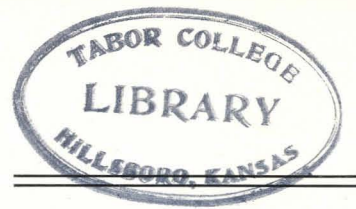


# KANSAS

# FISH AND GAME



VOL. XIV

APRIL, 1957

No. 4





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# KANSAS FISH AND GAME

Published Quarterly by  
THE KANSAS FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION  
Pratt, Kansas

DAVE LEAHY, *Director*

C. E. KAUP, *Chairman*

ROSS BEACH, JR., *Secretary*

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT PRATT, KANSAS

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Diversion of waters from the Arkansas river into the Cheyenne Bottoms will be accomplished with a dam across the river west of Great Bend. About fifty percent complete at the time of this picture, the dam will hold back about four feet of water which will then channel into underground conduit and open canal and thence to the Bottoms.

## CHEYENNE BOTTOMS NEARS COMPLETION

By GEORGE VALYER

Northeast of the city of Great Bend, Kan., lies a natural basin or "sink-hole" formed by mother nature in eons past. During the time of recorded history part of this land has been periodically covered by shallow water forming a natural marsh. Twice in the last 50 years, most of the area was covered with water as the result of torrential rains in the drainage basin.

At other times, the area has been totally dry and agricultural ventures took over the land. Almost any school child in the state can tell you the name of this vast basin—The CHEYENNE BOTTOMS.

Legend and fact go together to weave a fascinating story of the Cheyenne Bottoms. This area has always been known as one of the top waterfowl hunting



places on the great plains. Before the days of protective regulations, the Bottoms was one of the prime spots for commercial hunters in their slaughter of ducks and geese for the metropolitan markets.

How did the Cheyenne Bottoms get its name? This is where legend comes in. The story is that the Pawnee and Cheyenne Indians once fought a long battle for control of the excellent hunting grounds. The Cheyennes are supposed to have won the battle, thus giving the area its name.

In the early 1890's, two brothers by the name of Koen made extensive surveys of the Bottoms during a dry period and determined that it was feasible to construct a ditch from the Arkansas river west of Great Bend to the basin for the purpose of irrigation. It was felt that farmers of the area would be happy to buy stocks in the company to insure adequate water for the growing of crops and the surplus would be channeled into the Bottoms proper to form a vast lake. In 1897, the ditch was completed and actually carried water into the Bottoms for a period of 100 days. Some water was used from the ditch for irrigation purposes but the farmers were not so enthusiastic as the Koens supposed they would be. The stock was not subscribed and the ditch was abandoned.

This project was successful in one respect; it proved that water could be diverted from the Arkansas river and channeled into the Cheyenne Bottoms without the aid of pumps. The engineering involved in the original ditch was quite an effort considering the early date and the lack of power equipment. Thus the groundwork was laid for what eventually proved to be a tremendous development.

In 1942, the dreams and plans of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission to develop the Bottoms as a waterfowl refuge and public shooting area finally resulted in action. This action, which took the form of land purchase and acquisition, was made possible by the receipt of federal funds for the project. These funds were and are derived from a tax on sporting arms and ammunition and are given to the individual states for approved projects. Each state must provide one-fourth the cost of the project from its own revenue. The law under which the federal government collects this tax and apportions the money is known as the Pittman-Robertson Act. The one-fourth matching fund came from the sale of fishing and hunting licenses in Kansas—no general tax money was used or is being used.

During the period from 1942 to 1948, the bulk of the 19,778 acre refuge was acquired by the commission at the Cheyenne Bottoms. This vast acreage included all of the normal flood areas as well as a portion of higher ground along certain edges which are

used for various purposes including inlet and outlet canals and agricultural areas. The total cost of this land was a whopping \$709,049 all paid for by the people who will benefit most—the sportsmen.

The year 1949 marked the beginning of construction work with the starting of a canal to link Wet Walnut creek to the Cheyenne Bottoms. This would provide an additional water supply whenever the creek was running and eventually serve as the eastern-most link in the canal from the Arkansas river. In 1950 construction on the dikes to hold the water in five separate lakes within the Bottoms was begun. The reason for the five separate units within the basin is to provide a control of water areas for the best management for waterfowl. Previous to this time, an outlet canal was dug to allow for drain-off of excess water during wet periods.

Following the completion of the dikes in the Bottoms itself, only one problem remained. This was the maintenance of sufficient water in the lakes so that they would be attractive to waterfowl. The final phase of construction, that of linking the Arkansas river water with the Bottoms was begun in 1956 and is now nearing completion. A canal linking the river with Dry Walnut creek was completed and a diversion dam across Dry Walnut plus another canal and conduit to Wet Walnut creek completed the link. All that was left was the diversion dam across the Arkansas and water would be on its way. This dam is now nearly done! The structure itself is about 300 feet long and is set on steel sheet piling to protect it from undercutting. By the time you read this article, the first flow of water should be heading down the first mile of conduit and into the canals which will carry it to its destiny at the largest waterfowl refuge in Kansas.

The Cheyenne Bottoms is truly a dream which has come true. A dream of sportsmen, a dream of game experts, a dream of far-thinking men who know our responsibility to posterity to help in the battle to provide wildlife for outdoor recreation and enjoyment.

The total cost has been large—in excess of 2½ million dollars but the rewards are expected to be great.

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Rabbits and opossums are believed to be the most ancient of the living known animals on the North American continent.

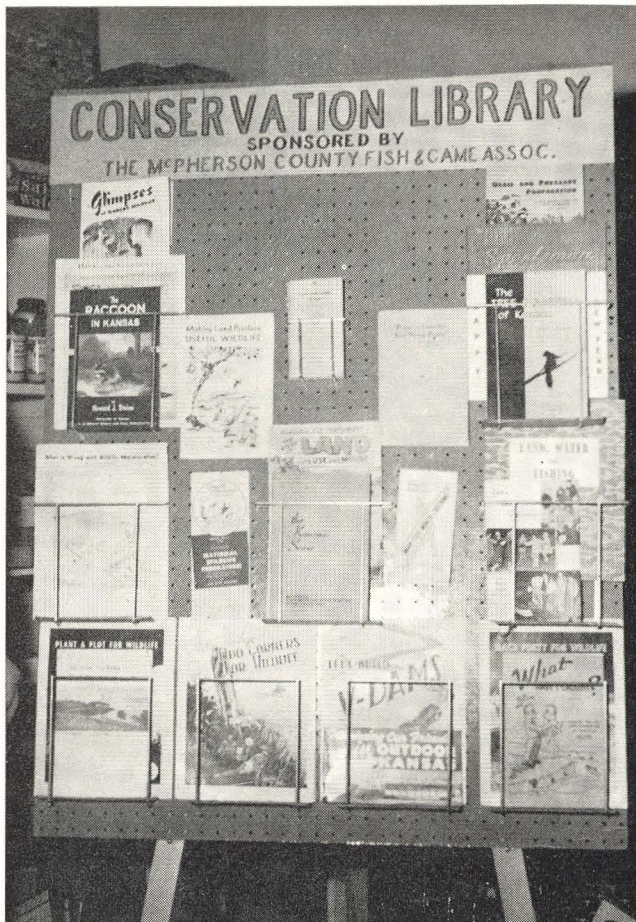
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The earliest record of a banded bird is that of a heron captured in Germany in 1710. The metal bands on its leg had been placed there in Turkey several years before.



## Sportsman's Club Gives Education a Boost

One of the more active of the Sportsman's Clubs in Kansas, The McPherson County Fish and Game Association, is now completing a major project. The



club, under the leadership of its president Tib Anderson, is now placing conservation libraries in the schools of McPherson county.

Sometime ago this sportsman's group decided that not enough was being done in their county to educate the youngsters in conservation so they proceeded to do something about it. Their first effort was to urge and help organize a conservation class in the intermediate school in McPherson. This course in wildlife management and conservation was offered for the first time at the beginning of the fall term, 1956. Under the capable direction of John Colyn, the course has been very popular with the junior high students.

Not content to rest on their accomplishment, the club decided early this year to build literature racks, such as the one pictured here, and equip them with publications concerning wildlife conservation. These peg-board libraries are now being placed in rural, consolidated and town schools in McPherson county.

We can look for a fine group of sportsmen to be growing up in this county in the future. In fact as fine a group as is now represented in the McPherson County Fish and Game Association.

## New Booklets

Two new booklets published by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute have recently been released to the public. One is for parents of would-be shooters and the other is for the young sportsman himself.

If your household contains a youngster who has a yen to own a gun, you owe it to yourself and him (or her) to obtain copies of these booklets. *Shooting's Fun For Everyone* is designed to give youngsters good basic gun safety rules as well as providing hints on shooting games, etc. *What Every Parent Should Know* gives tips on how to decide if your child is ready for the responsibilities associated with gun ownership and how to make sure he is taught properly the rudiments of safe gun handling.

Single copies of these booklets are offered free of charge. Just address the Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 250 E. Forty-third, New York 17, N. Y.

## On Our Cover

A scene such as this has more than once quickened the pulse of an ardent fisherman as he came upon a secluded section of his favorite stream. This pool, formed by a beaver dam on Walnut creek, is located in Barton county in central Kansas. Notice the ducks which find this pool attractive, too. The speculative angler can view such a scene and dream at length of the large channel catfish which makes its home in these beautiful waters and the nature lover can gain inspiration and solace from the wildlife which abounds in the vicinity of such places. The heavy cover of vegetation which surrounds this spot prevents erosion from the banks and provides cooling shade to keep the water temperature in the desirable range. What a perfect spot to while away a warm spring afternoon, the fish don't even have to strike to make it a perfect day.

This photo was snapped by L. O. Nossman of Great Bend on a balmy spring afternoon last year.

The egg of the great horned owl might well be called "cold storage" eggs. These birds usually nest in midwinter but successfully keep their eggs warm in subzero weather.





Fishermen in Kansas are following the national trend of turning more and more to boats as a means of getting to their favorite fishing spot. A boat gives an angler more mobility in reaching his favorite part of the lake. The lightweight, dependable outboard motors available today have proved to be favorites with the fishing fraternity.

## BOATS, BOATS, BOATS!

BY GEORGE VALYER

Have you been to your favorite state lake or reservoir lately? If you haven't, you might be surprised at the number of craft of all kinds that you find there. The kinds of boats you see every day during the spring, summer and fall on Kansas waters run from the smallest rowing dingy to the deluxe cabin cruisers.

Why the tremendous increase in boating? The answer is not easy to give because it involves many factors. Perhaps the most important reason for many of the boats we see is their increasing popularity among the fishing fraternity. Certainly, most boats serve at one time or another as fishing craft and a large percentage of them are purchased for the express purpose of angling.

According to established dealers sales records, there are more boats now in use in the state than at any

time in the past and sales are still on the upward climb. Perhaps the one biggest factor in the accelerated boating picture is the development of the dependable and easy handling outboard motor. Nearly any family of modest means can now own a boat and motor for use on nearby lakes due to the fact that mass production has now reduced the price of such equipment to the place where you don't have to have an income ranging into five figures to own such water transportation. Another influence to the increased number of boats has been the development of the light-weight boat of molded plywood, fiber glass or aluminum. Such boats can be handled easily in launching and are easily towed on a trailer pulled by the family car.

Whatever the reason, more Kansans will take to the



water in boats this year than ever before. With substantial rains this spring, water conditions are better now than at any time in the last three or four years.

With the increase in boating on lakes and reservoirs has come the problem of safety. Just as the traffic problems of today evolved with the increased ownership and use of automobiles, so the number of water craft are now beginning to raise their share of problems in some popular waters.

### Boat Safety

The use of boats in a safe manner depends upon a lot of things but the prime consideration should be based on common sense. Anyone who will use consideration and judgment in the operation of a boat will usually get along fine and will be welcomed on any body of water. However, there are some rules that all "captains" should observe and think about.

Here are a list of do's and don'ts which, if followed, will keep novices and "old hands" safe afloat.

- DO—Check maximum horsepower rating of your boat. Overpowering is inviting accident.
- DO—Step aboard a boat as nearly to the center as possible. Keep lines taut or have someone steady the boat.
- DO—Fill your gas tank carefully with a minimum of splashing and spilling.
- DO—Carry one approved life preserver for every person aboard.
- DO—Learn the basic signs of weather changes. Always head for shelter at the first sign of an approaching storm or squall.
- DO—Cross the wake of a large boat at a safe angle if avoiding it completely is impossible.
- DO—Slow down or stop before changing position or standing in a boat.
- DO—Bring your boat into harbors and docks at low speed.
- DO—Stay clear of fishing lines of bank or boat fishermen.



Here is an example of a dangerously overloaded boat. Also notice that there isn't a life preserver in the crowd. One little slip and a gay party could turn into a tragic disaster.

DON'T—Buy a boat without taking into consideration the expected load and horsepower. Never crowd a boat beyond its safe capacity.

DON'T—Jump aboard. You may go through the hull. Don't step on the gunwale; you'll spread-eagle into the drink.

DON'T—Ignore storm signs such as dark clouds gathering and rapid changes of temperature.

DON'T—Smoke while filling a gas tank.

DON'T—Run from waves in a rain storm. Always keep your boat headed into large waves.

DON'T—Be a "cowboy" with your boat at anytime. Don't run your boat close to swimmers or fishermen.

DON'T—Throw floating refuse overboard to drift on beaches or fishing areas.

DON'T—Use excessive speed around other craft at anchorage or at dockside.

Although only some of these rules apply to row-boats and sailboats, all of them should be observed in connection with motor-driven craft. As stated previously, common sense should be the guide of all boat operators.

### Boating Regulations

Many boat owners and potential owners and operators are unfamiliar with the fact that there are regulations governing the operation of boats on many of the impounded waters in Kansas. The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission exercises control of boats on all state lakes and one federal reservoir (Cedar Bluff). An additional reservoir, Webster, will later be under such state regulation.

All boats used on waters controlled by the Fish and Game Commission must be registered with the caretaker or concessionaire at the lake if such a concessionaire or caretaker is in attendance. Motor boats are to be used for fishing purposes only on all state lakes with the exception of Lake McKinney in Kearny County. Also this restriction does not apply to Cedar Bluff Reservoir.

House boats or cabin boats are not allowed on state lakes and motors are limited to not more than ten (10) horsepower. These two restrictions also do not apply at Cedar Bluff and Lake McKinney.

The use of boats on all other lakes and reservoirs in the state fall under regulations of the governing authority. Inquiry should be made before putting your boat in the water.

Only a few of the regulations governing operation on state lakes are listed above. Anyone desiring to use a motor-driven craft on any water under control of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission should first obtain a complete list of these regulations from the headquarters of the Commission at Pratt, Kansas.

### Fisherman Versus Pleasure Boater

In most of the federal reservoirs and some city and county lakes, considerable controversy has been noted



during the recent past in regard to the right of the fisherman versus the rights of the pleasure boater. Such controversy has not arisen at state lakes since the use of motor boats on these waters is limited to fishing purposes only.

Where such a controversy rears itself on county and city lakes, the problem is usually solved by limiting pleasure boating to one area of the lake or the placing of time restrictions on such use. On the large reservoirs the problem is not so easily solved. Water skiing and speed boat racing are popular water sports and certainly demand some consideration on the part of reservoir managers. Fishermen have rights too. The usual source of conflict is the "hot rodding" of speed boats through an area being used by fishermen.

Certainly, no one can condone the actions of anyone who will power his boat across fishing lines and roar dangerously close to fishing boats. Such an ac-

tion is the mark of a dangerous show-off and such a person should be deprived of the privilege of boating. Those pleasure boaters who stay clear of bathing beaches and fishing areas arouse no animosity and still have their measure of fun in the open waters. Once again, here is a problem which can be solved by the use of courtesy and common sense.

#### Some Boating Tips

If you are one of the hundreds of fishermen who will use a boat with an outboard motor this year, here are a few tips on mounting of the motor.

If you are alone, lay the motor down on the dock where you can reach it easily after you are in the boat. Then set the motor squarely on the center of the transom and set up the bracket screws as hard as you can by hand.

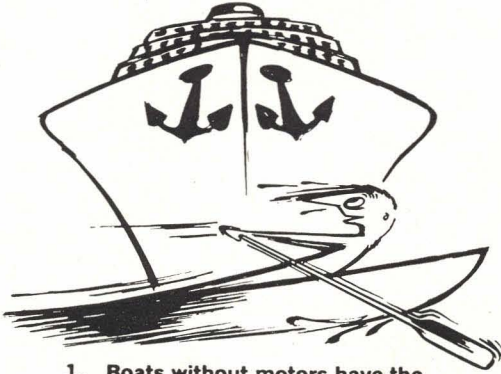
As insurance against losing the motor if it happens



This "cowboy" of the waves has not endeared himself to the fishermen who were peacefully sitting on the dock waiting for a strike. In fact, it'll be a wonder if they don't ambush him some dark night and teach him a few good manners. Pleasure boaters who show no consideration for the fisherman or swimmer sooner or later find themselves the target of restrictive regulations.



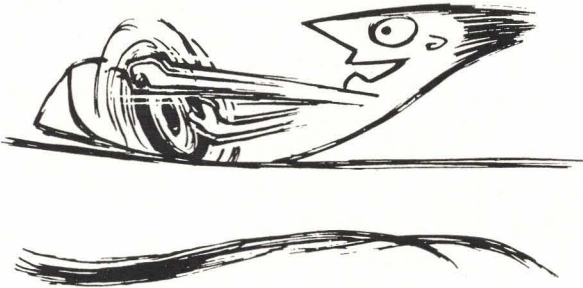
# Rules of the Road



1. Boats without motors have the right of way over boats with motors.



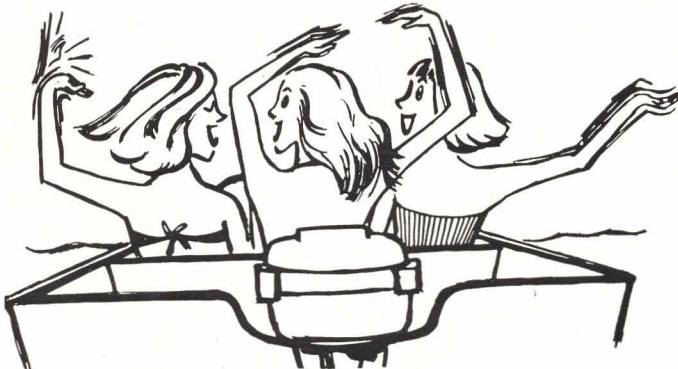
2. Keep right in channels.



3. When you meet another boat head on, swing to the right.



4. When two boats are approaching each other at an angle the boat on the right has the right of way.



5. A boat being overtaken always has the right of way.



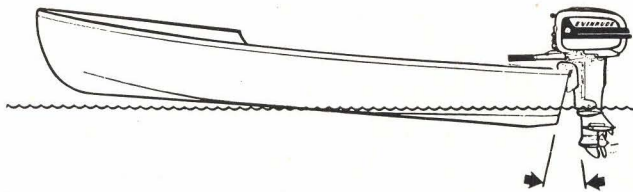
6. Do everything possible to avoid a collision in an emergency.



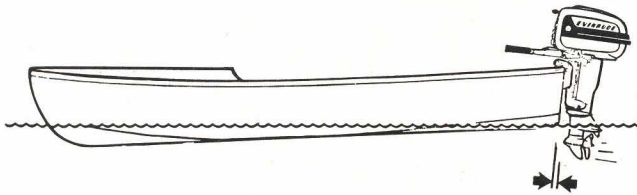
to hop off the transom, pass a strong line or chain through a hold in the stern bracket of the motor and then secure it firmly to the transom knee. This may save you a long row home and the loss of your motor.

When you are setting the motor, be sure that it is in the proper running position — the drive shaft straight up and down, not canted in toward the boat or angled away from it. If the drive unit is moved in too close to the boat, it will cause the boat to run with its nose down and tend to dig in. This makes for difficult steering. If the shaft is tilted too far out from the transom, the stern will squat, the bow comes way out of the water and your boat will not perform properly.

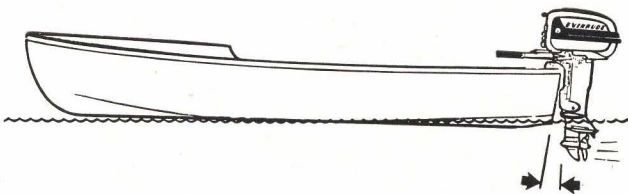
**TOO MUCH ANGLE  
BOAT SQUATS**



**NOT ENOUGH ANGLE  
BOAT PLOWS**



**JUST RIGHT  
MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE**



“Cavitation” is a problem which sometimes makes itself known. You know the sound an auto makes when the clutch is disengaged and the motor is raced; sound and fury but no progress. A high transom will cause the same trouble—“cavitation”—when the propeller is too close to the surface and is unable to take

a “bite.” Cutting a notch in the transom where the bracket fits will lower the motor and frequently cure this trouble. Be careful not to cut too big a notch; more can be trimmed off later if needed.

One final bit of advice, take care of your motor according to the manufacturer’s specifications. You’ll get trouble-free service and years of boating fun.

### New Uniforms

If your local game protector looks a little different the next time you see him, it may be because he has a new uniform. All thirty-five game protectors have



now received their new forest-green suits designed for winter and dress use.

An order has also been placed for new hats of the style pictured above. Shown nattily attired in the latest is Eugene Herd, game protector for Ford, Hodgeman, Clark, Comanche and Kiowa counties. Herd lives at Ford, Kansas.

The standard summer uniform for the game protector force is cotton twill. It is lighter in weight than the wool dress uniform and is much more suitable for hot weather use.

Whichever uniform he wears, your game protector is in the field to help you—to see that the conservation laws and regulations are observed and to help in the over-all conservation program.



## Kansas Fish and Game Laws and the Game Protector

What are fish and game laws and where do they originate? It is well known that we have these laws to conserve, guard and protect our fish and wildlife resources. Many people are of the opinion that fish and game laws are made by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. This is not true, as all laws of this type are made by the state legislature and passed on to the Fish and Game Department for enforcement. Under certain conditions, the Fish and Game Commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of certain laws, such as, the setting of bag and creel limits, hunting seasons, etc. It should be remembered, however, that all fish and game laws originate in the state legislature, with rules and regulations made by the Fish and Game Commission as supporting measures to those laws.

Enforcement of Kansas fish and game laws is in the hands of forty officers of the Fish and Game Department. Thirty-six of these are members of the commission's game protector or game warden branch and the others are staff members whose duties occasionally include law enforcement.

The game protectors or wardens, as they are commonly called, are assigned districts over the state and, in covering these districts, travel many miles to carry out their duties. Vigorous law enforcement is essential to the successful operation of a good conservation program. Not only are game protectors the guardians of wildlife, but they are indirectly responsible for financing the Fish and Game Commission's program. Were it not for game protectors, few people would take the trouble of purchasing licenses. Money from the sale of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses pays for the conservation program for fish and game in Kansas since no tax money is used. Game protectors also are the medium through which the general public has greatest contact with the Fish and Game Commission. They are closer to the public, which they serve through daily contact, than any other personnel of the Commission.

Game protectors must use good judgment and fairness in their enforcement of laws. They must use care in the kind of cases taken into court and in the handling of minor and technical violations.

Their many duties, in addition to law enforcement, include distributing game birds; fish stocking and reclaiming fish from low and overstocked waters; constant patrolling of streams in search of illegal fishing equipment; detecting possible sources of pollution; co-operating in making game surveys; speaking at

public gatherings; teaching conservation to groups such as 4-H clubs and Boy Scout troops.

The success of law enforcement is determined by the will of the people in any locality or area. Enforcement of fish and game laws is difficult in some areas of Kansas, due to lack of interest or misunderstanding by the people. A few people still believe it is smart to violate a game law and run from the game protector.

The Fish and Game Commission needs assistance from sportsmen to curtail violations, both by the practice of not violating game laws themselves and reporting to proper officials the actions of those who violate the law. Many people feel it is not proper to tell when they have knowledge of law violations. It must be remembered that those who violate fish and game laws are taking unfair advantage of those who obey the rules of the game. Poaching is stealing, and should not be treated in any other way.

The game protector is a man dedicated to conservation and has many duties to perform. People should become acquainted with their local game protector and work with him to conserve our fish and wildlife resources for future use.

### Remember: Poaching Is Stealing.

Adult trumpeter swans are often twice as large as whistler swans. Trumpeters often weigh 35 pounds, whistlers seldom weigh 18 pounds.



Early spring fishing is often good in many of the state lakes in Kansas. At least that's the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Ashlock of Neal, Kan., as they display eleven nice crappie caught in Woodson County State Lake.



# Fish Conservation Fundamentals

By R. W. ESCHMEYER

## THE MODERN PROGRAM

(NINTH IN A SERIES)

There is no uniformity among our various state fish set-ups and programs. Nor could there be. The problems in one state differ decidedly from problems elsewhere. Insofar as organizational set-ups are concerned, there is no close relationship between the kind of organization and the quality of the program. In some states, the fish program is under a conservation department; elsewhere, it is in the fish and game department. In some instances, there is a single commissioner; more commonly, we have commissions with a number of members.

The tendency is to have commissions made up of an uneven number of members and to have fish, game, forestry, etc., under one department. Actually, the effectiveness of the fishery program depends on the caliber and ability of the personnel, rather than on the nature of the organizational set-up.

Listed here are some of the observations which, in our opinion, will help determine whether your state has a modern fish conservation set-up. Because of the differences in organizational make-up, and differences in local problems, some statements do not apply to some states. Too, we may be wrong in some of our observations. The statements which follow should be considered "food for thought," not "gospel."

### THE COMMISSION

The character of the commission, itself, will determine whether a modern program is possible. In a progressive organization, the commission members work together as a team. Where we have dissension at commission level, there is certain to be indecision and low morale among the personnel. Feuding, common in some commissions, can be expected to result in an ineffective program.

The commission members should have a broad viewpoint. A provincial attitude, with each member concerned mainly with his own area, can only be expected to hamper the program.

The commission members should not think of their membership as a means of realizing personal ambitions, political or otherwise. If their membership is aimed mainly at promoting themselves, they can be expected to contribute little or nothing toward improvement of fishing or hunting.

The chief functions of a commission are to select highly competent personnel, to establish policy based on the recommendations of that personnel, and to act

as a "buffer" between the personnel and pressure groups. Actual administration of the program should be left to the personnel selected.

### THE PERSONNEL

Where the commission does its job well, progressiveness in fish conservation seems to depend largely on the caliber of the men in the top fishery swivel-chairs. But, we're still a little in the dark as to the proper background for these individuals. My own feeling is that things move along best where one of the two top men is a competent administrator who understands business management and people, and who also appreciates the importance of the technical aspect. The other should be a trained fish man who has a good understanding of the fish conservation problems. So long as these two work as a team, it doesn't matter much which one holds down the top swivel-chair.

To have an efficient fishery program the various "specialists" must work as a team. There is a tendency to have friction among enforcement men, hatchery men, and the professionally-trained fish men, and to have an ineffective program as a result. The enforcement man is a specialist in enforcing laws and preventing violation. The hatchery man is a specialist in raising fish in hatcheries and rearing ponds. The researcher is a specialist in fact-finding. In comparison, the trained fish manager should be best equipped to plan and supervise the over-all fisheries program.

In a field as new as fish conservation, some professional fishery workers are far better qualified, by way of native ability and training, than others. The salaries paid to highly qualified workers and to poorly qualified workers do not differ greatly. A state set-up which pays top salaries can get "the cream of the crop" by spending only a few thousand dollars more than the average. Good salaries attract competent people. An investment in good salaries is the best investment that a fish and game commission can make. In some states, the fishery jobs are not attractive to competent personnel because the pay is too low.

In a progressive organization, the workers must have a certain amount of job security. In a few states, this is lacking. Of course, there are instances, too, where jobs are too secure. Where there is complete assurance that the job will continue, regardless of the individual's performance, there is little incentive to do outstanding work, and there may be a tendency merely to "coast along." Both too little security and too much security may lead to mediocre performance.



### THE PROGRAM

The modern fish conservation set-up has a well balanced program. It places proper emphasis on such aspects as fish management, research, and education.

A survey made by the Sport Fishing Institute late in 1953 showed the average budget breakdown for 15 states to be (a number of states were unable to present a breakdown of expenditures):

Administration .....	8%
Information-Education .....	3%
Law Enforcement .....	21%
Stocking .....	30%
Management .....	28%
Research .....	10%

As expected, individual percentages for the various budget items differed decidedly from state to state.

Our own feeling is that the three percent for information-education is highly inadequate.

### STOCKING

The modern set-up has a set stocking policy, copies of which are made available to the public. If your state has not released such a policy, you should insist that it do so, and that it abide fully by that policy. We still have instances of "public relations stocking"—planting of fish in certain waters regardless of the biological merits of the plantings—because of political pressure. The modern set-up does not make such plantings.

Stocking should be based on demonstrated need. Where the fish are to go and what species are to be planted (and in what numbers) should be determined by a study of the habitat, fishing pressure, and the stocks already available. Such studies should be made by trained fishery workers.

In some states, a big part of the license dollar is wasted on unjustified, unnecessary, or even harmful stocking.

### REGULATIONS

In a progressive fish and game organization, the fishing regulations tend to be few in number. Here, regulations are based on demonstrated need. An active research program to determine which laws are needed is in constant progress.

The regulations should be made by the commission, itself, not by the state legislature. Legislatures may be slow in making needed changes, and may tend to bow to political pressures instead of basing the laws on facts.

Enforcement should be by well-trained wardens (preferably called fish and game or conservation officers), selected on the basis of qualification for the job, and with major emphasis placed on *prevention* of violation rather than on *detection*.

### MANAGEMENT

The state should be using a fair amount of its budget on fish management (other than stocking and regulation). The program will differ widely from state to state because the situations differ. In states with limited fishing water, major emphasis may be on building public fishing lakes. Or, emphasis may be on securing access to existing waters. In some states, the emphasis may be on rehabilitation, on rough fish control, on habitat improvement, or on any of a number of other management methods. In some states, this important fish conservation activity receives far too little attention.

### RESEARCH

The modern program is guided by facts, produced by a competent research unit. The unit should concern itself with important problems that can be expected to produce usable answers. And, of course, research is of little value if the results are not used.

The fact-finding program should be in the hands of competent, well-trained researchers who operate with a maximum of freedom to do their job and with both a minimum of bias and a minimum of red tape.

Through basic fact-finding programs, some fishery organizations have already been able to greatly improve angling, and to use the license dollar wisely and effectively. All states now have some research in progress. However, in a few of them, "research" is barely tolerated and the findings of the investigators are still largely ignored. This is true in those few states where one or both of these conditions exist: (1) the fish (or fish and game) administrators are poorly qualified for their jobs; and (2) the administrators don't want the facts known, because the facts might demonstrate to the public that their programs are unprogressive.

The administrators who don't want sound fact-finding programs (there are very few of them left) can be compared to the physician who objects to medical research, or to the head of an engineering firm who opposes engineering research!

In those states where fact finding is secondary or is barely tolerated, we can be sure that the fishery program is a backward one.

### EDUCATION

The up-to-date fish and game commission has an active and effective educational program. Concepts in fish conservation have been changing rapidly. Fact finding is pointing the way to "shortening the time between bites." But, we can have modern, scientific fish conservation only if we have an informed and enlightened public. The education program is an extremely important one for bringing about this needed condition for progress.



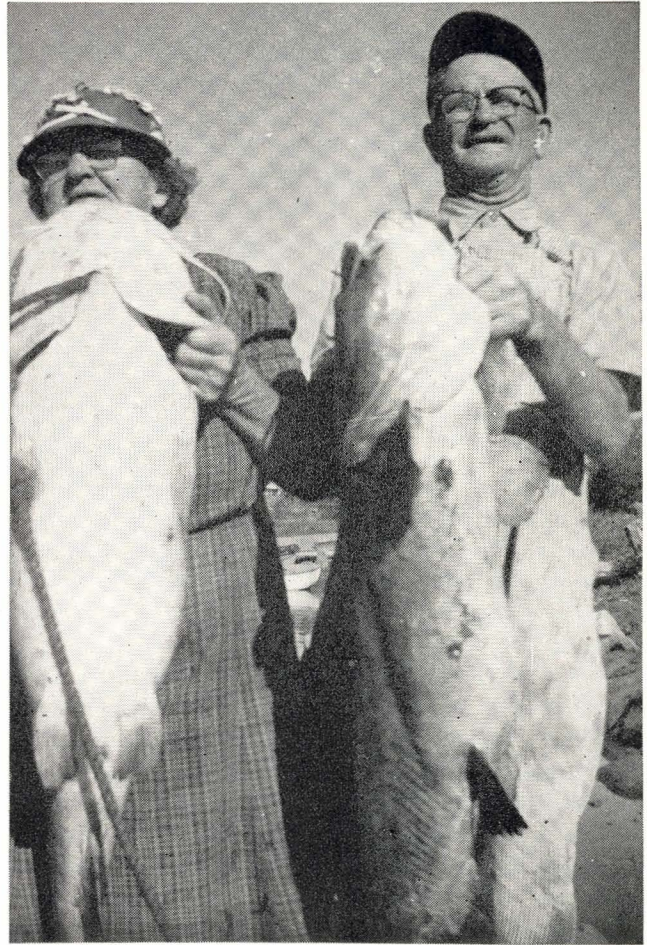
## IN GENERAL

The points discussed above are only a few of those which might be made if space permitted. A reading of the other sections of the "Fish Conservation Fundamentals" will suggest additional ones. There is no simple, fool-proof way of determining whether you are getting a good return for your license dollar. However, the suggestions made here may help you to decide if the fish conservation set-up is up to par.

The ling is an extreme example of fertility among fishes. One was found to contain over 28,000,000 eggs.



The Fin and Feather Club of Shawnee Mission high school are once again making news with another wildlife conservation project. Metal woodduck houses were constructed and placed in Unit "B" of the Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl Refuge in Linn county. The predator proof homes for these colorful ducks were installed with the supervision and co-operation of Marvin Schwilling, refuge manager. The picture shows David Hedges, Quivira Lake, Kansas City, Kan., putting the finishing touches on one of the nesting boxes about fifteen feet above water level.



When you mention big flathead catfish in connection with Fall River Reservoir, those in the know immediately think of Bessie and Ora Noakes who live at Rock Ridge Cove on the lake. These flatheads weighing 34 and 40 pounds were taken by the Noakes just a little while before they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last fall. Mr. and Mrs. Noakes plan to spend the rest of their lives fishing and relaxing at the reservoir.



Spin-casting with a lead head jig paid off in a big way for sportswriter Guy Von Schrittz of Pittsburg. These thirty-three crappie and one black perch fell to his lure at Crawford County State Lake No. 2. Von Schrittz writes a weekly outdoor column for southeast Kansas newspapers and is a well-known sportsman in the midwest.

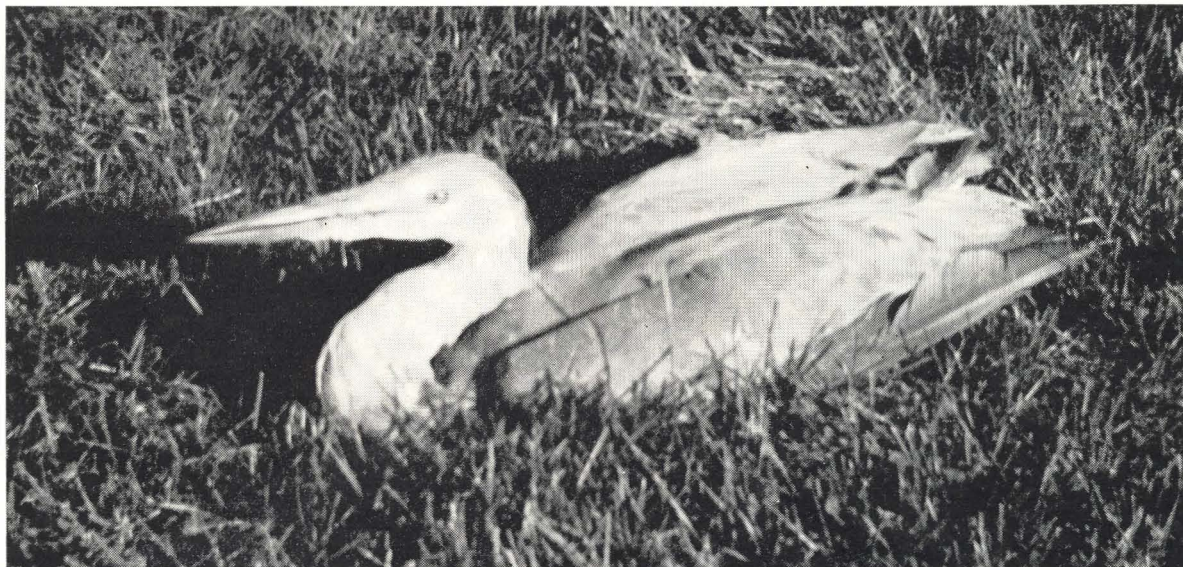




# Kansas Bird Life



No. 7 . . . in a series—MARVIN D. SCHWILLING



GREAT BLUE HERON

(*Ardea herodias*)

**Where Found in Kansas**—The great blue heron is a large handsome bird. In fact it is the largest and most conspicuous heron in all of North America. In Kansas it is to be found state-wide, during the summer months, appearing in March and leaving again by the middle of November. They are common in all parts of the state but are most abundant in the central portion, their abundance tapering off almost equally to the east and to the west. Many of our outdoorsmen and country people refer to this bird as the "blue crane." This, however, is an unfortunate mistake in identity. We do have a blue crane that migrates across Kansas each spring and fall, the sandhill crane. The two birds are entirely unrelated species and should not be confused.

**Identifying Characteristics**—The great blue heron's large size, about four feet tall, its long legs, long neck and sharp pointed long bill all help to identify him. Also in flight, its folded neck doubled up S-shape, and trailing legs mark it as a heron. The white about the head and neck and over-all blue-gray body coloration mark it as only the great blue heron.

**Similar Species**—The great blue heron is often confused with the sandhill crane; however, the crane has a more robust body with red on the head and face. In flight the heron carries its neck doubled up S-shape with its head drawn back and appearing to rest on its

shoulders. The crane flies with its neck fully extended and with legs trailing appearing overhead like a flying cross. These cranes normally migrate in large flocks arranged in a wide V much like the pattern of migrating geese. Migrating herons fly in no such set pattern.

**Voice**—Coarse low croaks, harsh and rasping. When alarmed this croak is sometimes prolonged into a series of squawks.

**Habits**—The great blue heron is a solitary bird. They seem to prefer to be completely alone, except during migration or around the nesting colony, which we call a heronry. Heronries in Kansas vary in size from two nests to the large 210 nest colony in Sedgwick county. The nests are large bulky affairs constructed of sticks and placed in tall trees. In Kansas they seem to prefer sycamore trees, when they are available, but use cottonwood trees commonly in the west. This massive nest cradles three or four blue eggs when it is completed.

The feeding habits of this bird are as odd as they are efficient. They stand like statues in shallow water waiting for some unsuspecting fish, frog, crawfish, or other water creature to come within striking distance. When they do, the long folded neck darts out driving the six-inch spearlike bill straight to its mark. Only very rarely does it miss the intended victim. It is



generally believed that all herons feed largely on fish or other aquatic life. The great blue heron at times departs from this family trait and frequents hillsides, cultivated fields, and dry meadows in search of mice, gophers, ground squirrels and other small rodents. These are captured by the customary long waiting period which ends swiftly when the rodent wanders, or shows itself, within striking range of the heron's bill. Studies have shown that a very large proportion of the food of the young are made up of these injurious rodents. Some fishermen believe these birds kill and eat many of the game fish that they themselves would rather have. Actually, as food habits have shown they take mostly rough fish. Only the slowest and least healthy of the game fish can be caught. Undoubtedly, they are indeed a friend to the fisherman instead of a foe.

I have been told of two occasions when different hunters afield with their dogs shot and crippled great blue herons, thinking them to be enemies of the fisherman. Their unsuspecting dogs approached too close to the crippled bird. Both dogs lost an eye to the powerful thrust of the heron's beak. Perhaps this was punishment to the hunter for having shot a friend.



Brown County State Lake near Hiawatha has been a consistent producer of good angling since its opening late last fall. Frank Kurtz and George Johnson, both of Atchison, took these twenty channel catfish there on March 12. Bass and crappie are also appearing regularly on stringers at the lake.

Recent estimates say only about 1,000 pairs of bald eagles are left in the United States.

Each eye of a moose commands a separate field of vision. This makes their judgment of distance, and the detection of stationary objects, quite difficult. But they quickly detect moving objects.

## Outdoor Notes

By JOE AUSTELL SMALL

### Time and Direction

To find directions with your watch, point the hour or little hand in the direction of the sun. Halfway between the hour hand and 12 is south. If the sky is overcast and no sun is visible, hold a splinter of wood vertical from the center of your thumbnail. It is almost always possible to see a shadow cast by the splinter, and thus determine the location of the sun.

### Windies From the Ozarks

There are three tall ones I especially like in Vance Randolph's book, "We Always Lie to Strangers." One is about the boys who threw bags of starch into crooked Ozark streams. Big fish swallowed the bags while our fishermen walked down to the first river bend. When the starched fish came along, they were so stiff they couldn't make the turn and were easily harpooned.

And then there is Clarence Sharp, the resourceful duck hunter, who has a gun that kills so far up he has to put salt on the pellets to keep the birds from spoiling before they hit the ground.

But my favorite is the one about the old hunter who was asked what gauge shotgun he used. "Well," he reflected, "I can't exactly call the number of it, but she's a pretty big gun. Whenever it needs cleanin', we just grease a groundhog and run him through the barr'l!"

### What's in a Name?

If you're a good enough marksman, you can kill a puma, brown tiger, cougar, catamount, silver lion, purple panther, mountain screamer, American lion, and mountain lion all with one shot. No trick—these are just common names for a single animal, the *felis concolor*, generally known as mountain lion.

### What a Mistake!

I ran this one several years ago and have had so much comment on it, I think the thing deserves a repeat. It actually happened.

It was at the height of deer season in Wisconsin. A fellow hit the dirt when a high-powered slug whined over his head. He lay tight until a red-coated female rushed up and asked breathlessly if he was hurt.

"Really, I'm awfully sorry," she admitted. "I thought you were my husband!"





Four-year-old Marsha Hughes of Farlington enjoys fishing from the heated fishing dock at Crawford County State Lake. Here she is with a string of crappie taken from this comfortable building late in the winter. This enclosed dock was the first to be built in Kansas. Since its construction, another has been placed in use at Fall River Reservoir in Greenwood county.



When a pretty young lady has fishing success like this, it is worthy of special note. Miss Joyce Marsh of Farlington, Kan., took her spinning rod out to Crawford County State Lake No. 2 and proceeded to catch the crappie she so proudly holds here. Joyce is quite an expert when it comes to casting a spinning lure and can make a lot of men anglers hustle to keep up when it comes to taking fish.

### Woods Fishing

They do a lot of funny things in West Virginia, but this one takes the cake!

Conservation Officer Harrison Shobe was asked to watch a suspicious-acting darky who was seen roaming the woods with a rod and reel—but far away from water.

Officer Shobe trailed the colored lad on several occasions but nothing resembling a law violation came up until the fourth trip out. On that particular day, Shobe watched the boy cast out and reel in two prize pot-boilers before the cold hand of the law moved in to apprehend him.

The boy was working with a worn old rod and reel. The weight was a rock, the bait a grain of corn. He would crouch in a nearby thicket, cast out into the farmer's barnyard, snare a fat hen and reel her in!

### Black Cat Turns White

James W. Wright *had* a jet black Persian cat. Old Tab was always giving trouble trying to get at the canary. One day, while the cat was figuring out a new approach, the bird cage fell, striking the floor with a loud clatter and rolling around noisily. The frightened cat ducked for cover.

Old Tab disappeared for over twenty-four hours. When he finally showed again, there was a white ring around his neck. Wright says that the ring has spread now until only the cat's tail remains black. Some scare!

The bite of the short-tailed shrew is poisonous. The saliva of this species apparently helps it to overcome mice and other small rodents upon which it feeds.



### Are You a Sportsman?

Someone estimated once that only about five percent of the so-called "sportsmen" of this nation are deserving of the term in its true meaning. What would *you* have done in a situation similar to the following?

State Game Ranger L. E. Crawford, while checking dove hunting areas near Lawton, Okla., recently came upon Attorney Charles Bledsoe and his 16-year old son, Charles, Jr., of Lawton, repairing a damaged farm fence through which they had seen other hunters driving their automobile a few moments before.

Crawford learned that the attorney and his son had permission of the farmer to hunt on his land, while the other hunters did not. The ranger also learned that Bledsoe always carries hammer, pliers, and staples to repair fences when he finds them damaged.

"I didn't want the farmer to think we cut his fence," Bledsoe said, "and thereby probably gain his condemnation of all hunters. Besides, I want my son to learn good sportsmanship and courtesy in the field."

"That act of good sportsmanship cost them their hunting that evening," Crawford commented, "because it took them an hour to repair the damage the other hunters had done. But the Bledsoes will probably be welcome on that farm, and anywhere else they ask permission to hunt in the future."

Are you a real sportsman?



Hiding behind a nice catch of twelve crappie is Mrs. Ernest Thompson. This fine string was taken early in March at the Woodson County State Lake. Mrs. Thompson will have to share honors with her husband, Ernest, who helped by adding some of the fish to the stringer.

### Fishing Story

No, no—not "fish" story—this one is true. You keep hearing the statement that fishing is big business, but have you seen any figures lately on *how* big? Well, 21,000,000 of us went fishing last year—and we spent \$1,914,000,000 in the process!

Fishermen even have their own magazine. It is the *Fisherman*, which for some six years has been the only large-circulation magazine devoted exclusively to sport fishing. It's growing, too. The January issue flat burst its seams—from digest to regular size—more pages, more color, more everything. It's the "sleekest" outdoor slick the outdoor fraternity has ever seen. The *Fisherman* made quite a splash when it hit the newsstands. It's going to concentrate on "covering the year-round world of sport fishing"—the sort of coverage for fishing that *Holiday* provides for travel.

First issue from the *Fisherman's* new publisher, Frederic N. Dodge (a top sportsman himself) contains plenty of stuff on particular types of fish and fishing techniques, conservation, natural history, a terrific where-and-how to fish piece on Florida, practically a book on ice fishing, and even a round-up of streams and lakes in Europe! It ranges into personalities (like presidents who fished) and has a woman's angle on cod fishing that is a real classic of humor.

Fishing fer derved sure has growned up—even in the literary department. It's about time, by golly! At last we've got a book that should appeal to all fishermen.

### Small Story

The opossum is not very well developed when born. Some idea of their size at this stage is indicated by the fact that an ordinary teaspoon will accommodate a litter of *eighteen* newborn babies with a little room to spare. Those who may doubt the authenticity of this statement may refer to a picture in the August, 1930, issue of *Nature Magazine* wherein there appeared a picture showing a teaspoon containing eighteen tiny possums.

### Fish Jubilee

Fishermen along the coast of Alabama say that a "jubilee" occurs when fish try to escape some unusual changes in bay water, where salt water from the Gulf and fresh water from a river meet.

When this happens, fish come up into shallow water, and residents rush out to scoop them up with their hands, nets, or anything available. One fisherman reports catching seventy-five flounders during a jubilee this past summer while others scooped up baskets full of crab and shrimp along a mile of beach.



## From the Mail Bag

MR. VALYER:

I've been listening to your radio program over WIBW and decided to write you a few lines. It's about quails and hunters. We had quite a nice quail population on our small place before the season started but I have not seen or heard a single one lately. They haven't been around us either.

Year before last, grasshoppers were pretty bad in our area but we had quite a few quail and didn't suffer too much. Insects didn't bother us too much last year either. I have a good many doubts about the season ahead though. Why does the Fish and Game Commission permit such close slaughter? Are quails such a tidbit that folks like to eat them so much? I don't think it's fair to kill so many of them. They don't do any harm anyway. They are much more helpful friends than the dove and the dove is more protected. Quails have a more cheerful voice than doves, too.

Our place is posted *no hunting* but we can't watch all of it and we can't keep the quails from getting across the fences.

If quails every place were killed off as close as ours around here, what are we going to do for quails this coming season?

Yours truly,

(MRS.) IRENE WINSOR,  
Route No. 1,  
Burlingame, Kansas

MRS. IRENE WINSOR  
Route No. 1,  
Burlingame, Kansas.

DEAR MRS. WINSOR.—May I express my sincere thanks for your letter of December 30. It was interesting indeed and no doubt reflected the concern you feel for our native upland game bird, the Bobwhite Quail.

Because of the nature of your letter, I am taking it for granted that you would like to have some answers to the questions you ask in regard to our feathered friends and the people who hunt them. This letter is not meant to be critical of your views—only informative of some of the facts which are commonly overlooked by most people.

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is concerned, too, as to the welfare of quail in Kansas. Fortunately, quail, like all game birds and animals, are a renewable resource when managed properly for the benefit of all. It is the desire of the Commission to insure maximum sporting opportunities for the hunter

and at the same time, make certain that a large enough population remains to provide an adequate breeding population for the next season.

The population of quail in Kansas this season was one of the largest in recent years. The season on quail which totaled 15 days was set following extensive surveys. These surveys indicated that such a season would not be detrimental to the birds.

Reports received since the season closed indicate that more than ample birds remain to insure a good breeding potential for next spring. Of course, since quail nesting and production are so dependent on weather conditions, we can not predict the eventual crop for next fall. Only time will tell. Naturally, the season for next fall will depend upon the spring and summer production.

It is a little known fact that bobwhite quail have a short lifespan in the wild. Even with no hunting, quail mortality during the winter is high. This is because a given area has only enough natural food and cover to carry through just so many quail. The surplus, over and above this carrying capacity, is a crop to be harvested.

As previously pointed out, cover and food are limiting factors to the quail population. In fact, these factors are more dominant to the relative abundance of quail than the limited season in which they are hunted. The "clean" farming practices which destroy the natural homes of game birds seriously restrict the producing ability of all species. The Fish and Game Commission urges that all farmers keep idle areas and wasteland in cover crops. This is good soil conservation as well as being good wildlife conservation. When natural cover is more abundant, wildlife, too, becomes more abundant.

All birds, with the exception of a few such as English sparrows and crows, are protected in Kansas. Open seasons on game birds are set in proportion to their relative abundance. The dove season last fall was 45 days in length contrasted with the 15-day quail season.

I hope that this letter has answered some of your questions. If there is any way I may be of service, please let me know.

Sincerely,  
GEORGE VALYER.

Frogs breathe by swallowing air. They don't have ribs and hence can't breathe by expanding and contracting their chests.

All herons fly with their necks drawn in and their feet extended.



## ARRESTS—NOVEMBER, 1956

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Eugene Smith; Liberal	No hunting license	11- 3-56	\$10.00
Donald Clements; Bendena	No hunting license	11- 3-56	10.00
James C. Hill; Wichita	No hunting license	10-13-56	5.00
Alton Wells; Anthony	No hunting license	11- 6-56	5.00
Walter Blevins; Liberal	No hunting license	11- 4-56	10.00
William M. Carey; Wichita	No hunting license	10-28-56	5.00
E. William; Hutchinson	No hunting license	10-28-56	10.00
LeRoy J. Boyle; Wichita	No hunting license	10-28-56	5.00
Wm. O'Dell; Kansas City	No hunting license	11-10-56	5.00
Don Hulett; Mankato	No hunting license	11-11-56	10.00
Billy Leon Key; Fredonia	No hunting license	11-11-56	5.00
Robert Crouse; McPherson	No hunting license	11-13-56	5.00
Jess Kessiss, Jr.; Horton	No hunting license	11-17-56	5.00
Herbert Laney Mack, Jr.; Opelousas, La.	No hunting license	11-23-56	30.00
Homar Parker; Sharon	No hunting license	11- 4-56	10.00
Homer Edwards; Ozawkie	No hunting license	11-22-56	10.00
Preston Armstrong; Kansas City	No hunting license	11-25-56	10.00
Virgil Peck; Fort Scott	No hunting license	11-29-56	10.00
Howard Jones; Fort Scott	No hunting license	11-29-56	10.00
Paul Simpson; Fort Scott	No hunting license	11-29-56	10.00
Donald H. Winchell; Pauls Valley, Okla.	Misrepresentation	11- 4-56	15.00
Forest Rue; Loco, Okla.	Misrepresentation	11- 4-56	15.00
Donald Ellison; Kansas City, Mo.	Misrepresentation	11-17-56	5.00
Martin Fulton; Lakin	Misrepresentation	11- 2-56	20.00
Jerry Nichols; Russell	Possession of hen pheasant	11- 4-56	15.00
Eugene Walden; Ulysses	Possession of hen pheasant	11- 3-56	10.00
Harry F. Van Cleave; Topeka	Shoot rabbits out of season	11- 3-56	10.00
Paul L. Crawford; Waverly	Shoot rabbits out of season	11- 3-56	10.00
Howard Crump Barnhill; Gardner	Shoot rabbits out of season	11- 9-56	5.00
John Lopez; Kansas City	Shoot rabbits out of season	11-12-56	5.00
Charles Goetz; Kansas City	Shoot rabbits out of season	11-12-56	5.00
James Rethman; Baileyville	Possession of firearms in state park	10-31-56	5.00
Lawrence Karmer; Baileyville	Possession of firearms in state park	10-31-56	5.00
R. D. Vaughn; Coffeyville	Trespassing	11- 4-56	10.00
Charles Vaughn; Wichita	Trespassing	11- 4-56	10.00
Kathy Vaughn; Coffeyville	Trespassing	11- 4-56	10.00
Ray Whitaker; Anthony	Trespassing	11- 6-56	5.00
Donald Schneider; Wichita	Trespassing	11-20-56	10.00
Jim Trabue; Chanute	Trespassing	11-20-56	10.00
James R. Lyon; Coffeyville	Trespassing	11-20-56	10.00
B. E. McArthur; Sedgwick	Trespassing	11-27-56	5.00
A. D. Harris; Wichita	Trespassing	11-27-56	5.00
G. B. McIlvain; Clay Center	Hunting without quail stamp	11-10-56	5.00
Max Krause; Hartford	Hunting without quail stamp	11-10-56	5.00
Jim Jenkins; Ashland	Hunting without quail stamp	11-10-56	5.00
Melvin Trabue; Wichita	Hunting without quail stamp	11-13-56	9.00
R. E. Scofield; Wichita	Hunting without quail stamp	11-18-56	10.00
A. G. Ryan; Anthony	Kill and take more than the legal bag limit of wild ducks	10-29-56	25.00
Bob Thomas; Anthony	Kill and take more than the legal bag limit of wild ducks	10-29-56	25.00
Merle Wallace; Kiowa	Have in possession an illegal number of pheasants	10- 3-56	10.00
Chester L. Fuller; Chicago	Take and possess hen pheasant during closed season	11- 3-56	50.00
Al Moran; Macksville	Hunt and possess raccoon out of season	11- 9-56	15.00
Randolph Hinsen, Jr.; Olathe	Hunt and possess raccoon out of season	11-11-56	10.00
Clem Barnett; Spring Hill	Hunt and possess raccoon out of season	11-11-56	10.00
C. G. Owens; Wichita	Take prairie chicken out of season; possess illegal number of quail	11-10-56	75.00
Dennis Pyle; Wichita	Attempt to take and kill quail while not on the wing	11-10-56	15.00
Michael Stegman; Ashland	Hunt without license; hunt quail without quail stamp	11-10-56	10.00
Joe E. Underwood; Wichita	Hunt without license; hunt quail without quail stamp	11-11-56	10.00
Earl Moses, Jr.; Great Bend	Hunt, shoot and kill mourning doves with shotgun capable of holding more than three shells in magazine and chamber combined	9- 3-56	10.00
Herbert Bruton; Cambridge	Hunt, shoot and kill mourning doves with shotgun capable of holding more than three shells in magazine and chamber combined	9- 9-56	10.00
N. H. Janzen; Wichita	Hunt, shoot and kill mourning doves with shotgun capable of holding more than three shells in magazine and chamber combined	9- 3-56	10.00
Wayne Ryherd; Iola	Shoot quail from motor vehicle; having illegal number of quail in possession	11-10-56	** 75.00
John Copenhaver; Iola	Shoot quail from motor vehicle; having illegal number of quail in possession	11-10-56	** 75.00
Marjorie Wells; Simpson	No fishing license	11-10-56	5.00
James L. Carter; Salina	No fishing license	11-21-56	5.00
Robert Cline; Bonner Springs	Shoot and kill quail from motor vehicle	11-22-56	10.00
Eugene E. Clouch; Iola	Shoot and kill quail from motor vehicle	11-22-56	25.00
Bert E. Dawson; Clements	Take wild ducks with shotgun capable of holding more than three shells in magazine and chamber combined; take migratory game birds without duck stamp	10-13-56	35.00
Oscar Dugan; Independence	Possessing firearms in state park; hunting without license	11-24-56	25.00

\*\* Paroled on first count; to pay fine on second count within one year.



Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
John Childers; Independence	Hunting and possessing firearms in state park	11-24-56	20.00
John Samuels; Eureka	Shoot quail from motor vehicle; shoot quail while not on wing; hunt from roadway without permission from landowner or occupant; hunt quail without quail stamp	11-24-56	*

\* Guilty but died in courtroom of heart attack. No fines collected.

## ARRESTS—DECEMBER, 1956

Name and address	Offense	Date of offense	Fine
David Cecil Light; Holly, Colo.	No hunting license	12- 2-56	\$15.00
Veral Lee Hines; Swink, Colo.	No hunting license	12- 2-56	15.00
Robert E. Huffman; Leavenworth	No hunting license	11-22-56	10.00
Allen Lee Shumate; Ottawa	No hunting license	12- 9-56	5.00
Alfred Grey; Ottawa	No hunting license	12- 9-56	5.00
Loren Martin; Overbrook	No hunting license	12-15-56	5.00
Max Graves; El Dorado	Trespassing	12- 2-56	25.00
Lawson Hanes; El Dorado	Trespassing	12- 2-56	25.00
John Andrews; El Dorado	Trespassing	12- 2-56	25.00
Donald Andrews; El Dorado	Trespassing	12- 2-56	25.00
Y. E. Campbell; Wichita	Trespassing	12- 2-56	25.00
Clifford Shields; Wichita	Trespassing	12- 2-56	25.00
Jack Campbell; Wichita	Trespassing	12- 2-56	25.00
James Delaney; Kansas City	Trespassing	12-16-56	15.00
Ozell Hawkins; Kansas City	Trespassing	12-16-56	15.00
I. P. Peebler; Wichita	Trespassing	12- 1-56	5.00
Kenton Kirkpatrick; Dodge City	Trespassing	12- 1-56	5.00
Fred Kirkpatrick; Great Bend	Trespassing	12- 1-56	5.00
Henry Pryor; Kansas City	Trespassing	12- 2-56	5.00
Thomas Duker; Kansas City	Trespassing	12- 2-56	5.00
J. H. Allen; Kansas City	Trespassing	12- 2-56	5.00
G. A. Hamilton; Kansas City	Trespassing	12- 2-56	5.00
William Ledenski; Kansas City	Trespassing	12- 2-56	5.00
Tom Haley; Oklahoma	Trespassing	12-26-56	5.00
Kenneth Haley; Oklahoma	Trespassing	12-26-56	5.00
Floyd Teegarden; Kinsley	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 4-56	10.00
Arley Shirley; Ottawa	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 8-56	10.00
J. T. Loewen; Hillsboro	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 8-56	5.00
Gordon Loewen; Hillsboro	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 8-56	5.00
Frank Branson; Carbondale	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	15.00
Gary Boyer; Richmond	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
Richard Morrow; Richmond	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
Clarence L. Dosh; Wichita	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
Paul Griffith; El Dorado	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 7-56	10.00
Verl Conard; Faulkner	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
Larry Tubbs; Topeka	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
James P. Price; Topeka	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
Eugene Jones; Fall River	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
Lawrence D. Hime; Fall River	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
Eugene Williams; Topeka	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 8-56	15.00
Melvin Villeme; Mayetta	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 8-56	10.00
Frank Hodges; Topeka	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 8-56	15.00
Bill Haid; Topeka	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	20.00
James Fulkerson; Wakarusa	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	15.00
Albert Bayless; Auburn	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	20.00
Clarence E. Plummer; De Soto	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
Charles Johnston; De Soto	Hunt, shoot, and take rabbits during closed season	12- 9-56	10.00
Norman Gibler; Lawrence	Hunt without license; kill quail in closed season; kill rabbits in closed season	12- 9-56	40.00
Don Turner; Lawrence	Hunt without license; kill quail in closed season; kill rabbits in closed season	12- 9-56	40.00
Gene Coffman; Lawrence	Kill quail in closed season; kill rabbits in closed season	12- 9-56	30.00
Ed Houseworth; Lawrence	Kill quail in closed season; kill rabbits in closed season	12- 9-56	30.00
Oscar L. Fuqua; Topeka	No fishing license	12-11-56	10.00
James J. Pettay; St. Marys	No fishing license	9-22-56	5.00
Walter A. Kozlozki, Jr.; St. Paul	Hunt without license; hunting rabbits out of season	12- 9-56	15.00
Jerry Lewis Holloway; Parsons	Hunt without license; hunting rabbits out of season	12- 9-56	15.00
A. V. Hopkins; Augusta	Hunt without license; hunting rabbits out of season	12- 9-56	15.00
Carl C. Williams; Wichita	Hunt without license; hunting rabbits out of season	12- 9-56	15.00
Norman F. Evans; Salina	Setting off fireworks in state park	12-30-56	5.00
Carlos DeAnda, Jr.; Salina	Setting off fireworks in state park	12-30-56	5.00
Willie Stewart; Kansas City	Hunt, kill, take, and possess squirrel in closed season	12-30-56	10.00
W. M. Hawthorne; Wichita	Hunt, kill, take, and possess squirrel in closed season	12-16-56	10.00
Jesse L. Russell; Coffeyville	Hunt, shoot, kill, take and possess quail during closed season	12- 9-56	100.00
Chester Ray Niblack; Mulvane	Hunt, shoot, kill, take and possess quail during closed season	12- 8-56	50.00
Bernie D. Halloran; Topeka	Hunt without license; hunt and take rabbits and squirrels during closed season	12- 9-56	25.00
Jack C. Counts; Topeka	Hunt without license; hunt and take rabbits and squirrels during closed season	12- 9-56	25.00



<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Willie Thomas; Kansas City	Trespassing; hunt without license	12-16-56	20.00
A. D. Haley; California	Trespassing; hunt without license	12-26-56	30.00
Wayne T. Savage; Mulvane	Take and possess quail out of season; hunt without license	12- 8-56	50.00
Richard Lynn Beal; Sheridan, Wyo.	Take and possess quail out of season; hunt without license	12-26-56	20.00
Elmer Barclay; Syracuse	Shooting from roadway without permission of adjoining landowner	12- 3-56	5.00
Dale Volden; Liberal	Rearing and selling game birds and animals without making application and obtaining game breeders permit	12-18-56	15.00
Kenneth E. Westervelt; Independence	Kill rabbits and squirrels out of season	12- 9-56	25.00
I. R. Mort; Hill City	Attempt to take ducks when not on the wing; attempt to shoot ducks from an automobile; attempt to take ducks with gun larger than a 10-gauge	11-29-56	.....
Charles I. Pritchard; Edgerton	Trapping before season; possession of illegally caught furs	12-12-56	10.00
J. A. Miller; Beaumont	Attempt to take, kill and possess rabbits during closed season; attempt to possess illegal number of rabbits	12- 8-56	15.00
Aloysius Hughes; Wichita	Hunt without license; hunt, kill, take and possess squirrel in closed season	12-16-56	20.00

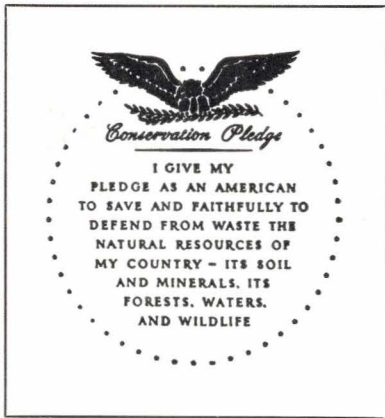
## ARRESTS—JANUARY, 1957

<i>Name and address</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Date of offense</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Eugene Roper; Lawrence	No hunting license	12-30-56	\$5.00
Leland Adams; Plainville	No hunting license	1- 7-57	5.00
Gene Kessler; Colony	No hunting license	1- 4-57	5.00
Don Dole; Colony	No hunting license	1- 4-57	5.00
Frank Alvin; Dodge City	No hunting license	12-29-56	5.00
Joe Oshel; Edgerton	No hunting license	1-10-57	10.00
George Mott; Edgerton	No hunting license	1-10-57	10.00
Richard E. Tinch; Humboldt	No hunting license	1-12-57	5.00
Joseph L. Stevens; Topeka	No hunting license	1-13-57	5.00
J. L. Graham; Strong City	No hunting license	1-20-57	5.00
Felix Perez; Humboldt	No hunting license	1-26-57	5.00
Cecil Winkel; Glen Elder	No hunting license	1-27-57	5.00
Jack Marzolf; Glen Elder	No hunting license	1-27-57	5.00
Clyde Watson; Parkinsburg, W. Va.	No hunting license	1-27-57	5.00
Edward Schellinger; Glen Elder	No hunting license	1-27-57	5.00
Gilbert Schupman; Liberal	No hunting license	1-15-57	5.00
Junior Winters; Salina	No hunting license	1-16-57	5.00
Joe Willis; Salina	No hunting license	1-27-57	5.00
Dayle Greene; Kansas City	Trespassing	12-30-56	15.00
Wendell Green; Kansas City	Trespassing	12-30-56	15.00
Arthur Haynes; Kansas City	Trespassing	12-30-56	15.00
Paul Schrant; Victoria	Fish without license; take fish through ice	1-14-57	50.00
James Dreiling; Victoria	Fish without license; take fish through ice	1-14-57	50.00
Wilfred Goetz; Victoria	Fish without license; take fish through ice	1-14-57	50.00
Marvin Goetz; Walker	Fish without license; take fish through ice	1-14-57	50.00
R. A. Shay; Edgerton	Selling fur bearing animals without trapping license	12- 3-56	10.00
Harry E. Winters; Osawatomie	Selling fur bearing animals without trapping license	12-19-56	10.00
Carl A. White; Louisburg	Selling fur bearing animals without trapping license	12-22-56	10.00
Irwin Edwin Rohr; Le Roy	Hunt, kill and possess squirrel out of season	1-29-57	10.00
Wayne Robinson; Salina	Hunt, kill and possess squirrel out of season	1-31-57	10.00
Charles Shepard; Topeka	Hunt and take quail during closed season	12-30-56	15.00
Forrest Petty; Topeka	Hunt and take quail during closed season	12-30-56	45.00
Bill Smith; Quinter	Have, carry, shoot firearms in state park; shoot at and attempt to take pheasants in state park	12-31-56	15.00
Darrell Bolen; Quinter	Have and carry firearms in state park	12-31-56	5.00
Eddie Hines; Meriden	Attempt to take fish from Kansas waters by means other than baited hook	1- 8-57	20.00
Loyd Clark; Strong City	Attempt to take game after sundown; trespassing	1-20-57	15.00









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FERD VOILAND, JR., STATE PRINTER  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
1957



26-8357