

important consideration for wildlife. We must be alert for either possibility and govern our actions accordingly.

As our population increases, we will find a larger share of our time and thought devoted to "people management", rather than to wildlife. Our public relations experts and biological staffs will have here a fertile field in which to develop a more successful sportsman through promotion and education on one hand and concentration management or other new techniques on the other.

Finally, we must strive to create sufficient interest in conservation among our young people in order to insure an adequate supply of trained wildlife workers in the future. We must be sure the necessary facilities for advanced learning are always present at sufficient numbers of our colleges and universities, and that curricula are maintained at high professional levels.

Each one of you could no doubt add much to this brief list. There is much to be done in every facet of wildlife management. We are challenged by the prospect of more people and increasing pressures on our resources. I am confident that this group of dedicated, thinking men will rise to that challenge and make as much or more progress in the next twenty-five years as has been done in the past.

### REMARKS OF MAYOR J. HAROLD GRADY

Mr. Chairman, members of the Game and Fish Commissioners Association:

As Mayor of Baltimore, it is my very pleasant duty to welcome you to Baltimore for your Thirteenth Annual Convention.

While your daily work is conducted in areas far beyond the limits of large cities, there are tens of thousands of sportsmen in Baltimore and other large metropolitan centers who have the most intense interest in your activities.

In fact, I believe, the greatest support for conservation measures will frequently be found among city-dwelling sportsmen.

So, I know that I speak for a very large number of Baltimore's citizens when I say that your work here at this Convention will be followed with great interest.

On behalf of the City of Baltimore I extend a most cordial greeting and I hope you will return to enjoy our hospitality again in future years.

### ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR J. MILLARD TAWES

It is a pleasure to me to welcome all of you to Maryland for this Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners. We are happy that you chose Baltimore for this 1959 meeting.

Our state has been called the southernmost of the northern states and the northernmost of the southern states, but its culture is dominantly southern and most of us here think of ourselves as southerners.

You are interested in hunting and fishing and in the preservation of wildlife, and so are we here in Maryland. I don't believe there is any spot in the country where you will find more eager hunters and more avid fishermen than you find right here.

We are very fortunate here, too, that nature has endowed us with an abundance of game and fish for the sportsmen.

Mr. Vaughn, the Director of our Department of Game and Inland Fish whom you have honored by electing him the president of your association, advises me that last year 4,596 deer were killed in Maryland. That is a pretty good record for a small state.

For waterfowl, we are one of the foremost states on the Atlantic flyway, with a plentiful supply each year of Canada geese, and canvasback, redhead and black ducks.

Normally, our tidewater terrain is the most important wintering ground for migratory birds.

Our farms and forests are an excellent habitat, too, for upland game—rabbits, squirrels, quail, pheasants, raccoon and grouse.

In Western Maryland and some parts of the eastern shore we have a fairly good supply of wild turkeys. I am told that last year we raised and released 2,100 of these birds for sportsmen to shoot.

In addition to our unexcelled fishing grounds of the ocean and tidewater area, we have good fishing in the rivers, streams, ponds and lakes of the interior.

Our Department of Game and Inland Fish has constructed some 25 community lakes for public fishing, and the department maintains cooperative agreements for fishing in all major impoundments.

The trout streams of Western Maryland are stocked annually with 100,000 legal-sized brook, rainbow and brown trout.

We are doing all we can to conserve and replenish the wildlife of our state.

Before I became governor this year, I was for some 17 years comptroller and a member of the Board of Public Works of the state, and in that office I was happy to have the opportunity to play some part in this program of conservation.

During the time, we acquired 40,000 acres of land which we opened to public hunting. In addition to that, our Department of Game and Inland Fish is developing another 150,000 acres of state forest lands for public hunting.

We hope to be able to buy additional acreage for hunting ground as funds become available.

All of the land was bought with revenues produced by the Department of Game and Inland Fish through the sale of licenses, fines and some Federal aid.

And I should like to say, incidentally, it is a great pleasure for a governor, harassed as most of us are by budgetary problems, to work with an agency like our Department of Game and Inland Fish.

It is, and always has been, entirely self-supporting. Its entire budget of \$1,100,000.00 is sustained by the money it produces.

Maryland is gratified to be a part of this Association of Southeastern States and to be able to cooperate with our neighbors to the south in a regional effort to conserve wildlife and enhance the pleasures of hunters and fishermen.

We pledge continued cooperation in this worthwhile endeavor.

To conclude, may I say again, in behalf of all of the people of the state, that we welcome you to Baltimore and Maryland and we hope all of you will visit us as often as you can.

## REPORT ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION

By CHARLES H. CALLISON  
*National Wildlife Federation*

The 86th Congress of the United States passed few new laws of special interest to fish and game conservation during its 1959 session. Most of the time it seemed to be trying out various potential issues for size, with eyes fixed on the 1960 election campaigns. A number of important measures were introduced. Some of these were the subject of hearings and made enough progress that they stand a fair to good chance of final passage next year. So the 1960 session should be most interesting, one all of you will want to watch closely. In an election year all members of the House and one-third of the Senators are in a position where voters can suggest they ought to "put up or shut up."