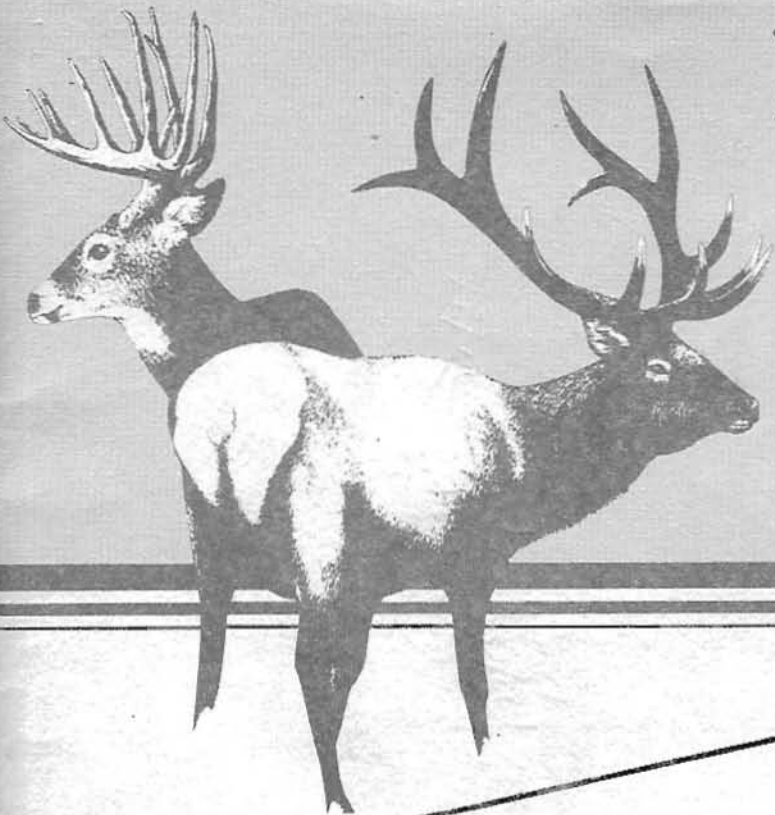


# PBS NEWS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION FOR THE MEMBERS OF  
THE PROFESSIONAL BOWHUNTERS SOCIETY

UNITED WE ACT FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF  
BOWHUNTING,  
THE GREATEST OF SPORTS

VOLUME 1, No. 3, DECEMBER 1977



## President's message:



As I look over the 2nd edition of the PBS News, I can't help but feel proud of the officers and the members of the PBS who have helped make this PBS News magazine a success. Much credit must be given to our PBS news editor in the professional manner as you see it now.

In this edition of the PBS News, we are bringing to the membership a special edition inside this magazine, "THE HISTORY OF THE PBS." Since taking over the office of the PBS president, I have been working on the history of the PBS. I have contacted some of the founders of the PBS for a history review. After numerous rewrites and corrections by the founders of the PBS, I feel we are ready to go to press with the "HISTORY." I know in writing this history, we have inadvertently forgotten someone. It is possible a few figures are off, but going back all these years has been hard for some of the "founders." I hope the membership finds the "HISTORY" interesting and that they will find a place in their library. To remove the "HISTORY" from this issue, simply detach it from the single staple holding it in place.

I have had excellent comments on our first effort in the PBS News with our PBS profiles. This edition will have two PBS profiles. I do want to remind the membership, that these profiles are not limited to only Regular members; they are also open to the associate membership. I was the first secretary of the associate membership and holding that position for over 2 years, I know that the ranks of the associate membership contain some of the finest bowhunters in the country. I had the opportunity to write many of the qualifications of the associate membership should be lessened. Almost all of the replies were NO!! Almost all felt that the requirements to be an associate member were high and it gave one the feeling of belonging to a really "bowhunter's organization." The PBS associates of today will be our Regulars of tomorrow, so we will always keep our requirements high and our membership the quality that it is today. Enough said...

As the big game hunting season draws near the end for most of us this year, I hope we can look back with good memories of the past and with pleasant dreams of the future. From the PBS staff, we do wish you a Merry Christmas and the best of the new year.

*Bernard Giacletto*



# "The History"



December 1, 1977

To PBS MEMBERS:

Two years ago our organization realized the need for a documented history of the Professional Bowhunters Society . . Donald Thompson, who was probably the initial force to the inception of the PBS, and Bob Roach, former president of the Society, gathered together much of the information necessary. For the unrecorded history we have depended upon the memories of several early members.

I have gathered this information together to the best of my ability, and it has been checked over by two original members for accuracy. It has been 14 years since PBS was founded, and I think the history is as accurate as can be expected.

Sincerely,

*Bernard Giocoletto*

Bernard R. Giocoletto, President  
Professional Bowhunters Society



# "The History"

of  
The Professional Bowhunters Society

Compiled by Bernard Giacoletto

Now an organization of 300 regular and 800 associate members, the Professional Bowhunters Society was chartered by 17 members in September of 1963. Many of our newer members are not familiar with the history of the PBS, and we feel that knowing how the organization developed can give readers a better understanding of the purposes and programs of the Society. To that end several long-standing members have pooled their files and memories to document this record of our organization.

## **In The Beginning—**

Tom Shupienis, a charter member, explains the reasons for establishing the Professional Bowhunters Society:

"When I became interested in bowhunting in 1952, there was little need for an organization such as PBS. Field archery in those days was growing by leaps and bounds, and it served as an almost perfect training ground for the fast-growing ranks of the bowhunter. The practice obtained on field courses was directly geared to bowhunting, for the original concept of field archery was to train the bowhunter. Courses had no marked yardage, and the constitution allowed for variance on each target so that, although they were basically alike, no two field courses were the same.

"Because of these situations," continues Shupienis, "heavy bows and instinctive shooters were the rule. Most men and many women shot 50-pound or over bows, and anything under 45 pounds was thought foolish; anything under 40 pounds was downright ridiculous. I can recall a 13-year-old lad, all skin and bones, trying out and easily handling a new 66-pound bow I'd just purchased. Virtually everyone who belonged to a field archery club in those days was a bowhunter.

"However," says Tom, "it was all too good to last. Tournaments and scores gradually became more and more important and the trophy craze took over. Instead of going to the field courses for bowhunting practice, more and more were going for score practice. From this evolved the 'tournament' archer with his sights, ultra-light equipment, and a mind bent on solving all the problems that stood between him and the best scores ever. At first their members were insignificant, and they were tolerated. But little by little they gained dominance, and when one of them, Carl Palmatier, became president of the National Field Archery Association (NFAA), field archery began its conversion to pure target archery. It also began a downhill slide, since the bowhunters would no longer support a sport that was about as much akin to bowhunting as bowling or tennis.

"This left a very undesirable situation. The NFAA, once a staunch ally of bowhunting and all things relative, became a mere skeleton of its old self, and I was appalled at the thought of a group of tournament archers who used

35-pound bows having any consequential voice in matters relative to bowhunting. It's not much of a secret that most target archers are quite sincerely convinced that their apparent shooting superiority is the key to bowhunting success and that the weight of the equipment is of little significance.

"I was deeply concerned because there really was no place for the budding bowhunters to learn to shoot their equipment and talk to other archers except on the field courses. Under the prevailing circumstances, I could visualize the whole future crop going hunting with too light equipment."

## **Concerned Bowhunters Organize Own Society**

Tom Shupienis continues his reflections of the organization of PBS:

"By the late 1950's I had killed enough game and witnessed enough results to be unquestionably convinced that one had to use reasonably heavy equipment to do the job right. Most veteran hunters I knew shared this opinion strongly, but the veterans had no choice. This situation had to be changed before ill-advised and ill-equipped masses ruined our sport. There can be no argument that 10 seasoned bowhunters who have killed 150 or so heads of big game are better sources of advice than 150 target archers who have killed 10.

"Therefore, when I was contacted by one of the group which was to ultimately organize PBS, I was more than ready and willing to become a part of that group of bowhunters."

Shupienis was one of a small group of men who worked tirelessly to organize the Professional Bowhunters Society. Others involved in the earliest stages were Marvin Almon of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. Bill Hinton of Partlow, Va.; Bob Swinehart of Emmaus, Pa.; and Donald Thompson of Charleston, W. Va. Shupienis hailed from Masury, Ohio.

According to Rev. Hinton, the men did much debating by letters and long distance phone calls as they discussed the creation of the society and design of its constitution.

"After several months of intense attention," said Rev. Hinton, "the idea which had been tossed around for two or three years was given birth. Then we held our breaths as PBS took flight. We had a very large question about its success because of the high quality it demanded. We made some hopeful but conservative predictions, and thinking back over it, I think these predictions were very nearly right."

## **Taking Flight With Highest Standards**

The Professional Bowhunters Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia on Sept. 17, 1963. The signers of the corporation were all of Charleston, W. Va., and vicinity; Charles R. Crouch, A. Lee

Maynard, Walter H. Riffe, Dayle W. Smith, and Donald L. Thompson. Other charter members were Marvin Almon, Ken Brashear, George Costa, Clifford Evans, Norm Fertig, Karl Goepfert, Bill Hinton, Don Lofgren, Tom Shupienis, Bob Swinehart, Edward Wheeler and John Whitlow.

The PBS required that the applicant for membership have bowhunting as his primary interest and that he use heavy tackle in all archery situations—on the field course and on the hunting field. No one contemplating 90 per cent target archery and 10 per cent hunting would be eligible.

Specifically, an applicant in 1963 needed to satisfy these requirements: (1) be 21 or older, (2) have a minimum of three years bowhunting experience, (3) be of good moral character, (4) use regularly in all phases of archery and bowhunting a bow having a minimum draw weight of 50 pounds at the bowhunters' natural draw and use arrows having a minimum weight of 450 grains, and (5) have taken by bow, in a loyal and sportsmanlike manner, big game or small game species, the minimum as designated by the Executive Council.

In the beginning the game requirements were not as strict as at present. Many of the better bowhunters were confined to areas with the absence of big game. It was believed that the small game hunter was on par with the big game hunter in the taking of varmints, wild game, and non-game fish. These same small game hunters usually spent the entire year hunting some type of game or fish. Therefore the minimum requirements as set out by the Executive Committee only required a minimum of two deer or similar game killed with a respectable amount of small game.

What the Society was really accomplishing was to gather together all the heavy bow advocates and those who hunted year-round. Many of the early members with a minimum amount of big game to their credit have attained some regal species since their membership.

#### **Some Of The Early "Star" Bowhunters**

Typical of the early members and their ability to kill game was Tom Shupienis. The old membership application cards show that Tom had killed 20 deer in his 12 years of bowhunting as well as many small game species including woodchuck, rabbits, grouse, fox, squirrel, snakes, carp, gar, turtles and frogs. Tom was using a 66-pound bow and arrows of 580 grains.

Another early member was John H. Hershey of Lititz, Pa. He had five big game to his credit—two moose and three deer. He had also taken all the eastern small game except fox, bob cat and wild turkey at that time.

#### **Down To Business**

The first year of our operation we had provisional officers serving until the first official election: Bill Hinton, Partlow, Va., president; Robert Swinehart, Emmaus, Pa., vice president; and Donald Thompson, Charleston, W. Va., Tom Shupienis, Masury, Ohio, and Marvin Almon, Louisville, Ky., as representatives.

Elected as officers for the September, 1964, to September, 1965, year were Tom Shupienis, president; Galin Jordan, Gold Beach, Ore., vice president; and Marvin Almon, Bill Hinton, and Carl Hulbert as representatives.

Lee Maynard was the first secretary-treasurer, but he resigned because of pressing commitments. Martenia Thompson was then appointed secretary-treasurer by the Executive Council (officers and representatives). The secretary-treasurer continues to be appointed rather than elected, has no specific term limits, and is now the only paid member of PBS due to the work load.

The emblem used for letter heads, arm patches, and decals was designed by Tom Shupienis during the first year.

Much credit was due to several people for publicity releases during 1963 and 1964. Marvin Almon, editor of the *American Bowhunter* magazine; Carl Hulbert, bowhunting editor of *TAM* (The Archers Magazine); and John Everette of *TAM* all gave us publicity. The National Rifle Association sent us a letter of congratulations.

In 1964-1965 the PBS had members mainly from the states of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Texas, and New York, with foreign members in Australia, British Columbia, and England giving us international scope.

#### **Individual Projects And The Poison Arrow Debate**

In February, 1965, the PBS was involved for the first time in the controversy over the poison arrow. At this time PBS adopted a resolution against the use of the hypo-arrow and has taken a firm stand against this type of hunting throughout its history. In 1965 we circulated a letter written by Ray Griffiths which outlined the dangers of using the hypo-arrow as a hunting device. Later that year member Bruce Oester reported that the Oregon Bowhunters Association had also taken a stand against the poison arrow.

Members were busy undertaking individual projects during these early years. Tink Nathan was designing a pamphlet for PBS to use as an advertising piece; Raymond Shure headed up the Bowhunting Committee which set up a group PBS black bear hunt in the spring in the state of Maine; and Bill Hinton, chairman of the education committee, advocated the establishment of a PBS lending library to promote the lending of books, films, and slides relating to bowhunting and shooting. The popular library was established in September, 1965, under Rev. Hinton's supervision.

The results of member Bob Swinehart's 1964 African hunting trip were written up in *TAM* and *Outdoor Life* magazines, and Bob appeared on the TV program "To Tell the Truth." More recognition of PBS came when Galin Jordan published an article, "Why I am a Member of PBS," in *Western Bowman* magazine.

#### **The Mid Sixties**

September, 1965, ushered in a new group of officers: Carl Hulbert, president; Raymond Shure, vice president; and representatives Bill Carlos, Bill Hinton, and Marvin Almon. Donald Thompson was appointed secretary-treasurer.

Almon started off the 1966 year by suggesting that PBS institute a bowhunters' instructors program. President Hulbert agreed that any certification of instructors' "bowhunting style" should not be dependent on any other



outside organization (such as the NFAA). Instruction should be down-to-earth instinctive, heavy-tackle style by genuine bowhunters, not competition archers.

Memorial Day of 1966 marked the beginning of the meetings held each spring. These were in Buckeye, West Virginia, from 1966 through 1973. The 1974 spring meet was in Ocoola, Ohio.

#### **The Late Sixties: Expansion And Refuting Of Attacks On Bowhunters**

New officers elected to serve from September, 1966, to September, 1967, were Raymond Shure, president; Ken Brashear, vice president; and representatives Tom Shupienis, Bill Carlos, and Bill Hinton. Don Thompson writes about this period:

"It would appear from these writings that the next two or three years we did not accomplish much. But we accomplished keeping the society going and members hunted together, which is part of the Society's aim. We worked against the poison arrow. We kept obtaining new members and they were fulltime bowhunters. Our biggest drawback was being without a national organization to give us national publicity. We had to obtain members by word of mouth because the various archery organizations and magazines weren't pleased with our bowhunting attitude and requirements."

As Don said, hunting together was one of the aims of the Society. Tink Nathan along with Jerome Keyes, Ted Greffe, and Gene Limerick hunted in Africa, as did Bob Swinehart. Jerome later received the "Order of the Golden Feather" award from the Virginia Bowhunters Association for being present on the hunt in West Virginia when the first legal bow-killed deer had been taken in 1941.

Several members were talking up a hunt in Potter County, Pa., in February, and quite a few got together the following fall in Pennsylvania. PBS members were also making plans for a second PBS bear hunt in Maine in June. Many of our members got together with other members in states other than their own.

Ten members attended the May 1967 PBS meeting at Buckeye, West Virginia. Says Donald Thompson: "We had lousy rainy weather for our Buckeye meeting and that ruined the hunting of woodchucks, although we did strive to do them in for a period of two hours Saturday evening. The time wasn't lost as we formulated plans for fall hunting together."

The July 1967 newsletter announced that the Iowa Bowhunters had organized the "Iowa Bowhunters Association" along with PBS member Francis R. Tovar of Waterloo, Iowa, the first president. Because of their efforts, the wearing of iridescent orange was not required of bowhunters during the hunting season. The Association planned a bowhunters shoot, bowhunting legislation, game awards, and the general promotion of bowhunting in the state of Iowa.

#### **In Defense Of Bowhunters**

A significant issue of 1967 concerned an article in the May 1967 *Gunsport* magazine which attacked bowhunters. The editor received letters from PBS members Tink Nathan, Tom Shupienis, and others. Marvin Almon mentioned the

PBS's efforts to refute the attacks in his *American Bowhunter* magazine ad did the National Rifle Association, but none of the other archery organizations noted our plight.

The last paragraph of Shupienis' reply to the *Gunsport* article attacking bowhunters sums up the attitude of PBS toward bowhunting: "The primary purpose of the Professional Bowhunters Society is to improve the overall quality of all bowhunters, to understand their weapons, their capabilities, and to get the maximum effective performance from them."

In September, 1967, the following officers were elected: Ken Brashear, president; Randolph Coleman, vice president; and representatives John Hershey, Tom Shupienis, and Bill Carlos. In November of that year Donald Thompson resigned as PBS secretary-treasurer, and the Executive Council appointed Roger Rothhaar to that position.

Bill Hinton reported that the organization's lending library was a "huge success." Members were still hunting across the country, inviting other PBS members to join them.

The spring of 1968 brought committee appointments in the areas of conservation, legislative, publicity, and education. A special committee was looking into the printing of a PBS annual.

Five members attended the now-traditional Buckeye, West Va., meeting in June of 1968. Tink Nathan was recognized for never missing a Buckeye meeting, and new officers elected were Bill Hinton, president; Francis Tovar, vice president, and representatives Ray Shure, Tom Shupienis, and John Hershey.

#### **1,200 Years Of Bowhunting Experience!!!**

PBS members were indeed professional, as the March 1969 newsletter indicated. Roger Rothhaar reported that the compounded membership in the PBS represented more than 1,200 years of bowhunting experience and could account for nearly 3,000 big game animals. This averaged out to about 2½ animals "per year" per member.

In March of 1969 several reports pointed out the hunting success of Professional Bowhunters Society members. John Hershey reported a Pope and Young lion kill in Montana and a Pope and Young whitetail deer. Jim Daugherty killed four mule deer, two whitetail bucks, three caribou and a moose for the 1968 season. Gerald F. Gentallalli of Le Mesa, bagged 20 head of big game on safari in Africa.

#### **Bowhunters Magazine Created**

New officers elected at the May 1969 meeting in Buckeye were Francis Tovar, president; Laverne Woock, vice president; and representatives Ray Shure, John Hershey, and Cris Mertz.

During Tovar's term *Bowhunters* magazine was accepted as the official publication of the Professional Bowhunters Society. It was to be published by PBS member Marion James.

#### **1971—Year of Changes**

In the spring of 1971 Laverne Woock of Waterloo, Iowa, was elected president of PBS. Serving with Laverne was Otis "Toad" Smith as vice president and representatives Tom Shupienis, Chris Mertz, and Ray Shure.

A Nebraska hunt and meeting first discussed in 1970 was advertised as early as March, 1971, and members were notified that the new **Bowhunter** magazine would be available to the membership by June and that it would be paid for through the dues structure of the organization.

#### **The First Nebraska Meeting**

The Nebraska hunt and meeting was of larger scope than the spring get-togethers in Buckeye, W. Va. Twenty or so Professional Bowhunters gathered in Harrison, Neb., during the third week of September, 1971. Several guests also attended, many of whom became members later.

It was noted that the organization was beginning to experience growing pains. A constitutional amendment provided that the president and vice president be allowed to hold office for two consecutive years (they could previously hold office for only one year). Laverne Woock and Toad Smith became the first persons to be re-elected to the offices of president and vice president, respectively. Donald Thompson joined holdovers Tom Shupienis and Chris Mertz as a representative.

Game requirements for PBS applicants were raised by a unanimous vote of the membership, and PBS also chose to become a member of the American Archery Council (AAC) and to establish the organization as the representative of the bowhunter. Said Woock: "As you can see, we are surrounded by target shooters, but ours is the first and only real bowhunters' organization in the AAC."

Other decisions which came out of this 1971 Nebraska meeting were to introduce an initiation fee of \$10 and to raise the annual dues from \$5 to \$10.

#### **The "Pod" Issue**

In Nebraska, members expressed concern at the growth of anti-hunting factions in the United States, and there was some discussion about the presence of the compound bow. Opposition to the compound bow was nearly unanimous, but a few years later many of those who had been opposed were using compounds.

The real target of PBS in 1971 was the poison arrow, or "pod." The state of Kansas was divided over its use, and the PBS made its opposition clear to the Kansas Department of Forestry, Fish, and Game. PBS launched a research program to support its claims. The program continued for two years, with the Society financing and distributing thousands of pamphlets to a dozen states in its efforts to combat the use of the poison arrow. PBS members were also involved in other state organizations in the "pod" fight. Kelly Peterson of Wisconsin and Bill Fowlkes of Maryland accumulated and documented much of the information used in the pamphlets.

#### **The Hunt**

The 1971 meeting was not all work; the hunting was great with both deer and antelope taken. Both the meeting and the hunt were featured in **Bowhunter**, and members present at this dynamic meeting included Ernie Whitmore, Tom Shupienis, Tink Nathan, Howard Clark, Kiko Tovar, "Toad" Smith, Ray Shure, Marion James, Don Dvorznak, Duane Peterson, Laverne Woock, Dennis Behn and Bob Roach.

The annual hunt and meeting was once again set for

Harrison, Nebraska, for the third week in September, 1972.

In 1972 the formation of the Information and Education Section of PBS was initiated with John Collins assuming responsibility for the Game and Management Division and Gerald Bratton heading the Forestry Division. The extensively-used lending library was made part of the Information and Education Section and turned over to Donald Thompson.

During this period (1971-1972) the PBS had grown from 90 to 167 members, adding much more talent and experience to its ranks. PBS once again voiced its opposition to the anti-hunting movements.

#### **1973—More Stands Taken, First State Bowhunters**

##### **Organization Established**

Elected to office for the 1973-1974 term were Bob Roach, president; Chris Mertz, vice president; and Bill Fowlkes as representative along with Tom Shupienis and Donald Thompson.

Buckeye, West Virginia, was once again chosen for a spring get together in May, 1973. Members worked on an updated application form which was later adopted by the Executive Council. The form was designed to give the Council a better understanding of the abilities and ideals of a person desiring to join PBS.

In an effort to provide better coverage of PBS activities for **Bowhunter** magazine, a network of reporters was established to report to Bill Fowlkes.

In April of 1973 PBS issued a statement of support for the proposed fair chase hunting regulations submitted to the Alaskan Fish and Game Commission by PBS member Doug Borland and his brother Robert. These regulations, which greatly restricted the use of airplanes in the taking of big game animals in Alaska, were on the books by the next hunting season.

In October of 1973 the first state bowhunting organization to use PBS standards as guidelines for membership was established in Kansas. This Kansas Bowhunters Association was formed by PBS members Jerry Bratton, Chuck Gibbs, Nick Gray, Abe Massey, Larry Craig, and Jerry McKinney. The organization was to become one of the finest state bowhunting organizations in the U.S.

Because of its many fine programs and exposure through **Bowhunter** magazine, PBS membership had grown from 167 in 1972 to 238 in 1973.

#### **1974—Associate Membership Begun, Pod Information Turned Over To FDA.**

In 1974 Bob Roach was elected president with Tom Shupienis as vice president and Galin Jordan as the new three-year representative, joining reps Donald Thompson and Bill Fowlkes. Chris Mertz was appointed as the organization's third secretary-treasurer to replace Roger Rothhaar. Later that year Howard Clark was appointed to the Executive Council, replacing Bill Fowlkes, who resigned because of other commitments.

A spring get together was held at Roger Rothhaar's home in Ocala, Ohio, in May with several Executive Council members attending along with PBS guests. It was at this meeting that the Council voted to establish an associate member program to supplement PBS membership. This way



PBS could raise the funds needed to combat the anti-hunting factions.

The general rules of the organization would prevail for the associate member with the exception of game kill requirements. It was also decided to close regular membership at 500; only those who had been associates for one year could become members. A year's probationary period for regular members was established as well.

Early in 1974 all data on the drugged and poison arrow had been compiled, analyzed and turned over to the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) by the Executive Council of the PBS. The FDA informed us that the data would be put to use when and where applicable.

In June the United States Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, issued a ruling which banned the use of drugged or poison arrows on all federal wildlife refuges and hunting lands. PBS supported the ruling and contacted the United States Forest Service (USFS) urging them to also adopt the ruling, applying it to U.S. Forest Service and to the Bureau of Land Management land. The U.S.F.S. turned the request over to its district office in the state of Mississippi, since this state was the only one in which the use of poison arrows was still allowed.

#### **Heavy Bow Concept Recognized**

The newly formed Kansas Bowhunters Association (KBA) called upon PBS to help in their fight to keep the 45-pound bow weight requirement for hunting. PBS helped, and the requirement was retained in that state.

The National Rifle Association (NRA) endorsed bowhunting as a tool in conservation during 1974, and our Tink Nathan was appointed to the advisory staff of the NRA.

At the PBS hunt and meeting in Grand Junction, Col., in September, 1974, members discussed the society's refusal to endorse the National Field Archery Association's hunter education program. PBS did not feel it could support a program where there was a target accuracy test without a bow weight requirement. The 60-pound peak compound weight ruling recently established by PBS was also explained to those present.

Many more state bowhunting organizations were formed in '74, most of them by PBS members.

#### **Recent Years**

In 1975 the associate membership had grown to 266, and the larger PBS hoped to be able to contribute its share toward the hunter defense movement. That year Laverne Woock was elected president, Roger Rothhaar became vice president, and Bob Roach joined hold-over reps Galin Jordan and Howard Clark.

By early 1976 the regular membership included 276 bowhunters, and the PBS associate roster listed 375 members. Cherry Springs, Pa., was the location of the fall hunt and meeting, and 1976 officers elected included Laverne Woock, president; Chris Mertz, vice president; and representatives Howard Clark, Roger Rothhaar and Bob Roach.

#### **1977—Bringing The States Together; Newsletter Has New Look**

This brings us to 1977 and a new roster of officers: Ber-

nard R. Giacoletto, president; Jack Smith, vice president; Bob Carlos, secretary-treasurer; and representatives Bob Roach, Roger Rothhaar, and Bruce Barber.

Under the direction of the new officers a highly-informative and professional newsletter is now published quarterly. Advertising has been allowed and solicited for the first time, helping the organization continue the expensive but polished publication.

Also new this year is the PBS National Program, designed to bring state bowhunters' organizations together through the Professional Hunters Society. Under this plan the PBS will be a gathering house for all state information. The goal is for all states to report their activities through the PBS news publication, which can then serve as the complete state publication as well.

The national coalition program proposes that all state organizations be invited to attend the PBS annual meeting. It is felt that this should bring some of the finest organizers in the country together. Problems in various states can be discussed, with the PBS adopting programs to help state organizations.

The PBS in 1977 has greatly increased its film library, and films purchased will be for educational use, shown in schools and to civic groups. Many of the PBS films are not only about bowhunting, but about hunting in general. The film library has been in constant use since its inception, and the lending library established by Rev. Bill Hinton in 1965 now has over 150 publications, including one book over 100 years old.

#### **Our Standards The Goals Of All Bowhunters**

In reading the history of PBS one can see years of special significance. PBS's charter membership in 1963 was followed by a steady growth. The Nebraska hunt of 1971, the year of *Bowhunter* magazine's first publication, was also the year constitutional changes were made concerning election of officers and game requirements. Recognition of the need to support hunting in the face of anti-hunting factions resulted in the creation of an associate membership program in 1974, the year that national legislation was passed banning the poison arrow. Now, in 1977, with our new-look, new-content publication and the creation of the National program, we can closely identify with charter member Tom Shupienis' observations about our progress:

"From a slow and insignificant beginning PBS has grown and prospered into an organ of bowhunters that has made its presence felt. If we continue in the same direction, I see no reason why we cannot soon be the prime source of sophisticated opinions in matters relative to bowhunting legislation, and our standards will be the goals of all bowhunters."

