

Approved March 3, 1986
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS

The meeting was called to order by Representative Lloyd D. Polson at
Chairperson

9:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on February 26, 1986 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representatives Dean and Weaver who were excused.

Committee staff present:

Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Norman Furse, Revisor of Statutes Office
Mary Jane Holt, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Archie Hurst, Assistant Director of Division of Inspections, Kansas State Board of Agriculture
Chris Wilson, Director of Governmental Relations, Kansas Grain and Feed Dealers Association.
Geary Danielsen, Secretary/Treasurer, Wichita District Farm Credit Council
Joe Lieber, Kansas Coop. Council
Professor Orville Bidwell, Agronomy Department, K.S.U. Retired
William Roth, State Soil Scientist, Soil Conservation Service

Hearing on S.B. 445 - Large capacity scales, removal of rejection tags.

Archie Hurst testified this bill deals with weights and measures relating to large capacity scales and allows a licensed large capacity scale service company representative the latitude to remove an official rejection tag or other mark placed on a large capacity scale. The agency supports S.B. 445 and feels it will strengthen the large scale program, Attachment I.

Chris Wilson testified in support of S.B. 445. She stated this bill makes the statute and the regulation consistent with one another, Attachment II.

The hearing was closed on S.B. 445.

Representative Teagarden moved to report S.B. 445 favorably and be placed on the consent calendar. Representative Roenbaugh seconded and the motion passed.

Hearing on S.B. 447 - An act relating to public warehousemen concerning grain purchase contracts.

Geary Danielsen presented testimony supporting S.B. 447 and informed the Committee the bill would clarify that the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives is eligible to directly offer standby letters of credit to cooperative borrowers on request by farmers, Attachment III.

Joe Lieber informed the Committee that most of the members of the Coop. Council borrow their money from the Coop. Bank in Wichita and would be in favor of this bill.

Chris Wilson testified in support of S.B. 447 and stated this language was inadvertently omitted from legislation passed last year, Attachment IV.

The hearing on S.B. 447 was closed.

Representative Roenbaugh moved and Representative Sallee seconded to pass out favorably S.B. 447. The motion passed.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS,
room 423-S Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m. ~~xxx~~ on February 26, 19 86

The Committee considered HCR 5037, A concurrent resolution urging the United States Congress to allow the production of leaded gasoline for use in farm equipment.

Representative Freeman made a motion to recommend favorably HCR 5037. Representative Bryant seconded and the motion passed.

Hearing on H.B. 3033 - Designating Harney silt loam as state soil.

Professor Bidwell explained Harney silt loam occupies 3,870,000 acres in 25 counties of the state which is the most acreage of any soil in the state. A resolution requesting adoption of Harney silt loam as a state soil by Conservation Education Committee, a map showing the counties in which Harney soil occurs and a copy of Kansas Facts were included with prepared testimony which is Attachment V.

William Roth displayed a sample of Harney soil and explained the properties of the soil. Adoption of Harney silt loam as a state soil would be beneficial in an educational program for children in grade school and high school, as well as adults, to acquaint them with the native prairie. Soil is one of our most commonly used natural resources and a state soil would stimulate the use of conservation measures.

The hearing was closed on H.B. 3033.

The Committee meeting was adjourned at 9:40 a.m.

The next meeting will be February 27, 1986, at 9:00 a.m., in Room 423-S.

Statement of the Kansas Board of Agriculture
to the
HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
on SB 445
Large Capacity Scales

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

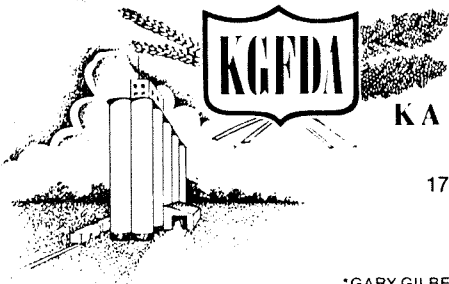
My name is Archie Hurst, Assistant Director of the Division of Inspections, State Board of Agriculture. This Division has as one of its responsibilities, the Weights and Measures Program.

We appreciate this opportunity to appear before this committee to make a statement on Senate Bill 445 which deals with Weights and Measures; relating to large capacity scales. This legislation allows a licensed large capacity scale service company representative the latitude to remove an official rejection tag or other mark placed on a large capacity scale. If the large capacity scale cannot be repaired properly the service company representative would replace a rejection tag or mark.

This proposed legislation would put into law a practice which Weights and Measures has adopted administratively some time ago. The formalization of the procedure required through this legislation will require the printing of tags, marks and forms plus some communication with industry informing them of the changes.

The agency is supportive of this legislation and feels it will strengthen the large capacity scale program. Thank you for allowing us to appear and state our position on the matter addressed in Senate Bill 445. There are other representatives plus myself from the Board of Agriculture present to entertain any question you may have if you wish.

2/26/86 Hs. ASB
Attachment I



"A PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION"

KANSAS GRAIN & FEED DEALERS Association

1722 N. PLUM (BOX 949) / AREA CODE 316 662-7911 / HUTCHINSON, KANSAS 67504-0949

*GARY GILBERT, President, Morganville
*GEORGE AICHER, First Vice-President, Eureka

*GARY COOPER, Second Vice-President, Colby
TOM R. TUNNELL, Executive Vice-President, Hutchinson

STATEMENT OF THE
KANSAS GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS ASSOCIATION
TO THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE
REPRESENTATIVE LLOYD POLSON, CHAIRMAN

REGARDING S.B. 445

FEBRUARY 26, 1986

Chairman Polson and members of the Committee, I am Chris Wilson, Director of Governmental relations of the Kansas Grain and Feed Dealers Association (KGFDA). KGFDA is a voluntary trade and professional association, comprised of over 900 members, including 1000 facilities, representing the state's grain and feed storage, handling, processing and marketing industry.

We support S.B. 445 which authorizes licensed large scale testing and service companies to remove rejection tags for the purpose of testing or repairing large-capacity scales. This is an appropriate practice which makes good sense and is presently being followed. Regulations promulgated under the statute call for the practice; however, it was recognized that the practice is not authorized by the statute. S.B. 445 simply makes the statute and the regulation consistent with one another.

We ask your favorable recommendation of S.B. 445.

DIRECTORS

(Date Term Expires)
(* Executive Committee)

*BILL BLAIR, Atchison (88)
FRANK McBRIDE, Salina (86)
BOB READ, Cherryvale (86)
DON TIMMEL, Salina (88)

L. SHANE BRADY, Edmond (87)
JAN MOYER, Wichita (87)
JERRY SCHWEITZER, Dighton (87)
*CLINTON WEBBER, Hutchinson (88)

*ARCH DeBRUCE, Ulysses (86)
FRED NOWAK, Sharon Springs (87)
RON STUCKY, Kansas City (87)
*ROGER WOLFE, White Cloud (88)

DON EPPS, Prescott (88)
DALE PARSONS, Cairo (87)
CARL M. THUROW, Hugoton (87)

2/26/86 Hs. ASB
Attachment II

TESTIMONY OF GEARY DANIELSEN

SECRETARY/TREASURER

WICHITA DISTRICT FARM CREDIT COUNCIL

FOR

HOUSE, AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

TOPEKA, KANSAS

FEBRUARY 26, 1986

2/26/86 Hs. ASB
Attachment III

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I AM GEARY DANIELSEN FROM WICHITA, KANSAS. I AM THE SECRETARY/TREASURER OF THE WICHITA DISTRICT FARM CREDIT COUNCIL, WHICH REPRESENTS COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL LENDERS. I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU THIS MORNING IN SUPPORT OF S.B. 447.

THE COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL LENDERS THE WICHITA DISTRICT FARM CREDIT COUNCIL REPRESENTS INCLUDE PRINCIPALLY FARM CREDIT SERVICES WHICH INCLUDES: THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF WICHITA, WHICH PROVIDES LONG-TERM REAL ESTATE LOANS THROUGH THE FEDERAL LAND BANK ASSOCIATIONS; THE FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANK OF WICHITA, WHICH PROVIDES FUNDS TO PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS FOR SHORT- AND INTERMEDIATE-TERM FARM OPERATING LOANS; AND THE WICHITA BANK FOR COOPERATIVES, WHICH OFFERS LOANS TO AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL UTILITY COOPERATIVES.

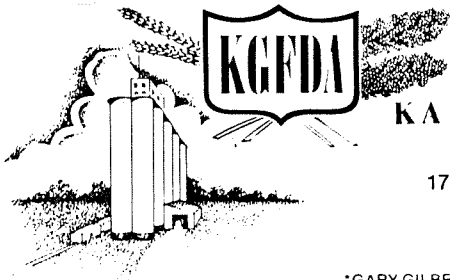
FARM CREDIT SERVICES OFFERS CREDIT AND RELATED SERVICES THROUGH THESE BANKS AND ASSOCIATIONS IN KANSAS, OKLAHOMA, COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. IN OUR FOUR STATES, FARM CREDIT SERVICES PROVIDES NEARLY SIX BILLION DOLLARS IN FINANCING TO APPROXIMATELY 70,000 FARMERS, RANCHERS AND COOPERATIVES. THE WICHITA BANK FOR COOPERATIVES PROVIDES OVER 500 MILLION DOLLARS TO 453 AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL UTILITY COOPERATIVES.

WE FULLY SUPPORT S.B. 447, WHICH WOULD CLARIFY THAT THE WICHITA BANK FOR COOPERATIVES IS ELIGIBLE TO DIRECTLY OFFER STANDBY LETTERS OF CREDIT TO OUR COOPERATIVE BORROWERS ON REQUEST BY FARMERS, JUST AS OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS CAN PROVIDE SUCH LETTERS OF CREDIT TO OTHER GRAIN WAREHOUSEMEN. THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGISLATION IS TO CORRECT AN OVERSIGHT WHICH WAS UNINTENTIONALLY COMMITTED DURING THE 1985 AMENDMENTS TO THE KANSAS PUBLIC WAREHOUSE ACT.

AS YOU KNOW, THE 1985 AMENDMENTS PROVIDED ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS TO FARMERS WHO USE THE LATE PAYMENT OR DEFERRED PRICING CONTRACTS FOR THEIR GRAIN. S.B. 447 WILL ASSURE THAT THESE ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR FARMERS WHO USE COOPERATIVE GRAIN WAREHOUSES, AS WELL AS FOR FARMERS WHO USE OTHER GRAIN WAREHOUSES.

THIS LEGISLATION WILL SIMPLY ALLOW ALL FARMERS EQUAL ACCESS TO LETTERS OF CREDIT. WE COMMEND THE SENATE FOR TAKING SWIFT ACTION BY PASSING THIS LEGISLATION. WE FULLY SUPPORT S.B. 447 AND URGE THE COMMITTEE'S APPROVAL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME TO MAKE THESE COMMENTS AND I WOULD BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.



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STATEMENT OF THE
KANSAS GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS ASSOCIATION
TO THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE
REPRESENTATIVE LLOYD POLSON, CHAIRMAN
REGARDING S.B. 447
FEBRUARY 26, 1986

Chairman Polson and members of the Committee, I am Chris Wilson, Director of Governmental Relations of the Kansas Grain and Feed Dealers Association, which represents the state's grain storage, handling, processing, and marketing industry.

KGFDA appreciates the opportunity to add our support to S.B. 447, which would include banks for cooperatives as financial institutions in K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 34-2, 111, regarding the provision of standby letter of credit to producers for grain warehousemen. This bill corrects an oversight made last year when S.B. 380 was passed. At the time, counsel for our association suggested the language which is in the legislation as passed, and inadvertently did not include banks for cooperatives. We apologize for this error on our part and ask that you move to correct the omission by favorably recommending S.B. 447.

DIRECTORS

(Date Term Expires)
(* Executive Committee)

*BILL BLAIR, Atchison (88)
FRANK McBRIDE, Salina (86)
BOB READ, Cherryvale (86)
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CARL M. THUROW, Hugoton (87)

2/26/86
Hs. ASB
Attachment IV

What on Earth is Happening to Kansas's Soils?^{1/}

Executive Summary

Nature's Treasure Trove - Prairie Soils

Soils are natural bodies. Like humans they are the product of their heredity and environment. Like humans they change as they develop and mature. Some are highly productive, others, less so. Some need protective measures; others do not.

Once prairie sod protected virtually all of the Kansas land surface. Then the topsoil was enriched with humus from decaying plants and roots. With time the soluble components and fine-clay particles migrated downward to accumulate in a more clayey subsoil. The dark-colored, humus-rich topsoil accumulated nitrogen and other plant nutrients. With erosion these valuable plant nutrients are lost and a lighter-colored nutrient-poor subsoil is exposed.

Kansas Soils, A Nonpareil Legacy

The grassland vegetation, climate and geologic sediments produced long-enduring rich soils compared to those of eastern United States that were formed under forest vegetation. Of Kansas's 52 million acres, 29.1 million now are in cultivated crops; 16.9 million, in rangeland; 2.2 million, in tame-grass pasture; 0.6 million, in forest; and 3.2 million in cities, roads and other uses. Prime farm land occupies 25.6 million acres or 48% of the total. This is second only to Texas.

We normally think of agricultural land in terms of its ability to produce food, fiber, feed grains and wildlife cover. We must not overlook its value also as support for highways and buildings, as a medium for waste disposal, as a site for recreation and as a place to collect and store surface and underground water.

Many Treated Their Soils Like Dirt

The vast sea of grass that greeted the new settlers gave way to the plow as they sought to produce cereals for themselves and their livestock. Most chose deep productive soils that were easily tilled, but some chose lands with erosive soils because they contained building stone or were near a water course, or both.

Low fertilizer prices encouraged substitution of fertilizer for lost topsoil. With time as Nature's plant nutrients ran out chemical-fertilizer stimulation of crop yields became more costly. Replacing the lost fertility with commercial fertilizer, none-the-less, was less expensive than renewing the absorptive surface to aid moisture penetration and storage. In addition, erosion caused off-site damages to streams, lakes and harbors, and roads, which in turn, affected wildlife, recreation and transportation. Many environmentalists question the sustainability of substituting fertilizer chemicals for topsoil fertility because of their dependence on finite deposits of fossil energy, phosphorus and potassium and their high pollution potential.

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station results with grain sorghum from 1955 to 1977 suggest that significant yield increases with improved technology are diminishing.

^{1/} Orville Bidwell, William Roth, Bobby Tricks, Harold Dickey, Darold Dodge and Donald Gier; Members, Legislative Liaison Committee; Kansas Association of Professional Soil Classifiers. *Hs.ASB*
Attachment V 2/26/86
Rev. 1/27/86

Future Food Requirements - A Global Perspective

We are told that the world's population will double by the year 2020. Resources For The Future (RFF), an independent organization that conducts research in the development, conservation, and use of natural resources and on the quality of the environment, predicts that improved technology, not new lands, will provide the needed food production. RFF also predicts that the nations with the highest population growth such as Kenya, Saudi Arabia and Syria will be the nations that use improved technology to produce needed food. Meeting future food-production goals seems to be no problem to RFF. We question their projections and maintain that the nations presently feeding the world will be asked to continue to do so, especially in times of weather-influenced crop failures.

Competition of Energy Crops - A Global Perspective

Energy crops will become more competitive with food crops throughout the world for land, water and fertilizer. We believe that food, like oil, is a global commodity and that excessive loss of topsoil anywhere in the world will increase the cost of food production. This ultimately will affect food prices everywhere. Also, we do not believe that market forces such as those that conserved oil during the oil embargo can be used to conserve our soil. A well-informed citizenry is needed to make things happen in a democracy.

Now What?

Kansas is fortunate to have some of the finest productive soils in the world. The residents of the state, especially those in their formative years, should recognize and appreciate this valuable resource.

Many believe that we can continue to provide long-time needs of food and fiber by mining our soils. They consider soils to be a renewable resource that can produce agricultural crops with sustained yields and little if any disruptive physical deterioration. This may be true of some soils, but their acreages are limited.

Completion of the Kansas soil survey for all counties in 1987 will provide users with the most complete soil inventory ever made in the state. Included in the vast reservoir of information will be a means of relating crop yields to the soil resource; a base level from which to make future yield projections; a revelation of soils most suited for crop production; and a source of information for use in designing a conservation-management system to maintain erosion at tolerable levels.

Selection of a State Soil

To better inform Kansas residents of our rich prairie soil heritage and to help give publicity to the completion of the soil survey we propose adopting a state soil.

No one soil will represent each acre. If it did, the soil survey would not have been needed. We propose selection of a soil containing the properties of the original prairie soil to typify Kansas soils in general. We believe that the Harney silt loam best fits those criteria.

Harney silt loam occupies 3,870,000 acres in 25 counties of the state as shown on the accompanying map. Containing the most acreage of any soil it exists in the west-central part of the state. There it occupies the nearly level divides with 1.3 million acres on 0 to 1 percent slopes and 1.9 million acres on 1 to 3

percent slopes. The soil is ideally suited to minimum-tillage practices that are designed to reduce wind and water erosion.

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The following actions led to the proposal that Harney silt loam be adopted as the state's soil:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Action</u>
January 25, 1985	Kansas Association of Professional Soil Classifiers	Resolution requesting adoption of a state soil. Manhattan, KS.
June 7, 1985	Kansas Association of Professional Soil Classifiers	Announcement of secret-ballot vote selecting Harney silt loam as the state soil. Dodge City, KS.
June 8, 1985	Kansas Council of Chapters, Soil Conservation Society of America	Approval of Harney silt loam as the proposed state soil. Annual meeting, Dodge City, KS.
December 2, 1985	Kansas Association of Conservation Districts	Approval of Resolution No. 1 of the Education Committee*. Annual meeting, Wichita, KS.
January 7, 1986	Conservation Commission	Approval of the Harney Silt Loam as a proposed state soil. Meeting in Topeka, Kansas.

* The resolution is attached. Its conclusion is, "Therefore, be it resolved, that the Kansas Association of Conservation Districts supports the Kansas Association of Professional Soil Classifiers in calling for the establishment of Harney silt loam as the Kansas state soil by the legislature in order to call attention to all of our highly productive soils, the need to control erosion, and the completion of the soil survey."

CONSERVATION EDUCATION COMMITTEE

RICHARD BASORE MOVED FOR ADOPTION AS IS;
JOHN SPURLING (Crawford Co.) SECONDED; CARRIED

RESOLUTION NO. 1

KANSAS STATE SOIL

WHEREAS, Kansas soils are among the most productive in the United States and Kansas ranks second in the acres of Prime Farmland; and

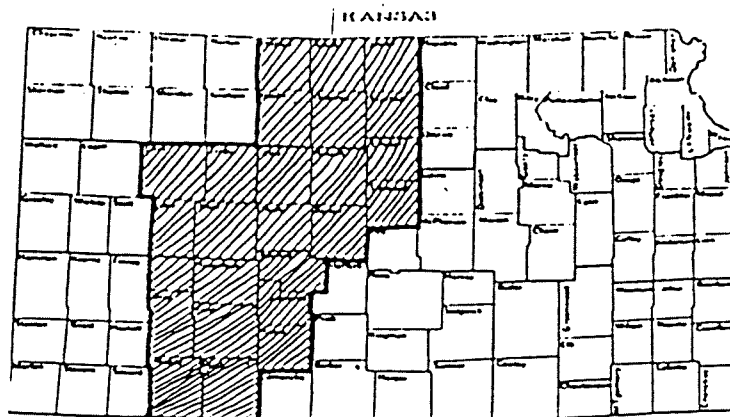
WHEREAS, Erosion caused by the action of wind and water is removing much nutrient-rich topsoil from Kansas fields each year, thus reducing their ability to produce food and fiber to meet our nations needs; and

WHEREAS, The soil surveys will be completed for all Kansas counties in 1987; and

WHEREAS, Harney silt loam has been chosen as a representative for all the highly productive soils in Kansas, because it occurs on 3.9 million acres in 25 counties;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Association of Conservation Districts supports the Kansas Association of Professional Soil Classifiers in calling for the establishment of Harney silt loam as the Kansas state soil by the legislature in order to call attention to all of our highly productive soils, the need to control erosion, and the completion of the soil survey.

▣ Counties That Have the Harney Silt Loam



Kansas Facts



"You always had the power to go back to Kansas . . . close your eyes . . . click your heels together three times and say to yourself, 'There's no place like home . . . there's no place like home' . . ."
—from *The Wizard of Oz*

Published by:

JACK H. BRIER

Secretary of State—State of Kansas

Capitol—2nd Floor

Topeka, Kansas 66612

(4/83)



Carry Nation



William Allen White



Charles Curtis



Amelia Earhart



William Inge



Gordon Parks



Wild Bill Hickok

KANSAS: PEOPLE ARE PROUD, STRONG AND INDUSTRIOUS



Alf Landon



Dwight D. Eisenhower



Ron Evans



Jim Ryun

"The Kansas spirit is . . . one that finds something exhilarating in the challenge of an extreme difficulty."
—From "Kansas," an essay by Carl Becker, 1910.

The people of Kansas are one of the state's greatest assets. Kansas people are good, strong, industrious, and dedicated to the support of their beliefs. Kansas is in the section of the country which was once known as the "Great American Desert." The pioneers who came to Kansas and stayed were strong, hardy and persistent—necessary qualities for survival here in those days. Those characteristics are continued in the present population.

Since before Kansas became a state, Kansans have been humanitarians—good people, devoted to helping others. The very birth of the state was surrounded by controversy over Kansans' pursuit of a humanistic goal: the abolition of slavery. The territorial period of Kansas was characterized by constant struggle between abolitionists and pro-slavery forces. (Many of the latter were from out of state.) In the 1850's and 1860's an "underground railroad" existed in Kansas—the "railroad" consisted of groups of people who hid and aided escaped slaves.

The various abolitionist activities in Kansas made the state somewhat of a haven for Black Americans after the Civil War. A number of Blacks settled in the "Black" town of Nicodemus in western Kansas which in 1976 was designated a National Historic Landmark.

Kansas also led the nation in granting suffrage to women—the 1861 Legislature gave them the right to vote in school elections. In 1887 that right was extended to city and bond elections. In that same year a Kansas town, Argonia, chose as its mayor 27-year-old Susanna Madora Salter. She was the first woman mayor in the country.

The rights of women were recognized in the original Kansas Constitution, which guarantees women equal privileges with men in ownership of property and "control of children." This was a tremendous advance over the rights allowed women in the eastern states at that time. Universal suffrage in Kansas was granted by constitutional amendment in 1912. In 1972 Kansas was one of the first states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Over the years, many Kansans have gained national fame and made significant contributions to our society.

During the "cattle town" days in Kansas, several lawmen in the state gained national fame. James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok was active in Kansas in the 1860's and 1870's, serving part of that time as city marshal in the cattle town of Abilene. Wyatt Earp served as a lawman in Wichita and Dodge City during the 1870's. "Bat" Masterson served during the same era as Sheriff of Ford County, where Dodge City is located. Tremendously popular in Dodge City, Masterson was often called back there to help settle disputes after he had left the area. He spent his last years as a sports writer for a New York City newspaper.

Among early Kansans to gain national attention was Edmund G. Ross, a U. S. Senator from 1866-1871. Ross is remembered for his part in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. Ross, voting against the wishes of most other Republicans, cast

his vote for Johnson's acquittal. The popular story that Ross' vote alone saved Johnson is said by historians to be exaggerated, since some other Republicans did vote for acquittal and some others might have done so if necessary. However, Ross' vote did occur at the right time in the roll call to provide the needed number of votes for acquittal. It is acknowledged that Ross acted with great personal courage in voting for Johnson. Ross was accused of being a traitor, and the incident virtually ended his political career in Kansas. Ross is one of the persons profiled in President John F. Kennedy's book *Profiles in Courage*.

U. S. Senator John J. Ingalls gained nationwide acclaim in the 1860's as an orator, though Kansans apparently found him to be a person they could not relate to—history records that he was not a "common" sort of man. This is illustrated by a verse written about Ingalls by Eugene F. Ware, a Kansas lawyer, newspaperman and poet who was known as "Ironquill," just after Ingalls lost his Senate seat to William A. Peffer, a Populist.

"Up was he stuck
and in the upness of his stuckitude
He fell."

Around the turn of the century, Mrs. Carry Nation became nationally known as a symbol of the temperance movement. She is best known for destroying illegal saloons with her famous hatchets.

William Allen White, editor and publisher of the *Emporia Gazette*, is the most famous of the many journalists who helped to shape the future in Kansas. More newspapers were published in Kansas between 1854 and 1936 than in any other state. Kansas journalists have always been highly opinionated, serving as champions for that in which they believe. Early-day Kansas newspaper editors were dubbed "Pistol-Packin' Pencil Pushers."

Kansan Ben Hibbs was editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* from 1942-1961, during which time he modernized the magazine's style and broadened its scope. He was Senior Editor of *Reader's Digest* from 1962-1972.

Well-known artists from Kansas include Henry Worrall of Topeka who did portraits and Kansas landscapes during the 1860's. He was known for his contributions to popular magazines of the day. John Steuart Curry of Jefferson County was another well-known Kansas artist. He was a leader in the movement for "realistic regionalism" along with Grant Wood and Thomas Hart Benton. Among Curry's works are several murals in the Kansas Capitol. Artist Sven Birger Sandzen came to the United States from Sweden in 1894 to teach at Bethany College in Lindsborg. A museum there honors him. A contemporary artist, Rudolph Wendelin, is a native of Rawlins County. He is best known as the "caretaker" of the Smokey Bear image—as a U.S. Forest Service artist, Wendelin has drawn Smokey numerous times and approves commercial versions of Smokey. Wendelin, now retired, has numerous artistic talents and has done a historical mural for Rawlins County.

Kansas has produced a President of the United States, a Vice-President, and unsuccessful major party nominees for both posi-

(Continued on page 2)

tions. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was raised in Abilene, was Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in Europe during World War II and President of the U.S. from 1953-61. He is buried in Abilene. Charles Curtis of Topeka, a U.S. Senator from Kansas for many years, was Vice-President of the U.S. under Herbert Hoover.

Alf Landon, Governor of Kansas from 1933-1937, was the Republican Presidential nominee in 1936. Senator Bob Dole was the Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1976.

Industrialist Walter P. Chrysler, who established the Chrysler Corporation in 1925, was born at Wamego and grew up in Ellis.

Clyde Tombaugh, Burdette, discovered the planet Pluto in 1930.

Noted black American George Washington Carver, called the "foremost agricultural scientist of the age," lived in Kansas during his youth and homesteaded in Ness County for a time.

Aviatrix Amelia Earhart of Atchison was the first woman granted a pilot's license by the National Aeronautics Association and the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. She disappeared during her 1937 attempt to fly around the world.

Several other Kansas women have achieved important "firsts." Lucy Hobbs Taylor, the first fully-trained woman dentist in the world, practiced dentistry in Lawrence from 1867 to 1907. Lutie Lytle, Topeka, was the first black woman to be admitted to the practice of law in the U.S. (1897). Nellie Cline of Larned was the first woman lawyer to appear before the U.S. Supreme Court, April 4, 1918. Novelist Margaret Hill McCarter was the first woman to address a Republican National Convention (1920). A Topeka banker and business woman, Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark Gray, was the first woman appointed as Treasurer of the U.S. She served in that position from 1949-53. In 1978 Kansas elected its first woman U.S. Senator: Nancy Landon Kassebaum. She is the first woman from any state to be elected in her own right to a full term in the Senate. Other women have served in the Senate, but all were either appointed to succeed their husbands, or were elected following their appointments to fill unexpired terms. Senator Kassebaum is the daughter of Presidential nominee Alf Landon.

Two Kansas women have been named Miss America. Deborah Bryant of Overland Park was selected in 1966, and Debra Barnes, Moran, was Miss America 1968.

A number of fine athletes have come from this state, and Kansas is particularly noted for its excellent runners. In the 1930's Glenn Cunningham of Elkhart held the world record in the mile run. Another Kansan, Archie San Romani, was Cunningham's teammate in the 1936 Olympics. Romani beat Cunningham in the 1937 and 1938 Kansas Relays. Jim Ryan of Wichita held the world record in the mile run during the 1960's. In boxing, Jess Willard of Emmett was the world heavyweight champion during the World War I era. One of major league baseball's greatest right-handed pitchers and a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame, Walter "Big Train" Johnson, was a native of Humboldt.

Earl Sutherland, who was born in Burlingame, won the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine in 1971.

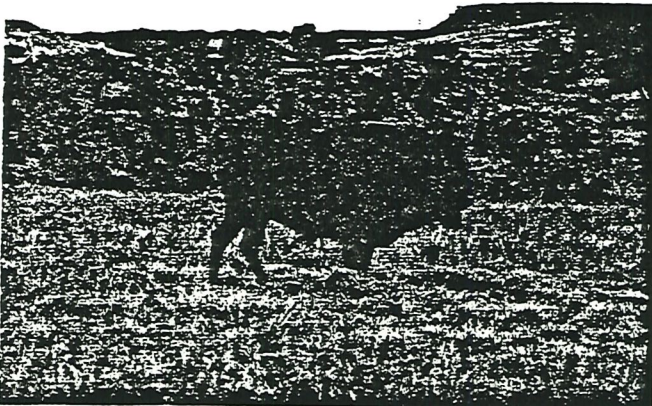
Four individual Pulitzer Prize winners have been Kansans. In 1923, famed Kansas journalist William Allen White was awarded a Pulitzer for his editorial "To an Anxious Friend." William Inge, a native of Independence, was a Pulitzer winning playwright. He wrote "Picnic," "Bus Stop," and "Come Back, Little Sheba." Gordon Parks, born at Fort Scott, is a world-renowned photographer, writer and motion picture producer, and won the 1973 Pulitzer Prize in photography. Parks wrote the books *The Learning Tree* and *A Choice of Weapons*, and he directed the movie "Shaft." Brian Lanker, a photographer for the Topeka Capital-Journal, also won a Pulitzer Prize for photography in 1973. As an organization, the *Hutchinson News* received a Pulitzer Prize in 1965 for its role in getting reapportionment of state legislative districts in Kansas.

KANSAS: LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

"The prairie seems to be an endless succession of rolls, with a smooth green surface, dotted all over with the most beautiful flowers. The soil is of the most rich and fertile character, with no waste land."

—Charles A. Robinson, first Governor of Kansas

Located in the heart of the nation, Kansas is a 208 by 411 mile rectangle. It rises from less than 700 feet above sea level in its southeastern corner to more than 4,100 feet at its western border and has a total of 82,264 square miles. Kansas ranks 14th among the states in geographic size. Because of its distance from east to west Kansas has a great variation of climate, terrain,



THE AMERICAN BISON, OR BUFFALO, was designated in 1955 as the Kansas state animal.

astronaut Ron Evans, commander of the pilot ship during the flight of Apollo 17 to the moon, was born in St. Francis and is a graduate of Topeka public schools and the University of Kansas.

Emmett Kelly, who became famous as the clown "Weary Willie," was born in Sedan. There is a museum there named in his honor.

General Bernard W. Rogers of Fairview is now serving as commander of the NATO forces in Europe. Another military leader from Kansas was General Lewis Walt of Wabaunsee County, former assistant commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. Col. Frank E. Petersen, a native of Topeka, recently became the first black brigadier general in the history of the Marine Corps.

Actor Edward Asner ("Lou Grant") is from the Kansas City, Kansas, area, and actress Vera Miles spent her childhood in Wichita. Milburn Stone, who played Doc on "Gunsmoke," grew up in Kansas. Stone's characterization of "Doc" was patterned after his own country-doctor grandfather.

The Menninger family of Topeka founded and operates the world-famous Menninger Foundation mental health facility.

Left-handers International, an association of lefthanded people, was founded by a Kansan and has its headquarters in Topeka.

Author Alex Haley of *Roots* fame has indirect ties to Kansas. His brother, George, lived in Kansas City and was a Kansas State Senator from 1965-1968. Haley's cousin, Georgia Anderson, lived in Kansas City for several years until her death. She was instrumental in Haley's research for *Roots*, filling in details of the family story which had been handed down. Mrs. Anderson's assistance is acknowledged by Haley in *Roots*.

In addition to its famous people, Kansas has produced some infamous ones.

Boston Corbett, the man who shot John Wilkes Booth, lived in Kansas for a time. Corbett was part of a 25-member cavalry troop sent to capture Booth, who had shot Abraham Lincoln, and return him alive. Corbett, disobeying orders, shot and killed Booth. Corbett was somewhat of a hero and collected a reward. Corbett eventually migrated to Kansas and became an Assistant Doorkeeper in the Kansas House of Representatives. On Feb. 15, 1887, he attained additional notoriety by firing shots at the members of the House from the west balcony of the House chamber. He was judged insane and committed to the Topeka Insane Asylum. In 1888 he escaped and disappeared without a trace.

During the 1870's the Bender family of Parsons took in unsuspecting travelers and murdered them. Led by daughter Kate, the family murdered at least 11 people.

A later infamous Kansan was John Richard Romulus Brinkley, better known as "Doc" Brinkley. He is most famous for his goat gland transplants—surgical procedures which were supposed to restore sexual potency to human males. He also operated the first radio station in Kansas, giving medical advice and prescriptions over the air. Despite criticism of his methods and revocation of his medical license, Brinkley ran for Governor as a write-in candidate and apparently received the most votes. However, 50,000 votes were voided and thrown out by election officials, and the Democrat candidate was declared the winner. Brinkley ran again in 1932, but with little enthusiasm. He was defeated, and soon after that he moved to Texas, where he died of a heart attack in 1942.

An infamous bank robber and bootlegger, Alvin "Creepy" Karpis, spent his childhood in Topeka, where his life of crime began. In the 1930's he was rated "Public Enemy Number One" by the FBI.

The book *In Cold Blood* by Truman Capote tells the story of the Clutter family murders at Holcomb in November, 1959. Perry Smith and Richard Hickock were hanged for those murders.

Besides famous and infamous people, Kansas has produced a famous "non-person": Dorothy of "The Wizard of Oz." The familiar story by L. Frank Baum has in recent years become a television favorite, and Dorothy is well-known to young and old alike.

soil, native plants and animals, although most of the state lies within a region generally called the Great Plains.

The original Kansas Territory included portions of what is now Colorado west to the Continental Divide. Pike's Peak was in Kansas at that time.

The geographic center of the contiguous 48 states of the United States is located near Lebanon, in Smith County in north central Kansas. Of more scientific interest is the North American geodetic datum, established in Osborne County, forty miles south and east of the historic geographical center. This geodetic datum is the controlling point for all land surveys in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Kansas has a varied climate with an average annual temperature of 55 degrees. Normal annual precipitation ranges from slightly more than 40 inches in the southeastern counties to less than 20 inches in the western counties. From 70 to 77 percent of the annual precipitation falls between April 1 and September 30. The overall average annual rainfall for the state is about 27 inches a year.

Although Kansas is often considered a dry state, it has five river systems, and over 50,000 streams which are large enough to be named. The Missouri, the Kaw and the Arkansas Rivers are considered navigable, although the Missouri is the only river in Kansas on which there is a considerable amount of river traffic. A number of springs in the state were important sources of water for early travelers through Kansas. There are many lakes in the state, most of which are man-made. Osage County is the only county in the U.S. which has two federal reservoirs.

Kansans enjoy as many as 300 clear or partly clear days over the western half of the state and around 275 such days in the eastern half.

Kansas is a windy state. Dodge City in western Kansas is the windiest city in the United States with an average wind speed of 14 m.p.h.

Kansas is part of the Interior Plains country composed of the Interior Low Plateau, Central Lowland and Great Plains provinces. The western two-thirds of Kansas is in the Great Plains province which extends for

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thousands of miles along the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The Great Plains province has two sections: the Dissected High Plains and the High Plains.

The more varied landscape of the eastern third of the state is in the Central Lowlands province with three sections: Osage Plains, Dissected Till Plains, and the Arkansas River Lowlands.

The Flint Hills extend north and south across the east central part of the state, covering an area about 50 miles wide. Bluestem grass growing in the Flint Hills makes it a unique grazing land, and the area also contains oil and gas. Some people want a portion of the Flint Hills set aside as a Tall Grass Prairie National Park, but there is opposition from ranchers and others who fear the natural state of the land would be disturbed.

The soils of Kansas are among the best in the world. These soils have come from decomposition of underlying rock formations or have been transported into the region by water, wind or ice.

Kansas ranks among the top ten mineral-producing states in the nation. There is an abundance of petroleum and natural gas—Kansas ranks 7th in the nation in petroleum production. Leading mineral resources in Kansas, by total dollar value of production:

petroleum	coal
natural gas	building stone
propane, helium	sand & gravel
cement	clay & shale products
salt	

Limestone is an important resource in Kansas and has been used extensively for buildings and early day fenceposts. Limestone is also the basis for a large cement manufacturing industry.

One of the most extensive beds of pre-historic ocean fossils is located in Kansas in the chalk beds of Logan and Gove counties.

The Grassland of the Great Plains was a natural habitat for the buffalo, or American Bison, whose numbers in early historic times have been estimated at 60 to 75 million. By 1830, after gunpowder had begun to take its toll, an estimated 40 million buffaloes remained—still very large numbers. Early explorers reported sighting herds containing as many as three or four million buffaloes. In 1871, Major Richard Irving Dodge reported travelling at least 25 miles through one immense herd of buffaloes. The great herd "was about five days passing a given point, or not less than fifty miles deep," Dodge said.

The buffalo was the supermarket for the Indians of the Great Plains. Food, shelter, clothing, fuel, and some war materials could be fashioned from a buffalo carcass. The Plains Indian followed the buffalo for his livelihood. White hunters in later years slaughtered buffaloes for their hides, often leaving the carcasses to rot. However, many explorers, fur trappers and others enjoyed buffalo meat.

Today, Kansas hunters enjoy the opportunity to harvest a wide variety of game within the state. Because there is almost no wasteland, there are few areas outside those held by federal or state agencies as game preserves in which wildlife can exist completely unobstructed. Kansas boasts the largest flock of prairie chickens left on the North American Continent, and in quail and dove hunting Kansas ranks among the top five states. Also extensively sought by hunters are pheasant, turkey, duck, geese, coyote, deer, rabbit, squirrel, and fur-bearing animals.

Fur-trapping is carried on for beaver, bobcat, racoon, opossum, skunk, muskrat, mink, badger, fox and coyote.

There are now more than 304,000 acres of public hunting and game management lands in Kansas. These units are scattered throughout the state within short driving distances for most hunters.

Good fishing abounds in Kansas, with a great variety of species found in the state's lakes and reservoirs. Largemouth Bass, Crappie, Channel Catfish, White Bass, Bluegill, Flathead Catfish, Kentucky or Spotted Bass, Striped Bass, Walleye and Northern Pike are all available from Kansas lakes and streams. Kansas' 24 beautiful federal reservoirs, together with many well-established state, county and city lakes, provide ample opportunity for angling enjoyment.

Kansas has 22 state parks located throughout the state with campsites which can be enjoyed overnight or for a longer period of time. Many of the more than 100 privately owned and operated campsites are located near lakes or streams and provide facilities for fishing, swimming, boating, skiing, picknicking, hiking, and all types of outdoor recreation. Many have restaurants, grocery stores and boat rental.



Wilson County Lake and State Park in southeast Kansas is typical of the recreational lakes in the state offering camping, boating and fishing.



THE COTTONWOOD is the official state tree, designated in 1937. It is often called the "pioneer tree of Kansas."



THE WESTERN MEADOWLARK is the official state bird. It was designated by the Legislature in 1937 after Kansas school children selected it in an election on Kansas Day, 1925.

FEDERAL RESERVOIRS— (Counties and Location):

1. Big Hill—Labette—4½ mi. E. Cherryvale
2. Cedar Bluff—Trego—S. Wakeeney
3. Cheney—Sedgwick—Reno, Kingman—W. Wichita
4. Clinton—Douglas, Shawnee, Osage—SW Lawrence
5. Council Grove—Morris—N. Council Grove
6. El Dorado—Butler—N.E. El Dorado
7. Elk City—Montgomery—W. Independence
8. Fall River—Greenwood—K-69 N. Fall River
9. Glen Elder—Mitchell, Osborne—W. Beloit
10. Hillsdale—Miami—8 mi. N. Paola
11. John Redmond—Coffey, Lyon—US-75 NW Burlington
12. Kanopolis—Ellsworth—S. Kanopolis
13. Kirwin—Phillips—K-9 S. Kirwin
14. Lovewell—Jewell—US-36 NE Mankato
15. Marion—Marion—NW Marion
16. Melvern—Osage—S. Lyndon
17. Milford—Geary, Dickinson, Riley, Clay—NW Junction City
18. Norton—Norton—W. Norton
19. Perry—Jefferson—NE Topeka
20. Pomona—Osage—15 mi. W. Ottawa
21. Toronto—Woodson, Greenwood—S. Toronto
22. Tuttle Creek—Riley, Pottawatomie, Marshall—K-13 N. Manhattan
23. Webster—Rooks—US 24 W. Stockton
24. Wilson—Russell, Lincoln—E. Russell

STATE PARK RECREATIONAL AREAS:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Cedar Bluff | 12. Melvern |
| 2. Cheney | 13. Milford |
| 3. Clinton | 14. Perry |
| 4. Crawford | 15. Pomona |
| 5. El Dorado | 16. Prairie Dog |
| 6. Elk City | 17. Sand Hills |
| 7. Fall River | 18. Scott |
| 8. Glen Elder | 19. Toronto |
| 9. Kanopolis | 20. Tuttle Creek |
| 10. Lovewell | 21. Webster |
| 11. Meade | 22. Wilson |

STATE FISHING LAKES:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Atchison State Lake | 25. Miami State Lake |
| 2. Barber State Lake | 26. Mined Land (Strip Pits) Lakes |
| 3. Big Hill Wildlife Area | 27. Montgomery State Lake |
| 4. Bourbon State Lake | 28. Nebo State Lake |
| 5. Brown State Lake | 29. Nemaha State Lake |
| 6. Butler State Lake | 30. Neosho State Lake |
| 7. Chase State Lake | 31. Neosho Wildlife Area |
| 8. Cimarron National Grasslands Fishing Pits | 32. Osage State Lake |
| 9. Clark State Lake | 33. Ottawa State Lake |
| 10. Cowley State Lake | 34. Polk Daniels State Lake |
| 11. Crawford State Lake | 35. Pottawatomie State Lake No. 1 |
| 12. Douglas State Lake | 36. Pottawatomie State Lake No. 2 |
| 13. Finney Sandpits | 37. Pratt Backwater Channels |
| 14. Geary State Lake | 38. Rooks State Lake |
| 15. Hain State Lake | 39. St. Francis GMA Sandpit |
| 16. Hodgeman State Lake | 40. Saline State Lake |
| 17. Jewell State Lake | 41. Scott State Lake |
| 18. Kingman State Lake | 42. Shawnee State Lake |
| 19. Kiowa State Lake | 43. Sheridan State Lake |
| 20. Leavenworth State Lake | 44. Sherman State Lake |
| 21. Lyon State Lake | 45. Texas Lake |
| 22. Marais Des Cygnes Wildlife Area | 46. Washington State Lake |
| 23. McPherson State Lake | 47. Wilson State Lake |
| 24. Meade State Lake | 48. Woodson State Lake |