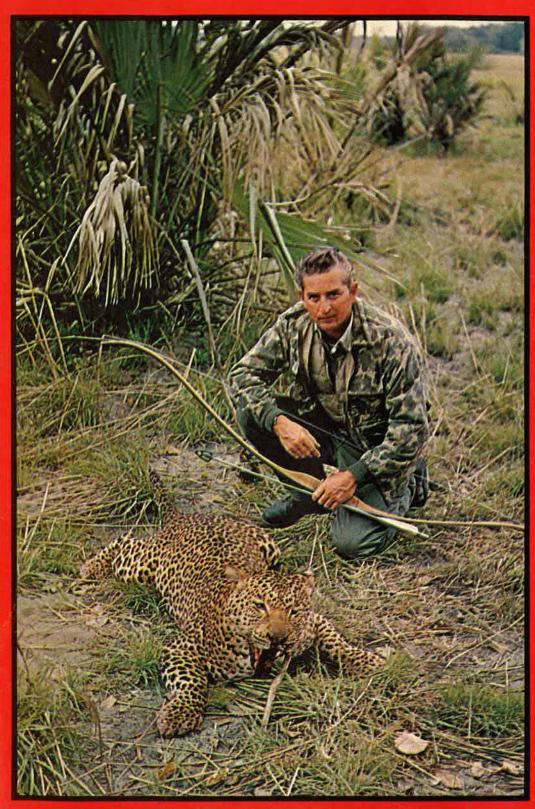
BOW&ARROW





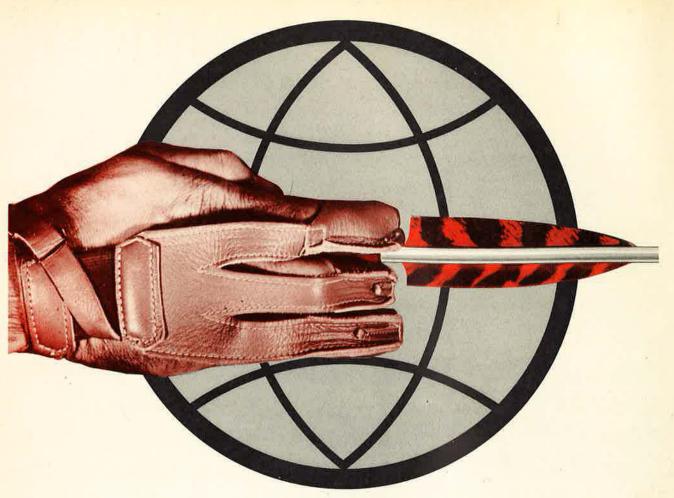
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Of A
Champ:
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WRIGHT

WORLD SAFART IN ALGERTA

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ON THE COVER: Bob Swinehart poses with leopard which he downed during his African safari. With diligence and luck, he scored three of the continent's five top trophy animals. See story in this issue.

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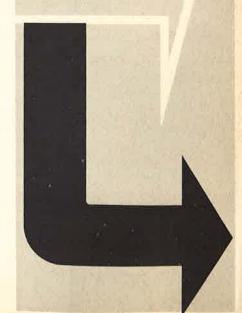


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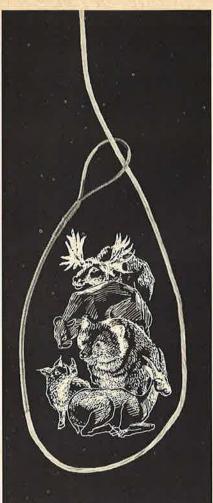
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OLD TIMER

I started in archery in North Hollywood somewhat over forty years ago, when Doug Fairbanks was making his picture, *Robin Hood*, and I entered the business soon after.

Most archers do not know of me since they have only been at it for a few years, and there are now so many archery shops. I guess Stemmler and Duff were the only ones before the Fairbanks movie. The serious archer, in those days, had his tackle made up by James Duff or imported it from England.

Paul Janssen, Janssen Archery Shop, New Orleans, Louisiana

FIRST BLOOD

Well, the old blind sow finally found the acorn. My buck was an eastern six-pointer and weighed 105 pounds hog dressed. I went back to the McAlester Naval Base twice during the bow season, but didn't get a decent shot. (See Never Trust A Whitetail, Nov/Dec. 64). The state's trapping program, previous hunting season and a bad tick year cut the herd down until hunting was just fair. They finally killed about half as many as they did last year with more hunters hunting.

I finally came back and hunted in my own backyard, so to speak, and late one evening, was going back to my car when I stepped around a clump of bushes. There stood a buck at the head of a little draw about thirty yards from me. I just pulled back and let fly. I don't know who was the most surprised when I hit him, the buck or myself. I hit him low in the left shoulder with a Colt arrow fitted with a Hilbre point. The arrow split his heart into two pieces, but he still ran about 180 yards into a bare peanut field before he fell dead.

I call your attention to the manner in which I field dress a deer. The slit at the throat indicates where I cut the gullet loose. I open the belly up to the chest cavity, cut around the rear and take out the entrails without splitting the pelvis. I cut the diaphram loose and take everything out the belly slit. I use a wet rag to wipe the blood out of the chest cavity. A deer dressed in this manner can be dragged a long way without getting too dirty, especially if a cord is knotted around the belly to hold the lower slit closed.

I point this out as many begin-

ning hunters have trouble with this job, and to me, this method is by far the easiest and best.

George S. Turner,
County Attorney,
Hughes County,
Holdenville, Oklahoma

(A well done. Mr. Turner's article in our Nov/Dec. 64 issue pretty well illustrated the problems of the bowhunter.)

DIPPING TUBE

I was interested to see the article in your Nov/Dec. 65 issue entitled, Make Your Own Dipping Tube. I have used my own tubes for several years.

I usually use the can part of a gasoline additive can for the top of the tube. Usually these have a screwtype or pop-type opening device. I cut the bottom out of the can and solder the top of the can to a piece of three-quarter-inch thin wall electrical conduit.

A piece of a tin can soldered over the bottom of the tube completes the unit, or the screw top from a can may be soldered to the bottom of the tube so that it can be removed and the tube cleaned out much like cleaning a gun barrel.

Mine, I believe has a couple of advantages. The hole in the top of the can and the conduit are the same size, eliminating chisel and files. Also, the conduit has no reaction to lacquers as does the copper tubing. With a screwtype cap soldered to the bottom of the tube, it is much easier to clean and conduit is only a fraction of the price for copper.

Howard Tyberg, Detroit Lakes, Minnesota

BACKSTOP

I couldn't find an effective backstop for arrows shot from my heavy hunting bow, until I filled a large cardboard box with sand. When one side is well shot up, I use another side. It's cheap, easy and my fletchings never have looked better.

Jim Finney, Grand Rapids, Michigan

BIG BEEF

I have read your magazine since Volume I, Number 1, and feel that it is the best anyone can find. In fact, I have talked many archers into buying it. But the article by Joe Higgins on testing the Sanders Classic (B&A, Sept/Oct. 65 issue) turned me a little.

Should I produce a bow and be asked to test it, I would have it tested "as is." I do not see where the bow can be given an accurate test for the average buyer with a bunch of garbage hanging on it. This may be how Mr. Higgins shoots, but I would rather read a test of any bow with the bow being tested as it is made and not as only a few shooters may use it.

As a dealer, a target shooter and as Continued on page 46



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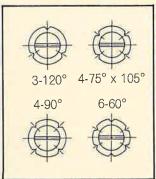
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HUNTING WITH

"How heavy is this bow?" a customer asked me several minutes ago.

"Fifty pounds," I replied.

"Gosh, it sure doesn't feel that heavy," he exclaimed as he hefted it in his hand.

Obviously, this man is not an archer. But his action shows the general public interest in bow weight, an interest fostered since the days of Robin Hood and resulting with the public image of several years ago that it requires a tremendously heavy bow weight for a man to be able to go bowhunting. The uninformed public is not always aware of what bow weight means, whether pull or physical weight.

They just know it's got to be there.

When the modern, laminated fiberglass bow of super efficient recurved design was developed, the archery industry found that to increase interest in the sport of archery amongst the public, it was necessary to overcome the ageold idea that to shoot a bow a person had to have brute strength bubbling out his ears. Thus the ads and sales brochures pointed out the fact that the new bows were so much faster and more efficient than the old wood bows that it no longer was necessary to shoot heavy, back-breaking equipment. To a large extent this is true, but with the constant play up of lightweight bows and arrows over the years, coupled with the use of extremely lightweight tournament tackle, I feel the original point has been lost in the shuffle and opinion has swung too far the other way when bowhunting is concerned.

As an example, I received a letter the other day from a bowhunter in Venezuela who is hunting South American tapir of some 1,000 pounds in weight and wrote he was having extreme difficulty penetrating, let alone killing, the game. He had used a wide number of different types of broadheads, sharpened in different ways, but all without success. His question concerned what type of head could I advise him to try now. Then at the bottom of the letter, in the small type giving general specifications of his equipment was a mention that his bow weight was forty-five pounds.

Now forty-five pounds makes a good weight for field shooting, for hunting small game such as rabbit, squirrel, etc., and to a large extent is a satisfactory minimum weight for thick-skinned big game such as deer or antelope, but I don't consider it satisfactory for such large, thickskinned game as this man is hunting.

Let's examine this problem of bow weight a bit from the bowhunting point of view. With the exception of using blunts on small game, the arrow kills by hemorrhage by cutting of meat, tissue, organs, etc. The greater the distance of penetration by the arrow into the animal, the greater the amount of bleeding induced and the more killing power. Obviously, some animals are easier to penetrate than others. Some are smaller, have thinner skin, less hair, have little muscle over the chest area, smaller bones, etc. Deer, antelope, coyote, cats, all penetrate easily as compared to the same hit on elk, moose, bear, boar. Equipment suitable for hunting the average deer quite likely will not prove satisfactory for going after a big boar, or taking out after a trophy elk with its inch-thick hide covered with heavy shaggy hair, the big bones and immense body size.

It is true that the modern archery weapon is a far cry in superiority over that in use twenty-five years ago, but still it does have its limitations and the bowhunter should be aware of them for the type of hunting he intends doing.

Let's first take a look at bow weights. For hunting small game, just about any bow weight can be used, but unless the bow is comparatively heavy, say over forty-five pounds, the hunting heads should be pointed,

Continued on page 52



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TECH TALK

NO MORE DIFFICULT

I have always shot wooden shafts with field tips, the same weight as the broadheads I use. I am thinking of switching to fiberglass or aluminum. Is it true that class and aluminum arrows, being lighter in weight, are more critical to shoot?

Can field tips be put on glass and aluminum shafts?

Nick Marrazzo,

Levittown, Pennsylvania (Neither fiberglass nor aluminum arrows are more difficult to shoot than wood. In fact, as they are more uniform in spine and weight, they normally shoot much better. As far as the physical weight is concerned, there is a wide variety of sizes from which to choose and you can select a weight that will even be greater than that of wood. There is no reason why field tips cannot be used on glass and aluminum shafts.)

NEW ANCHOR?

I am a fairly consistent 350 shooter on a field round and have been a bowhunter for five years. I shoot instinctively, concentrating upon the target bullseye with no secondary aiming point.

My problem is that I use the corner of the mouth anchor and up to now have had no need even to consider other anchor points. But about a year ago, I had braces removed from my teeth. After they were removed, and even now, my teeth are a little loose, still settling into proper position.

My release is just rough enough that I am constantly tapping the side of my face in hunting; shooting faster, I tap it even more. So I have tried to adapt the under the chin anchor, but cannot anchor accurately enough to shoot rapidly.

I realize the difference in angle of the arrow with other technical aspects, but I'm about sunk on the old standby shots. I would appreciate any suggestions

Jack M. Webb Jr.,
Wheeling, West Virginia
(We'd suggest that you try anchoring just below your teeth and about
even with your gums. You should be
able to feel the root of the tooth with

your index finger.)

Continued on page 38





TACKLE TIPS Jom JENNINGS

In last month's issue, we discussed several facets for which to look in picking out a new bow, or one that you feel meets the standards of your improved shooting abilities. In this column, we are continuing this discussion.

SMOOTH ON RELEASE The bow that is smooth on release is the one that has little shock or recoil upon shooting an arrow. This kick or recoil is caused by the transmissions of the shock of the limbs being stopped by the string, to the riser section, and consequently into the bow hand. It is impossible to completely eliminate kick or vibration in any bow. It is obvious that when the bow limbs are brought to a sudden stop by the string, there will be shock of some magnitude. This recoil or kick is interpreted considerably different by archers. The reasons for this difference in interpretation goes along with the archer's style. The man who uses a completely loose grip and a bow sling seldom even knows if the bow kicks. The man who uses a tight grip is much more likely to be conscious of kick or recoil.

Though we cannot eliminate kick altogether, we can dampen it to a large extent. This is done by having a high ratio of riser weight to the limb weight. This means that the lighter the limb is in comparison to the mass weight of the riser section, the smoother the bow shoots on release. Making the riser section rigid eliminates kick and vibration. If the handle bends in the hand, it will tend to kick as it comes back to string height. Adding weights or heavy material in the riser also will dampen the shock of the limb return.

Nearly all bow limbs will vibrate visibly when they have returned to string height. This is because the string has a certain amount of elasticity that allows the limbs to vibrate. This brings up the importance of the string, itself, to recoil or kick. A string that is made with a minimum number of strands to hold a given bow weight will shoot smoother. The reason for this is that each separate strand is stretched to the maximum and will not allow the limbs to vibrate as much as if they were under a lighter load string. Certain types of dacron are noticeable especially in this department as they are quite stretchy. Be sure and specify heat stretched dacron for your string.

Again, it is simple to make the comparison tests with both bows at hand. You use the same weight arrow because heavy arrows will dampen the shock of a bow's return. By alternately shooting first one bow, then the other and using a consistent grip on the bow, you will be able to feel which has the most offensive kick to you personally. Archery is an extremely individual sport and it is strange but two different people will say the exact opposite about a given bow. One man says the bow is smooth, another man says it kicks. It is something like the group of people standing around observing an automobile accident. Then they are quizzed afterwards and each one tells a different story. You personally are the one who must shoot this bow, so whichever feels smooth to you is the bow you should shoot.

ENDURANCE The endurance of a bow is something you're just going to have to accept. As most manufacturers now give prorated guarantees for as long as four or five years, this isn't any real problem. However, you wouldn't Continued on page 39



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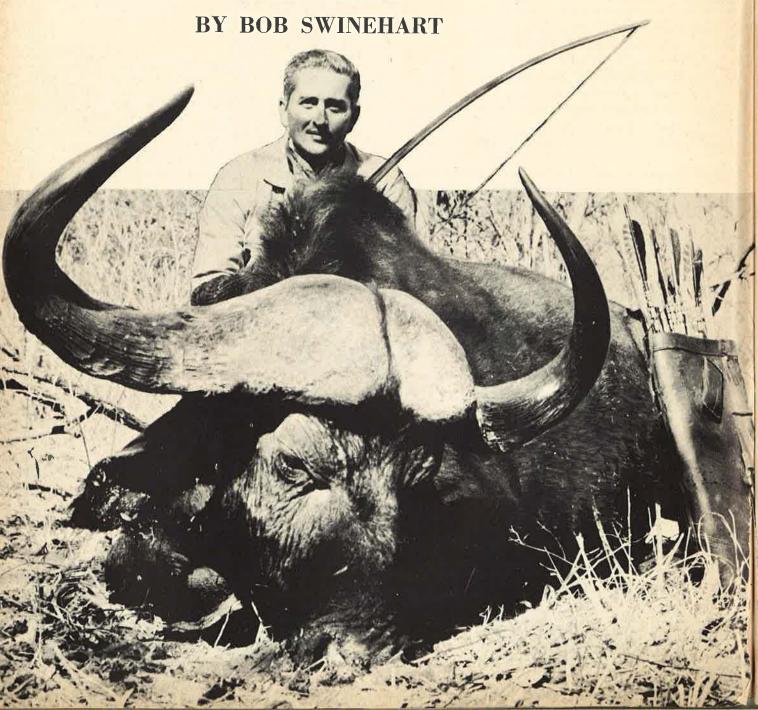
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3 FOR 5 GAMBLE



Fascinating and unique are two words that immediately come to mind when I reminisce about Africa. It contains the most vast and varied store of animal life in the world — towering eighteen-foot tall giraffes, lowly and lengthy crocodiles, huge hippopotamus weighing from three to four tons, grotesque hyenas, powerful lions. Plus, spectacular rivers and waterfalls, endless swamps, dense jungles, and great grass plains create a breathtaking panorama. All of these facts combine to make this continent of Africa one of the most interesting places on earth, unquestionably a wonderland for the hunter with bow and arrow.

Archery greats like Howard Hill and Fred Bear have attested to Africa being a bowhunting paradise, but you may be thinking, "It's out of reach for me." Maybe not. With the jet age here, airlines, agents and outfitters are coming up with amazing bud-

get-priced safaris. So for those with the desire, the opportunity may not be too far in the future, no longer just a dream.

A safari can be mild or dangerous as you choose to make it. Photograph the Big Ones with a telephoto camera and bowhunt the plains game. This is one method that can be relatively safe and quite enjoyable

method that can be relatively safe and quite enjoyable.

On the other hand, if you're thinking of tackling something like Cape buffalo, be doubly prepared mentally, physically and equipment-wise. The important point to consider is know your limitations.

Preparations for my safari were begun about two years in advance in order to insure good outfitters and arrange such details as custom bows and broadheads, visas, licenses, inoculations and other details. I'd been dreaming about bowhunting Africa since childhood. It was no spur of the moment thing. The Big Five in particular interested me, because of my idol's — Howard Hill's — adventures with these animals.

Since I'd be concentrating on the Big Five, I had to have exceptionally heavy bows and arrows. The hides of the elephant, rhino and Cape buffalo — three top members of this fearsome five — are notoriously tough. The remaining two — lion and leopard — can be taken with conventional equipment, but I'd use





Left: The author posted himself here for several evenings, awaiting the appearance of a leopard (Above) The tracker, Joaquim, inspects fangs of this fine male cat which was downed with one arrow from the 75-pound bow.



"This is the home of my hunter, Mike Coelho, in Mozambique. He uses it, too, as a base camp and I was quartered for part of my stay in the hut at right, but when we were on hunts afoot, he and safari party slept on the ground."

a heavier bow than necessary, a seventy-five-pounder, so as not to have too much of a gap between bow weights.

If you personally have the desire and means to bowhunt Africa, don't drop the idea, thinking that back-breaking bows are a must. Conventional archery tackle will handle most game. Just let the pachyderms and buffalo alone. The big think-skinned cats can provide sufficient excitement.

Most of the archery equipment I shipped was by Howard Hill — bamboo longbows and his old proven two-bladed broadheads. However, Ben Pearson, quite a name in archery, too, and a real nice down-to-earth guy, was kind enough to furnish me with a take-down recurve Bushmaster and new broadheads, recently designed. These new heads — wide and razor sharp — looked great. If they performed half as well, I felt confident they could do the job on nearly any animal in the world. Time would tell.

The bulk of my arrows were fiberglass as manufactured by Micro-Flite, A Saunder's archery target

would go ocean freight.

H&H Tackle Company made some fine flemish spliced bowstrings for me. Usually I make my own strings, but wanted plenty of spares on hand. I did not have time to make all of these and many other items. Many friends assisted in the preparations, a listing

too numerous to mention here.

My trip began at the Philadelphia airport and proceeded west around the globe the long way to Africa.

First stop was Los Angeles, California, where Howard Hill and wife, Elizabeth, met me and my wife, June, at the airport. June is not a hunter nor archer, but a topnotch sightseer. She was going along to have a look at Asia and Africa, and would return while I continued hunting.

Friends, Dick Garver of Shawnee Archery and



(Above) "This is photographer Wally Tabor atop the vehicle, checking the load, while I'm watching at right."
(Below) "Giant anteater holes presented hazards."

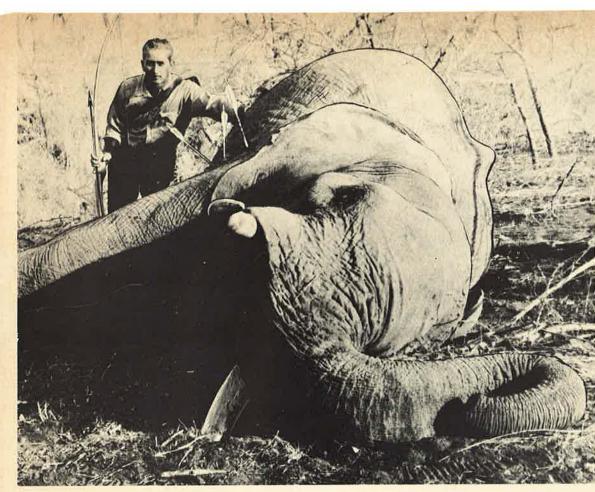


ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Bob Swinehart has been an avid archer since old enough to shoot a bow. Years later, after a close association developed with his idol, Howard Hill, he began performing archery shows professionally — tricks like hitting a dime tossed in the air.

Although fond of all forms of archery, bowhunting became his main interest. Hill claimed Swineheart to be the best he ever hunted with. Prior to Africa, Bob's bow and arrows successfully scored on bear, moose, several dozen whitetail deer, sharks, birds, varmints, reptiles, and small game of all sorts.

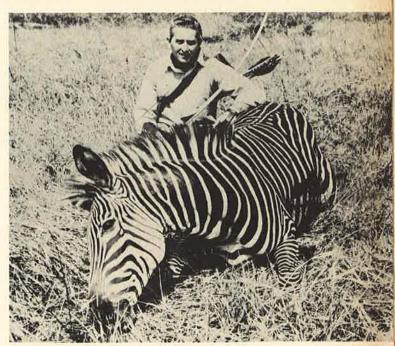
Swinehart's record African safari made bowhunting history. He bagged three of the Big Five — Cape buffalo, leopard, and elephant, plus animals previously not taken by an archer. At age thirty-six, this bowman ranks among the world's top bowhunters.



"My first arrow shot from fifteen yards was a fatal hit, penetrating nearly thirty inches into the heart!"

17





Swinehart found that the zebra proved to be a tough and wary customer, but this one was shot with a heavy bow.

"The red bush pig provided us with many of our meat courses!"





A Saunders target mat accompanied author on safari. He says it was an asset in practicing, was instrumental in preventing lost, broken arrows.

Left: Caution is a byword. Even reedbuck could inflict serious injuries should it spark to life this close.

west coast photographer Milt Lewis, were also on hand to greet us in Los Angeles. We all reminisced a bit and to greet us in Los Angeles. We all reminisced a bit and Howard again repeated some words of wisdom drawn from a record safari to Africa in 1949, "Remember, Bob, any animal in Africa can kill you. One mistake and the hunt will be over — for keeps. I took few chances and had a great deal of luck."

Shortly before boarding the plane, actor Robert Middleton came along and got into a bull session with us. He's a long time friend of Howard's and enjoys bowhynting himself

bowhunting himself.

"Good luck and good hunting," were the last words I remembered Howard saying as I was winging by jet through the middle East and Asia. We landed in Nairobi, where Wally Tabor and his wife, Mable, joined us as planned, and the four of us flew the last leg together by commercial airlines to Livingstone, Rhodesia. We stayed overnight at the hotel by the spectacular Victoria Falls, higher and more impressive

Tabor hails from Dallas, Texas. The two of us would be hunting together much of the time, Wally concentrating mostly on movie-making.

We chartered a plane from Rhodesia to the Luiana-Luengue concession in primitive Angola (Portuguese West Africa). The white hunter, a pleasant young Portuguese named Rui Almeida, met us with his Bri-

tish hunting car and native trackers.

The airstrip was a few miles from base camp. The land, semi-desert. Days hot, but not unpleasant. Nights got cold, near freezing! This was the winter season. It offers other advantages - no rain and a minimum of insects.

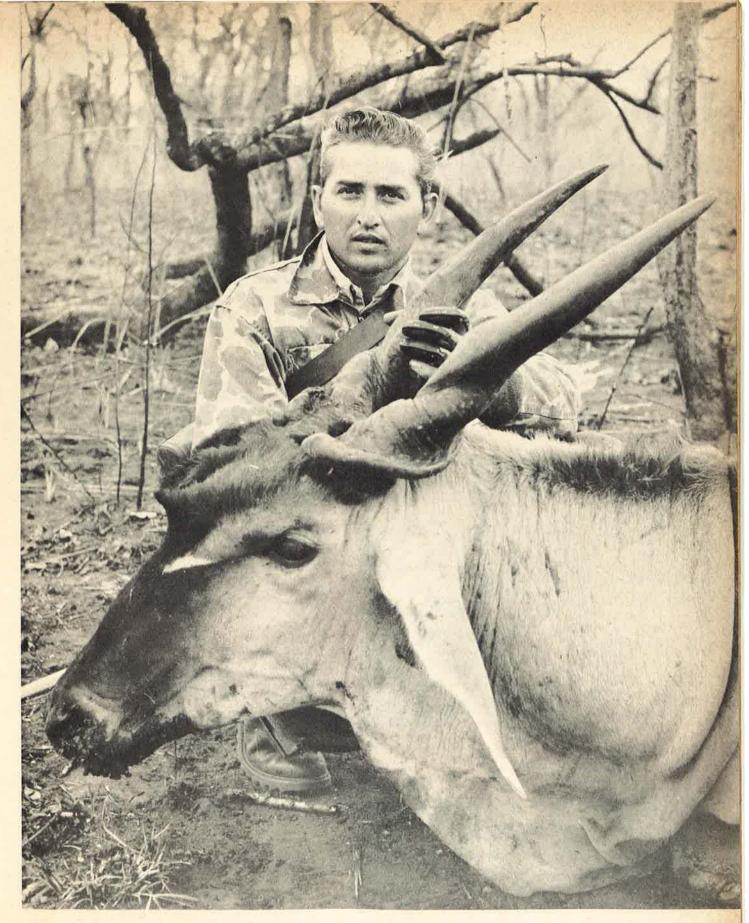
Game was everywhere — herds of Cape buffaloes, sassaby, sable, lechure, kudus, wildebeests, enormous elephants and rhino tracks.

Rui and I hunted hard for Cape buffalo the first four days, and had several close calls. But I soon realized that my worst enemies in Africa were the hunting car and thorn bushes — one shakes your insides, the other rips your outside.

Time after time we had tense situations and near

opportunities with buffaloes, but always without success. We were about to switch to tracking elephant when my chance unexpectedly came.

Toward evening that fourth day, while driving



"This 2000-pound bull eland, bagged with one Micro-Flight arrow from my 90-pound bow, is the first one ever taken by a modern bowhunter!"



Above: Monstrous rhino was hit in the lungs with arrow at 50 yards, but it charged and had to be stopped by a professional hunter with bullets. (Below) The rhino's 1 1/8-inch hide is exhibited by native as it's skinned.



At left is Swinehart's elephant skull, nearly hiding the horns of Cape buffalo as trophies dry at the base camp.





"I was extremely fortunate to bag this sable, which gave me quite a time before it was finally downed."

through open forest, a herd of buffaloes loomed on both sides of us. I grabbed the ninety-pound bow and quiver of arrows and jumped out of the vehicle. I was already stalking while Rui braked to a stop and followed with firearm to backup.

The herd stampeded parallel to us. I ran to cut off the last few buffaloes, and got within thirty-five yards as the last couple raced past. There was so much dust the animals were barely visible.

skidded to a stop and loosed an arrow, giving one buff a long lead. The broadhead struck the thick of the neck, driving into and piercing the jugular vein. The buffalo continued a mere eighty-three yards before collapsing, dead,

Let me impress, it is an absolute necessity to have a reliable outfitter and experienced white hunter backing-up, not only for a successful and satisfying safari, but most important, a safe one. The client's life often depends directly upon the white hunter.

I'd have been buried on African soil on a few occasions if high powered rifles had not been put into play. Let's face it, a bow and arrow does have its limitations. A broadhead cannot penetrate sufficiently the skull of animals like Cape buffalo, rhino or elephant. And even on the smaller dangerous game, such as the lion and leopard, it would be an absolute miracle for the arrow to hit the brain and stop them in their

The professionals backup with big bore rifles like the .458, .475 or .500. Most use the double,

"The best all-around weapon for the client is a .375 super grade model," quote the white hunters. Winchester was highly recommended.

The law requires every hunting client to have available a rifle for protection, and it is quite sensible. Naturally, if bullets are brought into play, the animal concerned cannot be claimed as a bow kill. This has been the problem with some of the leading bowhunters when seeking polar bear. Almost always the white

A rhino charged me after initially being hit from approximately fifty yards. The arrow sliced through into the lungs, a fatal hit, but the big fellow turned, lowered that hideous head and bore down on me. As the white hunter poured lead, the rhino came within five yards of us. Too close for comfort.

Incidentally, if the terms, white hunter and client, sound confusing, this explanation may help: In Africa we visitors who are hunting are called clients, never hunters. The guide is known as a white hunter or professional hunter, not a guide. So whenever the natives or professional white hunters refer to we safarist, they use the word client, not hunter. Confusing?

After twenty-one days in Angola, I flew to Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) where I bowhunted another thirty days. It was really two safaris in succession, totaling fifty-one days. The entire round the world trip consumed nearly three months.

In Mozambique, my hunter was another youthful looking Portuguese by the name of Amilcar (Mike) Coelho, age forty, and hunting professionally for fifteen years.

The safari organization of Mozambique is represented by Safari Outfitters, Incorporated of Chicago. Agencia De Viagens Safari of Lisbon, Portugal han-

dles the Angola concession which I hunted.

Everywhere I traveled, the natives were fascinated with the accuracy of a white man's bow and what an arrow could do to a large animal. I was delighted with the performance of the fiberglass shafts and do not plan on hunting further with wood or metal arrows, which always have the respective problems of warping or bending.

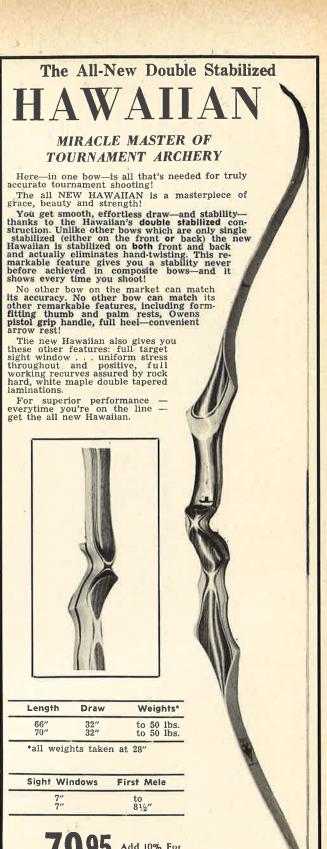
The safari netted fourteen animals by bow: Elephant, leopard, three Cape buffalo, sable, eland, zebra, two warthogs, a red bush pig, reedbuck, and two giant lizards. Safari agencies and professional hunters commented that my hunt was one of the most unusual and successful African safaris ever.

I attribute much of the success to my many encounters over the years with the Eastern whitetail deer. An old whitetail buck may not be dangerous, but I think he's as clever and difficult to outsmart as any animal in Africa. And I still am as interested in hunting them here at home as before my safari.

The one member of the Big Five that I never got a crack at was lion, and we worked exceptionally long and hard for one. The natives, hunter and I crossed swamp after swamp, plain after plain, without any success. But in every other respect the safari was exceptionally lucky — except the first two and half weeks hunting in borrowed oversized boots and undersized clothes until my gear arrived. Those blisters! And cold mornings!

My biggest thrill and most memorable bow-bag was that of the elephant. Using the one hundred-pound bow and long heavy arrows, I bagged a large bull. The initial arrow penetrated nearly thirty inches into the heart. The hide was over an inch thick. Weight of the elephant was estimated at five tons, and he stood over ten feet tall.

Mike was simply amazed by it all. In his broken English, he declared, shaking his head, "If I don't see, I don't believe." And then came a big grin and warm handshake. •

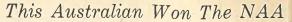


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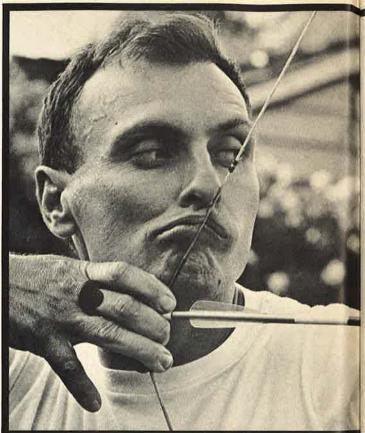
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Profile Of A Champ:

HANS WRIGHT





T Purdue University this year, one of the largest A T Purdue University this year, one of the largest groups of target archers ever to assemble under the banner of the NAA came forth to give battle and to shoot through the hard and exhausting summer days, launching arrow after arrow at the multicolored targets that decorated the green turf of the university.

Sprinkled among the 210 archers were the well known names of some of the world's most gifted archers: Hoyt, Pedersen, Roberts (65 NFAA winner), Rhode, Bernauer, Muller, Kroka, Hall, just to name a few. Among the women were Pheifer, Cook, Wilber, Mills, Casey, Buck and Kramer shooting.

The tournament had an air of suspense as two Australians signed up. This was a complete surprise as there never have been many of the International set to shoot our NAA Tournament. Bob Leach and Hans Wright, both fresh from the FITA Tournament in Sweden, came to try their skills against the best the USA had to offer. Wright, in Sweden, was twentyseventh after the first day of shooting and steadily moved up to finish a strong seventh at its conclusion.

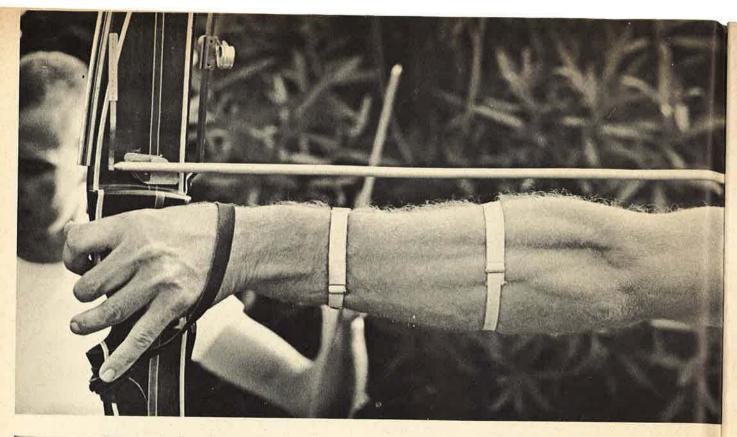
After a brief visit to Paris, London and New York, the two archers headed for the NAA competition at Purdue. From the first day of shooting it was evident that the Australian's Hans Wright had come to win. During the FITA round, he shot a new record of 1143.

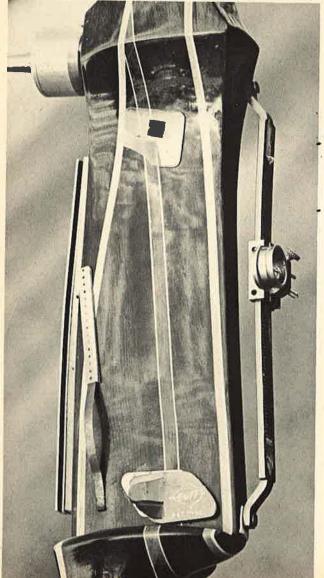
He shot steady, and although his fingers gave him trouble, he really shook up the American archers who for years have fought it out among themselves. This time an Australian gave them something to shoot towards. When the final scores were in, Wright had won over his nearest amateur competitor, George Slinzer, by more than one hundred points. The opinion from most of the archers was "this is the type of competition needed to put more spirit and challenge into the NAA program."

The president of the NAA, Clayton Shenk, was visually disturbed as he privately expressed, "What will the membership think now?" He scurried to his by-laws and after considerable time came up with the face saving sentence: The winner must be a U.S. citizen. This was bitterly fought by a few who felt that the NAA title, like the Davis Tennis Cup, should be awarded to the winner. This was over ruled and Doug Easton, the board member from California, came forth to save the day by suggesting that an International Trophy be awarded to any winner who was not a U.S. citizen. The very next question from the chair was asked, "Who was going to pay for this

Again Doug Easton gallantly rose and said, "I will." The real winner, Hans Wright, twenty-nine, a rugged 190 pounds at six feet tall, is a potter by trade,







Above: Wright's arm is straight, grip relaxed with forefinger and thumb holding the bow in the web of his hand. Note the clicker and point of the arrow. This photo was taken by the author a split second before the release.

Left: Wright's combination for winning the NAA championships and placing seventh in FITA competition is a DJ sight, a clicker and a plastic arrow rest. Atop riser is a spare arrow rest and he has spare clicker on his bow.

Wright shoots with his finger tips and the center finger is main source of strength. These arrows are Easton X-7s with P-26 Plastifletch vanes. Note the anchor used.



owning his own business in the outskirts of Melbourne. At his factory he makes earthenware products for the kitchen and patios.

Hans started shooting about thirteen years ago. He took up the bow and arrow to shoot the "bunnies" that are so plentiful in Australia. Later he started hunting bigger game and has hunted wild boar with nine altogether to his record. Most of them weigh between 200 and 250 pounds.

"Roo" hunting has become very popular with the Down Under bowmen. Hans said that "it is one of the most exciting, and most difficult, because of their hippity-hop motion and great speed. It also has an element of danger, for a wounded or cornered kangaroo can

easily wound or kill a grown man."

In most sections of Australia, the kangaroos are plentiful and now are protected. In other sections the hunters use dogs and they are hunted for hides and meat. While hunting one day in New South Wales, about three hundred miles into the interior from Melbourne, Wright saw some wild dogs close in on a big roo, which with back against some rocks, was fighting for its life. The dogs got too close, and in a few seconds, the roo killed four of them. A kangaroo is powerful and will grab with short strong arms and hold its victim, then with its hind feet, disembowel an enemy with a single swipe.

On one occasion, while bowhunting, Wright had a bunch of kangaroos pass within yards of him. He remained motionless as they bounded by, then as he turned to go, he found himself staring up into the eyes of a big roo that was a good head taller than he. Hans didn't move a muscle as the animal looked him over, then quickly bounded away into the thick underbrush.

"I've never seen one that big since," he declares. For hunting he uses a side anchor and shoots instinctive a fifty-pound bow with wood arrows and any type broadhead he can get. He likes the Bear Razorhead, but as he puts it, "In Australia the cost of a Razorhead is over one dollar each.

"A good, popular American-made bow will sell in Australia for between \$200 to \$250. This is quite a sizeable amount considering that the average factory and white collar worker makes only about \$45 per week."

For his target archery, Hans uses a Hoyt seventy-inch bow, with stabilizers and a shooting pull of 48 or 49 pounds. He can shoot this all day without feeling any fatigue, as he proved in Sweden and at Purdue. He shoots off his fingertips, which get raw after a day's shooting, but he feels that this gives him the best release.

Wright took up target shooting some six years ago after years of hunting in the Australian bush. After much practice and changing of his form, he won a few minor tournaments, but became discouraged because he never could improve beyond a certain score. It was then that he discovered a "clicker." (This device allows you to put the arrow back almost to your full draw . . . settle . . . then start to put more tension on your draw until the clicker clicks and you're ready to release.) This really saved his archery, and for the past three years, he had used a clicker along with his D.J. sight, and the combination has helped him steadily until he now is rated among the top archers internationally. Continued on page 66

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BOWHUNTING FOR RUSSIAN BOAR By Jack Atkins

... UP A TREE FOR A TENNESSEE TROPHY



Ben Pearson brushes up on his shooting with a swamp rabbit hunt in his native Arkansas before boar foray.

The Russian boar is a paradox. He's so ugly, he's beautiful. This is satan's pet. He fills the feature space on many-trophied walls, a badge of hunting skill so fierce it gives taxidermists the creeps.

Why is this vicious beast so attractive to Amer-

ican hunters?

Maybe it is the fact that a Russian boar is one of a few big game animals on the North American continent that will attack the stalker. Hunters don't provoke him; he's always in a malicious mood.

It is an accepted truth that he will rearrange your anatomy from ankles to elbows if given a ghost of a chance. Those tusks weren't put there just for digging peanuts.

They grow up to seven inches in length and each is sharp enough to cut up more than your epidermis. The boar is naturally protected by a thick bone-like shield which covers his chest, neck and head. And even pro football's Jimmy Brown can't match him in speed and power.

He is a match for any man with a gun, and a poor shooter should brush up on his tree climbing before taking him on. This wild hog presents a challenge that is a little extra to the bowhunter. Few of these animals have been taken with bows and arrows.

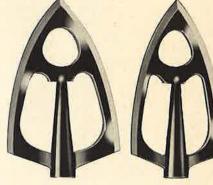








AUTHOR: Jack Atkins has long been associated with Ben Pearson, serving as movie photographer on his hunts.



BROADHEAD: In hunting Russian boar, Pearson was mixing business with the outdoor pleasures, since he was testing new hunting broadhead at time. (Right) From left, are Pearson with his trophy boar; J. L. Wolfenbarger, operator of Hunter's Haven, L. J. Mc-Kool, who also scored on the hunt.

I was fortunate enough to see one of the largest Russian boar trophies ever taken by a bowhunter—and I've got it all on film

er — and I've got it all on film.

The heart of the movie was taken shortly after we crested a small hill and were stopped by the cacophony of a terrible fight in the valley below.

Suddenly the tugging in our overworked leg muscles stopped — or rather, was forgotten — although it had dominated our thoughts just moments before.

Ben Pearson tested his hunting bow and instinctively took a step forward. He was ready.

Half galloping and half sliding, we pushed on — down the hill toward the battleground. This was smack in the middle of a small creek which divides two mountains misnamed hills by our Tennessee guides.

The giant boar had already treed two of our guides and had given us the slip all day. Now he had stopped finally in the creek to fight. A pack of Plott hounds — a truly fine group of hunters — completely encircled the raging boar, each trying to bite for bacon while

his head was turned. But the boar was holding his own.

The creek was being whipped up in their fury. It was an extremely cold day, and as the water cascaded over the fight, puffs of steam slowly rose and dissipated in the crisp air. I was pondering the vapors and getting my movie camera ready, when Ben decided to make his move.

But that moment has a preface. This tale really began last fall, when a group of hunters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, put the Russian boar challenge in the ear of L. J. MacKool of Little Rock. Mac is a traveling representative for Ben Pearson, Incorporated, the archery equipment manufacturer.

MacKool had killed a 250-pound whitetail deer — and with one shot! — in Oklahoma just a week before, so he was spreading it a little thick for his Tennessee buddies.

Mac, who had never hunted the "Rooshian" brand of boar, poohpoohed the qualities that are supposed to make it the toughest animal this side of the grizzlies' range in the Rockies.

But he was interested enough to

recount the discussion for Ben Pearson and me when he returned to our plant in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Now, Ben is a pioneer of modern day bowhunting. Many species of game had fallen to his arrows over the past thirty years, but a Russian boar was not one of them. The upshot of it all was that a hunt for this big bad hombre was set.

MacKool rolled back into Chattanooga determined to show those Tennessee boys just how they had overrated the boar. Ben and I were to meet Mac and Jerry Wise of Chattanooga at the Knoxville airport on the following day.

Ben is also a good pilot, but he couldn't do much with his plane that day. We left Grider Field in Pine Bluff at noon, flying almost due east in an attempt to skirt the leading edge of a cold front that was sweeping across Arkansas and the South.

Our flight plan called for a northward swing at Tupelo, Mississippi, but it was at this point that we ran into trouble. The ceiling had begun to lower and just as we made the turn, our craft ran into the edge of the front.



Mississippi's terra firma was getting dangerously close to our feet and we had no intention of winding up in somebody's silo. So, we turned back and spent the night at Tupelo.

To compound our problems, we got a late start from Pine Bluff. Original plans called for Ben and MacKool to hunt together on Friday and Saturday. We couldn't get off the ground until Sunday and now we were grounded in Tupelo.

That night, Mac called with quite a story. His Chattanooga pal later labeled it "The Mis-Adventures of Mister MacKool."

Wise had actually set up the hunt. He called the folks at Hunter's Haven, a 3,500-acre preserve near Walland, Tennessee — about twenty miles from the Knoxville airport. The idea of making a color motion picture of a bowhunt for boars on his place greatly interested the operator of Hunter's Haven. This is a rugged, stogiechewing woodsman named J. L. Wolfenbarger.

The boar hunting season in the preserve runs from September 1 through May 31. The Russian boar

in the area are from several of the private preserves that imported these hogs in the 1800s. After several years of trapping and shooting the less desirable specimens, the herd now shows a dominance of distinguishing European traits: Straight tufted tail, split hairs, long snout, heavy tusks and an unpredictable temper.

The method of hunting is your

The method of hunting is your choice—dogs, still hunting or driving. Heavy caliber rifles are required for gun hunters. Heavy magnum pistols and bows are permissible only if backed by Wolfenbarger's guides. In the hilly and brushy terrain most shots are no more than seventy-five yards.

The movie making was to be my responsibility. I'm Pearson's director of public relations, hunting partner and cameraman on many of his hunting forays. But Wise can also make movies — he's a photographer for a Chattanooga TV station — and when he learned that Ben and I would be late, he and Mac went on to Hunter's Haven, more to scout out the area and get some preliminary movie footage than to do any hunting.

On arriving at the Haven and

rigging up all the paraphernalia necessary for such an epic as we planned to film, Wolfenbarger suggested that they take a swing through the section of the preserve on Chilhowee Mountain and see what they could turn up.

Just as they were getting ready to leave with three guides, a party of hunters from Maryland trudged back to the lodge and told of seeing three bunches of boar. A member of their party had been put up a tree by one of the animals.

MacKool perked up his ears then and started asking questions.

Spying the bow in Mac's hand, one of the Maryland gunbearers smiled and got in a dig.

"I hope the guardian angel that looks after fools," he quipped, "doesn't mind working overtime today."

Undaunted, MacKool explained the ballistics of the arrow. But the Marylanders unanimously agreed that Jerry and Mac would be lucky to score at all, the woods being what they were in that fifty percent country.

Jerry butted in — what did they mean, "fifty percent country?"

This got another laugh.



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"It's fifty percent up," somebody replied, "fifty percent down, and one hundred percent rough."

Jerry, Mac, equipment and three guides were packed into a four wheel-drive *Scout* and sent off on the four-mile mountain trail where the boar had been sighted.

Mac's braggadocio ("No pig is going to poke me up any tree, and if he does I'm going to plant an arrow in his neck from above") slowly ceased once they left the vehicle and started their steep climb.

Two of the guides had dropped out at the bottom of the hill to make a drive up the hollow, trying to push a boar past Jerry and Mac in the gap above. At the top, the two hunters took stands near a junction of two game trails worn so deep that they looked like super highways.

The guides beat the brush and sent a few sows toward Mac but he held his fire. He hoped for a trophy boar.

About an hour later, the whooping of a guide sent Jerry and Mac sprinting down the mountainside. A quarter-mile below, they found an irate boar patrolling the area beneath a tree in which was perched the guide.

MacKool worked around until he could get a fair shot through the brush and sent a four-bladed arrow whistling into the boar. The hog whirled and dashed into a laurel thicket, but a second arrow that ricocheted from a limb turned him back toward an old logging road and he came to bay.

As Mac moved in for a finishing shot, the wounded boar charged him. With four-inch tusks gnashing only a few feet away from him, Mac changed his mind about who was killing whom. He dropped his bow, as he and a guide scrambled up a nearby dead stump.

After the boar went by, Mac-Kool dropped to the ground and retrieved his bow. The boar saw him and whirled back to finish off this pestiferous hunter. Down went the bow and up the stump went MacKool again. But by this time the pain of the first arrow was taking its toll. The boar slowed down enough so that MacKool could get in his finishing shot. That ended the hunt for the day.

Back at the Haven the hog dressed out at 110 pounds. The tusks measured four inches each.

"That's quite a tale, Mac... but this is costing you money. We'll see you in the morning." The telephone clicked on us and ended his story. Ben added a chapter on the following day.

MacKool met us at the Knoxville airport and hustled us the twenty miles to Hunter's Haven. The last five miles into the lodge was over a winding road barely wide enough to accommodate one car.

Wolfie and Mrs. Wolfenbarger stuck a cup of coffee in our hands, and oriented us on these Russian boar as we checked our equipment.

Wolfenbarger gnawed on his big cigar and gave us a warning. "They'll charge for no reason," he said, "slashing right and left with those tusks. A lot of hunters wind up in a tree, and your guides won't hesitate to take to a tree. So you'd better keep a likely looking tree picked out — just in case."

This talk raised the hair on my neck just a little and made the adrenalin gush, but it only made Ben Pearson more eager to get started.

Mac, Ben, one of the guides and I piled into a truck to drive to the back of Wolfenbarger's 1,000-acre enclosures. (Jerry Wise had returned to Chattanooga on the previous day.) The other two guides would drive the boar toward us. Walking, climbing, fighting their way through the woods and barking like dogs, the guides figured to keep the hogs ahead of them.

A steady climb along the back of a hill put us in shooting position. We followed a path — which always led upward — until the muscles in the back of our legs began to ache. Then the guide signaled a halt.

It was a good stand. He had selected a spot where two trails converged and crossed this ridge through a shallow gap.

I took up a position near Ben's elbow. It was a good, secure angle for a cameraman, Shortly, we detected movement on the ridge below us. It turned out to be a sow and several smaller hogs. They moved parallel with the top of the ridge, thirty yards from us and never knew we were there. Ben held his fire. He, too, wanted a trophy boar. There was a place reserved for this animal on an office wall in the Pearson plant, beside a husky javelina taken a few years ago. Ben had hunted Russian boar once before without success, in 1962.

The barks were growing louder — the guides sounded authentic when we were treated to a bonus, a beautiful sight. Coming down the ridge directly toward us was a magnificent black fallow deer. He was running ahead of the drivers and no doubt would have been right in our laps in a moment had I remained still. I could not resist shooting some footage of him. My camera was set for a slow motion sequence, and either its excessive noise or my slight movement spoiled the tableau. When I started the camera, the deer stopped momentarily about fifty yards away, then whirled and vanished down the

I spoiled no shot for Ben. He

was not deer hunting, but I wish I had seen that beautiful animal at closer range. Ben and I were the only men that saw him, and as I looked at my footage this morning I grew proud of my instinctive filming on that Tennessee hill that day. The black fallow deer will prove an exciting sequence for the boar hunting movie.

Still stunned by the deer's appearance, our thoughts were shattered by shouts from below, first from one driver then from another down the ridge.

After a brief period of silence, one of them came limping up to our stand. He had tried to turn a giant boar in our direction, but the animal had charged and treed him. While scrambling for a tree, the guide had fallen over a rootwad and injured his ankle - which he did not realize until he dropped from the tree following the boar's departure. The second guide showed up as we were examining the swelling ankle. The big boar had treed him, also, making a single swipe at a dangling foot before continuing on its way.

A war conference was held. There was no doubt about this boar's trophy credentials. He had been en-

countered on a previous hunt—and was truly worthy of a broadhead. But the only way we could get him now that he was overly disturbed and moving was to send back to the lodge for dogs.

The Plott hounds struck the big boar's trail immediately. We all watched in silence as they went to work, but I had a mental picture of those hounds baying the boar on the other side of three mountains. How in the world could these hillmen expect a flatlander from Arkansas to keep pace?

We returned to the truck and went off bouncing over one of those serpentine roads, stopping from time to time so we could listen and course the race. During each stop, the guides would talk of hunts when hunters arrived too late; the dogs had pressed the hog too much and he had slashed a couple of them, or another time, had killed.

We went as far as we could along the muddy road, then got out and continued on foot. Half a mile later, we heard the terrible fight and then saw the steam wafting up from the creek.

Ben selected one of his new onepiece hunting heads from the quiver, nocked the arrow and began to pussyfoot around the giant boar, looking for an opening.

Suddenly, the hog realized that his main enemy was not the dogs but the man methodically maneuvering in front of him. The boar kept turning and fighting as Ben sought an avenue for the shot; he knew he would get only one.

But that old hog had been around awhile. He kept his snout pointed toward the main enemy. It was apparent that Ben would not get the desired side shot.

This meant that the arrow must penetrate the tough shield that is on each shoulder of the animal. Ben pulled his seventy-two-pound bow to full draw, found the opening and let the arrow go.

The shaft entered on the point of the shoulder, breaking a leg and continuing through both lungs. The huge animal slowly sank into the water . . . and the dogs got quiet.

The boar had treed two men, caused one ankle injury and had slashed three of the valuable hounds. He dressed out at 250 pounds and was one of the largest ever taken only with bow and arrow without help of a gun. That last fight of his should make a heck of a movie.

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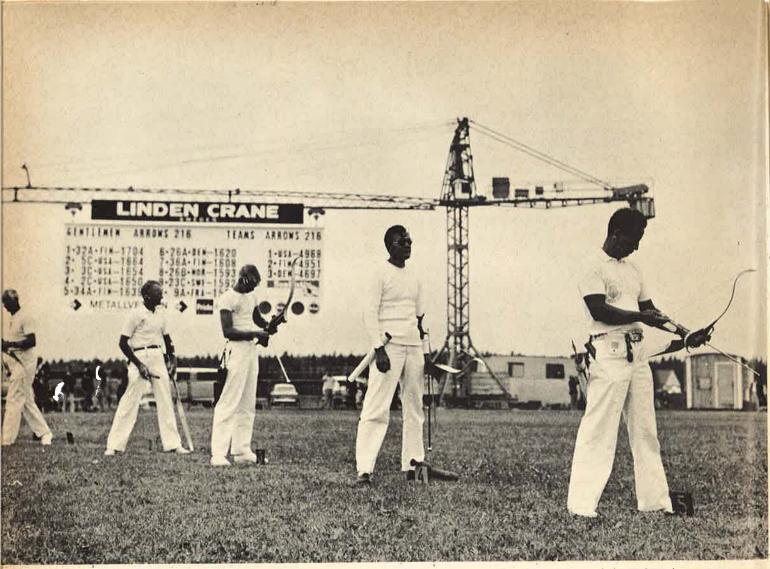
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During the competition in Sweden, scores were constantly maintained for all to see on boards hung from big cranes.

Representing the United States in this international competition were Mr. and Mrs. Joe Thornton from Oklahoma.



Finland's Matti Haikonen appeared headed for winner's circle from opening arrow. Note camera in background.



Winners in the men's competition at FITA meet were Finland's Haikonen; United States' Thornton, Ben Walker.



Retno Widanarni of Indonesia was one of the lovelies to represent that country. Smile is better than her target.



BIG FIGHT AT FITA!

U.S. Archers Made A Fine
Showing Against Archers
From Twenty-Two Other Nations!

By Jack Lewis

The next FITA tournament, what is destined to be the twenty-fourth World Championship Archery meet, is something like a year and a half away.

However, those who were present at Vastaras, Sweden, for the twenty-third outing still are talking about it. There also is a good deal of satisfaction among American competitive archers, since United States teams won both the men's and women's divisions.

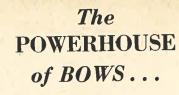
But what probably was most impressive to those present didn't have to do with scores. The charm of a world championship tournament lies not in the excitement and anticipation of mounting scores, but in meeting, observing and exchanging views with people from all over the world who have a common interest in archery.

The many fascinating personalities on and behind the shooting line sound like characters out of a book. There was the jolly little Italian competitor, Dr. Cavalchini, who proudly displayed a well groomed handlebar mustache and was accompanied to the shooting field by his little black dog. There was the Dutch psychology professor who preserved his strength and his nerves by taking catnaps on the grass between ends. And there was the exotically beautiful Indonesian princess and her teammates, all beautiful girls with jet black braids wearing their native costumes.

The World Championship Tournament was held in the Swedish industrial city in July with the weather at its best; sun shining from a clear blue sky. An unlikely area, indeed, had been chosen as the site for the competitions: Johannisbergs airport. However, most shooters felt that such planning showed a degree of genius, since the flat, broad area afforded equal wind and light conditions along the entire shooting line.

The tournament was officially opened by Mrs. Inger K. Frith of England, FITA president, with 170 archers on hand to represent twenty-three countries. In accordance with medieval English tradition, the first ceremonial arrow was shot by one of the city's dignitaries, Curt Nicolin.

Among the male archers, Finland's Jorma Sandelin made a strong opening with forty-seven points on the first six-arrow end on ninety meters. One of the United States' top archers, Joe Thornton could do no better than fifth with a





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239, while Matti Haikonen, also of Finland, scored second with 253

with 253.
In the initial event, the ladies' division also was topped by a Scandinavian. Kerttu Klotz of Sweden won the seventy-meter event with 266 points. Mrs. J. Chapan of England garnered second place with 262, and Grace Amborski of Lafayette, Indiana, was third.

According to observers, the American archers had difficulty in getting started, but on the second distance, they showed strength. Mrs. Amborski, a professor at Purdue University, was third with 260. At sixty meters, she scored 295, putting her in the lead after the first day's shooting.

On the second day, it became evident that Haikonen was going to offer tough competition even to his own teammates. He shot 302 and 324 at 50 and 30 meters respectively for a total of 1175, while Dick Tone, representing the U.S., was second with 1158; Joe Thornton, third with 1153; Arne Abrahamsen of Norway, next with 1130, and Ben Walker of the U.S. in fifth place with 1127.

Grace Amborski had dropped to second place with 1116, while Marie Lindholm of Finland was first with 1123.

According to Bjorn Bengston, who covered the tournament for BOW & ARROW, a magnificent job had been done by the local organizational committee headed by Matts Nystrom of Vastera.

The huge scoreboards, for example, were suspended between a pair of building cranes which had been made available through the Linden Crane Company. The two scoreboards were clearly visible from any position on the field and the scores were changed after every six arrows. Meals and refreshments were served in a tent restaurant, dubbed for the occasion, Le Tireur a I Arc, translated as The Archer. The tournament was telecast to most of the countries of Europe.

Excitement was building with the start of the third day. There were obvious questions. Would Haikonen hold his lead? Could Grace Amborski take in the seven points on Finland's Lindholm?

During the 70 and 60-meter events, Marie Lindholm answered at least one of these questions by increasing her lead. Meantime, the ladies from South Africa were giving Grace Amborski trouble.

Seasoned Joe Thornton, an Oklahoman, was gaining, but Haikonen still won the ninety-meter event with 260 points. On the seventy-meter line, Thornton beat the Finn by nineteen points, reducing Haikonen's lead to only forty points.

On the fourth — and final — day, Thornton shot from fifty meters to reduce the leader's lead by still another twenty points. At the thirty-meter distance, there was a stuffy silence as spectators watched the two in a battle of nerves as well as arrows.

The fact that Haikonen shot 335 points to win the 1965 world championship is now history, while Thornton finished in second place. However, one of the less publicized battles was beween Ben Walker, who finished third and Jorma Sandelin of Finland. On one set of six arrows, Walker shot 58 of a possible 60 points, making him confident that he had added points to his lead. Then Sandelin shot a possible of 60, bringing him in fourth Dick Tone finished fifth in the competitions.

Competition was even more nerve-tingling on the distaff side. At fifty meters, Anita Schlebusch of South Africa picked up twenty points over Marie Lindholm and before the final thirty-meter shoot, was only fourteen points behind. It was a close race and Finland's Lindholm finally won the crown.

Among the women, scores were: Lindholm, Finland: 2214; Schlebusch, South Africa, 2204; J. M. Rijff, South Africa, 2174; Grace Amborski, USA, 2166; C. Britton of Great Britain, 2137.

In the men's events, Haikonen, Finland, scored 2313; Thornton, USA, 2285; Walker, USA, 2265; Sandelin, Finland, 2259; Tone, USA, 2242.

The U.S. ladies' team headed by Grace Amborski with 2166, totaled 6358 points, to win over Finland's team with 6340. The U.S. men's team, with Thornton topping on 2285, won with 6792 points. Finland also was second in this category with 6776.







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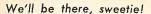


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THE \$10,000 U.S. Open Archery Tournament will be held at the Las Vegas Convention Center January 21-23 under the cosponsorship of the Hotel Sahara and Colt's Patent Firearms Company. The last such tournament was held on the same site with the same sponsors in 1962. At that time, designates of the National Field Archery Association officiated.

The 1966 tournament will offer a \$1000 first prize in the men's open division with cash prizes through twenty places, according to Karl Palmatier, former president of the Professional Archers Association, who has been designated tournament director. The Sahara-Colt's event, incidentally, is being sanctioned by the PAA, Palmatier says.

Women will compete for a total of \$1500 in prize money with an additional \$1400 earmarked for scratch team competition.

Also included in the January competition will be a twenty-place handicap division with a color television set — plus cash — as the top award. Colt's will contribute \$1500 worth of archery equipment as bonus prizes for the handicap shooters, the tournament director outlines.



Jim Easton and Jack Witt, both of the Professional Archery Association, check targets. PAA will be in charge.

Lon Stanton (left), winner of the 1962 instinctive crown, congratulates Matt Yurick, the freestyle winner. Each of them won \$1,000 in 1962, are expected to compete again.





Lou Shine, winner of the Colt's-Sahara women's freestyle championship, receives congratulations from Hugh Rich, (left) and John Romero, the Hotel Sahara's publicist.



Television star Robert Fuller posed with Miss Archery, Cathy Duncan, at the 1962 Colt's-Sahara tournament.

Expected to take part in the 1966 U.S. Open will be numerous persons involved in the event of four years ago. Almost certain to compete will be Matt Yurick and Lou Shine, the free-style winners. At that time, Yurick garnered \$1000 first place money in the men's division with a score of 638, while Mrs. Shine shot 619 to win \$750 first money in the women's division. Top male shooter in the instinctive category in 1962 was Lon Stanton who won \$1000 with a score of 628, while Teresa Carter shot 532 to win \$750 in the women's competition.

According to NFAA sources, some four hundred competitors took part in the 1962 outing. More, from all corners of the nation, are expected for the 1966 tournament.

In the earlier competition, results were based upon the park round and the instinctive round. However, the

maximum distance that could be shot in the convention center was forty yards, and targets were set up so as to afford what amounted to an indoor combination of the NFAA hunter and field rounds. In January, however, two indoor PAA rounds will be shot, according to the director.

The Hotel Sahara will make rooms available to competing archers at special rates of \$12 for a single, \$14 for a double.

Entry blanks now are available by writing tournament registration director Nicholas Naff, Hotel Sahara, Las Vegas, Nevada. Cutoff date for advance registration is January 14, but on-site registrations will be accepted. Registration fees will be \$10 per archer and \$10 per team, with late registration set at \$12 for individuals and \$14 for teams. — Martin Haynes.

TECH TALK Continued from page 10

NEOPHYTE

I am a recently converted bowman. I bought myself a fifty-pound bow at the local base exchange. I'm stationed on Okinawa in the Air Force and bought it because it looked like the ideal bow.

I started buying your magazine this year, but it seems I started buying it too late. I have learned a lot in your last two issues, but could you explain to me the need for stabilizers? I bought the fiftypound bow because I plan to use it for deer hunting. Isn't this size too large for target practice? A1/C Theodore Navarre,

APO, San Francisco, California (Stabilizers originally were brought out by Hoyt and are to provide enough weight, through a leverage principle, to keep the bow steady as the arrow shoots by the rest, thus exerting pressure on the side of the bow. It is mainly a target gimmick, making a minor but important difference where a point or two can win or lose.

(A fifty-pound bow makes a fine hunting weight. We'd suggest you always practice with it, but don't shoot beyond the point where you

per/doz.

begin to tire. It definitely is not a good weight for serious target shooting. If you get into this phase of the sport, go to another bow and arrows designed for this type of shooting.)

BOWSTRINGS

I make my own bowstrings and have some questions that need answering: 1. What makes the loop serving separate? How can it be corrected? 2. How good is foristan for making bowstrings?

R. W. Cress. Broadview Heights, Ohio (Generally, the loop serving separates if not enough bowstring wax was on the string before serving. Also, the tie-off knot should be glued in place after the string is completed,

using a flexible cement. (Foristan is the old string material used before dacron became available and no longer is available.)

CONVERTEE

FLETCH A

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After thirty years of deer hunting with the gun, during which time I've hung twenty-two of the critters, I find myself losing interest.

Perhaps bowhunting might revive the old urge. I have been offered a Bear Polar bow made about 1956. This bow is in good condition, having been used very little. Bow weight is fifty pounds and length is sixty-four inches. Would this old bow be suitable for hunting? Eight of my deer have been taken with heavy caliber revolvers at ranges from sixty yards down to fifteen feet, so I think I can get close enough for bow work.

> James F. Brady, Peeksville, New York

(This bow should work out fine as a first hunting bow. We'd suggest you use it for a season, then go on to something new perhaps next year. Thus, selection could be made after you know something about what you really want and the weight you can

TAPIR HEAD

What would you suggest as the best broadhead for tapir. They are very large - up to 1000 pounds - have very thick hides, probably similar to that of an elephant, and are difficult to kill. I have found that one threeblade type with razor blades attached penetrates little and does little damage, using a forty-five pound bow at thirty meters.

M. Pokras, Caracas, Venezuela (We suspect that your problem is Continued on page 43

Peeps



TACKLE TIPS

Continued from page 12

want a bow so highly stressed that you could only shoot a few months, then have to get another. With the improvements of fiberglass, glues and construction methods, bows are lasting longer and longer. This is not too large a factor when selecting a bow. Take the manufacturer's word for how long the bow will last.

HANDLE FIT Here is a feature that must be felt, shot and considered in person. It is difficult to know whether you are going to like the handle of a bow if you buy mail order. Even bows of the same make and model made at the same factory will vary in size of the handle. Different people will be involved in this construction and the quality control is never at the point of making two bow handles exactly the same size. This is a personal thing. Give the bow a try as the only way to test for this quality or characteristic of a

CENTERSHOT If you like the way your previous bow shoots down the line, check this feature while you are checking for smoothness of draw and smoothness of shooting. Seldom do two bows shoot exactly the same. Some of your more expensive bows nowadays have an adjustment for the amount of centershot. This is an excellent feature if the bow is built originally with enough centershot.

To check how centershot a bow is, do the following: Put an arrow on the string and holding the bow with the left hand, if you are right-handed, and your index finger hooked over the arrow, hold out at arm's length, close one eye, and line the string with the exact center of the limbs. Then observe the point of the arrow and check how far to the left of center the point is. When using a standard twenty-eight inch arrow, a good distance to the left of center or the point is about one inch.

If you have the adjustable type arrow rest, the ideal would be if the arrow was right straight in line with the string. This would allow you to screw it out to the desired position. The best centershot amount is only arrived at by trial and error. It is extremely important when shooting plastic vanes. If this amount of centershot is not correct, you will break vanes on every shot.

QUALITY OF WORKMANSHIP Bad workmanship is many times hidden by a flashy paint job. Look past the finish and observe the glue lines in the limbs. Look for thick and thin spots in the glue lines. Rub your fingers up and down the limbs and check for wash board. This is ripples in the limbs caused by uneven pressure, when the bow is being clamped. Check workmanship around nocks and string grooves. Look for scratches underneath the finish. While these things usually do not distract from the shooting and performance of a bow, they are not pleasing to the eye and sloppiness here could indicate sloppy design in engineering.

Let's face it, you have selected a sport that is demanding upon personal ability. Jumping from bow to bow, looking for the Golden Rivet, is not the answer. There just isn't a bow that will shoot them in the middle for you. Don't hesitate to change bows if it will truly improve your shooting.



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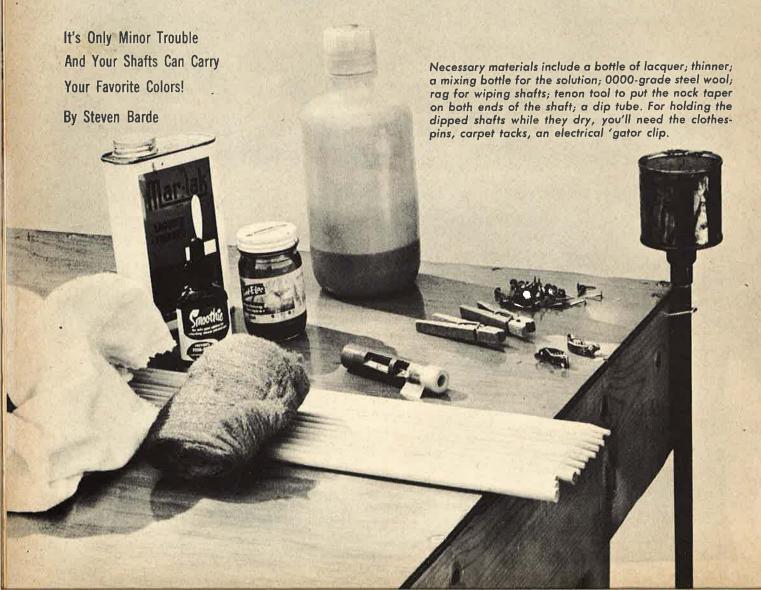
DIPPING ARROWS is one way to add color to the shaft, make it more individual and in hunting, easier to find. There are several ways of adding color. Some spray the shaft, which can be messy, some prefer to paint it on but the easiest and perhaps the best method is to dip the shaft full length in a tube. The dipping insures a complete coating, smoothly applied, while the end result is even and has no runs or blemishes if done properly.

Any lacquer designed for wood will work well. Some automotive lacquers can be used but many of these have a different base and it may be hard to find a thinner that works. If the lacquer and thinner won't work together, you will get blisters, and in some cases, the lacquer won't adhere to the wood

but will run or peel off. If you plan to use a lacquer you're not sure of, try a small amount and use some parts of a shaft for testing. Some combinations will work even against the rules but it is best to test first. The wood lacquers and thinners are easily obtainable.

If you buy one pint of lacquer, get at least one quart of thinner, since the solution used for dipping is thinned a great deal. If you plan to do quite a bit of dipping, add to your list of purchases some retarder, to prevent the thinned lacquer from drying too fast on the shaft causing runs and blobs, and a silicone additive. The silicone gives the lacquer mixture a high glossy finish and makes the lacquer flow smoothly during dipping.

DIP your own arrows



Mix the lacquer and thinner to the ratio you desire. Most use a mixture of two parts thinner to one part lacquer. Add one eighth part retarder, if you plan to use it, and a few drops of silicone additive. A little of the silicone does an excelent job. Some archers prefer to use a thinner solution and mix three or four parts thinner to one part lacquer. The thinner the solution, the more dipping is required to get a good high gloss finish. Put the solution into a bottle that can be tightly capped and shake well.

If you haven't tried dipping before, the two parts thinner to one part lacquer works well and requires less dipping. The more dipping and polishing that is done, the higher the gloss on the finished arrow. You also will need your dip tube, (see Nov.-Dec. 65 issue), some 0000 steel wool to take the hair grain off the shaft, and a rag. Stretch a line from two supports, preferably a line with a twist, to hang the shafts on



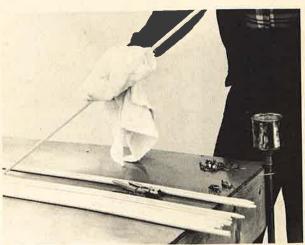
while drying. Some archers use household clothes pins, some use electrical alligator clips, but carpet tacks have proven best for many archers to hold the shafts to the line while they dry.

When selecting your arrows for dipping, the edge of the grain, which is the side with the finest lines in it, should face the side of the bow, since the edge grained side of the shaft is the strongest part. If you don't have a method to mark this grain side, it is hard to find after the shaft has been dipped.



By using carpet tacks, you can put the tack in the grain side of the shaft and the little hole left is easily found when it comes time to nock the dipped arrow. The line or raised edge of the speed nock goes in line with the hole left by the carpet tack. One other advantage of the tack is that there is less handling of the dipped shaft. When using the alligator clip, the clip is just hung over the edge of the line, the same as the carpet tack.

When you use the clothes pin, it is necessary to dip the shaft with the fingers and hold while attaching the shaft to the jaws of the clothes pin. In this step, you will get covered with lacquer if you dip too high on the shaft. These are a few of the ways to hang the shafts to dry but the final choice will be the one that works best for you.

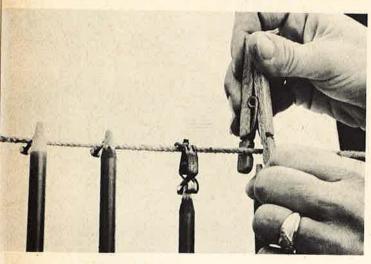


Select the shafts you intend to dip and lay them in place. Take a damp rag and wipe each shaft. This will dampen the wood and raise the hair grain. Cut the nock taper on both ends of the shaft prior to wiping. The reason for cutting the nock taper is that it allows the lacquer to drip from the end rapidly, and when the nock is applied to the dipped shaft, there is no holiday of bare wood where the nock taper has missed the edge of the nock.

After wiping, allow the shafts to dry about thirty minutes. When they are dry, apply the carpet tack or other holding device and dip the arrow in the tube, pushing it to within an inch or less of the top of the shaft, but slowly. A line attached above the dip tube will let the drops from the dripping shaft fall into



the tube instead of on the ground or mat. When the drops have almost stopped, place the dipped shaft on the drying line and proceed with the next shaft, and so on, until all shafts have been dipped once. Allow the dipped shaft to dry at least two hours. The drying time will vary with humidity and temperature.



Remove the dry shafts from the line, take a piece of your steel wool and rub each shaft to remove the hair grain that was brought up by the damp rag and lacquer. After steel wooling each shaft, wipe them with a dry rag to remove the steel particles and dust, reverse ends and dip again. Apply the tack or other holding device, dip, drain and hang to dry. For most hunting shafts, two dips will be enough with a twopart thinner and one-part lacquer solution. Allow to dry for another two hours. If the color is still too light, steel wool, wipe down, reverse ends and dip them again.

Some colors cover better than others and some lacquers are thicker than others. The best thickness of the mixture is determined after you try a few shafts. If the lacquer runs too slowly and causes runs down the side of the shaft, it is too thick and needs more thinner. If the lacquer is too thin, it will run rapidly. If you like to use a thin solution, it will work but will require more dipping to get the desired finish. The solution that works well in dry Arizona will not work the same in humid Florida, so the proper mixture must be determined by the number of dips required to give you the best color and finish for the climate you live in.



After the shaft has been dipped and you have the desired color and finish, remove the tack and lightly steel wool the finished shaft to remove any roughness, place the shaft in your arrow rack and you are then ready to nock the shaft and fletch.

The nock should go with the speed nock ridge in line with the edge of the grain of the shaft so the arrow will have the strongest part of the wood bearing against the side of the bow. The edge may be determined by the previous use of the carpet tack or by cutting the opposite end.

Remember the best solution is one that gives you the best results. If you want to experiment with different colors and lacquers, try them, but be sure the lacquer and thinner mix together and do not form bubbles or blotches.

Recently I decided to try a new color for hunting. I wanted a bright orange, almost international orange, but couldn't find it anywhere. I went to a paint store and after checking the lacquer section, came up with a blank. I mentioned this to the clerk and he took a bottle of clear lacquer, added some bright orange from one of the new color mixing machines and shook it up. When this lacquer and thinner were poured into solution, I didn't know what to expect so I tried a few shafts. The dealer said the color mix would work with anything but I was doubtful.

These shafts came out beautiful! They are a brilliant orange, the color I wanted, and there were no runs or blotches to mar the finish. These shafts have been easy to find and have stood up well with

If you decide to experiment like this, go ahead, but try a few shafts first before gambling all your undipped shafts. A garage or any open place where the dust and dirt can't bother the wet shafts will work well. Dipping is fun, inexpensive and the colors and results are left only to your imagination.

TECH TALK

Continued from page 38

in the fact that you are not shooting a heavy enough bow for this type of game, rather than placing the blame on your broadheads.

(We would not recommend anything less than a 60 or even a 75-pound bow. In addition, your arrow weight should be quite heavy. The best would be the use of forgewoods; next, the heavy sizes in fiberglass.)

BOWSIGHT

I have been looking for a bowsight that doesn't screw into nor scratch up the bow. I have a Gull recurve made by Wing and it is nice looking. I'm sure a couple of screw holes won't help keep it looking good. I hunt with my bow also, but I shoot instinctively, so if I should keep taking the sight off, I would soon ruin the appearance.

Floyd Toman, Mount Morris, Michigan (All bowsights are designed to be screwed to the bow. However, a majority of them can be taped in place, using one of the glass filament tapes on the market. The Hoyt Line-O-Site also can be glued in place, using Plio Bond cement.)

CROSSBOW DESIGNER

I am designing a crossbow on which I want to have a conventional standard bow that will be removable so it can be shot in the regular manner.

Due to the fact that, while hunting, this will be carried fully drawn for six or eight hours, what material will the bow have to be made of? I am afraid wood will lose its cast. How about solid glass? Or will I have to go to metal?

Dave Clinton,

Olympia, Washington

(You can make your bow in the normal laminated manner, using fiberglass backing and facing over a core of maple and do no damage to the bow by leaving it strung, even at full draw. Tempered steel or aluminum also can be used.)

IT SHOULDN'T

Does a recurve bow have a natural twist in it? How do you tell a twist in a recurve model?

Glenn Lloyd,

Mt. Royal, New Jersey (There is no natural twist in any recurve. Twisting is the one problem with building of recurve bows and normally, the more you pay for a bow, the greater is the hand work needed to eliminate this problem due to the greater stressing of the limbs to make the more expensive bows faster shoot-

(If you have a bow with a twisted recurve, we suggest you contact the maker about having it repaired or replaced under the guarantee.)

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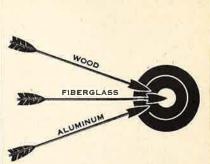
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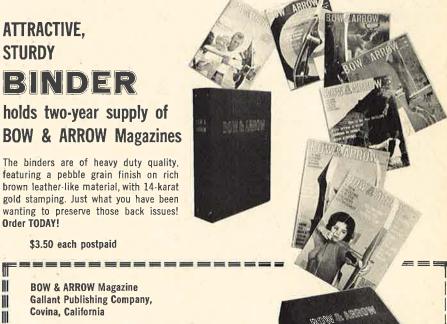
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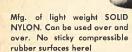
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CLUB CALL!

REORGANIZATION

Mrs. L. J. Price, secretary of the Porterville Archers, Incorporated. writes that the organization is "back in business after a temporary cessation. Would you please inform your readers?"

For those seeking more information on the club, write to Mrs. Price at P.O. Box 1131, Porterville, California.

NO CATALINA SHOOT

Due to the lack of advanced preregistrations and the requests of a number of archery clubs to postpone the money shoot which was slated for Catalina Island last October, it was deferred by Archery, Incorporated, which had guaranteed \$1,000 in prizes.

The organizations board of directors, under the guidance of President Jim Dougherty, reports that the shoot will be held during May, 1966, and that actual dates for the big Pro-Am Catalina Shoot will be established in the near future.

CLUB PLANS

Increasing interest in archery among residents of Inglewood, California, and surrounding communities has led to many inquiries as to formation and organization of an archery club.

As a result, Clint Morehouse, rangemaster of the Centinela Park archery range in Inglewood, has announced that he would like all interested parties who would care to form such a club to contact him at the range at Centinela Park, 600 Warren Lane, Inglewood.

PUBLICITY GIMMICKS

As this column has constantly repeated, publicity is one of the basics in forming a club and gaining new

members. Up in Idaho, the Boundary Bowmen of Bonners Ferry, an incorporated organization, has gained a great deal of local stature through its publicity efforts. Here are a few of the things this group has done:

The club has maintained an active junior archery program, according to Mildred M. Fleming, the club's public relations representative, and has even gone so far as to volunteer for the past several years to repair toys for distribution to needy children at Christmas.

The club also has been asked by the U.S. Forest Service to give an archery demonstration at the dedication of a large campground, has given exhibitions for the annual PTA benefit, the local American Legion and other service clubs. Junior shooters invariably are included in these demonstrations to show that archery can be a family sport.

When Idaho celebrated its Territorial Centennial, members of the club were active on the local level in planning and execution, sponsoring and manning certain events as well as building a float with an archery theme which was entered in the grand parade.

According to Miss Fleming, "The local newspaper has been happy to print news of our tournaments we hold intra-club tourneys at the end of both the indoor and outdoor seasons — as well as events such as our St. Patrick's Day shoot, when we invite members of other area clubs to join us.

"In addition, we have an active big game committee which works with the local sportsmen's club, the State Fish & Game Department, the Idaho Field Archery Association, to maintain or improve the status of bowhunting in our area.

'We have found all of these things helpful in keeping archery in the public eye, but there is nothing like personal contact, when it comes to getting new members into the

INSTRUCTIONAL AID

How clubs can aid in promoting archery is well reflected in a letter written by Frank Turok, who is with the Department of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics for the University of Illinois.

Turok reports: "Bill Jackson and the Hickory Hills Osage Archers presented a program demonstration at our 4-H Memorial Camp. It was a forty-minute program and was observed by approximately 350 boys and girls each week. Over the past three years, approximately 6,000 youngsters have viewed this archery demonstration with a great deal of enthusiasm.'

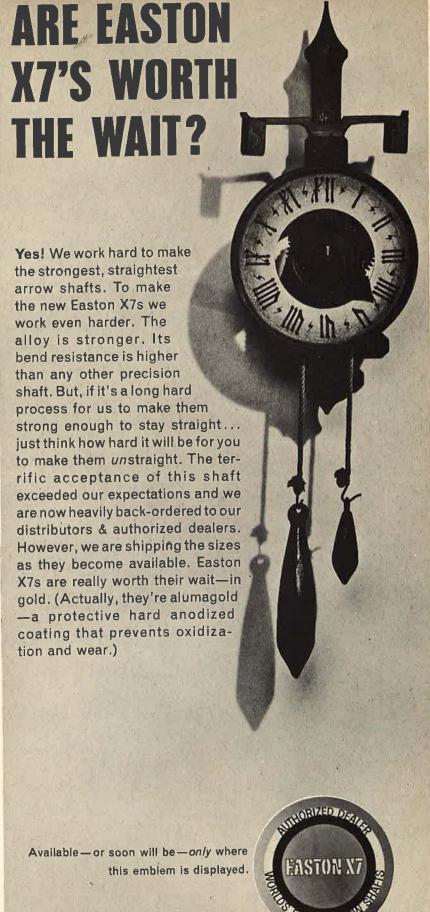
The demonstration, narrated by Jackson, includes: History of the bow; shooting form; types of shooting; actual shooting by both men and women; arrows of different types; different types of targets and uses. Throughout the demonstration, safety factors are stressed.

NFAA INDOOR PROGRAM

Recently the National Field Archery Association, under the chairmanship of Richard D. Freeman, has developed a new type of indoor round which has been sanctioned by the association. The new round now is known officially as the Freeman round.

In further examining the program, archers found that the socalled Flint round of the past was subject to a classification system for various abilities. In the new indoor program, the Flint round as well as the National and Freeman rounds — has no classification breakdown. The program has been designed for league shooting and will utilize a handicap system.

Club officers or individuals may send for a booklet describing the entire NFAA Indoor Program by writing to NFAA, (Dept. BA), Route 2 — Box 514, Redlands, California 92373. Price of the booklet is thirty-five cents per copy.





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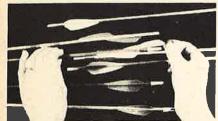
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MAIL POUCH

Continued from page 6

a bowhunter, I feel that many people can be misled in this way, but most of all, it is not giving the bow nor its maker justice.

Grant M. Hermening, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (To each his own!)

HAIL THE RETURNEE!

At one time, I was an active archer, but due to an accident a few years ago, I was told by my doctor that I was never to pull a bow again.

You can imagine what that was to a fellow in love with archery. He might as well said I was to stop eat-

About four months ago, I was examined by another doctor, who considered me in good physical condition. I asked whether I could ever shoot again, and he said I could. I felt alive, again!

I know I can make the comeback trail!

Eddie Dee, Roselle, New Jersey (Good luck! With enthusiasm such as this, you're half way there!)

CORRECTION NOTED

In your Sept/Oct. 65 issue, there is a slight error. In the article, Broadheads: Look Sharp, Be Sharp by Jim Dougherty, on page 20, he lists our Ace Broadhead #5 as being the Ace Express, I would like to point out that what is shown is the Ace Standard.

> G. D. Schwarz, Schwarz Manufacturing & Archery Company, Fulda, Minnesota

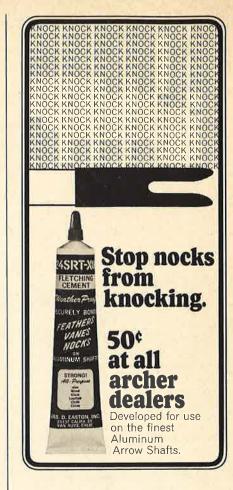
(After all, it was three o'clock in the morning! Even Dougherty is not infallible at that hour!)

TURKISH BOW

I particularly noted Tom Jenning's interesting article on stringing and drawing a Turkish bow (B&A, July/ Aug. 65), as the Oriental composites are a special interest of mine. I have five of them, three of which I shoot, though none are Turkish.

In this article, Jennings mentioned that the limbs were out of balance. All of my bows were badly distorted, when I procured them and needed

I have found such a fault as described usually can be corrected with little difficulty, provided no internal defect is in the bow. If the bow is carefully braced, and if the stiffer limb then is gently and evenly warmed in front of a fire, after a few minutes, it will begin to move and its curvature increases. As soon as the limb begins to move, it should be taken away from











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FEDERAL INSTRUMENT CORP., Dept. BA-1 114-06 ROCKAWAY BLVD., JAMAICA 20, N.Y. the fire and allowed to cool. It will take a little experience to get this just right, but if one takes it easy at first, it is not a difficult thing to master. A little extra pressure from the hand or knee in the right place also helps, either to increase the curve or to restrain it. It is surprising how pliable a composite becomes with a little heat.

This method also is used to straighten a limb which has taken a twist, although in this case, it is done with the bow unstrung. I find my bows need regular attention of this kind. A file is a last resort and should not be used until heat has failed.

W. F. Paterson, Society of Archer-Atiquaries, Havant, Hants, England.

WE LIKE YOU, TOO

My husband and I both enjoy BOW & ARROW and anxiously await each new issue. The last two issues were of especial interest to me, namely: The July/Aug. 65 issue featuring a memoriam to Damon Howatt. My family knew him and his lovely wife, Edna. The article tells of Damon buying a five-acre farm tract in the fruit orchard country, and his first plant was a small outbuilding there.

In the early Thirties, my family

rented that tract, lived in the big twostory house that Damon and Edna later occupied after we moved down lane. We enjoyed the Howatt's neighborliness and appreciate deeply your remembrance of him.

In the Sept/Oct. 65 issue, you featured a most intriguing saga of Tarzan as seen by Jock Mahoney. Anytime, any issue, you can feature an article by or about Jock Mahoney.

Mrs. William F. Moerman, Yakima, Washington

CONFUSION

I just finished reading the Sept/ Oct. 65 issue. In this was an article, Broadheads: Look Sharp, Be Sharp by Jim Dougherty.

From his article, I quote: "The point should not be needle sharp, but in fact should be slightly rounded off. Hitting a solid bone with a needle point often will cause the head to wedge in solid here and go no further. The increased drag from the widening head slows its forward progress, resulting in virtually no penetration. A rounded point will stand penetration, and should it hit a wall or green leg bone, which is itself rounded, it will slide to the side rather than wedge in, allowing the arrow to continue through and do its job."

In the March/April 65 issue, Doug Kittredge states in his monthly column: "The very point of the broadhead must be needle sharp. This is the part which does the guiding through the meat, particularly through bone. A dull point on your broadhead can cause the arrow to deflect and glance off even a thin rib bone."

I am not trying to be contrary, as this already has been done. I hope you can straighten me out, as well as other readers, on this.

John G. Osterhout, Montgomery, New York

(You pay your money and take your choice. It's our feeling that both of these experts have their point. Perhaps the most logical answer would be to assure yourself that both point and blade are sharp!)

POPULAR QUESTION

Why do you not publish BOW & ARROW monthly? I know that you also are responsible for GUN WORLD, but couldn't you work overtime or something? This magazine is excellent in every respect and just isn't printed often enough.

Ben Marlen, Jr., Destin, Florida (We're working overtime now.

Please note reply to preceding letter.)



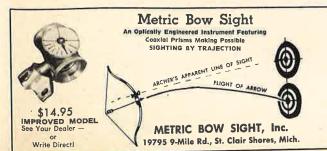
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THERE'S PRECIOUS LITTLE BOWHUNTING, WHEN YOU'RE SUBSISTING ON

FOR THE THIRD TIME, the Libyan customs officer repeated: "Are you sure you have nothing to declare?" His voice was gruff, and it was apparent he didn't like the idea of being awakened in the middle of the night to let our grubby crew pass his border. In the flickering glow of his kerosene lantern, he looked

absolutely sinister. "No, I'm sure. We have nothing to declare."

The officer's chair scraped loudly and fell back as he rose abruptly and shoved his face toward mine. "I mean firearms. Do you have any firearms?" he

In the cool desert night, on the desolate border between Tunisia and Libya, I could feel myself sweat-

"Certainly not. No firearms at all," I answered. "Come!" The officer rushed through the door of the customs house and into the courtyard where our Toyota was parked and the other members of our expedition waited, surrounded by half a dozen armed troops. The officer walked directly up to the right side of our Toyota and leaned a hand on the door. He waited until I caught up to him and then thrust his hand up toward the roof.

"If you have no firearms," he said slowly, savoring his victory, "then what is this?"

He was pointing to three long leather bow cases strapped to the underside of the vinyl roof. We had found this the best place for carrying our bows, for it protects them, keeps them out of the way of our other equipment, and yet enables us to get them at a moment's notice. But evidently they looked suspicious there, and our questioner probably thought we were running rifles across the border.

"These are just hunting bows," I said. "You know, bows and arrows."

The expression of his face grew darker and more suspicious, for he didn't understand. "Show me!" It was a command not to be denied.

We removed the bows from the cases and I strung a Mustang. I tugged the loaded quiver from its resting place in the back of the car and pulled out a hunting arrow. The officer took the arrow and his men crowded around. He then let out a laugh, and soon all his men were roaring and smiling. I smiled, too.

Then he made his mistake.

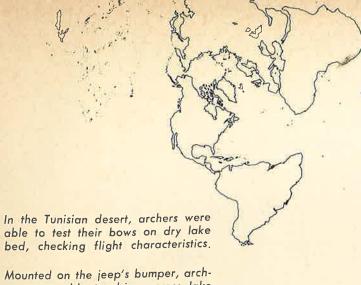
"For children, " he laughed. "You play cowboy and Indian like American movie?" Again his men, after a translation in Arabic and Italian, were roaring with

Instantly I saw fire. He wasn't laughing because he'd been fooled; it was mockery of a bunch of grown men who he thought were running around with children's

"For children, hell!" yelled Al Podell. "I'll match this against your pistols any day."

The officer stopped laughing. Now he'd been insulted. Al tried to patch things up and explain that archery had become a highly specialized field, that our equipment was powerful and accurate, and that recently archers had even killed elephants and tigers. But the damage had been done, and the officer accepted Al's challenge to the duel. Or, rather; he accepted on behalf of one of his soldiers to whom he handed his pistol.

"He is a good shot," he explained, adding after a little further thought that "perhaps it is not good for me to be shooting, anyway."



ers were able to drive across lake bed, retrieving arrows in comfort.



CAMEL MEAT AND DODGING REVOLUTIONS!

Not to be outdone, Podell, who has a facility for getting into and out of these scrapes, passed the Mustang to me, telling the official that I was a good shot and would shoot in his place. It was settled, and I was hooked into trying to beat a practiced pistol shot in the dead of night on the Libyan border.

The night was black and moonless. Al and the officer began to look around for a suitable target, and Al picked up a wooden sign in the beam of our Eveready spotlight some fifty yards distant. The sign was about a foot high, two feet long and was tacked to a telegraph pole a good twenty feet above the ground. It bore the word, Customs, in English and Arabic. Both men agreed the sign would be the target. It was a tough shot, but since I was relieved to know Al wasn't getting me into a Western-style gun draw as I'd at first feared, I wasn't going to argue his choice of target.

Al and the officer also decided the terms of the duel. If I lost, the officer could keep the arrow for a souvenir. If I won we kept the arrow and the soldier would have to retrieve it for us. They shook hands on the terms. I half expected them to start selling tickets.

While I fitted on my finger tab, Al drove our Toyota into line and kicked on the high beams. The sign winked back weakly from fifty yards, and we decided to cut the range down to thirty. I was to go first. A practice shot would have given me the feeling, but the first one had to count.

I fidgeted with my finger tab. Few archers would use a tab in an accuracy competition involving one shot, but I had so sensitized myself through weeks of daily training with the tab that it was almost a part of me now and in no way dulled my touch. I took careful aim, sighting along the pole where I could see its outline, and let the arrow fly. She hissed through the night -- clear beyond the target. The officer laughed. His expectations were confirmed. A plaything. His man stepped up to the line to shoot. Aimed, fired. Missed. The officer stopped laughing. He and Al agreed that we'd keep shooting until somebody got

I now had an advantage. I had seen my arrow go slightly to the right and high. The soldier had no idea as to where his pistol bullet had gone. I compensated for my miss, adjusted my stance, pulled back and let fly. With a splintering crack, my arrow pierced the wood beside the last Arabic letter. It wasn't dead center, but it sure was a hit.

I felt sorry for my opponent: A pistol shot in the dark at an elevated target, with no way of gauging the previous shot. The soldier gamely stepped forward,

aimed, fired. Missed.

The poor soldier had an even tougher time scaling the pole and retrieving my deeply imbedded arrow. His officer didn't even stay behind to watch. He disappeared into his office and sent out our stamped passports and car documents with an assistant. He was still sulking and mumbling to himself when we drove off into Libya.

So our luck had held in the same in-and-out luck fashion that had followed us all across North Africa. It would get us into trouble one minute, out the

next, then right back in again.

Soon after we arrived in Morocco, we realized how right we were in our original feelings that we'd have to hunt it ourselves if we wanted to find safe and edible meat in Africa. In our two weeks in Morocco, we didn't see one refrigerated butcher shop. The typical meat shop was a small stall with a cutting block suspended above which were several blackened pieces of beef or mutton hanging from hooks and covered with flies. A few of the more eccentric butchers might occasionally wrap a piece of cheesecloth around the meat, but I never was sure whether this was to protect it or just to give the flies a better foothold. One look at any of them would turn anyone, or at least anyone accustomed to western hygienic standards, into a vegetarian at once. For our part, we kept up our protein intake with eggs, condensed milk and some powdered protein we'd purchased in Gilbraltar. I knew from long and hard experience on my other world trips just how important a steady protein intake was to a traveler's overall health and spirit.

Leaving the big Moroccan cities of Tangiers and Rabat and heading east, we supplemented our diet by hunting whenever the opportunity presented itself, although our bag was mostly rabbits and a variety of birds whose names we didn't know and whose taste was as unpredictable as their nomenclature was unpronounceable.

We arrived in Meknes, Morocco in mid-May just in time for the big annual fair. The head of the fair invited our whole band as his guests, and for two days we sat on huge, soft cushions in great, black tents and gorged ourselves on freshly slaughtered sheep and pigeon pie - washed down with gallons of fragrant mint tea.

Having again enjoyed the taste of a healthy hunk of meat, and since our hunting efforts had only been good enough for stewing, Al got an idea. Why not, he wanted to know, go to the market early in the morning and pick out the juiciest, freshest piece of meat before the flies could get near it? None of us would really know how fresh the meat was, but we thought this bit of self-deception might work.

The next day, bright and really early, we were inspecting the butcher stalls in the Meknes Casbah, the old, walled section of the city where the population is largely Arab and the prices are one third of what they are in the European section of the city.

We settled on a big, fresh looking hunk of flesh, bought two kilos of it, and rushed back to camp where Axle broke on the road to Tobruk and group attempted to fix it on road, but finally took it to welding shop.

Spanish archer and journalist accompanying Americans takes time out for practice while trailer is repaired.







While curious Arabs look on, Podell pauses at this desert well, taking opportunity to fill Thermos bottles.

Mike had our Thermos stove roaring on both burners. It was a scant twenty minutes before Mike had paper plates heaped with meat and fresh vegetables, and we all dug in with relish.

It was a scant twenty seconds more before the five of us were sniffing our plates, poking our meat, and looking at each other with the world's most perplexed expressions. The meat tasted like a cross between rubber cement and dirty socks, and the odor was so strong it was actually impossible to eat it without holding your nose. It didn't look spoiled, and it had appeared fresher than anything in the market, but it tasted worse than any meat I have ever eaten in my life, and that's low praise coming from someone who lived on Marine K-rations for the better part of two years.

Perhaps we'd just all gotten a bad piece? We tried again, and the results were worse. It was impossible. Just then some obviously hungry Arab beggars came by and, feeling quite guilty about it, we half-heartedly offered them our uneaten meals. I've rarely seen

fingers fly so fast, and in two minutes the paper plates were so clean you could practically see the watermark. One of the Arabs, who spoke French, thanked us profusely and assured us it was the best <u>Shamoo</u> he had ever had. A quick look at our French dictionary confirmed my fears. We had just eaten our first camel. Across Morocco east from Meknes, we shunned the meat markets, but had to content ourselves with the repetitious daily fare of rabbits and strange birds.

In Algeria, just over the border from Morocco, we narrowly missed blowing ourselves to bits when our hunt took us into the area where some fifteen million mines had been laid during the Morocco-Algiers conflict a few years back. Most of them, we were told by the Algerian border guard who caught us, never have been dug up. In fact, some of the maps showing where they were buried have been lost.

The guard explained that we were free to proceed at our own risk, but none of us were particularly eager to help the Algerians find their lost mines. We'd shot a rabbit some thirty yards away, but discretion ruled and we decided it would be best to leave it and three of Ben Pearson's best arrows where they lay. I've lost game in glaciers and crevasses and inpenetrable thickets before, but this was the first time I lost any to a mine field.

After a beautiful three-day trip over the mountain road flanking the incomparable Mediterranean, we found ourselves in Algiers, the heart and capital of Algeria, and once a great hunting center. From Algiers, we knew, hunting parties went into the mountains to the south and the forests to the east, and both abounded with game. We were eager for the thrill, as well as for the nourishment, of some good game, and the region around Algiers seemed the answer. A few hours south of the capital, in the mountains, there was both wild boar and mouflon. The boar they call the sanglier and it often goes over four hundred pounds. The mouflon is a mountain sheep, with a lovely head of horns that curve outward and backward until they spiral almost all the way around. The male is graced with a long golden mane that grows almost to the ground. A great trophy and pretty good eating.

If they didn't satisfy us, we could hunt the great Algerian stag, the <u>cerf</u>, further to the east, in the forests toward Constantine. These fleet beasts stand



over six feet tall, weigh in at over five hundred pounds, and bear a renowned palm of horns.

But it was time for luck to desert us for a while. We found Algiers in no mood for hunting or hunters. We could find no guide to take us into the Constantinois forests for stag, nor could we round up any of the beaters so essential for going after boar. Everybody was busy, and the main business was Revolution. Everybody we met was unhappy with spiraling prices, inflation, the friendship with Russia, the alliances with Nasser. The pot was seething and about to boil over. Half a hundred troops with machine guns patrolled around President Ben Bella's palace. Half a hundred citizens whispered to us every day of the coming uprising. Radio Algiers was devoting its prime time to condemnation of American and "American imperialism" around the globe, and every wall was plastered with socialist slogans about dividing the land and throwing out the foreign companies.

We decided, with a sigh about the mouflon the cerf and the sanglier, that Algiers and environs were no place for us, and we headed due south into the Sahara. Our plan was to hop from oasis to oasis generally in the direction of Tunisia. We filled our Toyota's eighteen-gallon tank to capacity and forced a fifty-gallon drum into it for emergency reserve. We filled our Thermos bottles and three seven-gallon plastic water containers and took off into the Sahara.

In the oasis town of Bou Saada, on the northern edge of the great desert, we were fortunate to meet a retired French official, Monsieur Trouche. He had hunted the hills and deserts of Algeria for forty years, and when he heard of our interest, he invited us to lunch at a hotel where we ate in a shaded courtyard surrounded by potted palms, plus a pool full of water snakes.

He told us we could find large herds of gazelle near the oasis at Biskra, further to the south in the Sahara. He explained that where once these fleet relatives of the antelope had been hunted from horseback, it now is customary to go after them with automobiles, but he assured us that "the hunt had not lost in sportsmanship." After lunch we were off for Biskra.

The northern part of Algeria had been hot, but now the desert heat became intense. The land was dead, but, we were assured, it was good gazelle country. In

The ground-the-world adventure team drives through the marble arch that marks the border between Cyrenaica and Tripolotinia in Libyan desert.

spite of the blistering heat, which had caused the thermometer inside our Toyota to go off the scale at 114, we decided to take the top off the car. With the frame bars still in place, we scanned the desert with our binoculars for signs of life. Nothing. When we stopped to search, we were deluged with flies in less than a minute; giant biting flies that tore at us ferociously. What they lived on when we weren't around is beyond me.

In Biskra, we learned of a native guide who lived in a small casis fifty miles further south below Touggourt, and we headed toward it. At dusk we reached a fort, and a mile or so south of it, we found a small fenced—in casis. It was dusk when we pulled up to a huge wooden gate surrounded by rolls of barbed wire. We blew our horn, flicked our lights, but got no response. Al and I climbed over the gate and dropped to the other side, and in the blackness, walked toward a building silhouetted in the center of the compound. The sun had set with the amazing swiftness you find on the desert, and everything was black. Suddenly, out of the darkness charged three snarling dogs and behind them we saw the faint outline of an Arab carrying what looked like a rifle.

The dogs were more sound than fury, especially after Podell sent one whimpering away with a squirt of aerosol-propelled dog repellent we always carry for emergencies. The dogs backed off, as we called to their turbaned master in English, then in French. He lowered his rifle, came closer, and allowed us to introduce ourselves. Only after he looked at our car, saw the American license plates and our hunting bows was he satisfied enough to put away the rifle. He opened the gate and we drove in to pitch our camp within the walls. He agreed to take us gazelle hunting early the next morning after warning us that we and our car would probably take a good pounding.

After a delicious gazelle dinner prepared by our host, and after several bottles of Spanish brandy, presented and drunk by his guests, Manu, our Spanish journalist, found Radio Barcelona on our transistor set, and his loud chorus of Valencia challenged the desert calm. It also almost got the dogs started at us again, but Manu insists it was a form of canine applause.

The morning was a windy one. The gusts came in such fury that, protected though we were, our canvas was buffeted all over. As we were finishing our tea, there was a loud banging at the gate. The dogs growled and the old man came running out of his house with his rifle at the ready. He called through the gate, received an acceptable answer, and a dozen armed soldiers, probably from the nearby fort, trooped in. They had heard about our arrival and demanded to see our passports, then started searching through our car and camper.

They gave us no explanation, and I was about to give their young lieutenant a piece of my mind. I carried with me a letter of introduction to Ben Bella, the president of Algeria, from one of his close relatives whom I'd known in the States. It was of the standard type, but friendly enough that the casual reader might think I was a member of the Ben Bella family. I felt it was the perfect thing with which to put this fresh young lieutenant in his place, but something held me back. Luck was with us again.

After a thorough search, the lieutenant explained his purpose. The previous day, the Algerian Army had revolted against the government and taken over the country. Ben Bella and his followers were in prison, and the lieutenant was checking for sympathizers. The country was in a state of martial law, and the young officer hinted it would be wise for us to get out before the borders closed tight.

It was goodbye gazelles, but we were glad to get out with our necks. We turned north and east, blasted through El Qued and crossed into Tunis. Fortunately, there was no phone at the Algerian border post, and we weren't about to tell them what had happened back at the president's palace.

Continued on page 61

HUNTING WITH KITTREDGE

Continued from page 8

not blunt, as there won't be sufficient shocking power for instant kills. The blunt is an oldtime weapon used with typical hunting bows of the period which ran 60, 70, 80 pounds and over. From such a weapon, the blunt is a formidable killer, indeed!

For hunting coyote, deer, antelope and other thin-skinned game of small size, forty-five pounds is just about the minimum weight in my book. It is true that lighter weight bows account for considerable of this game each year, but that doesn't prove them a wise choice for such bowhunting. As large deer may be encountered as well as small, or as the shot taken may be a long ways off, I believe the deer hunter would find a weight of 50 to 55 pounds a superior bow to select.

Elk, moose, black bear, caribou, boar all can be much more difficult to penetrate deeply than deer. For such types of game, a fifty-five-pound bow is none too heavy and a greater weight can often be advised, depending upon the strength of the individual. For even larger, more heavily skinned game, yet heavier equipment in the sixty-five-pound and up range is called for. A good number of the recent bowhunters hunting Africa and other parts of the world find bows in the 70 to 100-pound range necessary for really big, dangerous game.



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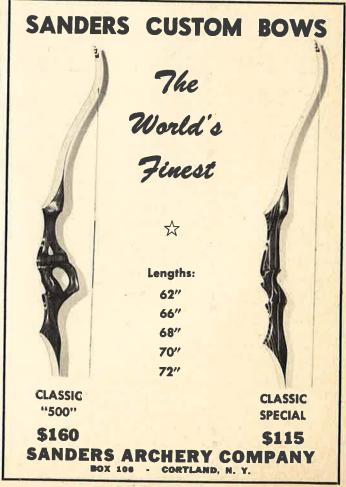
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It's fine to talk of heavy weight bows, but when it comes to shooting one with any reasonable degree of accuracy, it becomes a different story. Needless to say, most beginning archers have sufficient difficulty handling a bow of forty-five pounds, let alone 50 to 60 pounds, but as with a number of other sports, if a certain end result is desired, a a period of learning and training must first be completed. Physical condition, age or sex can rule out some types of bowhunting where the person cannot handle suitable tackle for the game pursued.

I recommend that a beginning archer first decide what

I recommend that a beginning archer first decide what he wishes to hunt with his tackle. This will determine the general weight range he must consider for his hunting bow. If this weight cannot be handled at first, it then would be necessary to work up to it . . . either by purchasing a lighter weight bow to start with, or through an exercise program to strengthen the arms and shoulders to the point that the bow can be drawn and controlled during shooting.

Each year there are a number of archers who take to the hunting trails for deer with bows of under the forty-five pound range. With these lightweight bows, care should be taken that shooting distance is not too great, trying to keep to forty yards and under, so that the arrow has not slowed down too much. Shots should be downhill whenever possible, and never uphill over twenty-five yards. Broadheads should be kept extremely sharp and the hunter should try to take shots only when a vital kill area is presented, such as an unobstructed shot into the chest area. For game larger than deer or more difficult to kill such as boar, these lightweight bow should not be used.

When selecting your bow, try drawing several different bow weights, pulling each five or six times, holding for a second or two each draw. Shaking of the arm muscles while drawing does not mean the bow weight is too heavy, just that the muscles are not used to this form of exertion, but if you find that you are having trouble pulling the bow back after the five or six draws, feel like you must grit your teeth and really strain to get it back, odds are the bow is too heavy to shoot with at the present time.

If the weight you find you can pull is not sufficient for the type of hunting intended, you either can undergo a series of arm strengthening exercises until the strength needed is developed, or forego that type of hunting. With few exceptions, anyone can develop himself to handle a heavier bow. The only thing to watch out for is trying to pump too much weight at a time, for working too hard on pulling a heavy weight can be a cause of muscle pains or inflamation of the shoulder joints. As with any exercise, it is wise to make haste slowly.

Use of a heavy enough arrow for hunting purposes has tended to die on the vine along with use of sufficient bow weight. When a lightweight bow is used with a normal hunting arrow, trajectory is usually quite poor. To offset this, the hunter tries out a lighter weight arrow, finding that it makes it easier to hit at greater distance. The arrow now flies well, but penetration will be considerably reduced. Penetration results from a combination of arrow speed, arrow weight and broadhead sharpness. To sacrifice much arrow weight for a slight increase in arrow speed can have drastic results in penetration into meat and bone. Much of the larger game hunted is shot at quite close distance, making trajectory of the arrow of little importance. In such instances, the bowhunter would be wise to go to the heaviest arrow available which will still fly true from his bow.

Unfortunately, there have not been sufficient competent tests made on the difference in penetration of animal tissue when arrow weights are changed, but from the experience I've had, and through discussions with other experienced bowhunters, there is a startling difference with even 50 grains in arrow weight.

To sum up all this rambling, the prospective bowhunter should shoot as heavy a bow as he can reasonably handle within the limitations of the type of game and terrain he intends hunting and he should use arrows that are on the heavy side. There is no need to go all the way back to twenty-five years ago, but there is quite a need to come up from the ultra light equipment used by many bowhunters today.





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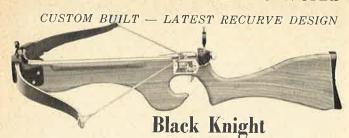
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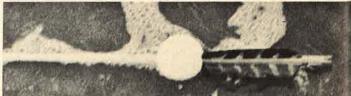
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BEACH BOW

By C. R. Learn



Fhleger's interest is in distance rather than form, as he launches an arrow into the uncharted current off the California beach. (Below) This is the way an arrow with plastic ball may return, if it comes back at all. The ball is pushed back to fletch by the impact upon release,



scholarly gentleman picked up his test equipment, A scholarly gentleman picked up his test equipment, his binoculars and a stop watch, then walked out the door of his office at the Scripps Institute of Ocean-ography at the La Jolla campus of the University of

He walked down the hall past open doors of other labs and proceeded down the stairs and out to the beach. As he progressed, a few heads turned but no one was particularly startled since the unusual is the usual on a campus where research is one of the prime factors. A man carrying a bow and a bundle of arrows, plus a plastic bag filled with white, round styrofoam balls would not be too unusual.

Dr. Fred Phleger has been conducting tests with the bow and arrow to help him solve a problem regarding currents in the ocean and in this particular case, along the beach. He had come across a tricky current that he couldn't locate. The normal procedure used to detect these off-shore currents is with expensive electronic gear that is dropped into the water, used, then picked up. The electronics were out, since there was little chance of recovery. Another method is by dropping dye markers from a low flying air-

craft, then plotting the movement of the colored water to determine the current. This method hadn't worked either. Another attempt had been made by rowing out in boats, but this was abandoned, since the current was too strong along the beach and the surf too rough. There was a chance of overturning the boat and possibly losing the men in the surf. An added factor was that there were sharks in the area beyond the surf.

Phleger first thought of using an old shotgun and sending out a marker but abandoned this. Next, someone mentioned using a crossbow. This sounded reasonable to Dr. Phleger and he went to a local archery shop and talked to the owner-archer. When he left the shop, he carried a thirty-eight pound Fasco bow and a bundle of long arrows. These arrows would be shot once. They would not be retrieved but left in the ocean. Perhaps one or two might come back, but

they were considered expendable.

The equipment which Phleger placed on the beach consisted of his bow, two dozen arrows of thirty-oneinch long Port Orford cedar with heavy field tips, a plastic bag with several dozen white styrofoam balls about two inches in diameter, a stop watch, binoculars and some stakes. Dr. Phlegar planned to test the equipment at this beach, and if it worked, to use it to solve his problem at a beach much farther away. The bow was strung and a white sphere placed on the tip of the arrow before Dr. Phleger walked to the edge of the lapping surf, lifted the bow and shot his arrow into the surf. All of this was to the amazement of several surfers riding their boards beyond and out of range to the left. It isn't every day that a surfer sees an archer shooting the waves; usually the surfers shoot them.

When the arrow left the bow, the white ball was pulled back onto the fletch by the impact of the bow on release. The arrow flew out, landed in the water and did a flip-flop. The heavy field tip held the arrow vertical and the white ball could be seen plainly from

the beach.

Dr. Phleger picked up his binoculars and stop watch, walked to a set of stakes he previously had placed on the beach and watched the floating arrowweighted ball drift and bob with the current. As the ball came into line with the two stakes, he started his stop watch and sauntered down the beach to another set of stakes to watch the ball again.

As the ball came into line with the second set of stakes, he stopped his watch and from the elapsed time with the known distance between the stakes, he was able to determine the speed of the current and its direction.

The experiment worked at the Scripps beach and it worked in Baja California where Phleger was trying

to locate his elusive current.

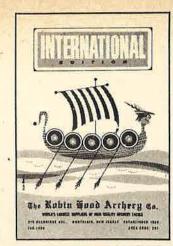
In Mexico, an assistant would wade into the water to his waist, shoot an arrow tipped with the floatation ball into the ocean in a certain prearranged area so that the scientist could time the floating ball and make his calculations. These experiments were conducted many times to assure accuracy. They found the current and plotted it. Mission accomplished.

The Fasco bow now is hanging on the doctor's garage wall, with a bundle of arrows close by and a plastic bag of white spheres. Dr. Phleger is not an archer but used the ancient sport to help solve a

modern problem.

The bow was subjected to many dunkings in the warm salt ocean water and some times wasn't even wiped off. A swipe with a clean dry cloth easily removed the white salt deposits and the bow looked as it had when purchased. This is after many weeks in the hot sun and salt water.

The gear may stay in the garage, but Dr. Phleger feels that he will have need of it again. Modern science can still utilize some of the ancient arts such as the bow and arrow.



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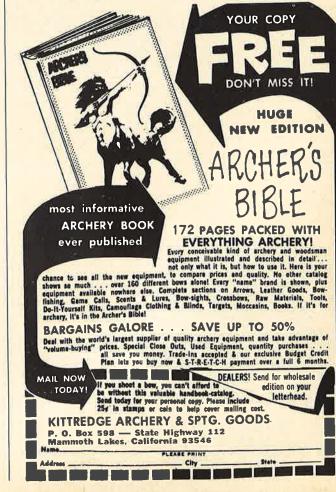
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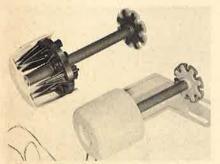
Made of whipcord twill — with six percent Lycra Spandex — with snap closures in front placket in a wind-proof pocket/slot, the suit is available in black, beige, white, navy blue, loden, and faded blue with tapered legs, but not for ladies. They can only have faded blue and beige.

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COMPLETE FIELD GUIDE TO AMERI-CAN WILDLIFE by Henry Hill Collins, Jr., 683 pp., \$6.95. Published by Harper & Row. There is no doubt that this is a scholarly work and was meant to be just that. Generally speaking, it covers every species of bird, mammal, reptile and amphibian, food and game fish that occur regularly in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Carolinas and Oklahoma - although not necessarily in that order.

Some idea of the degree of labor that went into its preparation is reflected, too, in the fact that there are more than 2000 illustrations and maps designed especially for this book. Some 700 species are pictured in full color.

THE COMPLETE BOOK OF ARCHERY by Robert Gannon: Coward-McCann, \$4.95, 256 pp.

In early chapters, as it should be, the author discusses the basic needs in the type of equipment needed by the beginner as well as that favored by the experienced archer. As the book progresses, the information becomes increasingly aimed toward the individual who is progressing in form, competence et al.

There are complete sections on field and target archery, tournaments, strings and stringing, and useful tips on how to avoid the more common shooting problems.

THE YOUNG SPORTSMAN'S GUIDE TO ARCHERY by G. Howard Gillelan. Thomas Nelson & Sons; \$2.50; 96 pp.

This thin volume is put together in eight easy-to-read chapters that will give the young or beginning archer full insight into the sporting aspects of the bow and arrow.

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR ARCH-ERY TOURNAMENT AND HUNTING IN-STRUCTIONS AND ENCYCLOPEDIA by George Leonard Herter and Russell Hofmeister: Herter's, Incorporated, Waseca, Minnesota; \$2.57; 288 pp., with 263 illustrations and photos.

THE BIG GAME ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA by Jack O'Conner. Published by Outdoor Life and E.P. Dutton & Company; \$10; 264 pages.

O'Conner discusses his hunting exploits with his usual relaxed style and good humor.

And nothing seems to have been left out; in these pages, the author takes us from the glaciers of the Yukon on a Dall sheep hunt to the jungles of Southern Mexico, where he hunted jaguar. In between, he discusses at length another twenty animals in the big game category and all of them native to this continent.

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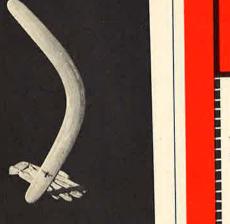


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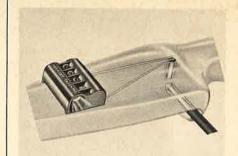
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coat of clear lacquer to protect crest, one dozen excellent M-A 3 broadheads. For \$8.20 a dozen, ppd, you can get the same arrows with field tips or target tips and 3½" all dyed white fletching. We make all types of arrows to special order. Send for free brochure. To order: cash, check, MO or \$3.00 dozen COD. Of course, your satisfaction is guaranteed!

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The draw check consists of a battery, and proximity switch light mounted with only one small hole and two screw holes required in the bow.

Further information is available from jobbers or Saunders Archery Company, (Dept. BA) Columbus, Ne-

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A contest offering \$900 cash in prizes is being sponsored by the Saunders Archery Co.

A \$500 cash prize for the first perfect 300 on an official PAA indoor face or Saunders new sixteen-inch corrugated indoor round face; \$250 for the first perfect three hundred on an official AAC twenty-yard face; \$150 for the first perfect three hundred on the new official NFAA indoor round face.

The round must be shot in official league or recognized tournament competition consisting of at least sixteen players; and during regular league hours. Official PAA, AAC or NFAA rules, whichever apply, must be observed.

Although no entry form is required, as soon as the archer has shot one perfect game and decides to compete, he or she must notify the person in charge. In the case of a commercial indoor lane, the operator and league secretary should be notified; in a club league, the league secretary; in a tournament, the tournament secretary.

In the event a perfect is shot, the shooter's team members and captain of the opposing team should sign the score card along with the appropriate person listed above. To prevent confusion in the event perfect games are shot nearly simultaneously, the shooter immediately should advise Saunders Archery Co., Columbus, Nebraska 68601.

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WORLD SAFARI Continued from page 51

We didn't slow down until well inside Tunisia. The land was flat and arid, even outdoing Algeria in this respect. We followed a sand track toward the east, and as the sun came hotter into the sky, we began to feel effects of dehydration. Our perspiration dried immediately, our eyes burned and our lips cracked. There was not a tree, not a rock to give shade. Then, suddenly, as we peaked a slight rise, we saw a glorious sight. A lake stretched in front of us as far as the eve could see. A great lake in the desert. We'd been tricked by a few mirages before, but we knew this was real. Al gunned the Toyota, turned off the sand road and raced toward the water's edge. We soon left the soft sand of the desert and reached the hard crusted surface that marked the beach of the lake, or so we thought. But the water, that great, wonderful welcoming lake, was still distant, still further than we thought. We drove on faster, but the water seemed to recede in the distance, and far in the middle of the lake, out towards the horizon line, there were tall stands of palm tree.

I don't know who realized it first, but we gradually came to realize we'd been tricked. It was a mirage after all, a classic deception of those shimmering sands, but a deception of such magnitude that we were

all stunned.

We got out of the car and examined the ground. It was firm, packed sand interlaced here and there with a network of the tiniest fissures. It showed traces of salt deposits and must have been a dried lake bed. The map confirmed it. It was Chott Djerid, a lake that once had been larger than the state of Connecticut, but now it was waterless and barren. It held not a stone, a bush or a mound of any sort; just miles and miles of the flattest land on earth. We seemed to forget our thirst just thinking of this marvel, and laughing over how we, supposedly old pros, had been deceived by that empty mirage.

We were about to push on when I had an idea. I pulled my bow out of its case, though Mike was quick to explain there couldn't possibly be any gazelles on this desolate waste. But I wasn't after gazelle this time. It was the lake itself, the greatest bow and arrow practice ground I had seen in my life. You could shoot three hundred yards in any direction, three thousand, three hundred thousand yards, and not run out of space! There were no rocks to break the arrows when they came down, no trees to block their flight, no undergrowth for them to get lost in. Just miles and miles of sand. And, unlike the desert, the sand here was packed.

We tried our bows in the desert, but the arrows sank into the sifting sands and out of sight. On this dried lake bed there was just enough firmness to hold the arrows upright, yet it was yielding enough to let them enter without damage. It's salty yellow color was also perfect, and we could pick out our red and green shafts several hundred yards away with no trouble. We could shoot into the wind, against the wind, at every point of the compass. We could set up our straw target and go for conventional accuracy.
Or we could, and did, draw a huge target in the sand and shoot high so that our arrows, like mortar shells, would arch in the sky and drop down into it. Or we could let loose and shoot for distance, and what distances they were when we put that desert wind at our backs and our special flight arrows in our bows.

We shot for six hours, until sun was about to set, and we neither broke, nor bent, nor lost one arrow the whole day. Every arrow we retrieved was clean and fresh, for there was no moisture in the sand to cause dirt to clot or adhere, a problem you often encounter when shooting in a field.

The icing on the cake was our retrieval system, designed and patented by Manu, our Spaniard, who reasons, as do so many of his countrymen, that the less energy you waste on work the more you have for worthwhile things like drinking wine. Manu decided that, since the lake bed was firm enough to hold our car, we might as well use it to pick up the arrows and leave the walking to the camels. So while he sat on the front bumper on one side and Al on the other I'd leisurely drive from arrow to arrow while they plucked them up. Sometimes our shot groups were close enough that we'd retrieve all two dozen shafts in a minute, and it was all fun and play and no work. What an archer's paradise!

If it had cold water, hot showers and beautiful women, we probably would have stayed forever. Instead, we pushed on for the Middle East. .





Archers antiquity

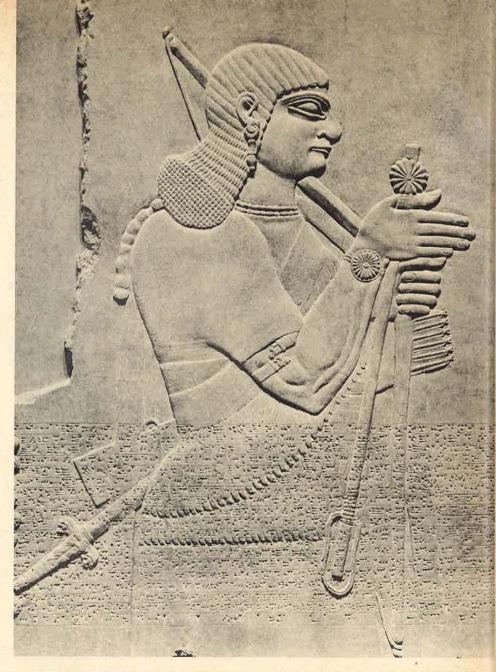
The Bow Has Been Under Development For Some Six Thousand Years, And The End Is Not Yet In Sight!

By Col. Robert H. Rankin

ALTHOUGH the bow is one of the oldest of all martial weapons, we are fortunate in that we do have some idea of what even the earliest bows were like. We are fairly certain that bows were being used in warfare as far back as 400 B.C.! Pictures of these bows and those of later eras are to be found in bas reliefs, carvings and paintings in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine and other sections of the Middle East.

Yet there is some doubt as to just where the bow originated. Some military historians believe that the Semetic peoples, who thousands of years ago came out of the Arabian desert and spread throughout the Middle East and along the north

coast of Africa, invented the bow. Incidentally, the bow is of particular interest to military historians inasmuch as its introduction made possible for the first time the tactical element of surprise, as well as attack from beyond range and from behind cover. In addition, it greatly reduced the possibility of retaliation. All of these are important military con-





Left: This alabaster relief from the palace of Ash-naser-apal II, the king of Assyria (885-860 B.C.) illustrates an arms bearer for king. Triangular composite bow is visible.

Right: This ancient Egyptian limestone relief, taken from the Mastaba tomb, shows archers, composite bows.

siderations in any age. In fact, the bow was directly responsible for the introduction of armor and it was one of the few weapons actually to revolutionize warfare, itself.

The simple bow was, of course, the first type to be introduced. It appeared as early as 4000 B. C., possibly earlier. The earliest representation of the composite bow is to be found on a 2000 B. C. bas relief commemorating an Accadian (Babylonian) victory over the Summeri-

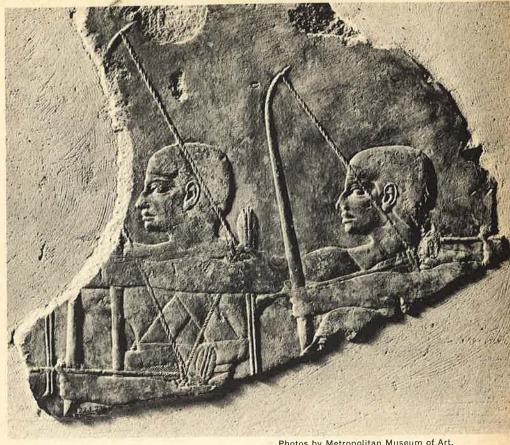
In discussing composite bows of any era, it is interesting to note the words of an Arab writer of the fifteenth century, A. D., who wrote:

"The structure of the composite bow is not unlike that of man. The human body is made up of four basic elements - bones, flesh, arteries and blood. The composite bow has the same four counterpart elements: Wood - its skeleton; horn — its flesh; tendons — its arteries; alue - its blood. Man has back and belly. So has the bow. And just as man can bend forward but is likely to damage himself by bending too far backward, so with the operation of the bow."

Composite bows were, of course, complicated and difficult to make, so their manufacture and use was restricted to the more civilized peoples of ancient times.

From evidence which comes down to us through the centuries, we know that the bows were not braced until just before use. To brace the bow, the string was fastened by means of a loop to one end of the bow. This end then was placed on the ground and the bow was bent by arm until it was possible to attach the loop on the other end.

Alabaster from palace of Sennacherib at Nineveh illustrates seige of city. Composite bow is at the lower right.



Photos by Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Several interesting pictures of this operation exist.

Bows were used both in open battle and in the attack and defense of fortified positions. The war chariot, introduced sometime around 200 B. C. by either the Hurrians or the Hittites, was used principally as a mobile fire platform for archers. Chariot bowmen usually carried a quiver at their side suspended from a strap which passed over the shoulder. In addition, one and sometimes two additional quivers were attached to the side of the chariot within easy reach of the archer. Mounted archers carried the quiver at the side or on the back, as did the foot archers. As an exception, some early Egyptian paintings show dismounting archers with bundles of arrows at their feet.

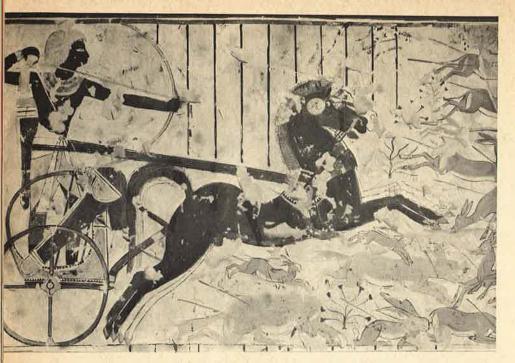
From the number of bas reliefs, paintings, et cetera, which have been preserved for thousands of years, showing archery practice, it appears that great importance was attached to archery training. Apparently the novice had to develop basic skills with the simple bow, after which he progressed to the composite bow.

Quivers usually were made of leather, metal, wood or of a combination of these. Assyrian quivers were unique in that they had a fringe - covered opening to prevent arrows from jostling out.

Although most composite bows were of the conventional pattern, triangular composite bows also were used, the arms forming a 120 degree angle. Many of the paintings of the time of Rameses III of Egypt (1192-1160 B. C.) show these triangular bows in use. Just how such bows compared with the conventional pattern is not known, although it would seem that from their basic design they would not be as efficient.

Sometime during the 800's B.C., the ends of the bow were turned back in a so-called duck's head pattern. This served both as an ornament and as a means of making the ends of the bow string more secure.

The ancient archers of the Middle East used what would later be



This Egyptian wall painted, circa 1430 B.C., shows chariot archer in action. Reins of horses pass about the archer's waist, allowing freedom for drawing bow. One quiver hangs over his back, one to side of chariot.

called the "Mediterranean Release." The tips of the first two fingers were used to draw the string back and the arrow was held between these two fingers. The string was drawn back to the point of the shoulder, with the bow held at arm's length in front of the body.

Although the early Greeks used the bow extensively, it was practically discarded later, the Greek warriors apparently preferring close combat tactics. The Romans did not regard the bow with favor. They placed reliance on various forms of the javelin and their wicked short double-edge sword. Interestingly enough, however, the Athenians developed a highly efficient body of naval bowmen. During the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B. C.), these specialists were used with great success against the Spartans.

From the early beginnings noted above, the bow would continue, in one form or another, to be a decisive weapon in warfare for many centuries to come.

It's new! Just what every archery enthusiast wants.

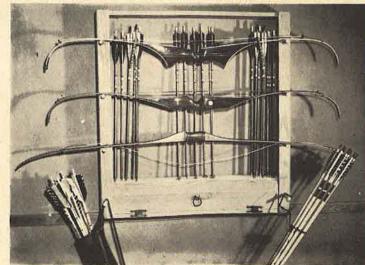
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books for bowmen

HOW TO BUILD YOUR HOUSE IN THE WOODS by Bradford Angier; Hart Publishing; \$1.95; 312 pp. If you have read other of Angier's books, you know that he has made a career out of living in the wilderness and making it pay.

This book deals primarily with log cabin construction; it's a definitive work, I guess, if you're that way about logs. Whatever your feelings, the author brings to this little paper-bound volume a wealth of first-hand information. He develops his theme with the aid of numerous illustrations and plans, which are sure to intrigue the hunter, fisherman and the outdoorsman who wishes to build a forest structure at little cost, except the expenditure of his own energy. Of course, first you have to have a piece of land on which you can cut the logs; at even the price of firewood these days, that may not be as easy as Angier makes it seem.

The cabins that he describes in these pages all are watertight, which seems like a logical idea, and they're insulated against cold and heat, too. The author even tells you how to outfit this home with colorful, attractive shutters.

Finally, he describes many pieces of furniture that can be fashioned by log construction. Included are windowseats, benches, bookcases, tables. It might be best to start on one or two of these projects. Finding out how well you like to pound nails can be advantageous before starting something so seemingly simple as building an entire house!

—DJM.

THE ART OF SURVIVAL by Cord Christian Troebst; Doubleday & Company; \$5.95; 312 pp. Here is a volume that can be beneficial to the hunter, the pilot, and the archer or almost any type of outdoorsman. In fact, it can serve as a guide to planning for almost any type of emergency situation that might happen right in your own home!

The author here has collected a series of ingenious and often hairraising devices of survival, covering such activity in the desert, at sea, after an aircraft has been forced down; even on the highway.

As he points out, "man has been known to survive in seemingly hopeless

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situations adrift at sea, marooned on uninhabited islands or lost in the Arctic tundra. On the other hand, many people have needlessly lost their lives through panic or ignorance of a few basic survival procedures."

This book vividly describes a number of incidents wherein people have managed to survive the elements in spite of heavy odds against them. But

he goes beyond to offer evaluations of the methods employed.

He also explodes many of the popular but unscientific myths concerning requirements for survival. For any man who is likely to find himself alone on the water, mountains or desert — regardless of circumstances — this could prove life and death reading. —MH.

PROFILE OF CHAMP

Continued from page 25

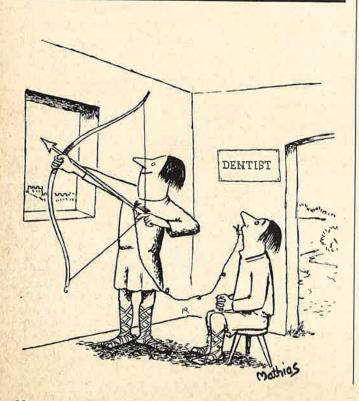
For years he has put feathers on his aluminum shafts. Just a short time before the FITA, he started to shoot Plastifletch (P-26) vanes. Excited with the results, he put them on a dozen Easton X-7 (2014) which he shot through the FITA and the NAA tournaments. He did have trouble getting the plastic vaned arrows off his bow cleanly. Later, while visiting Earl Hoyt in Missouri, Hoyt gave him a compensator rest that would allow his vanes to clear the bow cleanly. He now feels that this will give him many more points in a day's shooting.

While in Missouri, Hans achieved a life-long ambition, which was to meet Lon Stanton. Lon had been Han's idol for years, and when he met Lon, he was even more surprised, for as he put it, "This was the greatest archer and man that I have ever met."

Hans Wright considers the American people and the archers he shot against as the best he's seen and considers himself lucky just to get to shoot with such great archers and to be sent by his State and local archery association that raised the money to send Bob Leach, Del Roach and himself.

When asked about the field shooting in Australia, he told us, that there are no marked distances on the courses and everyone shoots the field ranges instinctively. They go by the NFAA rules and by-laws as they were set up in the late fifties and we haven't changed anything. He holds the Australian National Field record of 868 instinctive.

On the subject of practice: He shoots only on weekends, but spends considerable time doing isometic exercises daily at his shop, and when time permits, does some weight lifting. He does his exercising with at least a dozen different pushes and bends and finds that this keeps him fit both for archery and skindiving that he likes so well.



1965 N.A.A. PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONS

George Clauss—1st Place 1171 F.I.T.A. (new record) /1028 York/788-758 American

George has shot target archery for only four years and has been hunting with the bow for twenty years. He is a P.A.A. member and has won the Michigan State Target and Field Championships for two years. He placed 5th in the 1965 N.F.A.A. Freestyle and placed 4th in the 1965 P.A.A. Championship. Some of his other top scores have been: 298 Indoor P.A.A./558 Flint/6 Gold at 80 yards. ☐ EQUIPMENT: Easton XX75 shafts: 1818 X 28″ with P-26 Plastifletch and Bear Speed nocks. Golden Sovereign Bow: 42#—70″ long—made by Ben Pearson, Inc., Pine Bluff, Arkansas. D-J sight.

Bill Bednar—2nd Place 1162 F.I.T.A./977 York/776-782 American

Bill has been shooting for seven years and is considered one of the finest all around archers in the United States. He is a P.A.A. member and has won the P.A.A. Championship in 1965, 1963 and placed 3rd in 1964. His winning scores this year were 285/ 289/295/295.In1964&1965 he was 2nd in the N.F.A.A. and set a new record in 1965 with a 1072 Hunter, tied for a new record with a 546 Animal and shot a 1053 Field. He also won the Ben Pearson Open in 1964 and placed 2nd in 1965. Some of his other top scores have been: 1192 F.I.T.A./560 Flint/299 Indoor P.A.A./297 Outdoor P.A.A./860 Chicago/782 American.

EQUIPMENT: Easton 24SRT-X: 1716 X 26" with P-26 Plastifletch and Amarco index nocks. Amarco Deluxe Bow: 42# @ 27" -68" long made by American Archery Co., Clarendon Hills, Illinois. Golden Eagle sight and level bubble.

Ed Rhode—3rd Place 1106 F.I.T.A./974 York/778-756 American

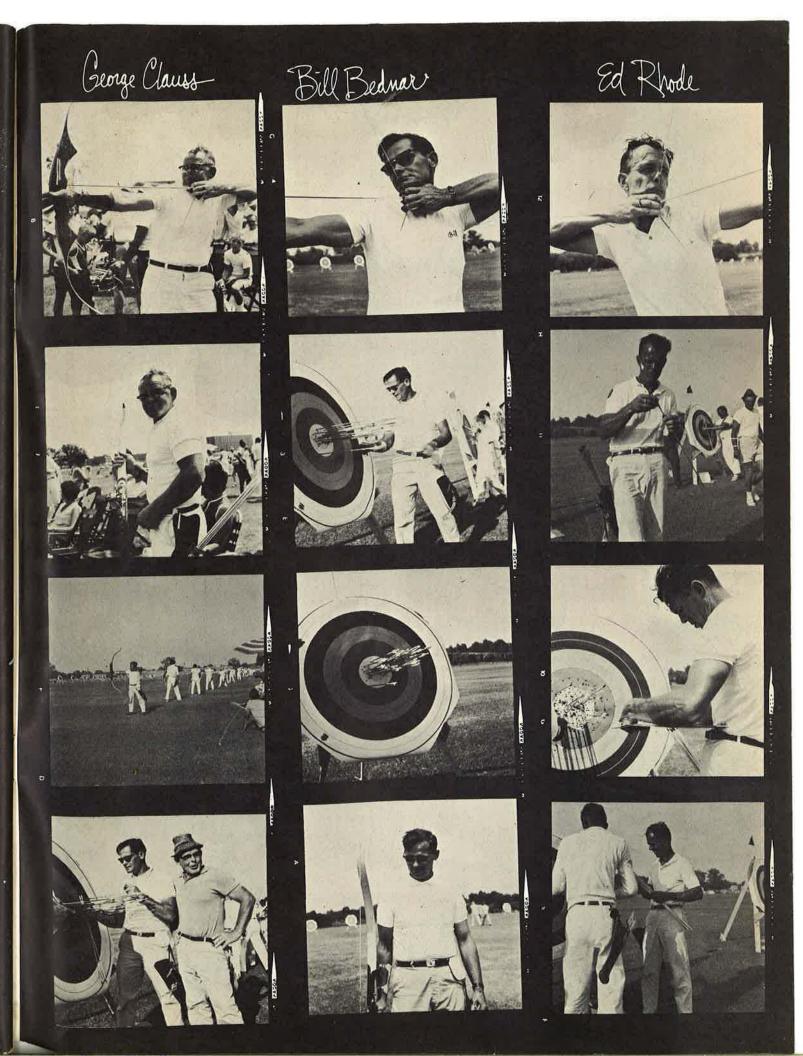
Ed has been shooting for the past six years. He is a P.A.A. member and placed 2nd in the 1965 P.A.A. He placed 3rd in the 1965, 1964 and 1963 N.F.A.A. and placed 1st in the 1963 N.A.A. Pro Division. Other top scores have been: 794 Indoor American/858 Chicago/299 Indoor P.A.A./over 525 average in Field and Hunter rounds.

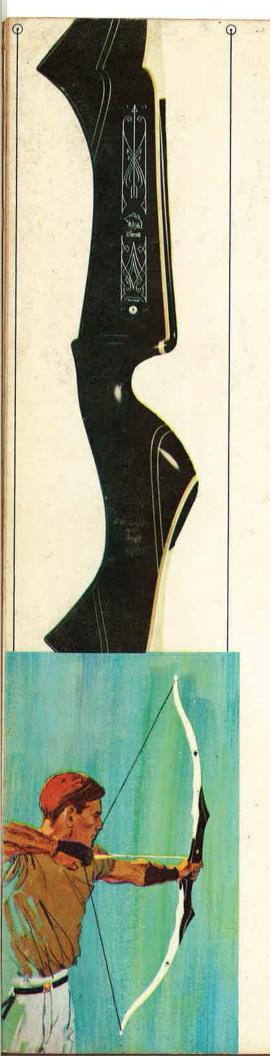
EQUIPMENT: Easton XX75: 1916 X 29" with P-26 Plastifletch and MIDNOX. Lord Mercury Bow: 44#—66" long made by Ben Pearson, Inc., Pine Bluff, Arkansas, with Ben Pearson sight, rear peep sight and level bubble.

The National Archery Association Annual Championships puts a real test on the precision of the archer and his equipment. Each man shoots a total of 102 arrows at 100 yards and 90 meters. At this distance variations in arrow weight and spine can be very significant. The three top winning archers shown represent the finest in the country. Their consistent good shooting is a credit to them and their equipment. This is why all the winners, both Pro and Amateur, shoot Easton Aluminum shafts—unequalled in strength, precision and uniformity—proved the world's finest arrow shafts.

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