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ANSWER FIFTEEN QUESTIONS
ON THE NEW HUNTING STAMP

As a catechism for hunters of migratory waterfowl, the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has issued the following list of 15 questions and answers on the new migratory-waterfowl hunting stamp:

1. What are the requirements of the law as to persons who must purchase the stamp?

All persons over 16 years of age who engage in hunting migratory waterfowl.

2. Where can the stamp be purchased?

At any post office in a county seat or in any town having a population of 2,500 or more, and at certain other conveniently located post offices that will be later designated by the Post Office Department.

3. How may a stamp be obtained?

Go to the post office in any county seat or in any town having a population of 2,500 or more, and ask for a migratory waterfowl hunting stamp. Fill out the application blank, which will be provided by the postmaster, and hand the blank to the postmaster with the fee of one dollar. The postmaster will fix the stamp to your State hunting license or, if you are not required to have a State license, to a certificate which the postmaster will provide.

4. After paying one dollar for the stamp, is there any additional fee payable to the postmaster or clerk?

No.

5. How long does a stamp remain valid?

One year--from July 1 to June 30.

6. Does the stamp permit one to hunt in more than one State, or must a stamp be purchased in every State wherein the applicant intends to hunt migratory waterfowl?

Only one Federal stamp is necessary, but its possession does not relieve the hunter of any license requirements imposed by State laws. All States require the nonresident gunner to take out a nonresident license.

7. In case a person has hunting licenses in more than one State, to which of them should the Federal Stamp be fixed?

It does not matter whether the stamp is affixed to the license of the State in which the sportsman is actually hunting at the time, provided that he has on his person a valid stamp attached to any State hunting license or to the postmaster's certificate.

8. To whom must the stamp be shown?

On request to U. S. Game Administrative Agents, U. S. Deputy Game Wardens, and to any officer of any State or subdivision authorized to enforce the game laws.

9. Is the stamp transferable?

No.

10. Is the holder of a scientific collecting permit required to carry a stamp?

Yes. Collectors must have the stamp.

11. Does the law require a person who holds a Federal permit and who is engaged in taking wild fowl for propagating purposes, to purchase a stamp?

No. This does not mean, however that anyone with only a propagating permit is authorized to hunt wildfowl without the Federal stamp.

12. Does the law require possession of stamp by a person authorized by permit of the Secretary of Agriculture to kill wild fowl damaging crops or property?

No. The stamp is not required in such cases.

13. What are the maximum penalties for violation of this law?

\$500 or six months confinement, or both.

14. What is done with the money collected from the sale of these stamps?

It is to be used by the Federal Government to increase the supply of waterfowl. Of the total proceeds, 90 percent will be spent in buying or leasing and administering marsh and water areas to be set aside forever as migratory waterfowl sanctuaries. The first of these refuges will be set up along the flight lines from the breeding grounds to the Gulf Coast. The remaining 10 percent will be used in issuing the stamps and administering the Act.

15. May stamp collectors and other non-hunters buy stamps?

Certainly. No one is under any obligation to kill a duck just because he owns a Federal hunting stamp, nor is there any rule to prevent anyone who wants to help restore the migratory waterfowl from purchasing any number of these "duck-saving" stamps.