

# New Jersey

# Outdoors



VOL. 14, NO. 3

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

SEPTEMBER, 1963

N. J. P. B.



# Where We Stand

By L. G. MacNamara, Director

THE TENDENCY of mankind to change the environment of wildlife, and also his own environment, continually adds to the complexity of recreational hunting. The ill effects of these man-made changes to wildlife are being offset by prudent wildlife management practices designed to insure a continuance of the wildlife resource in New Jersey.

A close working and coordinated relationship between the Commissioner of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and the Fish and Game Council, coupled with careful future planning, is designed to maintain the sport of hunting in this state. This cooperative approach to the maintenance of our wildlife resource should contribute significantly to a successful 1963 hunting season.

Reports from wildlife technicians working in the field tell of good clapper rail reproduction. With normal weather conditions the clapper rail hunter can expect to enjoy our 1963 hunting season with good results on our southern coastal wetlands. The followers of this rugged sport are increasing in numbers and their efficiency has improved each year with the use of more and better retrievers.

Reports show that bobwhite quail have increased nicely in the southern counties, and the cottontail rabbit population has improved on a state-wide basis. Pheasants nested with good results, and young broods have survived satisfactorily throughout the pheasant range. Grouse are reported to have had a good nesting season, but the gray squirrel is reported in reduced supply. Raccoon are plentiful, and red foxes have increased. The opportunity for many interesting hours of recreation in the field with a reasonable expectation for success is present in the woods, fields, and marshlands.

As the result of land acquisitions under the Green Acres Program, additional acreages of upland and wetland will be available to the licensed hunter. Lands under negotiation at the present time assure that considerable, increased acreages will be open to our people in 1964. As these lands pass into public ownership they will contribute markedly to the tradition of public hunting and fishing on present-day standards.

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Cover—"On Point"—Harry Grosch

Satilla Virginia Lady on point at the 1963 Jockey  
Hollow Field Club trials held on the Division of  
Fish and Game Clinton Public Shooting and  
Fishing Grounds. For the story see page 12.

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# Robert A. Roe

## Commissioner of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development

New Jersey sportsmen will find that they have a friend in Robert A. Roe, new Commissioner of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Commissioner Roe, at a dinner with the Fish and Game Council members and the Division staff after the June Council meeting, expressed the hope that such meetings can be continued.

Commissioner Roe brings an impressive background in government, planning, and business to the post he assumed on May 1. He was in his fourth year as a Passaic County Freeholder, including a year as Director. He had also served five years as Mayor of Wayne Township after one year as a Township Committeeman.

Among the highlights of a long list of accomplishments during his membership on these bodies are: preparation of a new master plan for Wayne and initiation of a county master plan program, together with improvement of zoning ordinances and revitalization of the County Planning Board; institution of a self-liquidating township sewer system along lines now used as a model throughout the state; arrangements that doubled the townships water supply; development of several industrial parks without disrupting the residential nature of the township; initiation of urban renewal and area redevelopment programs; centralization of many township and county functions; great improvement of health, school, road, and police services. With all these improvements the county tax rate has been stabilized with no substantial change in three years.

His interest in recreation was demonstrated by his institution of a township-wide recreational program in Wayne. While he was Mayor he established the township's first Park Committee. He also served on the county recreation committee. His membership on the Executive Board of the Alhtaha Council of the Boy Scouts and the Camp Hope Commission demonstrate a keen interest in outdoor living for youth. The Commissioner is an ardent outdoorsman and names skiing as his favorite sport.

Commissioner Roe is a veteran of World War II, including service in three European battles. He is executive Vice-president and Treasurer of the Carol Construction Company of Wayne and Treasurer of the International Travel Service of Paterson.

He regards acquisition of recreational land and combating of water pollution as two of his major goals as Commissioner. Success in these efforts will benefit hunting and fishing opportunity in New Jersey. #



Commissioner Robert A. Roe

# Clapper Rails

## For '63 and the Future

By William E. Shoemaker, Assistant Wildlife Manager

*Photographs by Robert E. Mangold*

**T**O MANY hunters a hunting season is usually a fish and game regulation which is always far too short and with the most stringent bag limits and regulations. When we take a closer look at the annual Game Code, however, we usually discover that both seasons and bag limits are quite liberal. The New Jersey hunter is fortunate in being able to hunt game animals almost continuously for a five-month period excepting Sundays.

To the anxious nimrod the hunting season is on at the beginning of September with rails and gallinules as the species being sought. New Jersey's productive coastal salt marshes provide a most interesting and enjoyable sport in the form of clapper rail hunting.

### **The Clapper**

The clapper, or mud hen as it is colloquially known, is a gray-brown and long-billed member of the rail family. It is a common bird of our salt marshes, nesting here in the summer and then migrating southward with only a few individuals remaining in New Jersey as year-round residents.

Personnel of the Bureau of Wildlife Management of the Division of Fish and Game make an annual

endeavor to determine population and production figures for clappers so as to provide the hunter with the most liberal bag limits and seasons without having a detrimental effect on the rail population. Though clappers have maintained a rather level population from year to year, it appears that regulations may be more strict in the not-too-distant future. Unless building development activities can be curtailed on New Jersey's salt marshes, many of us will witness the virtual destruction of the natural habitat of this popular game species. Sentiments as to this depletion of habitat are readily justified by merely looking about us. No major disaster or storm has been able to discourage man's encroachment of these natural breeding and wintering areas for waterfowl with more than a temporary postponement.

### **Habitat and Food**

The ecological characteristics of the clapper rail, which are the relationships between animal and environment, are the most important limitations of its existence. As has been previously stated, the clapper is a salt marsh bird, seldom venturing into the estuaries of fresher waters. It is restricted



*Clappers in good habitat can stand normal hunting pressure*



*Fiddler crabs are the main item in the diet of clappers*

mostly to eastern marshes with only a small population along the West Coast.

Its diet consists mainly of decapods, various mollusks, aquatic insects, small fish, and clam worms. The major plant food of the clapper is salt marsh cordgrass which is mainly a winter food and which seldom composes more than 11 percent of the winter diet. Here in New Jersey, the fiddler crab is the basic staple in the diet of clappers.

### **Reproduction**

The bulk of the migrants arrive here in the spring and commence nesting activities during the last two weeks of May. Nests are constructed of salt marsh vegetation and are usually elevated above

## . . . Clapper Rails

meadow level. They appear as sparsely covered platforms of vegetation and are usually situated along the fringes of tidal creeks, ditches, and ponds. During incuba-

rails have been observed to tumble out of their nest before complete hatching of the clutch and hide or even swim small tidal creeks to escape detection. This seemingly inherited canniness is the clapper's greatest asset against destruction.



*Eight or more eggs make up the usual clutch for clappers*

tion, the nests stand out as grassy tents due to the protective weaving of green vegetation over the nesting platform by the female. An average of between eight and nine buff colored eggs marked with reddish brown are deposited in the nests. Hatching occurs after an incubation period of approximately 18 days.

The young are downy black and amazingly agile at the time of hatching. Upon approaching hatching nests, newly hatched young

(Adult birds are most wary and will usually fly only as a last resort, giving way to running and swimming to escape detection. This hunter will never know how they so often manage to be so elusive in such sparse vegetation.)

### **Nesting Success**

The most detrimental factors to nesting success are tidal fluctuations. Nest predation, though it occurs, is usually minor when compared to destruction by excessive tides. This is the reason for close

observation of annual study areas by Fish and Game personnel. To maintain a constant population, it is sometimes necessary to reduce bag limits when tides have seriously affected nesting or hatching success. Usually clappers will make re-nesting efforts when the original clutch has been destroyed. These late re-nesting activities, however, are often responsible for the occurrence of flightless birds during the hunting season.

Usually beginning in September, clappers migrate to more southern

nesting activities do provide an extended period during which clappers may be found on a salt marsh.

### Management

In managing the clapper rail population, annual records of nesting and hatching, and hunting pressure and success are kept on study areas in New Jersey. Members of the Bureau of Wildlife Management make periodic observations on these study areas, and the resulting data are used in making recommendations so as to afford a sustained harvest of clap-



*The eggs are buff colored and marked with reddish brown*

locations. As birds leave a marsh, new birds may move into the same marsh from more northern areas. This accounts for noticeable fluctuations of abundance. Though often considered undesirable, late

pers to the maximum number of hunters. Though a sound management program has resulted in relatively stable area populations, the number of clappers, as a whole, is dwindling in proportion to re-

## . . . Clapper Rails

duction of habitat. This confronts us with a serious problem since the habitat of this species would be impossible to develop or replace under present conditions. We have reached the point in New Jersey where we must decide whether we are to give up a valuable resource or resist devastation of our salt marshes through acquisition and proper legislation. We must preserve the remaining marshes which have attracted so many if New Jersey is to continue to have natural seashore attractiveness.

Another limiting factor to a much lesser degree is destruction of the clapper's natural food. Since the fiddler crab is the leading item in the diet of clapper rails in this area, we must attempt to maintain a substantial supply of these animals. Since chemical pesticides have increased greatly in utilization on our salt marshes, we must use them with great discretion when highly susceptible crustaceans such as these fiddler crabs are concerned.

"Never before have so many eliminated so few" is usually the slogan of neophytes to the circles of dedicated rail hunters. If there is a more elusive bird, I have yet to see it. I would not be too surprised if they could go undetected on a golf green. And a blade of grass—that affords a real visual barricade! Any skeptics of these statements have surely never hunted clappers.

So elusive is the wary little clapper that a multitude of hunting techniques have been adopted to varying degrees of success. The basic components of a rail hunting trip are as follows: insect repellent, an old shotgun (So that a hunter has an excuse when he misses one of these slow flying birds. Mine is very old), a good supply of low velocity shells loaded with 6 or 7½ chilled shot, an old pair of sneakers, old clothes heavy enough to resist the gouging bites of pine flies or greenheads, a waist band life belt such as worn by water skiers, an insulated food chest, a 25-pound block of ice, and a dry change of clothes for the trip home.

### **Mud and Water**

One of the major rules of thumb in hunting clappers is to maintain the attitude that it is impossible to stay clean or dry. Since these birds thrive on fiddler crabs, and since the fiddler crabs live in muddy tunnels along tidal fringes, I think that you will get the idea. I have not witnessed the drownings of any rail hunters, but I have seen a good many disappear from view as they crossed some of our innocent looking tidal creeks. A great aid in manipulating these creeks is the water skier's belt. That and some type of container to hold shells above the water are a must on my hunting escapades.

The insect repellent and heavy clothes are self explanatory since the season is in September. Sneakers seem to be the best foot attire



*The young are downy and black and very agile for their age*

because it's impossible to stay dry and have good hunting success, and usually it is quite warm.

#### **Methods**

As for methods of hunting, a great variation may be found. Probably the most reliable under the majority of conditions is hunting with the aid of a good dog. At either high or low tide, good results may be obtained and, a retriever can save a lot of wallowing around in the mud.

Another type of hunting is the driving of birds, similar to methods used in deer hunting. When a

number of hunters drive towards a marshy point or traverse a small island, the clappers are usually forced to flush well within range. The real problem is not to get them to flush within range, but rather to get them to fly. For drive hunting, however, a high tide and a fair number of hunters are desirable.

A third method is to drag a long line with some sort of noise making devices attached between two hunters. This is a good way to discourage the birds from running back between hunters undetected. Hunting by this method should be

## . . . Clapper Rails

planned as in drive hunting so that the rails can be flushed at a marshy point.

### **Good to Eat**

Now, one thing that I would like to emphasize is that my hunting trips do not end after a tiring and

believed that they are better simply kept under refrigeration for a day or two, seasoned, and cooked in your favorite manner. Many cook books give recipes under the game section for mud hen, marsh hen, or rail which are one-in-the-same. I was leading around to why I mentioned the ice chest and ice. Be-



*A good dog can add tremendously to your enjoyment of hunting*

sometimes successful day. If New Jersey has a tastier delicacy than fried mud hen, I have not had it. Clappers should be skinned and split as desired. Opinion varies about soaking these birds before cooking. But, it is generally be-

cause of the typical hot weather, birds should be drawn and iced down to prevent spoilage.

### **A Hint**

Another hint to the hunter in maintaining good family relations is not to end the day by dropping

these not-too-cute, uncleaned creatures at the foot of your spouse with the remark that you will be

limit. Mother Nature seems to have control of annual production, but man appears to be doing his



*Wildlife Manager Mangold checking on age composition of bag*

expecting them for dinner tomorrow night. If you were lucky enough to get them, I doubt that they would be prepared and served with the culinary skill which they so justly deserve.

#### Summary

It bears worthy to re-emphasize that clapper rail hunting is the earliest bird hunting of the season and usually offers the largest bag

best to decimate this species by the destruction of its natural habitat. Presently clappers are plentiful and highly productive.

Clappers are a prized game bird and a delectable delicacy. Little can be said to those who have hunted these wary birds. But, if you have not, I will say that you are missing the finest type of early hunting. #



# Field Trials

A friendly visit to three different types of field trials held on Division-owned Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds proves interesting, informative, and entertaining.

*By* Edgerton Grant

*Photographs by* Harry Grosch



**H**ORSES WERE more in evidence than dogs as I approached the Clinton Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Division of Fish and Game to watch the spring field trial of the Jockey Hollow Field Club. The sound of barking from a variety of mobile cages soon dispelled this impression. I came

to the highly original conclusion that the horses stood out because they are bigger than dogs. Nevertheless, I wondered what horses had to do with a dog trial.

When I inquired about field trials, Wildlife Management Chief George Alpaugh had urged me to see the Jockey Hollow trial. It is the biggest such event in the east with dogs entered from many of the southern States. Here was an opportunity to see the color and ceremony of a first class trial and the skill and precision of the finest trained bird dogs.

### Many Kinds of Trials

Many kinds of trials are conducted on Public Shooting Grounds and club grounds in New Jersey. In the 1961-62 fiscal year 25 bird dogs and 9 beagle trials were held on Division-owned land. The spring schedule showed retriever, Brittany, beagle, German shorthair, English setter, and dachshund trials. In the next few weeks I learned of the intriguing differences among these events. As I meandered down to the Clinton club house the schedule began to come to life.

Eight horses crossed the bridge with stately rhythm and entered the field below the club house. As they drew nearer varied noises punctured the air. Whistles "yo's," and indecipherable calls emanated from the riders. Occasional quail calls could be heard. The responsive barking of the leashed and penned dogs by the



*Russel D. Spinks setting out quail for the bird dog trials*

## . . . Field Trials

club house completed the effect that reminded me of a tobacco auction.

Russ Spinks, Wildlife Manager of the Clinton Tract, came along to check progress of the trial. He introduced me to several of the club members who were happy to explain trial procedures to a novice. To this novice there seemed an awful lot to explain.

### **The Stakes**

In a big bird dog trial, like this Thirty-third Annual Jockey Hollow event, there are a number of stakes. The biggest was the Imperial Open All Age, worth \$500 to the top dog, and \$300 and \$200 each to the runners up. The prestige of these stakes as well as the financial reward explained the seriousness with which the trainers and handlers approached their task.

There are separate events for gun dogs and shooting dogs that work closer to the handler. Derby dogs (less than two years old) and puppies also run separately. Puppies six to eight months old "run like crazy" my informant said.

Dogs are run in braces, that is two at a time. Handlers, judges, and spectators—called the gallery—follow on horses. Although the use of horses is not universal, it is customary with experienced bird dog handlers, especially over a long course such as this one which took about an hour to complete.

Birds are stocked along the

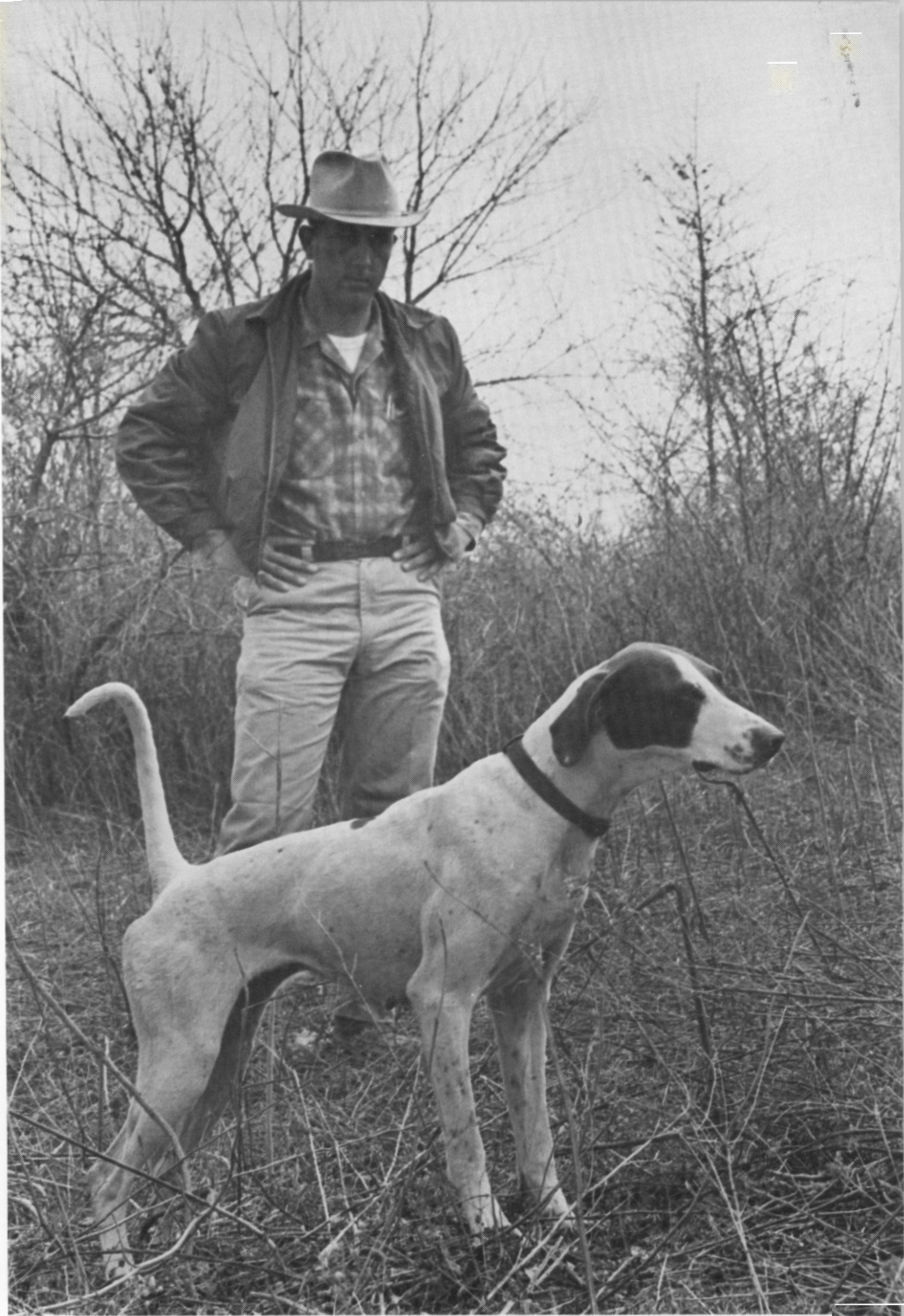
course. Usually they are concentrated in a bird field, although for this trial they were scattered around the course. On Public Shooting Grounds the Division of Fish and Game provides up to 25 quail or pheasants per day. The sponsoring club must agree to provide feed for a week after the trial. Dogs may not be worked for a week after a trial. Birds are usually put out each morning, but in this case half were reserved for noon stocking. When a bird field is used, only about a quarter of the time can be spent in the field.

### **Judging**

Judges watch for about 75 different points about each dog. These include the eagerness and quality of running style. They should run in "poetic fashion." They should avoid "broken casts" or button hooking. They must demonstrate purpose in their quest for game. Most of these points have a negative side, for which the judges give the dog a mental black mark. Trailing the other dog or indulging in a delayed chase of a pointed bird instead of seeking new game is counted against the dog.

Steadiness to shoot is an important quality that is tested by firing blanks. Steadiness when a bird is put to wing is equally important. A dog should be staunch, holding his point solidly with head and tail high. Birds should be air scented rather than ground scented.

Obedience is a prime requisite. The strange cries I had heard had



*A winner—Satilla Virginia Lady with handler Donald Dixon*

## . . . Field Trials

been voice signals given by the handlers. Each call was supposed to convey a particular meaning to the handler's dog. Hand signals are also used. The dog and handler should function as a team.

Dogs should demonstrate stamina. They should still show vigor at the end of the course, be it a half hour or three hours. Puppy stakes are usually shorter. Bottom land is considered good for testing this quality.

Most of the dogs in major stakes are pedigreed. A dog with good breeding may be valued at two or three thousand dollars. Wins in the more important stakes are recorded under rules set up by the Amateur Field Trial Clubs of America, the American Field Publishing Company, and the Field Dog Stud Book. The recording of a major win is worth more than the monetary prize.

I overheard a yarn about another trial that illustrates the seriousness of these dog men. A handler's wife was following in the gallery and fell in a brook. When she called out, her husband responded, "Be quiet! Can't you see the dog is on point?"

A gayer spirit had been present at the amateur stakes on Sunday. All handlers were amateurs, so that most of them and their dogs were local. Friends and spectators had gone out to watch and make a family picnic of the event.

Harry Grosch arrived in time to

get pictures of the next break-away. The dogs left the starting point with clear purpose and absolute obedience to the handlers' instructions. This brace would not get lost, as one unfortunate dog had done earlier in the day. It seemed certain that they would get a thorough trial of their qualities during the next hour. The caravan of horses followed them.

We talked with Donald Dixon, handler of the winning dog in the Imperial Stakes. He agreed to a picture of her after lunch. The course, he felt, was one of the best he had seen. Russ Spinks remarked sadly that this would be one of the last trials at Clinton, since the grounds are to be realigned with completion of Spruce Run Reservoir. The reservoir should attract waterfowl, he noted, providing a welcome addition to fall hunting opportunities.

During lunch we rode with Russ while he put out more quail. One that he released flew right in our faces and went to cover in a field. Russ felt that this would add variety for the dogs, since most of the birds stayed in the border shrubbery.

### A Picture

One quail was saved and hidden to enable Harry to get a picture of Dixon's winning dog. Satilla Virginia Lady was owned by Dr. Philippi of Brewton, Alabama. I had noticed that Satilla was in the names of several dogs, including a number that placed. All were descended from a dog named Satilla

## . . . Field Trials

Ace and carried the name from pride in their pedigree.

We stood back so that our scent would not interfere with Lady scenting the quail. It was an easy task for her, and her tail rose straight up before she froze. She remained perfectly frozen for Harry's pictures until Dixon gave the word. My recollection of her staunchness symbolized the epitome of field trials that was the Jockey Hollow event.

### A Beagle Trial

A week later I stopped in at Clinton to see the Morris County Beagle Club Trial. Although I had only a few minutes, my impression that beagle trials are "different" from bird dog trials was confirmed.

The panoply of horses and the precision of the breakaway point were missing. A Girl Scout Easter Egg Hunt was able to use one field without disturbance to or from the trial.

I met a group of men with beagles, conspicuous by the stout black sticks they were carrying. I wondered what one earth was the use of the sticks. They were complaining that there were no rabbits. Their complaint worried me, though I later learned that beagle trial men *always* complain that there are no rabbits. They departed to another section of the grounds in hopes of finding cotton-tails, and I went on my way wondering about the sticks.

Jules W. Marron, Sr., the Di-

vision's Information and Education Supervisor, called my attention to an unusual trial a couple of weeks later. The Dachshund Club of New Jersey was holding a trial at the Flatbrook Public Shooting Grounds. I arrived and soon learned that most of the dachshund owners knew little more than I did. It was the club's first attempt at a trial, and they would have to hold two such "fun trials" before they could gain recognition from the hierarchy of dogdom hitherto defined.

Fun was the pervasive spirit of the occasion. Many owners had brought children and picnic lunches so they could watch and enjoy a day in the sun. A number were simply curious as to how their pet would fare in competitive seeking of game. Interest was keen, however, and eight and a half braces of males entered in the morning and nine braces of females in the afternoon.

Rabbits again were the bill of fare. The first braces departed in search of some, and I chatted with some of the most convivial owners.

I hiked across the fields to the scene of action. Again I noticed sticks, this time less stout and clearly casually selected, in the hands of the judges and some of the gallery. My wonder about their use was soon put to rest.

The judges called, "pick up that brace", and owners retrieved their dogs. The next brace was called and all who had sticks began to move ahead of the procession,

beating the bushes. The sticks were used to try to arouse rabbits.

"Tally ho!" was shouted as a rabbit darted out and away. The shouter marked his course, and the brace of dogs was set down and loosed at the rabbit's starting point. Their owners nudged and urged them to give chase. Soon one dog caught a scent and was off, nose to the ground, along the rabbit's trail as fast as his short legs would take him. The other, like several more that day, did not seem to know quite what was expected. Presently, they were called in, and I learned that I had seen the best run of the day so far.

The judges urged all who were not holding dogs to help with the bush beating. I found a stick and pitched in. Since I had no knowledge of which bushes to beat, it was no surprise that I found no "tally ho's." At least I learned what the traditional term meant. As we got into rougher terrain, particularly after lunch, the eagerness of the gallery bush beaters waned. I learned later that at large trials, some men are specifically assigned to this crucial task.

### Charlie

One owner was particularly keen to see her dog run. She urged "Charlie" to watch the other dogs and notice the rabbits. She almost failed to respond when the judges called for "Falutin'," a title she explained was the "posh" name of her Charlie.

Charlie was eager to respond to his mistress's entreaties, but, like

others, failed to grasp that he was being urged to obey the natural instinct to chase rabbits. His eagerness was rewarded with a second try, as brace mate of the odd dog, and third prize.

The owner of the dog who had made the initial good chase was a Mrs. Goodspeed. She had brought a number of dogs, and it was apparent that she had devoted much time to training them. The dog I had seen and another of hers easily capped the two top prizes. Her last dog of the morning seemed strangely befuddled. Later we learned that the dog had suffered an injury that had left it paralyzed, and she had nurtured it to the point where it could run in this trial.

Lunch was a happy occasion. Several families had brought extra sandwiches and coffee, so there was plenty for all. Announcement of the winners evoked general admiration for Mrs. Goodspeed's entries and good humored sharing in the joy of Charlie's owner. Then the quest for rabbits resumed.

It was easy to be infected with the good cheer of these dachshund owners. I wanted to see more of the natural eagerness of beagles to chase rabbits. And, although I was not a dog fancier, I could not help admiring the precision and training of the pedigreed bird dogs. The variety of trials provides something for every taste. Why not pack a picnic and bring the family for all or part of a day at a field trial to watch the dogs in action?

## **. . . Where We Stand**

*Continued from Inside Front Cover*

Good game management requires careful present and future planning. The management of our deer herd has been difficult because it involved the interests, responsibilities, and desires of many people. The acceptance of the present permit system that allows a planned harvest of antlerless deer is the result of good research work and will allow a better utilization of the resources.

The benefits of the resource of fish and wildlife in New Jersey are not restricted to the licensed hunter and fisherman. Literally many thousands of people of all ages visit our fish hatcheries and game farms, swim and picnic at lakes and streams, and camp, hike, ride horses, and observe wildlife on the many acres of land acquired with hunting and fishing license fees. As in the past, hunting and fishing in the future will contribute much to the maintenance of our American heritage. #

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## **Do You Want To Hunt This Fall ?**

If you are between the ages of 14-21 and do not have a previous Hunting License you cannot obtain a current license unless you present a signed certificate showing you have successfully completed a course in Gun Safety. Do not wait until hunting season is here to get your certificate. Contact a Conservation Officer, the Division of Fish and Game Office, or any license issuing agent immediately and get the name and address of the Hunter Safety Instructor nearest you and take your course now.

## Roland F. Smith to Federal Position

After twelve years with the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game, Dr. Roland F. Smith resigned in May to accept a Federal position as Assistant Branch Chief of Marine Fisheries, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, in the Department of the Interior.

"Rollie" joined the Division in 1950 as Field Chief of the Lake Survey, a summer job. In 1951 he was hired as a full time biologist. He supervised the work of the fisheries laboratory throughout much of his career with the state and was named Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries Management in 1960.

During Rollie's sojourn the Research and Development Unit grew from the lake survey team to the point where a wide variety of fresh water studies and management programs are conducted from the modern laboratory at Lebanon. An outstanding marine fisheries program has been developed at the Division's Island Beach laboratory.

Among developments in which Rollie and his staff had a hand are the following: removal of restrictions on panfish; liberalization of fishing regulations, enabling anglers to enjoy a longer period of fishing; evaluation of stocking of largemouth bass, resulting in policy changes; development of a program of aquatic weed control; initiation of long range reservoir studies for both large and small watersheds, reorganization of the



Dr. Roland F. Smith

pollution unit under a public health grant (one of two such grants in the country); attempts to re-introduce shad in the Raritan River; trout mortality studies that have already benefitted the sportsman; and, considerable new knowledge about the life history and migrations of fluke.

Dr. Smith achieved many professional honors and contributed to a number of scientific journals as well as to *New Jersey Outdoors*.

In 1961 he served as Assistant Coordinator of the Green Acres program. He regards this work and the endorsement of Green Acres by the citizens of New Jersey as a highpoint in his career. He explains that "it gave me an understanding of the broader aspects of resource development and the importance of recreational opportunity to our citizens." #

# Council Highlights

## June Meeting

The open session of the regular monthly meeting of the Fish and Game Council was held in Trenton on June 11. In addition to the Council members and the Division personnel present, the following persons attended the session: Bill Backus, Roy Williams, Edward Jackson, Herb Blackwell, William Meyer, and Robert Vreeland.

### Boar Hunting Preserve

A letter was received from Keron D. Chance, Counsellor at Law, Bridgeton, writing as Attorney for Stow Creek in Cumberland County, in regard to the proposed private wild boar hunting preserve in adjacent Salem County.

No action was taken by the Council pending receipt of requested opinion from the Attorney General on this matter. It was reported that the fence being erected by Mr. Swift does not meet the requirements in the law. In view of the controversy developing on this subject, it might be necessary to eventually hold a public hearing to resolve the matter.

### Land Use Request

A letter was received from Kenneth Stretch, President of the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture, requesting permission for their 4-H organization to use 20 acres of land on the Glassboro Public Shooting Grounds for their fair grounds. In a letter to Commissioner Roe on this subject, Director MacNamara had stated that in considering this request, some thought should be given to the necessity of establishing adequate sanitary facilities, proper handling of sewage effluent, the installing of buildings, driveways, and so forth without denuding the area of trees, and the assurance that hunting on the surrounding area will not be affected.

Chairman Hart appointed a committee of Councilmen Alampi, Charlesworth and Canale to contact the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture on this matter prior to the next meeting of the Council.

### Swimming Conflict

A letter of complaint was received from Anthony Troskoski, Somerville, concerning activities of swimmers which seriously interfere with fishing in the Ken Lockwood Gorge. While the Division has a regulation prohibiting swimming and picnicking, it is unenforceable since there is no penalty provided. No action was taken on this matter but it was pointed out that, while the complaint is a legitimate one and similar conditions occur in Colliers Mills and Flat Brook, any action taken along

this line would have to be of a prohibitive nature since the placing of signs designating areas where swimming might be permitted would make it necessary to maintain life guards and provide other facilities.

### **Toms River Pollution**

A resolution was received from the Ocean County Fish and Game Protective Association concerning pollution in the Toms River and requesting that the Division of Fish and Game investigate and take steps to have it stopped.

Director MacNamara advised that a survey had been made during the winter months when biological activity is at a minimum. While there was evidence of pollution at that time, further investigation should be made during the summer months when biological activity is at the height. The Fisheries Bureau is short handed at this time. As soon as this condition is corrected, steps will be taken to continue the survey of the Toms River.

Councilman Godown advised that the sportsmen are vitally interested in the Toms River. She had attended a meeting in this connection at which representatives of the Toms River Chemical Company, sportsmen's groups, and Department of Health were present but not the Division of Fish and Game. The Director advised that, had we known about the meeting, we would have had a representative present and we would appreciate being advised if any future meetings are held.

A letter is to be sent to the Ocean County Fish and Game Protective Association advising them that the Division is interested in the condition of the Toms River and that it will continue action on the matter.

### **Green Acres Report**

The Director reported progress on Green Acres as follows:

Black River—placed under negotiation and in the process of being acquired. Will be a slow process as there are many owners.

Port Republic—first tract purchased. Fish and Game.

Corsons Inlet—has been acquired. Portion will be utilized by Fish and Game.

Troy Meadows—will be acquired. Meetings being held. Will be considered for administration as a natural area.

Great Piece—being acted on. Probably a portion will be for Fish and Game.

Robinson Tract—ready for closing. Fish and Game.

### **Fisheries Management Report**

Robert Hayford, Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries management, reported that a deep well is being driven in Hackettstown for the Cook

## . . . Council Highlights

Color and Chemical Company. Since it is possible that this may have some effect on the Hatchery springs, strict surveillance is being maintained in order to safeguard the water supply for the Hatchery.

### **Wildlife Management Report**

George Alpaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife Management, reported that activities of his bureau are at their peak—game farms are producing to capacity, the 4-H chick program is under way, and the farm-game planting program is busily trying to make up time lost because of dry weather.

Councilman Charlesworth commended those employees, for their interest and effort, who traveled all over the state and attended meetings to explain and answer questions on the deer program.

### **Coastal Patrol Report**

Newman Mathis, Chief of the Coastal Patrol, reported that the fishing is excellent in Delaware Bay and along the coast. He reported that fishermen are taking large catches of sea bass. He also advised that lobster fishermen, who operated 80 to 100 miles off the coast, have had a very poor season and have converted their boats for taking scallops or fluke in New York waters.

### **C. O. and P. R. Reports**

William Coffin, Chief Conservation Officer, and Jules Marron, Public Relations Supervisor, reported briefly on the activities of their divisions. Mr. Marron advised that he has taken steps to make an appointment with Mrs. Terhune to discuss the possibility of securing an access to Pompton Lake.

### **Pompton Lakes Weeds**

Edward Jackson urged the Council to take steps to control weeds which are infesting Pompton Lakes. He was advised that it would not be possible to take any action this year since the weed spraying program is just about completed, but consideration will be given to his request next year.

### **Comments of William Meyer**

William Meyer, past Secretary of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, thanked the Director, the Council, and personnel of the Division for their prompt and courteous service in replying to the many letters and resolutions that were sent out during the past year. He expressed the hope that his successor would receive the same prompt service which he and other members of the Federation found so gratifying. #

# 1963 Hunting Regulations

After public hearing held at the State House, Trenton on July 9, 1963, the Fish and Game Council of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development adopted the 1963-64 hunting regulations. These regulations, as provided by R.S. 13:1-B-33, are known as the Fish and Game Code and supersede the statute laws insofar as these items are concerned. Code regulations are effective until amended or repealed.

## Male English or Ring-necked Pheasant

*Duration:* November 9—December 7, inclusive.

*Daily bag limit:* 2 male pheasants.

*Hunting hours:* On November 9, 9:00 a.m., EST, to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

*Hen pheasants:* Unlawful to possess, take, or attempt to take female pheasants.

## Jack Rabbit, Rabbit

*Duration:* November 9—December 7, inclusive.  
December 16—December 31, inclusive.

*Daily bag limit:* 1 jack rabbit or hare, 4 rabbits. No season limits.

*Hunting hours:* On November 9, 9:00 a.m., EST, to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

## Ruffed Grouse and Squirrel

*Duration:* November 9—December 7, inclusive.  
December 16—February 1, inclusive.

*Daily bag limit:* 3 grouse, 5 squirrels. No season limits.

*Hunting hours:* November 9, 9:00 a.m., EST, to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

## Quail

*Duration:* November 9—December 7, inclusive.  
December 16—February 1, inclusive.

*Daily bag limit:* 7 quail. No season limit.

*Hunting hours:* November 9, 9:00 a.m., EST, to ½ hour after sunset. Other days, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

## Wild Turkey

It shall be illegal to possess, take, kill, or attempt to kill a wild turkey at any time.

## Mink, Muskrat, Otter (trapping only)

*Duration:* 6:00 p.m. on November 15 to March 15, inclusive, except on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds:

6:00 a.m. on January 1 to March 15 inclusive. No stakes or traps shall be set before that time.

No cage trap, metal box trap, or diving trap shall be permitted on any of the State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds, and no trap of any kind shall be set anywhere on any of the State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds unless it bears a metal tag inscribed with the name and address of the owner of the trap. No trap of any kind shall be permitted to remain set on any property at the close of the trapping season.

Regular firearm hunting license is required to trap furbearing animals.

## Raccoon Trapping

*Method:* The trapping of raccoon shall be permitted as a furbearing animal under a regular firearm hunting license.

## . . . 1963 Hunting Regulations

*Duration:* 6:00 p.m. on November 15 to March 15, inclusive.  
No trapping of raccoon will be permitted on State Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds, except on tidal meadows and tidal impoundments thereon.

Raccoon may be trapped at any time of year under special permit when causing damage.

*Bag limit:* No daily bag limit. No season limit.

### **Beaver Trapping**

*Duration:* February 15—March 15, inclusive.

*Bag limit:* Five beaver a season, under permit.

### **Raccoon Hunting**

*Duration:* Sunset on September 28 to sunrise, March 15.

*Hunting hours:* Between sunset and sunrise only. Cannot hunt raccoon during the firearm deer season.

*Dog training:* There will be no raccoon dog training season prior to the opening of the raccoon hunting season.

*Bag limit:* No daily bag limit. No season limit.

### **Woodchuck**

*Duration:* March 16—October 1, 1964, inclusive. Properly licensed hunters may take woodchuck during upland season with shotgun or bow and arrow.

*Hunting hours:* Sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

*Bag limit:* No limit.

### **Fox**

*Duration:* November 9—April 30, inclusive, except in Counties of Cape May, Atlantic, Gloucester, Cumberland, Salem, Burlington, and Camden where closing shall be February 1, (except may not hunt with hounds during regular firearm deer season).

*Hunting hours:* 9:00 a.m. November 9 to ½ hour after sunset. Other than opening day, sunrise to ½ hour after sunset, except firearm deer season 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

May be trapped at any time of year when destroying poultry, crops or property.

### **Squirrel**

Property owners, or their designated agents, and occupants of dwellings that are suffering damage from squirrel, may control these animals by any method and at any time, subject to local firearm ordinances in the following counties and municipalities:

Bergen—All of the county.

Essex—All of the county.

Hudson—All of the county.

Union—All of the county.

Middlesex—North of Raritan River.

Morris—Only Madison, Chatham, Florham Park, Dover, Morristown, and Morris Plains.

Passaic—Only Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, Township of Little Falls, and Boroughs of West Paterson, Pompton Lakes, Prospect Park, and Haledon, Hawthorne, and North Haledon.

Camden—Only Boroughs of Audubon, Barrington, Bellmawr, Brooklawn, Collingswood, and Haddonfield, and Audubon Village, Gloucester City, Haddon Heights, Merchantville, Mt. Ephraim, Oaklyn, Runnemede, Woodlyne, Camden City, and Haddon Township.

Burlington—Moorestown, Mt. Holly and Maple Shade.

Monmouth—East of Route No. 35 from Keyport to Manasquan.

Mercer—City of Trenton and Borough of Princeton.

#### **Firearms and Missiles, etc.**

Illegal for any hunter to have in his possession in woods, fields, marshlands, or on the water, any shell or cartridge with missiles of any kind larger than No. 4 fine shot except during the firearm deer hunting season, and except that waterfowl hunters in tide waters and tide water marshes may possess and use shells loaded with No. 2 or smaller fine shot.

At all times it shall be illegal to have in possession any buckshot which is strung, waxed, cut, or joined in any manner.

Illegal to use in hunting fowl or animals of any kind, any shotgun capable of holding more than three shells at one time, or that may be fired more than thrice without reloading.

From December 9 to December 14, inclusive, it shall be illegal to use any rifle or firearm of any kind of a smaller caliber than 12 gauge or to have in possession any firearm missile except buckshot, or to hunt between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. or to hunt deer with a dog. (This does not preclude a person engaged in waterfowl hunting only from being possessed solely of shotgun and nothing larger than No. 4 fine shot or No. 2 fine shot in tide waters and tide water marshes.)

Illegal to hunt, hunt for, or attempt to capture, kill, injure, or destroy game birds or animals except at the time and in the manner provided by fish and game regulations.

The prohibition against shooting waterfowl or placing a boat or other structure at a greater distance than 100 feet from shore shall not apply in Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays. (Sinkbox prohibited by U.S. regulations.)

Wild waterfowl, migratory game birds, rabbits, hares, jack rabbits, squirrels, grouse, pheasants, and quail shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday. However, pheasants, quail, chukar partridge, and turkey may be hunted for or taken on Sunday on semi-wild and commercial shooting preserve lands that are properly licensed for the taking of same.

Deer shall not be hunted for or taken on Sunday except on wholly enclosed preserves that are properly licensed for the propagation thereof.

#### **Archery**

It shall be illegal to use a bow and arrow for hunting between ½ hour after sunset and ½ hour before sunrise during the bow and arrow deer season or between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. during the firearm and party permit deer season, or between ½ hour after sunset and sunrise during other seasons.

During the bow and arrow seasons for taking deer and bear, October 5 to November 14, all arrows carried in the woods and fields must be fitted with an edged head of the following specifications:

Minimum width shall be ¾ inch—Maximum, 1½ inches.

Minimum length shall be 1½ inch on main cutting edge.

Cutting edges shall be of well-sharpened metal only.

The bow must have a minimum draw pull weight of 35 pounds, and cast a legal hunting arrow 125 yards to a point of similar elevation.

It is illegal at all times to discharge an arrow from or across a state, county, or municipal highway or roadway, or within 300 feet of any occupied dwelling, except with permission of the owner or lessee.

It is illegal to use a bow and arrow from any vehicle, moving or stationary.

#### **Deer—Bow and Arrow, exclusively (either sex)**

*Duration:* October 5—November 7, inclusive.

*Bag limit:* One deer of either sex.

*Hunting hours:* ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

## . . . 1963 Hunting Regulations

### **Bear—Bow and Arrow, exclusively**

*Duration:* October 5—November 7, inclusive.  
*Bag limit:* One bear a year: Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.  
*Hunting hours:* ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

### **Bear—Firearm or Bow and Arrow**

*Duration:* December 9—December 14, inclusive.  
*Bag limit:* One bear a year: Kill must be reported to Division within 24 hours.  
*Hunting hours:* 7:00 a.m., EST, to 5:00 p.m., EST.

### **Deer—Firearm or Bow and Arrow**

**(Antlered only, except in area designated as Hunter's Choice described below)**

*Duration:* December 9—December 14, inclusive.  
*Bag limit:* One deer with antler at least three inches in length, except in the Hunter's Choice area described as follows: Area "C"—East of Route 202 from New York line to Pompton Lakes, east of the Pompton River to its junction with the Passaic River, east of the Passaic River to Berkeley Heights and continuing along the Passaic River to Route 531, east of 531 to Green Brook, the County line, along Green Brook to the Raritan River, and north and east of the Raritan River to Raritan Bay. In this area, consisting of portions of Bergen, Union, Passaic, Essex, and Middlesex Counties, a properly licensed person will be permitted to take a deer of either sex and any age.

A person who has legally taken a deer during the special bow and arrow season, can legally take an antlered deer with a shotgun during the interval of December 9 to December 14, if he possesses a valid firearm license but he may not take another deer with a bow. In the case of bear, only one bear may be taken per year whether by bow or firearm.

*Hunting hours:* December 9—December 14, inclusive, 7:00 a.m., EST, to 5:00 p.m., EST, with gun or bow and arrow.

### **Deer—Party Permit, firearms only (deer of either sex)**

*Duration:* December 9—December 14 (concurrently with the regular firearm season).

*Bag limit:* One deer of either sex, any age, per Party Permit.

*Hunting hours:* 7:00 a.m., EST, to 5:00 p.m., EST.

*Method:* The taking of one deer of either sex with a firearm under a Party Permit, in addition to the legal antlered deer allowed under the statewide buck deer season, will be permitted in designated areas by holders of a Party Permit.

A party shall consist of four firearm licensees, who will make application by mail on forms provided by the Division of Fish and Game. The procedure shall be as follows:

#### *Applying for a Party Permit*

1. Only valid 1963 Firearm Hunting License holders may apply for a Party Permit.
2. Select the area where the party wishes to hunt as outlined on the map appearing on the application form.
3. Fill in the application form on the first page of the application completely, including: the name of the area (by letter), "A", "D", "E", "F", "H", "J", "K", "M", "N"; the names, complete addresses, and firearm hunting license numbers of each party

member. Next, the party member who assumes the responsibility of filing the application must read and sign the "certification" and fill in the mailing stub with his name and complete address.

4. The firearm hunting license is composed of three portions. Attach the top portion (descriptive part) of the license of each member of the party to the application. An archery license may not be used in applying for a party permit, nor a juvenile license.

5. Enclose permit fee of \$2.00 in the form of money order or certified check. This single \$2.00 fee covers the entire party of four members.

6. Send all items listed above by U.S. Mail to the State of New Jersey, Division of Fish and Game, Box 1809, Trenton, N. J.—08625. **Mark Your Envelope** "Party Permit Area .....". (In the space indicated designate one area only.) Only one application will be accepted in one envelope and only one application may be submitted by any individual. Envelopes not properly identified and applications postmarked prior to October 1 or later than October 15 (unless quotas are not filled) will not be accepted. Permits will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis until quotas are exhausted. Applications may not be made in person.

7. If the application cannot be honored for any reason, the permit fee will be returned. Any party permit obtained by fraud, or by a person or persons not entitled to be issued it, or who makes a false statement in applying for it, shall be void.

#### *Use of Party Permit*

1. The Division will return the party's firearm hunting licenses with the party permit tag. The licenses of each member of a party receiving a permit will have marked thereon the area to be hunted and the number of the party permit. A permit is valid only in the area designated on it and no party permit or part thereof is transferable. However, members of parties holding permits may hunt antlered deer anywhere in the state during the regular open season.

2. The party deer may be taken at any time during the regular open season for the area in which a permit is issued. The party does not need to hunt as a group but the party deer may only be taken in the area covered by the party permit and *only by the party member in possession of the party deer tag.*

#### *Tagging, Reporting, Possession*

1. Upon taking the party deer, it must be tagged immediately by filling in and affixing the special party deer tag.

2. Special party permit reporting card must be filled in and mailed to the Division within 24 hours.

#### **Party Permit Areas (Party size—four firearm license holders)**

1. Area "A"—Quota 400 permits. Bounded on the west by the Delaware River from the Sussex-Warren County line north to the New York line, south of the New York-New Jersey line to Route 84, west of Route 84 to Sussex, west of Route 565 to Ross' Corner, west of Route 206 through Newton and Andover to Netcong, north of the Sussex-Morris County line westward to the Sussex-Warren County line and north of the Sussex-Warren County line to the Delaware River.

2. Area "D"—Quota 600 permits. All of Warren County.

3. Area "E"—Quota 700 permits. Starting at Whitehouse, east of the Hunterdon County boundary, north of Route 22, west of the western boundary of Union and Essex Counties, south of Route 10 to Netcong, south of the southern Sussex County line and east of the eastern boundary of Warren County to Stephensburg, east of the Hunterdon County line to Whitehouse. This area includes northwestern Somerset and southern Morris Counties.

4. Area "F"—1100 permits. Bounded on the west by the Delaware River, south and east of the southern boundary of Warren County (Musconetcong River) to the Hunterdon

## . . . 1963 Hunting Regulations

County line southwest of Stephensburg, south and west of the Hunterdon County line to Whitehouse, south of Route 22 to Route 206, and west of Route 206 to Trenton.

5. Area "H"—Quota 100 permits. All of Monmouth County.
6. Area "J"—Quota 200 permits. All of Ocean County.
7. Area "K"—Quota 300 permits. All of Burlington County.
8. Area "M"—Quota 200 permits. All of Atlantic County.

(No Party Permits in Areas "B", or "L", which is Bucks Only, regular license and season territory, and no Party Permits in Area "C" which is Hunter's Choice, regular license and season territory.)

### **Regulations Pertaining to Exotic Wildlife**

In accordance with this section the following regulation is hereby adopted:

Any person wishing to import any exotic live wild game birds, game, furbearing animal, or mammal, must first secure an importation permit from the Director of the Division of Fish and Game. No such permit shall be issued to any person desiring to import wild birds or mammals from any foreign country until such person has secured the necessary federal permits from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Director is authorized, at his discretion, to modify, suspend, or revoke any permit issued under this section for any violation of the Fish and Game Laws, for any violation of the regulations, for misuse of the permit, or whenever he deems it to be in the public interest. #

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These 1963 Hunting Regulations are presented merely  
for your convenience in planning vacations and hunting trips.

**Consult Compendium and Game Laws for Details and Laws in Full**

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The Fish and Game Council and the Division of Fish and Game note with sorrow the passing of Harry M. Armstrong who served on the old Board of Fish and Game Commissioners for fifteen years. Mr. Armstrong was appointed to a five-year term in 1927, during which he held the important office of Treasurer, and again in 1935 for two five-year terms. Former Commissioner Armstrong was one of the "old school" who was well respected and will be long remembered for his service to the sportsmen of New Jersey.

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# Violators Round-Up

May 1963

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
Mickey Vassallo, 1205½ River Rd., Belmar	Fish no license	\$20
James W. Thompson, 56 Evergreen Ave., Neptune City	Trout over limit	20
Chester Zarembe, 110 Somerdale Rd., Somerdale	Trout before season	20
Robert A. Graziano, 18 Segar Ave., Clifton	Trout over limit	20
Robert Wagder, 56 Havenwood Dr., Livingston	Angle closed waters	20
Paul Hartung, Belvidere Park, Phillipsburg	Hunt no license	20
Martin Bosco, Dutch Mill Rd., Malaga	Fish no license	20
Wm. H. Kise, R.D., Columbia	Uncased weapon	100
Alex J. Kneller, 172 Highland Ave., Highland Park	Angle closed waters	20
Alex J. Kneller, 172 Highland Ave., Highland Park	Fish no license	20
Robert Maroon, 1125 Raritan Ave., Highland Park	Fish no license	20
Robert Maroon, 1125 Raritan Ave., Highland Park	Angle closed waters	20
James Bishop, 3 Applewood Ct., Milltown	Trout over limit	20
Robert T. Dudik, Garfield Apt. A., Metuchen	Fish no license	20
Edward Foldi, 364 Brodowntown Ave., South Amboy	Trap no license	20
Joseph Chudowski, Martha Blvd., South Amboy	Firearm on Sunday	20
Dorothy Tift, 124 Church Rd., Toms River	Fish no license	20
Charles H. Huber, 89 Boonton Ave., Butler	Fish no license	20
James T. Yeaskey, 306 Essex Ave., Bloomfield	Fish no license	20
David A. Spring, 40 Mill St., Bloomfield	Fish no license	20
Ralph Walters, 255 Lakeshore Dr., Lake Hiawatha	Angle closed waters	20
John Tietje, Weldson St., Jersey City	Angle closed waters	20
Thomas Kitts, 94 Alden St., Wallington	Fish no license	20
John Organes, Main Rd., Oak Ridge	Angle closed waters	20
Donald Woods, 121 Redwood Ave., Paterson	Angle closed waters	20
		Prob.
Albert Terhune, 63 W. Hudson Ave., Englewood	Trout over limit	20
Fredrick Carr, 52 Brooklyn St., Partville, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
John Jackson, 213 Richmond St., Plainfield	Fish before hours	20
Joseph Bales, 738 Van Buren Ave., Elizabeth	Fish before hours	20
Frank Hoefert, 321 Ashton Ave., Linden	Fish before hours	26
Albert Pearson, 178 Union Ave., Belleville	Angle closed waters	20
Robert Pisano, 341 Carrol St., Orange	Fish no license	20
Glen Howarth, 35 Locust Ave., Trenton	Firearm on Sunday	20
Glen Howarth, 35 Locust Ave., Trenton	Rifle no permit	20
Robert Ward, 61 Fuld St., Trenton	Hunt no license	20
Angel Luiz Del Valle, Newport & Fortesque Rd., Newport		
James H. Stuart, 2452 Kensington Ave., Phila., Pa.	Dogs running at large	20
Henry Frick, 287 S. Congress Ave., Atlantic City	Fish no license	20
Walter J. Bird, Howard Blvd., Box 21, Ledgewood	Fish no license	20
	Illegal poss. deer	100
		Prob.
Sal Solomine, 11 Clove Dr., Colonia	Loaded gun in auto	20
John Kilroy 305 ARS, Box 186, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Uncased weapon	100
		Prob.
John Kilroy 305 ARS, Box 186, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Hunt deer closed season	100
John Kilroy 305 ARS, Box 186, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Hunt deer with rifle	100
John Kilroy 305 ARS, Box 186, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Hunt aid of lights	20
John Kilroy 305 ARS, Box 186, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Illegal missile	100
		Prob.
James Barlow, 305 ARS, Box 13, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Illegal missile	100
James Barlow, 305 ARS, Box 13, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Hunt aid of lights	20
James Barlow, 305 ARS, Box 13, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Hunt deer with rifle	100

## . . . Violators Roundup

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Penalty</i>
James Barlow, 305 ARS, Box 13, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Uncased weapon	\$100
James Barlow, 305 ARS, Box 13, McGuire AFB, N. J.	Hunt deer closed season	100
David Morrell, 17 James Ave., Clark	Fish before hours	20
Robert Breaks, 37 Georgia St., Cranford	Fish before hours	20
Ken Wisnefski, 764 Lehigh Ave., Union	Fish no license	20
George Metzler, 1559 Raritan Rd., Clark	Fish no license	20
David R. Evans, 303 W. 2nd St., Moorestown	Fish no license	20
Ira Phillips, 283 Orange St., Newark	Fish closed waters	20
Fred Gefri, 131 Melrose Ave., Irvington	Fish closed waters	20
Karl Klaus, 167 Melrose Ave., Irvington	Fish closed waters	20
Robert J. Robertson, 42 Ives Ave., Carneys Point	Illegal poss. trout	20
Sydney Beshunsky, 6506 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	False information	20
Samuel C. Van Horn, Jr., Naval Air Station, Lakehurst	Trespass on public shooting grounds	25
James W. Blythe, 122 A. Hooper Ave., Toms River	Trespass on public shooting grounds	25
Dennis Knerr, 321 4th St., Morris Park, Phillipsburg	Fish before hours	20
Richard Gable, 485 Thomas St., Phillipsburg	Fish before hours	20
Daniel Mahedy, Jr., 515 Green St., Boonton	Angle closed waters	20
Joseph Barnish, Jr., 236 Union St., Boonton	Angle closed waters	20
Loren L. Bates 310 Main St., Boonton	Angle closed waters	20
Henry Freda, 34 Erdman Ave., Princeton	Fail to report deer kill	100
Arthur H. Gere, 909 Central Ave., Union City	Gun on Sunday	20
John O'Neil, 510 Bergenline Ave., Union City	Gun on Sunday	20
James Johnson, 24 Deek Dr., Bridgeton	Trout over limit	20
James Johnson, 24 Deek Dr., Bridgeton	Trout over limit	20
Joseph Jones, 74 Sherman Ave., Newark	Tag not displayed	5
Robert W. Younger, 3108 N. Croskey St., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Allen Thompson, 3233 N. 21st St., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Floyd Womack, 3112 N. Croskey St., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20
Robert M. DeCarlo, 19 Kensington Ave., Jersey City	Fish no license	20
Raymond Blajdh, 66 Arlington Blvd., North Arlington	Fish no license	20
Wm. J. Czarnecki, 234 Riverdale Ave., Lyndhurst	Fish no license	20
James R. Hill, 229 Chestnut Ave., Vineland	Two trout over limit	40
Donald R. Payne, 3511 Cambridge Ave., New York City, N. Y.	Fish no license	20
Karen Turner, 47 Hanover St., Pemberton	Fish no license	20
Chester Walendzinski, 114 Harrison Gardens, Harrison	Fish no license	20
James J. Krause, 279 Rand St., Camden	Fish no license	20
Louis Chambers, 1212 Titzwater St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fish no license	20
John Daleus, 116 Grant Ave., Mt. Ephraim	Poss. trout no trout stamp	20
Robert Kaiser, Rose Lane, Budd Lake	Angle closed waters	20
Ronald Falgenhauser, 995 Chestnut St., Union	Fish no license	20
Peter R. Pitale, 807 Lafayette Ave., Union	Angle closed waters	20
Charles M. Daly, Jr., 108 Home Ave., Rutherford	Gun on Sunday	20
Charles DiNoto, Jr., 103 W. Passaic Ave., Rutherford	Gun on Sunday	20
Wm. R. Long, 308 Talbot St., Burlington	Discharge firearm near dwelling	20
Alex Lisowski, 50 Dakota St., Manville	Trout over limit	20
Elmer Wildrick, 1 Kroner Pl., Phillipsburg	Fish no license	20
James E. Wright, R.D. Box 190, Asbury	Fish closed waters	20
Tom Ackley, Garwood La., Vineland	Fish no license	20
Eugene J. Wisenfelder, 615 Bentley Ave., Perth Amboy	Fish no license	20
Willis Richardson, 1919 N. Patton St., Phila., Pa.	Fish no license	20

# Essay Contest Winners

The New Jersey State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs sponsored its 1963 Essay Contest in conjunction with its Sixth Annual Conservation Convention, which was held at Camp Washington, Hackettstown, on May 25 and 26.

The theme of each essay was "Pesticides, Insecticides, and Detergents—a Blessing or Curse?" The contest was open to any youth who is a resident of the State of New Jersey, and registered in any school from grade 7 through 12, or an active member in any of the following organizations: Junior Sportsmen of America, Future Farmers of America, Girl Scouts of America, Boy Scouts of America, Junior Grangers, and New Jersey 4-H Clubs.

The three top winners were invited, as guests to attend the Federation Convention.

The winners, and honorable mention entrants, in the Contest are:

## First Place

Sandra Smith  
1766 Norris Street  
Camden 4

## Second Place

Iva Sue MacLennan  
580 Watchung Road  
Bound Brook

## Third Place

Dorothy Ann Stimleski  
514 Vine Street  
Camden 4

## Honorable Mention

Mary Agnes Monitsky  
653 Crescent Drive  
Bound Brook

Colette Hughes  
407 Mountainview Road  
Englewood

Mary Dacey  
37 Church Terrace  
Belleville

James Giesen  
16 Old Forge Road  
Millington

Jacqueline Draper  
1593 Greenwood Avenue  
Camden 3

Michael Schottelkotte  
69 Dale Drive  
Chatham

Mary Nitkewicz  
653 Highland Avenue  
Newark

Suzanne Schulz  
33 Annabelle Avenue  
Trenton

Stanley Zuzga  
1089 Morton Avenue  
Camden 4

James A. McGuinness, Jr.  
34 Hunter Street  
Woodbury

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