

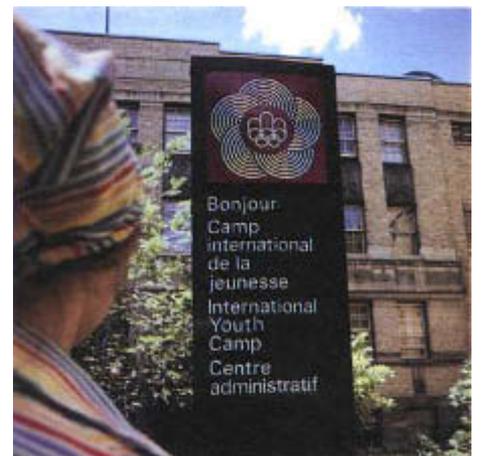
Women's Olympic basketball competition appeared for the first time at Montréal.

Joliette, a small industrial city north of Montréal, was chosen as the site of the archery competition.

All of the national Olympic committees were invited to send delegates to the International Youth Camp.

The Arts and Culture Program covered a complete cross-section of Canadian creativity.

The official film was one of the principal responsibilities of the organizing committee.





The Sports Directorate

Recognizing the importance of its Sports Division, COJO entrusted its management in September, 1972, to one of its vice-presidents, Pierre Charbonneau. An original member of the group promoting Montréal's Olympic ambitions and consultant to Jean Drapeau, mayor of Montréal, both in the city's application and in the formation of an organizing committee, Mr. Charbonneau assumed responsibility for the planning of the sports program.

In March, 1973, COJO added an administrative director of sports, whose main function was to assure the administrative planning of the sports programs and budget, to represent the Sports Division, and to supervise the execution of projects and programs as well as the application of methods.

In early summer 1973, the Sports Division was given a director of services whose duties gradually expanded to include the registration of competitors and team officials, score sheets, sports publications, announcers, uniforms, lodging, transportation, tickets, Games officials, standardization of assignments and wages, and the sports information rooms at the Olympic Village. And for a few months he would also assume the functions of sports director.

A second director named about the same time took part in the general management and soon started planning the various competitions.

In September, a new stage was reached with the appointment of a third director, primarily responsible for athletics.

Growth

Towards the end of 1973, the structure of the Sports Division was defined. With the naming of a director assigned exclusively to yachting, the twenty-one sports would henceforth be divided among four officials who established a preliminary method of operation pending the appointment of coordinators for each sport. These officials would also represent the Sports Division in relations with other COJO departments.

The first meeting of the Sports management committee was held January 25, 1974, consisting of the vice-president, administrative director, and director of services.

In February, a director of facilities and equipment was appointed who also became a member of the management committee. He was put in charge of two



Key-people in the organizing of the International Competitions Montréal 1975. From left to right: Robert Giroux, federal assistant deputy-minister; Simon St. Pierre, president of the coordinating group and COJO executive vice-president; Jean Béliveau, honorary president; Imre Szabo, president of the Canadian Olympic Association; Yves Bélanger, provincial assistant deputy-minister; and Jean Lafleur, assistant to the president.

Mrs. Inger K. Frith, International Archery Federation president, receives a CIM 75 souvenir-album from Simon St. Pierre (right centre) while Walter Sieber (second from left) and Jean Lafleur offer their best wishes. COJO hostess Dominique Dagenais looks on.

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Archery is part of Canada's ancestral tradition. For the Amerindians, the bow was a weapon for both hunting and war, and tribes travelled with great ceremony several times each year to participate in archery contests. Because of its beauty and grace of gesture — the harmonious line which extends the body of the archer — it was almost a ritual, to be celebrated in the silence of the great outdoors.

Formed in 1927 and affiliated with the International Archery Federation (FITA) since 1955, the Canadian Archery Association has preserved an interesting document as heir to this tradition. It is a score sheet with the names of seven archers who took part in a competition organized in 1864 by the Yorkville (now Toronto) Archery Club.

Much ignored, archery appeared as an Olympic sport only five times in the first twenty Olympiads. These were in Paris, 1900, St. Louis, 1904, London, 1908, Antwerp, 1920, and Munich, 1972.

Beginning in 1936, FITA tried in vain to obtain full Olympic recognition. Finally, in Rome in 1960, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) conferred optional status on it, and, in Mexico, in 1968, it appeared on the program as a demonstration sport. But it was in Munich that archery regained its status as an Olympic event. Montréal maintained this impetus and archery competition took place at Joliette from July 27 to 30, 1976.

Competition Site

Joliette, a small town nestled in the green countryside 63 km northeast of Montréal, has had an archery club since 1961. Its range, located in a natural setting of streams, fields, and forests, fits into the landscape without harming its beauty, but it did not initially meet Olympic standards. In July, 1974, after several earlier visits by FITA officials, the location was officially chosen by COJO for use during the Montréal Games. It was then some-

what of a swamp and it required daring to build where there was nothing but mud. But COJO showed that audacity, and the range was ready in 1975. Located across the road from the existing installations, it complemented them, making the Joliette Club worthy of the world's best archers.

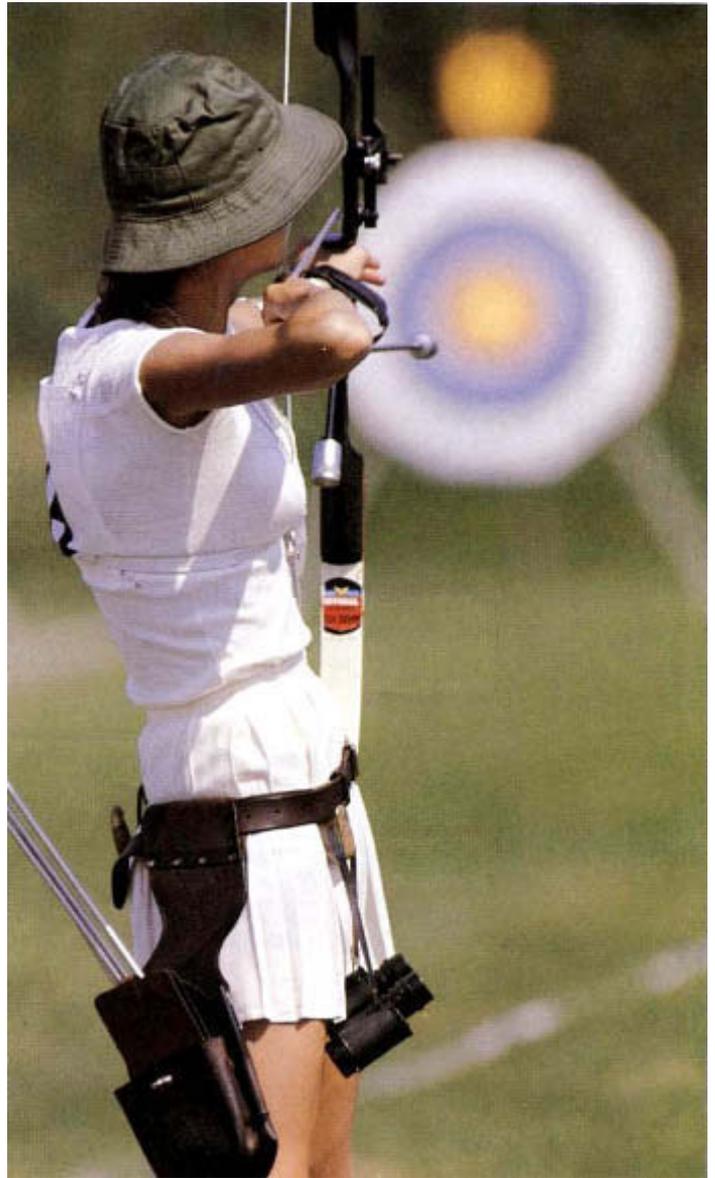
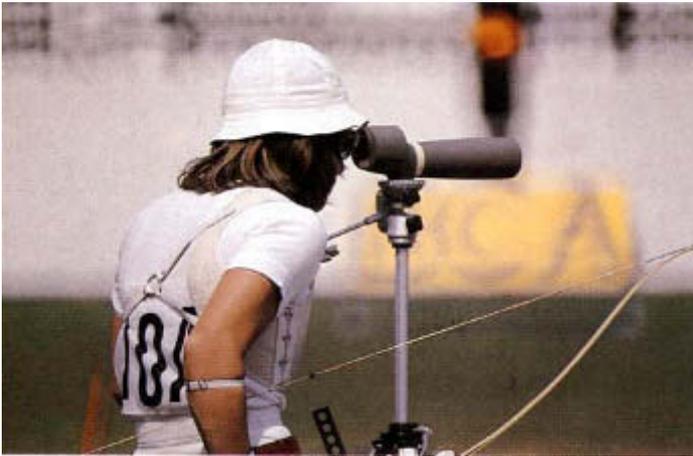
At the International Competitions Montréal 1975 (CIM 75), FITA was quite satisfied with the new range. But the winter of 1975-76 was a hard one, with one storm after another. And the spring thaw so damaged the new range that it began to sink, thereby requiring much land fill. But the organizing committee took over, and, ten days before the Games, the range was back in shape and the equipment ready. Technical delegates from FITA had time for a complete final inspection, and everything was found to be completely satisfactory.

Training Sites

Two training ranges were available to the archers. The first was the original range of the Joliette Archery Club, and the second was located in Pierre Bédard Park in Montréal, about 2.5 km from the Olympic Village. The latter was ready to receive archers two weeks before the Games, but, in Joliette, bad weather delayed training at the new and expanded Olympic facility. Still, from July 10 to 26, the archers could use the range morning, afternoon, and evening.



To get there, one must know
which strings to pull.



Organization

Technical organization began in May, 1975, with the appointment of an archery coordinator, who was later named competition director. For eight months, assisted only by a secretary, he undertook the major portion of the preparatory planning, including the tournament program. In January, 1976, six months before the Games, he was given an assistant. Most of the temporary staff was hired between June 1 and July 1, and, three weeks before the competition, 104 employees were on duty of which 100 were volunteers.

These were recruited from among Canadian archers, most of whom were from Québec and devoted to their favorite sport. Since they possessed a thorough knowledge of archery, their training was short, only four or five days being needed. Most were housed in a nearby college, while some preferred a campground a short distance away. Permanent employees stayed in a hotel in Joliette. Under good leadership, the staff formed a close-knit team whose goal was the excellence of the competition.

Officials

There were thirteen FITA officials on hand as members of the jury of appeal and of the technical commission. They were assisted in supervising the competition by eight international technical officials and ten Canadian support officials.

Participation

On July 10, 1976, the last day of registration, entries included 28 women and 39 men competitors, for a total of 67 representing nineteen countries. As this number was lower than expected, the number of lanes was reduced from nine to five for the women and from eleven to seven for the men.

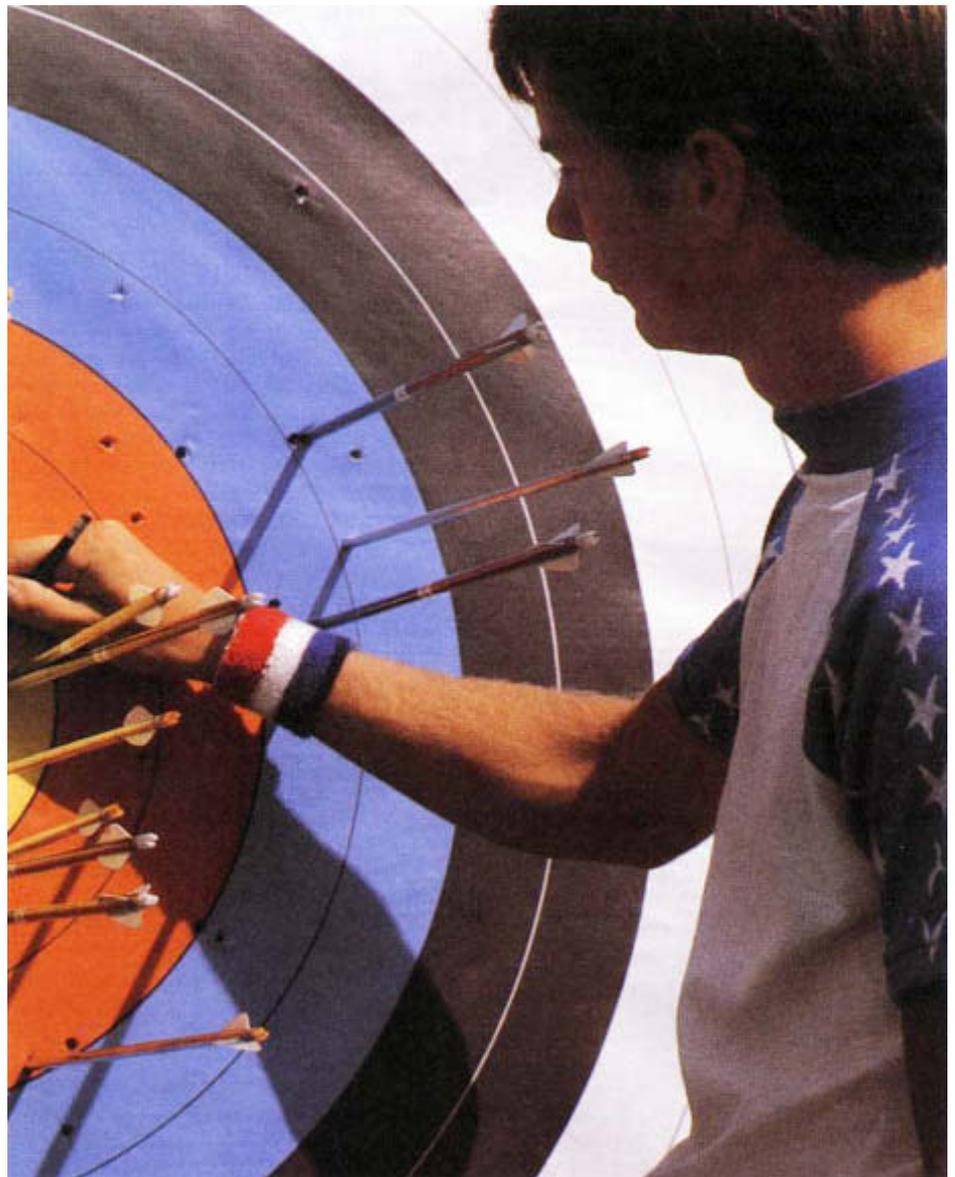
Services

Despite the distance of Joliette from the Montréal Olympic Village where the athletes were staying, food services worked perfectly. Every day a refrigerator truck brought meals that had been prepared in the Village. The archers dined in a large tent set up near the range, where they could also rest between training sessions or competition. A bus service provided daily transportation between Joliette and Montréal.

Conclusion

On July 27, the tournament opened in the atmosphere of an old-fashioned, simple, gay, country festival. And, throughout the four days of competition, the 12,911 spectators found that atmosphere maintained, as they watched the dominance of the American archers and their gold medalists: Luann Ryon for the women and Darrell Pace for the men.

Two Olympic records were set at Joliette, despite the archers having had difficult shooting conditions on the windy days, but they nevertheless benefited from a facility that had been extremely well organized.



Olympic Archery Field, Joliette



After consultation with the International Archery Federation (FITA), COJO designated Joliette on July 9, 1974, as the official site for archery competition during the Games of the XXI Olympiad.

This city of 25,000 inhabitants, located in the Laurentian foothills 63 km from the Olympic Village, already possessed a number of archery facilities.

The existing field was too small, however, to accommodate an Olympic competition, which consists of two FITA rounds spread over four days. This requires two ranges, one for women with distances of 70, 60, 50 and 30 metres, and one for men with distances of 90, 70, 50 and 30 metres. The simplest solution was the preparation of a new field nearby, complete with spectators' stands and all necessary services.

Work on the site began in 1974 so that it would be ready for the International Competitions Montréal 1975. As soon as these events were over, work crews began to put finishing touches on the administration pavilions and to install temporary services for the Olympic Games.

The old field, which was equipped with two competition areas, was used as a training site. Three galleries were added to the FITA-type range, and the second area was made up of thirty targets, placed at intervals along a path that skirted the field. A chalet, a swimming pool, two tennis courts and a playing field were also located in this area. The chalet was transformed into a VIP lounge, and a tent, erected near the swimming pool, served as a temporary dining room for COJO employees.

The new section of the site consisted of three separate areas: the competition zone, spectators' stands, and a reception area that included administration, athletes' services and two parking lots.

The two FITA shooting ranges contained nine galleries for women and eleven for men. To afford the best sighting conditions, the ranges faced north and the targets were set up with the surrounding forest as a backdrop. Each gallery was provided with an equipment rack, a parasol-covered table and chairs.

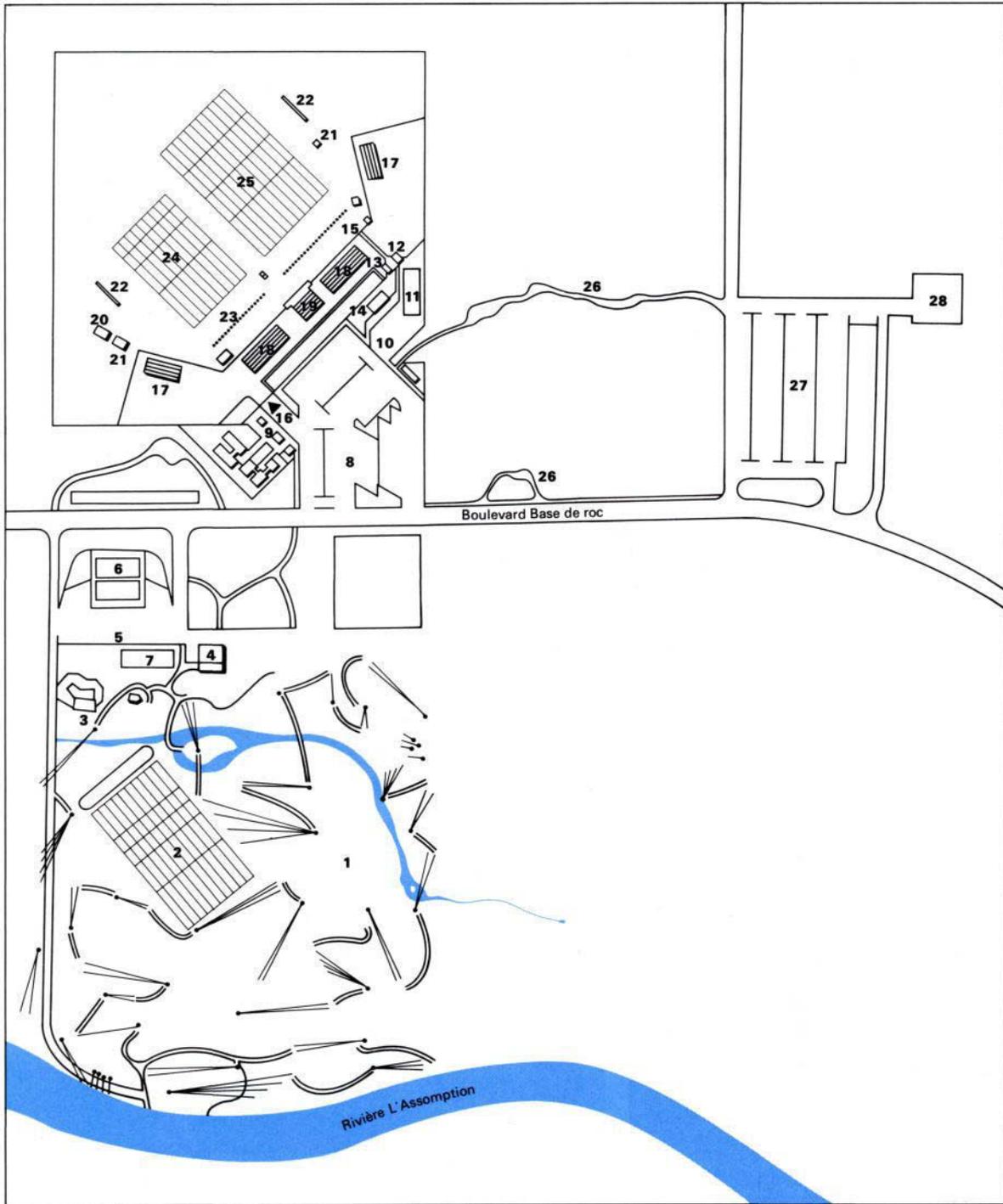
A scoreboard was installed at one side of each range and small pavilions were provided for equipment storage.

Five spectators' stands accommodating 2,000 people, three of which were permanent concrete structures and two temporary, were erected along the south side of the competition zone. In the centre of the permanent stands, a covered area was provided for VIPs and the press, and beneath these stands were located the timekeepers' office, quarters for the Olympics Radio and Television Organization (ORTO) and a snack bar.

Approximately one hundred metres to the west, a parking area was created for the public with two paths linking it with the stands.

Directly behind the stands was a reserved parking area for athletes, VIPs and the press. Athletes proceeded directly to their quarters, separated from the rest of the site by a wire fence. These quarters included a rest area and cafeteria installed in large tents, and a first aid room and doping control centre located in permanent pavilions. A fenced corridor traversing the public area allowed athletes direct access to the competition zone.

On the opposite side of the reserved parking, seven small pavilions housed quarters for the hostesses, a press subcentre, a results centre, the archery secretariat and offices of the Canadian Archery Federation, FITA and COJO. These small wooden buildings with gabled roofs and ochre-colored walls were grouped around a small plaza and created a warm and inviting atmosphere at the site.



Site plan

- 1 Practice course
- 2 Practice range
- 3 Swimming pool
- 4 VIP lounge
- 5 Parking area (COJO)
- 6 Tennis courts
- 7 Cafeteria tent (COJO)
- 8 Parking area (press and athletes)
- 9 Administration pavilions
- 10 Restricted area (athletes)
- 11 Athletes' tent
- 12 Doping control
- 13 First Aid pavilion
- 14 Rest rooms
- 15 Athletes' access to ranges
- 16 Public entrance
- 17 Temporary stands
- 18 Permanent stands
- 19 VIP and Press stands
- 20 Storage pavilion
- 21 Results' centre pavilion
- 22 Scoreboard
- 23 Sunshades and equipment racks
- 24 Competition zone (women)
- 25 Competition zone (men)
- 26 Path to public parking
- 27 Public parking
- 28 Heliport



