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COVER PHOTO: Companionship is a great thing on a hunt, especially when it's a father/son companionship. It's an adventure, a time of learning, and probably some growing for both persons. When it involves new bows, new hunting areas, and new species of game, that just adds to the flavor. Photo by Bob and Kathy Skiera.

The bow is not a primitive instrument it is a historical instrument.

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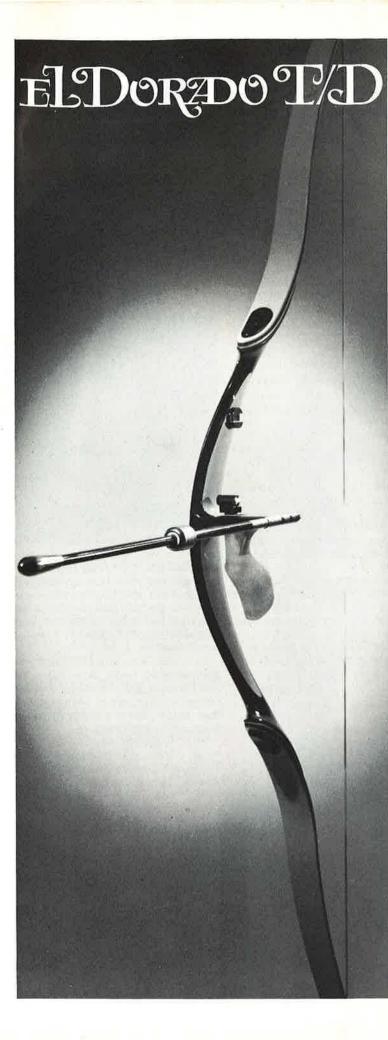
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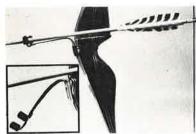
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Archery World welcomes your comments on any topic relative to archery. Address your letters to Write On, Archery World, 534 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wi. 53202.

USED HUNTING POSTER

I liked your Backyard Hunting Poster in the August/September issue. All the different stands helped me get ready for this year's bow hunting.

Let's have more of them.

DuWayne Renn Princeton, Wis.

Glad we could be of help, DuWayne. There will be more posters coming up.

PROPER TRAINING NEEDED

Most of the time the hunting-anti-hunting conflict is discussed. But I wish to ask something: Do you realize how many children are hurt because they are not properly trained in the use of the bow and arrow? Many of these are from parental neglect. If your right to hunt is more important than a youngster's safety, that is your business. But please remember, a bow in the wrong hands is like holding a candle to a gas leak.

Brett Erwood Age 15 Pittsboro, Ind.

Responsible people know this, Brett, and that's why there's a growing effort by hunting safety instructors and other archery instructors throughout the country to make sure all archers, hunters and non-hunters, know what the bow will do and treat it and their sport with respect.

AUSTRALIAN GOAT RECORD?

I took this wild goat with a 41½-inch tip-to-tip spread on a February hunt in central Queensland in mountainous scrub. Using a 68-pound Bob Wilson longbow, instinctive aiming, my 11/32-inch Port Orford cedar shaft with a Bear Razorhead went completely through the goat and 20 yards beyond. The shot was from 40 yards, between two trees six inches apart

Ian Fenton of the Trophy Bowhunters of Australia believes this may be a record for our country. A goat with a 39-inch spread which my friend Eddy Hoffman shot the next week in the same area may be second.

You might be interested in knowing that the Queensland Wildlife Preservation Society backed our bowhunters in an effort to control the wild pig population on an island off Queensland. The pigs were threatening native bird populations by eating their eggs. Within 18 months the pig herd was down to where it should be, the birds were up, and the Queensland Wildlife Society now back bowhunting as a conservation tool.

R.M. Doring Landsborough Queensland, Aust.



FORCE/DRAW PROBLEM

Readers may encounter an interpretation problem with the force/draw curve article in the last issue because a paragraph got mixed up. On page 25, beginning with line six of the left column, it should read:

"... that are necessary to provide adequate draw length in so short a bow. The hump, if any, is relatively small and disappears after six or seven inches of draw to give way to a decidedly concave force/draw characteristic."

This then picks up, five lines later, with "The linear section of the curve...", which is correctly positioned.

Norb Mullaney Milwaukee, Wis.

Our apologies, Norb, for the mixup. Readers, if you're keeping the article for further reference, please make the correction Norb notes.









•The author hands son Jim his new Bear compound before they set out on a scouting trip for elk sign.

Three years of planning... a lifetime of hoping

Here's what you get when you combine the majestic elk, dreams for your son, some brand new bows and the usual balderdash of a good hunt

by Bob Skiera

ONE OF THE most important things of any hunt out of your home territory is a step by step plan well thought out and prepared before you leave home. The hunt will go better if you're prepared. and you will have had the fun of doing it all correctly even if you don't take game home.

This hunt was a culmination of three years of planning and two previous hunts I had made to the area. We were hunting elk in mid-September in southwestern Colorado, for two reasons: 1) all the literature said that part of the Western elk range had the most elk per square mile of hunting land, and 2) to me, the elk is the most elusive, majestic trophy an archer can take. It's just a bonus that it happens to live in some of the most beautiful country God made and can be hunted comfortably the last two weeks of the season with a minimum of cold weather clothing - but a maximum of bull bugling, tree colors changing, the crisp autumn winds. That is a thrill, hearing the grunting and squealing echoing off mountains and through valleys; I wanted Jim, my 19-year-old son, to hear it and I wanted to see his reactions to the Rockies, the bugling, and maybe sighting a royal bull.

So when we drove into Bob Hands' Thunderbird lodge at 8,500 feet elevation, and a bull bugled within a minute after we began unpacking, we stopped everything and just listened.

This area also has good mule deer and is overrun with black bear of all color phases. (Jim saw three in one day.) It has coyotes, too; in fact, a varmint caller would go crazy here.

We like this Blanco Basin area because you can hunt up or down, from 10,000. feet to 5,000 feet. Bob Hands has horses for packing, essential if you get an elk. and helpful in reaching prime elk country if you're not a hiker.

On a hunt like this, from which you anticipate and expect so much, you must have the proper hunting partners. Jim had listened to my stories for two years, and complained of needing to wear hip boots to listen to them again. I guess it did get rather deep at times; but when the time came to leave, he certainly was ready.

Our third member was Clay Beutin, a dedicated archer who has hunted whitetail deer 25 years without success. He says, "As long as I see game, I'm happy. I don't get hung up on needing to get game; I did that with a rifle."

He just plain loves to hunt with the bow, has a personality that can get a laugh out of most anything, is a master cook . . . but when asked what he wants for dinner, says "food's food" ... and can drive for 20 hours without a stop.

Despite Clay's driving ability, it's best

to change drivers frequently, so the one can sleep while the third helps keep the driver alert. Old hunting stories about the good old days work well, but, as Jim said, "After 30 hours, they do get old."

If you're going to drive long distances, do not exhaust yourself to the point where you won't be effective the first two days of hunting.

How do you get ready for mountain hunting? With physical conditioning, assembling and breaking in proper clothing and footwear, making sure your gear is light but adequate, practicing elk calling, and reading as much literature on elk as you can get.

For instance, we tried all sorts of elk calls, ending up with Thompson, Herters and Burnham calls. The Burnham call was the easiest to handle, with its threenote pitch, and sounded most like the real thing. However, elk are not that sensitive to exact tones if they are bugling. But don't bugle when they're close, and have good blind protection or a bull could charge through it and you.

You should have two pairs of properly fitted, broken in hunting or hiking boots with deep-lug vibram soles. During prime hunting you will encounter wet weather, so one pair can be drying while you wear the other pair.

If you go to Colorado for the late bow season, be sure your pack includes a light raincoat. In most cases you'll need it once a day for about 10 minutes, but it means the difference between being wet or dry the rest of the day. Remember, one of the best times to stalk elk is during or directly after a rain, when you can move with almost total silence and the wind is comfrom no more than one direction

Pre-hunt physical conditions can't be stressed enough. As Judd Cooney, Archery World's hunting editor, pointed out the first year I hunted Colorado, "The success of your trip is going to depend on your ability to endure the first couple of days of hunting. You'll be climbing a lot as you scout for sign. If you're out of shape, after two days you'll be discouraged and tired, even if you're seeing some game.'

Here's Jim's suggestion for horseback riding preparation: "Beat yourself over the rear 400 times a day with a heavy paddle, and jump up and down 200 times a day in an over-stuffed chair."

I'd recommend at least 20 hours of practice riding before you leave home. An added thrill for Jim and me was that we were shooting the new Bear

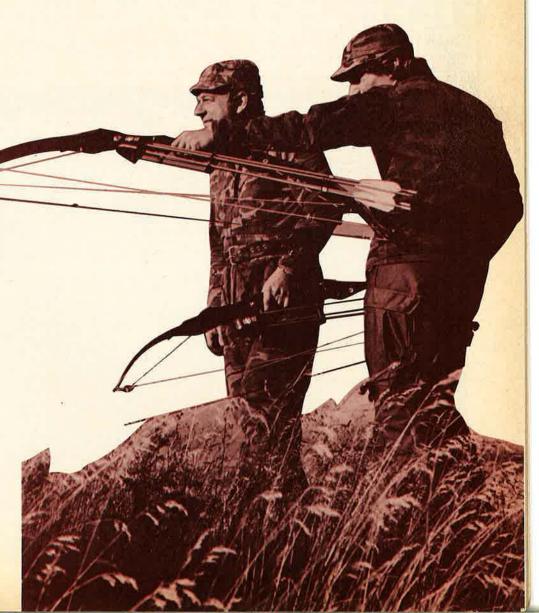
compound, probably the first hunting model Bear compounds available. Clay used a Carroll compound set at 65 pounds peak weight.

The bows arrived on Thursday; we left on Friday, so we didn't have much time to practice with them. Jim's was set for 60 pounds peak, dropping off to 42 at 28 inches. Mine was 58 pounds,



• Mountain meadow beaver ponds attract all sorts of wildlife - game and varmints and are a good place to begin scouting or set up a blind.

• The author and his son, atop a ridge, consider the best method for hunting down the slopes toward the medium elevations where they found most of the game



dropping to 39 at 26 inches.

We had been practicing with our conventional recurves, working mainly on the 50-75 yard shots because we were confident on the short yardages. Clay, who planned to hunt only bear, had his sights set for 10-20-30 yards.

Jim and I made cardboard cutouts, 24 inches deep, to simulate the size of the elk's body depth and give us the proper perspective. I believe this type of practice is very important for the elk is unbelievably big, and your normal reactions will often find you shooting 10-15 vards short.

Since Jim and I shoot barebow, we purposely did not mark distances during practice. We just walked out and tried to make the first shot count by concentrating on the lung zone.

You'll often get multiple shots at muleys, but not at elk. You won't appreciate the wariness of that big beast until you've hunted it.

Jim and I found that out of our new compounds, at 26-inch (mine) and 28-inch (his) draw lengths, the .308 aluminum shaft flew flattest and truest. with plastics and feathers. We did find that the compound would shoot any feathered shaft with ease, but the 105°/75° four-fletch pliable plastic flew

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better than three-fletch plastic. We have the plastic fletch set at a slight angle for maximum flat trajectory performance. More spiral would have cut the speed and penetration potential. (If you're wondering how we could do all this in one day, I must admit we did a lot of shooting that day, and we have a lot of arrows with all variations of setups.)

SILENCED WITH YARN

We shot off the brush rest, but we found more security and better flight with the finger-type plastic rest.

Nocking point set at 1/8-inch above 90 degrees, measuring from the bottom of the nock, gave best performance. We use the conventional two fingers under, one over release style. Arrows flew clean off the standard pressure plate.

The bows were quiet, but not as quiet as a conventional bow with string silencers. Jim added silencers to the bowstring about eight inches down from the cams. I found that the cables seemed to be making the most noise, so I wound some soft yarn around them where they cross and that cut the noise about 50 percent, without affecting arrow speed.

The item that impressed us most, especially since we'd be doing a lot of walking, was the light mass weight.

Jim's barebow sense of aiming held true for him, and he was more confident



Jim Skiera with the mule deer doe that walked towards him, then decided maybe it shouldn't do that.

and more accurate at long yardages. I

consistently shot high on the first shot, and I think a long-time, short-draw conventional bow shooter might have shot the same. I have a 25-inch draw with a conventional bow; with the compound dropping off in weight at full draw, I found that I had a 261/2-inch draw. This distorted my familiar barebow aiming technique. With the old stick 60-pounder, I had a tendency to creep at full draw, and my misses were low. With the compound, I knew I was at full draw when the wheels turned over and I hit that drawing limit wall, and it seemed I could hold that new 261/2-inch draw length indefinitely. This had a dramatic affect on holding and aiming time, as it would with any compound. Why not COMPLETE YOUR OWN SEMI-FINISHED BOW LIKE SHOWN BELOW? SEND FOR FREE CATALOG LISTING ALL ARCHERY ITEMS AT WHOLESALE PRICES Enclose 50¢ to cover cost of mailing BINGHAM ARCHERY

Dept 8

Jim and I both agreed that one of the advantages of the compound bow is that it forces you to draw to a full anchor and allows you to enjoy a full aiming period before you release. It will slow down a snap shooter and turn him into

In practice, we made it a point to shoot on some of the meanest days, to be ready for the wet weather. And that wet weather potential is another reason we went with plastic fletching.

WHICH ELEVATION?

Many successful and unsuccessful elk hunters kept telling us that we would need to pack to the top of the Continental Divide, live in a puptent for a week and hunt down the mountain. This will work, but I've found — and so have others — that you can successfully hunt elk under more convenient conditions and more comfortably. Like from a well situated lodge in good elk range halfway up a mountain.

The most important thing is to hunt from sunup to sundown, and stay dry and comfortable during non-hunting

We found most of the elk concentrated in meadows with beaver ponds. There's plenty of water and lush grass.

Some top-of-the-mountain hunters saw a lot more elk than we did, but most of them through binoculars. Judd Cooney was up there, didn't see a thing, and killed a good 5x6 bull when he was halfway back down the mountain. It had been dry in the high country and ranchers reported elk feeding with their cows down in Blanco Basin.

Jim just missed a spike the first day, and saw a couple of cows. "That kind of spoiled me; I thought I'd see elk every day. But then I saw only two cows and a calf the rest of the season. It's tough . . . " he said.

Since I'd been there before, had killed an elk and a bear, it was natural, I told him, for the father to give his son all the hotspots.

"You're just sore because you didn't see anything the first five days," he replied, somewhat less than politely.

He was wrong. I did see something him. I saw him going up the mountain. I saw him going down the mountain. I saw him going around the mountain. He gets itchy sitting in blinds for long.

In the middle of the week, we were up about 9.000 feet. I rounded a bend in the road and spooked five mule deer. Jim ambled along in a few minutes and decided to stay there while I circled down and around. The deer snorted at Jim once and then apparently left.

He waited an hour and then started stalking through some quakies toward a beaver pond where we had seen sign.

"The sun was in my eyes when I came out to the pond. I heard something chewing and then saw some movement, so I put my hand over my eyes to see. I thought it was a young elk. Then I saw this mule deex doe, 20 yards away.

"Then this thing started to walk right toward me! I couldn't believe it! Then she decided that maybe this wasn't the best thing to do. I missed a shot at 40 yards, and then when the doe stopped at about 55 yards I put the tip of the insert right on her shoulder and shot.

"From the crack. I thought I'd hit a quakie. Then I heard the arrow snap as the deer ran. It fell dead in 25 yards. The arrow had gone through the heavy part of the knuckle of the near shoulder and penetrated the other shoulder."

Meanwhile, Clay and the bears were having a circus.

Clay had seen a bear early in the week, sneaked to within 35 yards, set his sight, aimed and shot. The arrow fell halfway to the bear. So Clay paced it off and 65 yards later came to where the bear had been standing. "You know," he said that night, "these distances sure grow a lot out here."

After Jim dressed the doe, Clay took the ribcage and some of the other bones to the site to entice the bear back. He built a blind designed to let him shoot the bear as it worked its way up the path toward the bait and a salt lick.

Within an hour and a half, the biggest bear Clay had seen in 25 years of hunting was standing on the bait. It had come up from a different angle, and Clay was situated in such a way that he couldn't shoot at the bait location.

A rich cinnamon color, the bear picked up the rib cage in its mouth and started to circle the area. When it walked within seven vards of Clay's blind, he started to get a little worried. "That thing might have wanted to fight me for the rib cage," he said.

Then it walked 10 yards in front of Clay and he missed. It ran off 25 yards and Clay missed again. Then it dropped the rib cage and walked over the hill.

I saw Clay 20 minutes later and he was ready to jump off the mountain, but he said he was afraid he'd miss the

"Boy," he said, "that was a big bear." And that's part of hunting. We'll all be back. Clay will probably try for that bear again. I still haven't gotten a trophy bull. Jim wants an elk.

I've had most of my thrills though. I've helped Jim get set up for a lifetime of hunting, helped him set his sights on more than one state and more than one species of big game. It only cost us about \$200 apiece for licenses, gas, lodging, food and trinkets for the folks.

And the return on my \$200 will come back for years and years. Every time I think about it. Every time we talk about it. And that's quite often.



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Stalking Texas ducks shows this hunter the need for fitting camo design to the area.





• Few times does a bowman hit a duck in flight

by Robert Brashear

12

ORANGE FEET HANGING, the spoonie flapped her wings as she settled through the dead timber. Her eyes were glued on her kin in the tempting medium below. The frozen aerial target was easy pickin's as I came back to my Apache (three fingers under) draw. The bodkin broadhead zipped home and the hen plummeted to the shallows.

I had purposely placed my decoys in the deadfall of timber so the ducks would have to settle in slowly rather than glide into the water. My blocks were well painted and would even fool a duck hawk if it should happen by. As I retrieved my second shoveler, I thought this must surely be the grandest sport for any bowman. Yet, I knew, too, that only centuries ago it was a way of life for many of my ancestors.

Though decoying is probably the easiest way to take ducks, there are certainly other enjoyable methods. When I first began to leave my scattergun at home in favor of my bow, sniping was my only successful venture. While a shotgunner would be kicked out of any decent duck club, there is certainly no reason to scorn the bowman for this same action. Hitting a four-inch body at 30 yards isn't a sure shot!

Short bows are a must for all waterfowling. Something along

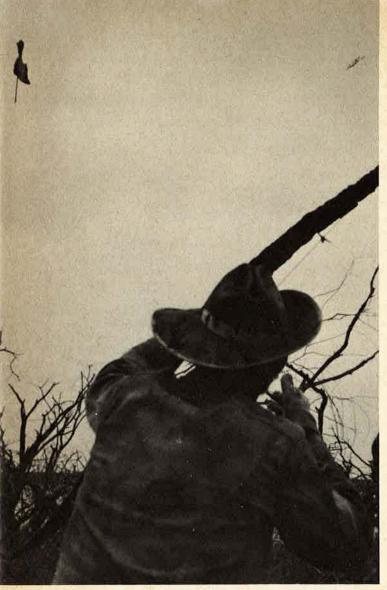
the line of 56 inches or even shorter if your height should dictate its use. I use two bows for my duck hunting — one is 58 inches and the other is a 52-inch model. The usefulness of these compact bows can readily be realized when the water is creeping ever higher on your waders. My stubby 52-inch Magnum works well in the deep water ruddy sanctuary. The low flight profile of the spiketail makes him an insult to a shotgunner's ability, but makes him a bowman's dream. I like to try to get 'em when they taxi for takeoff. I say try . . .

A good coating of silicone spray gives my fletching the waterproofing that not even a duck could provide for its own

Arrows break, nocks get busted and broadheads rust. A dozen expensive flu-flu broadheads last about as long as a box of high-priced magnum shells. For the whitetail convert, the challenge of the stalk and craftiness of deceit begins all over again.

My buddies and I use two types of arrows for waterfowling - regular fletched broadheads and the flu-flu. While I prefer six-feather fletching, one of my friends wouldn't nock anything less than an eight. His bow has a slightly heavier draw weight than mine so they get about the same range. The flu-flu broadheads are for the flight shots and the standard broadheads are for long range sniping.

One thing we unanimously agree on is that screw-in points



... and fewer times do you get a photo of it.

are the best happening to bowhunting for waterfowl since the invention of the flu-flu. The broadheads on duck arrows will be knocked off, rusted and buried in gumbo mud time after time. If you can't afford the added expense of stainless blades, they will have to be given tender loving care after quiver riding all day. The convertible system eliminates field sharpening. When one blade has been dulled past use, simply screw it out and replace it with a new broadhead. I prefer bodkins, with flat broadheads coming in a close second. Whatever blade you select it must be sharp and come to a good point.

I've settled on wood arrows for ducks. Glass costs more; and you do lose arrows when duck hunting. For some reason, in my experience wood arrows seem to withstand the punishing falls best when they connect. The arrows don't always zip through these birds. Basically, arrow selection is a personal choice.

While looking like an unconfident packhorse or his kin, a large shoulder quiver always bounces along with me to my favorite decoy haunts. No noise is made with my shoulder quiver for it's too full of arrows. I drew a big laugh from a first timer who accompanied me once. After 30 minutes, he was borrowing from me. Being a nice guy, I didn't poke any fun, I just let him do the retrieving.

A hip quiver didn't work out; the arrows were always drag-

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14

HIP DEEP IN DUCKS continued

ging against the blind and falling out. I then decided that perhaps I should only use it when jump shooting. While this might work out in your locale, all of my jump shooting takes place while wading. The belt quiver always stayed wet. A bow quiver doesn't carry enough arrows.

Stalking ducks demands good camouflage. I use virtually all patterns and even plain marsh brown if it blends in best. I carry a few inflatable decoys in my game bag while stalking the puddlers such as teal. If you jump in any dense cover, toss the inflatables out quickly in an open spot. A few passes and they will come back into the deeks.

After the shot related earlier, my bag stood at two shovelers and one teal. While this might sound like a good bag for bowhunting, I've always wanted to limit out with archery tackle.

I knew that if today I would get my 100 allowable points under Texas' point system, I had to get going. Sniping would perhaps get me some more ducks on a small mangrove pond. The short growth combined shrubs with live and dead grasses, so I voted to change camos before setting out after my elusive daily limit.

Indians may have lacked our expensive camouflage gear, but they did not lack ingenuity. Their bows didn't shine, so a bow sock was never needed. Their sinew strings blended perfectly with the surrounding vegetation. All that was left for them to do was to take on animal forms and then to stalk within reach.

While I enjoy wearing my comfortable camo jacket, I have not forgotten the initiative of the ancestors that gave birth to this fantastic sport. I steal my daughter's crayons regularly when making camouflage tape or better camo bow strings.

I was now at the edge of the pond and noticed that my hand was shining in the mid-morning sun, so I added a streaking of soft mud.

CAMO MUST FIT BACKGROUND

A few feet within the water of the pond I got my first shot at some jumping teal. I released the arrow at about 60 degrees up. I have my qualms about shooting an arrow at any greater of an angle than this. The flu-flu hit dead center in a large mesquite branch and the shaft split.

A mottled duck jumped at the far end of the pond. I began calling her with all the seductive tones that I could muster. She turned and flew to a spot just 10 yards from my decoys.

The camo job had performed true!

I released the arrow a bit high in case she spotted the flu-flu.

Though a bow could easily kill a duck at 200 yards, getting close is a must for scoring. Ducks can pick up the flight of an arrow easily and dart above or below to avoid its path. While I have connected on long shots, my misses far outnumber the dead ducks.

Use your imagination for camouflaging. No one can sit in a Louisiana marsh and tell you what would be best on your favorite stock pond in New Mexico. The best way to check camouflage is to look at yourself in a colored photograph.

Several years back, I had two guests shooting scatterguns over an old timber burn. Both gunners had similar shotgun abilities, but only one managed his limit. He had taken me up on my advice of black pants and a black windbreaker. The other hunter was 30 yards down the bank and was getting shots at marginal ranges. He was wearing jungle pattern.

Just as extreme, I wore the only matching pair of cattail fatigues I have ever seen. The design was sprayed on with flat paints. Add a few other leaves around and stand in the open for bluebills. This has worked time after time for this less intelligent fowl.

Take notice all winter what the ducks are and are not wary of and then find camos the same color.

I can imagine that most bowmen are reading this with more than a bit of skepticism. Shotgunners always prepare themselves before opening duck day by spending hour after hour on the trap range. The more respectable nimrods even shoot hand trap from the exact blinds where they will be gunning on that first dim morning. If gunners do this and bowhunters know that bowhunting is far more difficult than scattergunning, then why shouldn't the duck hunting bowman be out on the range!

I don't mean out on the trap range. I mean on the Frisbee

A child's toy, yes, but the best darn flying target for archery practice I've ever seen.

With practice, this flying saucer can be made to fly about any conceivable pattern a duck could. With practice, you can make the Frisbee return like a boomerang. All of these tosses are easy to learn.

The throws are done underhanded, regardless of the dipsydoodle you wish to present for your fellow bowmen. The boomerang, which saves a lot of footwork, is thrown at an incline into the prevailing wind. The slower the wind is blowing, the higher the Frisbee must be thrown. The result is to stall at the peak of the climb. I use this antic when trying to duplicate decoying birds.

The other decoying Frisbee (or duck) is the floater. This is again a stalling throw, but this time the throw is made from some distant spot. The Frisbee (duck) then settles in with pin-point accuracy. If mallards are in your area, then by all means practice this shot intensely. Only a greenhead hunter can appreciate this graceful landing.

Though pass shooting usually seems almost foolhardy, this flight pattern can be duplicated by throwing the Frisbee extremely hard with the wind. If the saucer gets on top of the wind current, it'll fly for a hundred yards or more.

So much for the aerial stunts. As I said earlier, I see no reason why a bowman should be embarrassed about taking ducks by sniping. I use a full-bodied expanded foam decoy for sniping practice. A decoy made from expanded foam will last longer than your arrows will. I work out over land and in shallow water in order to duplicate both of my field hunting

Whether I'm practicing for deer or ducks, I always try to dress and shoot as I would when hunting. It's fine to hit paper targets, but you'll get very duck hungry if this is the only practicing you do. Shoot target rounds with your camos on, practice while wearing waders, but by all means, practice with both flu-flus and standard arrows.

While I'm practicing sniping, I use old broadheads which are no longer fit for hunting. If I'm Frisbee shooting, I use a converta arrow with a bludgeon tip.

I have long been an advocate of field dressing game birds; this especially includes birds taken with a bow. The enzymes are released freely when the broadhead cuts digestive organs. Dress them within 30 minutes.

Today, I finished far short of my daily limit of 100 points, and yet I had enjoyed every moment of the day. On just such a day as this, the original Americans had made their hunts.





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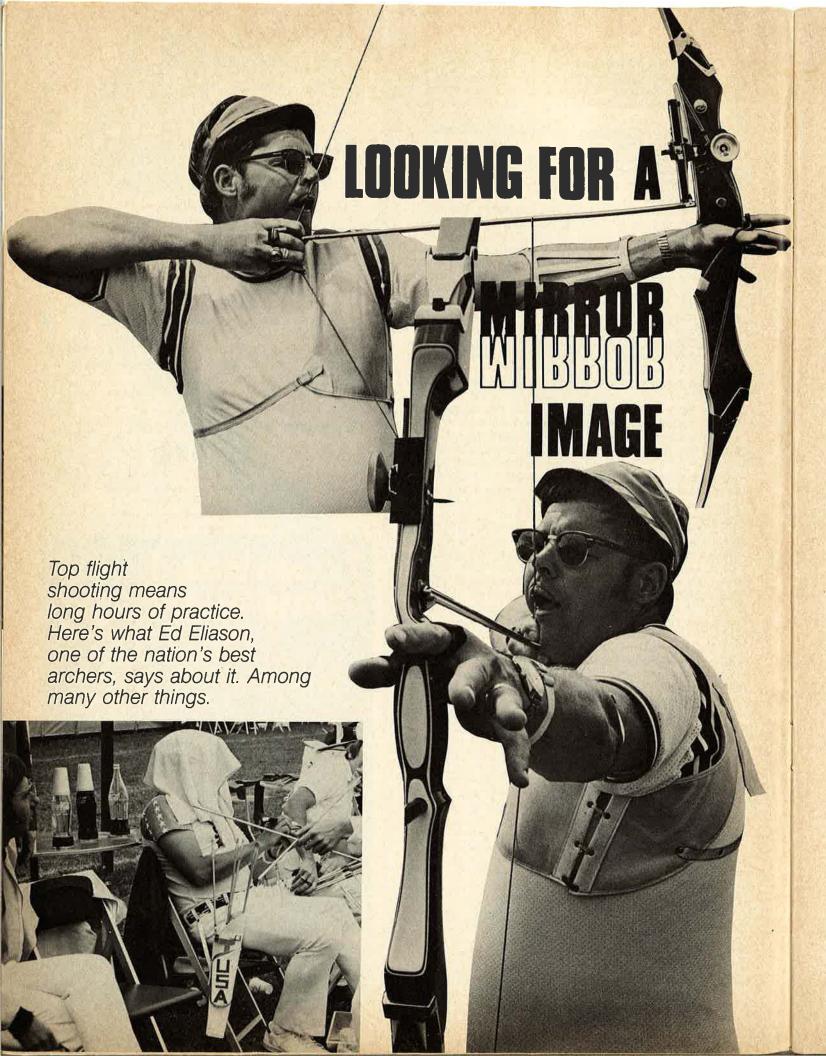
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ArcheryWorld





•Look for a group of archers looking attentive and you'll most likely find Ed Eliason enthusiastically expounding on the art of archery.

 "The less your hand contacts the bow, the better," Eliason says. So he uses a straight wrist, locks the bow arm in position with the pin directly on the gold, seats the shoulder down and back for maximum string clearance, and builds the proper drawing alignment and tension from there. Note how the string touches his nose and tooth for a double check on proper head attitude. For beginning archers, Eliason emphasizes: 1) good arrows of the right length and spine, 2) a good bow that's not too heavy, 3) good string clearance, 4) good instruction early.

• Far left, there were times, at the 1972 Olympics, when Ed needed some shade from the hot sun.

by Glenn Helgeland

TRYING TO, GET into notes all the good archery information that spills from Ed Eliason when he gets going is like trying to catch all of Niagara Falls in a teacup.

So dust off your teacups, folks, and we'll see what we can do.

Eliason, as you know, is this bear of a man, who, if he were in Merrie Olde England and a party to Robin Hood, would most likely be Little John's counterpart. An oak staff would look willowy in his hand, and with it he would clout people soundly about the ribs. But, unlike Little John, who supposedly laughed uproariously following such events, Ed would most likely help the victim to his feet and offer him lessons on how the fellow should have gone about it.

Not that Ed couldn't wield an oak staff right now; the 36-year-old Seattle cabinet maker is an ex-Green Beret, with three years of service in Viet Nam, and he's strong enough to uproot a decent-sized oak.

But those Army days are long behind him and preferably forgotten. Now his total life, including his wife, Joan, and the kids, revolves around archery. Especially coaching.

"I thoroughly enjoy working with other archers, seeing them improve, helping them develop proper concepts for shooting," he says.

"I ask them, all through the coaching session, whether they understand and agree. Kids, especially, want and need to know the 'why' of things. The days are long gone when people did things unquestioningly. And that's good. If there's no justifiable reason for doing something, it probably is no good.

"Believe me, there's no faster way to learn something yourself than to try to explain it to someone.

"When I get going, the thoughts go through my head faster than I can get them organized and out... 'Get my head out of where?' I'd love to see everyone shoot very, very well.

"But shoot only against themself! If a person shoots to beat others, when they are down they drag him down.

"That's why the attitude in coaching is so important. It's all positive; there's no negative in archery learning. That's why it's difficult to keep yourself from telling a student what he's doing wrong—he or she has worked hard to develop those bad habits. So you must approach it positively and build on the strengths.

"Now, this is where the practice, practice, practice enters. You must know your form explicitly. (Most archers don't know exactly what they're doing when they're going well, and this is why they go into a slump.)

"If you have everything together, you

should be able to make a correction and be back in the gold with only one arrow. I call it a wasted arrow. But one wasted arrow is a lot better than blowing up and taking yourself right out of competition."

His own regimen for practice demonstrates the dedication needed.

Every winter he takes the clicker off his bow and goes back to the basics. He practices in front of a mirror, sometimes facing it, sometimes angling off it, depending on which part of his form he's checking

He watches his form for 1000 or so repetitions. He spends a few weeks on each part, through hours and hours of practice, five to seven days a week, as many hours per day as possible.

When he's put all the elements of form back together, he gets set with his stance off the mirror. Then, at full draw, he shifts his eyes to check himself in the mirror. Then he shoots.

And he holds and holds the follow through. "I say 'tungsten steel' very slowly, mouthing each letter and rolling it off my lips, until parts of my bow shoulder and arm turn white. Then I drop my arm. It's a physical reward to lower my bow arm.

"When I really get going, I hold my bow arm up for five minutes or longer. Sometimes I'll walk to and from the target with my bow arm up, just to build strength and muscle memory. When I put my arm down, I think 'blood flow' and I can feel it rushing in. The arm and shoulder tingle, and I feel tremendously positive and confident!

"After a winter of this work, of checking my strengths and errors in a mirror, I can mentally get outside myself on the shooting line and watch my form for errors.

"In practice, I never shoot for score. Only for form. But each time I get in competition, I try to beat my last competition score, not someone else's."

An act he's been able to do quite well. Well enough to place fifth in the 1972 Olympics, win a men's amateur title at Las Vegas in 1967, be the Pacific Northwest Archery Association men's amateur champ six times.

He exercises every morning, mainly to build muscle tone and suppleness. "I have enough trouble with string clearance on my chest, so I don't lift heavy weights. I use light weights and do plenty of repetitions."

He also does finger exercises, holding his string hand fingers stiffly straight and pressing the back of his fingers against a table bottom or his other hand. Then he pushes his string hand fingertips backward for added flexibility so he can come off the string more cleanly.

He also jogs a few blocks three or four times a week, "just to clear the crud from my blood." He believes lengthy jogging is unnecessary. As stated earlier, he rebuilds his form every winter. He works on stance, assuming a wider stance for 90 meters than for 50 and 30 because it gives him a better angle of elevation toward the target. "With my rear foot farther back, I get a higher bow arm without thinking about it. It apparently is a physical reaction of the body adjusting to a different point of balance.

"I mark my bow hand and either pick an easily identifiable place on the bow just above my hand or mark a spot there. They must always line up. The bow hand must be relaxed. I have a prestressed wrist, so I get the pressure right into it; the less physical contact your hand has with the bow, the less it will affect the bow.

"The pre-stressed wrist and turning the elbow out helps me gain maximum string clearance. The string should not hit anywhere, chest or arm. I think string clearance on the chest is the main problem women encounter. And they thus don't get as consistent arrow performance as they need. They, more than men, must work for maximum string clearance; get that solved and a lot of other problems unknowingly created by clearance problems, will also be solved.

"Another reason women encounter this problem more than men is that string clearance is more of a problem with lighter bows, and women generally shoot lighter bows. A heavier bow will cause more sting, but it will also be less affected by an obstruction of any kind because it is being driven faster with more force. A compound gives better clearance because the string angle is sharper at full draw."

To begin a shot, Ed pushes toward the target, setting his bow arm first and checking vertical alignment.

The alignment is solid, with the sight on dead center. "It must be on dead center immediately, and not need bow arm alignment. Improper setup of the bow arm will lead to freezing and panic because you won't be able to force the sight on the spot. Especially when the archer gets tired. But you can get away with it longer if you shoot a lighter weight bow.

"Some archers advocate a push/pull method of setting up and coming to full draw. I don't. I can mentally control only one at a time, so I set the bow arm, then begin working on the other. In theory, you're pushing when you're pulling, spreading that bow. But I can't think of the two together."

With his bow hand and arm strong and solid, he moves into the tension of his draw arm, shoulder and back.

He sets the clicker down over the shoulder of the target point toward the tip. Ed uses the clicker only as a tension set, not as a draw check. Horizontal alignment is performed only with his drawing hand. Then, before he takes his eyes off the clicker, his draw hand continues to move in one smooth motion.

"The anchor is not a complete stop ... not a stop of any kind. You must never stop physically pulling; the movement may be slow, but it's there. Too many people spend too much time finding their anchor ... they're fishing ... and then can't regain the proper tension.

"This is how you get into proper back tension, especially when you're shooting a heavy bow. If you stop, you'll only get into arm and shoulder tension. Which also leads to freezing."

DRAWING HAND AIM

Ed's final aim is the drawing hand for horizontal alignment within the spot. The pin already has to be in the spot or there's too much torque potential. "It's only the slight difference between whiteness in the knuckles and redness of skin under less tension. When coming that last sixteenth of an inch through the clicker, think of the smoothest thing you can and try to shoot like that. Be so positive mentally, and shoot like that."

A relaxed string hand, Ed says, will help force the arrow against the plate. The best archers on the line have their arrows going over the pressure button at consistent pressure. Improper pressure, from torquing of bow hand or improperly relaxed string hand, forces the arrow away from the bow.

"If there is to be any torque, it's best to be slightly clockwise for a right handed archer; but it's better to have no torque at all for most consistent pressure. That's another reason I want as little of my hand touching the bow as possible," he explains.

How does Ed correct an error?

"If you've developed your form well enough, you can judge a mistake by where you hit the target with the last arrow. You must have a constant; mine is string alignment. It's aligned with the arrow, sight and center of the target. It has to be correct before I shoot; if it's not, I won't shoot.

"People working on different facets of their form often forget to align the string properly, or forget to align it at all. This, to me, is the most important part of aiming. I set the clicker and align the string at the same time.

"I'm a right handed shooter and I know that, if my "constant" — a positive, basic checkpoint — is correct, a nine o'clock arrow means too much left hand, a three o'clock arrow means too much right hand, a twelve o'clock arrow means too much top finger and a six o'clock arrow means too much bottom finger."

This is particularly important when you've been shooting two or three hours in a tournament; your string hand is tired, fingers squashed and with no feeling remaining. You can't feel your fingers, but target hits will tell you what you're doing. To alleviate this, Ed suggests spreading your fingers slightly on the string as you set your string hand position. They will be pushed back together as you reach full draw, but at the proper tension and without aggravating tiredness.

If your form is set, you've been pounding them into the gold, but suddenly one arrow pops out, Ed says you can make the correction with the one "wasted" shot. Set your bow arm, come

to alignment and shoot. When the arrow hits, move your sight there and shoot again. This second shot should be a 10.

But if it goes the same place as the previous arrow, you've made a "neutralizing" correction. In a tournament, if this happens, "forget everything except doing everything you can to make one perfect shot. No matter where that shot hits, make the correction and duplicate the shot, which should give you a 10. That previous shot on which you concentrated to make perfect may have been only a seven, but was the best shot you ever made. And it's fresh in your mind. This is a positive decision in a mixed up situation."

CHOOSES ARROW FIRST

Now, if you really want to see Ed's eyes light up and his hands start waving in circles, ask him about arrows.

"I'm an arrow fanatic," he admits. "I believe you should find the arrow you want to shoot for each condition and then find the bow to shoot it. For instance, I like to shoot the 2114 rather than the 1918 because the 1918 seems sluggish on a goofed release out of my 50-pound setup. This would probably be different for a different arrow/bow weight combination. The 14 wall seems to recover quicker. I'm going lighter and lighter in wall thickness."

He shoots these arrows out of a

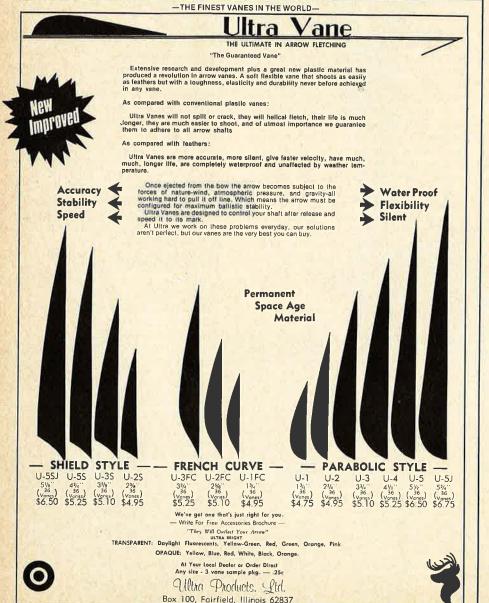
70-inch Bear TD, drawing 48.7 pounds at his 29 1/4-inch draw length. His stabilizer is 32 inches, with a two-ounce tip weight.

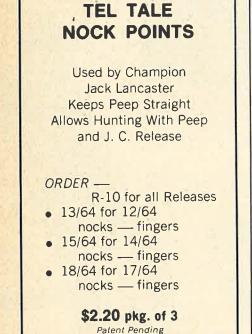
For FITA shooting, you need the best flying combination for your weight and length that is fast, to reach the longer target. Then, he suggests, you cut the arrow to length and find the bow that shoots this arrow best. "You will most likely need a pro to help you set up, and it is possible that the combination won't fly. The reason is that your particular bow hand, release, or something, produced draw length results that make the arrow too stiff or flexible. So you go up or down in bow weight.

"At 90 meters, my arrow balances two inches ahead of center. With shorter arrows, you should try heavier points and adjust because the arrow weighs less. If the balance point is too far back, it will drop and float and pick up wind if the arrow is losing too much speed on the long distances.

"This system of matching a bow to the best arrows takes a lot of work, and you need to know what you're doing. But when it's set up right, the system really goes.

"Just remember, as in all things, people change. They don't shoot the same all the time, and they won't have the same results all the time," Eliason cautions.

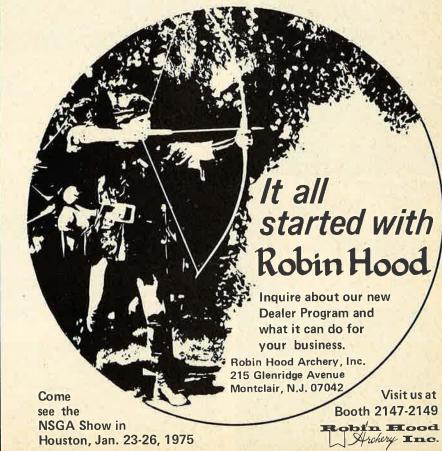




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Build your own hip quiver



1. Materials needed include leather, paper pattern (perhaps poster board for cutting leather and corrugated for shaping), leather punch, rivets, sharp knife and plastic bottle. Check bottle for fit at base of quiver using corrugated section.



2. After marking and punching holes for hanging straps, mark off one-inch increments for the rivet spacing. Check the markings for match on both sides before you punch the holes. The holes must be large enough to accept rivets, but not so large they will be loose.



3. A small anvil or other heavy metal unit inserted in the semi-formed quiver will make quick work of setting the rivets.

4. The bottle has been

quiver, then punched and

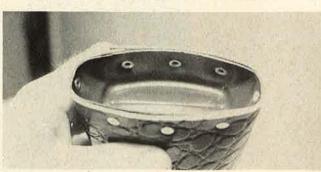
riveted. If you are more

arty, you could use leath-

er formed to fit the base

cut base inverted and

placed in bottom of



5. The hanging straps are cut, base strap riveted to the quiver, and a Chicago or harness buckle attached for adjustment.

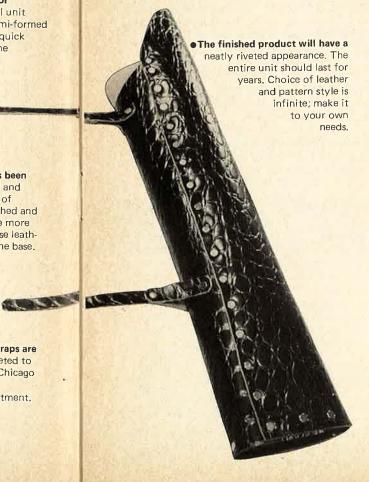
by Brian Donovan

ONE OF THE fascinating parts of the sport of archery is the fact that you can make many of the items you need and use. Most of us will never make bows because they're too technical, but we can make many of the leather products utilized in our sport. Working with leather is fun, simple and can save you money in the long run. And you can design your own items.

First, you need a pattern. You can buy one from a leather company or make it yourself. You will need butcher paper, show card stock or flexible cardboard used in wrapping delicate articles. You can find this in many stores in small rolls. It's cheaper to make pattern errors on cardboard than on leather.

The leather can be of any color and can have a pattern stamped on it. We had a piece of simulated alligator with black outside and natural leather inside. The size will basically depend on how big you want the quiver to be. You really don't need a monster since you will seldom carry more than a dozen arrows, if that many. This quiver is great on the field range and can be used in open country if you want to pop squirrels, but won't work too well in brush.

The basic dimensions of the quiver will be 22 inches long by 13 at the widest point. Cut and shape the cardboard until it meets your requirements. A sta-



pler holds the cardboard pattern together while you check fit and the way it hangs from your belt. Obviously, you should have half the arrow length inside the quiver to keep them from falling out as you remove one.

Experiment with the pattern. When it suits your purpose, cut a stiff one from the show card stock. This will give you a final pattern that can be used many times. The heavier card won't curl and you can move it on the leather to utilize the best section of the leather. The leather should be heavy enough to keep a shape when you have the arrows in it. Too soft and it will sag.

Most leather of this weight — five to six ounces or more — will cost about \$1.50 or more per square foot. You need enough for the quiver plus straps.

Place the pattern on the leather and trace the outline with a pencil. If you prefer and if you have good lighting, you could cut direct from the pattern. A strong, sharp knife is a must for cutting leather. So is a solid background to cut on. We have found that regular sheets of thin plastic, costing about two dollars, make an excellent cutting base. The knife won't cut into the plastic and the leather lays flat.

Before taking knife to leather, be certain you have what you want since you can't recut once you start. Cut the outline. If you use heavy leather make two cuts; don't try to cut through heavy leather with one cut.

Before you rivet the edges together, mark the position of the hanging straps and rivet them on the flat leather before forming it. You can cut four sections or straps one half to three quarters of an inch wide for the straps. Punch one hole in each end, curve the leather you cut for the body and mark the right position so the straps will be at the top of the quiver and will make it hang properly. Rivet one end to the flat section of the quiver body.

Place the two edges of the quiver together and mark off one inch increments for rivets. By placing the leather edges together both holes will match when you rivet the sides together. Punch a series of holes through both sides at one time to fit the rivets used.

We found an old plastic shampoo bottle that was perfect for the bottom. If you look around, you shouldn't have any trouble finding one that fits your needs. Cut this bottle, clean out any residue and mark it for the base section.

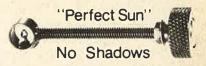
You will need a small anvil or similar back up metal to rivet against as you place rivets down the length of the quiver. A small anvil is heavy enough to seat the rivets properly and will fit inside the quiver from one end to the other. We used Tandy rivets that you can purchase in any of the Tandy stores or order by mail from that company. They are simple to use and literally last forever.

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Place the base section

Place the base section of the rivet on the inside of the quiver, place the cap on top and hammer it together. The brass coated rivets will give you a nice brass and black product, or you could buy the nickel coated rivets for a black and silver appearance. You could also sew the sides together, but that takes time and threads rot where rivets don't.

When you have the sides together, don't butt them. Instead, lay them along side each other so you have a continuing curve, not one that ends in a rough edge. You are ready to punch and attach the plastic bottle bottom. Cut the bottom big enough to allow you to get the leather punch inside for punching. Punch the two ends and rivet them, then mark off equal distances around the base and add more rivets for a firm base section. You could cover the outside of the base with leather of contrasting color or spray it with a flat black.

All that is left are the hanging straps. You already have the first straps in position, so all you need do is cut some longer pieces from the remaining scrap.

INTERIOR LOOP OPTION

Cut two straps about six inches long, two more about twelve inches long and as wide as the ones you used on the quiver, either one-half or three-quarters of an inch. Make a loop on one end of the long straps and punch and rivet them together. This gives you the belt loops for the hanging side quiver.

Rivet the six inch straps to the ends of the short section riveted to the quiver. Now you will need two buckles to attach the quiver to the belt straps. If you are making this for yourself, you could eliminate the buckles, measure the length of strap needed and rivet it to the base straps on the quiver. The buckles allow adjustment.

Punch a hole in the base strap, insert the buckle and place it over the end. Punch a series of adjustment holes in the longer hanging belt straps and place one end in the buckle. Now all you need to do is adjust for the length you want for the quiver.

You could use the quiver very easily just as it is. You can also do one more thing to make it look like the others on the range. Cut a strap about 12 inches long of the same material. Cut a wedge about four inches wide. Cut two slits in the wedge to allow the strap to pass through one side and out the other. Place this strap inside the quiver mouth and it will separate your arrows.

To attach this wedge to the quiver, slit one side of the quiver, insert the strap, then insert the strap into the wedge on both sides, make another slit on the other side of the quiver at the same height and pass the strap out that side. You could use another buckle to hold the strap or just rivet it.

ArcheryWorld



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The diagram (left) illustrates what increased velocity of your arrow will do for your "depth of kill"* *. Everybody agrees that if you own a Jennings Compound bow you have the fastest bow on the market. However, they might say, "So what"?. Increased "depth of kill" is "what" you get for the extra velocity of a compound shot arrow! Arrows equal in all respects will shoot in a "flatter" trajectory the faster they leave the bow. This is the law of gravity and is valid unless your arrow is traveling 18,000 miles per hour. Flatten your trajectory and you INCREASE YOUR "DEPTH OF KILL".** A Jennings Compound bow can give you up to TWICE THE DEPTH OF KILL as a recurve bow of the same draw weight. While many archers get very good at

judging distance in the field, it's very easy to misjudge 3 to 5 yards at 50 yard range. Those over a log or across canyon shots will fool the best of estimators some of the time. Why not extend your "depth of kill" with a Jennings Compound bow and bring home the "bacon" more often?

Let's assume the white box (chest area kill zone) is 18" high. This is about average for a large muletail deer. The deer is exactly 50 yards away. You make a perfect 50 yard hold on the midpoint of his chest. If he is 50 yards away you will pinwheel the center of his chest. However, maybe he is only 45 yards away. If you have a slow bow and your trajectory is more than 9" above line of sight at 45 yards, a clean miss over the back. Simple physics. Same would apply to a deer at 55 yards with a 50 yard hold only you would drop low under the chest. The MORE VELOCITY OF AN ARROW THE LESS DROP PER YARD OF HORIZONTAL TRAVEL. The Jennings Compound bow has the least rate of drop per yard of any bow on the archery

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COBO HALL TOURNEY CANCELLED

THE AMERICAN INDOOR Archery Championships, known by relatives and friends as "Cobo Hall," died in early October. Death was due to multiple complications, following a lingering illness. Death was announced by Bob Rhode, guardian of the estate and director of the last tournament held there.

"There were several reasons" for the terminal illness, Rhode explained. "We couldn't get the right dates at Cobo Hall past 1976. And since everyone disliked the location, mainly from a personal safety and cost standpoint, there was no reason to hold lame duck tournaments this year and next year. It was just barely profitable last year and looked like it would have trouble staying out of the red this year.

"I feel extremely bad about having to drop it. Mainly because I feel like I'm throwing 250 or more JOAD kids out, and they're where it's at, they're the archers of tomorrow. Their event at Cobo Hall was more or less an indoor JOAD championships because it was the largest JOAD indoor event shot on the JOAD target." (The JOAD events at the NAA National Indoor Championships in Harrisburg, Pa., shoot a Junior 900 and Cadet 900.)

It remains to be seen whether there will be a major indoor JOAD tournament on the JOAD target. Rhode and NAA officials have opened a couple of contacts toward this end, but nothing yet has been decided.

Clayton Shenk, executive secretary of the NAA, said, "The NAA board of governors has to get together and talk this over. We simply have to explore all options." He noted that expanding the JOAD segment of the NAA indoor at Harrisburg would be a sizable undertaking from an expense standpoint. The target space is there, but we would need to pay the rent, and that would be a gamble."

An open event hooking up with the NAA Indoor? "Another gamble," Shenk said. "The Harrisburg facilities have planned a \$10 million renovation. And if a \$20,000 money shoot comes in, we may lose the good break we're now getting on rent for our amateur shoot.'

So, for the moment, such speculation is purely speculation and nothing more. There may be other options - the Ann Marston Indoor Pro-Am Tournament, for instance. This has been discussed. It's located in the Detroit area.

Rhode explained the various conditions needed for a successful major Eastern money shoot. "We need a March date. It would balance well with the Las Vegas tournament which is held in January.

"Suitable dates are next to impossible to find from late February through early April. I had been looking ever since the last Cobo tournament. Cobo Hall was the finest facility in the East — it's lights were three times as powerful as most halls and 50 percent brighter than Chicago's McCormick Place. I looked at nine other sites in Cincinnati, Illinois, Indiana, Texas and Wisconsin. Where we could get the dates, the facility was inadequate; and where the facility was adequate, the proper dates were locked up for the next five years or more.

"For an event of this size, you need 400-500 running feet of space for the target line. Most arenas seem about 200 feet by 100 feet, good for only 40 targets on a line. That's not enough if you're going to hold the complete tournament on one week-

Will the American Indoor Archery Championships be revived, anywhere? "I question it," Rhode said. "Personally, I will not go into a tournament again, as the organizer, until all shooters can shoot in the same tournament. There will still be tournaments, but for the time being they won't be representative of all archers until the pro groups can get together. They each (PAA and NFAA-Pro Division) have their special demands and it is impossible to satisfy both of them at the same time. So it appears the archers have done themselves out of a tournament in the East. It's doubtful whether this will happen in the West, because that's the hotbed of unlimited style shooting. (I would have continued at Cobo for two more years if we could have had all archers. This would also have given us time to find a new site.)

"But I really believe that sooner or later most of the archers will get tired of all the divisions and will simply want to shoot together again. The way it is now, an outside sponsor would have to think long and hard before he gets into it."



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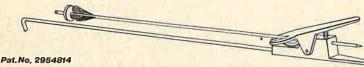
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IN ADDITION to the cash given below, there will also be \$1,800 in open team flights, five places in each flight, with top money of \$360 and \$300 in each flight. Plus \$1,000 the barebow and bowhunter divisions will split; \$2,000 in the NFAA money shoot (you must be an NFAA pro division member to enter); \$1,000 in special bonus awards; \$1,050 in slingshot competition (Columbus and SACO speed round); and \$425 in duocathlon (archery and slingshot) competition.

Amateur teams will receive trophies. Amateur college teams will receive \$2,000 in grants. Individual amateur competition will receive trophies and plaques in three flights - the first time there have been flights in amateur competition, which is an indication of the growth of this tournament. Junior Olympic competitors will receive trophies.

The Indoor FITA Round, same as used last year, will be

used for all open and amateur shooting except JOAD. This is a four-color, 15.7-inch diameter face, shot from 18 meters (19 yards, 1 foot, 9 inches). It's 10-ring scoring. Arrows must cut the line or be solidly in the ring. A round will be 10 ends, with three arrows per end. TIME LIMIT IS 21/2 MINUTES PER END. A complete round will be shot each of the three days of the tournament. NFAA rules will apply to the open division; NAA rules will apply to the amateur division.

There will be \$22,000 in prizes. Come and shoot. This is the only major open indoor tournament of 1975. The dates are Jan. 17-19, in Las Vegas, with all competition taking place in the Las Vegas Convention Center (LVCC).

For a brochure explaining all rules and prize breakdown, write to: Desert Inn Archery Classic, 7800 Haskell Avenue, Van Nuys, Cal. 91405 or see your local archery lanes or dealer.

	CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHTS (\$4,000) UNLIMITED DIVISION LIMITED DIVISION					
Place	Men (\$1,750	Women (\$750)		Men (\$1,100)	Women (\$450)	
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th	500 350 250 200 175 150 125	250 175 100 85 75 65		500 250 200 150	250 125 75	
		OPEN F	LIGHTS			
Place 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th	No.1 (\$990) \$300 190 150 125 100 75 50	No.2 (\$880) \$260 175 130 110 90 70 45	No.3 (\$770) \$230 160 110 95 75 60 40	No.4 (\$660) \$190 135 100 80 70 50 35	No.5 (\$550) \$165 110 80 70 55 40	
Place 1st	No. 6 (\$440) \$130	No. 7 (\$385) \$115	No. 8 (\$330) \$100	No. 9 (\$275) \$85	No. 10 (\$250) \$65	

LAS VEGAS SPEED ROUND - \$2,500

45

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Registration fee is \$15, to be paid at tournament site.

Two (2) separate rounds will be shot. On Friday there will be a qualifying round. This round will be shot at a new target face which resembles the flip-flop targets. There will be ten (10) one-minute ends. The archer may shoot as many arrows during each end as he or she finds possible. Each arrow that hits the scoring area on the Speed Round Qualifying target counts one point. The total score for ten ends will be counted. The top 64 scores will qualify for the finals on Saturday.

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25 20

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25

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20 17

The final round will be a man-to-man "shoot off" on the Saunders flip-flop target. There will be six games which will reduce the competitors to 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1. The first five games will have three ends each, best two of three ends winning - one minute per end. Ties (one win, one loss, one tie) will be decided by 20-second shoot offs. The final game

will have five one-minute ends, with a tie (two wins, two losses, one tied end) broken by a 20-second shoot off.

Special target points will be available for your aluminum arrows or arrows with a comparable outside diameter. It will be a severe disadvantage to use a bow of over 50 pounds draw

Shooting distance is 15 yards for qualifier and finals.

Prizes:

Winner \$1.000 \$ 500 Runnerup 250 each 2 Semi-Finalists 4 Quarter-Finalists 100 each

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS:

Sunday, January 5, 1975

12 Midnight Pre-Registration must be postmarked

Thursday, January 16, 1975

Open Practice (LVCC) 1 to 10 p.m. 1 to 5 p.m. Late Registration (LVCC) 6:30 to 9 p.m. Late Registration (LVCC)

Friday, January 17, 1975

9:00 a.m. 1st Round, A.M. Group (LVCC) 11:00 a.m. JOAD 1st 1/2 round (LVCC) 11:00 a.m. SECTION I Columbus Slingshot Round 12:00 noon SECTION II Columbus Slingshot Round 1:00 p.m. 1st Round, P.M. Group (LVCC) SECTION III Columbus Slingshot Round 3:00 p.m. 3:15 p.m. Las Vegas Speed Round Qualifier SECTION IV Columbus Slingshot Round 4:00 p.m.

Saturday, January 18, 1975

9:00 a.m. 2nd Round, A.M. Group 11:00 a.m. IOAD 2nd half round

11:00 a.m. SECTION I SACO Speed Round (Elim.) 12:00 noon SECTION II SACO Speed Round (Elim.)

1:00 p.m. 2nd Round, P.M. Group 3:00 p.m. SECTION V Columbus Round 3:15 p.m. Las Vegas Speed Round Finals

4:00 p.m. SECTION VI Columbus Round 8:00 p.m. Results and Target Assignments Desert Inn Hotel Lobby

Sunday, January 19, 1975

9:00 a.m. Final Round, A.M. Group 11:00 a.m. Slingshot Finals 12:30 p.m. Final Round, P.M. Group

3:00 p.m. **AWARDS**

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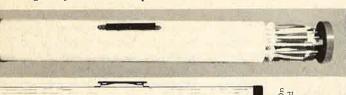
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holding wt.

EXAMPLE Average compound Kam-Act 50 Lbs.

• IS IT HARD TO ADJUST DRAW WEIGHTS? No, two minutes is the average time for adjusting to a desired draw weight. Only one allen wrench is required to change the cams to any one of eight positions. NO GUESS WORK — THE BOW TILLER AND TUNE REMAIN CONSTANT

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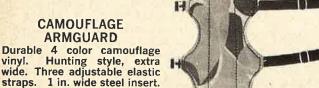


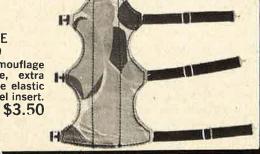
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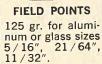
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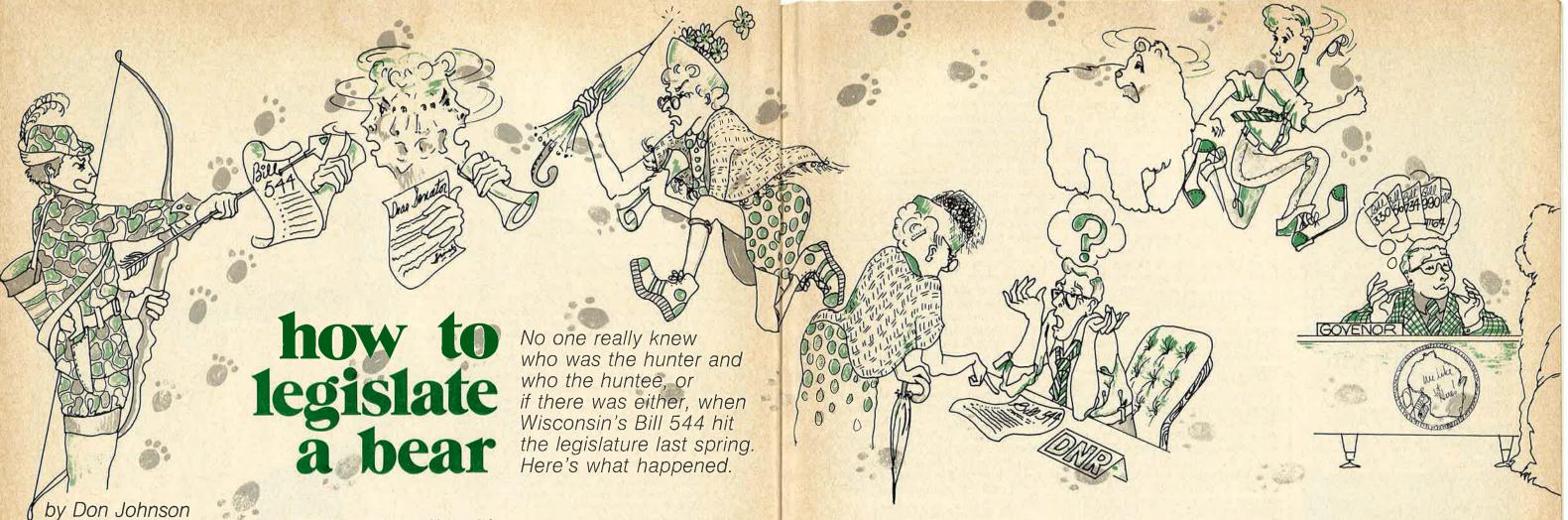
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CAMOUFLAGE

ARMGUARD



ONCE upon a time . . .

(That's really the way to start this story, because it sounds like a fable, and ends with a moral.)

Way back in '74...a whole passel of people decided to save Wisconsin's black bear. From each other. So, they grabbed poor old bruin by the tail and turned him every way but loose. They ran him through the legislative halls, and in and out of the governor's office, and around and around the headquarters of the Department of Natural Resources (that being the normal traffic pattern there).

Now they perceived that a bear is hard to steer from the rear. And even harder to let go. But their troubles had just begun.

Alack, the furor had attracted a contingent of little old ladies with tennis shoes and sharp umbrellas. When they entered the fray, the fur really flew. When the fur finally settled, everybody looked around to see who still had hold of the bear. But there was no bear there.

Now, that's the moral; so old Aesop, an ancient Greek outdoor writer, would have ended it right there. But there is more to the tale. Wisconsin had a 1974 bear season, after all.

Just barely.

For a while, it looked like hunters who used bows, or dogs, had been scribbled out of the bear hunting picture by state legislators. That would have left bear hunting pretty much to the half a million gunners taking part in the traditional nine-day deer and bear season in late November. Because bears are likely to be denned by then, and it's illegal to molest denned bears, that's not much of a bear hunt. But wait — there are more turnabouts in this story than a bear chase through a cedar swamp.

Let's begin with the introduction of Senate Bill No. 544 during the winter, when bears — and many bear hunters, it seems — were asleep. The bill called for a ban on use of baits for taking bears. Goodbye, bowhunters. Archers have annually taken somewhere between 10 and 15 percent of the Wisconsin bear harvest, and virtually all have been taken at bait stations, which had always been lawful.

SEASONS LIBERALIZED

Gunners didn't get into the baiting business until 1963, when three brief, experimental hunts were held in northern counties. Patterned after Michigan's early seasons, the hunts employed dogs and baits. The idea of September hunts with hounds and guns was adopted enthusiastically. Within a couple of years the season had been lengthened to 23 days and covered the northern third of the state. Bowhunting was allowed during this early season, and then continued through the early bow hunt for

deer. Baits figured in most of the early season kills. Either the bear was shot at a bait station (by gun or bow) or hounds picked up a fresh trail at a bait. In 1973, some 82 percent of the bears were taken with the help of bait, dogs or both.

Obviously then, Bill 544 was aimed at the dog hunters, too — and bear hunters in general. Right? Not quite. Hunters had been calling for increased controls on both baits and hound packs. They did so through the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, which has a good representation of bowhunters. And hound owners. They recognized that some serious public relations problems had arisen, which could disastrously affect their sport.

The problem was — always is — the slob hunter. Starting in midsummer, hundreds of garbage piles began appearing in the north woods. (I do not write from hearsay. I saw, and smelled, a heap of them.) The state's natural resources board responded with tighter rules, forbidding use of "nondegradable" things like bones, and clamping down on the litter caused by paper and metal dumped at such sites.

In the Chequamegon National Forest, federal officials required, in 1971, that bait stations be registered. Some 350 were. Even with those controls, some baiters left such a rotten mess in their wake that a federal spokesman said his

agency's role in the practice was "indefensible." It was further reported that trichinosis — a serious parasitic infection — was increasing among the bears in the federal forest. Use of infected pork wastes in bear bait was suspected.

Add to that rampant stories about mobs of hunters and slathering packs of hounds — often arriving by the truck-load from as far as the Carolinas — taking huge tolls of bears each September. Dogs lost, or abandoned after being found worthless, were left to roam the woods, preying on deer, the stories went. There were sparks of truth there, fanned to flame and fueled by angry hunters and non-hunters alike. In part, the doubling of non-resident license fees in Wisconsin last year was in response to that resentment.

BEARS ATTRACT TOURISTS

One of the many ironies here is that, at the same time, many residents of Wisconsin's north were bitterly complaining about new state regulations requiring them to keep the garbage covered at their municipal dumps. For years those unsightly, odiferous sites were major tourist attractions. Some resort owners called them "bearfeterias." But never mind. A lot of the complaints were valid, and some of those hound hunts smelled as bad.

Consider one more thing, now. There was worry, following the 1973 season,

December/January 1975

that too many bears were being killed. In 1972 a total of 878 bears had been killed. Bowmen got 69 and gunners 541 during the early seasons. Hunters took 268 more in the November deer season, during which bears have traditionally been legal targets. In 1973 the total was down to 606, including 351 for gunners and 52 for archers during the early hunt. Some hunters said they were seeing fewer cubs, too.

Enter Bill 544 — at the behest of spokesmen for the Wisconsin Bear Hunters Association. Hound men.

There were, however, strong dissenting voices among the hounders — and not only because baiting was useful in their sport. "We'd have a lot harder time starting a bear, but we'd still have our sport. We'd eliminate the bowhunter though, and we can't afford to do that," noted one perceptive hounder at a winter meeting in the north. "There aren't that many of us. We hunters are a minority. We've got to stick together . . ."

Pros and cons of the bill were argued at hearings held in northern communities. The senate resources committee then recommended the ban, and the bill passed that house almost without notice or dissent. It was sent to the assembly resources committee, where, in the absence of opposition, passage was recommended.

Now, in March, the bowhunters began to wake up. Such was the outcry that

the committee chairman backed a move to bring the bill back for another look. There were bitter words. Representative John Alberts, a committee member, called the chairman, Lewis Mittness, "a puppet for a disgruntled minority of irresponsible archers." That was for openers.

BAITING PHILOSOPHIES DIFFER

Alberts voiced the viewpoint of many of the bill's backers, arguing that luring bears to ambush by dumping garbage was worse than baiting waterfowl, or shooting deer at salt licks, both illegal. "There is no way any real hunter would be proud of this type of slaughter," declared Alberts, who said that the practice threatened the future of hunting. Yes, Representative Alberts is a hunter. An avid one, for all kinds of game, with weapons modern and ancient.

For some time now, too, letters and petitions had been emanating from the office of Joseph Uihlein, Jr. — or his attorney — urging passage of Bill 544. A member of a wealthy Milwaukee brewing family, Uihlein apparently felt strongly enough to spend considerable personal effort and money to campaign for the bill's passage.

Why? Uihlein is not an anti-hunter. He has never posted large blocs of land he holds in northern Wisconsin. He had simply concluded that bear baiting was too repugnant to be continued.





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But by now, the whole plot seemed a lot more sinister than that. For example, the attorney Uihlein had engaged was an associate of the Milwaukee law firm to which Roger C. Minahan, then chairman of the state Natural Resources Board, belongs. Interesting? Yes. But there was nothing in Minahan's later votes on bear seasons which indicated influence on the issue. In fact, he offered some constructive motions on boundaries for the bear hunt.

Also, Uihlein's business interests include an oil company, which he heads. Representative Alberts owns filling stations, and the fuel shortage was getting critical at the time the 544 fight was heightening. Was it possible that some business relationship was affecting the legislator's stand, some wondered? Investigation showed no connection. Uihlein's operations were far afield from supply retail pumps.

By now, certainly, the protectionists, such as Defenders of Animals, had joined the controversy. But again, there did not appear to be any clearly coordinated campaign. Individuals and groups were not working in concert. There was no sinister conspiracy evident upon close examination.

Hunters had started fighting among themselves, and their foes were simply taking what advantage they could in that fact. Lawmakers were flooded with mail and calls. Several said they had rarely seen such pressure from the public, on any issue.

So, the assembly committee held another hearing. Both sides spoke long and eloquently. Both presented petitions thousands of names hurredly obtained - and promised many more.

The bowhunters presented their case: The lawmakers were told that a proper bait might be only such things as bread, molasses, and bacon drippings...how it had to be regularly replenished because small animals consumed the bait nightly.

They heard what it was like to wait for a bear, when signs were found that one was making visits to a bait station ... how it was to wait soundless, motionless, as insects hummed around the hunter's head.

They were told that the bear, when it came at all, usually arrived after dusk; after hunting hours had ended. And, how it approached warily, easily spooked by scent, sound or movement which might cause it to abandon the station for the remainder of the season.

They were asked to picture what it was like, if and when the bear did appear, to confront it at close range, with bow and arrow.

The other side had stories to tell, too. They painted unpretty pictures of litter, and greed, and commercialization, and

unsportsmanlike acts. And houndmen snarled at bowhunters, and bowhunters berated houndmen. Some votes were changed, but passage of the bill was again recommended.

The bowhunters' biggest hope then, was that time would run out before the bill reached the Assembly floor, where passage seemed likely. The lawmakers had much else to do, and their session was near an end. It did reach the floor, with a blur of other bills, in the final hours of the session. And, it passed, with a surprising amendment.

Not only baiting would be banned, but bear dogs would be outlawed, too!

Ah, but it was only a stratagem, you see. The amendment would sidetrack the bill. As amended, it had to go back to the Senate for approval. Not a chance. The senators were also striving to wind up their session in a nonstop effort extending far into the night, Bill 544 would die. Clever, huh?

ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH

Good grief! There the ubiquitous bill was, amid the final batch of matters brought before the groggy senators. They passed it. When realization dawned the next day, the hound hunters howled. The time and money they'd spent to develop dogs they could brag on. Wasted. The sport they lived for all vear. Gone.

There was still a chance. The governor's veto. Now hunters were joining the ranks again. Loudly. The governor's office was plainly unhappy with having the controversy dumped on his desk. Letters and calls and petitions poured in. The governor is not a hunter. Politically, Bill 544 was a hot potato.

A month passed. Then, at the end of May, Gov. Patrick Lucey told hundreds of cheering delegates to the Wisconsin Conservation Congress that he had vetoed the bill. He warned, however, that unless existing baiting practices were sharply curtailed, he'd lead a move to overturn his own veto when the legislature returned in midsummer.

The Conservation Congress - representing sportsmen from throughout the state in an advisory capacity to the Resources Board - offered a list of rule changes. They include better control and identification of dogs, as well as of baits. The Department of Natural Resources endorsed that approach. Harold Jordahl, the new chairman of the Resources Board, met with the governor.

Then, in late June, the board came up with another shocker: It adopted baiting and hounding rules more stringent than those recommended by the Conservation Congress. And it closed bear hunting during the traditional nine-day November deer hunt for gunners!

Chairman Jordahl pointed out that bears are commonly denned by the deer season, and that taking one is usually happenstance during that season. The action, he said, was consistent with the goal of elevating the black bear to the status of a trophy, big game animal.

There were hints that strong measures were called for to respond to the governor. His veto had tossed him from one horn of a dilemma to the other.

Although making an effort to retain the November hunt, Stanton Helland, board member from Wisconsin Dells, finally assented, noting that, "We couldn't have come closer to losing the bear season." Francis "Bill" Murphy, chairman of the Conservation Congress, protested in behalf of the half-million deer hunters who had the hope of bagging a bear as a bonus in November. More will doubtless be heard.

What remained, after all that, is on the lawbooks now.

Hound users were cut to a 16-day season in a narrower, far northern zone. Another belt of northern counties was opened for the early season, but without dogs.

Baits, restricted to honey and liquid scents, could be set only from a week prior to the Sept. 14 opening until Oct. 15. Each hunter was restricted to two bait stations, to be registered at the nearest field station of the Department of Natural Resources.

Bear dogs could not be run in the

woods (for training) before August 1, and identifying tattoos, or collars bearing owner's name and address, were required.

In related action, state lawmakers gave the bear long-awaited official big game status, so its sale is now prohibited. Along with that was required purchase of a separate \$7.25 license to hunt bears. The new license is not required for bowhunting. However, some lawmakers have indicated that the omission was an oversight, which might be rectified next year.

BEAR RESEARCH NEEDED

And this year, too, the Department of Natural Resources started a new research project aimed at learning more about Wisconsin bear populations and trends. Nobody really has a good handle on bear numbers, say game biologists. The reasearch might be hampered by the new restrictions, for much data depends on what hunters bring to registration stations.

Surely, there are questions to be answered, but a bit of history study would have been helpful before opinions became so polarized on the bear hunt. There have been ups and downs in the bear kill ever since records of any kind were kept, but the average annual kill has been virtually unchanged.

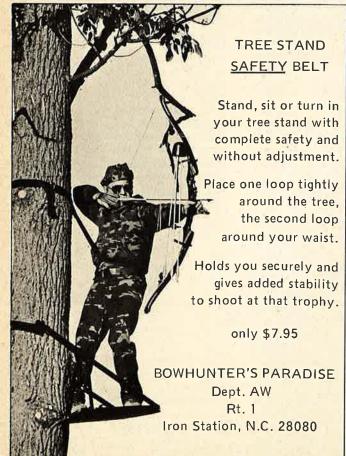
The way the bears are killed has changed, however. Before the dog seasons, bowhunters bagged more bears than they have since. The November hunt yielded by far the highest kill. With early seasons established in 1974. gunners using baits, dogs, or both, began to take the biggest share of the bag.

Looking back farther - before the September seasons with hounds and guns began - records show hundreds of bears being destroyed by state personnel on damage and nuisance complaints. Prior to 1958, too, steel trapping of bear was permitted in the state. It was a commercial enterprise for some trapperhunters, and there was no bag limit.

Indications are that kills in the 500 to 600 range annually have been usual, and that the state's bear population - usually estimated at between 6,000 and 8,000 animals - has been remarkably stable for many years.

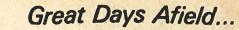
It behooves all sportsmen then, to sit down with the facts, and to reason together. It's important to recognize problems - and the importance of public image — and to do our damndest to police our own ranks. Bill 544 can happen anytime, anywhere. It should be a lesson for us all.

Like, be sure you're approaching the problem from the right end. Or you might have a bear by the tail.





December/January 1975



THE SLINGSHOT BUCK

by Kenneth C. Way

OCTOBER 1 AND the archery deer season was just a week away in northeastern Michigan and I was in the field looking for a place to hunt with bow and arrow. I was following a well-used deer runway near the Little Eddy trout stream when I came face-to-face with a buck with the largest antlers I had ever seen on a white tail deer!

If ever there was a candidate for the record book this had to be the deer. As he wheeled and sped away into the hardwood I was determined that his rack would soon hang on my den wall. The buck eluded my well-executed

traps for days, and it took a little trick I had never thought of to finally lure the buck close enough for a shot.

My original method to kill the animal was to shoot him from a blind. I remembered an article I had read in a

36

sports magazine about hunting from one. "Find a well-used runway, study the habits and movement of the deer, time of day they travel, and why. Build a blind of branches covered with leaves native to your immediate surroundings." I built my blind near the runway, following the instructions.

The night before the season opened, I loaded the car with gear and drove to within a few hundred yards of the blind. After some difficulty, I finally found my blind and sprinkled the leaves with

Dawn came slowly. Then across the forest there was a glimpse of movement. As I watched, not one deer, but two walked out cautiously. Why had they not followed the trail they had made and used all summer? These two sentinels were leading my big buck right out around the blind! That morning I didn't even get close for a shot. Back at the car I unpacked and set up camp. What

could have gone wrong? Then the thought came to me that a buck with that big a rack hadn't evaded hunters for so many seasons by being careless. I'd out-smart him and his sentinels. Just move over there where they passed and build another blind that afternoon.

Before dawn the next day I sneaked into the new blind to wait. Of course, the sentinels and the big buck came right down the old trail past my first blind! I was sure a new scheme would fool them. In the newer blind I made a dummy to represent a hunter. It looked real, but would it fool the two senti-

The next morning the two sentinels approached very cautiously, then poked their noses over the edge of the blind and smelled the hat and shirt on the dummy. They finally moved on, and the buck stopped and also looked it all over. Foiled again! I returned to camp and made a hurried trip to town for material



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for another scheme. During vacation time I had saved four days for bow hunting. Now with only one day left my last plan had to be foolproof.

At dawn I was back in the first blind. The two sentinels again appeared. They were going to pass the other blind. What or whoever was directing them was doing a perfect job.

I waited until the two sentinels had passed the blind by several feet. Then taking a chance, I sounded. How do you sound? The day before I had bought a Wrist Rocket hunting slingshot and some marbles. The Wrist Rocket has a handle that you put your hand through and the lower part of the handle rests against your wrist. I like clay marbles as they are uniform in size and weight, and are porous. Small stones can be used with success.

I took one of these marbles, rolled it around in my armpit. Then I shot it over the heads of the does. The marble passing down through the trees made a noise as it fell like a man walking in the woods. The wind carried my scent back to them and they ran toward me.

The buck followed them as they approached my blind. Soon he had worked his way so close I could see his nose and all four feet.

After what seemed like an hour he turned and started to move slowly. Now was the time! I drew until my broadhead touched to the bow back. While it was still moving I zeroed in just behind his front legs and released. The arrow went in almost to the feathers.

The buck took off like a jet into a nearby cedar thicket.

After waiting about 30 minutes I picked out the tree I had marked as the spot where the buck and his two sentinels had last disappeared. There was a pool of blood as if he had fallen and lain there a few minutes. Glancing across the few yards that separated me from the cedar thicket, I spotted the two does in the edge of the cedars. Then I saw him, the mighty monarch.

I moved up, holding my bow ready, and touched him with my toe. No response. I raised that beautiful head of horns, 18 points in all.

Much later at camp, the fire was crackling and while it burned to coals I took down the tent, rolled up the sleeping bag and packed. Then I had my fried liver. Great meal! Great trophy! Great end to a frustrating four days! That slingshot with a few chunks of clay really worked.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Unfortunately, Mr. Way's perseverance went for nought about a year after he killed his huge buck. A fire in his den destroyed his mounted trophy and most of his archery equipment. The only evidence that remains of the monstrous 18 point buck now lies in Mr. Way's memory.

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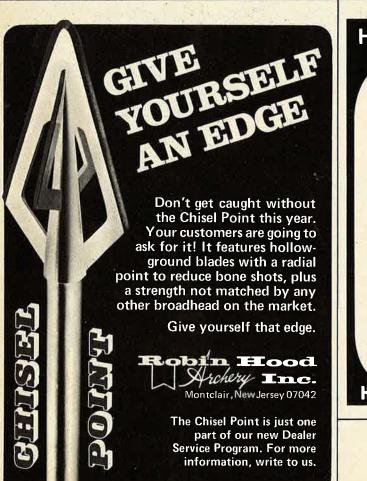
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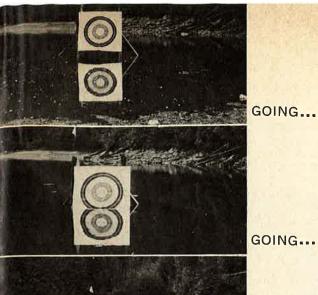








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GONE

by Nan Seney

EDITOR'S NOTE: Wayne and Nan Senev's plan to settle into a log cabin in a remote inlet on the west coast of British Columbia also included all the essentials for their favorite form of recreation - target archery. The problem that arose was finding a suitable range. The wilderness undergrowth and rocky, sloping terrain ruled out a range site. There was only one logical open area . . .

OUR PLANS to move into an isolated inlet on the west coast of British Columbia were underway. The boxes were ready and the checklist complete. Under "entertainment," the list included bows, arrows, tabs, quivers, extra strings, fletching material, repair equipment and target faces.

We were sure there must be something already there we could use to make a target butt, so we left our big matt behind to conserve space.

Once we had settled into our log cabin we began looking around the property to find the best place to set up our target. The forest was deep, the underbrush thick and most of the land sloped 45 degrees or more. Our cabin, which had been a float house at one time, now rested against the shore, its back rooms driven into a hill of sand and its front stilted above the tide.

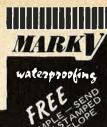
A tiny island lay directly in front of the cabin and had been cultivated for a terraced garden. The previous owner had built a causeway of rocks, oyster shells and sand to link the island with the shore to make the garden accessible, except during extreme winter tides.

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The causeway was the flattest piece of ground around. It was our immediate and only - choice for our archery target range. It was measured off and marked up to 30 meters. The 35-meter peg was amongst the wild lily of the valley and the 40-meter peg was on top of a big fir log, knee-deep in bracken and prickly Oregon grape which threatened to entangle itself in the bowstring.

We set an old four-by-eight-foot fish bait box at the tideline and nailed in a shelf three feet from the ground. Rocks piled into the bottom held it steady. A cardboard box stuffed with old feather cushions and pieces of cardboard served as backing for field faces. But after shooting these short distances for a few weeks and battling northwesterly winds coming around one side of the island, we felt we needed a place to shoot longer distances. Again we searched for a suitable range, but there was nothing within two miles.

Then one afternoon as we sat contemplating our surroundings and the mysteries of the tide, I remarked to our small sons, "Just think boys, in a few hours we will be able to take the boat and row over what is that great expanse of flat beach."

"That's it!" exclaimed Wayne. "We can use the beach for the longer distances . . . at least when the tide is out."

The answer to our dilemma had been exposed to us twice a day. We could have used 500 yards of open tidal flats but we only paced off 70 meters and drove marker stakes into the soft gravel.

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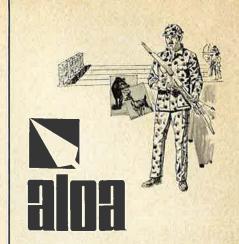
Now to construct a target stand. We decided to make it permanent rather than drag it halfway down the beach each day. We cut four poles six and a half feet long and about four inches in diameter which we nailed together to make two acute angles. Then we secured them to a cross-member pole four feet long. We braced this with pieces of driftwood and nailed it all together with rusty bent spikes we had found in an old logging camp.

We nailed two strips of canvas to hang loosely behind it to stop any passthroughs. We dug the four legs into the beach and surrounded each with barnacle encrusted rocks and shells. A flag was posted to stand six feet above the top. We presumed a job well done. Now we had to wait and see if it would withstand the tides.

The first tide raised around the target's crosspieces, lifted it out of the mire and sent it sprawling across the ripples. It threatened to ride out on the tide, so we had to retrieve it and secure it to the end of a boom. At low tide the next day, we re-established the poles even deeper into the beach and hung a boomchain around its cross-piece. Wayne had also constructed a target back by this time. Using old shakes, he made a thin frame and secured to it layers of old cardboard boxes.

The weight of four boomchains made the stand a part of the landscape ... twice each day. The target range was complete. Appearing and disappearing regularly. We probably have the only range in North America that spends half its life below 15 feet of water.

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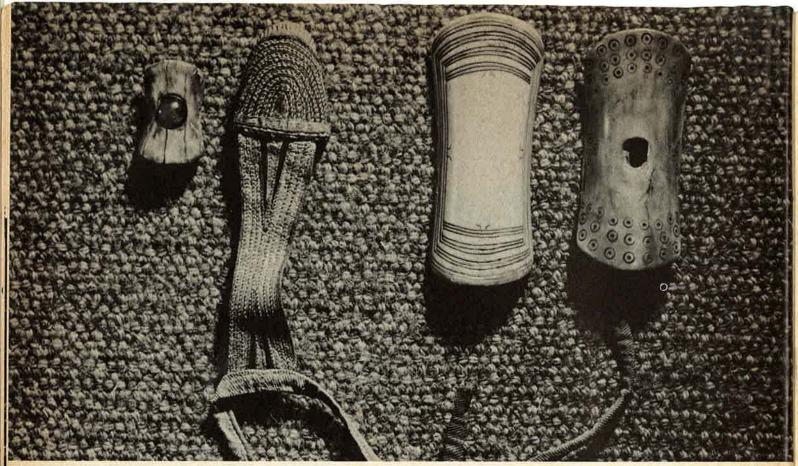
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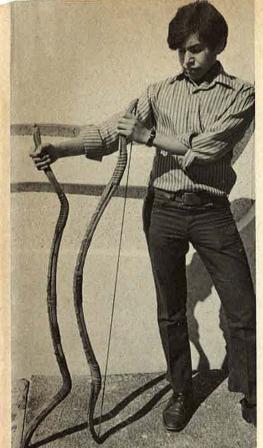
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- Far left, left to right, an ivory thumb protector, leather thumb stall and two ivory arm guards, all of Eskimo origin.
- These two Eslamo bows show a definite relation to the composite bow common throughout Asia. Typical Eskimo composite bows, both had draw weights over 75 pounds.

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Maybe not so surprisingly, Eskimo composite bows resemble Mongol bows more than traditional North American styles.

by Jay Massey

GEAR THAT BRIDGED THE LAND GAP

42

A BOW, according to Webster's Dictionary, is simply a device which propels an arrow. However, there are long bows, flat bows, straight end bows and bows with recurves. There are self bows, composite bows and compound bows.

This is apparent after examining several ancient Eskimo bows in the Alaska State Museum in Juneau, Alaska. Unlike the wooden, self bows used by most North American Indians, the Eskimo bows are sharply recurved and elaborately constructed of horn, bone, wood, sinew and glue.

The archery buff quickly identifies these Eskimo bows as a type of composite bow common throughout Asia.

Unlike the self bow, which is constructed of a single stave of wood like hickory, yew or Osage Orange, the composite bow is constructed of several materials like wood, bone, horn, glue, sinew and rawhide — hence the term, "composite." The modern-day recurve is an off-shoot of the Turkish composite bow, further refined by substituting fiberglass for horn and sinew.

Archaeologists disagree as to the origin of the composite bow. However, early models have been found in ancient Scythian tombs, and more advanced bows of this type were known to the Egyptians, Persians and Assyrians. The principal features of the Asiatic composite recurved bows are legend: the

speed with which it cast an arrow, and its short length, which made it possible to shoot from a galloping horse.

The Scythians, inventors of the stirrup, used both the horse and the composite bow to produce a devastating type of warfare. During the latter days of the Roman Empire, Europe was almost completely overrun by hordes of horse-mounted Hunnish archers using short, recurved composite bows. Later, the composite bow was used as the principal fighting weapon of the armies of Genghis Khan.

From roughly 4,000 B.C. until the 13th Century, entire nations literally lived and died by the bow, and the most successful of them used the composite.

In his book, "A Study of Bows and Arrows," Dr. Saxton Pope found considerable variation in the efficiency of the composite bows he tested. Compared to the short, powerfully-recurved Turkish bow, the long and massive Mongol bow was both clumsy and dull of cast.

In size and appearance, the Eskimo composite bow resembles the Mongol type rather than the shorter ones used by Turks, Persians and Koreans. The recurves of the Eskimo composite bow are bent in a peculiar manner, with the tips bending back toward the shooter. Whether this feature had some value, or whether it was the result of the Eskimos

having only limited contact with other ethnic groups using recurved bows, is not known. This in itself is an interesting aspect of Eskimo archery.

The composite bow was unknown to most North American Indians and, in fact, was a later arrival in America, probably filtering across the Bering land bridge. Eskimo hunters in northern Alaska and Canada must have found the composite bow a welcome addition to their hunting arsenal, as suitable bow wood is rare in these areas. One feature of the composite bow is that it may be made from materials at hand — a great value to peoples living in semi-arid regions devoid of timber.

In Asia, bows of this type were made from the horns of cattle and water buffalo, whereas the Alaskan and Canadian Eskimo used horns from musk ox and mountain sheep. Most of the Eskimo bows incorporate musk ox horn along with a wood core, combined with bits of bone for reinforcement at the handle and a sinew backing for resiliency. However, in the Juneau museum are bows made solely of horn and sinew, as well as recurved bows of wood and sinew. The result is a device totally unique from the common, wood bows of the Americas.

A different method of drawing the bowstring also sets Eskimo archery apart from that of other North American native groups. Apparently, the most common method used by Eskimos was the Mongolian draw, in which the bowstring is drawn with the thumb and forefinger, whereas other American Indians used the Mediterranean — or three-finger draw. Eskimo thumb rings and protectors found in the Arctic closely resemble those found in Asia.

The Eskimo thumb rings vary slightly from those widely used in Asia in that they often incorporate a stone bead set into the ring, which is usually made of bone or ivory. This bead provides a hook which holds the string at full draw. By contrast, Asiatic thumb rings usually have a curved inner surface which holds the string when the forefinger is held firmly against the thumbnail. An interesting sidenote is that Eskimos also used leather stalls like those used by modern-day finger shooters. These usually were a single stall to protect the thumb, rather than the three stalls we use today.

Many aspects of Eskimo archery tackle are drastically different from that used anywhere else in North America. Dr. Saxton Pope found the self bows of most American Indians to be of only average draw weight, usually averaging 40-50 pounds. Most Eskimo bows he examined were of heavy draw weight of 70-80 pounds — more than enough to down even the largest Alaskan game.



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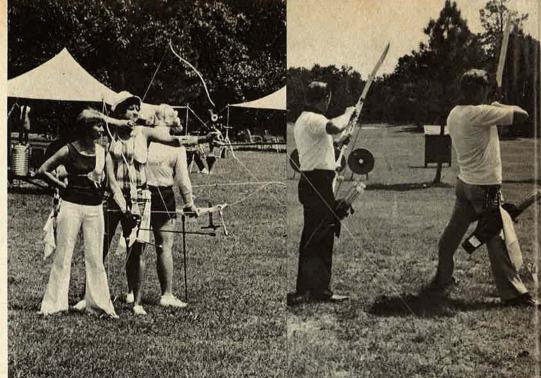
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December/January 1975



Gandy, Butz PAA **National** Championship

SHOOTOFFS in the men's division are apparently the order of the day in the PAA national championships. Last year it was Sherm Winter, the eventual winner, and Vic Berger. This year it was Frank Gandy and Steve Robinson, tied at 1188, with Gandy coming out on top for his first PAA championship.

Gandy and Robinson shot clean to the 45-yard target, then Frank placed his first arrow in the four ring and backed it up with two spot hits. With two and a half minutes remaining for the end. Robinson still hadn't shot his first arrow, while Gandy was done. If Steve could shoot clean, he'd take his second PAA title. But his first arrow was a three.

In women's shooting Ann Butz notched her fifth PAA title. She opened with a 294, backed it up with a 295, and then kept a comfortable lead to finish with 1174 and the \$700 top money. Her coach is Archery World technical editor Len Cardinale, Butts and Bows Archery, Belleville, N.J.

Gandy and Robinson would not have had the chance for their theatrics if John Kleman, coming off a win at Edinboro, had been able to hold his pace. He opened with a pair of 299s, then tailed off to a pair of 294s and finished fourth with 1186, one point behind Rick Gilley who had shot a very steady 297-296-297-297/1187.

Ed Rhode, a very consistent pro, made a run at the title, notching a 299 on the third day to gain second place for a while. But he dropped down to 291 the final day and finished sixth, one point behind Dave Jackson.

Betty McKinney, who has been shooting very strong recently and won at Edinboro, was done in by her opening 285. She was only one point behind Ann Butz over the last three rounds, but couldn't pick up any points on Ann. Denise Libby had held second by one point going into the final day, with her 293 on Friday including a complete miss. But she dropped four points below that the final day and Betty Mc-Kinney edged ahead of her by three.

This was the first southern-based PAA nationals since Sumter, S.C., in 1971, where Ann Butz and Jim Riley won. This year's Pinehurst, N.C., location is more famed for its golf and tennis tournaments, but hopes to add a long list of archery events. The archery range is a \$12,000 job, with 42 field targets and 28 bowhunter targets, plus a complete PAA setup. There are also facilities to shoot a FITA, York and some flight. There's open shooting areas, and some shooting lanes in the pines. These lanes will be seeded with grass, but at the moment are covered with pine straw, which made golf shoes necessary

to keep from slipping. When complete, the archery facilities will also have a complete pro shop, according to Pinehurst personnel.

Mac Macminter, field director of the N.C. Archery Association, and Bill Arrowood performed a lot of valuable work helping Pinehurst build the archery range, according to Leon Owen, Greensboro, N.C., a tournament official.

There were 75 shooters on the line. From them, out of the four days of shooting, came seven 299s.

Tentative dates for next year are June 30 - July 4, again at Pinehurst.

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The author set himself quite a task in

attempting a book with this scope and approach. That he brought it off is a feather in his cap and several evenings of fine reading for you.

Schuyler has hunted North America, and put it all into this work. He has very definite thought-through opinions on various elements, some troublesome and some not, in the sport of bowhunting; and he unhesitatingly states them here.

In 19 chapters, 216 pages, Schuyler covers the basics of proper equipment, accessories, planning a hunt, basic hunting methods, the various North American big game, big birds, predators and bowfishing. He concludes with an appendix of bowhunting regulations and approximate seasons in all the United States and Canadian provinces.

One other thing. The author's first sentence says, "This may be the first book written on advanced bow hunting with the gun hunter in mind." He explains, "Actually, the number of hunters today who use only the bow is a small fraction of the total in bow hunting. Most started with the gun and have picked up the bow for the extra days of hunting as well as the extra sport in hunting. This book is written primarily for them but also for those who are just now being tempted by the challenge and the opportunity."

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November 28, 1974 Be Thankful... We live in a great country and enjoy its wonderful freedom Be Joyful and Full of Hope... "For to you is born this day, A Savior, Who is Christ the Lord" Lu. 2:11 SEASONS GREETINGS FROM GORDON PLASTICS, INC., SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



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JUNIOR
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PROGRAM

George Helwig, Chairman 69 E. Galbraith Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45216

BROTHERS, SCEWE WIN WORLD FIELD TITLES

Doug Brothers, Sharonville, Ohio, who had just missed being on the official U.S. men's freestyle team, and Eunice Schewe, Roscoe, Ill., a perennial top women's barebow shooter, won two of the four available gold medals at the Fourth World Field Archery Championships in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Aug. 26-28.

In addition, other U.S. medal winners were Richard Stone-braker, silver in men's freestyle; Ruth Wallace, silver in women's freestyle; and Frank Ditzler, bronze in men's barebow. So the U.S. had medal winners in every division. Wallace opened a big lead on the Hunter Round, but lost it to Canada's rising star, 17-year-old Lucille Lessard, on the Field Round. Ditzler shot two steady rounds to gain his medal.

Brothers, who had won the U.S. NAA-sanctioned field archery title in July, then finished third in the tryouts to Stonebraker and Larry Smith, showed that determination pays. Since the NAA can officially sponsor only two archers from each division, Brothers had to pay his own way to the World Field Championship.

He and Stonebraker tied on the Hunter Round. And then on the Field Round it all tightened up among the top three shooters, as you can see by the scoresheet.

Eunice Schewe's gold medal came on the strength of a 401 Field Round, which brought her from 27 points down to a comfortable winning total.

Stonebraker, Wallace and Schewe also won individual-round medals for high score; Stonebraker edged out Brothers because he had more hits on the Hunter Round.

There were 20 nations represented, with 44 freestyle men, 25 freestyle women, 14 barebow men and 6 barebow women.

MEN - FREESTYLE	Hunter	Field	Total
Doug Brothers, U.S.A	523	531	1054
Richard Stonebraker, U.S.A.	523	530	1053
T. Person, Sweden	520	533	1053
WOMEN - FREESTYLE			
Lucille Lessard, Canada	424	519	943
Ruth Wallace, U.S.A.	· · ·		
	459	479	938
I. Dapovian, Italy	433	487	920
MEN - BAREBOW			
L. Berggen, Sweden	476	495	971
V. S'rvi, Finland	488	446	934
Frank Ditzler, U.S.A.	466	439	905
WOMEN - BAREBOW			
Eunice Schewe, U.S.A.	357	401	785
I. Granqvist, Sweden	384	309	693
A. Jarvelainen, Sweden	345	344	689
A. darvelamen, ovveden	345	344	009

NAA INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP

The Sixth NAA Indoor Championship will be held April 5 at Harrisburg, Pa. This event has grown from 200 in 1970 to over 475 in 1974. The round to be shot is the NAA 900, which is 30 arrows at 60, 50 and 40 yards for men and women, with a perfect score of 900 points for the 90 arrows. There will also be competition at shorter distances for juniors and cadets.

Crossbowmen will hold their annual indoor championship at the same time and place. They shoot 30 arrows at each of 60, 50 and 40 yards on a 60-centimeter face, with the same scoring system.

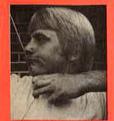
For more information, write to the NAA, 1951 Geraldson Dr., Lancaster, Pa. 17601.

STAR TOURNAMENT APPLICATION DEADLINE

The deadline for submission of requests to sponsor a Star Tournament is Jan. 1, 1975, according to NAA offices. If your club wants to sponsor a Star event, the request must be made in writing, and be in the NAA offices by that date.

The NAA is alloted 15 Star Tournaments annually. These tournaments provide opportunities to establish world records and qualifications for U.S. tryouts.

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LIEBERMAN



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RABSKA



STONEBRAKER

CHARLES EBY

Ohio State University. Genetics major. Coach, Bill Bednar. Midwest Collegiate Outdoor and Indoor Champion, 1972-74. 9th, U.S. Intercollegiate 1974. Shooting three years. Uses a 53-pound Hoyt TD. 813 "900," 1191 FITA, 563 I. FITA.

KEVIN ERLANDSON

San Bernardino Valley College. Liberal Arts major. Coach, Lorraine Pszczola. California Collegiate Champion 1974, NAA National Champion, 1972, Eagle Cup Champion, 1971. Shooting seven years. Uses a 45-pound Hoyt TD. 844 "900," 1169 FITA, 562 Easton 600 Round.

STEPHEN LIEBERMAN

Arizona State University. History major. Coach, Margaret Klann. U.S. Intercollegiate Champion 1971-72-74. Four time All-American 1971-72-73-74. World Field Archery Champion 1970. Shooting 11 years. Uses a 44-pound Bear TD. 840 "900," 1255 FITA, 559 Easton 600.

MARK PLOTT

San Bernardino Valley College. Physical education major. Coach, Lorraine Pszczola. All-American 1971, 74. All Southwest 1972. Member first place men's team, U.S. Intercollegiate 1971. Shooting four years. Uses a 42-pound Hoyt Pro Medalist. 823 "900," 1142 FITA, 554 Easton 600.

DON RABSKA

San Bernardino Valley College. Anthropology major. Coach, Lorraine Pszczola. All-American 1972-73-74. California Collegiate Champion 1973. Southwest Collegiate Champion 1973. Shooting eight years. Uses a 46-pound Morrett. 839 "900", 1169 FITA, 788 American.

RICHARD STONEBRAKER

Pennsylvania State University. Ceramic science major. Penn State Target Champion 1973. Eastern Collegiate Champion 1974. Penn State All Events Champion 1973. Shooting three years. Uses a 42-pound Black Widow. 845 "900", 1201 FITA, 786 American.

MONICA ESTES

San Bernardino Valley College. Liberal Arts major. Coach, Lorraine Pszczola. California Collegiate Champion 1974. Southern California Collegiate Champion 1972. Member first place women's team U.S. Intercollegiate 1974. Shooting two years. Uses a 31-pound Hoyt TD. 1138 FITA, 801 "900", 526 Easton 600 Round.

CAROL JURN

Arizona State University. Physical education major. Coach, Margaret Klann. Four time All-American 1971-72-73-74. U.S. Intercollegiate Champion 1974. Arizona Intercollegiate Champion 1971-72-73-74. Shooting five years. Uses a 31-pound Hoyt TD. 817 "900", 548 Easton 600 Round, 620 Columbia.

JANET KEMMERER

East Stroudsburg State College. Biology major. Coach, Maryanne Schumm. All-American alternate 1973. Eastern Collegiate Champion 1971-72-73. NAA National Indoor Champion 1974. Shooting eight years. Uses a 27-pound Carroll TD. 820 "900", 514 Easton 600, 578 Columbia.

LINDA LUCAS

Riverside City College. Psychology major. Coach, Lois Cresgy. All-American 1973-74. All Southwest 1973-74. Member first place women's team U.S. Intercollegiate 1973. Shooting three years. Uses a 30-pound Hoyt Pro Medalist. FITA 1128, "900" 787, FITA 1125.

LUANN RYON

Riverside City Coilege. Physical education major. Coach, Lois Cresgy. All Southwest 1973. Southern California CC Champion 1974. Member first place women's team U.S. Intercollegiate 1973. Shooting three years. Uses a 33-pound Hoyt Pro Medalist. "900" 816, FITA 1222, "900" 809.

JANICE SMITH

San Bernardino Valley College. Physical education major. Coach, Lorraine Pszczola. All-American 1973-74. All Southwest 1973-74. Southern California Collegiate Champion 1973. Member first place women's team U.S. Intercollegiate 1974. Shooting four years. Uses a 32-pound Hoyt Pro Medalist. "900" 813. FITA 1171, Easton "600" 533.

Alternate women's All-American team: Donna Dennington, San Bernardino Valley College; Joanne Nelson, Glassboro State College; Betty Smith, Stetson University; Diane Tone, Arizona State University; Sheri Torrence, Arizona State University; Linda Wilson, San Bernardino Valley College. Alternate men's All-American team: Charles Bockhorn, Atlantic Community College: Larry Clague, Palomar College; Glenn Daily, East Stroudsburg State College; Raymond Morris, East Stroudsburg State College; Wally Schwartz, Riverside City College; David Wroblewski, Arizona State University.



ESTE



JURN



KEMMERER



LUCAS



RYON



SMITH

NEW WORLD RECORDS

Darrell Pace's 1291 FITA, 303 90-meter score and 326 50-meter score, all shot at the NAA Championships at Oxford, Ohio, in August, have been officially recognized by FITA as

Linda Myers set a tentative women's world record when she shot a 310 at 70 meters during the Pennsylvania State Archery Association championships at Valley Forge, Pa., Aug. 31. The NAA has not yet received official notification on her record, but expects to soon, according to NAA Executive Secretary Clayton Shenk. When Linda's record is officially recognized, she will be the only U.S. woman holding a record. All but the team score in men's records are held by the U.S.

FITA	GAPCHENKO, Emma	USSR	1973	1235	1440
70 m	LOSABERIDZE, Keto	USSR	1973	307	360
60 m	SZOSZLER-WILEJTO, Jadwiga	POL	1971	324	360
50 m	GAPCHENKO, Emma	USSR	1973	311	360
30 m	KRAUZOWICZ, Grazyna	POL	1972	341	360
Team	GAPCHENKO, Emma	USSR	1972	3670	4320
	PEUNOVA, Alla				
	LOSABERIDZE, Keto				

Cont	folligit				
FITA	PACE, Darrell	USA	1974	1291	1440
90 m	PACE, Darrell	USA	1974	303	360
70 m	ELIASON, Edwin M.	USA	1973	323	360
50 m	PACE, Darrell	USA	1974	326	360
30 m	WILLIAMS, John C.	USA	1972	350	360
Team	JERVILL, Gunnar	SWE	1972	3643	4320
	BOSTROM, Oile				
	SVENSSON, Rolf				

Pace broke John William's 1268 FITA total, set at the Olympics; Alfons DeKoining's, Belgium, 90-meter score of 296, set last year; and Steve Lieberman's 50-meter score of 324, also set last year.

HANCOCK NEW FLIGHT CHAIRMAN

Rubon I. Hancock, Salt Lake City, has been elected chairman of the NAA Flight Committee. Hancock and other committee members are hoping for 40 or more participants in next year's flight meet. If you're interested in flight shooting, contact Hancock at 2787 McClelland St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84106.

1976 OLYMPIC ARCHERY

TO ARCHERY WORLD

The Archery Tryout Tournament, to select the United States' men's and women's archery team for the 1976 Olympics, will be held June 16-19, 1976.

The first day to post a qualifying score (1100 minimum FITA for men, 1050 minimum FITA for women) will be May 1, 1975. Final day to post a fourth and final qualifying score is May 16, 1976.

To participate in the Olympic Tryouts, you must have four qualifying scores within that time from qualifying tournaments registered and sanctioned by a national archery association or federation. It does not need to be only the U.S. NAA; the qualifer could be shot in Canada, Mexico or any other FITA-member country.

Archery competition dates at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal are July 25-28.

NEW YORK COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS SET

The Third Annual New York State Collegiate Championships will be held Saturday, March 1, 1975, at Brooklyn College. The event will consist of a Double 25-meter Indoor FITA Round. Back to defend their titles will be the Brooklyn College women's team, the Pace University men's team, and Everett C. Schreiber, Jr., Pace University, men's individual champ. Marilyn Minasian, women's champ, graduated last spring.

You can get full tourney information from Phyllis Bigel, Dept. of Health & Physical Education (Women), Brooklyn College, Bedford Ave. & Campus Road, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11210.

YMCA MIDDLE ATLANTIC OPEN JUNIOR EVENT

The 26th YMCA Middle Atlantic Open Junior Championship will be held March 15 in the Manheim Township High School near Lancaster, Pa. It provides competition classes for boys and girls under 10, under 12, under 15 and under 18. Target faces range from 122 centimeters for the under-10 group to 40 centimeters for those under 18.

The Lancaster Archery Club organizes their annual indoor team championship at the same location for March 16.

For full info, write to YMCA, 572 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa. 17602, c/o Clayton B. Shenk.

NAA INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL AVAILABLE

The new NAA Instructor's Manual has 141 pages of very detailed archery information, from basics through advanced tuning. Starting with a brief history of archery, the chapters cover equipment selection, safety, bracing the bow, first lessons in archery, shooting methods, problem correction, archery games, equipment maintenance and storage, advanced shooting, bow tun-



ing, coaching, tournament management, publicity, demonstrations and clinics, bowhunting and bowfishing. The material was written by Patricia Baier, Julia Bowers, C.R. Fowkes and Sherwood Schoch. It was edited by Ruth Rowe, and the drawings are by James Palmer. The manual costs \$10 and is available from the NAA offices, 1951 Geraldson Dr., Lancaster, Pa.

Join The National Archery Association!

No matter what kind of archery you like best, you should join NAA! Its brand of shooting and its club activities are fun - and challenging! Besides, NAA works for the promotion of all archery, and your support means a lot, NAA represents all archery before the U.S. Olympic Committee and FITA, our sport's international federation. Another thing: NAA, founded in 1879, is tradition-laden. Yet, it's as modern as tomorrow, It's well organized, it's growing, it'll be more and more important to archery - and to you! - as time goes on. And here's something else, too. YOUR MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES A SUBSCRIPTION



Individual membership, \$5 a year, Family membership, \$6 incl, husband, wife, \$1 more for under-18ers, \$4.00 for under-18ers who join independently of family. Of this fee, \$1.75 is for a one-year sub-

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NAA TARGET ARCHERY EQUIPMENT RULES

Here are the equipment rules to be used at all NAA-sanctioned tournaments beginning Jan. 1, 1975. These are the official rules recognized by 55 nations.

Items of equipment not mentioned or covered here are con-

sequently not allowed.

(a) A Bow of any type may be used provided it subscribes to the accepted principle and meaning of the word Bow as used in Target Archery: e.g. an instrument consisting of a handle (grip), riser and two flexible limbs

each ending in a tip with a string nock.

The Bow is braced for use by a single bowstring attached directly between the two string nocks only, and in operation is held in one hand by its handle (grip) while the fingers of the other hand draw, hold back

(b) A Bow STRING may be made up of any number of strands of the material chosen for the purpose, with a centre serving to accommodate the drawing fingers, a nocking point to which may be added serving(s) to fit the arrow nock as necessary, and to locate this point one or two nock locators may be positioned, and in each of the two ends of the Bow String a loop to be placed in the string nocks of the Bow when braced In addition one attachment, which may not exceed a diameter of one centimetre in any direction, is permitted on the String to serve as lip or

The serving on the String must not reach above the point of the archer's

A Bow String must not in any way offer aid in aiming through peephole, marking or any other means

(c) An Arrowrest, which can be adjustable, an Arrowplate and a Draw CHECK INDICATOR may all be used on the Bow provided they are not electric or electronic and do not offer any additional aid in aiming.

A BOWSIGHT, A BOWMARK OR A POINT OF AIM on the ground for aiming

are permitted, but at no time may more than one such device be used.

(i) A BOWSIGHT as attached to the Bow for the purpose of aiming may allow for windage adjustment as well as elevation setting for

aiming, but it is subject to the following provisions:

It shall not incorporate a prism or lens or other magnifying device, levelling or electric devices nor shall it provide for more than one sighting point

A BOWMARK is a single mark made on the Bow for the purpose of aiming. Such mark may be made in pencil, tape or any other suitable marking material

A plate or tape with distance marking may be mounted on the Bow as a guide for marking, but must not in any way offer any

(iii) A POINT OF AIM on the ground is a marker placed in the shooting lane between the shooting line and the target. Such marker may not exceed a diameter of 7.5 cm and must not protrude above the ground more than 15 cm. (e) STABILISERS on the Bow are permitted provided they do not:-

(i) serve as a string guide
(ii) touch anything but the Bow
(iii) represent any obstacle to other archers as far as place on the shooting line is concerned.

The numbers mounted shall not exceed four.

TORQUE FLIGHT COMPENSATORS (T.F.C.) may also be mounted.

(f) Arrows of any type may be used provided they subscribe to the accepted principle and meaning of the word Arrow as used in Target Archery, and that such Arrows do not cause undue damage to target faces and buttresses.

An Arrow consists of a nock, shaft and arrow head (point) with fletching and, if desired, cresting.

The Arrows of each archer shall be marked with the archer's name or

insignia and shall have the same colour(s) in fletching. If crested all

Arrows shall carry the same pattern and colour(s).

(g) FINGER PROTECTIONS in the form of finger stalls or tips, gloves, shooting tab or tape (plaster) to draw, hold back and release the String are permitted, provided they are smooth with no device to help to hold and/or

A SEPARATOR between the fingers to prevent pinching may be used.

On the bow hand an ordinary glove, mitten or similar may be worn.

(h) FIELD GLASSES, TELESCOPES and other visual aids may be used between

ORDINARY SPECTACLES as necessary or SHOOTING SPECTACLES provided they are fitted with the same lenses normally used by the archer, and

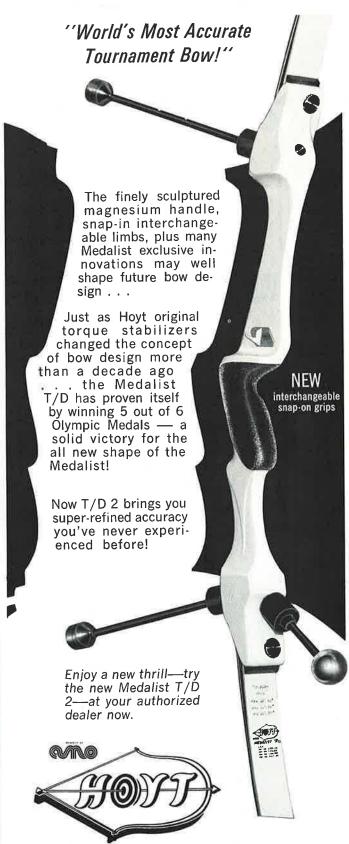
SUN GLASSES. None must be fitted with microhole lenses, glasses or similar nor marked in any way, which can assist in aimin (i) Accessories are permitted such as bracers, dress shield, bowsling, belt or ground quiver, tassel; foot markers not protruding above the ground

LATE ADDITION - LINDA MYERS RECORD

We learned just before press time that Linda Myers' 310 for 70 meters on the FITA Round has been officially accepted as the new women's world record for that distance. She shot the score at the Pennsylvania State Archery Championship at Valley Forge, Pa., Aug. 31. Linda is from York, Pa. Congratulations, Linda.

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EDINBORO WINNERS

John Kleman, Latrobe, Pa., and Betty McKinney, Muncie, Ind., won their respective divisions of the Edinboro, Pa., Scottish Pro-Am. Kleman held first slot all the way and finished with a 297-294/591 and McKinney shot a 289-290/579.

Hugh Shaw and Steve Robinson pushed Kleman the entire second day without success, finishing second and third. Shaw had 590 and Robinson 589.

The women's division provided the most excitement. Ann Butz opened with a leading 291. On the second day, Ann, Betty McKinney and Denise Libby shared or held the lead at various times. They stayed within two points of each other over the final ten targets, with Betty winning, Ann finished second with 577 and Denise third with 576.

INDOOR LEAGUE SANCTION

The PAA will be sanctioning a \$20,000 indoor league to begin in December and continue monthly for five months. Shooting will be conducted in lanes around the country.

There will be \$6,500 in merchandise in the Open flights (men and women), \$7,500 cash for PAA members and \$6,000 worth of awards for amateur and

youth. There will be monthly certificates for winners in each lane and winners in each state.

Monthly registration fees will be \$2.50 for youth and amateurs, \$7.50 for open shooters and \$15 for PAA shooters. For full info, check with a local lanes operator or write to

the PAA, Box 7609, Flint, Mich. 48507.

EDWARDS, HOLLAND WIN ARIZONA TITLES

Maureen Edwards, with 278, and Chuck Holland, with 293, won their pro divisions at the Arizona Pro Archers Tour outdoor championships in late July. Second and third pro men were Bill Chapman, 292, and Gordon Edwards, 285. Second and third pro women were Marion Rhodes, 269, and Joyce Bourquin, 224.

Martin Rhodes, with a 258, won the men's division. Amateur winners were John Mikell, 262, and Kay Sarver, 273. Debbie Thompson, 250, and Barry Wilson, 290, topped the intermediate girls and boys shooting.

PAA TOURNEY SCHEDULE

Dec. 7-8 — \$3,000 Phoenix Open
Feb. 15-16 — South Dakota Pro-Am, Sioux Falls
March 8-9 — \$3,000 Omaha, Neb., Open
March 22-23 — Big Banana Open, Bristol, Conn.
April 19-20 — \$5,000 Ann Marston Memorial, Flint, Mich.
June 7-8 — Koko Open, Kokomo, Ind.
June 30-July 1 — PAA Nationals (tentative), Pinehurst, N.C.
July 26-27 — Edinboro, Pa., Scottish Open
August — \$10,000 Hastings, Mich., Open

Write to the PAA office, P.O. Box 7609, Flint, Mich. 48507 for all details.

Spartan Hunting Bow

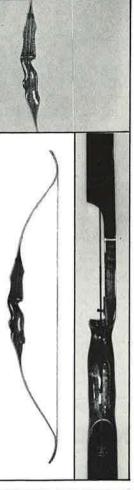
This beautifully crafted Spartan Hunter is designed for the ultimate in shooting. This bow is especially designed with a small, torque free handle with the sight window cut 3/16" past center. The bow is crafted of Baninga hardwood and Eastern hardwood maple in black 3M glass. Combined with a special limb design, this makes the Spartan Hunter a very fast and stable bow. The Hunter line comes in lengths of 58" and 62" and poundage ranges from 25 to 75 pounds. List: \$85.00

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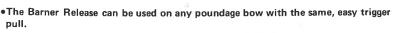
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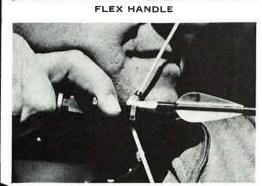
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CONVERTIBLE POINTS?

I've got a new Wing Compound Hunter, set for 45 pounds at 28 inches. According to charts, I could shoot a .308 Magnum shaft or 1718s. Since I want to use convertible-point arrows, I can't use the 1718s because convertible-point bushings aren't made in that size. Should I stick with .308s or give up the convertible idea and go with 1718s?

Darnell Clark Syracuse, N.Y.

We would recommend an 1816 shaft. It still won't give you convertible points, but it should match your bow better. However, if you are satisfied with the performance of the .308s, stick with them even if they are a bit stiff for the compound at that draw weight.

REST FALLS OFF

I've been trying to use a "giving" arrow rest that attaches with pressure sensitive tape to the sight window shelf, but the rest keeps flying off after a few shots. It also squashes down. I use the standard split-finger, corner-of-the-mouth anchor.

Robert Nance Seattle, Wash.

Since you didn't state bow draw weight, whether compound or conventional, or size of arrows, we can only guess that if the arrows are the right spine, you have release problems. Try a more rigid arrow rest. Avoid clawing unrelaxed fingers from the string. Try to relax them and pull them backward off the string, which will give a smoother arrow flight and won't place untoward pressure on the rest.

CAMO CLOTHING?

There is no distributor or manufacturer of camouflage clothing in South Australia, so could you suggest some American firms I could contact for the proper camo clothing?

> Ian Carnachan Glenalta S. Australia

ArcheryWorld

Try Game Winner, 515 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303; Red Head Brand Corp., 4100 Platinum Way, Dallas, Texas 75237; Ranger Manufacturing, P.O. Box 3676, Augusta, Ga. 30904; Kamo Manufacturing, P.O. Box 5437, Pine Bluff, Ark. 71601.

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GAME & OUTDOOR COOKERY

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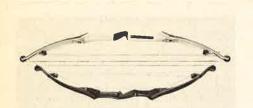
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on the market



BEAR COMPOUND BOW

Bear has introduced two compounds in their Victor line — the Tamerlane II tournament bow and the Alaskan II hunting bow. Bear says the bows are the easiest tuning compounds available, and they're the only takedowns, with no cables connected to the magnesium handle section. The eccentric wheel assembly features dual needle bearings and helpful timing marks. The micrometer adjustment click tuning simplifies balancing of eccentric wheels, adjusting draw length, fine tuning and changing of strings and cables. Both are full centershot. The Tamerlane II is 56 inches and

weighs four pounds, four ounces; available in draw lengths from 27½ inches to 34½ inches, peak draw weights of 35 to 55 pounds. The Alaskan II weighs only three pounds, 10 ounces; in the same draw lengths, peak weights from 40 to 70 pounds. Full info is available from your local Bear dealer or Bear Archery, Dept. AW, R.R. 1, Grayling, Mich. 49738.



ASTRO COMPOUND BOW

Astro introduces this medium-priced (\$190) compound hunting bow called the "Plus." Eccentric wheels have needle bearings, and it's drilled for stabilizer. cushion plunger, sight mounting. With spring rest. Standard black, with blue, white or red optional. Full info available from Astro Bows, Dept. AW, 1620 S. 81st St., West Allis, Wis. 53214



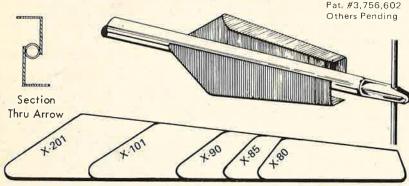


This Flipper II rest mounts under the arrow, making it legal for barebow and bowhunter class. Extra heavy duty, it is made from celcon plastic with a strong brass bearing for long life. Features fully enclosed return mechanism, will not snag fletching. Arrow support is of tempered stainless steel, teflon coated for minimum drag. Made rugged for heavy bows. Full info from New Archery Products, Dept. AW, 370 N. Delaplaine Rd., Riverside, Ill. 60546.

LOW COST PRECISION

The new Precision "Proficiency" compound, to sell for less than \$175, has been developed to meet the hunting market. It will have only "standard" tunings, ordered by draw length and weight alone, with no custom options from the factory (dealers can provide some options). PSE's speed brackets will be standard, and the new limbs of Super-Flex Action Core laminations will provide a great advantage to the hunter and weekend shooter in that they let off approximately 40%, but will be slightly slower (less than 10%) than the current model. The Precision high quality will remain. Existing model will be known as the Citation. Full info available from Precision Shooting Equipment, Dept. AW, Rt. 1, Mahomet, Ill. 61853.

SpinWingVane



Actual Profile Sizes Except For Wings

- Compresses air for stabilizing and for high rotation stability. Spins six times faster than a tournament arrow, for greater accuracy without losing yardage.
- Gives hunting arrows greater accuracy and prevents planning.
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 More accurate outside (even in side winds) than feathers or vanes.
 More forgiving from bad releases than feathers or vanes.
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X-201 recommended for hunting compound bows and stick bows with string brace height of 7½ inches or more. X-101 good for all tournament bows. X-90 good for all tournament bows. Great for indoor shooting. X-85 good for all tournament bows. Excellent for outdoor shooting. Shoots excellent in side winds. X-80 tournament vane for outdoor and windy weather shooting.

- 1. When ordering, please specify if you are a right hand or left hand archer.
- 2. You must use a special mounting fixture to mount spin-wing vanes to arrow. Price of mounting fixture is \$3.98 complete. 3. Cost of 12 vanes with adhesive tape which will do 6 arrows is \$3.24 Colors are: red, blue, green and gold.
 4. When ordering vanes, specify as follows: Example: 12 right hand, red.
- 4. When ordering vanes, specify as follows: Example: 12 right hand, red,
 X-101 spin-wing vanes.
 5. 24 extra pieces of tape to do 12 arrows cost 96¢.
 6. Vanes must be shot off an elevated rest, preferably wire flipper types.
- Available at archery stores, jobbers, distributors or order direct from us.

RANGE-O-MATIC ARCHERY CO., Dept. AW, 35572 Strathcona,

Mt. Clemens, Michigan 48043

Add 50¢ for shipping and handling.

Tele: (313) 791-3641

As one observer noted, "After the first day, the only Some Plain Talk about the 1974 NFAA Tournament battle left was for second place. Naturally, Precision Shooting Equipment is thrilled Second, Gale's victory with PSE gear was no with Gale Cavallin's victory, giving him legitimate isolated fluke. Our girl pros, Eva Troncoso and Mary claim to the title of world's most accurate archer. McCoy, finished 2nd and 3rd in their division. He's our factory pro, and we're pleased for him as Precision Compounds captured a full 50% personally, and proud that he chose our PSE equip-(10 out of 20) of the "in the money" pro spots, ment for his professional affiliation. plus several amateur classes as well. But what does that have to do with you, the every-In addition, this NFAA Tourney marked the first day archer? Possibly nothing - admittedly a Factory-Sponsored Team Challange, resulting in good pro, on a given weekend, might use any another PSE victory. Eight 4-man teams competed low-quality, discount house special, and still in this \$100 ante, winner-take-all shootout, and squeek out a win, but that certainly doesn't mean all of Precision's shooters finished in the top ten you should use that same brand. among the 32, for a solid 105-point total margin But if you'll just give us a chance over the runners-up. to make two points, we think you'll The conclusion seems obvious - this much see why you'll want to shoot Precision. success just can't be coincidence: the facts are. First, Gale's win was not a squeeker. Precision builds better bows! And a complete line Despite poor, very windy conditions, of other high quality equipment as well, like our he surged to a commanding first-Perfect Releases, PSE Arrows, and famous Proday lead, and won "going away." Fletch Vanes (now winners of the last three NFAA Championships). All of which combine to make the physical part of your shooting the best possible, and also give you that psychological edge that's so often crucial. To sum up, perhaps Gale Cavallin says it best: "It's a great PSE, knowing the equipment and what you and it can do together! With all that going for you, it's like you just can't miss!" Well, that's enough talk. You've got the evidence now think it over for yourself. Be you hunter or target shooter, amateur or pro, wouldn't you like to add Precision Performance to your archery? Precision Shooting Equipment Ш. 61853 Gale Cavallin: 1974 NFAA Professional Champion PRECISION PERFORMANCE!

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