe pour l'effort qu'ils ont fourni lors des compétitions individuelles et par équipe.

### **Commentaires et recommandation**

#### **L'entraînement**

Le programme d'entraînement débuté en 2001 a amélioré notre tir en équipe. En comparant à l'équipe de l'année 2000 qui était de qualité comparable, nous avons réduit l'écart de pointage qui nous séparait de la première position dans toutes les compétitions en équipe à l'exception du Kolapore, où un de nos meilleurs tireurs a éprouvé des problèmes avec sa carabine. Même là, notre pointage était le deuxième meilleur par une équipe canadienne dans le Kolapore.

Je recommanderais aussi que l'équipe se rassemble à Bisley plutôt qu'à Ottawa. Nous pourrions bénéficier de plus d'entraînement sur Stickle-down.

#### **Équipement**

1. Les chambres de nos canons, avec l'engorgement long, fonctionnent très bien. Nous devrions cependant bien inspecter les ressorts de nos percuteurs en particulier sur les mécanismes très rapides. Les amorces de la munition Radway Green sont très dures, et un ressort qui assure une bonne mise à feu avec les amorces que nous utilisons ici, n'a pas nécessairement l'énergie suffisante pour la RG et peut causer des mauvais coups en élévation surtout à la longue portée.

2. Les mires Warner fonctionnent très bien, cependant, je recommanderais que l'ATDC achète 10 ou 12 mires avant réglables. L'ajustement vertical de la mire Warner n'est que de 50 minutes et nous avons dû faire beaucoup de changements pour que tout le monde ait une mire avant de la bonne hauteur.

#### **Pavillon**

Les rénovations sont enfin terminées et l'ATDC est maintenant aubergiste. La seule recommandation qui me vient à l'idée est de bien traiter Mme Evans car elle serait difficile à remplacer.

Elle opère le pavillon de façon efficace et elle sert d'excellents repas. Elle a beaucoup d'entregent et son personnel est à son image.

#### Levée de fonds

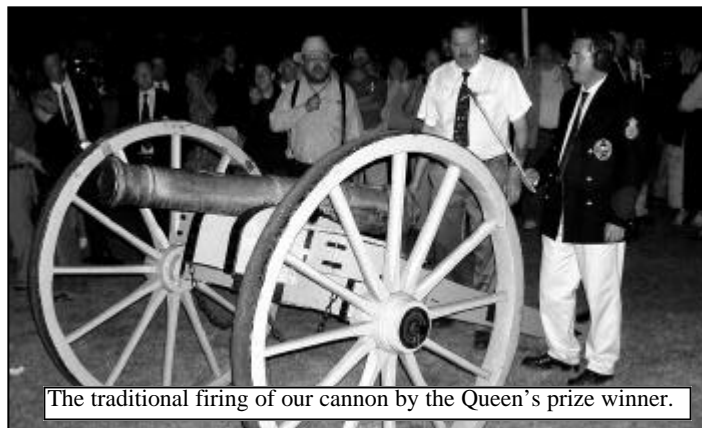
Je recommanderais que l'habileté à lever des fonds soit un des critères de sélection pour les commandants dans l'avenir. C'est la seule façon d'avoir de bonnes équipes à l'extérieur du Canada.

#### Équipe des vétérans

Notre équipe de vétérans ne devrait pas se fier à l'équipe du Palma pour lui fournir des membres. Il est difficile pour n'importe qui de tirer tous les jours pour 2 ou 3 semaines d'affilées, et encore plus pour des gens qui ont 60 ans et plus.

Ceci conclut mon rapport  
Ce fut une belle aventure

Alain Marion  
Commandant  
Bisley 2003



The traditional firing of our cannon by the Queen's prize winner.



The boys recapture the cannon.



### Canadian Team for the "Spirit of America" Matches and the "America" Match Raton, New Mexico, 27 August - 3 September, 2004. Applications and expressions of interest for membership of the Canadian Team are invited by 22 April, 2004.

Rifle classes are: "A" (TR, unmodified 0.308" Win or 7.62 NATO), "B" (unmodified 0.223" Rem or 5.56 NATO), "F" (everything else, maximum calibre 0.35").

The programme includes coached team matches (4 shooters) on 27 and 30 August and 1 September, individual matches on 28, 29 and 31 August and 2 September. The "America" TR Match for International Teams of 8 firers will be held on 3 September. For the complete programme, details of prizes, conditions, etc. please see <http://www.baldeaglesrc.org>

Several Canadians have expressed interest in being part of the Canadian Team at these events. However, we know there are others who have not yet indicated to the DCRA their wish to participate.

All those, no matter what the class of rifle in which they may fire, who want to be considered for the Canadian Team are asked to contact the DCRA ([office@dcra.ca](mailto:office@dcra.ca)) as soon as possible, in any case not later than **22nd April 2004**. The DCRA will proceed with the organisation of the team before that date, but all shooters who apply will be considered.

Due to U.S. regulations for the temporary importation of firearms, it is essential that the names of those intending to compete at Raton be known in April. Permits for firearms and ammunition must be obtained and travel arrangements made as quickly as possible.

Canada and the DCRA played a major role in the development of the "America" Match, which was first held in Ottawa in 2002. The magnificent trophy was created by George Chase of New Brunswick. It is hoped very much that we will have a strong, representative Canadian Team for the 2nd "America" Match in September. Please contact the DCRA at once if you are interested in shooting, in coaching or in assisting our team in any way.



# TARGET RIFLE MASTER CLASS FOR 2004

The following list contains the names of those who, either by performance over the past three years or by declaration as a Life Master, form the Master Class for 2004.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Prov/Country</u>		<u>Name</u>	<u>Prov/Country</u>	
Ambrose, C.E.	BC	LM	Jackson, J.J.	USA	**
Andrews, E.S.W.	BC	LM	Jenkins, Jeff	NS	**
Ball, Nigel	UK	**	Jones, Bob	USA	**
Barwise, Robert	PE	LM	Jmaeff, Peter	SK	**
Bayne, Charlie	NS	**	Kaufman, Bryan	ON	**
Benest, R.A.	UK	**	Kent, J.C.T.	UK	**
Bergsma, Ed	BC	**	Kent, Susie	UK	**
Best, Robert	BC	**	Kolenko, Andy	ON	**
Bissonnette, Serge	ON	LM	Labonte, Matthew	USA	**
Bloomfield, John	U.K.	**	Langille, Barry	NS	**
Boehme, Guenter	GERMANY	**	Langley, J.D.S.	UK	**
Brown, Colin M.	ON	LM	Launcelott, Gordon	NS	**
Bowman, Gary	ON	**	LeBlanc, H.A.	NB	LM
Cane, Julie	UK	**	Luckman, David	UK	**
Cane, Simon	UK	**	MacLeod, Dale	PE	**
Cathline, Ralph	ON	LM	McMullan, Erica	UK	**
Charlton, J.K.	UK	**	Marion, Alain	QC	LM
Chase, George	NB	**	Marshall, John	NS	**
Church, Peter	USA	**	Maxberry, Mitchell	New Zealand	**
Cload, Jon	UK	**	Medhurst, Peter	UK	**
Compton, Ed	UK	**	Miller, Linda	ON	**
Cox, W.O.	ON	LM	Mohideen, Fazal	ON	**
Crawford, Dave	ON	**	Moore, L.A..	UK	**
Crispin, David	UK	**	Mullin, Roger	ON	**
Cunningham, Keith	ON	**	Murray, Scott	ON	**
Daines, Derek	BC	LM	Mutch, A.K.	NS	LM
D'Amour, Leo	QC	LM	Nelson, R.I.	UK	**
Dapp, Alan	USA	**	Nuttley, B.	ON	**
Dawes, C.M.S.	UK	**	Paetkau, David	MB	**
Dawson, Ron	MB	**	Paetkau, Gordon	MB	**
DeCosta, Gerard	USA	**	Page, Peter	BC	LM
Dombrowski, Ben	ON	**	Papasideris, Peter	AB	**
Dugas, Jacques	QC	**	Patel, Parag	UK	**
Ellis, Fred	ON	**	Paton, James	BC	**
Frazer, Gerry	BC	**	Peden, A.G.	BC	**
Fulthorpe, Alex	AB	**	Penrose, Stephen	UK	**
Gagne, Audrey	QC	**	Pitcairn, Robert	BC	LM
Ganter, Carl	AB	**	Postle, J.R.W.	UK	**
Gauvin, Emmanuel	QC	**	Powell, Andrew	AUSTRALIA	**
Glaser, Anja	GERMANY	**	Praslick III, Emil	USA	**
Glenn, Terry	USA	**	Pugsley, John	UK	**
Gross, Raymond	USA	**	Rahman, Faisal	ON	**
Grundy, Art	ON	**	Richardson, T.A.	QC	LM
Gustin, Robert	USA	**	Robertson, Iain	UK	**
Hakim, J.P.	UK	**	Robertson, Ian	ON	LM
Haley, Christopher	UK	**	Rossignol, Jacques	ON	LM
Hall, William V.	ON	LM	Rossignol, Nicole	ON	LM
Harding, Simon	UK	**	Rousseau, Clement	QC	**
Hathcock III, Carlos	USA	**	Salevsky, F.O.	BC	LM
Harper, G.R.	ON	LM	Samansky, Adam	USA	**
Hearn, Laurie	NL	**	Sewell, Doran	MB	LM
Henry, Gary	USA	**	Shouler, Richard	UK	**
Hoham, John	USA	**	Simpson, Dan	USA	**
Holden, Peter	UK	**	Sims, Andrew	AUSTRALIA	**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Prov/Country</u>	
Smith, M.A.	NS	LM
Strachan, W.J.	ON	LM
Surette, J.R.A.	NB	LM
Tabor, Bill	USA	**
Theriault, J.C.	QC	LM
Thompson, Donald	AUSTRALIA	**
Thompson, James	ON	LM
Tremblay, Paul	QC	**
Tremblay, Pierre	QC	**
True, Ray	BC	**
Vamplew, Des	ON	**
Vamplew, Pat	ON	**
Varve, Vaino	ON	LM
Verchere, W.F.	BC	LM
Walker, A.N.R.	UK	**
Walker, M.F.C.	ON	LM
Waller, Ralph	USA	**
Watson, James	UK	**
Webster, John	UK	**
Westling, Ken	BC	**
Westlake, Peter	ON	**
Whitaker, Tom	USA	**
Williamson, Stuart	UK	**
Wong Shui, Mike	ON	**
Wood, Ed	UK	**
Woodman, Geoff	NF	**
Yip, Frederick	BC	**

\*\* - Qualified as per CFRC Rule

LM - Life Master

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# The "Palmer"

By Lt. Com. EE Wilson, U.S.N.

The following was first published in the *American Rifleman*, Volume LXXII, Number 8, September 15, 1924

If one of the requirements of sportsmanship on the part of your adversary be his ability to take you out for a good licking and make you like it, then the Canadian Rifle Team that trimmed us so nicely on Connaught Range on August 28 is a past master in the art. Under the bluest of blue skies, amid the fishiest of fishy winds they handed eight of our select riflemen a neat defeat and made us like it so well we were almost glad it happened this way. Perhaps we were more nearly glad that evening over in Quebec Province at the nice dinner they gave us at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, but we certainly never begrudged them their success at any time. A cleaner, neater bunch of shooters and a finer, better bunch of fellows never indulged in the shooting game and they deserve their win.

This so-called "Palmer" Match really dates back to last year, when, in an attempt to revive the Palma, a renewal of this classic was planned for Camp Perry. Of course the British and Canadian Teams were unable to enter, but it will be remembered that Major Casey selected a team of eight men from the top notchers in the long range matches and shot them over the course with the Service rifle. This year he attended a meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association in June and, as a representative of the N.R.A., offered to meet the Canadians under any conditions which might lead to a revival of the match. It was agreed that we would send a team to Ottawa to shoot against them and that, to avoid the inequality in arms, both teams would use the Canadian short Lee-Enfield. This offer so impressed the D.C.R.A. that it was accepted with much appreciation.

Fortunately for us, the Canadian Government felt that it was unprepared to enter into competition for the Palma Trophy, and decided not to sanction a Palma Match. The shoot turned out to be a friendly inter-association competition for a trophy to be furnished by the D.C.R.A. under conditions resembling those of the Palma except that the Enfield was to be used by both teams. It was agreed that the Canadians would shoot a similar match at Camp Perry next year for a trophy to be presented by the N.R.A., and with the Springfield rifle. These two matches are intended to lead up to a revival of the old Palma and it is sincerely hoped by all of us that they will bring about a friendly rivalry that will benefit rifle shooting in both countries.

Now the truth of the matter is that we did not know until two weeks before the match that there was to be a match at all. Furthermore, we did not know until a week before the match the date on which it would be fired. It was only one day before the match that we knew it would not be a Palma. In fact, Mrs. Casey, in that spirit of generosity for which she is known wherever she goes, had bought a beautiful loving cup for each member of the Canadian Team and had had these engraved in advance. The jeweler, who had never heard of the Palma, spelled it "Palmer" on the cups, and thus the new match got its name.

One can well imagine that the job of collecting the team on such short notice assumed proportions. With last year's team to choose from, however, the problem was simplified. When it was apparent there might be a match, the team captains of the Service teams

which had furnished last year's men, were asked to contribute the same members again. Fortunately, ten of the old members were available and these, with two of the top men on the U.S. Cavalry Squad, gave us a representation from among the best shooters in every arm of the Service....



The Canadian Team

All the Service team captains concerned generously permitted these men to leave their organizations at a rather critical time, and Major Casey desires to thank them for the spirit of cooperation displayed.

The moment the date was set for the match, telegraphic orders were sent to the men concerned. So promptly did they respond that in three days the whole squad was assembled at Ottawa. We were met upon arrival by officers of the D.C.R.A. and escorted to the Chateau Laurier for a delicious lunch, after which we drove fourteen miles to Connaught Range in a big bus. The squad was put up comfortably in the headquarters building where each member had a room to himself. Meals were served in the restaurant in the same building, the team being the guests of the D.C.R.A.

From the porch of the headquarters building the view out over this magnificent range was astonishingly like that at Perry. There are, of course, numerous differences but Connaught and Perry are to all intents and purposes the same. There are the same long butts beyond the same level green fields; the same elevated firing lines with the same white number boards to mark the points; the same red danger flags - and the same long rows of numbers. To be sure, the pits of Connaught are underground, the numbers are on top of the butts behind the targets, there are many long white streamers to mark the wind and different discs to mark the targets, but all in all the ranges are so much alike that we felt at home immediately. Our hosts took pains to make us feel that way.

The D.C.R.A. were just finishing that afternoon but the Canadian Small Arms School under Colonel Walker was just assembling. These officers and men from units all over the Dominion were being instructed in the use of the "Bullet and Bayonet." They entertained us the night before the match with a "Parade Dinner," which in the matter of the spirit that prompted it as well as in the manner of its execution made us all regret our inability to return the compliment. Colonel Walker gave us every possible assistance





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Continued from page 39

and comfort and through his genial, pleasant manner made us feel at home at once. He intrusted to Sergeant Beveridge the professional details of selecting rifles and saw to it that we had everything we wanted.

This matter of rifles was, of course, the most important item of all. The Canadian Team had the rifles they had been firing throughout the year's shooting. We were assisted in the selection of ours from a large number of available guns. There is not such thing as a "National Match Rifle" in Canada. You select one from among a number that may have been service in the war. You try them all with a plug gauge and are surprised to find that the gauge will stick in some and fall through others. You pick the best ones this way and try them at 200 yards. If they group there you try them at long range; if they don't you return them to Sergeant Beveridge. It is hard to believe that some of them won't stay on the target at 200. As a result of culling over a large number of rifles we finally got five that would stay on in elevation at 1,000 yards. Sergeant Beveridge offered to bed these rifles in cork or felt in a manner similar to the bedding of the Canadian rifles, but the time was too short to permit this. We had but three days in which to practice as it was and some of the team had just enough time to sight in their match rifle the day before the match. The Canadians had gone to great pains and expense to provide us with the B.S.A. rear aperture sight similar to their own in place of the Service sight. These had adjustments in range and deflection by "clicks" similar to those of the Lyman 48, but so pronounced that the sights could

readily be set without looking at the scale. This was a big help in a fishy wind when the dope changed so fast that the sights were in danger of running hot from frequent changes.

We had a taste of this fishy stuff the day before the match when we shifted from "27 clicks left" to "8 right" to stay in the bull's eye. Two of these clicks would carry you out of the bull and six or eight of them would take you off the target. In fact, with the low velocity bullet of poor wind riding qualities it was perfectly possible to score a clean miss in deflection due to the change in conditions within the time of flight at 1,000 yards. To the shooters of our Service rifle, this came as a distinct shock. To meet the wind conditions, Major Casey used the same team work as he always uses, namely a coach between each two shooters, with the team captain coordinating the two pairs. Unfortunately we were unable to practice our team work before the match as some of the shooters were still proving guns up to the last minute and the team was only selected the night before.

In the selection of the team, Major Casey was up against a job. There were no scores on which to base the selections and he was forced to pick the team according to his best judgment. On this basis, Blade and Wilson were designated as coaches and Major Fulton became the range representative. Tupper and Mollerstrom, Jenahan and Phillips, Conradt and Trichel, Pulver and Martin were the shooting pairs. With this organization under Major Casey's unique leadership, the team so hurriedly assembled, worked as smoothly as if it had been working for a year.

Continued from page 40

The morning of the match was clear and warm. The wind was quite as tricky as anything any of us had ever seen. The Canadians drew the left-hand targets near the line of wind flags on the weather side. We drew the right hand targets away from the wind flags and somewhat leeward. Each team had a target for warming up or "blow-off shots" prior to sighting in by sighting shots on the record target. The match commenced at 8:30 a.m. at 800 yards, which stage was finished by 10:30 a.m. Shooting consistently the Canadians led at this stage by 22 points, the score being 570 to 548.

By the time we got back to 900 yards the wind dope had gone crazy. Changes came so rapidly that it was almost impossible to get off a shot before the dope was all wrong. Our first two men picked up a couple of points but Morris of the Canadian team proceeded to go crazy and shoot a 73 out of the possible 75, where most people were getting 61s. As a result his team again led with 513 to 493. Our B.S.A. rear sights clicked so fast they fairly ran hot as we chased the dope with the rifles Kenahan had characterized as "metallic bows and arrows." The luck of the draw had given us the right-hand targets and in a mirage like that it was hard to guess the high wind velocities accurately enough to even keep on the target. On our team, Phillips, Kenahan, Conrardt and Mollerstrom were going nicely.

Time was called for lunch about one o'clock and the 1,000 yard stage was resumed at 2:45. By this time the wind had become a little less tricky. Besides we were getting our team work going and had drawn the left targets. As a result we won this range by a score of 500 to 495 or just seven points better than our 900 yard score. This was a late rally, however, and the match was lost 1578 to 1541. As the last shot was fired we gave the victors a good cheer and the "Palmer" Match was over.

The fun wasn't over by any means however. Within an hour we had broken camp and were on our way to Ottawa and the Chateau Laurier. At 7:45 we joined the Canadian Team at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club as guests of the D.C.R.A. Colonel Street presided at the dinner in a most delightful manner. Speeches were made by Major Casey, Colonel MacLaren, General Ashton and the Deputy Minister of Defense. They were good speeches, too, and "a nice time was had by all." From every view point save the final score this was one of the most successful matches ever fired. The Canadians could not say enough about the sportsmanship our team displayed in meeting them on their own range with their own weapon on such short notice. Our team cannot say enough about the splendid hospitality with which we were entertained and the cordiality with which we were received. Not only was there no single jarring note, but on the other hand there was every promise for a resumption of international shooting relations which, we hope, may continue indefinitely. For this happy situation Major Casey deserves every credit.



**The United States Team**

**The Canadian Team**

Sgt. F.H. Morris	213
C.Q.M. Sgt. A.E. Ashe	201
C.Q.M. Sgt. A. Parnell	200
Maj. C.R. Crowe	197
Sgt. R. Storrar	197
C. Sgt. Maj. W.A. Hawkins	193
Sgt. J. Freeborn	189
Sgt. A.F.B. Wilson	188

**Total 1578**

**The United States Team**

Lt. J.F. Phillips	198
Capt. W. Kenahan	197
1st Sgt. P.F. Mollerstrom	196
Lt. P.E. Conrardt	195
Lt. G.W. Trichel	192
Capt. J.L. Tupper	192
Lt. P.N. Martin	187
Sgt. W.F. Pulver	184

**Total 1541**

Colin Cheshire's "History and Records of the Palma Match" lists the 1924 event as unofficial, since there was agreement between Canada and the United States that the Palma Trophy itself not be used. A similar event was held in Camp Perry in 1925, with the United States defeating teams from Canada and Cuba. These two events were intended to be the precursors for revival of the Palma Match, which had not been held officially since 1913. A Palma Match, deemed to be official, was fired at Camp Perry in 1928, with only the United States and Cuba competing. That match was the last of the 'old' Palma Matches, with no further matches occurring until the current series began officially in 1967 at Connaught Ranges. The 1928 event was also the last one in which the original Palma Trophy was at stake. It has been 'lost' ever since. In 2007, Canada will again host the Palma, as part of the 125th DCRA Prize Meeting. [note by Jim Thompson].

# TO BE OR NOT TO BE CONJOINT

W.A. Plouffe

At the last annual general meeting there were several discussions about membership. The terms conjoint and non conjoint membership and affiliation were used frequently in these discussions. I am going to take a jab of explaining these terms, from my point of view, having read into our By Laws and insurance policy and arrangements with the Department of National Defence.

The first term, **Affiliation**, is quite straight forward. Our By Laws state that, "Each PRA will affiliate with and pay an annual fee to the DCRA". Once this is done annually, the PRA is then, and only then, entitled to the several benefits listed at paragraph 5.02(1) of the By Laws. These benefits include access to DND ranges, three DCRA medals and liability insurance coverage for officers and members. If a PRA does not annually follow the procedure laid out in DCRA Directive 303 they cannot be afforded these entitlements. When I receive a request for annual affiliation I provide the PRA with proof of insurance, medals and copies of the Defence Policy on use of ranges by DCRA and Affiliated Associations.

**DCRA Membership** is the relationship between an individual and the DCRA. The individual opts for and pays for a type of membership: Life, Under 25, Annual (Full) Associate etc. Depending on the type of membership taken, the individual is accorded certain rights and responsibilities.

The more difficult term to explain is conjoint membership. We use the phrase widely and ascribe it loosely to two things: the PRA status and the membership status of individuals. The key phrase, I believe, is in paragraph 5.02(1) B, "Conjoint membership is defined as a PRA membership plus DCRA Associate/Full/Life/Under 25 membership." A PRA may decide to impose a requirement for compulsory dual membership or not.

Conjoint membership is therefore best visualized as a PRA membership policy that lays out rules for the relationship between its members and the DCRA. For an individual it does not matter whether his or her individual membership in the DCRA is the result or not of a PRA conjoint/non conjoint policy. A member is a member. Our PRAs that have instituted a conjoint policy are: BCRA, MBRA, ORA, PQRA, PEIRA and NCRRA.

I think most realize that when a PRA opts for a conjoint policy that the relationship includes a promise by the DCRA to not accept an individual membership application from a person residing in the jurisdiction of that PRA. On the contrary, paragraph 5.02(1) d allows the DCRA to offer a membership to an individual residing in the jurisdiction of a PRA that opts for a non conjoint policy, without requiring the individual to take out PRA membership.

Those PRA that opt for a conjoint membership policy do not have to pay for annual affiliation renewal fee; PRAs with a non conjoint policy must pay an annual fee.

There are some gray areas. Across the country each PRA is different in its structure and the fullbore component of each varies. I believe that article 5.02 imposes membership requirements on fullbore shooters only. It would not make sense to require PRAs that have a conjoint policy to require their smallbore members to be DCRA members. But, what about fullbore pistol shooters and trap and skeet shooters. Chapter 5 of our By Laws, as well as some others, need to be examined to determine if changing environment creates a need for updating.

Please note that this commentary is written without the caution of a seven minute tape delay. Your comments are welcome.

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# SIERRA ISSF CHAMPIONSHIP

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Dave Adams - ISSF Chairman

The B.C. 300m ISSF Championship was held at the Mission Rod & Gun Club on May 31st, and June 1st. This excellent range has been the site for this event for eight of the past nine years. An overcast sky threatened rain, but fortunately never materialized. Without the rain, target-marking duty was less onerous than at other BCRA events held earlier in the spring. This range is known for its light but fickle winds along with thermals, which can also be a factor here. There has only been one perfect single twenty shot string fired in competition on this range at the ISSF target.

Competitors came from as far away as Logan Lake in the interior (right next to the edge of the earth) and Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. Unfortunately no USA shooters were able to attend this year due to scheduling conflicts with their local events. The range staff was excellent again this year. The Butts and Stat Office were in top form as usual. All in attendance were well satisfied with many compliments to the staff.

The winner of the 2003 B.C.300m ISSF Championship was Ed Bergsma with an excellent score of 979-34x. The F-Class winner was Dennis Lapierre with a score of 1059. The F-Class was scored with the x-ring counting a value of eleven. We still continue to shoot TRO as we have a Trophy for it. Werner Reiter was the TRO winner shooting a score of 974-37x. This event also sponsors a trophy for a new shooter, one who has never competed before. Douglas MacGregor from Ontario, who was vacationing with his grandparents, was the winner. The final award went to Nathan Johnston as the high junior competitor. Nathan has now switched from F-class to TR shooting. Nathan attended the National Cadet shooting camp at Connaught this summer.

Finally, the BCRA and the ISSF Committee would like to thank **Sierra Bullets** for their generous support of this event. The Bullets, Hats, and Banners help to make this a special event in the BC shooting calendar.



**Competitors in the BC Sierra ISSF Championship 2003**

## ALBERTA

Twelve TR and 5 "F" Class shooters competed in this years Sierra ISSF 300M shoot at Homestead Range in Kananaskis Country. The weather was fine and dry but as the day progressed, the wind became more of a factor. A tricky fast fish tail caused more than a few errant shots.

The TR Class was won by Lonnie Kuhns, a visitor from California, with a score of 585-20X; Arnie Sorensen coming second with 584-23X. The "F" Class Price went to Glen Taylor with a score of 590-28X.

The Alberta Provincial Rifle Association would like to thank **Sierra Bullets** for their sponsorship of the competition.

**Ontario Rifle Association Sierra results were published in the Summer/Autumn 2003 edition.**

## NEWFOUNDLAND

The Sierra 300M Rifle Match was hosted by the Newfoundland Provincial Rifle Association on June 29, 2003

<u>Shooter</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Geoff Woodman	1st	587x26	97.83
Chuck Charlebois	2nd	557X11	92.83
Jill Charlebois	3rd	548X7	91.33
Sing Au	4th	546X8	91.00
Jim Renouf	5th	544X3	90.67

*Thanks to Sierra Bullets for their generous support!!*

# SIERRA PROVINCIAL ISSF CHAMPIONSHIPS 2003

## MANITOBA

Held at St. Charles Range, Winnipeg  
Saturday, June 14, 2003

Due to sickness, work schedules and vacations, only 9 members were able to attend the shoot. This was a disappointment but out of our control. There were no F Class shooters present, again a disappointment. The shoot was conducted in glorious weather but with a tricky southerly wind that caused a great deal of grief, switching constantly and quickly much to the dismay of the most able shooter. If you had been brave, zero wind might have improved scores, but none were bold enough. We would like to take this opportunity in thanking **Sierra Bullets** for their continued support and generosity and hope they continue to support this competition for many years to come.

<u>Competitor</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gordon Paetkau	193	188	193	574
Dave Paetkau	191	188	191	570
Ron Dawson	194	190	185	569
Doran Sewell	186	191	187	564
John Chapman	187	190	185	562
Don Sewell	184	188	189	561
Leo Poulin	188	186	185	559
George McCartney	182	178	177	537
Murray Sloane	160	177	177	514

## YUKON

The Yukon Rifle Association held its 7th annual Sierra shoot at Grey Mt. Range. The competition, sponsored by Sierra Bullets, requires the competitors to fire two 30 round legs at a bull's eye target at 300m. This year we had two classes, Iron sights with 6 entries that included a lever action Winchester, several service rifles belonging to local Canadian Ranges to proper target rifles with peep sights. The second group was the "F" class, with 4 shooters with rifles equipped with scopes and bipods. Folkie Johnson won the Iron sight division with a score of 485. Second place went to Phil Morgan with 393, Jim Ambrose placed third with 169. Johnson then went on to win "F" class with a score of 571. Second place went to Phil Morgan with 565, Doug Trombley came in third with 550 and Shelly Morgan was right behind him with 545.

## QUEBEC

The ATPQ/PQRA held its annual Sierra matches. The results were as follows:

<u>TR Class</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clement Rousseau	194	198	192	584
Jacques Dugas	192	193	197	582
Paul Tremblay	190	198	193	581
Jean-Claude Theriault	191	194	194	579
Gale Stewart	188	192	191	571
Michel Verreault	184	184	183	551
Serge Radacovici	179	168	176	523
Michel Cadoret	160	176	174	510

<u>F Class</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jacques Denis	191	191	197	579
Daniel Demonty	186	198	192	576
Marc Simard	190	193	191	574
Claude Dastous	175	180	183	538
Vincent Roy	183	182	170	535

The ATPQ/PQRA would like to thank **Sierra Bullets** for their continued and generous support.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Held at CFB Batouche  
August 24, 2003

<u>TR Class</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>MTR</u>	<u>Score</u>
Don Coleman	576	Paul McIlveen	593
Ken Geddes	560	Wayne Kaye	591
Rodney Shand	537	Brian Doherty	590
Conrad Leroux	534	Egar Poirier	576
		John Stamp	575

<u>F Class</u>	<u>Score</u>
Henry Smith	594
Claude Doucet	592
Ken Chaisson	590
Scott Flynn	583
Leo Roy	576

Our gratitude to Sierra Bullets for their continued support.

# PROVINCIAL PRIZE MEETS

## MANITOBA

At the MPRA Annual Prize meet, DCRA medals were awarded  
**GOLD**

**High F Class Shooter in the Grand Aggregate**  
Mark Wilson, Thunder Bay, ON

**SILVER**

**F Class Shooter in the Lieutenant Governor's First Stage**  
Mark Wilson, Thunder Bay, ON

**BRONZE**

**Expert/Sharpshooter Ottawa Aggregate**  
Doug Potter, Nokomis, SK

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The winners of the D.C.R.A. Affiliation Medals at the  
Annual Prize Meet were:

**GOLD**

Dale MacLeod

**SILVER**

Bill Derby

*Congratulations to all!!!*

# Shooting Schedule 2004

## APRIL

9th	DCRA CCP Level One Coaches Course	ASU Chilliwack	BCRA
10th	Lower Mainland Regional Service Rifle Championship	Chilliwack	BCRA
17th-18th	Opening Shoot	Homestead	APRA
24th-25th	Kamloops Regional ISSF Championship	Kamloops	BCRA
24th-25th	Training	North Star Range	SPRA

## MAY

8th	Service Rifle Competition (Webber-Rudland)	Bedford	NSRA
8th-9th	Training/Match	North Star Range	SPRA
16th	Victoria Day Pistol Match Pre-Shoot	Connaught	NCRRA
22nd	Precision Rifle Competition (Irving)	Bedford	NSRA
22nd	Target Rifle Competition (Members Cup)	Debert*	NSRA
22nd-24th	Victoria Match	Connaught	NCRRA
22nd-23rd	Victoria Day Pistol Match	Connaught	NCRRA
22nd-23rd	Victoria Day Competitions	Homestead	APRA
22nd-23rd	Vancouver Island Regional Rifle Championship	Nanaimo	BCRA
22nd-24th	Match	North Star Range	SPRA
23rd	Target Rifle Competition (Kennedy Memorial)	Debert*	NSRA
29th	Kamloops Regional Service Pistol Championship	Kamloops	BCRA
29th	Target Rifle Competition (British Team)	Debert*	NSRA
29th-30th	Spring Shoot	St. Charles Range	MPRA
29th-30th	Palma Match Leo D'Amour	Mont St-Bruno	PQRA
30th	Kamloops Regional Service Rifle Championship	Kamloops	BCRA
30th	Service Rifle Competition (Gunning)	Bedford	NSRA

## JUNE

4th	B.C. Service Pistol Championship	Chilliwack	BCRA
5th	ATPQ/FQT 100 y. Cal. 22 Match	Valcartier	PQRA
5th-6th	F Class and Long Range Match	St. Charles Range	MPRA
5th-6th	B.C. Service Rifle Championship	Chilliwack	BCRA
12th	Sierra Match/Precision Match	Valcartier	PQRA
12th	Target Rifle Competition (Inter-Maritime Trials)	Debert*	NSRA
12th-13th	Homestead Match	Homestead	APRA
12th-13th	B.C. ISSF Championship	Mission Rod & Gun	BCRA
12th-13th	Long Range Match	North Star Range	SPRA
13th	Precision Rifle Competition (Anderston Short Range)	Bedford	NSRA
13th	Target Rifle Competition (Merchants Cup)	Debert*	NSRA
19th	Service Rifle Competition (Navy/NSRA Challenge)	Bedford	NSRA
19th-20th	Sierra Challenge	St. Charles Range	MPRA
19th-20th	B.C. High Power Rifle Championship	Chilliwack	BCRA
20th	Kamloops Regional Precision Rifle Championship	Kamloops	BCRA
26th	St-Jean Baptiste Match	Mont St-Bruno	PQRA
26th-27th	"F" Class Match	Homestead	APRA
26th-27th	B.C. Precision Rifle Championship	Chilliwack	BCRA

## JULY

3rd	Service Rifle Competition (Precision Rifle Open)	Bedford	NSRA
3rd	Target Rifle Competition (Canada Day)	Debert*	NSRA
3rd-4th	Sierra Challenge (Alternate date)	St. Charles Range	MPRA
3rd-4th	ISSF/Long Range	North Star Range	SPRA
10th-11th	Long Range Match	Connaught	NCCRA
14th	Provincial 300M ISSF Championship	Homestead	APRA
15th-18th	Provincial Championship	Homestead	APRA
16th-21st	National Service Conditions Competition	Connaught	DCRA
17th-18th	MacMillan Match	St. Charles Range	MPRA
17th-18th	Lower Mainland Regional Rifle Championship	Chilliwack	BCRA
22nd-24th	Target Rifle Competition (130th Annual Prize Meet)	Debert*	NSRA
23rd-25th	Annual Meet	North Star Range	SPRA
23rd-25th	Provincial Annual match	Mont St-Bruno	PQRA
24th-25th	Saskatchewan Open	North Star Range	
30th-2ndAug	B.C. Target Rifle Championship	Chilliwack	BCRA
30th-2ndAug	B.C. F-Class Rifle Championship	Chilliwack	BCRA
31st	Precision Rifle Competition (Twinning)	Bedford	NSRA
31st-2nd Aug	MPRA Annual Championship	St. Charles Range	MPRA

## AUGUST

13th-21st	122nd Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championship	Connaught	DCRA
14th	Service Rifle Competition (Ferguson-Cdn. Rifle League)	Bedford	NSRA
14th-15th	DCRA Alternative Match at Homestead	Homestead	APRA
27th-29th	Service Rifle Competition (SR Invitational)	Bedford	NSRA
28th-29th	F Class, TR Match	St. Charles Range	MPRA

## SEPTEMBER

4th	Precision Rifle Competition (PR Provincial Champs)	Bedford	NSRA
10th-12th	Invitation Valcartier Match	Valcartier	PQRA
10th-12th	Prairie Provinces Rifle Association Championship	North Star Range	PPRA
17th-19th	Navy Championship & Butchart Team Match	Nanaimo	BCRA
18th-19th	Alberta Palma Match	Homestead	APRA
25th	Target Rifle Competition (Spencer)	Debert*	NSRA
25th-26th	Service Rifle Competition (SR Provincial Champs)	Bedford	NSRA

## OCTOBER

2nd	Target Rifle Competition (Sierra ISU Match)	Bedford	NSRA
2nd	Target Rifle Competition (John Sharpe)	Debert*	NSRA
3rd	Target Rifle Competition (Purdy)	Debert*	NSRA
9th	Service Rifle Competition (Ishapore)	Bedford	NSRA
16th-17th	Frost on the Pumpkin Match	Homestead	APRA
17th	Brave Men Match	St. Charles Range	MPRA

Please check with the appropriate PRA's website or telephone for confirmation, details and entry forms

\* - to be confirmed





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**THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION**

**BALANCE SHEET**

**OCTOBER 31, 2003**

**ASSETS**

	<u>2003</u>		<u>2002</u>		<u>2001</u>
Cash on hand	\$ 6,915	\$	4,040	\$	4,214
Cash in bank	66,877		72,150		42,635
Accounts receivable	6,795		18,936		19,494
Prepaid expense	0		881		3395
Investments (Note 3)	0		50,627		627
Inventory	32,575		35,132		37,275
Bar inventory - Bisley	3,291		2,506		1,391
Fixed assets (Note 1)	4		4		4
Deferred asset (Note 11)	0		85,899		-
Due (to) from committed funds (net)	<u>-9,661</u>		<u>-762</u>		<u>-</u>
	106,796		269,413		109,035
Committed funds	<u>314,497</u>		<u>430,275</u>		<u>409,021</u>
	\$ 421,293	\$	699,688	\$	518,056

**LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY**

Accounts payable	\$ 10,817	\$	23,635	\$	12,712
Loan payable (Note 11)	0		120,000		-
Deferred revenue	<u>17,635</u>		<u>19,202</u>		<u>15,767</u>
	28,452		162,837		28,479
Committed funds	<u>314,498</u>		<u>430,275</u>		<u>409,021</u>
	<u>342,950</u>		<u>593,112</u>		<u>437,500</u>
Members' equity:					
Balance, beginning of year	106,576		80,556		117,589
Surplus (deficit) from operations	<u>-28,233</u>		<u>26,020</u>		<u>(37,033)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>78,343</u>		<u>106,576</u>		<u>80,556</u>
	\$ 421,293	\$	699,688	\$	518,056

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)  
(Prepared without audit)

**THE DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION**

**SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2003**

	<b>Surplus (Deficit) <u>2,003</u></b>	<b>Budget (Unaudited) <u>2,003</u></b>	<b>Surplus (Deficit) <u>2,002</u></b>
<b>Income:</b>			
Investment income	\$ 202	\$ 0	\$ 14
Memberships	35,493	42,000	42,690
Trading - net	7,711	8,100	15,985
Winter Competition Memberships	266	0	240
Book Value Adj/See Note 3	27,367	0	0
National Service Conditions Competition	-8,029	10,000	-3,409
Canadian Fullbore Rifle Championships	-7,619	15,972	59,283
Black Powder Championships	-3,503	-24	-1,173
Winter Program	-1,588	63	963
America Match	0	0	-2,131
Investment Reserve Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000
Life Members Fund	3,700	3,700	3,700
F Class World Championships	0	<u>0</u>	<u>12,675</u>
	<b>56,000</b>	<b>81,811</b>	<b>130,837</b>
<b>Net expenditures:</b>			
Support Services	42,444	42,183	44,960
Publications	22,469	22,300	21,311
International teams	1,224		
Grants to Bisley Team	2,800	2,000	2,500
Macdonald Stewart Pavilion	10,678	13,281	26,332
ICFRA Secretariat		325	325
GST expense	3,762		6,410
Miscellaneous	856		2,979
	<b><u>84,233</u></b>	<b><u>80,089</u></b>	<b><u>104,817</u></b>
Surplus (deficit) from operations	\$ -28,233	\$ 1,722	\$ 26,020

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)  
(Prepared without audit)

# Farewell to...



Ronald J. Friesen  
1927-2003

Past BCRA President Ron Friesen passed away on November 9, 2003, in Richmond Road Hospital, with his wife Lois and son Kyle at his bedside. He was 75 years of age; a man of great integrity and a gentleman at all times.

Ron began his shooting as a cadet in Vancouver during the war, and fullbore in Edmonton in 1955. He had been on provincial teams from Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia. In 1953, he joined the R.C.M.P., trained in Regina, spent six years active policing in Alberta and the remainder of his 27 years of service in various police administrative duties in Ottawa. After his retirement he returned to British Columbia and completed his working career with Health and Welfare Canada.

Ron held various positions in the B.C.R.A. including President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer for the Victoria Region. He was also a Director of small bore programs for B.C., Director of smallbore events at the Commonwealth Games in 1994 and served as D.C.R.A. Comptroller from 1997 to 1999.

We offer our sympathy to Lois, his wife of 43 years and to his son Kyle.

-Peter Page

Doris Garland

Mrs. Doris Garland, wife of Bill Garland, Life Governor of the DCRA passed away on Wednesday, December 31, 2003.

We extend our condolences to Bill and his family.

## Susie Louvenia Morgan-Jones (nee Hillis)

September 9, 1914 - September 21, 2003

Susie (Sue) Louvenia Morgan-Jones, nee Hillis, passed away peacefully on Sunday, September 21, 2003 following a lengthy battle with Alzheimer's Disease. She was 89 years of age. She was predeceased by her husband Marcus, and will be sadly missed and lovingly remembered by her two daughters Lynda and Sybil, her son-in-law Steve Thomas, her brothers John and David, and her sisters Marjorie and Anne.

In 1936 she began smallbore target rifle competition as a member of an all-female club formed from Eaton's employees. She became one of the finest target rifle markswomen in Manitoba, and over her subsequent twenty-five year competitive career she won many competitions and awards.

It was through target rifle competition that Sue first encountered Marcus Jones, also an expert marksman. Their first meeting was in 1939, as competitive rivals in a rifle match. They married in June 1941.

The triumph of Sue's competitive rifle career was winning the Labour Day 1944 Manitoba Small Bore Rifle Association Seventh International Outdoor Tournament Grand Aggregate Championship (Expert Class) with a new record score of 784X800, three points higher than the previous record set in 1942, by her husband Marcus. Although Marcus described this performance as "most tactless", he was quite proud of his wife's marksmanship. Sue was the first woman to win this event.

Throughout her life Sue was a warm, helpful, outgoing woman, a good neighbour and a good friend. She will be sadly missed by all who knew her.

-Lynda Jones

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## Dr. Fred Binding

1938-2003

Dr. Fred Binding was a rifle shooter, an international shooting official, a Canadian shooting team manager, and a tireless worker for the shooting sports. Fred was primarily involved with ISSF style shooting and held various positions in the SFC, but he was also an official for the DCRA 300 m ISSF matches for many years. Fred died last summer and will be sorely missed by the international shooting community.

-Stan Frost

## DCRA MEMBERSHIP FEES

<u>Membership</u>	<u>April 2004</u>	<u>April 2005</u>	<u>April 2006</u>	<u>April 2007</u>	<u>April 2008</u>	<u>Benefits</u>
Life Member under 65	\$1620.00	\$1780.00	\$1960.00	\$2060.00	\$2160.00	ALL
Life Member over 65	\$ 815.00	\$ 890.00	\$ 980.00	\$1030.00	\$1080.00	ALL
Under-25 Term Member	\$ 240.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 290.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 305.00	ALL
Full Member (Annual)	\$ 107.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 145.00	ALL
Full Member Under-25	\$ 70.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 100.00	ALL
Associate Member	\$ 45.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 85.00	A-B-E-F-I-J
Canadian Service						
/ Police Member	\$ 25.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	B-E-F-J
Postal Member	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	F

**Notes:** Approved by Executive Committee 22 November 2003  
 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 Sports Accident Insurance
- B. 2 issues of *"The Canadian Marksman"*
- C. DCRA voting privileges
- D. DCRA office Eligibility
- E. Canadian National Classification in entered disciplines
- F. Eligibility for Postal Programme
- G. National representation on shooting issues
- H. Access to year round DND ranges under DRA/PRA/RA aegis
- I. Access to Connaught Range for CFRC
- J. Purchase items at favourable rates set by DCRA
- K. Shoot as a member of a Canadian Team



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		Sierra Bullets.....	Back Cover

### ADVERTISING RATES

	<u>Full</u>	<u>1/2 Page</u>	<u>1/3 Page</u>	<u>1/4 Page</u>	<u>Business Card</u>
One issue /year	\$250.00	\$145.00	\$110.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 45.00
Two issues/year	\$400.00	\$230.00	\$175.00	\$120.00	\$ 90.00
Bisley Book only	\$125.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 25.00
Two Issues & Bisley Book	\$500.00	\$300.00	\$188.00	\$150.00	\$110.00

*If you know of a business or organization that would like to advertise in the Canadian Marksman,  
 please have them contact the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association office.*