

# ATLATL

**"Too long have I hunted mammoth alone!"**

Rich McWhorter

JANUARY 1995

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE WORLD ATLATL ASSOCIATION, INC.  
1390 South Paris Court, Aurora, Colorado 80012, USA  
BILL TATE, EDITOR

VOL. 8, NO. 1

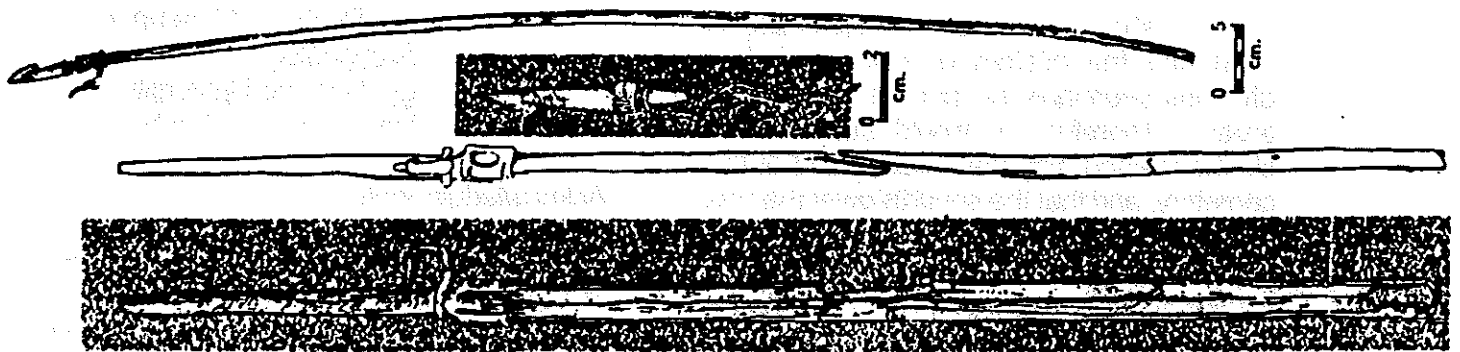


Figure 1. Adapted from Focacci and Chacon, 1989.

## RECOVERY OF A SPEARTHROWER IN CHILE

By Lorenz W. Bruechert

The information for this report was taken from a journal article that was originally written in Spanish (Focacci and Chacon 1989). A section of the article that was translated discussed the recovery of a speargun (estolica) from a burial excavated in Arica, Chile.

In 1987, fieldwork was carried out on a cemetery site, known as Morro 1/6. The site had been dated to approximately A.D. 1600 and had approximately 60 burials of men, women, and children. This cemetery also had a large variety of grave goods, recovered from above and alongside the remains of people buried there. The date of the site corresponds with the Cinchorro stage, or early Agriculture period, in the south-central Andes region of Chile (Focacci and Chacon 1989).

The focus of this discussion is on Burial Number One. The burial was of an

elderly woman, possibly in her sixties, who was placed in the burial in an extended position with her head pointed in a north-easterly direction. While a variety of grave goods were recovered around the burial, one grave good in particular was a speargun (Figure 1).

The speargun was red in colour, 60 cm long, 15 mm wide. The artifact was composed of a long narrow stick. One-half of the implement was made with cane on the underside. It had a fluted surface; a short section of its profile was oval in shape and had a leather ring tied around its shaft. On the proximal end was evidence of a reddish glue that possibly helped fix a bone hook to its end, where contact was made with a dart shaft (Focacci and Chacon 1989).

The speargun is believed not to be associated with Burial Number One for various reasons. First, the burials at this site

tended to be shallow, approximately 20-100 cm deep and are placed close to one another, possibly causing some of the grave goods to be disturbed from their primary placement. Second, the spear thrower found with Burial Number One was located above the burial, raising the possibility of a later, misplaced offering.

The only factor that could support the association of the spearthrower with Burial Number One, or any female burial for that matter, is that the burial nearest to this one is also that of an elderly female. The next nearest burials to Number One had no grave goods.

It should be noted that the Nazca of Peru had the custom of placing shallow offerings seemingly at random in cemetery areas. Therefore, it would seem that a similar method may have been used at this cemetery, and that the spearthrower may not be directly associated with any particular interment. If more female burials were found to have spearthrowers in this, or other cemeteries, then the association could be strengthened. In the case of this cemetery, the females tended to be buried with harpoon heads. Another spearthrower was recovered from this cemetery back in 1985, and is briefly mentioned in a magazine article (Allison 1985). In most cases, spearthrowers have been recovered in direct association with the burials of men (Bird 1943, Lothrop and Mahler 1957).

Until a more definite association of a spearthrower with a female burial can be found, the Number One Burial will be considered a unique example.

#### Literature Cited:

Allison, Marvin J.  
1985 Chile's Ancient Mummies.  
Natural History. 94(10):74-81.

Bird, Junius  
1943 Excavations in Northern Chile. In Anthropological Papers of the American Mu-

seum of Natural History.  
Vol.38, Part 4. New York.

Focacci, Guillermo A. and Sergio C. Chacon

1989 Excavaciones Arqueologicas En Los Faldeos Del Morro de Arica Sitios Morro 1/6 Y 2/2. Revisita Chungara. July (22):15-62.

Lothrop, S. K. and Joy Mahler

1957 Late Nazca Burials at Chavina, Peru. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol.50, No. 2, Cambridge.

#### Acknowledgements:

I would like to thank Dr. Patrick Carmichael, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Canada, for his information and help on the discussion of this burial. I would also like to thank W.A.A. Secretary Leni Clubb for her information on recovered spearthrowers from Chile, and Silvia Morales of Prince Rupert, B.C., Canada, for her translation of the paper written by Focacci and Chacon.

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Today is the Tomorrow that yesterday  
you spent money like there was no.

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SOUTHWEST FLORIDA  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
FEATURES ATLATL THROW  
AT DEC. 11TH PICNIC

We were sent a copy of the December issue of the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society's December 1994 newsletter by Arthur Lee, active member of that group and of WAA. Included in the newsletter was a fine article about the modern use of the implement, past and present. The World Atlatl Association featured prominently in that review of the atlatl, portions of which are included below.

**SWFAS' annual picnic brings the atlatl throw. We're not the only group to use the weapon.**

One of man's oldest means of bringing down game at a distance—the atlatl—has undergone a resurgence of interest in the past decade.

There are competitions and demonstrations from coast to coast in the United States, there are local clubs, a world association has been formed, the implement is being made commercially, and there are atlatl entries in the Guinness Book of Records.

Under the plaintive cry of one Rich McWhorter "Too long have I hunted mammoth alone!", *The Atlatl* has been published on an approximately thrice-annual basis (*actually, four times a year now, Ed.*) for seven years as the newsletter of the World Atlatl Association, Inc., which currently boasts more than 230 members. It is edited by Coloradoan Bill Tate who intersperses technical articles with such fillers as "Time is Nature's way of keeping everything from happening all at once." and "You can't have Archaic and eat it too."

Typical articles deal with the history of the weapon, comparison of various types used around the world, form and placement of weights used to "tune" the throwers, and the degree of flexibility the atlatl should have. It is a clearing house for news of contests and demonstrations.

A recent issue contained the abstract of a doctoral thesis on the instrument from a university at Tublingen, Germany.

An American, Wayne Brian, holds the Guinness record for atlatl distance at 638 feet eight inches...

...Europe has seen a recent surge of interest in the implement; this year Belgium, France and Germany staged spear throwing events.

Boar hunts with atlatls have been held at Vidalia, Georgia.

*WAA Ed. note: Our thanks to the SWFAS for the kind words about the WAA, and thanks too for promotion of the atlatl in your area.*

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Paula and Dave Wescott, of Boulder Outdoor Survival School, Inc. inform us of a new primitive skills rendezvous, called "Winter Count," and is being held 70 miles east of Phoenix, AZ. This 1995 event will be history by the time you read this bulletin, but maybe next year we can have information a bit earlier. Contact: BOSS, P. O. Box 3226, Flagstaff, AZ 86003 for more information on this event.

## LETTERS

Dear Association,

It was quite a surprise to see the article in the Sep. '93 Field and Stream magazine. As an individual, I am active with the atlatl here in Germany. I am a retired US serviceman working for the US Army at a training site. Lots of the younger soldiers here like to watch me and take part in my hobby. I have, however, had to use different materials from what I'm used to to make my equipment, including my darts. More on that later, if anyone is interested. I am interested in joining the Association.

Sincerely,

Mr. Clayton C. Carter  
Schweinfurt Elem. School  
APO AE 09033

Dear WAA

I am a teacher of primitive skills in Florida, and a long-time atlatl maker/enthusiast. Looking forward to membership in WAA.

Thanks,

Douglas Warner  
St. Petersburg, FL

Hi Leni,

Signing up another son for membership. Trying to get them all interested in the atlatl. I think it is a great sport. Hope to see you in the Spring in Nevada.

Bill Chord

(According to WAA Secretary Leni Clubb, Bill has signed up Brian, Chris, Judson and Brady—two sons and two grandsons.)

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If you are not a liberal by age 20, you have no heart!

If you are not a conservative by age 40, you have no brains!

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Those who saw the movie, *Star Trek Generations* may have noticed that much of it was filmed at Valley of Fire State Park, Nevada, not far from Atlatl Rock, where WAA will be holding its first contest of 1995—Apr. 7, 8, 9

SEEDS OF WARFARE PRECEDE  
AGRICULTURE From an article in *Science*  
News, Jan 7, 1995 by B. Bower.

Cave paintings in northern Australia, some dating to 10,000 years ago or more, blast the assumption that Stone Age hunter-gatherers were peaceful precursors of agricultural peoples. The latter have often been billed as cultivating warfare along with their crops after about 5000 years ago.

Two researchers, Paul Tacon, an anthropologist at the Australian Museum in Sydney, and Christopher Chippendale, an archaeologist at the University of Cambridge in England, have spent five years studying cave paintings at more than 650 Australian sites.

In the earliest phase, dating to between 10,000 and 6,000 years ago, paintings show human figures engaged in small skirmishes and one-on-one combat, throwing boomerangs, dodging spears, and chasing each other with their weapons raised.



TACON/ CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL

*Ancient Australian cave painting shows fallen figure speared through the torso.*

A second phase beginning around 6,000 years ago, and continuing for several thousand years, reveals more simply drawn figures wielding weapons, such as boomerangs, barbed spears, and spear throwers. Several sites contain paintings of large battles between opposing groups of these figures.

Battle scenes occur most frequently in paintings of the third phase, running from about 3,000 years ago to the present. Boomerangs as weapons had fallen out of use by this time, and combatants strike a variety of poses suggestive of warfare. Dying or wounded figures appear, often with spears sticking through their bodies.

Expansion and elaboration of aboriginal warfare took place because rising seas flooded coastal areas of Arnhem land about 6,000 years ago and forced inhabitants of those regions to move inland where others already lived, the researchers argue. Competition for land and food led to the formation of social groups with separate languages and cultures. Current aboriginal rock art, social organization, and stone tool use derive from those early population divisions, according to Tacon and Chippendale.

"Conflict, aggression, warfare, and militarism...are not unique to 'developed' civilizations," writes Joan Vastokas, an anthropologist at Trent University in Ontario, in a comment accompanying the new report. "Only the technology of warfare varies in scale and style from spears and boomerangs to fighter planes and nuclear warheads."

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In a letter from our friend and reporter from Europe, Pascal Chauvaux of Belgium, comes the question: "Why not charge more for overseas membership than is charged in the USA?" True, the cost of postage is higher to overseas locations, but the Board decided long ago, that if possible, we will keep the cost the same--after all, this is The World Atlatl Association.

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***Dar and the Spear-Thrower*** by Marjorie Cowley. 118 pages 5X8 inches; hard-bound, \$13.95. 1994. Clarion Books, New York.

This book of juvenile fiction is the work of a writer and artist who has taught prehistoric archaeology to children from kindergarten to high school age. It is the adventure of a 13-year-old boy 15,000 years ago in southern France who acquires his first spear thrower--an atlatl. (From *The Mammoth Trumpet*, January, 1995)

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THE USE OF THE WOMERAH, OR "THROW STICK"  
BY THE ABORIGINES OF TASMANIA.

By Alfred J. Taylor, F.L.S.

In the course of a discussion that followed a lecture I delivered recently on the Aborigines of Tasmania, Mr. Thomas Lewis, a member of this Society, referred to the use of the "Womerah," or "Throw Stick" by our natives. This was the first time I had heard of the instrument being used by the aborigines of Tasmania. There is no record of their use of it in any of the works dealing with their history, nor is the Womerah preserved in any of our Ethnological Collections of Tasmanian Weapons, etc. On the contrary, Ronald Gunn, F.R.S., informed Mr. R. Brough Smyth, who has duly recorded the statement in his account of the aborigines of Tasmania, that "they had no throwing sticks."

The fact related to me by Mr. Lewis, that the natives of this island used the Womerah, that they knew it by that name, and that he himself saw them using it when Robinson brought in the remnants of the race after the celebrated "black war," about the year 1835, is interesting in more ways than one.

It is interesting to know that it was used by our natives at all, and it is interesting to know that it was known by the same name as it is known by among the Goulburn tribe of natives in Victoria. The latter fact may help us in unravelling the mystery of the origin of our aborigines as a race—other tribes calling the instrument by a different name.

The Womerah used by the Victorian blacks is usually a mere stick, with a hook or projection at one end, which the hollow at the end of the spears used fits on to. The object of the Womerah is to give length to the natural arm, and so gain additional leverage power for casting the spear, which by its aid, could be thrown more swiftly, and to a greater distance.

I was at first inclined to think that perhaps the natives of Tasmania had been taught the use of the Womerah by the native "Mosquito," who came over from New South Wales to Tasmania in the early days of the Colony; but Mr. Morton tells me that there is no hollow in the end of the spears he has in the museum, showing that for such spears, at least a Womerah, similar to that made by the natives of other tribes, had not been used.

This, however, presents no difficulty, as Mr. Lewis tells me that instead of having a hook at the end, the Womerah used by the natives of Tasmania had a projection at one end that was hollowed out, and into which hollow the end of the spear was fixed. Perhaps others who read these notes may be able to throw some light on the subject.

The above article by Taylor, was printed on page 84, of the Royal Society of Tasmania Papers and Proceedings, 1892. It was found by Lorenz W. Bruechert in his extensive research on spearthrowers. Lorenz states

that this is the only piece he has ever come across that discusses the spearthrower in Tasmania. Note, that Lorenz Bruechert has obtained approximately 800 references to spearthrowers in Europe, Australia, and Central, South, and North America for his bibliography—a major undertaking.

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The January, 1995 issue of *The Mammoth Trumpet* has a great feature article by Jeanne Riha about Wyoming teacher Roderick D. Laird and his work over the past couple of decades teaching students a love for archaeology through the use of the atlatl.

This lengthy article is well worth visiting your local library to review. In addition to Rod, it also credits our own Leni Clubb and Ada Jackson with helping to spread the atlatl use as a sport over the country. (A well deserved credit. Ed. note.)

Readers of the WAA Newsletter, *The Atlatl*, will remember that in the last issue, we printed excerpts from *The Saratoga Sun*, featuring Rod Laird and his work with Saratoga, Wyoming Middle School students, and reporting on his being awarded the coveted "Marie Wormington Award."

*The Mammoth Trumpet* is published quarterly by the Center for the Study of the First Americans, 355 Weniger Hall, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331-6510. Subscription cost is \$20.00 per year.

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FIRST ANNUAL PRIMITIVE  
WEAPONS CONTEST AT FORT OSAGE

In association with the Annual Spring Knap-in at historic Fort Osage, near Independence, Missouri, put on by Jackson County Parks and Recreation, WAA member, Virgil Hayes is setting up a primitive weapons contest. Unique for such events will be competition between primitive archers and atlatlists on the same course. Virgil says he expects some atlatlists will beat some archers. Knap-in dates are May 18-21, 1995, with the primitive weapons contests on the 19th and 20th. For more information, contact Virgil Hayes at (816) 646-2514.

# on target



By Leni Clubb

Anybody need another WAA patch for a cap or jacket? We have a supply at \$2.00 each plus \$.50 shipping.

We also have back issues of all newsletters from Vol. 1, No. 1 (Summer 1988) through Vol. 6, No. 4 (October 1994)—a total of 23 issues. I have had inquiries about back issues lately, so have made copies of those I didn't have on hand. They are available now for \$2.50 an issue plus shipping. Postage costs depend on how many are ordered. I have checked with the Post Office (after increase) and find that shipping for a full set costs almost the same whether first class or third class (15 cents difference). First Class (Priority Mail) would be \$3.00. Postage for individual copies will be \$.50 each. We will be happy to help you complete your file on our great newsletter, *THE ATLATL*.



While in North Dakota this past summer, I indulged myself with a new ornament for my vehicle—a pair of magnetic signs measuring 4 1/4 by 3 1/4 inches, black and

white with the WAA logo and lettering. It looks absolutely great and can be put on whatever car you happen to be driving. If any of you wish to acquire a set, they can be ordered direct from "Trail County Tribune," Attn: Tom Dutcher, 130 S. Center Ave., P. O. Box 567, Mayville, ND 58257. Cost including postage is \$45.00 a pair. I just can't help promoting THE WORLD ATLATL ASSOCIATION where ever I go!!!

Speaking of promoting WAA, members who were quick got ATLATL plates for their vehicles in: Colorado, California, Arizona, North Dakota, and Utah...so far! Maybe you can be the first in your state to join this group. Let us know if you have ATLATL plates for your state, and send us a snapshot for inclusion in this newsletter.

Back issues of *The Atlatl* available from WAA Secretary Leni Clubb, PO Box 56, Ocotillo, CA 92259-0056

1	Summer 1988,	Vol. 1, No. 1
2	Winter 1988,	Vol. 1, No. 2
3	Spring 1989,	Vol. 2, No. 1
4	Summer 1989,	Vol. 2, No. 2
5	Fall 1989,	Vol. 2, No. 3
6	Winter 1989,	Vol. 3, No. 1
7	Summer 1990,	Vol. 3, No. 2
8	Fall 1990,	Vol. 3, No. 3
9	Spring 1991,	Vol. 4, No. 1
10	Summer 1991,	Vol. 4, No. 2
11	Fall 1991,	Vol. 4, No. 3
12	Jan. 1992,	Vol. 5, No. 1
13	Mar. 1992,	Vol. 5, No. 2
14	May 1992,	Vol. 5, No. 3
15	Sep. 1992,	Vol. 5, No. 4
16	Jan. 1993,	Vol. 6, No. 1
17	Apr. 1993,	Vol. 6, No. 2
18	Jul. 1993,	Vol. 6, No. 3
19	Oct. 1993,	Vol. 6, No. 4
20	Jan. 1994,	Vol. 7, No. 1
21	Apr. 1994,	Vol. 7, No. 2
22	Jul. 1994,	Vol. 7, No. 3
23	Oct. 1994,	Vol. 7, No. 4

Good judgment comes from experience, and experience comes from bad judgment.

**WAA MEMBER, PASCAL CHAUVAUX HAS ALERTED US TO THE AVAILABILITY OF AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL CRAFTS. MEMBERS MAY WISH TO CONTACT MARUKU DIRECTLY.**

Extracted from a Maruku advertising

**An introduction to Maruku Arts & Crafts**

Over thousands of years, Aboriginal people of the desert have developed a material culture of rich variety and skills reflecting the environment and close relationship they share with their land. With skill and patience, the limited resources of the desert have yielded highly efficient weapons and tools of survival.

The Maruku Arts & Crafts centre was established in 1984 by and for Aboriginal people in response to a growing need for the effective co-ordination of marketing and support services to Aboriginal craftspeople living in the region. Located at the Mutitjulu Community with Uluru National Park, Maruku operates as a regional centre providing a service to some 800 Pitjantjatjara, Yankunytjatjara and Ngaanyatjara craftspeople living in communities and homeland centres to the west, south and east of Ayers Rock.

Maruku employs highly skilled staff who devote much of their time to travelling through the region liaising with craftspeople and buying their works (including spearthrowers and spears). These works are then returned to the Ayers Rock centre where they are documented and sold either locally through the Maruku retail outlet at Uluru National Park, wholesale to shops and galleries throughout Australia.

With the encouragement and support provided by Maruku, the Aboriginal craftspeople of the central and western desert region are developing a lively industry which is insuring the continuation of ancient skills in traditional and contemporary forms and which is providing small but much needed income for individuals and family groups living in the region.

Maruku Arts & Crafts is an Aboriginal owned co-operative. All income from sales are returned to the centre and utilised to continue the purchasing and marketing of crafts.

**This may be of interest to you**

You can find fine spearthrowers and spears at Maruku Arts & Crafts.



The western and central desert spearthrower (*miru*) is a multipurpose implement which was traditionally used also for spear sharpening, cutting meat, as a receptacle for mixing ochre, as a fire-making saw and for deflecting spears in combat. The *miru* is made from mulga wood; the blade is distinctively concave and is made thin and flexible to add a whipping action to the launching of the spear. The spear peg is a sharpened piece of hardwood lashed at an angle to the blade tip with kangaroo sinew, while a stone adzing flake is set into the distal end of the spearthrower using spinifex resin. Prices vary from US\$ 30.00 to \$ 60.00.

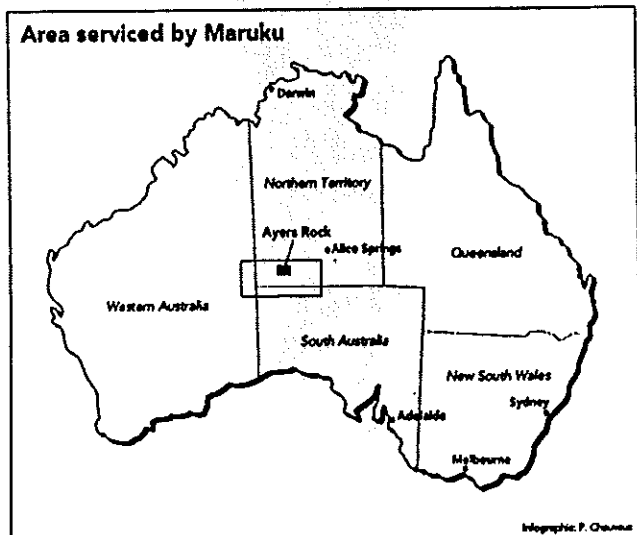
The hunting spear (*kulata*) is approximately 9 feet long and is made from the long flexible branches of the *tecoma* vine. The shaft is heated by passing it through a small fire, straightened and then smoothed down. A flat hardwood spearhead and barb are secured to the shaft with spinifex resin and lashed together with kangaroo or emu sinew. The throwing end is tapered and formed to fit a spearthrower peg. The *kulata* is designed for maximum efficiency as a projectile for hunting large game. The *winta* is a fighting or stabbing hand spear carved from a single length of hardwood, without a barb, traditionally used in ritual fighting and punishment. Prices: range from US\$ 10.00 to \$ 46.00 - small spears (1 to 2 metres for children) from \$ 10.00 to \$ 14.00.

Also available: shields and non-returning boomerangs, and books containing a wealth of information and photographs about Aboriginal people, crafts that they produce, the desert ...

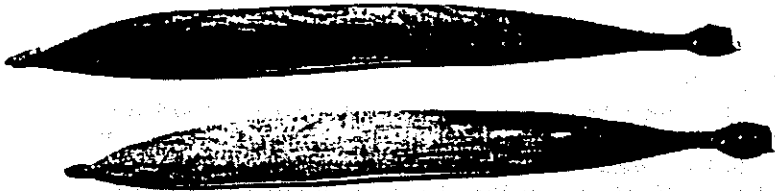


**MARUKU**  
**ARTS AND CRAFTS**  
C.M.A. Ayers Rock  
Northern Territory 0872  
A U S T R A L I A

 (61) 8956 2153  
 (61) 8956 2410



BELOW, CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN SPEARTHROWERS  
AND SPEARS ALREADY OBTAINED FROM MARUKU  
ARTS AND CRAFTS BY PASCAL CHAUVAUX.



Made from Mulga tree (with stone knife at one end)  
Length: 82 and 87 cm  
Weight: 386 gr and 478 gr

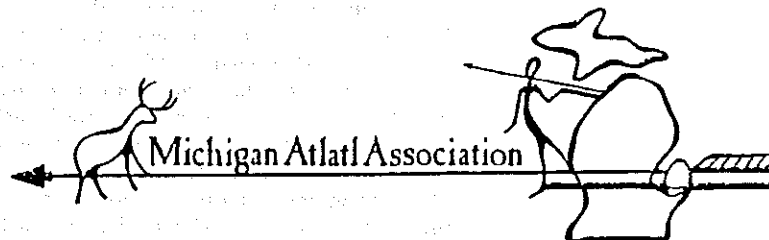


Typical Pitjantjara blade of  
spear with barb (attached with  
kangaroo sinew and spinifex  
resin)

## CALENDAR OF ATLATL EVENTS 1995 EVENT AND LOCATION

DATE	EVENT AND LOCATION
Jan.	
Feb.	
Mar.	
Apr.	1 Louisiana State Commemorative Area, Marksville, LA
	8 Valley of Fire State Park, Nevada
May	? Michigan State-wide Tournament
	19-20 Primitive Weapons contest, Ft. Osage, Independence, MO
Jun.	10-12 Spear throwing contest, Barunga Festival, Northern Territory, Australia
	17 Fremont indian State park, Utah
	24-25 World open Atlatl Contest, Ft. Caspar Museum, Casper, WY
Jul.	1-3 Colorado Archaeological Society Annual Encampment, McPhee Reservoir, Dolores, CO
Aug.	
Sep.	
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	

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WAA Director, Lou Becker of East China, Michigan informs us of the organization of THE MICHIGAN ATLATL ASSOCIATION which will operate as an extension of WAA. The newly formed group will be putting out a newsletter, the first of which will come out this month. Their logo appears above.

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### WAA BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S ESTABLISHES NEW AWARD

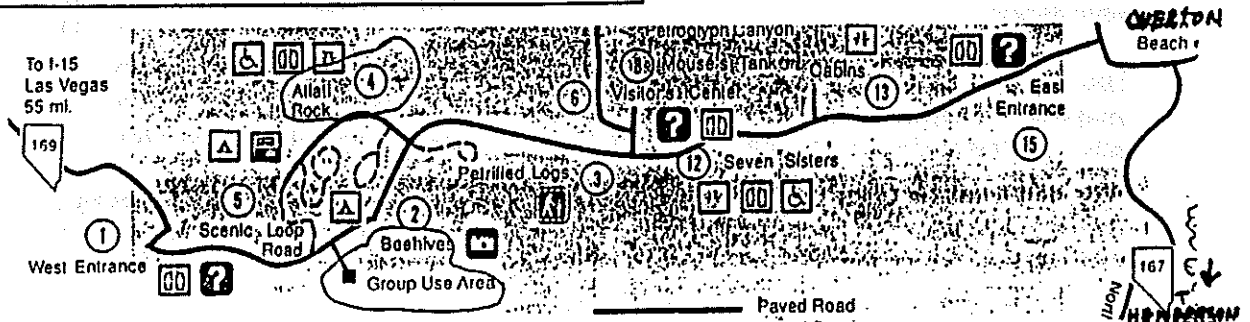
At the suggestion of Lloyd Pine, the Board has established a *WAA Grand Champion Award* to be presented to contest champions at atlatl competitions held by Recognized groups around the world. Groups desiring to give this award must assure WAA in writing that they will follow the published WAA safety rules. Contact WAA Secretary, Leni Clubb at PO Box 56, Ocotillo, CA 92259-0056 for details.





**ATTENTION ATLATLERS!!!!**

The Fifth Annual Atlatl Contest at the Valley of Fire State Park near Overton, Nevada, will be held April 7, 8, 9, 1995 at Atlatl Rock. (see map) The World Atlatl Association will again conduct the contest which is sponsored by the State Park. Come join us in this exciting event. New throwers, as well as kids and "Old Timers" welcome.



Registration will be held in the parking lot at Atlatl Rock beginning April 7, 1995 for Saturday's contest. Watch for signs in the Park. If possible, send pre-registration form printed below before March 25th.

**FACILITIES:** Special camping, restricted to contestants and their families, is in the "BEEHIVE" area, Group Units 1, 2, and 3. The charge is \$7.00 per night per vehicle, payable at the campground. There are showers available to all campers in Campground "A", near Atlatl Rock. See map. Non-campers may stay at any of the many motels in Las Vegas, 50 miles away, or at one of the several motels in nearby Overton.

The atlatl contest will begin promptly at 10 am, April 8th, in the area across the road from Atlatl Rock parking lot. Please check in before that time. Practice targets will be available on Friday afternoon. Information regarding contest and safety rules will be available at registration and check-in, or you may write or call at address below, prior to the event, for advance copies of both rules.

Grand Champion Awards will be presented by the World Atlatl Association in both MODERN and PRIMITIVE equipment. For additional information call Leni Clubb (619) 358-7835.

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**VALLEY OF FIRE ATLATL CONTEST PRE-REGISTRATION FORM**  
 Mail to The World Atlatl Association, P. O. Box 56, Ocotillo, CA 92259

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Throwers \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Division entering: Men \_\_\_\_\_ Women \_\_\_\_\_ Under 16 \_\_\_\_\_ Under 10 \_\_\_\_\_

Old time readers of *THE ATLATL* will note the face lift in this issue—a new mast-head and improved print. All due to new, expensive, and somewhat difficult to master equipment. I hope than in future issues you will see further improvement as I learn how to control all of this computer power. I wish to thank my wife Marcia, for her excellent proofreading of the newsletter, as well. There would be far more typographical and spelling errors were it not for her valued assistance.

Your Editor is looking forward to hearing your comments and suggestions for material. Please continue to forward any atlal related articles, comments, and pictures to us for inclusion on these pages. My sincere thanks to all of you for the great articles submitted for this issue.

WAA Secretary, Lenni Clubb, has long been known by her friends as *The Grand Nabob*, and more recently by President Bony Cosyleon, as *The Most Reverend Grand Nabob*. Bony has now dubbed your editor with the title of *The Grand Geezer*. At my age, I guess that is more or less fitting.

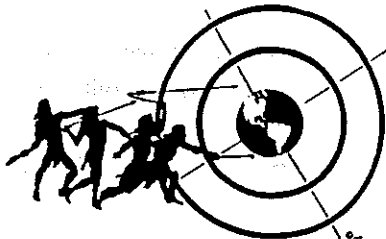
Members attending the Valley of Fire atlal contest in April, are invited to visit the scheduled Board of Directors meeting to be held during that weekend. On the agenda is the possible selection of new WAA Directors, and an overdue discussion on updating our bylaws. No time has been set as yet. Ask any of the officers present.

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WHEN THE GOING GETS TOUGH,  
THE SMART GET LOST. (Robert Byrne)

**WAA.MEMBERSHIP.IS.STILL.JUST.\$10.00.PER.YEAR...SEND.ALL.INQUIRIES  
AND.MEMBERSHIP.DUES.TO.THE.WORLD.ATLATL.ASSOCIATION.SECRETARY:**

**LENI CLUBB  
P. O. BOX 56  
OCOTILLO, CA 92259 USA**



**The WORLD ATLAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

