

# Speaking of Kansas

## Washburn Center for Kansas Studies



April 2007

## Fellows News

### Fall 2007

#### Kansas Studies Classes

- **Kansas Characters** W 1:00-3:45  
Tom Averill
- **Kansas Characters** (Seminar) W  
1:00-3:45 Tom Averill
- **Geography of Kansas** MW 1:00-  
2:15 Tom Schmiedeler
- **American State & Local Govern-  
ment** MWF 10:00-10:50 Loran  
Smith
- **American State & Local Govern-  
ment** TR 8:00-9:15 Loran  
Smith

**Tom Averill, Department of English,** and **Carol Yoho, Department of Art,** team-taught Mapping Kansas Literature in the fall semester, 2006. They shared the results of their teaching experiences at a noon-time DART program on Wednesday, February 21, 2007. Using Dreamweaver software to create web pages and Paintshop Pro software to edit images, students also conducted interviews, created digital sound files of readings, took photographs, scanned and loaded images of book jackets and author photos, and created maps symbolizing significant places in the lives and works of each author. The Map of Kansas Literature is now available for public viewing in the Center for Kansas Studies web space at [www.washburn.edu/reference/cks/mapping/](http://www.washburn.edu/reference/cks/mapping/)

**Chris Hamilton** and **Tom Schmiedeler, Department of Political Science,** will be teaching the course Global Warming: Science and International Policies the second session (July 3 to Aug 3) on TWR, 5:30 to 8:00.

Themes include climate, measures of climate change, greenhouse gases, effects of global warming, population, energy, consumerism, European perspectives on renewable energy and government policies. They plan one or two local field trips. Students can enroll under Geography (GG300A), Political Science (PO300A) or Liberal Studies (501GA or 502GA) if seeking graduate credit from the Liberal Studies Program.

#### PIECES OF EIGHT: Collaborative Artist Books

Eight women artists from different walks of life came together in November, 2005, with the single purpose of collaborating on a unique series of artist books. Artists' books are not books about art; they are art expressed through book form.

Each artist "set the tone" by creating a theme, book structures and introductory pages. The book forms varied from handmade volumes to paper dolls to boxes to stacks of loosely bound papers and fabrics. The themes, broadly defined, left room for each artist to bring her unique talent, experience and perspective to the books. The plan was for each artist to pass their book from member to member with each artist adding to it. The books are filled with pages of techniques and mediums including painting, metalwork, fabric arts, sketching and layering of textures.

In March, 2007, the books were finished. Those involved agree that working with other women art-

—cont., p. 2

Tom Schmiedeler, Director  
785-231-1010-1559  
[tom.schmiedeler@washburn.edu](mailto:tom.schmiedeler@washburn.edu)

Deborah Altus, Human Services  
Tom Averill, English  
Bob Beatty, Political Science  
Roy Bird, KCFB  
Marcia Cebulska, Playwright  
Jennie Chinn, KSHS  
Virgil Dean, KSHS  
Paul Fecteau, English  
Jessie Fillerup, Music  
Amy Fleury, English  
William Gilliland, Geology  
Rachel Goossen, History  
Amanda Hamon, Mulvane Art Museum  
Robert Hull, Finance  
Reinhild Janzen, Art  
Jim Kelly, KTWU  
Dave Kendall, KTWU  
Robert Lawson, English  
Gabrielle Lunte, Modern Languages  
Bruce Mactavish, History  
Ed Marchant, CIS  
Judith McConnell, Education  
Mary McCoy, Biology  
Marguerite Perret, Art  
Mark Peterson, Political Science  
J. Karen Ray, English  
William Roach, Business  
Betsy Knabe Roe, Art  
Tom Schmiedeler, Geography  
Bradley Siebert, English  
Loran Smith, Political Science  
Margaret Stewart, English  
Sara Tucker, History  
William Wagnon, History  
Mary-Dorsey Wanless, Art  
Ron Wasserstein, Academic Affairs  
Tom Wolf, Biology  
Margaret Wood, Soc./Anthropology

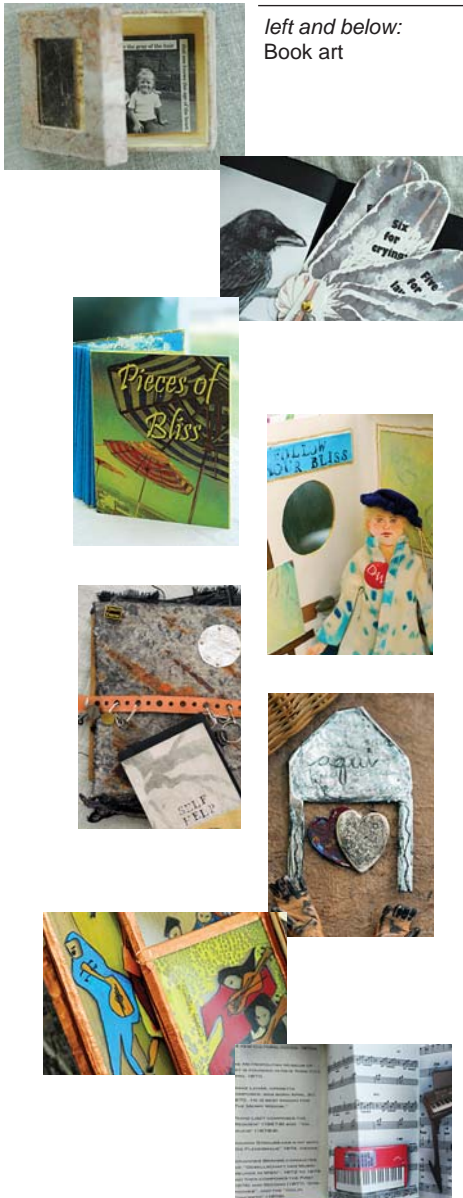
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## Fellows News, cont.

ists from Topeka and Lawrence has been a very rich and rewarding experience for inspiration, learning and encouragement.

### Exhibitors:

- ▶ Reinhold Janzen
- ▶ Lois Kruse
- ▶ Maria Raquel Morales
- ▶ Marguerite Perret
- ▶ Betsy Knabe Roe
- ▶ Barbara Solberg
- ▶ Mary Dorsey Wanless
- ▶ Barbara Waterman-Peters



left and below:  
Book art

# Kansas Gubernatorial Election TV Ads Analyzed in New Study

**Washburn political science professors content analyze 230 different ads from 1968-2006.**

**What kind of message do Kansas gubernatorial candidates feel they need to impart to voters in order to help them win?** One way to assess that question is to analyze the TV ads these candidates have aired, which is what Washburn political science professors Bob Beatty and Mark Peterson have done, watching and coding 230 different TV commercials from Kansas gubernatorial campaigns from 1968 to 2006. The research was partially funded by a grant from the Center for Kansas Studies. The research, which is only one part of an ongoing project analyzing TV ads from all statewide and congressional elections in Kansas from the 1960s, yielded some interesting results. Says Beatty, “The data we have on the types of messages Kansas gubernatorial candidates have made over the years is fascinating. And, after watching 230 different TV ads, we also had some fun and made some lists about some of the ads.”

Beatty and Peterson had to work to get access to so many ads. The researchers utilized the archives of the Julian Kanter Political Communication Center at the University of Oklahoma and also relied on candidates themselves to supply ads. Says Beatty, “These ads are really a part of Kansas history. We can learn a lot about ourselves by what our leaders feel is important to impart in their political ads.”

Beatty and Peterson coded the TV ads based on issue and “values” content, negativity, and endorsements. The coding was not mutually exclusive, so ads could be classified under more than one category.

## Findings

Different ads by candidate analyzed (in order of most ads made by a candidate in a given election year)

1. Hayden 1990 (28)
2. Bennett 1978 (23)
3. Hayden 1986 (21)
4. T. Docking 1986 (13)
5. Bennett 1974 (12)
5. Finney 1990 (12)
5. Slattery 1994 (12)
6. Carlin 1982 (11)
7. Weigand 1990 (10)
7. Sebelius 2006 (10)
8. Graves 1994 (9)
8. Bicknell 1994 (9)
8. Sebelius 2002 (9)
9. Anderson 1972 (8)
10. Harmon 1968 (6)
10. Frisbie 1972 (6)
10. Shallenburger 2002 (6)
11. Knight 2002 (5)
12. Barnett 2006 (4)
13. Carlin 1978 (3)
14. Several candidates with only one or two ads

## 1. Types of ads run (1968-2006)

Total: 230 Ads  
 Issue: 166 (72%)  
 Values: 106 (46%)  
 Attack: 76 (33%)  
 Endorsement: 50 (22%)  
 Lt. Governor only: 2 (1%)

— Continued on page 3



right: **Jim Slattery**, Washburn graduate and 1994 gubernatorial candidate



## Kansas Gubernatorial Election TV Ads, *continued*

	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Attack</b>	<b>Endorsement</b>	<b>Values</b>
1968	5/6 (83%)	0/6 (0%)	0/6 (0%)	5/6 (83%)
1972	14/18 (78%)	5/18 (28%)	0/18 (0%)	12/18 (67%)
1974	5/12 (42%)	3/12 (25%)	7/12 (58%)	8/12 (67%)
1978	18/26 (69%)	8/26 (31%)	9/26 (35%)	8/26 (31%)
1982	11/12 (92%)	5/12 (42%)	0/12 (0%)	4/12 (33%)
1986	22/34 (65%)	10/34 (29%)	4/34 (12%)	21/34 (62%)
1990	45/52 (87%)	23/52 (44%)	22/52 (42%)	16/52 (31%)
1994	19/33 (58%)	9/33 (27%)	8/33 (24%)	21/33 (64%)
1998	1/1 (100%)	1/1 (100%)	0/1 (0%)	0/1 (0%)
2002	14/20 (70%)	8/20 (40%)	0/20 (0%)	5/20 (25%)
2006	12/14 (86%)	4/14 (29%)	0/14 (0%)	6/14 (43%)

**Issues mentioned in ads:**  
 Total # of Issues in all ads: 402  
 1. Taxes 102 (25.4%)  
 2. Govt Efficiency/Spending/Waste: 54 (13.4%)  
 3. Education: 50 (12.4%)  
 4. Law/order/crime/death penalty: 46 (11.4%)

Specific campaigns and types of ads (only campaigns with three or more campaigns ads cited)

*below:* Mark Peterson, **Tim Shallenburger** (2002 gubernatorial candidate) and Bob Beatty

1968 – Rick Harmon (R, primary and general)  
 Issues: 83%, Attack: 0%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 83%

1972 – John Anderson (R, primary)  
 Issues: 75%, Attack: 25%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 88%

1972 – Ray Frisbie (R, primary)  
 Issues: 83%, Attack: 33%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 33%

1974 – Robert Bennett (R, primary and general)  
 Issues: 42%, Attack: 25%, Endorsement: 58%, Values: 67%

1978 – John Carlin (D, general)  
 Issues: 100%, Attack: 100%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 0%

1978 – Robert Bennett (R, general)  
 Issues: 65%, Attack: 22%, Endorsement: 39%, Values: 35%

1982 – John Carlin (D, general)  
 Issues: 100%, Attack: 36%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 36%

1986 – Tom Docking (D, general)  
 Issues: 77%, Attack: 31%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 85%

1986 – Mike Hayden (R, primary and general)  
 Issues: 57%, Attack: 29%, Endorsement: 19%, Values: 48%

1990 – Nestor Weigand (R, primary)  
 Issues: 70%, Attack: 50%, Endorsement: 20%, Values: 40%

1990 – Mike Hayden (R, primary and general)  
 Issues: 100%, Attack: 39%, Endorsement: 43%, Values: 18%

1990 – Joan Finney (D, primary and general)  
 Issues: 50%, Attack: 42%, Endorsement: 58%, Values: 33%

1994 – Gene Bicknell (R, primary)  
 Issues: 33%, Attack: 22%, Endorsement: 11%, Values: 100%

1994 – Bill Graves (R, primary and general)  
 Issues: 44%, Attack: 44%, Endorsement: 22%, Values: 33%

1994 – Jim Slattery (D, primary and general)  
 Issues: 83%, Attack: 8%, Endorsement: 42%, Values: 67%

2002 – Bob Knight (R, primary)  
 Issues: 40%, Attack: 40%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 80%

2002 – Tim Shallenburger (R, primary and general)  
 Issues: 83%, Attack: 50%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 17%

2002 – Kathleen Sebelius (D, general)  
 Issues: 78%, Attack: 33%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 0%

2006 – Jim Barnett (R, primary and general)  
 Issues: 100%, Attack: 75%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 0%

2006 – Kathleen Sebelius (D, general)  
 Issues: 80%, Attack: 10%, Endorsement: 0%, Values: 60%



**Percentage of ads per candidate coded as issue ads, in descending order (candidates with three or more ads only):**

1. Carlin 1978 – 100%
2. Carlin 1982 – 100%
3. Hayden 1990 – 100%
4. Barnett 2006 – 100%
5. Harmon 1968 – 83%
5. Frisbie 1972 – 83%
5. Slattery 1994 – 83%
5. Shallenburger 2002 – 83%
6. Sebelius 2006 – 80%
7. Sebelius 2002 – 78%
8. T. Docking 1986 – 77%
9. Anderson 1972 – 75%
10. Weigand 1990 – 70%
11. Bennett 1978 – 65%
12. Hayden 1986 – 57%
13. Finney 1990 – 50%
14. Graves 1994 – 44%
15. Bennett 1974 – 42%
16. Knight 2002 – 40%
17. Bicknell 1994 – 33%

**Percentage of ads per candidate coded as attack ads, in descending order (candidates with three or more ads only):**

1. Carlin 1978 – 100%
2. Barnett 2006 – 75%
3. Weigand 1990 – 50%
3. Shallenburger 2002 – 50%
4. Graves 1994 – 44%
5. Finney 1990 – 42%
6. Knight 2002 – 40%
7. Hayden 1990 – 39%
8. Carlin 1982 – 36%
9. Frisbie 1972 – 33%
9. Sebelius 2002 – 33%
10. T. Docking 1986 – 31%
11. Hayden 1986 – 29%
12. Anderson 1972 – 25%
12. Bennett 1974 – 25%
13. Bennett 1978 – 22%
13. Bicknell 1994 – 22%
14. Slattery 1994 – 8%
15. Sebelius 2006 – 10%
16. Harmon 1968 – 0%

**Percentage of ads per candidate coded as values ads, in descending order (candidates with three or more ads only):**

1. Bicknell 1994 – 100%
2. Anderson 1972 – 88%
3. T. Docking 1986 – 85%
4. Harmon 1968 – 83%
5. Knight 2002 – 80%
6. Bennett 1974 – 67%
6. Slattery 1994 – 67%
7. Sebelius 2006 – 60%
8. Hayden 1986 – 48%
9. Weigand 1990 – 40%
10. Carlin 1982 – 36%
11. Bennett 1978 – 35%
12. Frisbie 1972 – 33%
12. Finney 1990 – 33%
12. Graves 1994 – 33%
13. Shallenburger 2002 – 17%
14. Barnett 2006 – 0%
15. Sebelius 2002 – 0%

**Specific Values mentioned in ads**

Values cites total:250

1. Leadership 23 (9.2%)
2. Experience 20 (8%)
2. Family 20 (8%)
3. For all Kansas/the people 16 (6.4%)
3. Hard Working: 16 (6.4%)
4. Tough, Fighter, Courage 15 (6%)
5. Vision, Forward-looking, progressive 13 (5.2%)
6. Honesty, Integrity, Trustworthy 12 (4.8%)
7. Kansas Values, Roots, Tradition 11 (4.4%)

7. Independent, Bipartisan, Not Political 11 (4.4%)
8. Abortion (5 pro-life, 5 pro-choice, combined is 10) 10 (4%)
9. Patriotic 8 (3.2%)
9. Everyone work together 8 (3.2%)
9. For Business Business Acumen 8 (3.2%)
10. Efficient 7 (2.8%)
10. Cares about Rural Kansas/ Farmers 7 (2.8%)
10. Caring/Compassionate 7 (2.8%)
11. Pro life 5 (2%)
11. Pro choice 5 (2%)
11. Thrifty 5 (2%)
12. For Youth 4 (1.6%)
13. Faith/Prayers 4 (1.6%)
14. Decision-maker 3 (1.2%)
15. Anti-Special Interests 2 (.8%)
15. Listener 2 (.8%)
15. Positive 2 (.8%)
15. Diversity 2 (.8%)

Only one mention: Fair, Intelligence, For Elderly, Problem Solver, Anti-Drug, Character, No big government, Straight forward, Judeo-Christian values, Common sense, Respect, Responsibility, Judgment, Dedication

**Candidate slogans from ads**

1. 1968 Rick Harmon (R, general) – “Vote as if your future depended on it.”
2. 1972 John Anderson (R, primary) – “Anderson: A man you know.”
3. 1972 Morris Kay (R, general) – “Kay for Kansas.”
4. 1972 Robert Docking (D, general) – “The man who knows Kansas...Kansans know.”
5. 1974 Bob Bennett (R, general) – “Bennett’s better.”
6. 1978 John Carlin (D, general) – “Carlin: For responsible government.”
7. 1978 Robert Bennett (R, general) – “Bob Bennett: A man you can believe.” “He’s doing what Kansans want done.”
8. 1982 John Carlin (D, general) – “Because he’s on our side.”
9. 1986 Tom Docking (D, general) – “Tom Docking: For a change.” “Leadership for our future.”
10. 1986 Mike Hayden (R, primary and general) – “Hayden: He’s earned it.”
11. 1990 Dick Peckham (R, primary) – “Pick Peckham”
12. 1990 Nestor Weigand (R, primary) – “A Governor to make Kansans proud again.”
13. 1990 Mike Hayden (R, primary and general) – (anti-Weigand) – “Don’t get caught in Nestor’s noose!” “Mike Hayden: A good man for tough times.” “Vote for someone you agree with.”
14. 1990 Joan Finney (D, primary and general) – “A Governor for all Kansans.”
15. 1994 Joan Wagnon (D, primary) – (anti-Slattery) – “A Kansan we can’t afford.”
16. 1994 Jim Slattery (D, primary and general) – “Kansas roots, Kansas values.”

17. 1994 Bill Graves (R, primary and general) – “Load em’ high and tight.”
18. 1994 Gene Bicknell (R, primary) – “A businessman, not a politician.”
19. 2002 Bob Knight (R, primary) – “Bob Knight: Pro-life, pro-business, pro-people.”
20. 2002 Tim Shallenburger (R, primary and general) – “Tim Shallenburger: The courage to find a better way.”
21. 2002 Kathleen Sebelius (D, general) – “Let’s move Kansas forward.”
22. 2006 Jim Barnett (general) – “Put Kansas families first.”
23. 2006 Kathleen Sebelius (D, general) – “Moving Kansas forward.”

Lists from project by Beatty and Peterson

#### Ads that prominently featured candidate’s wives:

1. 1974 Bennett – Olivia Bennett is shopping with Bennett in the supermarket
2. 1978 Bennett – Olivia Bennett talks to camera about Bob Bennett’s personality, saying, “Some people think my husband is distant and aloof, but he’s not...”
3. 1990 Hayden – Patti Hayden talks to camera about strengths of her husband
4. 2002 Shallenburger – Linda Shallenburger talks to camera about compassion of her husband

#### Ads that featured candidates engaged in some sort of sporting activity

1. 1972 – Morris Kay plays football with his kids
2. 1986 – Tom Docking plays basketball with his son
3. 1986 – Mike Hayden referees a basketball game
4. 1986 – Mike Hayden goes fishing with his daughters
5. 1990 – Mike Hayden flies a kite with his daughters
6. 1994 – Jim Slattery rides a horse
7. 1994 – Jim Slattery pitches horseshoes
8. 1994 – Gene Bicknell rides a horse
9. 1994 – Gene Bicknell plays softball

#### Ads that compared opponents to national Democrats

1. 1990 Fred Phelps (D, primary) – “John Carlin is the Michael Dukakis of Kansas.”
2. 1994 Bill Graves (R, general) – “If you like Bill Clinton, you’ll love Jim Slattery.”
3. 2002 Tim Shallenburger (R, general) – “Kathleen Sebelius says she is a Clinton Democrat. She’s learned from the best.”

#### Most titillating ad (and only titillating ad)

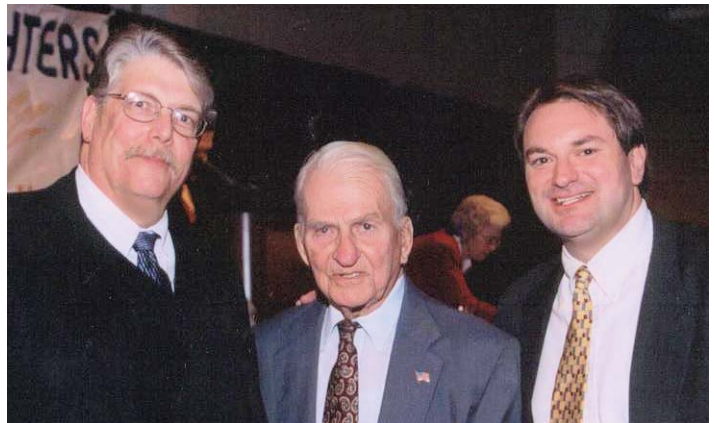
1. 1994 Bill Graves primary ad features a clip of an almost-naked stripper and the charge that Gene Bicknell helped to fund “semi-pornographic” movies.

#### Funniest ads

1. 1974 Bennett ad is done in “silent movie” fashion and show keystone kops characters jumping out a car trunk. The ad is making fun of opponent Vern Miller’s real-life

episode of jumping out of a trunk on a drug bust when he was Attorney General.

2. 1986 Hayden ads features narrator saying, “Let’s list Tom Docking’s accomplishments,” and screen goes black for 20 seconds.
3. 1986 Hayden ad features a man knocking on Docking’s economic development office door and saying “Hello, hello... Tom, are you there? Hello, hello...”
4. 2006 Sebelius ad features pretend legislators in a classroom fighting and squabbling and strangling each other.
5. 1990 Hayden. Cartoon of hangman scaffold with stick figure person and the slogan “Don’t get caught in Nestor’s noose!”



above: Mark Peterson, Governor Bill Avery, and Bob Beatty

#### “Haven’t I seen that before?” ads

1. 1986 and 2006: In 1986 Mike Hayden runs an ad that features him hard at work in his statehouse office at the crack of dawn; In 2006 Kathleen Sebelius runs an ad that features her hard at work in her statehouse office at the crack of dawn.
2. 1990: In 1990 Nestor Weigand ran an ad implying flip-flopping by Mike Hayden that featured rotating pictures of Hayden. The ad was called “The Two Mike’s.” Mike Hayden ran an ad implying flip-flopping by Nestor Weigand that featured rotating pictures of Nestor Weigand. The ad was called “Two Nestor’s.”
3. 2002: Kathleen Sebelius runs an ad where she pretends to find bags of money in the insurance commissioner’s office as part of her “clean up” operation. Tim Shallenburger uses those same scenes from that ad but makes them black and white and in slow motion to imply she’s taking illicit donations.
4. 2006: Sebelius ad features Kansan’s holding up the signs “progress” and “forward” without speaking. This is an homage to the 1967 movie “Don’t Look Back,” where Bob Dylan starts the film holding signs during the playing of his song “Subterranean Homesick Blues.” This technique was also used in the 1987 INXS music video “Mediate” and parodied in the 1992 Tim Robbins film “Bob Roberts.”
5. 2002 and 2006: Sebelius laments the negative campaign of Tim Shallenburger in 2002. In 2006 Sebelius laments the negative campaign of Jim Barnett.



### Sweetest and/or humbling ads

1. 1972 Ray Frisbie. Gruff looking Frisbie explains how he's hip with the younger generation.
2. 1986 Hayden. Hayden goes fishing with his daughters.
3. 2006 Barnett. Barnett helps kids in the computer lab.
4. 1974 Bennett. Bennett helps his wife Olivia with her shopping.
5. 1974 Bennett. Bennett talks to a 95-year old woman and says to her, "Oh, you're still young."
6. 1994 Slattery. Ad features man helping another man with artificial limb fix a fence and a policeman helping a kid pick up his bike. Slattery himself helps pass a plate of chicken around and high-fives a little girl at the family picnic.
7. 2006 Sebelius. Sebelius drives kids to school in their school bus.
8. 1986 Hayden. Hayden is refereeing a kids basketball game.
9. 1994 Graves. Graves is helping load one of his dad's trucks.
10. 2006 Barnett. Calls Governor Sebelius a "nice lady."
11. 1990 Hayden. Hayden apologizes for the property tax evaluation issue, saying "I got the message."
12. 1990 Finney. Finney shows her face getting splattered with mud. This ad is one of the oldest in the book and was most recently featured by Nancy Boyda in the 2nd District Congressional race.

### Ads without words

1. 1978 Bennett. The ads starts off with the narrator saying, "During the last minute charges of the campaign the friends of Governor Bob Bennett are pleased to bring you these few moments of peace and quiet..." The next 20 seconds are then filled with bucolic images of Kansas (families, a sunset, the capitol building, etc.) with background guitar music.
2. 2006 Sebelius. The one-minute "forward" and "progress" sign-holding ad featured no spoken words.

### Candidates looking very cool

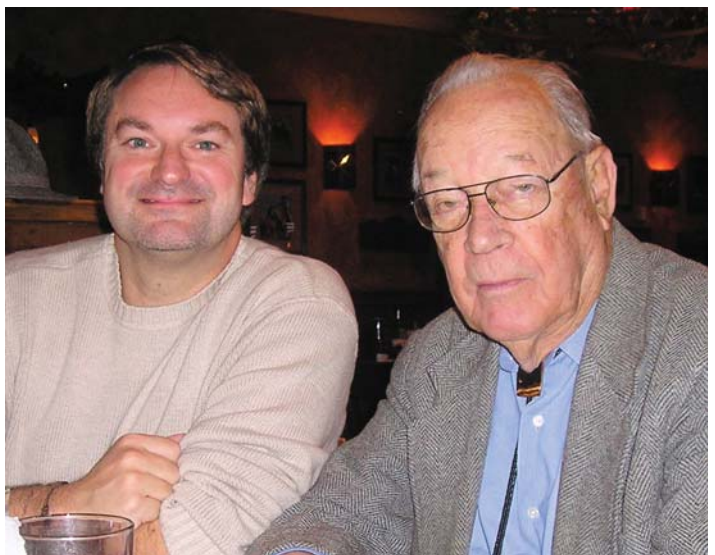
1. 1986 Hayden. There's a picture in a Hayden bio ad that shows him as a soldier during the Vietnam war, in Cambodia as part of the invasion of Cambodia. He looks incredibly rugged, authentic and his muscles are rippling. Nothing comes close to this in Kansas TV ad history.
2. Sebelius 2002 and 2006. Sebelius folds her arms and confidently looks at the camera in what is known as the "gang pose." Paul Morrison also was seen doing this in a 2006 ad.
3. 1972 Kay. Walking confidently down the street with his jacket off and slung around his back, this former KU football star has simply got it going on.
4. 1968 Frisbie. So uncool he's cool.

### Jarring ads in the current political context

1. 1990 Hayden. The Republican candidate saying the anti-abortion Democratic candidate (Finney) is wrong on abortion!
2. 1978 Bennett. A Sebelius (Congressman Keith Sebelius) endorsing the Republican candidate (Bennett).
3. 1982 Carlin. Ad after ad featuring the issue of the severance tax. Severance tax?
4. 2006 Barnett. Kathleen Sebelius' giant face on a Kansas driver's license. A much better picture than most people's driver's license photos, therefore unbelievable.
5. Bennett 1978. A five-minute ad. Will we ever see that again?

### Most effective and/or memorable?

1. 1994 Graves. "High and Tight." Features Bill Graves in a work shirt and inside one of his father's trucks. The phrase, "Load em' high and tight" became a catch-phrase throughout the campaign.
2. 1978 Carlin. Carlin ran an ad at the end of the campaign that hammered Bennett on the utility rate issue. Bennett was caught-off guard and lost by only a few thousand votes.
3. 1974 Bennett. Bennett's making fun of opponent Vern Miller's jumping out of a car trunk on a drug bust as Attorney General is still remembered.
4. 1990 Hayden (primary). "Don't get caught in Nestor's noose" is about as good as it gets, catch-phrase wise.
5. 2006 Sebelius. Her homage to Bob Dylan made an impression. And her ads with her driving a school bus and with legislator's squabbling got a lot of people talking.



above: Bob Beatty and Governor John Anderson

# The Golden Age of Bison Ranching

**A**nyone who has traveled the highways of Kansas over the past decade or so has noticed the increasing numbers of American bison or buffalo, as they are more commonly known, grazing on the prairie. For most people, these animals are evocative of the golden age of the Plains when the triad of regional elements—boundless prairie, colossal herds of noble beasts, and the consummate Native hunter—merged to form one of the most indelible impressions of the American frontier, particularly as it was popularized and romanticized in the paintings of Charles Russell, George Catlin and Frederic Remington, and by films such as *Dances with Wolves*. Less popular was the image of the Anglo buffalo hunters whose rapacious desire for profits from the sale of the buffalo hides led to their near extermination. Historical accounts reveal that the Kansas High Plains extending southwest of Dodge City into the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles was part of one of the last great killing fields. By the late nineteenth century, when the Sharps sporting rifles finally fell silent, fewer than a thousand bison remained. Some of these animals were saved by the efforts of hunters themselves, such as Charles Jesse “Buffalo” Jones of Garden City, whose conversion to buffalo preservationist was dramatized in Zane Grey’s *The Last of the Plainsman*.

I suspect that most of us would enjoy the experience of time travel back to the pre-settlement era in Kansas to view from some ethereal perch the splendor of one of the great bison herds roaming in the vastness of their mid-continental prairie. My imaginary journey lands me atop a west-facing escarpment of the Blue Hills just south of the Solomon River valley in southern Mitchell County. Below me and beyond Carr Creek



above:  
Wayne Copp's bison herd

by **Tom Schmiedeler**,  
Geography

to the western horizon a hundred thousand bison are grazing on the mixed-prairie grasses. A band of Pawnee drifts into the scene. What is it about this image or one similar that many of us would so greatly admire? Certainly the sheer dimensions of it all can be both inspiring and humbling. And we may reflect

## The Kansas High Plains...was one of the last great killing fields.

on how the symbiosis of the actors on this stage symbolizes a harmonious life as it was intended to be, a perspective undoubtedly supported by the contemporary advocates of the *Buffalo Commons*. On the other hand, perhaps our romanticism has run so totally amok that it has completely transformed the images of these actors so that they, like the cowboy and the cattleman, have become, in the words of geographer Walter Kollmorgen, “enshrined in our cherished folklore” where they “constantly tempt our alter egos to rejoin them in the purple sage, thus to escape the tangled net of our

increasingly regimented, collectivized society.”<sup>i</sup>

I am contemplating these conflicting notions on a pleasant February afternoon as I drive to the home of Wayne Copp, a small-scale bison rancher whose four hundred acres of native prairie lie adjacent to the west side of Auburn about five miles southwest of Topeka. I have been here before on two field trips with my Kansas Geography students and on another occasion after Wayne graciously agreed to an impromptu visit by a group of Brazilians who were thrilled with the opportunity to see his herd, the size of which varies from season to season but averages about a hundred animals. I am here to learn about bison ranching from a veteran who has acquired his extensive knowledge partly from a variety of historical and contemporary sources and partly through trial and error. I am not quite ready for lesson one.

### At the Carcass

A cow that had gone lame had to be harvested and when I arrive Wayne is

<sup>i</sup> Kollmorgen, Walter. “The Woodsman’s Assaults on the Domain of the Cattleman.” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. 59(1969):239.



# The Golden Age of Bison Ranching

butchering it. In the ranch yard the carcass is hanging by the hind legs from a front loader on a tractor. The hide has been nearly stripped from the flesh and sags in rumples below the hump and down to the ground. Two resting dogs stare at the head lying in the dirt nearby. Wayne has backed one of his pickups up to the carcass. As he carves through the membrane at the lower ribs, a stomach the size of a beach ball plops onto the open end gate. Wayne slits the reticulum, the second of four chambers, exposing what appears to be finely chopped grass, the cow's last meal that, with the help of stomach juices and bacteria, is being transformed into cud. I'm surprised at the contents so Wayne explains: "I think it takes about three days before they digest.... Here are the lungs. They're big.... That's the good thing about field kill. When we are butchering like this we can always tell what kind of shape they're in.... She was in good shape." He hoses down the carcass and will leave it hanging covered over night before taking it to the processor in the morning. He can not sell this meat because animals that have been killed are usually inspected. "The vet comes out and we shoot them and clean them up real good and they're hauled into the [processing] plant and they do everything."

## From Beef to Bison

We proceed into the house and sit at a table near a picture window with a view of part of a quarter section of grassland purchased by Wayne's parents in the mid 1950s after they were forced to move from their farmstead along the Kansas River by the great flood of 1951. Later, the family bought an adjacent half section of pasture. Wayne's father was a plumber but his grandfather farmed just southwest of Topeka

and through him Wayne first learned about farming and ranching. He enjoyed it so much that he "missed a lot of school" so he could just be on the farm. By the early 1980s he had his own beef cattle operation.



above: Copp owns over four hundred acres of native prairie just west of Auburn, KS.

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**"I like history and old cowboy movies and I heard that buffalo were a lot tougher..."**  
—Wayne Copp

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He is not sure why he started bison ranching; images of the Old West on the silver screen were probably influential. He remembers, though, that the transition from cattle rancher to bison rancher was gradual:

I used to run beef cattle and in the mid '80s I just got interested in it. I don't know why. Like right now I want a windmill and I don't know why. I'm looking for an old one . . . I like history and old cowboy movies and I heard that buffalo were a lot tougher and I went through a stretch of bad weather and we'd lose a bunch of calves and I just got tired of it.

Wayne learned from Ray Smith, an early bison rancher residing near Longford, Kansas, that one could buy bison at an annual sale held at the Maxwell Game Preserve in McPherson County. Wayne bought his first two bison calves in 1984 for \$450 each and three more the following year. As he increased his bison herd, he sold off his beef cattle in thirds over a three-year period. During this time he had bison and cattle in the same pasture but he knew that such an arrangement would not last. "It worked fine when the buffalo were small but

as they got bigger they would chase the [beef] cows around" in a playful manner. "They would never get tired and they were chasing old cows around and they would get tired and their tongues were hanging out." So partly in response to the frolicking of the adolescent bison and partly because the pasture was becoming overstocked, Wayne moved the cattle to rented pasture away from his ranch.

## The Great Escape

It wasn't too much later, on Mother's Day, 1988, that the bison herd paid Auburn a visit. Wayne thinks what prompted the escapade was the powerful herding instinct in the animal. His bison "started wandering around like they were lost, like they were hunting for the cattle." An unfenced pond straddling his property line was the escape route. Wayne never fenced the pond because "the cattle wouldn't swim it," but in their wanderlust the bison easily did and headed into Auburn. As Wayne



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recalled “I didn’t have insurance on them and I was panicking and the sheriff was sitting there and I told him to shoot them all. He didn’t, but I was panicking because there was my herd of buffalo in the middle of Auburn.” Wayne devised a plan by which a neighbor’s cattle became a surrogate herd for the one Wayne had relocated. “I took these cattle over to Auburn part way and got the buffalo part way where I saw that they ran in with the cattle and then I ran the cattle into pens at our place and when we got all of them into the pens, we sorted the cattle out and took them back home. That was the only way we could get the bison in.”

The bison’s foray into Auburn undoubtedly reminded Wayne of his preliminary research into bison ranching when many told him he “couldn’t do it because they’re wild, they get out and they do all this stuff and you can’t keep them in. Everybody was negative, negative, negative.” And Wayne admits that “there are disasters if you treat them wrong.” But if you acquire “them young and [they] get familiar with the place, they don’t want to leave because they feel safe. . . . And that’s in the wild [too] like at Yellowstone or the elk at Fort Riley. All animals have a range or a territory. And once they feel familiar in their territory they don’t want to leave. . . .” I raise the issue about migration patterns of the great, historical herds and Wayne responds: “That’s one thing I haven’t figured out nor have a definite opinion on. I believe what I said. I believe that. Now as far as these great big herds they’re going to have bigger territories. If you have a hundred thousand buffalo, that is going to take up a very huge area. And without manipulation, like people feeding them, they have to go and find food. They had to move.”

## Family Ties

Part of the problem is that some novice bison ranchers tend to treat their bison like cattle. But according to Wayne, “They’re wild animals.... They don’t like to be messed with. They like open spaces.” On the other hand, he recognizes that domestication is becoming more common. As Wayne explains:

In the old days you would go buy your animals at the sale and bring them home and raise them wild. But as more people got into it, herds became smaller and moved around more, they became calmer than they were fifteen to twenty years ago... when you would unload one in a pen and it would go crazy, you know, bang off the walls and try to get out of there. Now if you go to a sale and buy one from someone who has five or ten head, and you bring it home and turn it out into the pen they just stand there. So they’re becoming domesticated, but we don’t keep ours that way....”

**W**ayne believes the bonds of kinship—family ties you might say—are being severed. “Bison are really family oriented; there are grandpas and grandmas, moms and dads” and yearlings and heifers learn from them. “The cows teach them how to survive; they teach them how to behave. The old bulls and grandpa bulls. . .like when little bulls are around and they start causing trouble, they teach them. And they’re losing that.”

To further emphasize his point, Wayne told the story of a guy

Who used to pen up all of his bulls and everyone wanted one of his bulls. He’d pen up his calves. Well, two years old he’d sell those bulls. They’re in

this herd of bulls forever. Well, someone would buy a bull and bring it home and the bull would jump and run away or he would fight and kill something. They weren’t trained socially how to act. The analogy he made is that they were like a bunch of hoodlum teenagers, a bunch of gang members. No raising, no respect or anything else. And the herd, the family groups teach them that, and I guess without the family groups keeping them wild, not having to depend on each other there just going to be dumb cows. And it’s happening gradually. You can see it nowadays.

This topic ties in with genetics because many ranchers are selective breeding for meat from bigger, more docile animals, but Wayne does not.

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“...they were like a bunch of hoodlum teenagers, a bunch of gang members. No raising, no respect or anything else.”  
—Wayne Copp

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“We don’t cull,” he says. The young animals are taken for meat but he tries to “leave some good and bad animals to breed. We figure if you have four bulls, two good ones and two average ones or some poor ones. I try to keep different genetics in there. The best bull is going to breed, which is a survival thing.”

Bulls are what they are and, according to Wayne, “do get funny. When they get about eight or nine, they’ll go off by themselves which isn’t a problem but sometimes they’ll fight and that’s a problem because

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if they fight it is either to the death or one has to leave and we don't want them getting out. So we kind of watch that and just feel out the personalities. But when we kill a mature bull, we'll bring in a yearling from somewhere else." He likes to "keep the genetics mixed up" by picking "different colors: some yellow buffalo, some black buffalo, some big, small, thin and tall.... But usually the biggest ones are the strongest ones and the toughest ones. Ninety per cent of the time that is the way it works."

If one needs proof of the surly demeanor of Wayne's bison, then he or she should do something Wayne rarely does: walk into the pasture among them. People who have paid the ranch a visit have learned of the consequences. He told the story of a

Guy who jumped out to take a picture and he was on the other side [of the truck] and they came all the way around just to go after him. So we had our close calls. And when they are up by the barn and I walk over to a piece of equipment or something I have had them come after me so that I have had to jump over the fence. So you never know. Usually it's worse in breeding season because they are stirred up and the bulls are aggressive and in calving season...they are very protective."



## Grass and Trees

If one is attempting to raise bison as naturally as possible, the prairie ecosystem, of which they are a part, has to be of vital concern. Wayne's knowledge of the native grassland is broad and has been acquired from diverse sources including books, researchers and other bison ranchers. In his view he has had the good fortune to meet a variety of knowledgeable behavioralists, anthropologists and ecologists. Conference speakers have been particularly important sources of information especially in informal settings. Eventually, he knew them well enough that

We would go out to eat.... So I got a lot more detailed information than what most people get because researchers and scientists don't tell you what they think in front of a microphone. But you get them off by themselves eating lunch or breakfast and they give you their theories and opinions.... I got a lot of information from them that made a lot of sense. And you study enough then you kind of feel who knows what they're

talking about and who doesn't. And that gives you a line on who to follow and who to ask and who to do that stuff with. And you kind of see what works and doesn't work.

From the perspective of crimes committed against the native prairie ecosystem, Wayne sees two culprits: fescue grass

and trees. Fescue, a non-native species that provides forage in the cool season after native grasses have gone dormant, is particularly offensive because it contains the endophyte fungus that emanates a poison that suppresses other grasses and forbs. "That is why it spreads so well and that's why there are no weeds in the fescue for the birds." Also, the fescue goes dormant in the hot summer when native prairie grasses are thriving.

Wayne fought to eliminate or at least reduce the fescue in his pas-



above:  
The old ranch house, Copp ranch.

ture by spraying with the herbicide Roundup. Although he had known about this method of control for ten years, he was reluctant to use the herbicide because he feared that it would also kill the native species. But he "had to do something" because he was going to lose all traces of native wildlife. After consulting with a few other ranchers, he proceeded cautiously with a few test plots. He followed the directions meticulously and applied the herbicide only in the fall after the native grasses and forbs had gone dormant or died. Now he has "big strips of ragweed and forbs and legumes and little short strips of grass between them where I missed because I wasn't a good sprayer." But

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one can really see the effectiveness of the herbicide. Wayne believes he will have to continue to spray his acreage from time to time. Birds, machinery and wind carry seeds from place to place and “there are other noxious weeds that the state introduced on highways that are finding their way into all of these pastures....”

Trees, of course, are not native to prairie biomes except along streams and protected areas such as rocky slopes. Ecologists generally concur that the native grasslands of the pre-settlement period became established during a drier climatic regime and that after the climate became more humid and more suitable for woody vegetation, relatively frequent fires kept it at bay. Such was the case at Wayne’s ranch. The grandfather of the person from whom Wayne’s parents bought the pasture purportedly said that when he arrived at the location he could only see a couple of trees on the ranch panorama. But by the time Wayne acquired the ranch, the trees were “taking over pretty good; there were hedge trees spotty all over the pasture. We had large sycamores that were encroaching on the draws. So we got rid of a lot of trees.”

The desire to eliminate the trees was based in part on their consumption of water. According to Wayne, a single mature tree can consume as much water as a family of four. This is equivalent to several hundred gallons a day, much of which is transpired into the atmosphere. Additionally, excluding a few nuts for squirrels, trees provide little food but considerable cover for predators like raccoons, skunks, coyotes and hawks that prey on eggs laid in ground nests by birds such as prairie chickens and meadowlarks. And acres of trees do not contribute to stocking rates—the number of animals on a pasture for a specific

length of time. As Wayne noted, “If you have five acres of trees, you can’t count that toward your stocking rate for your animals because it has to be grass and the only thing that’s going to live in there is Arkansas stuff. So if you are going to live off of those five acres, you have to eat coons, possums and skunks—like Granny.” And that, according to Wayne, is why

ricocheted off into the leg of another bison standing nearby. The two wandered off and were not seen for a couple of weeks. Wayne reflected on the experience:

It took me twenty years to figure this out. In the old days the hunters shot them in the h e a r t . Buffalo Bill shot them in the heart with a big 50-caliber ball.

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The desire to eliminate the trees was based on their consumption of water. According to Wayne, a single mature tree can consume as much water as a family of four.

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people did not fare well in mountains: there are fruits and nuts for a few animals and there is cover, but there is not abundant food supply for the “meat animals.” These critters—elk, antelope, deer and even grizzlies—were more prolific in the prairie grasslands. People associate them with mountains and montane basins because they found refuge there from the farmers and ranchers who drove them off the Plains.

## Field Kills

All of Wayne’s bison killed for meat are shot in the field usually with a .45 caliber carbine. He used to shoot them in the brain but more recently he began shooting them into the spinal cord behind the ear because “it is just more humane. It puts them out right away and you have a bigger target because if you don’t hit them right in the brain and you’re a little bit off anywhere, it doesn’t do anything to them.” Like many of the other aspects of bison ranching, harvesting the animal has been a long-learning process. A few months ago Wayne shot an old cow in the skull with a 30-30 rifle and the bullet

I was wondering why in the heck they didn’t shoot them in the head like I do now [but] they had to be careful not to stir up the old cow. When the old cow—the lead cow—went down, they would all just stay there. I couldn’t figure that out for twenty years.... Those balls wouldn’t go through their skulls; they would bounce off.

For field killing, state regulations require that a licensed veterinarian determine that the animal to be culled is healthy. The veterinarian visually inspects the animal, takes a blood sample and writes up a report. Ranchers pay the veterinarian \$50 plus mileage. If the animals are taken to a slaughterhouse, one does not have to pay the inspection fee but the benefits of field killing are well worth it. Like cattle, the tremendous stress experienced by bison as they approach the killing floor of a slaughterhouse dramatically elevates levels of the hormone cortisol. Wayne described the impact:

The only information that they have was when they ran bison through the chute their cortisol



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level was like forty [nanograms per milliliter of blood] and the second time they ran them through the chute it was like eighty. In other words, they knew what was coming and they got stressed, stressed, stressed. Well, we field killed and took seven different samples. We took one in the summer, like when it was one hundred degrees hot. We took one in a blizzard with two feet of snow blowing. Then we had other various samples. In all cases the cortisol level was one!

The stress level in either bison or cattle is important because if elevated it can produce “dark cutters,” that is, meat with a dark red rather than bright cherry red color that has a higher pH level and a shorter shelf life. According to Wayne, “The meat gets a sour flavor....It rots faster. If it doesn’t bleed out well, it can taste like liver.” Wayne is not the only bison rancher in the region to field kill. In fact, in the beginning he kept a few bison calves belonging to several other ranchers who learned to care for the bison by observing his techniques including field killing.

The “natural” approach to bison ranching utilized by Wayne and others was more profitable in the early 1990s than it is today especially for the sale of live animals. He and others were then selling calves for over \$2,000 each before the “crash.” Thereafter, one was lucky to sell them for \$100. “Since then, it has been pretty rough. Real rough.” Part of the problem with purchasing calves at inflated prices is that “they don’t eat out that way. If you keep it for two or three years you will have \$4,000 in a meat animal and to make money on it you would have to sell it for \$30 a pound as meat.

So economically it wasn’t feasible.” Another factor is the nature of the beast. As Wayne explained, they grow slower and they are wilder and therefore harder to round up, move and process. And when people started raising them as cattle, “you had a lot of them dying” from broken necks and legs and heart attacks. Wayne claims that “meat wise you can make money at it, but selling meat is a full time job. So if I made money selling the meat, I couldn’t do what I do now and what I want to do is the wildlife, the grass, that kind of stuff. So I try to sell it wholesale but you get a lot less and there are a lot more problems with the field kills. It is not set up for a mass marketing thing.” Selling at a retail price is more profitable, but it takes more time and it is hard work. Of course, the Kansas climate doesn’t always cooperate. Wayne had to cull about forty animals this year

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**Disease has rarely affected Wayne's herd, but they are sometimes killed by lightning.**

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in part because drought conditions limited the growth of the prairie biomass and many bison have caught pneumonia and died from a virus transmitted from cattle. Wayne sold some calves but the market became skittish after the disease outbreak. In fact, the state of Kansas cancelled a recent sale because they lost forty of their two hundred forty head to pneumonia.

Disease has rarely affected Wayne’s herd, but they are sometimes killed by lightning. The carcass is left in the field for the opossums

and coyotes. The detritivores quickly clean it down to the bones. Scattered across the prairie, they are all that remain for awhile but then they, too, sink into the sea of thatch and are gone. Good calcium for the moles and voles says Wayne.

We are now in Wayne’s cluttered pickup driving on the prairie looking for the herd. We find them later in the remaining grove of trees near the old ranch house. On this late winter day they have come for a lunch of supplemental hay that Wayne provides for them the relatively few times it is needed. Back on the open range Wayne says calmly “Well I’ve got good news and bad news. The bad news is that we have had to sell a couple of small tracts of pasture to help with expenses. The good news is that the prairie chickens are back for the third year in a row.” He worked very hard for their return and the tone of his voice conveys a sense of satisfaction and pride. We drive a little further. “Now whereabouts did you see those prairie chickens Wayne?” I ask, hoping to get a glimpse of them myself. “Oh somewhere around in here,” he replies.” Somewhere around in here—the indefinite, undifferentiated prairie space, I think. He had driven slowly by, like we are now, and had stirred them to flight. The spirit of the golden age of the Plains had once again risen from the land.

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If you would like more information about the Tall Grass Bison Ranch, contact Wayne Copp at 785 256-2540.



# CKS Meeting Summaries, Spring 2007

## Thursday, January 25

The Center for Kansas Studies held a luncheon meeting on Thursday, January 25 beginning at 12:30. Members present were Chris Hamilton, Marcia Cebulski, Carol Yoho, Marydorsey Wanless, Will Gilliland, Rachel Goossen, Rob Hull, Marguerite Perret, Betsy Roe, Bradley Siebert, Tom Schmiedeler, Reinhold Janzen, Karen Ray, Mark Peterson, Bob Lawson, Judy McConnell Farmer and Margy Stewart. After brief remarks regarding the Center's budget, director Tom Schmiedeler reminded fellows of contributions to the forthcoming spring newsletter and he outlined the visit of Kansas Day speaker Paul Harris who spoke in Henderson Hall on Friday, January 26. The title of his presentation was "What's the Matter with Everyone Else: a Foreign Perspective on Kansas."

During the round-the-table discussion of activities, Will Gilliland reported that last December he participated in a University of Kansas International Programs and Law School project which brought five Asian water specialists to Kansas for two weeks to see how Kansas manages its water resources. Will presented a program on how the Division of Water Resources of the Kansas Department of Agriculture allocates water rights and processes applications for new appropriations and changes to existing rights. He also noted that on March 15, 2007, The Kansas Water Resources Institute will present the 24th Annual Water and the Future of Kansas Conference at the Maner Conference Center in Topeka. The conference theme, "From Dust Bowl to Mud Bowl: The Threat of Sedimentation to Our Federal Reservoirs," will examine problems with our aging water storage facilities in Kansas and surrounding areas.

—Minutes compiled by  
**Tom Schmiedeler, Director**

## Thursday, April 5

Fellows of the Center for Kansas Studies gathered at the Lincoln room of the Memorial Union for a breakfast meeting on Thursday, April 5. Those attending the meeting were Bob Beatty, Bill Roach, Margaret Wood, Tom Averill, Bob Lawson, Marguerite Perret, Carol Yoho, Will Gilliland, Virgil Dean and Tom Schmiedeler. In a round-the-table discussion members updated their activities and spoke briefly of summer plans. Director, Tom Schmiedeler, reviewed the Center budget and announced that limited funds were still available for projects. He also mentioned that the spring newsletter, *Speaking of Kansas*, was forthcoming in April. Tom also requested \$200 from the Center for travel to Lincoln, Kansas to interview Velma Cooper Purdy, widow of illustrator B.A. Cooper who published the *It Happened in Kansas* series of illustrations in the 1950s and 1960s in a number of Kansas newspapers. Tom plans to interview Ms. Purdy in late May and to copy newspaper articles about Cooper compiled by the Lincoln County Historical Society. Fellows approved his funding request.

Will Gilliland announced that he will be working with the Echo Cliffs Park Association to plan a community meeting later in the year to discuss the formation of the cliffs and geology of the Dover area. He is also working with the State 4-H Geology Field Trips Committee in planning two field trips to be held on June 8-10 of this year. One trip will headquarter at Garnett and the other at Belleville. Planners anticipate 150-200 participants for each trip. Will is helping to write the field trip guide for the Belleville trip. Secretary of Agriculture, Adrian Polansky will speak at the Belleville general session on June 8.

Marguerite Perret announced that several exhibits will open in the next few weeks at the Mulvane Art Museum. They include "Cuba

Oriente" (April 14-June 3); the "Washburn Art Student Exhibition;" "Ed Navone, Celebrating 43 Years of Art;" and "Eight Local Women, A Collaborative Book Arts Project" (April 20-June 24). The opening reception for the Book Arts Project is April 20, 4:30-7:00 P.M. Margaret Wood announced that she will continue her research in Nicodemus, Kansas again this summer. The focus this year will be a school yard site and will involve participants from Howard University.

Tom Averill announced that the forthcoming fall colloquium on Time will have at least thirteen participants. Tom's requests for funding of visits by writers Kevin Young and Gary Gildner were approved. Bob Beatty gave an update on the campaign ad research project that he and Mark Peterson have been diligently pursuing over the past year. Fellows approved their request of \$300 of additional Center funding to continue their work.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:45.

—Minutes compiled by  
**Tom Schmiedeler, Director**

## Favorite Kansas Books

The Kansas Center for the Book (KCFB) at the State Library of Kansas compiled a list of favorite books by Kansans or about Kansas, soliciting contributions from librarians, educators, writers, booksellers, publishers and others in the Kansas book community.

This is not a list of classics, or literature, or best books—it is a list of favorites. On the following page (back cover of newsletter) are a list of the top twelve Favorite Kansas Books vote getters, in rank order. A total of 101 other titles also received votes.

—cont., p. 14

## Favorite Kansas Books, cont. from p. 9

- **Climbing Kansas Mountains** by George Shannon
- **The Last Cattle Drive** by Robert Day
- **In Cold Blood** by Truman Capote
- **S Is for Sunflower: A Kansas Alphabet** by Devin & Corey Scillian
- **The Moon Butter Route** by Max Yoho
- **The Kansas Guidebook for Explorers** by Marci Penner
- **Steal Away Home** by Lois Ruby
- **The Wonderful Wizard of Oz** by L. Frank Baum
- **Pioneer Women: Voices from the Kansas Frontier** by Joanna L. Stratton
- **Prairyerth (A Deep Map): An Epic History of the Tallgrass Prairie County** by William Least Heat-Moon
- **The Revival** by Max Yoho
- **399 Kansas Characters** by Dave Webb



Cover  
not  
available:  
399  
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April 2007  
Speaking of Kansas  
Center for Kansas Studies

Department: Geography  
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY  
1700 SW COLLEGE AV  
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66621