



New Game for Archers

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Winning and Mental Control Report on NFAA Board Act

March, 1973 60



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COVER: The only event in which you can win a genuine silver dollar, is the annual Las Vegas Archers Silver Dollar Tournament. Shown are members of the club at their Cougar Canyon field range. They are: Gary Noe, Reba Noe, Al Rosencrans, and Dian Allen. —Photo by Roy Hoff

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by DURWOOD NAILS

A new game

SURELY you will agree that archery will someday evolve into a sport with many very interesting games. At present, the games are primitive and offer only one aspect of competition, that aspect being the archer's ability to hit what he is aiming at. Thus, there is limited interest.

One exception is that on a field range the archer's ability to shoot under varied conditions of terrain and distance for each target is tested.

The game outlined here offers three new aspects of competition normally found in more popular participant and spectator sports:

(1) The archer would have to make a decision before shooting each arrow, that is, which bull's eye to aim at commensurate with his ability.

(2) The shooter would be obliged to correctly assess his own ability in order to score the potential that he is capable of; an error in judgment would be costly.

(3) The competitor would have a chance to gamble and catch up, or fall further behind, as the case may be.

With this system of scoring, each and every target would be a challenge to all archers with no "easy" targets. It would allow the best archer to prove that he is best, or at least a better judge of his own ability. The scores of the weaker archers would not be so bad that the archer would feel hopeless and therefore lose interest.

This scoring system could not be adopted on the present field or hunter face; but the new target face would adapt itself well to the present field layout, or International field round or PAA round. Someday a system such as this will be used; the sooner the better.



Target face for hunter round*	Target face for field round	Diameter of target	Diameter of zero bull	Diameter of "1" bull	Diameter of penalty "3"			
Birds	Birds	10 m B	1	2	3			
15-32 yds.	15-30 yds.	16	2	4	6			
36-53 yd. Walk-up	35-50 yds.	24	3	6	9			
up to 70 yds.	55-80 yds.	32	4	8	12			
*Reverse colors for hunter round								

Scoring is Negative

Study the target face. You will note that the scoring is negative; that is, the low score wins (negative scoring is simpler with less arithmetic, thus fewer errors and less lost time at the target scoring.) You will notice that a score of zero would be perfect (but, I believe, impossible). The "O" bull's eyes are protected by a "3" ring, which makes the penalty for missing costly. The "1" rings are larger, but are located on the bottom of the face where they are a risk to shoot at.

Four arrows would be shot at each target: and as at present, an arrow cutting a line would be scored in the most advantageous area for the archer. Scoring would be: "0," "1," "2;" off-the-face: "3;" or penalty area: "3." The "0" ring would be exactly the same size as the present aiming dot on all our field faces today, with the "1" ring exactly twice that diameter. The hunter face would be opposite in color from the field face, but would have the same dimensions.

Animal round scoring would be: limit, three arrows; first arrow brain shot score "0," heart shot "3," hit "4;" second arrow brain shot "4," heart shot "5," hit "6;" third arrow brain shot "6," heart shot "7," hit "8;" miss would be "9."

In this game, whether shooting field, hunter, or animal, the archers must change positions on every target. That is, if you shoot first on target number "1," you shoot last on target number "2" - first on all the odd numbered targets - last on all the even numbered targets. The reason for this is that if the scoring is close the pressure of deciding which bull to shoot at (or how much to gamble) is much greater on the archer who shoots first.

Par Values

Par values should be established for all different divisions at some time in the future but, to begin with, a par value is not really necessary, as its only purposes are to simplify scoring and to establish a standard of proficiency. For that very reason it would be better to wait and let experience show us what the par values really are. If a par value is demanded now, my hazardous guess is that they would be in the neighborhood of the figures on the chart. They are based on shooting four arrows at each target.

The hunter round face would be exactly like the field face except that the colors of the bulls and X's would be reversed. The dimensions for the field and hunter faces at specific distances are also shown below.

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TARGET	c		STED			
TANGET	men		men	wom		
	FS	FS	BB	BB	BH	BH
Field birds	3	4	Э	4	5	6
Hunter birds	3	4	3	4	5	6
15 yd. Field	2	3	2	3	4	5
15-14 yd. Hunter	2	3	2	3	4	5
20 yd. Field	3	4	3	4	5	6
19-17 yd, Hunter	3	4	3	4	5	6
25 yd. Field	4	5	4	5	6	7
23-20 yd. Hunter	3	4	3	4	5	6
30 yd. Field	5	6	6	7	7	8
28 yd. Hunter	4	5	4	5	6	7
35 yd. Field	3	4	3	4	5	6
32 yd. Hunter	5	6	6	7	7	8
40 yd. Field	4	5	4	5	6	7
36 yd. Hunter	4	5	4	5	6	7
45 yd. Walk-up	4	5	4	5	6	7
40 yd. Hunter	4	5	4	5	6	7
45 yd. Field						
44 yd. Hunter	5	6	6	7	7	8
50 yd. Field	6	7	7	8	8	9
48 yd. Hunter						
55 yd. Field	4	5	4	5	6	7
53 yd. Walk-up Hunte	er 6	7	7	8	8	9
60 yd. Field	5	6	6	7	7	8
58 yd. Walk-up Hunte		5	4	5	6	7
65 yd. Field	6	7	7	8	8	9
64 yd. Walk-up Hunte	er 5	6	6	7	7	8
80 yd. Field	6	7	7	8	8	9
70 yd. Hunter						
Total Field	60	74	66	80	88	102
Total Hunter	60	74	66	80	88	102
						1

Hit and Miss

Freddie:

Could you please advise a 47-year-old woman how to keep from hitting her bow arm. I try to roll my shoulder, but can't seem to get the arm out of the way. Any tip you can give would be appreciated.

Also, do you know where I could get a sight scale ruler to set up sights if one distance is right?

> Lucy Rollins Lancaster, S.C.

•The problem you describe has many possible causes. I sincerely recommend seeking professional advice by visiting your local pro-shop and having an instructor watch you in an effort to correct your particular problem.

You may try raising the fistmele or brace-height of your bow. I had to raise the fistmele on my wife's bow up to 101/4" before we accomplished complete string-clearance of her arm. This and rolling the elbow tip outward before drawing and execution of each shot solved her problem.

According to some information obtained from fellow archer John Williamson, you may write to Sherwood Schoch for this information. His address is: 26 N. Washington St., Boyertown, Pa. 19512.

Sight Unseen

Freddie: When shooting the field round with a peepsight, it's impossible to shoot from 15 yards to 80 yards without moving the peep or your anchor. I've tried the slotted peep & one with two holes, but found them inaccurate!

Is there a technique or trick that pro's like yourself use? Any help would be greatly appreciated. My X-7's 1816; Berger Button; weighted tips; 3 in. feathers; and a rope release.

Frank Yodice Bronxville, N.Y.

•I recommend using a small (outdoors - .50, indoors -.70) single-hole peep-sight for maximum accuracy.

The problem you describe can be conquered by establishing a fairly solid under-thc-chin anchor while sighting in and locating position of peep-sight while shooting from a distance of 80 yards to begin with. You will thus be required to pull-up into your chin slightly tighter at 15 yards if you choose to take this alternative.

Should you establish your anchor point and locate peep-sight at close yardages, you will find it necessary to open your mouth slightly in order to view front-sight through peep-sight at long yardages. This factor is further augmented by the use of extended sight bars on long extensions which open up your sight markings adding to the existing problem.

By mounting your sight on the face of the bow, the inside portion of handle facing you at full-draw, the sight markings will be much closer together minimizing this phenomena.

I prefer sighting in and properly locating your peep-sight at mid-ranges of 40-50 or 60 yards. Do not overlook the fact that only one arrow is shot from each distance of 70 and 80 yards per each 14 target segment of a field round.

Tackle Technicalities

Freddie:

I have a 45 to 60 lb. Jennings Compound bow which I bought last year from my good friend Ron Carlson in St. Paul. I had a lot of trouble getting good arrow flight and grouping so I sent the bow back to Ron a couple of times and he set it up to where I shoot my regular average, about 295 indoor.

Outdoors I shoot around 530 to 540. I would like to give you in detail exactly what I shoot and maybe you could help me for the outdoor season this year. Here is what Ron has set up for me and what I now am shooting:

Right-hand Jennings Compound, 45 to 60 lb. which is set at 45 lb. and breaks to 35 lb.:

I have a 14 strand string with No. 18 mono-serving, nocking point is 12 in. above 90°;

Berger Button and Carlson wire rest;

Jennings stabilizer 28 in. with 3 oz. weight;

I shoot X7-1814 and X7-1816 at 28 1/2 in. I use regular points ¼ in. Bjorn nocks.

I shoot with one of Pete Shepley's new plastic releases with a brass pin in it, and rope, similar to the one you showed in one of your articles.

I shoot Pete's rubber vanes, the PF-230, indoors equipment is as follows: 70 in. HC-300, 35 lbs., 29 in.; on my X7-1816, 28 ½ in. arrows. Outdoors I would like to shoot the PF-180, would they work? My bow is set up to shoot X7-1814 at 28 ½ in. long. The arrows fly beautiful and group real well indoors.

> For the outdoor season this year, should I shoot the X7-1814 at 28 ½ in. long with regular points and PF-180 vanes which are 1 34 in. long? Or do you think it would be better to stick to X7-1816 at 28 1/2 in. and use PF-230 rubber vanes?

> I think that the X7-1814 might not fly as well through the wind as the X7-1816. Could you suggest what size shaft to shoot outdoors? Last year I was shooting X7-1816 with PF-230 and they flew and grouped real well, but everybody that shoots a compound around here says to use the 1814 and PF180 instead of 1816 and PF 230. What do you think?

> I used to shoot one of Pete's plastic releases, the Model - S Hook. You pull with two fingers and trigger with the third one, but I broke five this year already indoors. I talked to Pete and he sent me the one with the brass pin and rope.

Also, Ron set the tiller on my bow at 10 in. on the top limb and 9 % in. on the bottom. Everybody that I see shooting around here uses only 9 ½ in. or 9 3/8 in. Do you think that's too much of a tiller on a compound?

Oh yes, do you know where I can get a release like the one Vic Leach was shooting two years ago when he won the Nationals? It had a little wire or pin in it. Could you get me one?

Ted Wiktorek West Allis, Wisc.

•Knowing my good friend Ron Carlson set your compound bow up, I personally guarantee he won't steer you wrong. The set-up you describe sounds good to me.

Using a release, I believe you could adequately get by with the smaller PF-180's since the arrow does come out of the bow straighter with virtually no paradox. The spine matching factor is also reduced which would allow you to possibly shoot the 1814's.

By the description of your scores, I'd say you are shooting very well and should concentrate solely on your shooting form.

The release used by Vic Leach was a "Frank Ketchum" brass-ledge release. Vic simply added a two-piece of surgical gum-rubber tubing and slipped it over the triggering end of the release. You may order one from: Bonnie Bowman Archery, 2007 High St., Alameda, Calif. 94501 or Frontier Archery, 3440 La Grande Blvd., Sacramento, Calif. 95823. Note: Vic Leach works at Frontier.

Compound Query

Freddie:

I am planning on buying a compound bow in the near future. I would like your opinion on which one is the best, "Jennings" or "Olympus"?

Harold King Staten Island, N.Y.

•Not having tried the Olympus Compound, I do not believe I could fairly give you an honest answer.

I do know that Jennings has put together quite a few compounds and has, in my opinion, gained tremendous insight and developed several technological improvements of the bow. Jennings is, for example, perfecting an all new metal handle which will be placed on the market very soon.



GOT A PROBLEM?

WRITE FREDDIE

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TOP FOUR archers in the men's unlimited division were Gene Parnell, Ellis Gibson, Blair Peterson and Mike Binney. If Mike is the only one who looks relaxed, it may be because the others were contemplating the sudden-death shoot-off ahead of them which broke their three-way tie at 898.

THE \$21,000 U.S. OPEN

New faces and more ways to win at Las Vegas

are the "organization men" in our sport - people like manufacturers, club and association officers, tournament promotors and sponsors - there is hardly a man whose heart is not warmed by the sight of new faces in archery.

The 1973 U.S. Open was a heartwarming experience, in many ways, but particularly because 638 archers toed the line, over 200 more than attended last year.

What was it that brought this even better posting a 300 score. encouraging tournout of shooters to Las Vegas? No one could pinpoint a single cause, but the advance publicity, aimed more at attracting the average shooter than courting the pro, must have helped boost attendance. Like the fellow at the crap table said, there were lots of ways to win.

Wider distribution of the prize money down through the flights, for example, enabled Dave Matlo, of Grand Junction, Colorado, to finish 102 points behind the high scorer with a respectable 796 and still pocket \$100 for his first place finish in flight 8.

For the barebow shooters, there was recognition in the form of

while NFAA members turned out in unexpected numbers to hold their own successful \$1,000 money shoot. The two team events presented two additional opportunities to take cash home, and the bonus awards of 25 silver dollars were given for everything from recording a Robin Hood to being the best dressed left-handed archer, an honor which fell to Don Kouns, of San Jose, California, who looked

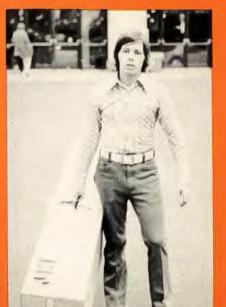
It was a tournament that gave the guy who pays the freight, the average shooter, his due.

Did this democratic format shortchange the pros? Admittedly, first place money totalled less than half of last year's winner's purse - \$500 rather than \$1,250 for the top unlimited and limited ment, and \$250, down from \$500, for the women. The pros also felt the effect of the most obvious new "face" at the Open, the Las Vegas round target, which, as antici-

Biggest bow case was one category for which there was no bonus award given, but John Lirou probably would have won.

AMONG the individuals who their own purse to shoot for, pated, reduced the floor of 300's posted in previous years to more of a trickle with inside-out scoring. Still, there were a half-dozen or so 300's shot into the 3 in, bull of the 16 in. multi-colored face, admirable shooting considering liners didn't count.

> With six arrows per end and six minutes to shoot them, some pros felt the pressure of the clock, but the tournament did move along at a good pace. That, of course, is the



purpose of time limits, and while imposing them can be a delicate matter, they appear to be necessary. There undoubtedly is no way to please all of the shooters all of the time, but if you are attempting to be democratic, you try to satisfy most of them.

No archers there could have been more satisfied than three pros who, incidentally, fall into that category of new faces at Vegas. Gene Parnell, Ellis Gibson and Blair Peterson finished an exciting shoot-off in that order to command the top of the men's unlimited rankings. These men accounted for four 300's, four 299's and a single 298 score to finish the three rounds in a three-way tie at 898. Quick addition shows that Blair Peterson had to combine his 298 with two perfect 300's to reach that total.

We heard no complaints about Jim" Pickering poses the amount of their winnings from these gentlemen. Certainly no one can walk away from any archery tournament today a significantly richer man in terms of thousands of dollars; the real thrill and enrichment comes from competing with the best at a well-run tournament, and winning.

Just who came out on tip in the shoot-off was determined by an official ALOA test face with a three-inch gold further divided into a one-inch center, scored 10 women's unlimited points, a two-inch ring, scored 9 points, the three-inch ring, good for 8 points, and so on. Predictably, only one six-arrow end with 60 points possible was needed to determine the first place winner, yet the shoot-off had all the elements of tension, concentration and spectator iinterest as the resolution of a four-way tie last year. For the clincher, even the shootoff was scored inside-oul.

Gene Parnell, the cool cowboy from Wyoming, put on a display of increibly tight group shooting into the one-inch ten ring, Parnell scored 56 out of 60 for the end. giving him a victory by a two point margin over Ellis Gibson.

Judging from the performances of Gibson and Peterson, we'll be seeing more of these fine competitors. Gibson's rise in archery has been meteoric and only slightly flawed by two miscues at the Open. Ellis, who resides in Little

Above: "Gentleman with an example of his fine shooting which brought him. first place in the men's limited division. Right: Officials carefully check scoring on the ALOA test face used in the shoot-off between Parnell, Gibson and Peterson. Below: Top three archers in the division, Darlene Collier, Mary Lynn Snyder and Eva Troncoso, check scoreboards at the end of the final round.











Rock, Arkansas, did not attend the 1972 U.S. Open because at that time he had little interest in archery. It was only a year ago that a friend sold Gibson his wife's bow and included some lessons in the bargain. After just two months of shooting experience, Gibson won the championships of both Arkansas state associations with 556's and was on his way to Vegas, now equipped with a new Carroll bow.

During the shoot-off we observed Gibson removing his arm guard and tossing it in back of the line. He had just dropped an arrow as a result of hanging up on his arm guard for the second time in the tournament. The first incident cost him a 300. A bad break, but one that doesn't detract from a stunning performance by this newcomer. For frosting on the cake, Gibson scored a Robin Hood on the next-to-last arrow of the first round on his way to a 300.

Blair Peterson is another young man who has it all together despite a minimum of "big-time" tournament experience. An Army officer from Fort Ord, California, Peterson is a study in concentration, and the only shooter to record two 300's this year. Peterson bought his how, a Bear takedown, at last year's Bear Valley money shoot in California to take advantage of the Team Bear competition. That purchase paid off at the Hawaiian Open where his bow and shooting brought him a second place slot in the Team Bear standings and \$175. But the real pay-off came in Vegas; with this great performance behind him, Blair promises to be a strong contender in the future.

And what of the strong contenders of past U.S. Open tournaments? Well, the foursome that shot clean through the regular rounds last year, Ken Ostling, Bill Mills, John Williamson and

Top: Pat Norris, Jim Easton, Joan and Terry Shoofey (Misses Archery and Slingshot) during a lighter moment at the Open. Center: Gary Lyman demonstrates the new Carroll Compound Bow and Gary Henspetter takes aim at one of the cleverly-designed targets used in the slingshot competition. Below: A full house watched three shooters under pressure at the shoot-off.

Rich Slagle, shot admirably this year but dropped a collective 74 points. Indeed, there was no lack of talent and experience on the line, and flights 1 and 2, someone remarked, looked like a listing of who's who in archery.

One man who has long occupied a spot at the top of that list shot his way skillfully and smoothly to victory on the men's limited side of the ledger. "Gentleman Jim" Pickering, of Salt Lake City, Utah, a veteran shooter and archery personality who always seems to turn in a consistently excellent performance, posted scores of 292, 288 and 293 to capture the limited division championship, with his Carroll bow, naturally.

It was not an easy win, however, with Woodside, California's Duane Chaney equalling Pickering's first day 292 and staying right on his heels just two points behind after the second round. Chaney's strong challenge weakened a bit during the final round as he slipped back three more points to wind up with a 868 total.

Meanwhile, coming up strong was Rod Schooler, of Klamath

Falls, Oregon, who strung together steadily improving scores of 288, 289 and 291 to pull up in a tie with Chaney for second place midst of competition after a long honors. Sacramento, Californian lay-off, shot a beautiful 299 in Roger Erlandson, of Frontier Archery, overcame a 282 first round score by posting a strong 288 and 294 to make his bid and take fourth.

Over in the women's unlimited competition, the situation was in the money, both turning in 870's dominated by some familiar and pretty faces. Darlene Collier and Mary Lynn Snyder picked up their honors in the women's limited dibattle where they left it last year, but this time Darlene, the NFAA land, Oregon open a one-point women's freestyle national cham- edge over LaVonne Hagemeyer. pion from Moab, Utah, finished of Edina, Minnesota, in the first on top with 884.

In the first round, Darlene and Eva Troncoso split the lead with day to lead LaVonne by two points. excellent 295's, while last year's winner, Las Vegas archer and turn things around by besting hometown favorite, Mary Lynn Snyder, stayed close with a 291. insure first place by five points. On the second day, Mary Lynn caught fire with a 297 to bring her within one point of Darlene and one point ahead of Eva. Going into the final round, then, it was anybody's contest, but at the end.

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Collier had recorded a 295, while Snyder and Troncoso posted 291's.

Eva, incidentally, back in the the ALOA team competition as a member of the Arizona Archery Enterprizes Plastifletch entry. Louie Snyder, of Las Vegas, and Jacqueline Sizemore, of Long Beach, California, also finished to tie for fourth place.

A tight, two-way contest for vision saw Midge Killian of Portround. Midge shot a 273 and followed up with a 272 on the second But the final round saw LaVonne Midge's 262 with a 269 effort to

Speak of first place finishersperhaps the most renowned archer in the world in that category added yet another title to his long list by taking the amateur men's title. Olympic gold medal winner

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We had a few questions, so we did go to see the tourna-

John Williams shot an outstanding 874 total to outdistance his closest challenger, Don Rabsca, of San Bernardino, California, to win by a comfortable 10 points. Gary Riley, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Kevin Erlandson, of Elk Grove, California, took third and fourth places, respectively.

Williams, who now owns at least five titles - U.S. Open Amateur Champion, National Archery Association Champion, World FITA and World Field Champion, and Olympic Champion - came to the tournament directly from taping the Johnny Carson Show, where he displayed poise, shooting ability and a sense of humor in front of the cameras. Carson, incidentally, displayed pretty good form himself while trying to follow Williams' example of spearing lifesavers with arrows.

The Olympic archer, still suffering some ill effects from a fall at the Olympic tryouts in Ohio, had resumed shooting only six weeks prior to the U.S. Open, but he has obviously returned to form. His triumph in Munich is all the more

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From left, Don and Darlene Collier, Eva Troncoso and Joe Johnston watch the shoot-off during the tense final moments of the tournament.

ASK JOE a conversation with the tournament director

ment director, who might be described as a man in front of whom the buck often stops. Johnston seemed generally pleased with the tournament with attendance up 200 from last year, you'd expect him to be - but he already has some

changes in mind for Vegas '74. Example: a main consideration will be some type of stronger program for the top shooters apart from the regular tournament. Currently, the ALOA event consists of four-man teams usually sponsored hy various archery houses or manufacturers. Next year's Open

remarkable considering that doctors later found a cracked rib, pulled muscles hetween three ribs and a separated shoulder and recommended a lay-off from shooting. While John made no commitments, there's a good chance he may turn pro in the not-too-distant future.

The young archer from Fort Myers, Virginia was given an enthusiastic welcome at the Open, participating in the awards ceremonies and a press conference held by the tournament headquarters hotel, the Desert Inn, along with Miss Archery and entertainer Jan Murray, who was appearing at the hotel and invited Williams to be his special guest at the dinner show.

One pretty little gal who may have the gleam of a future gold medal in her eye is Jody Brown, of Terrace Park, Ohio, who shot an 832 to take the amateur women's title. Jody, who also took home titles from Cobo Hall previously, found her closest rival in Carol Jurn, of Tempe, Arizona, who scored 820. Californians Barbara the archers.

may experiment with two-man teams. Johnston explains why: "I think two-man teams would be easier to get because frequently there are two good shooters coming here from a given area. By putting substantial money into building up a strong two-man evening event, I think we could come up with more people shooting it and hotter competition. The rest of the tournament would remain strictly flights as it was this year."

Will the time limit be subject to change? "We tried to reach a norm to please the majority," he points out. "Seven minutes may be too quick for 50 people, but it may slow 600 people down. Therefore the six minute limit is the logical way to go - and we did. I feel we have to keep the time limit down to fit the majority."

Concern with the majority of archers showed up repeatedly in the format, and in the cash awards. "We did not gear the tournament to the sophisticated shooter who requires more attention for the benefits we

Schettler, of Escondido, and Phyllis Long, of La Puente, took the third and fourth slots with 813 and 805.

Miss Brown also won the Junior Olympic Intermediate Girls competition with a 1066, while Micael Drabek, of Phoenix, Arizona, tied with Gary Riley at 1070 to win the Intermediate Boys title. For the Junior Boys, another Arizonan, Bill Miller of Glendale, won with a 1014, and Heidi Allison, of San Gabriel, California, topped the Junior Girls with a 992.

Cadet winners were hot-shooting Cristopher Powers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who scored a high 994,

Entertainer Jan Murray, who was appearing at the Desert Inn hotel, watches Olympic gold medalist John Williams. After asking John about the function of the "aerials" on hiw bow, the well-known comedian turned serious for a lesson from pretty Joan Shoofey, Miss Archery. The Desert Inn staff was most cooperative in helping promote the Open and accommodating

get from his being here. Last year we concentrated most on the money in the top championship flights; this year we put more emphasis on the everyday shooter - and there was a very favorable difference in attendance."

Were the bonus awards successful? Johnston thinks so: "We gave away something like 150 lb. of silver dollars. People up and down the line were saving that they might never win another dime, but they were going to keep those silver dollars. I feel this approach was successful."

What about the inside-out scoring, the Vegas Round? "We didnt' have any 900's, obviously." Is that necessarily good? "From the standpoint that were a number of top shooters who were, say, five points out after two days, yet didn't feel that they were out of the running," says Johnston. "Last year, with the real top shots shooting nothing hut perfects, shooters who dropped a couple of arrows felt they could never catch up because the top shoot-

and Sue Baxter, of Klamath Falls, Oregon, who turned in a 772.

College men Littell, Rabska, Jackson and Smith rolled up a 2162 total to bring honors and a \$500 donation home to their campus, San Bernardino Valley College, in the team event. Arizona State University women, Jurn, Yuschik, Drye and Torrence, compiled 2060 points to take the cash back to Tempe. Olympian Williams joined with Lambert, Schone and Rollf to capture the amateur men team title with a 2217, and as titles go, the International Has Beens and Will Be's, who were Cook, Hammer, Wilson and Brown, posted 2006 points to win the amateur women's. the tourney, California Groves



Johnston thinks it behooves everyone in archery to huild a game for archers. An experienced tournament promoter, he has explored archery's possibilities as a spectator sport. His conclusions: "The only way to draw spectators to an archery tournament is to have a spectacular tournament. Let's face it - we can't have it. To sit here and watch someone shoot six arrows is great. But

"The key is not to attract spectators, but to attract participants"

ers would continue to shoot perfect. With this round, it was tight enough that the top men might not shoot another perfect - in fact, they didn't. So shooters, a few points out still felt they had a chance. It kept a lot of people competitive."

you'll never get people to sit and watch the archers shoot sixty. We create problems by trying to create things for spectators when we'll never get them anyway. People say we need television coverage. But a sport that is bigger than archery and has a tremendous following, is skeet shooting. Yet J have never seen skeet on television, nor are rifle and pistol shooting televised. Spectators never attend these events in significant numbers."

Johnston explains that archery does need publicity, however, the key is not to attract spectators, but to attract participants. "We are trying to build interest in participating. The area set aside by the Las Vegas Archers here, where people who had never shot could pick up a bow, probably did more for the sport than the actual tournament. Several hundred people were introduced to archery there. What we can hope is that the publicity generated by this tournament will attract people with an interest in shooting."

Langston, Colombo, Elinbury and Taylor - edged out the Easton Aluminum team composed of Cavallin, Miller, Ostling and Quarles, to win the ALOA top money of \$400 by a three-point advantage of 2373 points.

Cavallin, incidentally, made his first appearance as a pro at a ma-As for the open team part of jor tourney since he took the Continued on page 46



In the winner's circle...



The Sharpshooter from Gillette

GENE PARNELL has been sons - had progressed to the perfect 14 field round. After that, pulling a bowstring for nine years, but the 39-year-old welder from Gillette, Wyoming, was virtually unknown when he appeared at the U.S. Open. There, the "cool cowboy" captured the men's title in a dramatic three-way shootout, and rocked the archery world.

Gene's national triumph came on the heels of a banner year for the bowman. During 1972, he swept the Wyoming archery tournaments, claiming all three of the state's top titles - indoor, field, and target. He was also 1971 state target champ. Then, too, Gene won the Wyoming state-mail-in tournament with an average of 299 over with a borrowed bow. a ten-week period.

Relative newcomer he may be, but Gene has had winning ways ever since he picked up his first bow, at age 31, back in New Mexi- half, and all of Gene's feathers co in 1963.

knowing, but with an urge to shoot the night fletching arrows so he that prompted him to buy his first could shoot the final day, and his bow, an inexpensive fiberglas efforts paid off in victory, model.

mind, and he started by bagging daughters, Genie and Diana; and a hear cub. He also began some son, Ross - to Seattle. It was in back-yard plunking and soon pro- Washington that Parnell got his gressed to field tournaments first real guidance from bow and around his area of New Mexico. arrow expert, Terry Call, the bow It wasn't long before he was manufacturer whose product hooked. The more he shot, the Gene used to win the U.S. Open. more interested he got. He was Armed with a new Spartan II. one of the founding fathers of an 34 lb. bow, Gene started hitting archery club in his home town of his targets with more consistent Artesia, New Mexico.

By 1966, Gene's skill - the man accordingly.

dox, but successful.

champion of the Class A Freestyle division in the New Mexico State Target Tournament. By that time Gene had given up his hunting bow, but the new model he'd ordered still hadn't arrived when the tournament rolled around. He won the shootin' match

the tournament came one of New Mexico's famous rain showers. It just poured for an hour and a fell off; so he borrowed arrows to Gene started untutored and un- finish the day. He stayed up half

In 1968, Gene's job took him Hunting was what Gene had in and his family - wife, Yvonne;

accuracy, and his scores soared

was still without benefit of les- In June, 1970, Gene shot his first

point that he was able to win the everything started clicking. That Class B Barebow division at the same month, the vacationing Par-New Mexico Field Archery Asso- nell family stopped at the Northciation Target Championship. The west sectional in Billings and Gene archer took his trophy using a 49 neatly copped the fourth place lb. hunting bow; a little unortho- trophy and took it back to Washington. Moving to Wyoming in A year later, Gene was at the July, 1970, Gene waited a month top of the heap in New Mexico, and then shot his way to a second place finish in the state field championship in Casper.

The mythical archer Cupid must have been looking over Gene's shoulder on Valentine's Day of 1971, because that was the date he shot his first perfect 300. It became the first of many perfect rounds over the next couple of On Sunday afternoon during years; they became so numerous, in fact, that the Parnells have lost count.

> The honors mounted rapidly. Parnell won the March of Dimes traveling trophy in Rapid City, South Dakota in March, 1971, shooting 299 out of 300. He came in second in the state indoor in March, 1971, in Casper, Wyoming with a score of 585, then went on to win several tournaments around the state. He shot the first 300 ever recorded in Wyoming's state indoor championship in April, 1972.

> Gene's first national competition was the National Field Archery Championship in 1971 in Cedar City, Utah. But Lady Luck wasn't exactly with him. He finished a respectable 53rd out of 145 shooters, in Class A Freestyle, but he was destined for greater distinction.

There were to be no other national events until 1973 for Gene, but he did enter the first Rocky Mountain Archery Association tournament held at Denver, Colorado in early December, 1972. It was Gene's first pro shoot. He was a little apprehensive before the tournament started, but at the end of the second practice, he realized it was just a matter of shooting one arrow at a time. He placed second, one point off first place, with a 597.

His next big challenge was the U.S. Open and his performance there is now history.

Indoors, Parnell shoots a 29 lb. Spartan II bow equipped with stabilizer and Chek-It sight with scope. He shoots 1814 X-7's, 28¹/₄ in, long, with two-inch Flex-Fletch vanes and guarter-inch Bjorn Nocks. Gene shoots with a release most of the time, a homemade device he designed. Like many hobbyists, Gene builds much of his equipment, makes his own bowstrings and does all of his own work on his arrows.

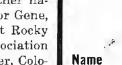
Parnell also gained experience and knowledge in bow manufacturing working part-time for Spartan Archery Company in Seattle, experience which has been put to good use in tournaments.

A natural shooter, Parnell offers this advice to budding archers: "Stress quality not quantity. Three hours of concentrated practice is far more valuable than eight hours of setting bad shooting habits." Adhering to this principle, the marksman is able to turn out amazing 300 scores practicing an average of only twice a week, about three or four hours at a time.

Since there is no archery center in Gillette, Gene and his shooting partners make use of high school gyms or a backyard target tacked to a few bales of hay. Archery is a family sport for the Parnells. "After all." teases Gene, "what tougher practice conditions could a man face than teaching his wife to shoot?"

Gene may be a newcomer to the national scene, but the cool Wyoming cowboy we watched on the shooting line in Las Vegas is confident he will remain a champion.





1. Williams, John

4. Erlandson, Kevin

7. Gorman, Charles Jr.

2. Rabsca, Don

3. Riley, Gary

5. Folds, Rudy

6. Woody, Ken

1. Brown, lody

4. Long, Phyllis

5. Plants, Judith

7. Smith, Janice

1. Parnell, Gene

2. Gibson, Eilis

4. Binney, Mike

6. Fulkman, Ron

1. Collier. Darlene

3. Troncoso, Eva

5. Snyder, Louie

6. Eastman, Betty

7. Riggins, Ed

3. Peterson, Blair

6. Cook, Vicki

Name

2. Jurn, Carol 3. Schettler, Barbara

U.S. OPEN SCORES

Amateur Men				
and the second second	1st	2nd		Total
State	rnd	rnd		Prize
Ft. Myers, VA	291	292	291	874
San Bernardino, CA	292	287	285	864
Cedar Rapids, IA	29D	282	286	858
Elk Grove, CA	280	288	288	856
Vista, CA	272	290	283	845
Des Moines, IA	280	282	280	842
Glassboro, NJ	280	281	280	841
Amateur Women				
Terrace Park, OH	276	277	279	832
Tempe, AZ	274	268	278	820
	270	269	274	813
Escondido, CA				
La Puente, CA	264	271	270	805
Tucson, AZ	270	271	258	799
Crystal, MN	253	265	267	785
San Bernardino, CA	268	257	257	782
CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT Unlimited Men				

2nd 3rd 1st rnd rnd **Total Prize** State rnd 300 299 Gillette, WY 299 898 \$500 Little Rock. AR 299 300 299 898 \$250 300 298 Fort Ord. CA 300 898 \$200 297 300 298 895 \$137.50 Phoenix, AZ 298 299 299 298 895 Escalon, CA \$137.50 5. Langston, Tommy 297 298 894 Fontana, CA \$ 87.50 298 297 894 Phoenix, AZ 299 \$ 87.50 Unlimited Women Moab, UT 295 294 295 884 \$250 291 297 879 \$125 Las Vegas, NV 291 2. Snyder, Mary Lynn 295 292 291 878 \$ 75 Mont. Park, CA 287 Long Beach, CA 290 293 870 \$ 55 4. Sizemore, Jacquie Las Vegas, NV 288 291 291 870 \$ 55 283 292 293 868 \$ 40 Pocatello, ID Continued on page 44



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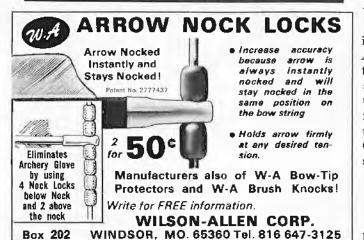
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The Power of the Mind

Observations on the winning attitudes of champions / by Freddie Troncoso

THE POWER of the human mind is such that almost any person can set out and accomplish most any goal providing he makes up his mind and convinces himself he can do it.

What is the difference between a champion and the low scoring middle-class shooter? The sole difference lies within a six-inch span between the ears and is labeled mental control. Success consists of harnessing the power of the mind coupled with an intent and earnest desire to win!

In January I had the pleasure of attending the 1973 U.S. Open Archery Tournament held at the Las Vegas Convention Center.

Driven to the ranks of spectator and/or occasional shooter by a back injury several years ago, I was able to carefully watch and observe the effects of emotional and physical stresses a major tournament of this type creates and how these factors affect shooters of various abilities regardless of shooting methods.

The tournament, under the capable direction of Joe Johnston, went off like precise clockwork. By way of contrast, the erratic vibrations of pressure and emotion emanating from the shooting line were far reaching enough to be sensed and experienced by shooters and spectators alike.

The Las Vegas tournament was climaxed with an exciting three-way shoot-off for first place. All three top contenders, Blair Peterson, Ellis Gibson and Gene Parnell, tallied a 598 out of a possible 600 points scored *inside-out*! The sponsors of the tournament adapted this new and more difficult method of scoring in an effort to curtail the occurrence of mass-perfect scores.

The inside-out scoring simply implies that the arrow must be entirely *within* the higher scoring area, without touching the next lower scoring ring to count as a five. If the arrow shaft barely touches the lower scoring ring, it counts the lower value.

Gene Parnell emerged the winner after shooting six of the deadliest-centered arrows at the new ALOA "par" face I have ever seen shot! I would like to mention the ALOA "par" face has a 1 inch ten-ring, a 2 inch nine-ring and a 3 inch eight-ring which is the maximum size of the gold! Gene totalled a difficult-to-beat 57 out of a possible 60 points scored inside-out to win this shoot-off! What factor allowed Gene to perform with machine-like precision during such mental duress? The Power of the Mind!

A Study in Contrast

Two weeks following the tournament, one of my personal friends and fellow archers stopped by to discuss the tournament. I asked how he enjoyed it, and his reply follows in his own words:

"Freddie, the tournament was great but I never recall having spent three more miserable days in my entire life. I was so nervous I could hear my own knees knocking together and my heart pumping so hard I thought it was going to jump out of my chest. I went to Vegas to win, or at least shoot my average. Instead, I fell totally apart like a cheap watch and lay there in a heap while people walked over me, unable to get up for love nor money!"

Once the mechanics of a particular skill are mas-I went to Vegas to win, or at least shoot my average. tered, one should be able to proceed "automatical-Instead, I fell totally apart like a cheap watch and ly" such as one does during the process of walking. lay there in a heap while people walked over me, un-If you think of going to the next room to get a dicable to get up for love nor money!" tionary, you do it without giving any thought to the The difference in performances of these two mechanics of walking. In other words, you proceed archers can be attributed solely to mental control automatically with solely the goal of picking up the and lack of confidence. The Power of the Mind can dictionary in your mind. The same parallel exists work for you or against you. while learning the fundamentals and mechanics of Man has invested more time and money in an efshooting.

Man has invested more time and money in an effort to study the human mind during the last decade than at any other time in history. Science has made tremendous advances and discoveries concerning human behavior dealing with the self-image.

The self-image simply refers to a mental picture of the type of person you perceive yourself to be. You may see yourself as a success or failure, goodlooking or disfigured, dumb or inadequate. The things people say to you and the events that happen in your life also help you to make an assessment of yourself. However, the assessment need not be totally and completely correct. It may be completely erroneous and incorrect!

This self-image evaluation can make you a success or a failure. It can make you a good archer capable of shooting high scores or a mediocre or low scoring archer. I have repeatedly heard archers say, "I'll never be a good shot, I'm only here for a good time" or "I'll never break 250 indoors, I'm too old to keep up to the younger champions." Baloney! These archers are mentally defeating themselves!

Every act man performs should be directed toward the successful accomplishment of a particular goal. Man is by nature *goal orientated*. The archers who say they cannot do better also have a goal in mind. This goal is the successful achievement of failure.

Author's wife, Eva, back after a decade's layoff from archery, powered her way into the top three women's standings in Vegas.



All learning is accomplished by remembering your successes and forgetting your failures. It is this knowledge that will enable us to improve our archery. If you have experienced shooting top scores in practice and at local tournaments, there is no sound reason for falling apart at a major tournament.

Think back for a moment to the time you were learning to shoot a bow, drive a car, or any other activity requiring muscle coordination. As you learned to perform one of these acts, you remembered your successful performances and forgot the times you failed, did you not? The sole purpose of practice is to learn a muscular skill both physically and mentally.

Once you learn how to shoot, your entire mental efforts should be concentrated entirely on aiming and holding the pin dead center-of center-of center as best as humanly possible. It you have not mastered the basic fundamentals before going to a major tournament, do not go there expecting to find or master same during the tournament.

Control is Practiced

As I walked up and down the shooting line at Las Vegas, I watched shooters in *all* divisions mentally fighting the inner involuntary urge to release. To my amazement, several world renown name archers flinched and let down which, in my opinion, reflects common sense and mental control.

How do these archers acquire the mental control and get over the nervousness of being watched, you ask? The answer is many hours of practice, many hours of competing in league play and, above all, attending as many major tournaments as possible. If you really want to win, you have to shoot, shoot, and shoot, creating your own tournament conditions if necessary.

The aspiring champion must mentally acclimatize himself to being watched and shooting under pressure by developing concentration to such a degree where he only sees the target and the target alone! It takes a champion an average of two years of inteuse shooting to become tournament hardened and get rid of "butterflies" or tournament jitters. Remember all good shooting is practiced and all practice should be conducted as if one is competing in a major tournament.

There are no short cuts to success, only hard diligent work and a desire to succeed. If you possess these qualities, anyone can turn the trick providing you let *The Power of the Mind* work for you!

Check your equipment choices

THE HUMAN animal is usually so bound by external circumstances and habit that he finds it hard to think objectively. The bowhunter, as a case in point, often rationalizes his choice of equipment because he hasn't tried, or can't afford, something new on the market. Those of us who have been bowhunting for many years have a third hangup, sentimentality.

In order to come up with a really objective (but personal) appraisal of the best bowhunting gear, here's what I assume has occurred.

First, all my existing archery and hunting equipment has been totally destroyed.

Second, some benefactor has offered to underwrite the cost of an entire outfit, including clothing, with no ceiling on cost.

In other words, I could buy whatever I wanted in the way of bowhunting gear regardless of cost. The only criteria would be to get what I really wanted and thought best for the job. To begin this shopping spree I've prepared a list of what I'd select. Here's that list sorted into three categories - basics, accessories, clothing. The list represents what I'd pick for myself if presented with this Utopian situation.

The Bow and the Arrow

The bow would be a compound how, adjustable in the 55 to 70 lb. range, no question about it. I've been using one for five months (at this writing) and it is to me at least, without any question, a superior hunting bow. Here are some of my reasons:

- At a given peak draw weight the arrow has a flat-
- ter trajectory and better penetration;
- At full draw it can be held longer;
- It is short, sturdy, quiet, and it can be taken down.
- Replacement parts permit repairs in the field.

What more can a bowhunter ask? It isn't as pretty as a recurve, that's for sure; but as someone else has noted "beauty is in the eye of the beholder." To me that arrow streaking silently from the bow is beauty enough. After all, the archer should respond more to the flight of the arrow which he sees than to the bow which he doesn't see when he shoots.

Aluminum arrows would be my clear-cut first choice. I'd pick the toughest, hardest shaft made with an anodized green finish for camouflage purposes. The business end would be equipped for changeable points — matched field, blunt and broadhead. The other end would have pinch-type nocks to grip the string and a four-fletch of red and yellow feathers, 5x9/16 inches, angled on a straight pitch of 3/32inches. Four dozen would be the minimum number for year-round use. In addition, I'd want four to six dozen "throwaway" shafts for fun shooting. Other



Author Sage, well-equipped for a bunny hunt.

than having them reasonably matched, the specs on these "fun" arrows would not be too critical.

The Accessories

Since accessories have already been defined as excluding only the bow, arrows and clothing, a lot of ground has to be covered. Eliminating mention of incidentals like wax, glue, extra strings, etc., let's further break this group into archery accessories and hunting accessories. First, the archery items:

- Bow quiver that attaches as an integral part of the bowhandle.
- "St. Charles" type back quiver.
- Camouflage paint job on the bow and the quiver.
 Adjustable "pressure point" with terlon button for the bow
- "Spare parts" kit for the bow including cables, pulleys and an extra bow limb
- Rigid bowcase capable of holding the bow with the bow quiver attached
- Four dozen changeable broadheads with razortype inserts
- Arrow straightener
- Fletching jig handling six arrows at once
- Side quiver for practice use
- One arrow case to hold one dozen arrows
- Two arrow cases, each for two dozen arrows
- The principal hunting accessories would be:
- Lighest, most compact 7x35 binocular made
- Wrist compass
- Bustle pack with canteen
- File and a sharpening stone
- Waterproof match safe and whistle
- Folding knife with a 4" blade

The Wardrobe

The hunting clothing list could go on and on, so only the critical items in a well-balanced wardrobe are listed:

- One pair canvas-faced brush pants
- Two pair medium weight, hard weave, wool pants — forest green
- Two pair cotton camouflage pants
- One pair lightweight rain pants, forest green or camouflage
- One light weight wool shirt
- Two medium weight wool shirts
- One down vest
- One tight weave, wool "jack shirt", forest green
- One lightweight, tough poplin jacket, forest green
- One lightweight rain jacket with front zipper and hood, forest green or camouflage
- One cotton camouflage jacket
- Two sets medium weight, waffle weave long johns
 Six pair rag wool socks, nylon reinforced, ten inch height
- Six pair light weight wool socks, nylon reinforced, ten inch height
- One pair lightweight 6" hiking shoes (not Vibram soled)
- One pair medium weight 6" hiking shoes (with Vibram soles)
- One pair leather top, rubber bottomed 12" "shoepacs"
- One pair cold weather "shoe pacs" with felt liners
- Two hats for mild and cold weather, "Jones Style" camouflage
- Two pair of gloves (wool with leather faces).

The foregoing, then, is what I'd buy if I were starting from scratch with an unlimited bankroll. No item was included not deemed important to the type of hunting I do, but no item was excluded nor was any "second-best" choice made. I estimate the outfits listed would cost close to \$1200.

Not surprisingly, a check of my tackle closet shows many of the above-mentioned items are already in place. My binocular is a bit heavier than desired but still highly serviceable. I don't have a spare bow limb, but I do have a spare bow; my arrow inventory isn't up to par as far as aluminum arrows are concerned. While none of these deficiencies are critical, I am on the way to rectifying the latter two.

The purpose of the foregoing drill is two-fold. First, it's a list developed from extensive personal bowhunting experience and as such, it should be helpful to the archer contemplating new equipment or an extended hunting trip. Second, developing such a list is one way of really thinking objectively about the subject.

You need the best equipment you can get for serious bowhunting, yet you'll often try to save a few bucks and settle for a second-rate item. This very item, however, could make or break a hunting trip costing as much as the entire outfit. Should it fail at a critical moment it would be hard to forgive yourself.

I'd be willing to hunt anywhere in North America with the equipment listed, confident of being able to hunt effectively and comfortably. You should make your own list to be sure you haven't been fooling yourself about your tackle. It could add enjoyment to your trips and put a trophy on the wall.



Across Colorado in pursuit of the wiley muley and Lady Luck by Richard Schreiber



Bad Breaks on the Best of Bowhunts

THE MULE deer was about 250 yards away but he was loping toward me completely unaware. Crouching down with raised bow I waited as an eternity seemed to pass before the forked buck was close enough for a shot.

Close enough, then still closer he came; in my mind I wanted to shoot but the fingers wouldn't respond. Thirty yards, twenty-five, twenty and still no response from my fingers, they seemed to know the closer the shot the better.

Suddenly the deer pulled to a halt at ten yards. Two aspens made a nightmare of this dreamlike situation, for all that showed were the deer's floppy ears. Slowly I leaned to the right hoping for a standing shot around the trees.

Our eyes met and he bolted; swinging broadside he started to go around me. My release and the arrow's flight seemed perfect, but the brief moment of perfection was rudely interrupted by a loud smack as the broadhead hammered into an aspen.

I had blown my first shot at a mule deer. Little did I realize that this memory would haunt me throughout the coming year until I could return for another reenactment.

My interest in a western hunt had been aroused by a friend just back from bowhunting in Colorado. It would be so easy, hadn't he said; "the shots are longer, but they're open." Three Colorado



Above: One of many ideal tree blind sites, this one near a waterhole. Below: Some stillhunts end with everyone walking up to the vehicles. Plenty of rests are in or- mountain peaks early on opening der at the high altitudes.



how seasons have since passed and each year I've marveled at the splendor of an August sun poking its crimson rays between day. A great many shots that seemed plenty clear have been lofted, but this mythical "open shot" certainly has eluded me. I have had undeflected arrows but they were beyond my 50 yard accuracy range.

All the Excuses

On closer mule deer shots I have just about used up all possible excuses. The one excuse that I haven't and hope never will use is the easiest to avoid, equipment failure. A flatter shooting bow than my 48 lb. Bear Grizzly might have helped, but the confidence I have developed in it has been borne out by the seven whitetails it has taken.

The first year in Colorado I hunted with Bob Morrison and his associate, Jerry Byrum. For two days I hunted seeing only does and fawns. Mostly I just walked around and admired the mountains.

My first big chance for a mule deer was the one mentioned above. We had been moving along a mountainside on an organized stillhunt. The drivers were spread out at fifty to sixty yard intervals, while standers were positioned at known crossings. The drivers moved slowly, two or three steps at a time, at each pause looking around through the trees as far as possible, eyes straining for the motion of an antler tip, a tail flicking, an ear twitching, or a flash of brown.

Many times you can spot mule deer several hundred yards away when you know what to look for. The concept of looking past the trees was a hard one for this whitetail hunter to grasp after being used to seeing deer at 70 yards.

My one miss had been the big event of the first year, but by mid-winter the memory of it was working on me. When three friends and I heard that Jerry Byrum was outfitting on his own we knew he was our man. His hard work, bowhunting knowledge, and willingness to go all out for his hunters had thoroughly impressed the three of us who had hunted with him the year before.

We sent our letter to Jerry, asking for brochures and in a few days we were all studying his different types of hunts. Due to lack of storage space, we decided on the regular hunt. We supplied our personal gear, license (non-resident \$25), and sleeping bag, while Jerry supplied the guide service, tents (with plywood floors, it turned out), cots, and prepared meals. The economy hunt includes only meals and guide service.

Our \$50 deposit was sent in, then it was wait, practice, and talk about the hunt. We read and re-read the brochures, underlined the things that interested us: elevations 7,000 to 9,000 ft.; temperatures from 25° at night to 75° at mid-day; shots from five to 50 yards - and most important

- approximately 35% of the heads in the Boone and Crocket record book came from Colorado.

The weeks dragged but finally we found ourselves in Jerry's secluded camp in the Grand Mesa National Forest. The first day's sunrise was great, but the buck browsing 50 yards away distracted me immediately. It was feeding and slowly angling away. Things were perfect for a stalk. The breeze was in my face and the deer was oblivious to my presence. oblicious until a sudden wind shift. I should have noticed the change and tried a 45 yard shot, but the buck ran off with my bow undrawn.

The second day we were making a little push before taking evening stands. The bohbing of antlers 20 yards below me on the mountain caught my eye. Thick brushed screened the deer's body, so I paralleled the deer's movement until a clear path through the brush appeared. I drew back partially and waited. The deer made the opening and quickly turned toward me.

The antlers waved over its spine and its nose was down over its chest. It came on. A perfectly centered hit on its tilted head would probably glance off. There was no spot, wouldn't you know it.

The deer came closer, unaware that I was near, but a pine branch now screened the big four-pointer. When it reached the branch I decided to release. The deer was milliseconds from the release instant when it whirled and took off. I panicked and blew a wide open running shot at 25 yards. Had I frightened the deer by blinking in anticipation of the shot? Had the deer winded me, or had I moved an elbow? I'll never know.

pincer action was my reward.

The "I didn'ts" were again evident on the last afternoon. I decided to resist the temptation of the ever-present hot coffee in

No Spot

The whole week was one of "I didn'ts." I didn't stav in line on one push and a big buck went through the vacated hole. I didn't swing wide enough as end man on another drive and only a glimpse.

camp to try a stillhunt on my own while the others rested before going on our last chance stands. Jerry dropped me off, agreeing to pick me up in two hours.

Two hundred yards into the quakie (aspen) and pine-blowdown mixture, I moved out a big deer that didn't seem too alarmed. Hoping it might pull the not unusual trick of out-flanking and getting above me to look me over. I decided to beat it at its own game if such were the case.

I raced as fast and as quietly as possible uphill to a nearby crest of land. Near the top the path was blocked by a blowdown. Plowing through it would be too noisy, so a detour was the only answer. Off



Bill Pazen with his record book buck.

the path going was slow, I didn't get around fast enough. Topping out I saw the approaching deer spin into thick cover too fast for a shot.

Moving on into a park-like little valley of scattered quakies with a few pines and knee-deep grass I accidentally walked up on the biggest buck I was to see on the whole trip. He was laying under a spruce. At 15 yards he came boiling out heading straight away with the tree as a shield. Stepping clear, I shot. The "buck didn't" follow the lead; at the last second he veered to the right.

Rain was starting to fall just as Jerry picked me up. Jerry had of two bucks breaking out of our his poncho on one of the few times I've ever seen him wearing it because usually some forgetful hunter gets it. The rain turned into a downpour lasting until dark washing out our last chance stands and



my second year of hunting mule deer.

A third consecutive Colorado hunt was in jeopardy due to job changes and school conflicts until a lucky meeting at the Milwaukee Sport Show with Norm Moss, whom I had met the first year in Colorado. Norm and two friends needed a fourth man to share expenses. With Norm's pickup camper giving extra storage space we decided on Jerry's economy hunt.

New Area, New Chance

Jerry had switched camp to the Uncompany National Forest. His summer scouting had turned up an area loaded with deer and better suited to bowhunting than the Grand Mesa area. He told me my thoughts of trying more of the stillhunt-stalk type hunting would be well suited to the area. I could just picture mysclf spotting a mule deer several hundred yards away, then putting on the old storybook stalk.

Standing and then stillhunting back to camp was on the agenda for me opening day if it ever stopped raining. On Friday afternoon Jerry had to go back to Grand Junction to pick up some late arriving hunters. One hour before daylight on Saturday morning Jerry still wasn't hack in camp. The all night rain had made the mountain roads a quagmire.

The rain stopped though and the stars were starting to poke through when I began walking to my stand. Jerry and his assistant, Bob Hughes, met me just outside camp. The late arrivals had not shown up, and Jerry and Bob had been on the road and in the ditches all night trying to get back to camp.

I drew a blank at the waterhole stand and decided to follow the plan of hunting back to camp.

I drew a blank at the waterhole stand and decided to follow the plan of hunting back to camp. Just when I was beginning to think there were no deer on the mountain, a doe appeared out of nowhere ahead and above me. Up popped a buck's head and I was in business. The fuzzy antiered 4x4was completely unaware of my presence, but the doe was suspicious. The two deer fed slowly along with the wary doe gazing my way occasionally. My scent was rising so I dropped back to get above and behind them.

The doe suddenly ran into thicker cover lower on the mountain but the buck kept on feeding. By the time I worked my way above him, he had opened up a big lead. Seeing a little ridge to use for cover I went into action cutting down the distance. Slipping up the ridge I peeked over. He was gone, just disappeared. Although I looked, and looked, and looked, he had simply vanished.

I met the others at camp. They were on their way to set up the second stillhunt-drive of the day. I was selected to be one of the standers. Forty minutes passed and nothing, when a high-racked buck and a doe raced past me at Bill Pazen (left) and his deer with Norm Moss helping to hold the 33 in. rack for comparison with Bill's bow. Jerry Byrum (kneeling) anxiously waits to get the deer out of the Bronco and into cool shade.

70 yards. I lobbed an arrow but was behind the running deer. Later I learned that several hundred yards away Bill Pazen, one of the foursome I came out to Colorado with, was shooting a record book muley about the same time I was missing the long shot.

Next day I was on my own again. The only action was a small buck that jumped the string and I was nearly back to camp when I saw a deer on the side of a ridge. I decided to try a stalk even though I could not identify it. The ridge turned out to be a hogback. I made it to the top and looked over the side, nothing. I zigzagged back and forth carefully looking over each edge. At the last hidden point not 20 feet away a doe was browsing on twigs. My heart dropped, but just as it did a buck walked out 30 yards away almost straight down.

I drew back and waited for the buck to clear an obstructing bush. The arrow was just right but for one thing, it hit a dead branch that came out of nowhere. The arrow plowed into the path under the buck sending him up the trail at a fast trot.

I drew another arrow just as the buck turned and starting walking back toward me and the now fleeing doe and another previously unseen deer. The buck decided this was wrong; whirling, he started going away again.

Another Branch

I released and wouldn't you know it, another branch. The arrow charmed away missing by several yards beyond and behind the deer. The buck now hit a higher gear but as he did he turned away from the last arrow's sound. Broadside up the hogback he came passing me at 55 yards. I got off two more shots, both high.

It started to rain just as I arrived at camp; soon marble size hail was falling. The only one in camp was Jack Johnson, Jerry's cook. He had the usual hot cup of



identification.

them.

coffee ready. Two cups, two cookies, and three apples later it was still raining. I took a nap. The rain was stopping just as other hunters began straggling into camp.

The vehicles were having a tough time of it on the greasy roads and many of the hunters decided to walk to camp even though it was six steps and scrape mud all the way.

Only five shots had been fired all day and I had taken them all. Spirits were down until supper, Jack's chicken, potatoes, green beans, and tossed salad supper had done their job. The campfire that night under a star spangled sky never felt better.

My first night on stand had been exciting. There were from six to thirteen bucks in a large meadow by my waterhole. Due to the rolling terrain I never had more than six bucks in view at one time so some were possibly counted twice.

The second evening found me on my portable stand where the deer had entered the meadow. The wind was cold and blowing hard. Three deer came out at dark but the



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PATCHES

way he acted.

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gloom and distance prevented

The third night's weather was perfect, exactly like the first evening when I had seen all the bucks. I checked my watch, it was time for the deer to show up. Within minutes two small bucks were working their way up the trail. Just right, the smaller deer had preceded the larger ones the first evening. I had decided not to let them get out of range, for if nothing else showed behind them I would attempt a shot at

The deer seemed to nibble on leaves as they kept glancing back just as before. My heart was racing, I had to force myself to be calm and think, *pick a spot*.

The unbelievable happened, the deer turned at 50 yards and staying in the cover of the trees they paralleled the meadow and disappeared. The reason for their strange behavior appeared, I almost cried. Another bowhunter, one not from our camp, came out to the meadow's edge right under my stand. I never said a word and he didn't see me or the deer by the Horses were available and a great help for packing and getting into deep canyons.

The last chance for a deer was before us. The drivers had a long walk to set up the hunt. On the long ones Jerry usually takes volunteers to drive so if you're not in fair shape you can elect to take a stand. I knew the 3¼ miles a day I had worked up to while running all summer had paid off. The last day had found me very tired and much less alert in other years.

The last push was minutes old when I caught a flash of brown below me in the underbrush. Five bucks crossed an opening. The last and largest stopped with only his front shoulder exposed. At 60 yards the shot seemed to be engulfed in the trees. The cowap that echoed back up the mountain sounded real good. Wrong again, the arrow was deep in a rotting stump.

Moving slowly down a point of land I glanced back in time to see a rack of velvet poke up through the brush. His body was hidden though he was only 12 to 15 yards away. He was going to drop out of sight any second when his outline became clearly visible. I drew quickly and shot. The fates were against me, another miss. Al French, my other hunting partner, had hit a nice four-pointer right in an antler. The buck had taken off like a streak.

The third year's hunt was over. I've been learning more every year about mule deer and maybe, just maybe, year number four won't need any excuses.



How to shoot instinctively – and win

Bowhunter Bob Walker bares all the scientific secrets of champions in his humorous explanation of the gap system.

WELL, the proverbial cat is out of the well-known bag. Probably a large percentage of archers at one time or another have wondered how in the world those of us who shoot instinctively can hit anything.

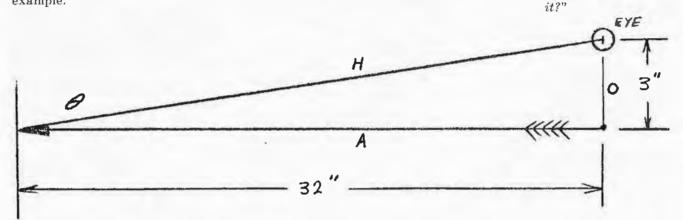
Questions have been asked: "How do you aim? What is your aiming point? Where do you hold?" Now I felt very smug and secure in the misbegotten notion that we knew a secret that freestylers - stringwalkers are also freestyle, whether they know it or not - did not know. Not so at all. Was I ever wrong!

Last summer, on one of our local ranges, I overheard an otherwise well-informed young man (with a strange looking tab on his hand) lightly dismiss the phenomenal accuracy of our NFAA National Bowhunter Champion with a wave of the hand and the sage comment, "Oh, he just uses a gap system".

You can imagine my dismay – he knew! So, since the secret is out, I shall explain this system, and we can all shoot well.

The beauty of the gap system is its utter simplicity. A knowledge of high school trigonometry is all you need to use it. No sophisticated physics or angular velocities or anything like that is required; just plain old horse sense. Ready? Here we go

First step: measure your arrow from nock to tip, and the distance from your eye to the nock at full draw. See the diagram below, with my measurements as an example.



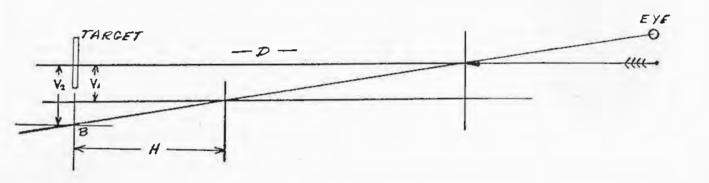
Note the lines forming a right triangle and side designations. We know two sides, 0 and A. Therefore, from elementary trig, we can determine angle θ by θ = Arctan 0/A. In the example this angle measures 5 degrees and 21 minutes, and by simple conversion we know that this is about 5.35 degrees. Calculate your own angle and store this figure in your mental memory bank as you will use it often.

Bowhunter Cham-

pion Cal Vogt: "Is

that how he does

We shall now extend these lines to the target as shown below in the second diagram which is expanded and obviously not to scale for purposes of illustration.



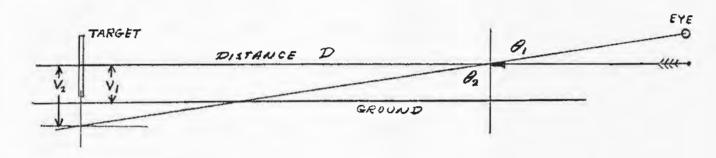
Note that angles theta 1 and theta 2 must, by all math rules, be the same. Since you already know θ , you also know θ 2, and again, trigonometry tells us we must know one other side. OK, this will be side D, the distance to the target.

vitationals).

So, let's say we are 60 yards from the target. We need to know dimension V2 for our gap, and since V2 = D TAN $\theta 2$, V2 becomes 16 ft., 10 in. (approx). This, of course, places your gap point below ground level, but by using your new-found distance judging ability you can determine how far below simply by subtracting V1 (center of target to ground) from V2. And judging V1 to be 3 ft. 6 in. your gap is now known to be on the target plane, exactly 13 ft. 4 in. below ground.

learn to correct for this later.

more practical method.



Since the below ground gap is known (13 ft. 4 in.), and we know that included angles of a right triangle must equal 180 degrees, angle B can be found by subtracting your angle (the one you memorized) from 90 degrees (distance D and the target plane V1 are, of course, the other 90 degrees). From our example 5.35 degrees from 90 leaves us with angle B being 84.65 degrees. Now we have two known values and since H = (V2-V1) Tan B, we arrive at horizontal distance, or valid gap. Prior to some minor corrections (for trajectory, horizontal plane disparity, and wind) H = 141 ft. 7 in. (approx) target to point of aim.

By now some questions may have arisen concerning trajectory allowance (always subtract) and the fact that the center of the target is not always on the same horizontal plane as your arrow (correction may be plus or minus). Do not despair. These miniscule thorns in your side will be taken care of by your mental logic system in a very short time. The ability to start with a known gap is most important (answers for all conditions are calculable, of course, but the equations are somewhat beyond the scope of this article).

So there you have it, the gap in a nutshell. Simply determine target distance, quickly calculate your horizontal gap, judge that distance from the target, place your arrow tip on that spot (you must watch this point carefully, never mind the target, you can see it when you pull your arrows), make your final minor corrections and zip into the five ring it goes. Calculations need take no longer than counting servings, and if your shooting partners get impatient, give them this article to read.

Champions are just men like everyone else, and if this system seems momentarily tiresome, notice sometime how quickly, easily and effectively the remarkable Cal Vogt does it. Even in the dark! All we bowhunters do it, don't we? So I'm often told.

ARCHERY, MARCH 1973 / 24

Now don't let judging distance scare you. Anyone can do it with only a minimum of practice. Most stakes arc marked anyway (otherwise no one attends your in-

We are, for the moment, assuming no trajectory, or arrow drop, but we shall

As some archers will find it an occasional nuisance to determine the gap below ground, the third diagram below and our old friend trigonometry will illustrate a



"Now to allow for horizontal plane disparity"

NATIONAL FIELD ARCHERY ASSOCIATION



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by ERV KREISCHER

Enthusiasm over

Good news for archers from Washington.

EVENTS of the first two months of 1973 have brought cause for enthusiastic optimism! At the top of this list of events is the decision by the United States District Judge, Charles R. Richey, to dismiss the suit brought by the Humane Society of America against the Secretary of the Interior and the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners.

The suit asked a permanent order enjoining the Defendant Secretary from conducting three public deer herd reduction hunts in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge of New Jersey, the Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge in Maryland, and the Chinoteague National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia.

The hearing began on February 7th. A prepared statement by the defendant refuted the charge that it is improper to allow public hunting as a recreational activity within a National Wildlife Refuge and asked the judge to dismiss the suit. Judge Richey agreed and dismissed the action on February 8th.

What does this mean? It means we have won round one! It is likely there will be an appeal. It is also likely other test cases will be filed

Bowhunter Defense Fund Grows

At the recent National meeting in Portland, Oregon, Bill Wadsworth, Chairman of the Bowhunting Committee and Dr. Jim Shubert, a member of that committee, contributed a total of \$500.00, which represented a portion of their travel expense refund. In addition, members in attendance at the annual banquet, contributed a total of \$350.00.

Other contributions received to date from individuals, clubs and/or Associations are:

Illinois Bowhunters \$168.00; Virginia Bowhunters Assoc. \$100.00; Rochester Bowhunters Club, \$100.00; Auroraland Archers \$25.00; Sioux Whasky Bowhunters \$25.00; Ervin G. Kreischer \$20.00; Bill Wadsworth \$20.00; Robert H. Puhl \$10.00; L. Scott Keller \$7.00; Arnold Silva \$5.00.

A sincere thanks from the National Field Archery Association, its officers, and especially the Bowhunters, to these contributors. The fund at present, which includes that portion allocated from the Bowhunter Membership fee stands at \$1,871.00.

in other areas of the nation in situations which appear vulnerable. In the meantime, we've got to keep our powder dry and our Defense Fund, up!

Having pledged the total amount to assist in the Washington hearing left the fund depleted; but, not for long! To demonstrate how serious your NFAA Bowhunting and Conservation Committee is in this cause, they pledged \$500.00 to the National Bowhunting Defense Fund and passed around a collection plate during the banquet program at the recent NFAA Board meeting in Portland, which gathered another \$350.00.

But, this is only the beginning! The following day brought a motion to transfer to the Defense Fund money which is being held in a Headquarters building fund. It was unanimously approved by your Board of Directors. Should the individual contributors to this building fund agree, it would add a sizeable amount to the Defense Fund.

Contributions from state associations, clubs and individuals are being received at Headquarters in each mail delivery. This is a tremendous tribute to the NFAA and demonstrates that wc are,

recent events

Las Vegas and Portland

indeed, ready and willing to stand up and be counted!

The 1973 Las Vegas Open was one of the finest indoor events I have been privileged to attend. Attendance was up more than 200 entries over 1971 and 1972. The \$1,000.00 Special Award Fund for NFAA members was our first involvement in this fine event since we gave up managing the tournament, back in 1962.

This \$1,000.00 award was made possible because several NFAA members deposited that amount to guarantee the award. Confidence in their belief that NFAA members would support this promotion was substantiated. The event showed a profit of more than \$100 which was donated to the NFAA. This promotion hy our members, in behalf of the NFAA, is one of the most refreshing assurances I have witnessed in modern times. I offer my personal appreciation to those members who donated their time and risked their money!

The eighth annual meeting of the NFAA Board of Directors was held February 2, 3 and 4 at Portland, Oregon, and has to be one of the finest on record. I left Portland with more enthusiasm than I had brought. I got the feeling that most of the Directors and Councilmen shared my emotions. Since details of the newly adopted programs and changes will appear in other articles, I will comment only briefly on items I consider to be highlights.

1.A NFAA Professional Division was established. Archers of this division will compete for cash prizes and will not be in contention for titles or trophies of other divisions. There is much enthusiasm for the division and more than 80 members have already joined its ranks.

2. A travel fund was included in the budget to provide finances to send our top man and woman barebow archers to compete in the International Field Archery Association World Championships which will be held in England during July. The selections will be announced at a later date.

3. The Board re-affirmed its stand in regard to shooting equipment regulations, i.e., compound bows are legal in all divisions and release aids, in freestyle only. This decision recognizes that in some areas of our nation the freestyle division may include both finger shooters and release shooters, and may be predominantly one type or the other. In areas so desiring, a flexability is provided which allows splitting the division and creating a separation for finger shooters. It is likely such arrangement will be stablished at the national and sectional tournaments this year.

4. The Amateur Bowhunter Division was re-instated at the National and Sectional level.
5. A motion to restrict all NFAA

5. A motion to restrict all NFAA Amateurs to FITA shooting rules and equipment failed to pass.

6. The Youth Division was changed to include all young archers, 16 years and below. A Cub Division was created for those 11 years and younger. Shooting distances for Cubs are limited to 30 yards.

7. A 15 target field, hunter, and animal round, experimental in Ohio for several years, was adopted as an additional round. It changes our 80 yard walk-up target to a 65 yard walk-up, and adds a 30 yard walk-up. At present there is no provision to use scores of this round for establishing a handicap to be used on regulation 14 target courses and vice-versa.

In conclusion, it is my observation that the actions of your Board of Directors are positive, creative and enthusiastic. Most important of all is the absence of action to outlaw or alienate any segment of archery. This has to be a new high for our beloved sport.

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HEADQUARTERS REPORT / by ERV BELT

YOUR National Field Archery Association Officers and Board Directors, as a result of their recent meeting held in Portland, Oregon on February 2nd, 3rd and 4th, made a number of decisions. Following is a summary of the majority of these decisions. The complete official minutes of the meeting are still to be completed and distributed.

1. Voted NOT to accept the proposal from Park Rapids, Minnesota to relocate the NFAA Headquarters in that city.

2. Agreed that nominations for President and Vice President will be accepted by the Board of Directors Council from any Board Member.

3. Approved having the NFAA Board of Directors Council approve all items of equipment prior to their allowance in NFAA competition with the effective date and implementation not to exceed one (1) calendar year from the conclusion of this meeting.

4. Approved the following budget for 1973: INCOME

Merchandise	\$13,500
20 Pins - Field	2,400
20 Pins - Hunter	1,200
15 Pins - International	500
Annual Tournament	5,500
Sectional Tournaments	3,000
Indoor Program	4,000
Membership Dues	38,000
Course Approvals	2,600
Club Insurance	3,000
State Affiliation Dues	1,000
Rent	1,260
Archery Magazine	
Subscriptions	51,000
Advertising	28,000
TOTAL INCOME	\$154,960

Councilman Bill Boyle's committee works out the budget printed above. This committee sees to it that all necessary services are provided for NFAA members.

Your Board of Directors

A summary of decisions made in Portland which

EXPENSE

Salaries	\$35,500
Adv. and Promotion	5,000
Insurance	3,000
Legal and Auditing	1,000
Mailing and Shipping	6,000
Office Supplies	5,000
Repairs & Maintenance	1,000
Taxes - Payroll	3,000
Taxes - Property	1,700
Telephone	2,000
Travel - Directors	5,000
Travel - Councilmen	2,200
Travel - Officers	1,500
Travel - Sectional Council	1,000
Travel - Bowhunter Counc	il 900
Utilities	1,000
Equipment Purchases	2,000
Interest	200
Game Awards	1,300
Archery Magazine	75,500
IFAA	1,000
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$154,800
5 NEAA Bowhunter M	Tombor

5. NFAA Bowhunter Membership shall be included for the purposes of membership voting as covered in Article V, Section B of chairman from within to chair the our Constitution.

number of archers in a group to would attend the annual Board of be six. Reference Article VII, Sec- Directors meeting with the status tion G, Paragraph 1, Page 19 of of Council Member, with any exour By-laws.

D, Paragraph 1 (e), page 18 of the By-laws to read: "No mechanical al dues for this division will be device will be permitted other \$50.00, payable January 1 of each than one non-adjustable draw year to NFAA Headquarters, check and level mounted on the which is in addition of the applibow, neither of which may extend cable NFAA membership dues above the arrow."

8. Professional Division accepted within the NFAA under the following conditions:

• CODE OF ETHICS. The NFAA Pro Division member shall conduct himself in a manner (inclusive of dress) that will bring respect and honor to the National Field Archery Association.

• MEMBERSHIP. Archers eighteen years of age and over, and a NFAA member in good standing, shall be eligible for membership.

 STEERING COMMITTEE. Proposals concerning this division will be administered by a committee consisting of eight members, one elected from each of the eight NFAA Sections. This member to be elected by the pro division members of that section at the annual Sectional Tournament. The members of the committee shall serve a two-year term with four members to be elected each year. The committee will elect a meetings of said committee. The 4. Agreed to allow a maximum chairman of the Pro Division penses incurred to be paid from 7. Modified Article VII, Section funds in the Pro Division.

· DUES AND FEES. The annupaid through the members' state



Takes Action

will shape the NFAA's future

association. Members who fail to pay their pro division dues by January 31 will automatically be dropped from the Pro Division. The following guidelines will be used in disbursing membership dues:

National Championship Prize Fund \$15.00 Sectional Championship Prize Fund Tournament Guarantee Fund NFAA administration cost **Emergency** Fund Chairman Expense Fund

Patch

\$50.00 • TOURNAMENT SANCTION. Tournament sponsors wishing sanction of their tournament by this division shall furnish the chairman of the Pro Division a letter of guarantee verifying an obligation to make payment of the advertised purse. Sanction fee would be \$15.00; \$10.00 of which tournament guarantee fund and \$5.00 to the NFAA treasury. This division may furnish a consultant for advisory assistance for said sanction fee if requested. Any sanctioned tournament means the purse is guaranteed.

• EQUIPMENT RULES, Participants in tournaments sanctioned by this division will abide by the equipment rules of the National Field Archery Association.

 TOURNAMENT COMPETI-TION. Members of this division will not compete for awards other than money and/or merchandise in tournaments below the state level. At the NFAA National and Sectional Tournaments the Pro Division Member will be required to compete in the Pro Division. At the State Championship he will be required to compete in the Pro Division, if one is available. However, members are encouraged to support all types of tournaments regular registration fee.

10.00

10.00

5.00

10.00

Committee recommendations were approved and accepted: • NFAA select a Bowhunter Team to represent the NFAA at the Douglas, Wyoming National Bowhunt. This team made up of three NFAA members in good standing. Persons shall be nominated by a Director or Councilman and shall be selected by the NFAA Bowhunting and Conservation Committee by lottery at the annual meeting. As an urgency measure, the 1973 team shall be made up of Directors and/or Councilmen. The following selections were made for 1973: John Durham, John Larson and Bill Bolt. The three alternates selected were: Paul Murphy, first alternate: Terry Hardesty, second alternate: and Max Tinkey, third

alternate. • BOWHUNTER BONANZA will be added to the Pro Division NFAA to sponsor a Bowhunter membership campaign with the prize to be a one week hunting trip, such trip to be under the supervision of a regular licensed guide, etc. It is open to NFAA members and to be included in * (b) In order to be eligible for the drawing, your name and address should be placed on the back of each new Bowhunter Membership application that you may have sponsored. Drawings will be made each year at the annual meeting. For 1973 the drawing will be made on July 1, 1973.

of Archery)

gia again.

• ART YOUNG AWARDS revised according to Article XVI of NFAA By-laws, which follows. An * in the left hand margin indicates where a change occurred.

ARTICLE XVI ART YOUNG AWARDS

A. GAME AWARDS OF THE NA-TIONAL FIELD ARCHERY AS-SOCIATION

1. There shall be two. The "Art Young Big Game Awards" and "Art Young Small Game Awards."

2. PURPOSE: The purpose of the Art Young awards is to promote interest in hunting with the bow and arrow, to encourage good sportsmanship and to give recognition by the organized field archers to their members who obtain game with the bow.

3. RULES:

(a) All animals must be taken in accordance with the laws of the State, Territory, Providence, or County, whichever is appropriate, and in accordance with the rules of fair chase.



Councilman George Chraft reports the recommendations of his Pro Division committee, which are reprinted on these pages.

- awards, all animals must be reported within 90 days of the date taken. A handling fee of 50 cents must accompany each application.
- (c) The hunter must have taken possession of the animal to receive credit for the award.
- (d) It shall be the responsibility of the hunter himself to know the legal status of the species hunted. National Headquarters is responsible only to the extent of verifying whether a species is, or is not protected, since this is the basis of acceptance.
- (e) Animals specified as big game by the NFAA are not eligible for credit in the Art Young

ARCHERY, MARCH 1973 / 29

by purchasing a score card for the

9. The following Bowhunting

• BOWHUNTING FOR DEER BOOK to be made available (details forthcoming in the next issue

 NATIONAL BOWHUNTING **RENDEZVOUS** to be back in Geor-

DIRECTORS' ACTIONS Continued

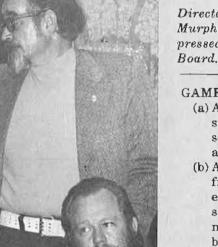
- Small Game Awards system. (f) Members who willfully take game out of season, take protected animals or otherwise violate game laws, falsify a claim or deliberately witness a falsified claim shall be expelled from the NFAA and all its programs. An expelled member may petition the NFAA for reinstatement after one year. The Bowhunting and Conservation Committee shall rule on the petition.
- * (g) An additional award shall not be given for game previously accepted under a prior awards system. (People who had amassed a combination of seven or more pins under the old program as of July 1, 1973, and have so requested by January 1, 1974, shall be allowed to continue the old program. The same animals used in claiming any portion of the old Master Bowhunter Award may not be used again for awards in another program.
- (h) Any game taken from areas where they are officially designated as "rare" or "endangered shall be ineligible for awards.

B. ART YOUNG BIG GAME AWARDS

1. DEFINITION OF BIG GAME:

- (a) All species of American bears. For lack of confusion the "Alaskan Brown Bear" will be considered a grizzly (now so recognized by most modern taxonomists).
- (b) Big cats including mountain lions or cougars.
- (c) The deer family including elk, moose, caribou, and various species of native deer.
- (d) All other native hoofed animals including proghorns, sheep, goats, and javelina.
- (e) All feral (gone wild) swine (boars), sheep and goats if recognized as "game" by the local conservation department.
- (f) Any animal considered big game by the local county or province.

2. ELIGIBILITY. Eligibility for C. ART YOUNG SMALL GAME "Art Young Big Game Awards" AWARDS. is limited to members of the NFAA 1. DEFINITION OF SMALL



at the time of the kill. There

shall be no geographical restric-

tions, either as to residence of the

claimant or to the location in

3. CLAIM OF AWARD: Any mem-

ber of the NFAA wishing to claim

the Art Young Big Game Pin, or

the subsequent awards, will apply

to the NFAA Headquarters for an

application blank, supply the in-

formation and evidence called for,

and mail it to NFAA Headquar-

(a) Art Young Big Game Pins

shall be given for only the

first example of each species

taken according to the NFAA

examples of each species tak-

en with the bow and arrow

according to the NFAA rules

Award shall be given when

one adult big game animal

is taken according to NFAA

rules. Awards for additional

big game animals shall be

in the form of certificates.

Additional animals claimed

under this program may be

of the same or may be of dif-

(c) The Art Young Big Game

(b) Cloth patches for additional

ters.

4. AWARDS:

rules.

will be awarded.

ferent species.

which the game is secured.

Directors Jerry Wise and Paul Murphy listen to various sides expressed on an issue before the

GAME:

- (a) Any animal recognized as small game by the local conservation department in the area taken.
- (b) Any small mammal, bird, fish, or poisonous reptile generally recognized as a nuisance or harmful, but not necessarily defined as game by law.
- *2. ELIGIBILITY: This shall be the same as for the "Art Young Big Game Award". If several species are taken within such a 90 day period, they may be held and reported at one time. However, no species may be reported more than 90 days after taking.

*3. AWARDS:

- (a) The Art Young Small Game Arrowhead Pin shall be given upon taking the first six species of small game.
- (b) For each additional four species taken by a member, an additional award in the form of a bar with the number 4 shall be presented to the hunter. There shall be no limit to the number of bars which may be earned, but all game must be legally taken.
- (c) A separate patch shall be made available for each species taken.
- (d) A particular species may not be claimed more than once by any bowhunter participating in Art Young Small Game Program, except in states which have fewer than 3 species designated legal small game for bowhunting. At least one of the animals claimed must be considered "game" by the local conservation department.

*D. BOWHUNTER AWARDS:

1. There shall be three classes of Bowhunter Awards.

- (a) Bowhunter pin
- (b) Expert Bowhunter Pin
- (c) Master Bowhunter Medal
- 2. ELIGIBILITY:
 - (a) A person may be awarded

Next month, watch these pages for President Kreischer's keynote address, plus more highlights of the Board of Directors' meeting...

the Bowhunter Pin when he has earned the Art Young Small Game Arrowhead Pin and one four bar and two Big Game arrowhead Pins.

- (b) A person may be awarded the Expert Bowhunter Pin when he has earned the Bowhunter Pin plus one additional four bar and one additional Big Game Arrowhead Pin.
- (c) A person may be awarded the Master Bowhunter Medal when he has earned the Expert Bowhunter Pin plus three additional four bars and three additional Big Game Arrowhead Pins.

*3. CLAIM OF AWARDS:

(a) All applications must be made to the NFAA Headquarters. Verification that all species, to the best of his knowledge, were legally taken must be made by another NFAA member. No applicacation.

1. The Diamond Buck Award will Committee. The Chairman shall be given for the largest example of mule deer, white-tail deer, and black-tail deer based on antler and verified by one of these club's official measurers. Applications shall be available from NFAA Headquarters and from Section Officers of the NFAA in charge of bowhunting. F. APPLICATION DISAPPROV-

AL 1. In the event an application is disapproved, the hunter has the right to petition the NFAA Bowhunting and Conservation Committee. The petition must be in writing and must state the facts of the claim. It shall be the responsibility of the review com-

How to join NFAA's new pro division

If you are considering turning professional and your philosophy lies within the scope of the NFAA, you may join the NFAA Professional Division by completing this application and for-

	OFESSIONAL DIVISIO	
Name		
Address		
City	State	Zip
Date of Birth	Social Securi	ty No
Current NFAA Membersh	nip State Assoc	
	Male Female	

E, DIAMOND BUCK AWARD:

tion will be accepted by mittee to study the applicable NFAA without such verifi- game laws and the petition and made a recommendation to the Bowhunting and Conservation appoint the three-man committee to rule on the claim to act on the claim within 60 days.

measurements. The antlers must 2. The results of the petition shall be scored by Pope and Young Club be kept confidential, but the rulor Boone and Crockett methods ing shall be sent in writing to each member of the committee, the NFAA Headquarters and the petitioner.

> 10. The Amateur Bowhunter Division was re-instated at the Sectional and National level.

> 11. The 15 target field, hunter and animal round was adopted as an additional round.

> 12. A change in the youth division was made to include all young archers, 16 years and below. A Cub Division was included for those 11 years and younger.

> 13. St. Louis was selected as the sight for the 1974 annual meeting.

warding it along with \$50.00 to NFAA Headquarters, Route 2, Box 514, Redlands, California 92373 (see page 28 of this issue for details of NFAA legislative action on the pro division).





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inates the sight body from rotating on the

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should be used.

-like a fine rifle 'scope.

top contending champions.

only

lection other than the common dot.

iform quality in all sights.

GREAT LAKES by ROLAND MANTZKE

Illinois

An unofficial count showed that 2,746 Illinois whitetail were taken during the second half of the shotgun deer season. This brings the unofficial hunting bag total taken to 10,284 deer in 1972, 97 fewer than during 1971's record harvest.

The largest buck taken during the second gun season was 246 lb. field dressed; the largest doe came from Adams county, and we might make note of this for next year. The largest amount of deer were harvested in Ogle County; second Joe Daviess; third Cass. Chuck Maloney scored again with a Pope and Yount mountain lion taken in Utah.

Congratulations to Gary Kupczyk for shooting a perfect 864 Chicago Round on December 14 at Golden Arrow club lanes. I think Gary should be complimented on this feat. Although we can't class it as an official state record, it definitely is a score that will be hard to beat. I might add Gary was shooting a finger tab. Good shooting for a 20-year-old.

Indiana

Eagle Creek Archery Range will host the Great Lakes Sectional. The four star range is located in largest and one of the most com- I hear your comments? prehensive municipal park and na-

SECTIONAL REPORTERS

NEW ENGLAND (Europe, CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT.), Phyllis B. Butters, 23 Walnut St., Danvers, MA 01923; MID ATLANTIC (DE, MD, NJ, NY, VA, WV), Jerry Ebert, 519 Sandy Place, Oxon Hill, MD 20021); SOUTH-EASTERN (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN), Adelaide L. Wise, 301 Chickamauga Rd., Chattanoaga, TN 37421; SOUTHERN (AR, LA, OK, TX), Ann Sparks, 1566 Marion, No. Little Rock, AR 72114; MID WESTERN

(IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD), Doris McGowan, 1290 34th St., N.E., Cedar Ropids, IA 52402; GREAT LAKES (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI), Roland Mantzke, 1260

Constellation, Aurora, IL 60504; NORTHWESTERN (AK, ID, MT, OR, WA, NY), Janice Berry, Route 2, Box 207, Forest Grave, OR 97116; SOUTHWESTERN (AZ, CA, CO, HI, NV, NM, UT, Okinawa), Mariene Crim, 929 Spruce Circle, Las Vegas, NV 89106;

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ture preserves. The park belongs to and is maintained by the City of Indianapolis Department of Parks and Recreation.

The range is located in the southwest corner of the park, where there are two courses of 28 double-butted targets located mostly in woods with a few in the open. The area is hilly and rough in spots, but thanks to bridges and steps in these areas, the going is easy. The range is a challenging one and should be enjoyed by all.

A large barn, on the grounds, serves as the club house, shelter and also houses the food concession. Camping at the range is adequate and is strictly primitive with portable toilets and water at the barn or a water tanker if available.

MID-WEST by DORIS McGOWAN

Some complaints have reached me on the news of this area. My main sources of news are state publications and individual clubs who report. It was said not so much club news is needed, but news of higher level. What is this area made up of-clubs? I thought so. When they take the time to send news. I feel it should be used.

If a higher level is desired by you, the reader, kindly send some material so we can use it. Perhaps each state could co-ordinate what they will want to read about. Eagle Creek Park, the nation's I will send in what you want. May

Iowa

The Waltonians annual Silver Broadhead will be held May 20 at Enders Field north of Cedar Rapids. This is their big event of the year. A bowhunters shoot has been added the past two years and will be going strong again.

Genuinely sterling silver broadheads are mounted on jewelry etc. and given to each class winner. There is lots of good food, lots of camping area and a good well. Folks from far and near are invited to come and shoot - only \$3.00 for adults and \$7.00 maximum family. We appreciate those who come faithfully year after year and the new ones who have joined in more recently. Without you, there would be no shoot.

Des Moines archer, Linda Marten, was the women's professional winner at the Phoenix Open. Her scores were 29% and 292. Capital City hunters scored well with 40 per cent success. Sixty Des Moines Archers accounted for 21 deer and three elk. About 50 youth are taking part in the JOAD program on Friday nights, sponsored by the Waltonian Archers.

Kansas

Muriel Elchuk becomes the new state secretary. Her address is 1606 Marland, Hutchinson, Kansas 67501. Muriel is an accomplished archer and will make a very welcome addition to the executive board.

The Emporia club starts the year with Bob Mundy as president. Thomas Cormack has been working with the Jr. Olympic Archery program which serves five to six hundred youths in the state. This year they experienced their first field tournaments. More volunteers are needed. This is an excellent promotional program for Kansas archers.

Chuck Grey assumes the presi-

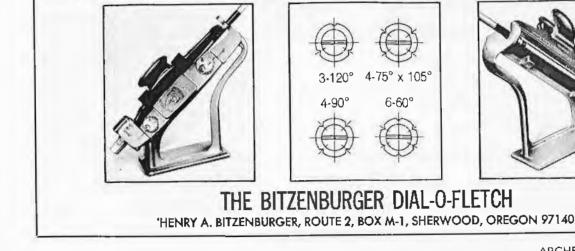
Merit aword for her 25 years of dedication to archery in all phases dency of the Salina Bowmen. _ Missouri Bowhunters are Their club held the State Indoor, rallying to the problem of what is February 25; results as soon as received. The Central Division will shoot

gram.

According to Paul Jeffries' hunting report, Frank Tolivar has a string of deer kills to be proud of, having just taken his 16th deer in 15 years.

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clamp for spacing feathers or vanes accurately from nock. 6. Allows clear view of fletching work at all times. 7. New self-centering nock setting and you can fletch your arrows diagonally, straight, or true helical fletch right hand or true helical fletch left hand. 2. Spaces feathers or vanes 120°, 90°, 75°x105°, or 60°. 3. Precision die cast, receiver fits all nocks. See the most advanced, versatile and accurate fletching jig in archery at your dealers or order direct. Jig with straight clamp \$25.00. Right or left hand true helical clamp \$27.50. form fitted thumb controlled clamps. 4. Knife edge on base of clamps eliminates build up of surplus glue. 5. Graduated scale on side of (Specify)





Eleanor Mocsadlo, of Cleveland, _ of the sport. With her is Howard Ohio, received the NFAA Medal of Myers, who is also wearing his Medal of Merit pin.

tural way of life.

a field and animal on May 6, while on June 10, the Western Division will have an International and hunter. Division shooting is a good way for area archers to gather and strengthen the state pro-

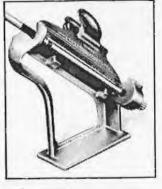
Missouri

being said against hunting. Let readers in all parts of the country join to protect our sport and preserve what has always been a na-

The winning team of the last league from Ashland consisted of Rusty Phillips, Jim Lewis, Bill Cunningham, Rex Taggert and Robert Hagans. Dean Pridgen shot the high of 448 at Joplin's Indoor. Dennis McCommack had 439 by the old finger method.

It was interesting to read that the Bowmen of Springfield were reorganized after World War II

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"Jim Bibb (Calif.) took this beautiful four point buck the last afternoon of his 1972 deer hunt in Colorado's scenic high country. Many other bucks were taken during this same season. Some larger, some smaller. For information on the upcoming 1973 season write or phone:

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and were known as the Ozark Target Association. It was then that Norman, Jack and Bob Wilson joined the club and did so much through the years. A tribute to Norman Wilson and sympathy to his family was printed in the state Release. The Wilson Bros. manufacture one of the country's leading bows — the Black Widow.

Don't forget the state convention, March 25.

MID-ATLANTIC by JERRY EBERT

With this issue the spring shooting season is upon us, and the results of last year's bowhunting accomplishments are in. Before going into the activities that lie ahead, let's review the bowhunting record of one club, Lincoln Park Archers of Towaco, N.J., whose members took one barren ground caribou, two black bear and 17 whitetail deer - more on this in the New Jersey column. During the 1972 New Jersey bow and arrow season, 1,459 deer were reported taken, with 371 harvested in Hunterdon County alone.

Will the secretaries of each state association please send me your 1973 shooting schedules. Here are a few shoots coming up: The West Virginia Indoor Championships will be held at New Haven on March 17 and 18, while that state's Open will be on May 27 and 28 at Rainelle. On May 27 also is the big Maryland Carling-Kernan Charity Shoot at the Carling Brewery in Baltimore. The Eutaw Forest Archers of Accokeek have scheduled their big Gold Cup Shoot for June 2 and 3. At their free bull roast last year, 250 lb.

and were known as the Ozark Target Association. It was then that happy crowd.

Maryland

Here are the results of the state elections: MAA president, Whitey Metheney: vice president, Pete Thompson; secretary, Margaret Mazzeo. Target division officers include Mark McCloy, director; H. A. Brown Dunning, deputy director; Gil Frey, national representative.

Indoor division officers are Jean McGeeney, director, and Jerry Ebert, national representative. Heading the field division are Larry Rice, director; Charles Baker, deputy director; and Paul Double, national representative.

The MAA meetings are now held with the semi-annual in May and the annual in November. The 1973 Broadhead Championship was awarded to Eutaw Forest Archers for September 9, and the Target Championship was awarded to Oriole Archers for September 23. The Target Division has established a non-conformist category for amateur and non-amateur shooters. The MAA council has changed the Indoor Division shooting rules to NFAA rules.

Allen Becker has been elected president of Mayberry Archers. Three cheers to out-going president Mike Weaver. Mayberry should have 14 targets lighted by now so look for some night shoots. Neal Blizzard will ramrod the Cumberland Bowhunters for '73. Don't forget Pikesville will host the Mid-Atlantic this year.

New Jersey

Isadore Donateillo and Walter Krom of Lincoln Park Archers scored on black bear in Maine. Walt's bear will make the Pope and Young records. Mr. M. Barone will make the records with a barren ground caribou taken in the Nagava Region of Quebec. John Lupi, N.J. State Bowhunting Champion, scored on deer in N.Y., N.J. and Pa., a first in the Lincoln Park Archers Club. Robert Drumm scored on largest deer in club

in club. In the small game category, the awards go to Mr. H.

Shafner for carp and Mr. Walter Krom for woodchuck.

West Virginia

The association held its annual meeting in Charleston and awards were presented to the current state champions. Recognition was given to clubs for their work in 1972 and Claude Davis was named bowhunter of the year for 1972. Host for Open Championship is Greenbrier Field Archers, Rainelle, on May 27-28; contact Mrs. Nott, Sandy Hgts. Addition, Pt. Pleasant, W.Va. 25550. Host for Target Championship is Princeton Archers Club, of Pipestem, on June 16-17; contact Dan Farley, 501 Hale Ave., Princeton, W.Va. 24740 or WVAA secretary, Nancy Nott.

Just received the sad news on the death of one of Archery's staunchest supporters for 17 years, Mr. Bob Kolb of Kolb's Arrow Shop. Bob never forgot a tournament or state shoot and will be missed by us all.

> SOUTHWEST by MARLENE CRIM

California

Black Mountain Bowmen held their "Morning After the Night Before" shoot on January 7, with the following winners: Bill Dahl took first place in men's FS, AA class, followed by Rich McClintock and Carl Kelley, while Peggy Auser won the women's FS/A competition. Barebow winners were Jim Davis and Jeanne Molyneaux, and Marge Kelley took top



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BOW HUNTERS

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Indiana archers mourn the passing of Don Seal, Mr. Archery in their state, who worked for over 25 years to promote the sport. He was the first representative to the NFAA and also served as state field governor, state field president and Hoosier State Target Assn. president. The only Hoosier ever to receive the NFAA Medal of Merit, he was also a bowhunter and woodsman par excellence, taking New foundland moose and caribou, wild board, and over 20 deer in the Great Lakes states. His friend Guy Gustin recalls his unselfish attitude and his philosophy, which remains a tribute to the man: "May I al. ways enjoy the chase more than the kill, the shooting more than the winning, and above either, the friendship of my fellow man."

honors in the women's BH A class. Vern Roberts won the money shoot.

The Black Mountain Bowmen also want to offer congratulations to their member, Don Kouns, one of the few to shoot a perfect 300 on the first day of the U.S. Open at Las Vegas. Don also won \$25 for being the best-dressed lefthanded shooter.

The California State Broadhead Championship will be held on the

F FAS

San Jose Archers range over Memorial Day weekend.

Nevada

Archers in Las Vegas recently completed their Wednesday night indoor league. Teams winning top money were Van and Janae Marshall, first place; Larry and Marlene Crim, second; and a tie for third place between Mary Lynn Snyder and Lou Shine with Warren and Louie Snyder. High game and high series winners were Mary Lynn Snyder and Bob Hutto.

Congratulations to all our local archers who won money at the recent U.S. Open - especially to Mary Lynn and Louie Snyder who placed 2nd and 4th in the women's division.

Utah

The Timpanogos Archers announce the following newly-elected officers: Alvin Harward - president: Davain Johnson - vice president and Larry Hartley - secretary. Erma Nelson will be their reporter.

The Timp Archers got their 1973 season off to a good start with a successful indoor shoot held recently at the Armory at American Fork. Among the winners were Bob Jacobson, of Springvielle, who shot a perfect 300 to highlight the shoot. Placing second was Duane Johnson. First place for the ladies was Joyce Johnson in the AA class with Erma Nelson second. Men's BB and BH were won by Grant Draper and Eugene Halverson. Youth winners were Michelle Johnson and Rick Sorenson.

NEW ENGLAND by PHYLLIS BUTTERS

Connecticut

Many young archers in Connecticut are currently participating in the Pequot Junior Olympic Archery Program, sponsored by and conducted at Ed and Nan's Archery Lanes in Taftville. The program began about two years ago and approximately 75 youths are presently taking part. The Junior Olympic archers meet at the lanes each Saturday morning to shoot the required rounds for their respective achievement levels. The archers move up a step on the achievement ladder by shooting the required score for a given distance at a given target face. Robert Brown achieved the highest level of Olympian before he reached his eighteenth birthday last spring. These are the young archers who represent the future



the program.

The Norwich Archery Club conducts an indoor league program at Ed and Nan's Archery Lanes on Tuesday nights. The members shoot the NFAA Indoor Round, and the following are the individual averages as of December 1, for those archers with a minimum of three scores: Ed Brown, 292; Chick Pierce, 289; Dan Watson, 288; Dave Goddard, 282; Mac Snelgrove, 278; Ed Little, 275; Frank Janus, 246; and Jean Goddard, 227.

On January 7, Art Hall of Hall's Arrow Indoor Archery Lanes in Manchester held a warmup shoot for the annual New England Open money tournament. Fifty dollars cash was guaranteed to the first place finisher in the warmup event, and Norm O'Kane of Manchester, the 1972 New England Open winner, won it with the highest score shot thus far this season in Connecticut-a 299. Norm's fantastic 299 score was a real heartbreaker, as he dropped that one arrow on the next-to-last arrow of the final end.

Also on January 7, Dick LaMar of LaMar's Archery Lanes in Bristol held his regularly scheduled monthly money shoot, with a total of 22 pros and 4 amateur shooters in attendance. More than half of the archers competing were from out of state, some coming from as far away as New York and New Jersey, but the Connecticut delegation managed to keep most of the money in their home state.

At Jim St. Pierre's Spitfire Lanes in East Granby on January 28, the Connecticut Barebow shooters made a serious threat on the egos of the Connecticut Freestylers as the halfway mark of the money shoot held there saw several barebow archers holding down the top spots in the competition. The second half and the conclusion of the round saw things turn around somewhat. The freestyle contingent managed to salvage the top two places through the efforts of Norm O'Kane and Ed Brown, who shot 295 and 294, respectively.

Barebow archer Joe Pewcio nailed down third place with his fine 293 score, and a score like that should give everyone something to think about for a while. Another fine effort came from Barebow

archer Jim English, who was only two points off perfect at the half but dropped a few more arrows on his way to the finish and didn't end up in the money.

Maine reporter Richard Dunham sends word that indoor programs are becoming active throughout the state. The big event on tap is the Indoor State Championship, to be held in Brew- bow Champion, are both members er on April 15. Awards will be giv- of the Old Colony Sportsmen's en in each competitive division Club. Our best wishes to you, and thereafter all archers collec- Chuck, and we hope you're back on tively will be placed in classes or your feet soon. flights according to the averages of their previous scores.

Maine 04915.

Championship in Ludlow.

Tragedy struck the Massachusetts archers on December 17 when the clubhouse of the Old Colony Sportsmen's Club, home of one of our most active member clubs, the Old Colony Archers, burned to the ground in a fire of undetermined origin. All that was left standing was the fieldstone fireplace as the fire raged through the building and the indoor range underneath it. Plans to rebuild the 25-year-old club are already

Maine

in Georgia, but they'll be back to Billy Hurd. their home territory soon. Their plans call for them to travel to California in the spring, then back to Maine to hang their hats on a long-term basis. Ken and Jan ran an archery lanes and pro shop in Old Town, Maine, last season, and Jan made a fine showing for her state and New England when she placed second in the women's open division at the 1972 National

Massachusetts

underway, but it may be some time before a final decision is reached.

The MFAA membership also would like to extend their sympathy and their encouragement for a speedy recovery to Chuck Schultz of Norwell, who is hospitalized in Salem, Mass. as the result of a heart attack. Chuck, who is one of the state's foremost Barebow archers, and his wife Nancy, a former National Bare-

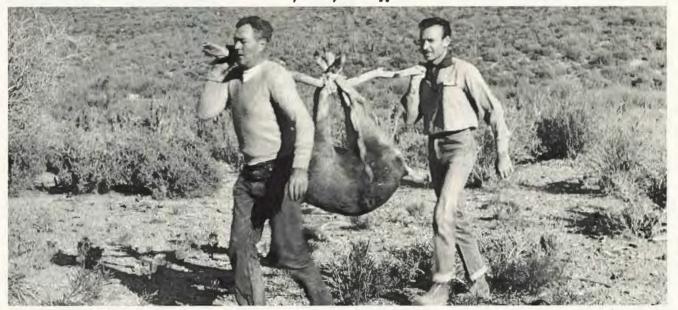
Billy Hurd of the Danvers Fish and Game Club recorded a perfect There will be 10 such classes, 300 score on the NFAA Indoor ranging from 0-150 to 285-300. Round in a shoot held at that club This system was used in last year's on January 28. Billy was shooting event with much success and so for the Danvers team in an indoor will be repeated this year. The of- league match against a team of ficial round will be the PAA In- archers from Hudson, Mass. The door Round. The tournament also indoor league was organized by offers a Guest Division, and out-of- Bill Gagnon of Northboro Fish state archers and non-MSAA and Game and Paul Hunt, a memmembers are encouraged to join ber of the Broken Arrow Archery in the good times and good com- Club, and the member teams bepetition. Inquiries regarding the gan shooting the official matches tournament may be sent to: Lois shortly after January 1st. With Dunham, P.O. Box 448, Belfast, several more weeks to go in the 12-week league, everyone should Two of Maine's best, Ken and really have something to shoot Jan Ulmer, are presently living for after that perfect score by



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Tales Of The Feathered Shaft By Roy Holf



"THERE IS HONOR **EVEN AMONG THIEVES"**

That was a statement I vividly recalled as I greeted Ted Marak during the recent Las Vegas able hunting trips of my life.

There was a time when Ted and Dottie Marak were the Mister and Missus Archery in the Bowhunting fraternity of Las Vegas, Nevada. They were here, there and everywhere when promotion of our sport was needed. Tod was instrumental in the opening of Mt. Charleston Park, thirty-five miles north- couldn't be helpful in winning his bet. Ted thought west of Las Vegas, for bow and arrow hunting only. a minute and answered: "No dice, roy! You might It was here we met and our friendship endured for not believe it, but there's honor - even among many years, until that fatal day when Ted decided to become a drop-out and go into the "sport of kings," breeding and raising thoroughbred horses.

came face to face with what appeared to be a fine looking gentleman more than casually interested in the event in progress. Under an arm I could see a copy of Archery Digest, the book which explains all the how-to-dos in archery. He also had a fistful of literature and catalogs advertising the latest in archery tackle.

Ted was again hooked on archery and spoke en- gest one. thusiastically of turning back the pages and taking up where he left off. It was a real joy to re-live our many previous exciting adventures deer hunting on Mt. Charleston. I'd like to tell you about one.

A group of hunters had gathered at Mt. Charleston Lodge to make final plans to reduce the deer herd. Ted was particularly concerned, considering ed as I saw a car coming up the road. It was an MG tomorrow was the last day of dear season. His occu- sports car which, from the sound, had to be Ted's. pation was a dealer at the Golden Nugget Casino. I left my stand to inquire if he had seen anything. Ted, exuding confidence, had boasted to a number of The look on his face indicated he most certainly had

fellow dealers about how he was going into the mountains and bag a buck with his bow and arrow. He was immediately challenged with "Betcha a double sawbuck you don't make out," came from one dealer. Another's reaction was, "I wouldn't mind having a bet like that myself." In a few minutes Ted called Open. It was reminiscent of one of the most memor- all bets which, if I recall correctly, totalled a hundred bucks.

> Feeling sort of philanthropic, I took Ted to one side and suggested that he had about as much chance winning those bets as I would hitting a jackpot on a slot-machine. To sort of even the odds, I suggested that I'd join him on the morning hunt and see if I thieves! I'll get that buck all by myself or eat crow and pay my bets."

Next morning, before daylight, I parked my car Now, after a lapse of more than ten years, I near a cattle-guard where several times during the season I had seen a small herd of bucks crossing the canyon. Each time I was in the wrong place to get a shot or make a successful stalk. Today I would cash in on the knowledge I had gained. If everything went as planned, I would be able to spot the herd from my vantage point, observe the path they were taking, then sneak through the brush and ambush the big-

An hour after I had taken my stand it was broad davlight. I had not seen a deer, I was becoming impatient and the idea of stalking up the bottom of the canyon was becoming more impressive by the moment.

Any such thoughts were immediately dissipat-

seen something. He greeted me with: "I just killed a big three-plus-three point buck down in the bottom of the canyon. Now what do I do? I never have dressed a deer and I don't know which end to start on. How 'bout giving me a hand?"

To say I was delighted would be putting it mildly. We drove as far as we could through sagebrush, then hiked the rest of the way to the deer. It was a beauty, but being an ornery cuss, I chewed out our hero for not being more considerate. He had bagged his buck where the canyon walls were the steepest. It was, of course, a real pleasure to show off my ability in dressing a deer and mounting him on a sapling pole. Half way up those steep canyon walls, neither of us thought we'd make it to the top. But we did.

In a short time we were back at the Lodge with Ted's prize beauty. We found Tom Jennings (of recent compound bow fame) photographing a nice forked horn he had brought down during the morning hunt. Pete Larraby also greeted us with a broad smile. He had a nice buck hanging on our meatpole. It was the largest deer taken during the season. The beautiful set of antlers had four points on one side and three on the other.

After having lunch with this select-and luckygroup of bowhunters, several of us decided to try our luck in the Cold Creek area on the opposite side of the mountain. Two carloads of bowhunters made the fifty-mile drive. Upon arrival, the lead car suddenly stopped at the edge of a forest of junipers, and we knew the boys must have spotted some deer. Clyde Crowell and Bill Childs were hurriedly stringing their bows and motioning us to stop and take it easy. We joined them in a few minutes and found they had jumped a herd of about a hundred deer. "The woods are alive with deer," was the way one of the boys put it.

We hurriedly figured out a plan of attack and out my quiver, unzipped the pocket and produced donned our gear. The boys who were there first the license with the following remarks: "You see, fanned out and left in hot pursuit. We got back into when we're not hunting, we have no use for this stuff our car, with me at the wheel. We drove up a Forest Service road paralleling the area. Every couple of and lock it up. It just clutters up the car. However, hundred yards I dropped off an archer. First Harold when I am hunting, I always carry this quiver of ar-Macquarrie, then my brother, Dr. Hoff, Dick Scott rows with my license in the pocket. Here it is." He examined it carefully and handed it back. He and Hugh Rich. It seemed like we had the area surrounded and there could be no escape. Well, I have didn't say anything, but if looks could speak he probably said, "Smart guy!" It wasn't that. It was the news for you. None of us got a shot nor did we see unnecessary procedure he used. Earlier in the day, hide nor hair of those deer. When I later saw Bill he we had visited the camp of Erwin and Delmer Pletchgave as good an explanation as any when he said, er. They told us an unbelievable story of being har-"Musta crawled down their holes." rassed by the same fellow.

As darkness closed in we returned to the car, The Pletchers both were professional men; each counted noses and prepared for the long drive to the Lodge. We soon were to have a rather unpleasant, with a dental office in Bakersfield, Calif. They were late leaving the office and after a 300-mile trip arand certainly unnecessary experience. We had to rived at their camp site on nearby Cold Creek after pass within a few yards of the local ranger station midnight. They made no attempt to set up camp, on our way to the main road and, as we approached, a bewhiskered and disheveled man ran out into the merely dragging out the sleeping bags and preparing yard and started waiving his arms. We stopped, nato get a little shut-eye before daylight. Before they turally, wondering what might be the matter. We could get into their respective sacks, here came the ranger and demanded to see their hunting licenses. were greeted with, "Hey, you guys, I want to see Erwin said he was too tired to argue with the man, your hunting licenses." He had a Forest Service badge pinned to his shirt and, of course, had the but he expressed an opinion which I'm sure you will agree: "I've heard of a lot of strange things, but I right to ask. We thought the demand was rather odd never heard of anybody hunting with bow and arrow considering it was long after legal shooting time and all our tackle was locked up in the trunk of the car. from a sleeping bag!"



Opposite: Roy Hoff leads the way, helping Ted Marak carry his deer into camp. Above: Floyd (Pete) Larraby of Los Angeles bagged the biggest buck during the hunt. It was a four-plusthree point buck.

Most of the fellows piled out of the car and presented their licenses for inspection. I kept my seat at the wheel because of a couple of game wardens had joined the ranger and were asking me how hunting was. Our conversation was interrupted with, "Wassa matter with you? Why don't you get out and show your license?" the wardens grinned, probably wondering what my reaction would be. Perhaps I felt a little ornery or maybe I didn't like the insinuation. In any event here's what I said:

"I'm sorry, sir, but when a bowhunter is not hunting it doesn't occur to him to show his license. Not one of us is hunting. The legal deadline passed half an hour ago. However, I am not reluctant to show my license. If you'll step back to the rear of the car I'll be glad to oblige." I unlocked the trunk, took



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Chapter Four: Hunting Where They Almost Ain't

BOWHUNTING has been billed as the game of the dedicated sportsman who is more interested in the hunt than in the kill. To a degree this is true. but only to a degree.

If it were completely the case, bowhunters would be most prevalent in those areas where hunting is most enjoyable and stalking would be the predominant technique. We all know these latter two contentions to be untrue.

Bowhunters flock to those places where deer are abundant even though the area may be crowded. Bowhunters ambush deer from trees, a far more effective method than trying to sneak up on an alert whitetail or mulie in a noisy woods.

In other words, once having chosen to hunt with the bow, the average bowhunter tries everything he can to increase his chances of success. This leads to my conclusion that many bowhunters hunt with the bow because the bow season is open and the gun season is closed!

But bowhunters who feel this way don't, for example, take their bows into the Adirondack Mountains. For, by comparison with the bowhunting hotspots of the East, the Adirondacks deserve billing as one "place where they almost ain't".

More Enjoyment Than Success

I can list a variety of reasons why I spend some of my precious vacation days hunting in the Adirondacks nearly every fall but they all sum up to greater overall enjoyment in spite of less success. The possibility of encountering a bear also enters into the choice, but principally it is the ability to roam almost anywhere, encounter almost no one, watch the trout in their spawning colors in the small brooks, see a sky full of stars and free of pollutants, camp out and cook over a wood fire, and so many similar experiences that call one back each fall. The occasional successful encounter with a deer is simply frosting on the cake.

Actually, I consider we've had good luck bowhunting in the Adirondacks. Over the past ten years I've spent 37 days bowhunting on seven trips and taken two deer. In New Jersey I've taken 16 deer in about eighty days of hunting over twenty years. Mathematically, one can show that hunting success in New Jersey is 3.7 times greater than in the Adirondacks.

But, correcting to the last ten years to insure more comparable hunting and shooting abilities, the

Biography of One Bowhunter

hunting well off the beaten path. The bowhunter factor in favor of Jersey is more like five to one. must spend more time locating the areas where deer Still, I would find it a hard choice if I had to select feed and bed before be can construct stands if he one or the other location to hunt hereafter and forever. The truth is that I enjoy hunting in both areas wishes. -but for different reasons.

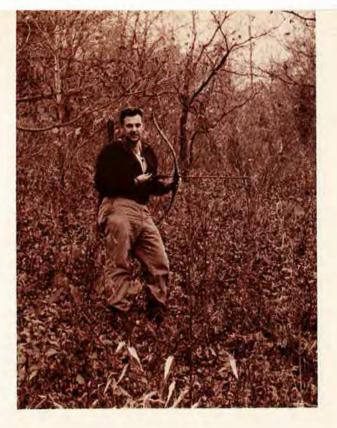
Wilderness hunting-and I believe the areas I hunt in the Adirondacks qualify for this description -requires a totally different approach than does the so-called "farm fringe" of New Jersey. For one thing there are fewer deer per square mile and deer sightings are related to density in an exponential manner.

22

For example, if a hundred deer per square mile the deer have to shop elsewhere for their meals. produce twenty sightings per day, reducing the con-One favorite spot of mine suffered this fate. Locentration to fifty per square mile very likely reduces cated in the triangle bounded by the Hudson and the sightings to perhaps four or five rather than ten as might be inferred from the original 100 to 20 ratio. Boreas Rivers and the Minerva-Mink Pond road, it was cut over in the mid-1950's and by 1960 it was A second major factor is the longer time required no trick at all to spot eight or ten whitetails in a day's hunting. One day I saw twenty-seven and while this may not seem exceptional for "farm fringe" hunters, I can assure you it was phenomenal in the Adirondacks.

to learn deer movement patterns in these areas. My experience in a new area has consistently been increased sightings, and thus more shooting opportunities, at the end of each trip. The reason is clearly that we had located the animals and had a better We had a tent platform nearby and began an anidea how to get close. One should not overlook the tremendous advantage afforded in many populated nual pilgrimage, initially with good success. But areas by being able to easily locate deer concentraby 1967 the bloom was gone and in 1968 I saw nary a tions by frequent trips, particularly at night by car. deer in two days of hard hunting. Clearly, the food Those deer will not be far away the next morning. supply had simply grown to a height where it was not Such activities are next to impossible in a wilderas available to the deer and they had shifted to othness area and as a result it takes a long while to er feeding areas. Now this doesn't mean there are no deer for

learn how to hunt any given location. there are. We see tracks and occasionally see one At least for an initial period the bowhunter is required to hunt by stalking until the whereabouts during our trips in to fish for trout in the Hudson. and habits of the local herd are reasonably estab-But the numbers have so decreased as to make bowhunting very non-productive. In spite of this I still lished. Food concentrations such as orchards and try to hunt in there for a day or so each fall - deer winter wheat fields usually don't exist when you're



Continuing a book-length series by our bowhunter-in-residence, Dick Sage

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Also, the basic food of the wilderness whitetail is browse which is most prevalent in and adjacent to cut-over or burned-over locations. But in a remarkably few years the forest canopy is re-established and the low level growth subsides. When this happens, it is like closing the corner grocery store and or no deer. It's fun just to be in that location.

How does one hunt these areas with any hope of success? Probably the most critical factor is proper mental attitude. The bowhunter must reconcile himself to two facts.

though he sights few, if any, deer in the first few days. This is critical because otherwise, carelessness will creep in and deer that might have been seen will be prematurely spooked before the hunter is in sight range.

Second, he must be able to roam safely for considerable distances searching for deer signs which will clue him to the deer movement patterns. This roaming can be the key but it also can produce a lost hunter destined to spend one or even more nights alone in the woods. This last factor ties many bowhunters to the immediate vicinity of their camps and greatly reduces their chances of success.

good deer crossing until dusk knowing that camp is for lunch and a comparison of notes. Although we a mile or more away on the other side of a very dark cedar swamp. The usual result is that when the deer does arrive at the crossing, the hunter is well on his way back to camp. This may be wise but it is not very productive.

The wilderness bowhunter must also be much more careful not to overly alarm the deer in the area he hunts. You can literally spook a whitetail out of his usual haunts by the activities of maintaining a camp in an area where peace and quiet have previously prevailed. At best the local deer will become more nocturnal than would otherwise be the case. The reason, of course, is that such animals are simply not accustomed to strange noises and people and they react accordingly. In contrast, deer of the farm fringe experience frequent, even daily, encounters with man and his many activities. They are not unduly scared although they remain alert at a respectful distance until the disturbance is at an end.

Deer Less Alert

It is my opinion, however, that the wilderness deer is less alert than his country cousin who lives in the local farm woodlot. This may seem to contradict the previous paragraph but there is a fine line of distinction. While less alert the wilderness deer is nevertheless more disturbed once he is alerted and takes more drastic evasive actions.

Such deer can be stalked more successfully if seen before they are alerted. While they do not seem to recognize the human form as readily, particularly if it is not moving, they do seem more alarmed by noise. For these reasons I opt in favor of drab woolen clothing that is quieter in contrast to the less visible but noisier camouflage clothing which is my choice for farm fringe hunting.

When I think of wilderness hunting I think of a

The wilderness bowhunter must persevere, roaming for considerable distances...

most enjoyable week that I spent with two companions at Round Pond, almost in the shadow of the Adirondack's High Peaks region. The spark for this trip came from my son, who had worked summers at the Huntington Wildlife Forest just to the south, First, he must persevere in his hunting even Particularly, it came from the extensive bear sign he had observed and we hoped for a crack at a bruin as well as at a whitetail.

> There are only two ways to get in there, an eight mile hike from Long Lake or by plane. We chose the latter because Adirondack weather can be miserable and our "minimum" camp would have required at least two round trips in both directions.

Our camp was adequate but not fancy. We had two Baker tents, one for gear and a larger one for sleeping. We had a protective fly for the sleeping tent which proved a godsend when six inches of wet snow doused us on the fourth night.

Each morning we departed camp, lunches in our It takes guts and ability to stay on stand at a rump packs, with plans to assemble at some point hunted separately, we tried to coordinate our routes to avoid interference while still taking advantage of the others' presence as "silent drivers." At times we were three to four miles from our camp. Although we occasionally got misplaced, we always managed to meet when planned and return to camp before dark.

This was a fortunate trip because we got a pretty good feel for the deer locations the very first day. Still, it was four days before we managed to put any venison on the meatpole. We saw deer and had a reasonable number of shots and we also saw a bear and got a crack at that too. In my own case, I had several good opportunities.

Mainly, however, we'll recall the trip for instances others than our bowhunting success. The camp was secluded and quiet and the geese going south frequented the lake each night. We went to sleep hearing them talk to each other. We spent hours each evening in front of our fireplace, warm in spite of the cold and often wet weather. We ate good, slept good and generally had a ball. That we got a deer, and had a shot at a black bear, was simply the frosting on the cake.

Response to Weather

Weather is a primary variable in hunting wilderness areas for it is the thing to which animals do respond, usually in predictable ways once they are figured out. Each type of weather brings its own response, imposed on top of the usual seasonal, diurnal and other "regular" events in a deer's life. This problem of weather greatly complicates hunting strategy and can totally wipe out a hunt.

On the other hand, weather can be an invaluable aid once the reaction pattern is established. On the Round Pond hunt referred to earlier, the one deer taken was the result of correctly predicting the reaction of the deer to a sudden all night and early morning snow storm. Because other influences are lesser factors, the weather responses of wilderness game animals can be isolated and predicted more readily than in areas where more people are present

Author Sage checks a bear bait at Shining Tree Lake, Ontario, in 1963.

and events are more erratic. can silent drive to move deer in your direction; they can keep you from getting lost, help you drag out It seems safe to say there is no easy sure way to your kill, and generally be an assistant; but the real hunt a wilderness area for the first time. The key is tough part of bowhunting - getting close and makexperience and that comes only from hours, days, ing the shot - is up to the hunter himself. even weeks afield in a particular location.

I'm particularly leery of the value of guides in The more you know about the animal, the quicker areas where the law requires you hire one. In many you can become effective. But even the pro needs a instances it's a "make-work" project and while the day or two before he can begin to hunt a new area motives are nobile and the costs reasonable, the effectively. It is even hard to pre-scout many wilderguides are often neither of these things. ness areas because seasonal factors can radically I once hooked up with an outfit for a spring bear disrupt movement patterns of late summer and early hunt that provided a father-son team that didn't fall. A good crop of beechnuts, or acorns, will cause know the area, nor did they know the first thing the deer to completely revise their feeding schedabout spring hunting for bears. We actually got lost ules and locations.

I place a fair amount of stress on detailed study of a good topographical map of the area, preferably the 7½ minute series with a scale of about two inches to the mile. If you have a general knowledge of the forest cover, you can usually make some pretty fair guesses as to where deer may be bedding and feeding. At least it gives you a clue to work and in the bargain, you develop a keen awareness of the topography that allows you to hunt more freely with less concern about becoming lost.

Learning a New Area

Obviously one of the best ways to hunt a wilderness area is to do so with a partner or guide who really know what he's about. This is seldom done hy spending a couple of days hanging onto the coattails of another hunter. Rather it requires time pouring over a topo map with each potentially promising area marked. It involves listening while the knowledgable person explains his hunting techniques and recounts some of his local experiences. Then you go out alone and work these areas for yourself, for while others can assist, only you can learn how to really hunt a new spot.

I would consider bowhunting for whitetails with a guide to be pretty tough because so few guides have any appreciation of the limitations of the bow as a weapon. They can bring you to the area; they

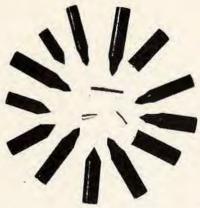


one day within a hundred yards of the logging road we walked coming in. Only by brute force did I convince the guide to go in the direction I knew to be right and he even continued arguing when we reached the road.

In spite of these things there are places where guides are needed and there are guides that can really help. Our Colorado bowhunt for mule deer was one of these situations and without doubt we greatly profited. But these guides used bows themselves and they knew what to do. We didn't tag each other all over the landscape. They took us to each area, explained the terrain and the expected deer locations and the probable behavior of the animals. The rest was up to us and they were available to help bring out the game if we succeeded.

Yet even with all this I find something is subtracted from a hunt where guides are used. The real satisfaction comes in solving the problems yourself, and in particular, going into a totally new and unfamiliar area and finding the key.

The problem is that this learning process takes time, often if not usually more time than the hunter can spare. As a result, when my time is limited and the trip costly, a guide is a necessary investment. But I still recall the low-cost eight or nineday Adirondack wilderness hunts which were every bit as enjoyable, if somewhat less successful, as any other,



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11	3. Dolamore, Jim	Phoenix, AZ			482		- 99
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11	6. Wopschall, Wayne	Covina, CA			457		92
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WSTRING ATTACHMENT

Brookfield, Wis., U.S.A. 53005

COMING EVENTS

* March 31-April 1

Valley West Archers will host their Golden Fleece open tournament beginning at 9:30 a.m. For more information, contact: Bill Miner, 21001 Plummer St., Chatsworth, CA 91311, telephone (213) 341-6384.

***** April 14-15

The Indiana State Indoor Championships will be held at Ball State University in Muncie. Team championships will be held on Saturday and individual competition, on Sunday, Pre-registration deadline is April 1. Out of state visitors are welcome on both days. For more information, contact: Jim Carter, 2016 Medford, Indianapolis 46222.

* April 28-29

The 1973 Fresno Safari will include a guaranteed \$1,000.00 purse for archers wishing to shoot for money rather than trophies. Preregistration fee is \$20.00 for the money shoot, postmarked on or before April 20. Cash awards will be \$800.00 to twn places for men, \$200.00 paying to five places for women. Money shooters will be grouped together and assigned consecutive targets. Contact: Al Gean, 3323 E. Belmont, Fresno, CA 93702.

***** May 19-20

The Virginia State Open Field Championship will be hosted by Wythe Bowhunters, Wytheville. They are located nine miles north of Wytheville on Rt. 21 and 52 off I-81, and four miles west of I-77 from Big Walker Mt. tunnel. The competition will be 28 field and 28 target. For more information, contact: Harold Street, Rt. 4, Box 133, Wytheville 24382.

🔆 May 19-20

Rocky Mountain Archery Assn. will hold its target tournament at Black Otter Bowmen, Billings, Montana.

🔆 May 26-27

The annual Safari, which has been the largest archery event in Arizona, will be hosted by Broken Arrow Bowmen in Tucson. For more information, contact: Severo V. Palma, 1362 W. Simmons Place, Tucson, AZ 85705.

3. Whaley, Mary 4. Franzen, Lori 5. Richins, Lynet 6. Clark, Carol 7. Webb, Paula

. Powers, Christ . Wollman, Mar Cooper, Randy 4. Kouns, Scott

1. Baxter, Sue 2. Miller, Deb 3. Webb, Pamela Allison, Jennif

Gene Parnell Ellis Gibson Blair Peterson Ed Riggins Wayne Sanderso Tom Langston Mike Stratman Ron Fulkman Don Douns John Taylor Wes Hagemeyer George Miller

Gary Henspeter William Dahl Larry Crim Bob Dunsmore Rich Doughty Roland Harrard Bob Trumble **Charles Martin** Donald Ross Donald Engle *Winner in Shoot-Off





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"Among other things March winds mean spring huntin' is just around the corner. Gettin' ready means Bright Way ground base feathers - they are die-shape."



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TARGETS. Complete line, Fast service. All NFAA – Field, Hunter, Animal, PAA, Chicago, Flint. FITA, NAA 4color. Deer Safari, Small Game, Heart, Poker, Wilma Tell Novelties. Cardboard, paper. Free catalog. Finnwood Products, Dept. A, 516 Mill St., Cincin-nati, Ohio 45215. Phone: 1-513-761-0198.

U.S. OPEN Continued from page 13

NFAA National by storm as an amateur. Now stationed in the Philippines with the Air Force, Gale caught hops all the way back home to participate and shot an 891 to garner 13th place in the championship flight despite some problems with glance-outs, which plagued a number of archers.

Other NFAA champions, former four-time barebow winner David Hughes, who appeared to be joining the impressive Carroll Bows stable of shooters, and Cal Vogt, current national bowhunter champion, battled for their shares of the Bonus Barebow purse, but were edged by Steve Gorr, of Denver, Colorado, who took home \$150 with his 821 score. Vogt, with an 815, slipped in front of Hughes, with an 815, to take second place.

In all, there were about a dozen bowhunter class shooters who turned out for the tournament with heavy tackle in hand. Most expressed a desire to compete head to head with the barebow shooters next year.

It was home-town favorite and archery great Lou Shine who ARCHERY, MARCH 1973 / 46

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plete Info, System, Experiments. Surest Way to Improve Score. Small booklet, big results-\$3 Postpaid. Emery Loiselle, 316(AM) Cambridge St., Burlington, Mass, 01803.

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showed them how at the first U.S. Open Slingshot Tournament, held in conjunction with the archery championships and sponsored by Saunders Archery Company. The Compound also chose the Open Lady Named Lou combined a day's practice with natural ability to put enough lead into the revolving "action targets" for 145 points, which netted her \$150.

fornia, took the open male title members of what was to become with 280 points for \$300, and almost every archer found his way over to the slingshot lanes to issue. So, along with the introducand stabilizer mounted on their Las Vegas, it was a very successslingshot, and somehow that piece ful tournament for NFAA mem-Roy Hoff's hands.

public showing of their new com- done. pound bow. According to Bob Carroll, the hunting model should be ready in sufficient numbers to insure 30 day delivery after March 1, Carroll pro Gary Lyman is probably shooting his own tournament model as we go to press, but it

"How to Make a Bow String" book free with J.G. Hook Spin server. Just send \$3.50 to J.G. Server, 251 Four Seasons Dr., Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

ARROWS! 1 Dz. Aluminum with changeable point inserts \$17.95. Field points or BHA'S \$1.50/Dz. Postage \$1.00. Jungle Jim's Bow Hut, P.O. Box 1048. Slidell, Louisiana 70458

ARCHERY DEER HUNT on the Bookcliffs with Gene and Harley Peters. 30 years combined guide experience. Box 1208, Craig, Colo. 81625.

FOR SALE TO HIGHEST BIDDER BEFORE MAY 1st, 1973. The following books, all in A-1 condition: Archery the Technical Side. Vol. 33 by Hickman-Nagler-Klopsteg, 1947 orig. Turkish Archery and the Composite Bow by Paul E. Klopsteg, 2nd edition, 1947. Target Archery, Robert P. Elmer, 1946. Unit With the Bow and America With the Bow and America With the Bow and America Market Statement America America Statement America St Hunting With the Bow and Arrow, Saxton Pope. Introduction to Archery, Marvin T. Schmidt. Field Archery Technique, Albert J. Love. Shooting the Bow Larry C. Whiffen. Archery - The First Chapter, Olive Besco Layer, Archery Official Handbooks, 1945-46, Sixth Edition, 1953, Ninth Edition, 1956-57, Send your bid to: Bernie Dresden, Box 703, Zapata, Tex. 78076.

may be as late as May before the magnesium-handled tournament bow production is sufficient to begin meeting demand. Jennings to introduce a new lifetime metal handle which features hardwood grips and reduces their total bow weight to 3½ lb.

Last, but far from least, the Norm Ekdahl, of Concord, Cali- Open was the meeting site for the NFAA professional division, as reported on elsewhere in this see what could be done. Naturally, tion of what we hope becomes a someone showed up with a sight traditional NFAA money shoot at of equipment found its way into bers, as it was for all who attended. A tip of the hat to spon-On the subject of new equip- sors Easton Aluminum, Shakement, there were some significant speare Archery, Saunders Archintroductions at the Open. Carroll ery, Bow and Arrow Magazine Archery Products offered the first and the Desert Inn for a job well

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It's exclusive magnifying aiming system incorporates a **specially ground** and **polished glass lens!** (Not plastic, which scratches and blurs aiming.) Now — you can see the target, aiming dot and recessed bubble — all at the same time! And best of all — the Miletron is complete and ready to use! No parts to assemble, nothing to rattle or unscrew. The Miletron is constructed of highest quality aluminum and stainless stee!. The Bubble level is recessed for maximum visability in any lighting condition. Fits most all sight bars and its unique design allows instant locking adjustment. Insist on the winningest sight of them all — the Genuine Miletron Scope Sight.

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