

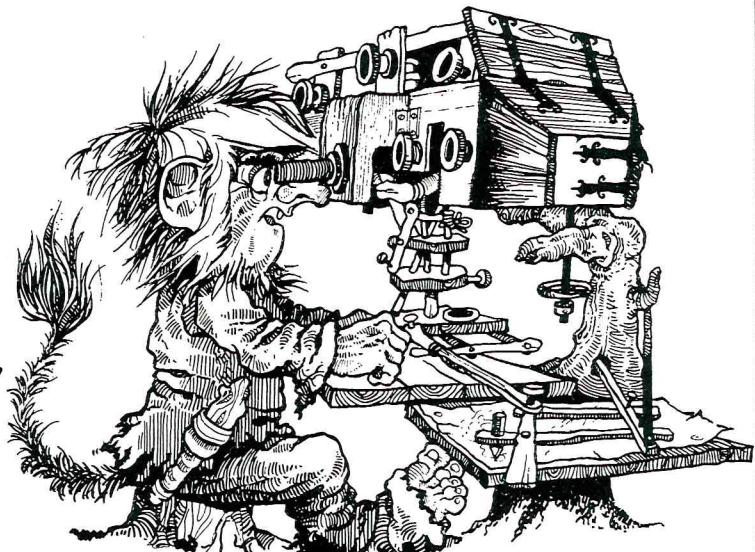
# IOF - REPORT

1980:1 INTERNATIONALE ORIENTIERUNGSLAUF FÖDERATION  
INTERNATIONAL ORIENTEERING FEDERATION



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WM 78, Kongsberg  
SWISS 5-Days 80  
Student WM 80, Switzerland  
US-Championships 79/80

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The map on the cover is from the 1980 Ski-WOC Men's Individual, Sweden (see article p.4) Included with this issue is a map from Canada (see article p.8).

We are grateful to the Canadian Orienteering Federation for donating these maps.

*The next issue of the Report (1980:2) will come out in November. Material for that issue should reach the Editor by 31 August.*

*The 1981: issue will be an Anniversary number to mark 20 years of the IOF. Material for that issue should reach the Editor by 31 October 1980.*

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Sweden

## Adressenverzeichnis/Audress List

### IOF Mitgliedsländer/Member countries

AUS	Orienteering Federation of Australia, PO Box 16, Abbotsford, Victoria 3067/Australia
AUT	Österreichischer Fachverband für Orientierungslauf, Prinz Eugenstraße 12 A-1040 Wien, Österreich
BEL	Association Belge de Sports d'Orientation, c/o André Lourtie, Hockai B-4878 Francorchamps/Belgique
BRD	Deutscher Turner-Bund, Herbert Hartmann, Beethovenring 76 A, 6104 Seheim-Jungenheim 1/FRG
BUL	Bulgarischer Touristen-Verband, OL-Föderation, Boul Tolboukhin 18, Sofia/Bulgarien
CAN	The Canadian Orienteering Federation, 333 River Road, Tower A 11th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1L 8B9/Canada
DAN	Dansk Orienterings-Forbund, Brøndby Stadion 20, Idrættens Hus, DK-2600 Glostrup/Danmark
DDR	Deutscher Verband für Wandern, Bergsteigen u. Orientierungslauf der DDR, Storkowerstr. 118, 1055 Berlin/DDR
FIN	Suomen Suunnistusliitto, Topeliuksenkatu 41 a, SF 00250 Helsinki 25 Finland
FRA	Fédération Française de Course d'Orientation, B.P. 173., F-51200 Epernay/France
GBR	British Orienteering Federation, Lea Green, Near Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 5GJ/Great Britain
HUN	Magyar Tájekozdási Futo Szövetség, Pf 614, H-1374 Budapest/Ungarn
IRE	Irish Orienteering Association, Secr. Catherine Murtagh, 111 Haddington Rd, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4/Ireland
ISR	The Israel Orienteering Association, POB 4768, 31040 Haifa/Israel

## IOF – Report

*The magazine of international orienteering*

### Editorial

This issue is the twenty first IOF Report (if we include the IOF Mitteilungsblatt of the early years) published since 1962, and now that I am retiring after fourteen years' work with the publication I should like to express the hope that it has fulfilled to some extent the objective laid down in the first issue, namely that it should act as a link between the federations of the IOF and between the Council and committees and the member nations.

Though it must be said that perhaps the General Secretary of that time, Inga Löwdin, would not have requested help with obtaining material and advertising if contributions had flowed as freely as was desired. It was then, and still is a huge job to produce the magazine.

Many times production has been delayed because of the difficulty of obtaining the desired information and contributions from the member countries, and often it has seemed a hopeless task. But equally there have been also orienteers who have wholeheartedly supported the editorial work and to them — no names mentioned but no names forgotten — may I express heartfelt gratitude for their cooperation. Through such efforts it has been possible to include an increasing number of instructive articles on a variety of orienteering topics, thus creating out of the Report a publication of interest to orienteers the world over — as witnessed by the large increase in the number of subscribers.

If, on retirement from the Editorial Committee, I should end by expressing a wish regarding the future of the magazine, it would be that ALL the IOF member nations would REGULARLY and BY THE COPY DATE supply contributions in the form of discussions of new ideas in the field of orienteering or reports of things which could be instructive or of interest to other countries, and not least that they REALLY TRIED TO OBTAIN ADVERTISING for the Report and forgot their inbuilt fear that this might lead to the loss of an advert in their own magazine. An enquiry must come from or through the national federation as it is much easier to decline a proposal from abroad. The ever increasing cost of printing and distributing the magazine make it essential that ALL countries considerably increase their efforts to obtain advertising. The price of an advert is so low that it cannot be an insurmountable obstacle — if the will is there.

May the future Editorial Committee receive effective help in its work to make the IOF Report even better in the years to come.

Of the 56 years I have been in orienteering, the 14 working with the IOF have given me most satisfaction and good memories. Thank you all.

Ragnar Petterson

ITA	Comitato Italiano Sports nella natura e l'Orientamento, Prof Vladimir Paci, Casella postale, 38027 Male, TN/ Italien
JPN	Japan Orienteering Committee, Japan Health & Sports Association, Att: H Aoki, A Konno, Sabo-Kaikan 2-7, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo/Japan
KOR	Korea Orienteering Federation, CPO Box 3954, Seoul/Korea
LUX	Association de Course d'Orienteur du Luxembourg, Mignon Leandre, Caserne Herrenberg, Diekirch/Luxembourg
NOR	Norges Orienteringsförbund, Hauger Skolevei 1, N-1346 Gjettum/Norge
NZE	New Zealand Orienteering Association, PO Box 35055, Browns Bay, Auckland/ New Zealand
POL	Sportverband START, ul. Filutowa 75, 02-032 Warszawa/ Polen
SIN	Singapore Orienteering Federation, PO Box 686/Republic of Singapore
SUI	Schweizerischer OL-Verband, Yvonne Caspari, a. Landstr. 56, CH-8803 Rüschlikon/Schweiz
SWE	Svenska Orienteringsförbundet, Idrottens Hus, S-123 87 Farsta/Sverige
TCH	Ceskoslovensky Svaz Orientacniho behu UV CSTV, Na Porici 12, 11530 Praha/ CSSR
USA	United States Orienteering Federation, PO Box 1039, Ballwin, Missouri 63011/USA

### New Addresses

Council	Dick Adams, Laboratory for the theory of Gymnastics, 13 Universitetsparken, DK-2100 Copenhagen/Denmark
APK	Helene Huculak, 5 Quincy Cr., Willowdale, Ontario/Canada
KK	Flemming Nørgaard, Kærholdden 2, DK-8320 Marslet/Denmark
TK	Stig Berge, Uglam 99, N-7000 Trondheim/Norway

# Ski-WOC 1980: Avesta, Sweden

The third World Championships in Ski-Orienteering in Sweden, on February the 26th to March the 1st 1980 attracted 60 competitors from 11 countries, including far-away Japan. The Championships were held at the birthplace of ski-orienteering, in the Swedish province Dalarna. The competition center was located at Garpenberg, the training center of the Highschool of Forestry. The competitors were accommodated at the Institute Sjövik, and the accompanying guests at the Hotel Star in Avesta.

The Championships were opened in the evening of February the 26th in front of the Avesta Town Hall, where the many torches and hundreds of spectators lent the occasion due solemnity.

The general arrangements and the conditions of the event were realized very conscientiously and precisely, as always in Sweden. The main responsibility was on the local club Krylbo OK.

## The Individual on February the 28th 1980

The map used, a ski-orienteering map scale 1:30000, produced specially for these Championships, was very good. It differed from ordinary Swedish maps in that its ski tracks were printed in black. In the terrain the tracks were prepared using ski-dos and a track planer. The tracks were close to impeccable, with the exception of some parts close to roads, where the sunshine and the dirt somewhat decreased the feasibility. The tracks were close to each other, and there were many alternative routes to choose from.

In the middle of the competition it started to snow slightly, which may have influenced the performances of the last competitors to start, depending on how well their skis were waxed of course.

Finland took Gold in both Individual competitions. High up in the results lists the differences in time were rather small. The Finnish World Champion of 1975, Olavi Svanberg, came in exactly 3 minutes after the winner, Perti Tikka, also from Finland, and was placed 6th. Ann Larsson from Sweden, who took bronze in the Ladies' competition, came in 3 minutes after the winner Mirja Puhakka (results on p.11).

## The Relay on March 1st 1980

The Relay was carried out using the same map as in the Individual, although not in exactly the same area. As the competition was arranged during a week-end, there were far more spectators at the Relay than at the individual: approximately 3000 persons.

The network of tracks at the Relay was also very good, and offered possibilities for several different choices of routes, requiring of the participants both good skiing and exact map reading.

The Finnish Ladies' team was in the lead from Start to Finish. The Swedish Men's team, which showed great fighting spirit, was close behind the Finnish team during the first two legs, and took a narrow lead of a little less than one minute during the third leg. In the end the Swedes took the Gold, about five minutes better than Finland, though the Finns provided for excitement all the way.

## Results of the Relay

### Men:

1. Sweden	4.10,12
2. Finland	4.15,01
3. Bulgaria	4.42,25
4. Czechoslovakia	5.09,47
5. Austria	5.40,13
6. Great Britain	5.52,23

### Ladies :

1. Finland	2.28,36
2. Sweden	2.33,27
3. Czechoslovakia	3.00,55
4. Great Britain	3.16,06

## Final remarks

It was to be seen that Sweden and Finland are still the two strong countries in ski-orienteering, but on the other hand that the difference in comparison to other countries is getting ever slighter. The difference is mainly due to better skiing technique and skiing fitness, and not so much to difference in orienteering skills.

The next World Championships will be conducted in the heart of Middle Europe, in Austria. We all hope that the competition between the participating nations there will be still more exciting. Additionally, we hope for representatives from those countries which are new in ski-orienteering. Without forgetting anybody, I would like to see more competitors from countries such as Canada, the USA, Japan, the GDR, the USSR, Switzerland, and Norway.

See you at the Pre-Games in 1981, and above all, at the World Championships at Aigen in 1982!

Mikko Heikkilä



Mirja Puhakka, World Champion (photo: Sidney Jämthagen, SWE)

## Women (Damen)

		5,5km	10,8km	Mål
1	Mirja Puhakka	Finland	28.39	56.19
2	Kaija Silvennoinen	Finland	28.32	57.53
3	Ann Larsson	Sverige	29.57	59.23
4	Sinikka Kukkonen	Finland	29.00	59.04
5	Susanne Lindgren	Sverige	30.17	1.02.36
6	Ulla Klingström	Sverige	32.20	1.01.54
7	Anneli Nuutinen	Finland	31.11	1.03.42
8	Marianne Bogestedt	Sverige	30.43	1.03.00
9	Marja Suomalainen	Finland	30.44	1.04.24
10	Ingrid Wiklander	Sverige	32.02	1.06.31
11	Svatava Novakova	Tjeckoslovakien	36.30	1.12.18
12	Dana Tichackova	Tjeckoslovakien	35.09	1.09.50
13	Waltrud Köpl	Österrike	38.27	1.15.25
14	Ros Coats	Storbrittanien	38.48	1.16.41
15	Anna Gavendova	Tjeckoslovakien	37.48	1.15.21
16	Giulka Milusheva	Bulgarien	34.05	1.12.42
17	Regina Mandl	Österrike	41.04	1.17.35
18	Pauline Hutchinson	Storbrittanien	38.08	1.18.02
19	Izzie Inglis	Storbrittanien	40.43	1.26.49
20	Wendy Dodds	Storbrittanien	48.50	1.30.22
21	Doris Elmer	Österrike	42.24	1.37.21
22	Penny Rye	Storbrittanien	53.12	1.42.29

## Results — Men (Herren)

1	Perti Tikka	Finland	1.39.22
2	Jan-Erik Thorn	Sverige	1.40.16
3	Matti Väistänen	Finland	1.40.18
4	Timo Mutikainen	Finland	1.42.02
5	Lasse Jonsson	Sverige	1.42.17
6	Olavi Svanberg	Finland	1.42.22
7	Bo Larsson	Sverige	1.43.22
8	Sigurd Dahl	Norge	1.43.35
9	Antti Kauppi	Finland	1.44.34
10	Stefan Persson	Sverige	1.45.39
11	Örjan Svahn	Sverige	1.47.32
12	Ivan Nedkov	Bulgarien	1.50.13
13	Vasin Shandurkov	Bulgarien	1.51.13
14	Lubomir Stoev	Bulgarien	1.52.27
15	Peter Pankov	Bulgarien	1.57.24
16	Aleksey Arizanov	Bulgarien	1.58.53
17	Ludek Pavlek	Tjeckoslovakien	1.59.56
18	Jiri Tichacek	Tjeckoslovakien	2.01.32
19	Hannes Pacher	Österrike	2.08.09
20	Radek Novotny	Tjeckoslovakien	2.08.46
21	Niels Pallisdard	Danmark	2.10.10
22	David Marshall	Storbrittanien	2.11.33

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Differents modèles avec et sans lentille asphérique (grossissement ca. 2x)  
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## Field compass

The compass selected by the Swiss army  
Comfortable to use and very accurate, both on the map and in the dark  
Strong and practical plastic case  
Luminous dial and adjustable direction line

## Orienteering compass

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## Ski-WM 1980

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**SWEDEN**

An den III Weltmeisterschaften im Ski-OL in Schweden, am 26. Februar bis 1 März 1980, nahmen 60 Sportler aus 11 Ländern bis auf Japan, teil. Die Weltmeisterschaften fanden am Heimatort des Ski-OL, in der schwedischen Landschaft Dalarna, statt. Wettkampfzentrum war Garpenberg, das Trainingszentrum der Fortwissenschaftlichen Hochschule. Die Teilnehmer wurden in der Volkshochschule Sjövik untergebracht, und die begleitenden Gäste im Hotel Star in Avesta.

Die Eröffnung der Meisterschaften geschah am Abend des 26. Februar, vor dem Rathaus der Stadt Avesta, in der Licht von Fackeln und verehrt von Hunderten von Zuschauern.

Der Wettkampf war, wie immer der Fall in Schweden ist, mit grosser Präzision und Überlegung veranstaltet. Die grösste Verantwortung wurde vom lokalen Verein Krylbo OK getragen.

### **Einzellauf am 28. Februar 1980**

Die Karte war besonders für diese Weltmeisterschaften hergestellt, im Maßstab 1:30000, und sie war sehr gut gelungen. Sie wichen von früheren schwedischen Karten ab, indem die Skispuren in Schwarz gedruckt waren. Im Terrain wurden die Spuren mit Motorschlitten und Spurgeräten gemacht, und sie waren fast tadellos, mit Ausnahme einiger Stellen in der Nähe von Landstrassen, wo der Sonnenschein in sowie der Schmutz die Belaufbarkeit etwas beeinträchtigten. Das Spurennetz war sehr dicht, und viele unterschiedliche Routenwahlen waren möglich.

Der leichte Schneefall, der während des Wettkampfes anfiel, beeinflusste vielleicht die Leistung der Wettkämpfer, die unter den letzten starteten, obwohl dabei auch das Wachsen eine wichtige Rolle spielte.

Finnland gewann beide Einzellaufe. Zeitunterschiede an der Spitze waren sehr klein. Der Weltmeister vom Jahre 1975, Olavi Svanberg aus Finnland, kam zum Ziel genau 3 Minuten nach dem Sieger Pertti Tikka, aus Finnland, und wurde so als 6. platziert. Ann Larsson, die Schwedin die als 3. zum Ziel kam, war auch 3 Minuten langsamer als die Sigerin, Mirja Puhakka (Resultaten auf S. xx).

### **Staffellauf am 1. März 1980**

Im Staffellauf wurde dieselbe Karte wie im Einzellauf benutzt obwohl das Wettkampfgelände nur teilweise dasselbe war. Da der Staffellauf während des Wochenendes stattfand, waren dabei auch weit mehr Zuschauer, etwa 3000 Personen.

Auch bei diesem Wettkampf war das Spurennetz sehr gut, und erbot viele Möglichkeiten bei der Wahl der Route. Die Spuren forderten außer schnelles Skifahren auch ausgezeichnetes Kartlesen.

Die finnische Damenmannschaft war an der Spitze vom Start bis Ziel, und gewann auch den ganzen Lauf. Die schwedische Herrenmannschaft, die grossartiger Kampfgeist aufzeigt, war während der zwei ersten Staffeln gleich hinter Finnland, zog dann an Finnland vorbei und führte mit einer knappen Minute, um schliesslich mit etwa fünf Minuten zu gewinnen, obwohl die Konkurrenz mit Finnland bis zum Ende spannend war.

### **Staffelresultaten:**

In der schwedischen Herrenmannschaft konkurrierten Lasse Jonsson, Stefan Persson, Bo Larsson und Jan-Erik Thorn; in der finnischen Damenmannschaft Mirja Puhakka, Kaija Silvennoinen und Sinikka Kukkonen.

### **Schlussbemerkungen**

Es konnte festgestellt werden, dass Schweden und Finnland immer noch die leitenden Nationen beim Ski-OL sind, obwohl der Abstand zu anderen Ländern immer kleiner wird. Der Unterschied hängt zunächst von der Technik und dem Fitness beim Skifahren ab, und nicht von der OL-Technik.

Die nächsten WM im Ski-OL werden im Herzen Europas veranstaltet, in Österreich, und es ist zu hoffen, dass dort die Konkurrenz zwischen den teilnehmenden Ländern noch härter ist. Besonders interessant wäre es, neue Nationen dabei zu sehen. Ohne jemanden zu vergessen, wäre es anregend mehr Teilnehmer aus z.B. Kanada, den USA, Japan, der DDR, der UdSSR, der Schweiz und aus Norwegen bei den Meisterschaften zu sehen.

Wir sehen uns also bei den Vor-Wettkämpfen 1981, und vor allem bei den Weltmeisterschaften 1982 in Aigen!

*Mikko Heikkilä*

# IOF MATERIAL

## THE ORIENTEERING BADGE

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	Year of issue	Language G = German E = English	Price Sw. Cr.
<b>SLIDE SERIES</b>			
ORIENTEERING AS A WORLD SPORT (52 colour slides showing orienteering world wide in various forms Loan (2 months)	1976		300:— 50:—
<b>LITERATURE</b>			
1. THE IOF CONSTITUTION	1977	G, E	3:—
2. RULES FOR WOC	1973	G, E	6:—
3. RULES FOR WOC, amendments valid from 1978 and RULES FOR SKI-OL, additions valid from 1975 (New)	1976	G, E	4:—
4. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS FOR SKI-OL	1969	G, E	3:—
5. CONTROL DESCRIPTIONS with IOF-Symbols	1979	Norweg., French., G, E,	8:—
6. PRINCIPLES OF COURSE PLANNING	1977	G, E	3:—
7. EDUCATION OF TRAINING LEADERS IN ORIENTEERING	1974	G	6:—
8. O-BIBLIOGRAPHY (list of the O-literature in the world supplement page)	1975	G	6:—
9. IOF-ORIENTEERING-INFORMATION—79 (collected file of information and publicity pamphlets from several countries)	1979	Several	20:—
10. DRAWING SPECIFICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL O-MAPS	1976, 1978	G, E	10:—
11. MAP SYMBOLS FOR INTERNATIONAL O-MAPS	1976	French, Nor- weg., G, E	2:50
12. RULES FOR INTERNATIONAL O-COMPETITIONS	1975	G, E	6:—
13. IOF-REPORT previous year other back issues (as available)		G, E	4:— 3:—
14. TRIM-ORIENTEERING (pamphlet about organising permanent networks of controls and description of several ways ways of organising this)	1976	G, E	5:—
15. RELAY ORIENTEERING	1978	G, E	5:—

Available from the national federations

or from the

IOF  
Myrmarksvägen 43  
S-141 41 HUDDINGE  
Schweden/Sweden

# Canada



*Leaving the control — a beaver lodge — is Susan Budge, 18 years old and already four times Canadian national champion*

## Orienteering in Canada

### Hills-Forests-Wildlife-Good Weather

Canada is a very large country and the topography, vegetation and weather conditions vary tremendously from one region to another. The general weather pattern is somewhat similar to Norway and Sweden although we do get much warmer weather in July and August than either of those countries. Our forests are large natural ones rather than planted forests. The snow arrives in early December and leaves in April. By early May, the trees are in full foliage. May to November is the normal orienteering season with September and October considered the best months for competing. Most major events are scheduled between mid-August and mid-October.

A good cross section of Canadian wildlife inhabit most of the orienteering areas with deer, moose and raccoons being the animals most commonly seen. The animal that is in most evidence, but rarely seen, is Canada's national animal, the beaver. When beavers discover a valley with a large number of softwood trees they build dams of branches and mud on the streams that flow out of the valley. The valley soon becomes flooded and resembles a lake with a forest growing out of the water. The beavers can then swim around underwater and feed from the trees.

Beaver ponds and dams are quite common and give a unique feature to Canadian orienteering maps. The dams are very substantial and are often used by competitors as a route choice. Although our national animal, the beaver, is often cursed by meet organizers, course setters, and mappers for building new dams and creating new ponds in the middle of a map or on a long leg. Sometimes, the beaver ponds become so numerous that the map and area can no longer be used.

Canadian terrain is generally quite hilly, rugged and heavily forested. Most forests are in an almost virgin state with very few trails, fields or buildings. Most marshes are wooded but quite crossable. The ground is fairly rough and fallen trees are common. The most successful competitors are strong rugged runners and good map readers. The fast trail runners do not get any opportunities to use this skill in Canada. The hills are steep enough and frequent enough to make route choice of prime importance.

The heavy snowfalls of the long winters and the warmth of Canadian summers make for leafy foliage, high ferns and bushes, and quite thick undergrowth. Visibility is often restricted to twenty to thirty meters although the runnability is not severely hampered. In the green leafy forests and rugged terrain, orienteers really feel the sense of being alone with nature and being away from the bustle of modern-day living. Orienteering in Canada is the enjoyable, exhilarating and strenuous activity the Norwegians and Swedes had in mind when they started the sport. With our vast areas of natural forests, hills, and mountains we are among the more privileged orienteering countries.

## Canadian Competitors Acquire International Experience at Early Age

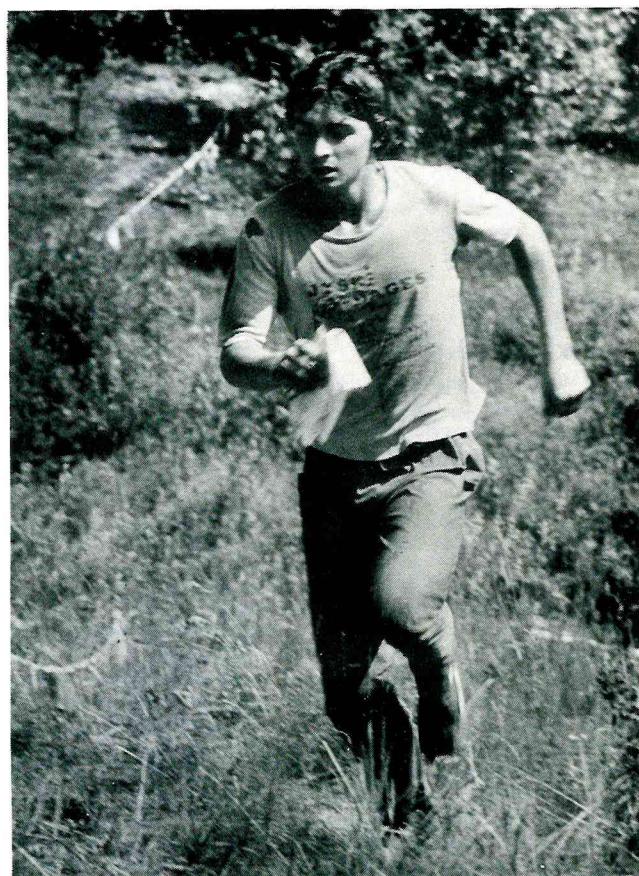
Since 1971, Canadian orienteers have travelled to Europe each summer to compete in the numerous multi-day events in Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, etc. The experience gained has helped our better orienteers immeasurably in allowing them to train and compete against top level orienteers on excellent maps and on a variety of terrain. Results of this overseas experience is shown in the steady improvement of our National Team in the 1978 and 1979 W.O.C. In the 1979 event Canadian Champion, Ted de St. Croix was the first non-European in the individual Men's event, finishing in 27th place with team mate Ron Lowry in 30th spot. Ted and Ron are only 22 and 24 years of age respectively and have competed in three and four W.O.C.s respectively. Our best girls, Susan Budge and Megan Piercy are only 18 and 19 and have competed in three and two W.O.C.s respectively. Susan, at the age of 14 in 1976, is the youngest competitor ever in a W.O.C. These very experienced and still very young competitors will provide our National Team with a good nucleus for several years to come.

In August of this year, a "Week of Orienteering" is being held in the Montreal area. Six days of competitions will be held during the period August 9-17.

August 9 — 10	2-Day Total Time 'A' event
August 11	Rest Day
August 12	1-Day St. Sauveur
August 13	Rest Day
August 14	1-Day Oka, Quebec
August 15	Rest Day
August 16 — 17	Canadian Championships, 2-Day Total Time, Lachute, Que.

The Canadian Championship is an Open event and orienteers from all countries are welcome to participate.

For orienteers from other countries who have the opportunity to visit Canada and would like to compete in some orienteering events, can obtain meet information from the Canadian Orienteering Federation, 333 River Road, Vanier City, Ontario Canada K1L 8B9.



*Ted de St Croix at the Quebec 5 Days*

## History and Development

Orienteering was introduced to Canada in the late 1960s. Orienteering, as a recreational activity had been practised in parts of the country for some twenty years prior to the '60s but no organized events had taken place.

The Canadian Orienteering Federation (C.O.F.) was founded in 1967 with three provincial associations — Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia — being the founding members. By 1974 there were orienteering associations in every province. The first Canadian Championship was held in 1968 in the Gatineau Park, near Ottawa, with John Disley, visiting from England, winning the Men's Elite title.

A major reason for orienteering taking root and flourishing was the efforts of the many Scandinavians living in Canada. These transplanted Norwegians, Swedes, and Finns made most of the maps, helped organize the events, and established high standards of technical and competitive skills for Canadians to follow.

The year 1971 is of major importance in the history of Canadian orienteering. Provincial Government Sport Departments started granting funds to orienteering. This resulted in an immediate improvement in the quality of the maps. Very poor maps had been a big drawback during the first three or four years with most competition maps being 1 : 10 000 black and white. Field corrections were very limited (usually only trails and buildings). The Government Grants allowed the ordering of special base maps from Swedish and Norwegian companies and the finished maps could be printed in multi-colours.

An important event in 1971 was the visit to North America by a group of top Swedish orienteers. This group made a tremendous impact on our competitors, organizers, course setters and mappers, and set new standards that advanced our progress by several years.

The first North American Championship was held in Virginia, U.S.A. in 1971. This bi-annual 2-Day Competition is organized alternately by the U.S.A. and Canada. The 1980 North American Championship will be held near Cleveland, Ohio, in November.

Colin Kirk



## O-map Course in Canada

*As a part of the long-term programme for the IOF map committee laid down in Innsbruck 1977 an international o-map course for North America was held in Canada in the month of August 1978.*

The course took place in Arundel in the Quebec province half-way between Montreal and Ottawa. We stayed in a school camp idyllically situated at the edge of the wood. A photogrammetric basemap had been recently made of this wood — a map which was frequently used during the course.

Mapping in North America is strongly influenced by Swedish pioneer work and in order to give it a complete Scandinavian character the leaders of the course this time were from Denmark and Norway, Flemming Nørgaard and Øyvind Stene, respectively.

In Canada and USA they wanted to be trained in how to make a competitive map with international measures and next how to interpret IOF's map symbols. As leaders of the course our aim was to give the participants an idea of the mapping process with special weight on IOF symbols and survey work and to give an introduction to symbols for survey work.

The experience of the participants was varying, but all of them had mapped before and most of them had made multicoloured

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maps. As most maps in Canada are based upon photos taken specially for o-maps, the knowledge of this procedure was good. So was the knowledge of the drawing and printing processes. The survey work, however, presented great problems and varying quality, which was also due to classification of runability and semi-open.

For this reason we considered it important to deal with survey. To get an idea of the level of the participants they were first of all asked to carry out a piece of survey.

Most of them included all the detail, but were inaccurate as concerns placing. Lack of consistency was remarkable as well: Some boulders were included, others were not, etc.

After going through the work of each participant they worked together in pairs the following day and we as instructors spent a short time with each group.

Finally, all participants surveyed a small area, and the results of each of them was discussed.

After these three days in the wood great progress was seen. The work was much more exact and consistent and we also managed to agree about which green colours to use where and where to use white and yellow.

At 5 o'clock p.m. each day a trim o-run on the base map was arranged, ending up with a camp championship the last day.

The cheerful and positive atmosphere among the participants enabled us to carry out and learn a lot during a few days, and we hope to have stimulated better quality maps in North America.

In any case, the North American o-mappers have increased their song repertory and trained their vocal chords. The restaurant in Arundel thought that they were having a visit from a choir which wanted to sing the roof off, and in the wood Scandinavian songs with American accents were continuously heard.

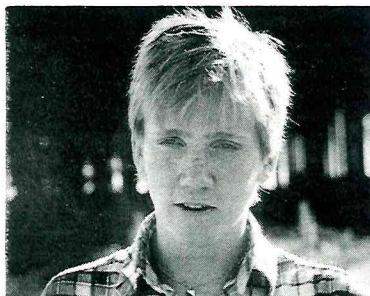
The course took place just before the Canadian six-days' and we thus had an occasion to try o-maps and terrain ourselves. Many of the maps were of the best quality and the terrain frequently presented heavy demands and was of good quality as well.

Thinking of Canada's wish to take on a future arrangement of the WOC, preferably in 1985, we find that this can safely be done. They have people able to make the maps and terrain which complies with the requirements of a WOC.

Øyvind Stene, Flemming Nørgaard

NATIONALMEISTER AM 1.1.1980

Land	Herren/Men	Damen/Women	Junioren/Junior men	Damenjunioren/Junior women
AUS	Mauric Ongania Red Kangaroo OC	Jenny Bourne Waggaroos	Roger Bourne Toohey Forest	Cecilia Blomstedt Kareelah OC
AUT	Georg Gittmaier HSV Ried	Helga Kolb TVN Wien	Hans Pacher HSV Pinkafeld	Ulli Poschacher ATV Gersthof
BEL	Karl Schwall OLVE	Martine Detroux Hermathenae	Michel Dickburt ASUB	Odile Piqueray Hermathenae
BRD	Uwe Beck SF Dortmund	Hadmut Hindorf TSG Steinbach	Stephan Schliebener OLV Uslar	Anja Gruhn Hansa Simmerath
BUL	Vasil Shandurkov	Gjulka Milusheva	Georgi Hadjimitev	Emilia Georgieva
CAN	Ted de St. Croix Niagara OC	Susan Budge Toronto OC	Andy de St. Croix Niagara OC	Sharon Dean Ottawa OC
DAN	Klavs Madsen Odense OK	Dorte Hansen OK SNAB	Preben Sloth FIF Hillerd	Birgitte Birk Jakobsen Lillerød IF
DDR	Jan Lunze TU Dresden	Martina Nägler Motor Mitte K-M Stadt	Jens Leibiger Lok Dresden	Ulrike Mehnert Lok Dresden
FIN	Timo Harju Helsingin NMKY	Liisa Veijalainen Liedon Parma	Ilari Grönholm Kangasalan Kisa	Tellervo Kantonen Keravan Urheilijat
FRA	Gilles Goret EIS Fontainbleau	Bernadette Gosset Epernay NS	Christian Graindorge ASPTT Fontainbleau	Cécile Gire ASPTT Fontainbleau
GBR	Geoff Peck RAFO	Jean Ramsden LSOC	Steven Barrett AIRE	Wendy Lightfoot WCH
HUN	Zoltan Kiss Postás SE	Iren Rostas HVSE	Marton Nagy Schönhertz SE	Eva Hehl BEAC
IRE	Wally Young Curragh Orienteers	Carey May Ajax Orienteers	Peter James NWOC	Tara Horan Ajax Orienteers
ISR	Shimon Shomroni IDF			Hayim Abutbul IDF
NOR	Egil Johansen OK Sør	Anne Berit Eid Romerikslaget	Tore Sagvolden Oppsal	Eva Charlotte Tønnesen Haslum
NZE	John Rix Auckland Central	Trish Aspin South Auckland	Keith Hatwell South Auckland	Catherine Hatwell South Auckland
POL	Ludomir Parfianowicz Warszwianka	Beata Bak Start Katowice	Robert Dragowski Warszwianka	Jadwiga Kordowska Syrenka Warszawa
SUI	Dieter Wolf OLV Ostschweiz	Hanni Fries OLG Hondrich	Alain Gafner OLG Basel	Brigitte Zürcher OLG ATV Suhr
SWE	Gören Anderson Gustavsvärds IF	Lena Tjernlund OK Ravinen	Jörgen Mårtensson Malmby IF	Ylva Gräpe IK Fyris
TCH	Jaroslav Kačmarčík TJ Jicín	Ada Kuchařová VŠZ Brno	Radoslav Novotný VŠZ Brno	Ivana Dvořáková Slavia VŠ Praha
USA	Peter Gagarin New England OC	Sharon Crawford New England OC	Roger Underwood New England OC	Ann Jochnik New England OC



Jörgen Mårtensson, SWE



Vasil Shandurkov, BUL



Jaroslav Kačmarčík, TCH



Kjell Lauri, Karin Rabe, SWE

## **NACHTLAUF/NIGHT ORIENTEERING**

# **LANG-OL/LONG DISTANCE ORIENTEERING**

AUT	Franz Hartinger	Marianne Hartinger	Franz Hartinger	Regina Mandl
BEL	Herman Mackels			
DAN	Niels Pallisgaard	Hanne Birke	Lars G Konradsen	Hanne Birke
DDR	Jan Lunze	Rita Winkler	Reinhard In der Stroth	
FIN	Ari Anjala	Helena Mannervesi	Esa Turunen	Liisa Veijalainen
FRA	Alain Paravicini	Mauricette Turcq	Gérard Venon	Cécile Gire
GBR	Mark Elgood	Allyson Reed		
HUN	Gábor Honfi		Laszlo Szabó	Iren Rostas
NOR			Harald Thon	Gabrielle Welle-Strand
SUI	Henri Cuche	Hanni Fries		
SWE	Anders Silvemark	Karin Rabe	Kjell Lauri	Karin Rabe
TCH	Jaroslav Píšák	Svatava Nováková	Zdeněk Lenhart	Ada Kuchařová

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE 1980 FIXTURE LIST**

## New event

Bulgaria 1980-06-20--22

## Cup of Bulgaria

CC of BTU  
Bulgarian OF  
boul. "Tolbuchin" 18  
SOFIA/Bulgaria

### New date

Now date 1980-07-05 06

Ostsee-Pokal

### Changed dates

Hungary 1980-08-12--13  
TCH 1980-08-29--31

Eötvös Pokal  
Grand Prix Slovakia 3 days

### **Other Changes**

Denmark 1980-07-18--20

Tysk 3 – dages 1980 is a B–event

# PHOTOGRAMMETRIC BASE MAPS, SURVEY, DRAWING



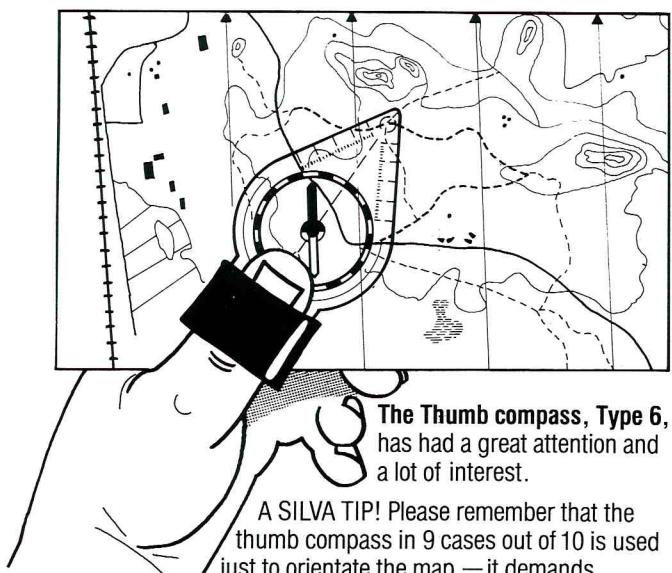
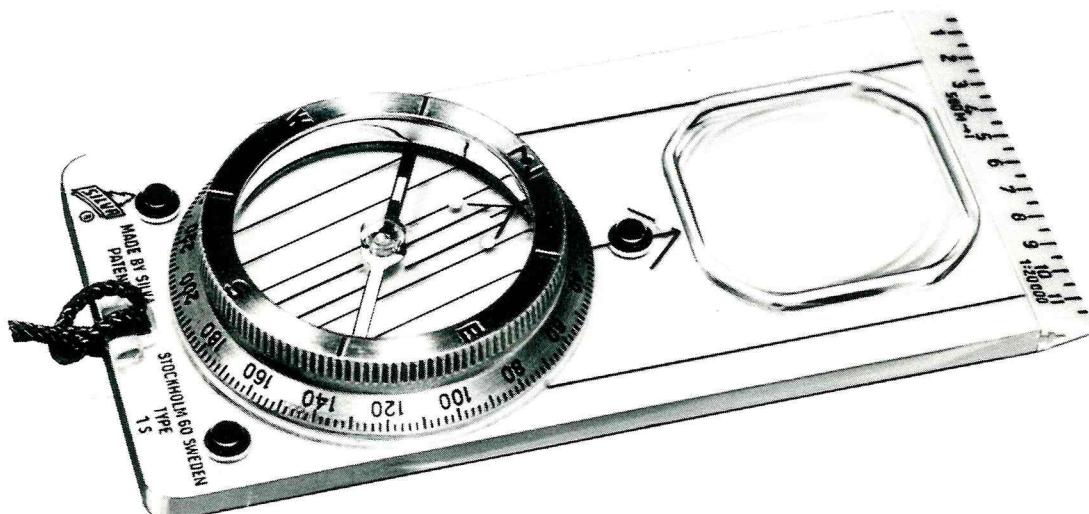
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# Reports from member countries

## ÖSTERREICH

Im Jahre 1979 wurde die Wettkaufordnung der raschen Entwicklung des Orientierungslaufes angepaßt und neu herausgegeben. Besonderes Augenmerk wurde der Jugendarbeit geschenkt. In allen Bundesländern, in denen der Orientierungslauf vertreten ist, wurden Schulmeisterschaften abgehalten. Hier zeigte sich, daß Jugendliche für diesen Sport auch in Österreich begeistert werden können. In manchen Bundesländern gab es eine Beteiligung bis zu 1.000 Schülern.

Die Erfolge der Jugendarbeit können nicht nur an diesen Zahlen und den Leistungen bei den Österreichischen Schulmeisterschaften abgelesen werden, sondern auch an den internationalen Erfolgen unserer Jugendmannschaft, z.B. beim Vergleichskampf mit der BRD, den Österreich gewann.

Im Sommer stand wider ein internationaler Drei-Tage-Orientierungslauf auf dem Programm. Die internationalen drei Tage im Burgenland sahen nicht nur einen Großteil der internationalen Spitze am Start, sondern zogen viele Sportler aus 22 Ländern an, die im Orientierungslauf ihre Freizeit – und Urlaubstätigung finden. Mit über 800 Läufern war Pinkafeld eine Stadt des Orientierungslaufes, was letztlich auch eine Werbung für den Fremdenverkehr darstellt.

Die Erfahrungen der letzten Jahre und die rasche Verbreitung des Orientierungslaufes führten bei der am 1. Dezember 1979 abgehaltenen Hauptversammlung zu einer Umgestaltung des Verbandes. Es zeigte sich immer effektiver, daß dieser erhöhte Arbeitsumfang nicht mehr alleine durch ehrenamtliche Funktionäre und Sekretäre bewältigt werden kann, will man die Entwicklung nicht hemmen. Erich Simkovics wurde zum Geschäftsführenden Präsidenten und die als Läuferin bekannte Anneliese Bonek zur Sekretärin gewählt.

Im Hinblick auf die im Februar 1982 in Aigen im Ennstal stattfindenden Weltmeisterschaften im Ski-Orientierungslauf wurde an Ort und Stelle ein eigenes WM-Büro eingerichtet, das dem Organisationskomitee zur Verfügung steht.

In Auswertung der eigenen und internationalen Erfahrungen wird die technische Verbandsarbeit auf Kommissionen aufgeteilt, um spezialisiertes Wissen den Vereinen und Läufern durch diese Kommission zu vermitteln. Derzeit ist an folgende Kommissionen gedacht: Jugendsportkommission, Elitesportkommission, Kartenkommission, Ski-OL-Kommission, Werbungskommission, Ausbildungskommission, Technische Kommission.

Durch die Festlegungen und Wahlen der letzten Hauptversammlung ist gewährleistet, daß der Schwerpunkt der Verbandstätigkeit auf der Verbreitung des Bekanntheitsgrades des Orientierungslaufes liegt. Dies wird durch Herausgabe von Werbematerial und Beteiligung an diversen Freizeitausstellungen geschehen. Aber auch in den Schulen wird weiter geworben werden.

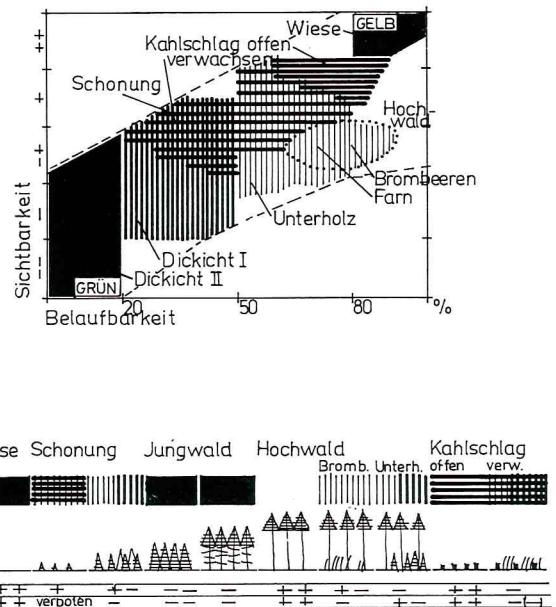
Im Spitzensport wird der Schwerpunkt auf der Vorbereitung einer guten Mannschaft für die Ski-OL-WM 1982 in Österreich, sowie der WM 1981 liegen. Die WM 1981 wird in der Schweiz stattfinden, und das Gelände sollte uns entgegenkommen.

Erich Simkovics

## Kartenarbeit in der DDR

Bereits 1964 entstanden die beiden ersten mehrfarbigen OL-Karten – nach noch heute gültigen Signaturen. In den Folgejahren kam es dann zu zahlreichen Experimenten, die erst 1969 bei der Vorbereitung der Weltmeisterschaften durch eine gute Zusammenarbeit mit den Technischen Delegierten aus Dänemark beendet wurde. Ein grosser Aufschwung wurde besonders bei der Kartenaufnahme erreicht.

Durch die Mitarbeit in der Signaturengruppe der Kartenkommission der IOF konnte erreicht werden, dass es keine Differenzen zwischen der nationalen und der internationalen Norm gibt. Unterschiedliche Auffassungen haben sich nur bei der Darstellung der Vegetation erhalten und werden bleiben, bis in Zusammenarbeit mit der Signaturengruppe und unter Beachtung der Erfahrungen bei den Weltmeisterschaften 1979 ein Katalog für die einheitliche Anwendung der Farben Gelb und Grün für unterschiedliche Vegetationstypen erarbeitet wird. Untersuchungen dazu sind bei uns in vollem Gange, die Tabelle zeigt eine Grobübersicht (im Original 3-farbig), die einzelnen Vegetationstypen werden durch Skizzen veranschaulicht.



In jedem Jahr entstehen ca. 40 fünffarbige Karten mit einer Grösse von 10 bis 15 km<sup>2</sup>, davon 5 Neubearbeitungen älterer Karten und 5 Karten für Volks – und Schul-OL. Als Grundkarten dienen in den südlichen Gebieten ältere Grundkarten, die vor 50 Jahren mit grosser Sorgfalt hergestellt wurden und vor allem eine sehr gute Reliefdarstellung haben. In den nördlichen Gebieten, vor allem den Moränenlandschaften werden neue Topografische Karten im Massstab 1:10000 verwendet, die auf der Grundlage der Luftbildauswertung entstanden sind. Luftbilder können nur im Ausnahmefällen für die Aufnahme der Vegetationsgrenzen benutzt werden, da unsere sum grossen Teil sehr dichte Vegetation die Auswertung von Details erschwert. Eine weitere Verbesserung wird vor allem beim Druck angestrebt, da die Experimente mit Grün und Gelb nicht immer gelingen. Ein gelungenes Beispiel ist uns dafür die Karte der WM 1979.

## UNGARN

### Die Kinderschuhe abgeworfen

Am ersten Januar 1980. hat der Ungarische Orientierungslauf Verband den zehnten Jahrestag seiner Gründung jubiliert. Obwohl schon früher herrschte ein reges Leben in den OL-Kreisen in Ungarn, aber damals noch organisiert durch einen Fachverband des Ungarischen Naturfreund Verband.

Diese zehnte Jahrestag hat grosse Bedeutung. Es zeigt, dass der ungarische Verband schon seine Kinderschuhe abgeworfen hat, dass er sich schon anschickt, immer grössere Aufgaben zu lösen, und er diesen schon gewachsen ist.

Für die erste Hälfte des Jahrzehntes war bezeichnend das schnelle Wachstum der Anzahl der Wattkämpfer und der auf einem Wettkampf startenden Läufer. Dagegen in den letzteren Zeiten – besonders seitdem, dass es allgemein bekannt geworden ist, dass der ungarische Verband um die Organisierung der Weltmeisterschaft 1983 gebeten hatte und inzwischen hat er diese Rechte auch erhalten – starten immer mehr Ausländer auf den Wettkämpfen des ungarischen Verbandes und der ungarischen Vereine. Obwohl diese Wettkämpfe sind noch nicht ganz einwandfrei, aber können ein immer höheres Niveau aufweisen, wie z.B. : der 5-tägige Hungaria-Pokal, der schon traditionelle Wettkampf der Nationalmannschaften, der Wettkampf der Nationen, der November 7. Pokal, der Eötvös Lorant Gedenkwettkampf.

Unter anderem sucht der Verband jetzt neue Wege für die Erweiterung des OL. Er betreibt die Fertigung der Karten auf Postkarten, Karten von Parken und Landschaften, und bemüht sich dafür, eine ausgeglichene Nationalmannschaft zu schaffen, die der guten Ruf des ungarischen OL-sports auf dem Weltmeisterschaft 1983 bewahren kann.

Der ungarische Verband weiss, dass es eine grosse Aufgabe ist, die Weltmeisterschaft 1983 zu veranstalten, aber hofft, dass er, wie die bisherigen standesgemässen Wettkämpfe, auch die Weltmeisterschaft auf ausgezeichnetem Gelände, mit hohem Niveau und zur allgemeinen Zufriedenheit organisieren kann.

# Entwicklungshilfe im Orientierungslaufe

Die APK berichtet aus ihrer Arbeit

## I. Projekte zur Entwicklungshilfe

In den letzten beiden Jahren hat sich eine Veränderung in der Schwerpunktsetzung der APK-Arbeit ergeben. Bemühte man sich in den Jahren vorher vor allen Dingen darum, grundlegende Werbe- und Informationsmaterialien zu erstellen, die in möglichst vielen Ländern verwendet werden konnten (z.B. Trimm-Broschüre, Lehrbriefe zur Übungsleiterausbildung, Dia-Serie, IOF-Anstecknadel), so setzte sich immer mehr die Ansicht durch, daß Entwicklungshilfe im OL gexielter, d.h. stärker auf die spezifischen Bedürfnisse der einzelnen Länder ausgerichtet sein müßte. Unter diesem Gesichtspunkt wurden auch Pläne für zentrale Ausbildungslehrgänge fallengelassen, Stattdessen wurden in einigen Ländern, die um Hilfe nachsuchten, gezielte Lehrmaßnahmen gefördert:

Anfang 1978	Kartenarbeit eines schweizerischen Teams in Israel	4500 skr
April 1978	Ausbilder-Lehrgang eines schwedischen Teams in Spanien	4000 skr
Mitte 1978	Instruktionsreise und Lehrgänge eines Australischen Teams auf den Philippinen	7900 skr
April 1979	Ausbilder-Lehrgang und Kartenarbeit eines schweizerischen Teams in Italien	4000 skr
Ende 1979	Unterstützung zur Teilnahme irischer Ausbilder an Lehrgängen in Großbritannien	2000 skr

Die APK prüft vor ihrer Zustimmung zu solchen Projekten, inwieweit die Entwicklungsbedingungen für den OL in den betreffenden Ländern Aussicht auf Erfolge versprechen. Neben der Grundbedingung des Vorhandenseins einer ersten Keimzelle für den OL werden u.a. folgende Gesichtspunkte geprüft: Eignen sich Fauna und Flora, Klima, Gelände hinreichend für OL; welche Organisationen können den OL tragen; welche Kartengrundlagen sind vorhanden; Entwicklungsstand der Sportorganisation; deren mögliche finanzielle Unterstützung; soziale Verhältnisse; Kontrollmöglichkeiten von Seiten APK.

Die bisher unterstützten Projekte sind größtenteils sehr erfolgreich verlaufen. Die APK hat sicherlich durch ihre mehrjährigen Kontakte zu Italien entscheidenden Anteil daran, daß Italien nunmehr der IOF beigetreten ist und einen ansprechenden Entwicklungsstand erreicht hat. Auch in Spanien hat sich eine vielversprechende Entwicklung angebahnt und ein Verband gebildet, von dem wir hoffen, daß er bald Mitglied der IOF wird. Auch von den Philippinen erhoffen wir uns eine positive Entwicklung. Mit diesen Ländern wird die APK auch weitere Unterstützungsmaßnahmen absprechen, wenn einige Auflagen im Hinblick auf die Eigenaktivität erfüllt sind.

Eine Reihe weiterer Kontakte wurde von der APK geknüpft bzw. weiterverfolgt, ohne daß diese bisher zu konkreten Maßnahmen geführt hätten. Derzeit sind insbesondere folgende Länder in die Überprüfung und Planung einbezogen: Jugoslawien, Rumänien, Indien, Mexico, Portugal.

Die APK sieht die Hilfestellung bei der Entwicklung des OL in IOF-Ländern und Nicht-IOF-Ländern als zentrale Aufgabe an. Die Art der Hilfestellung muß jeweils von Fall zu Fall nach den je besonderen Bedingungen der Länder gefunden werden.

## II. Lehr- und Informationsmaterialien für Entwicklungshilfe

Ogleich die APK solchen Materialien gegenüber kritischer geworden ist, ist sie der Meinung, daß auf bestimmte Dinge auch für die Entwicklungsarbeit nicht verzichtet werden kann. Sie ist jedoch der Auffassung, daß in vielen, weiter entwickelten Ländern bereits gute Materialien vorliegen, die mit genutzt werden können. APK hat dann die Aufgabe, die entsprechenden Materialien zu vermitteln und sie gegebenenfalls so aufzuarbeiten, daß sie in den betreffenden Ländern benutzt werden können.

Darüberhinaus ist APK bemüht, grundlegende Instruktionsmaterialien an die Hand zu bekommen

- für Bahnlegung (Anfängerbahnen)
- für die Durchführung einfacher OL-Veranstaltungen
- für die Herstellung einfacher, OL-geeigneter Karten.

Die TK und KK der IOF sich dankenswerterweise bereit erklärt, diese Materialien zu erstellen. Mit einer Fertigstellung ist im Jahre 1980 zu rechnen. APK wird sie dann entsprechend dem spezifischen Bedarf in der Projektarbeit einsetzen. Es werden insbesondere Übersetzungen und Hilfen bei der Vervielfältigung notwendig sein.

1978 hat APK ein 4-sprachiges Werbefaltblatt herausgegeben, in dem in ganz wenigen Sätzen und illustriert mit einigen Zeichnungen der OL vorgestellt und auf die IOF aufmerksam gemacht wird. Dieses Faltblatt sollte im Zusammenhang mit ersten Kontaktmaßnahmen mit Institutionen oder Personen verwendet werden. Bisher ist das Blatt noch wenig genutzt worden. Obgleich es sicherlich vom Inhalt her nicht ganz zufriedenstellend gelungen ist, ist sein Einsatz für Werbezwecke im Zusammenhang mit anderen Materialien empfehlenswert. Es ist kostenlos erhältlich.

## III. OL-Bibliographie

APK hat es sich zur Aufgabe gemacht, die OL-Literatur und Filmproduktionen der gesamten Welt zu erfassen. Die 1975 erstmals erschienene Bibliographie ist ständig ergänzt worden. 1980 wird ein weiteres Ergänzungsblatt herausgegeben.

## IV. OL-Information

Seit 1976 gibt APK periodisch und bei Bedarf Informationsmappen mit einer Vielzahl von Werbe- und Informationsbroschüren, Aufklebern und OL-Karten aus vielen Ländern heraus. Hiermit sollen insbesondere Sammler von diesen OL-Materialien aus der ganzen Welt angesprochen werden. Die Mappen können aber auch Anregungen für die Materialerstellung im eigenen Land geben. Die letzte OL-Information ist 1979 herausgegeben worden.

## V. Untersuchung zu Problemen der Waldbenutzung

APK hat sich in den letzten beiden Jahren dieser Frage wiederholt angenommen und eine Problemanalyse durch Auswertung von Berichten aus verschiedenen Ländern erstellt. Eine Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse wird 1980 vorgelegt.

# Galloway 81 Scottish 6 Day Event 2 – 8 August 1981

We invite you to have a holiday in Bonnie Galloway : six days of orienteering, beautiful sandy beaches of the Solway Coast and fine countryside of rich green farmland, forests and open moors

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Edinburgh  
Scotland GB-EH10 4NL**

## VI. Kartendruck-Projekt

APK erkundet derzeit die Chance, durch eine Koordination den gleichzeitigen Druck mehrerer OL-Karten aus verschiedenen Ländern zu ermöglichen. Die Druckkosten könnten auf diese Weise wesentlich reduziert werden. Eine solche Hilfe ist insbesondere für die Länder gedacht, die erst am Anfang ihrer Entwicklung stehen und durch dieses Angebot zur Aufnahme von Karten angeregt werden könnten.

## VII. Trainer-Symposium

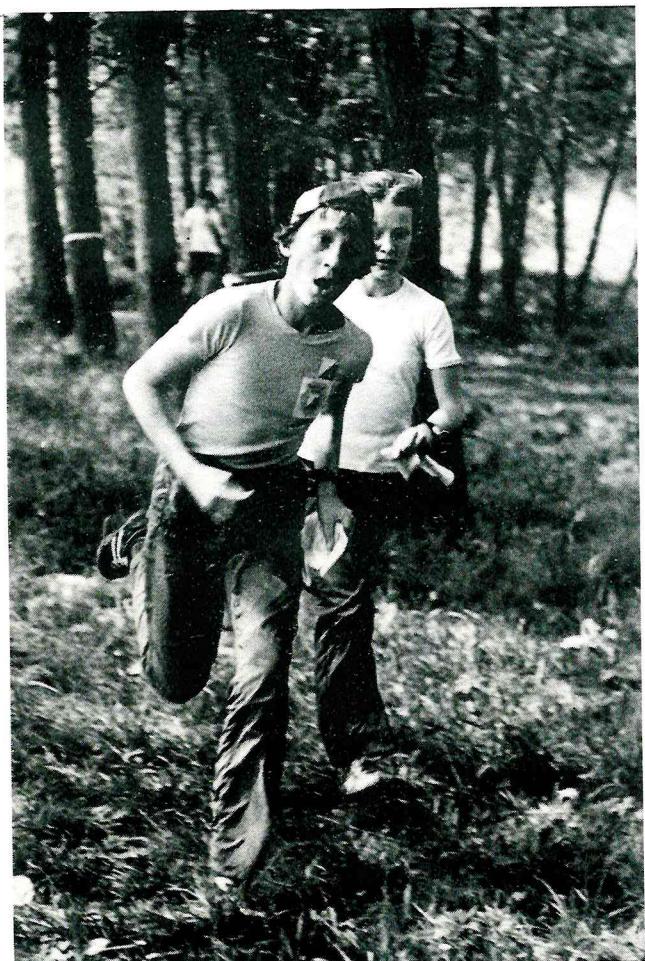
APK bereitet derzeit ein Internationales Symposium vor, welches Trainern im OL die Möglichkeit zum Erfahrungsaustausch und zum Kennenlernen neuer, trainingsrelevanter Erkenntnisse geben soll. Die Durchführung ist für 1982 in Bosön/Stockholm geplant (unmittelbar vor dem Schwedischen 5-Tage-Lauf).

## Ausblick

Wie in den letzten beiden Jahren sieht APK den Hauptakzent ihrer Arbeit auch in der Zukunft in der individuellen Hilfestellung von OL-Entwicklungsländern, um a) die Zahl der IOF-Länder weiter zu erhöhen und den Charakter der IOF als eines Weltverbandes zu stärken und b) um das Entwicklungsgefälle innerhalb der IOF abzubauen.

Darüber hinaus laufen die permanenten Arbeiten an der OL-Bibliographie und der OL-Information weiter. Schließlich soll auch die Entwicklung des OL als Leistungssport durch das Schaffen von Weiterbildungsmöglichkeiten (z.B. Symposien) gefördert werden.

Herbert Hartmann



(photo: Jiri Kastner, TCH)

## WIE LÄSST SICH OL ENTWICKELN?

### Aus Fehlern und Erfolgen anderer lernen!

Manch einer schaut neidvoll auf den Höhenflug des OL in anderen Ländern. Nicht nur Schweden, Norwegen oder Finnland haben in den letzten Jahren einen beispiellosen Aufschwung genommen. Im IOF-Report 1/1979 war über die steile Entwicklung in Großbritannien berichtet worden. Und der folgende Beitrag zeigt den Weg des OL in Australien auf.

Das genaue Studium unterschiedlicher Entwicklungsberichte aus verschiedenen Ländern soll Anregungen geben, die eigenen Probleme in dieser Hinsicht zu durchdenken und sich Anregungen für die weitere Arbeit zu holen. Denn es sollte nicht vergessen werden, daß die Erfolge hart erarbeitet werden mußten und die Entwicklung auch nicht ohne Fehler und Rückschläge verlief.

Die APK der IOF möchte weitere Länder anregen und auffordern, ihre Erfahrungen — die guten wie die schlechten — allen anderen OL-interessierten Ländern mitzuteilen. In den folgenden Ausgaben des IOF-Reports sollen die Berichte veröffentlicht werden. Die Kapitelüberschriften des Berichtes aus Australien geben ein Muster für die Gliederung. Länder, die Interesse haben, ihre Erfahrungen in einem solchen Bericht zu veröffentlichen, werden gebeten, sich an den Vorsitzenden der APK zu wenden.

H. Hartmann

## OL-ENTWICKLUNG IN AUSTRALIEN

### 1. History of the development of orienteering in Australia

Modern Orienteering, as it is now practised internationally, really started in Australia in 1969. That first event attracted 20 starters, consisting mainly of bushwalkers and a few athletes. The controls were upside down, red plastic buckets painted with a white stripe. From the buckets hung a ballpoint pen for marking competitors cards.

The two organisers spent three months preparing this simple event, mainly because neither of them could read a map, nor use a compass. They learnt these two basic Orienteering skills as they planned the course. The map was drawn by hand from a very bad base map.

Invitations were sent out to athletic and bushwalking clubs, universities, scouts and several army units. News releases were sent to all newspapers, television and radio stations advising that a new sport will be tried in Australia.

That evening our event was featured on every Melbourne television station and the following day we had photographs and major stories on the sporting pages of several newspapers.

It was evident from the achieved publicity, that in order to maintain the interest several further events were needed very quickly. During the next three months we organised monthly competitions and encouraged those who competed before to come again and bring along a friend. By the third event we had close on to 100 starters.

By that stage we found it was getting difficult to interest the press and television. They considered it no longer novel and no longer a new sport. We had to think of a new twist. So we simply called the next event, the first ever Victorian Orienteering Championships. The event was not much different to any other previous event, but it resulted in new publicity on television, radio and the press.

During that early development period we took special care to keep names and addresses of all those people who took part in our first competitions. The interest in the sport was growing and we felt it was time to organise the sport on an official basis. We imported an Orienteering film and invited all our recent Orienteers to a film show and at the same time formed the Orienteering Federation of Australia. It was not very much later, that we applied for membership in the IOF.

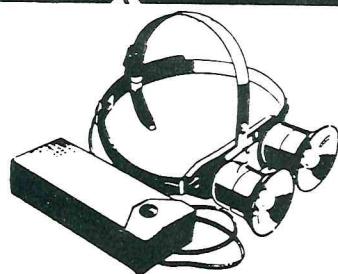
### 2. Has Orienteering varied in Australia and what people have participated?

Orienteering in our first year was promoted to bushwalkers, hikers, outdoor enthusiasts, athletes, scouts and the armed forces.

The best response came from people with bushwalking and hiking interests. The worst from scouts and the armed forces.

If we had to do things all over again, from past experience I would suggest not to waste time during the early development stages in trying to interest the scouting movement or the military. Much better rewards are to be obtained from influencing the general public, especially family groups, right from the start.

If in the early development period a sport becomes labelled as an activity of a certain group, whether it is the scouts, athletes or the military, it can become a handicap for the growth of the sport and difficult to shake off in later years.



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We have found traces of this experience in several of our States' growth patterns.

Here are the cases:

**No.1.** During the early 1950's there was an attempt to introduce Orienteering in the state of South Australia. It was arranged by, and promoted to athletes as an athletic sport. After several poorly attended events the initial interest weakened and the sport died

**No.2.** During the early 60's the World Scouting Jamboree was held near Melbourne in Victoria. The organisers arranged an Orienteering course and several hundreds, if not thousands of scouts took part. But after the Jamboree — nothing. There were too many other activities to keep scouts involved.

**No.3.** In 1972, the State of Queensland, through the foresight of an Australian army officer who took part in our first proper Orienteering event in 1969, received its first taste of Orienteering. It was introduced through military contacts and after a short life, died as quickly as it was introduced, because the army people had other activities to occupy them.

These three examples may be purely coincidental and peculiar to Australia and no doubt other influencing factors added to these failures, but they did happen to us and we feel we should relate them for the benefit and interest of our newer Orienteering countries.

On the other hand, our Canberra based Association, which promoted Orienteering to the general public especially family groups, has been growing consistently since its first event and now enjoys the largest membership per percentage of population, in any Australian state.

### 3. Development of Maps

Like almost every new Orienteering country, Australia started with very primitive black and white maps too, usually enlarged from 1:50 000 scale with little or no field work. Our big advance came in 1972 when a Swedish Orienteering instructor spent several months in Australia teaching us map making. Our first colour map, from special photogrammetry was finished in March, 1973. It was printed on special waterproof paper which is also untearable. From that date, nobody wanted to see another black and white map.

During 1978 we produced about 50 new maps and at this moment in Victoria alone, 22 new maps are being printed. Three Australian Orienteers work part-time in map production and one is seriously considering forming a full-time map production company.

### 4. Development of competitions

We are fortunate in Australia that our weather allows us to have competitions right through the year. This way interest in the sport is maintained without interruption.

Each state Association conducts its own championship every year and the national championships in both relays and individual classes are also held annually.

Three years ago we introduced a special award for the Australian Orienteer of the Year, which can be won by an Orienteer from any age class. This award was introduced in an effort to encourage the participation of Australian Orienteers in interstate championships, thus spreading goodwill, experience and knowledge amongst all Australian Orienteers.

Three years ago Australia started plans for the 1977 Pacific Orienteering Championships, but apart from New Zealand, no other countries were at that stage prepared to commit themselves to taking part. Perhaps in the near future such an event will get the backing of other Orienteering countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

### 5. Education work in schools

Early in our development years, we spent a good deal of our promotional efforts in introducing Orienteering to schoolteachers and teacher training colleges. Our efforts were boosted in 1975 when a team of four Swedish instructors visited Australia and devoted a considerable amount of their lecture time at teacher training colleges. Now, four years later, we have a large number of schools throughout Australia where Orienteering is a regular subject. We believe this to be the most important foundation for the development of Orienteering in a new country.

### 6. Methods of promotion

We found that the most important element responsible for spreading Orienteering throughout Australia has been the constant mass media exposure of the sport. But to achieve such exposure new ideas were always required.

We were lucky in our early days that New Zealand was also fiddling with the introduction of Orienteering. So we arranged a challenge match between the two countries to take place in Australia in 1971.

In the New Zealand team was Gordon Pirie, well known British Olympian, famous in Australia for his battle with the Russian Vladimir Kuts in the 1956 Olympic Games 5,000 metre event.



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We made sure that the New Zealanders arrived in Melbourne on November 22nd, exactly 15 years to the day that the Melbourne Olympics opened. We rushed Pirie and his team mates from the airport to the empty stadium for a pre-arranged news conference. It was the first, and probably the last time that we witnessed reporters and cameramen queuing up to wait their turn for an interview. The expectant result was news of Orienteering on television, radio and newspapers right through the week leading up to the challenge match the following Sunday.

Some of the success of Orienteering promotion in Australia must be due to the fact that in our early development days we were fortunate to have some very keen Orienteers, who by profession were marketing, advertising and public relations people. They may not have been championship standard Orienteers, but they understood which type of news stories brought results in the media.

For the benefit of some of the newer Orienteering countries, I would like to tell you some of the stunts which involved Orienteering and brought us good publicity:

One of the most popular sports in our country is our particular code of football. It gets page after page of newspaper space every day during the football season.

We sent an invitation to two of the more popular teams to challenge each other in what we called "the thought sport", to find out which team had the players with brains. On the day of the big competition, the players of both teams found a lot of fun in Orienteering by covering at least 10 km on a 2 km course. The newspaper reporters found some funny anecdotes about Orienteering to print in next day's papers and we found that *both* teams had players *without* brains.

On another occasion, we asked two of our best known athletes, Herb Elliott and Ron Clarke to help us raise money for a well known charity in Melbourne. The event was organised in the form of score Orienteering and the major Melbourne newspaper, which has a circulation of 600,000 copies, printed a special coupon inviting its readers to take part by having their friends or relatives sponsor them with a certain number of cents for each point they scored in the event.

In the meantime, we managed to persuade several big companies to sponsor Clarke and Elliott for the points they would score.

The result was over 1,000 people trying Orienteering. \$1,500 raised for the charity and good publicity on television and press for our sport.

One very successful method of attracting new Orienteers, tried several times by our Canberra based Association, is a week long promotional display of Orienteering photographs, maps and brochures at local shopping centres. Manned by Orienteers during busy shopping hours, these displays are usually followed by a "Come and try Orienteering" — event the next Sunday.

For this purpose a simple brochure, called "An Invitation to try Orienteering" was prepared and its use was so successful, that during a 12 month period three reprints were required totalling 20,000 copies.

By this stage it was evident that we had to obtain some first class promotional material, so we approached a number of commercial firms and obtained sponsorship to print 40,000 full colour brochures, which were used to distribute to any one who showed interest in orienteering. At the same time, a large colour poster was also prepared and this was likewise distributed to various libraries, clubs, notice boards of large companies. These promotional items were responsible for promoting the sport of orienteering and enabled us to obtain many new Orienteers.

In 1978 we organised the first 5-days competition, and to our surprise we attracted a total of nearly 800 entries. Amongst this number were 55 competitors on an organised tour from Europe, representing Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland. We also had a visit from 32 Orienteers from New Zealand to this event. In addition, entries came from Japan, Philippines, England and United Arab Emirates. The event was an immense success and showed all the visitors that at that stage Australia could put on a big international competition with first class organisation, excellent maps and a choice of five different terrains over the five days.

Every year Australia holds an international 3-days competition over the Easter holidays, and in 1979 we invited the two reigning world champions, Egil Johansen and Anne Berit Eid, to compete in this event. This resulted in good publicity for Orienteering in Australia and it also showed that our top orienteers on our home terrain are almost equal to the best in the world. Several of our elite Orienteers finished ahead of both world champions in this particular event.

## 7. Where we stand today and our plans for the future.

Orienteering in Australia is now well established as a recreational activity for the whole family. It is accepted as a purposeful educational subject in schools and it is recognised as a competitive sport by appropriate government departments.

Our membership is growing and the standard of our mapping and competitions is improving every year. We are becoming more involved in TRIM or Family Orienteering and the expansion of our TRIM-programme has top priority in our immediate future plans.

We have also applied to stage the 1985 World Championships and by then we hope that some of our present school age Orienteers will be good enough to give the old Orienteering countries a worthwhile challenge.

Tom Andrews

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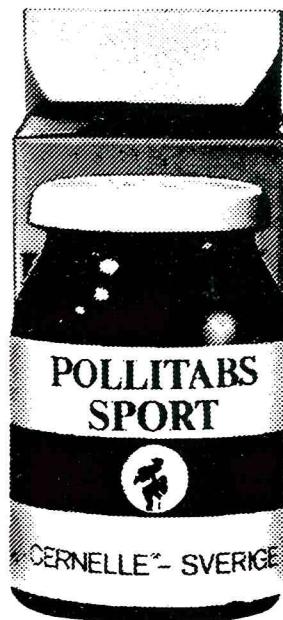
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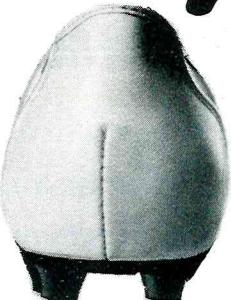
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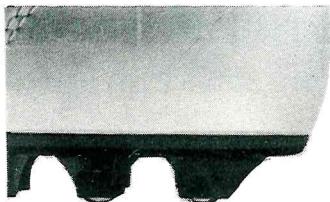
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