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END OF GAME REFUGES

By Charles V. Stanton

An outmoded experiment in game management is expected to reach a legal termination during the current session of the Oregon Legislature. The legislature has been asked by the Oregon Game Commission to abolish all existing big game refuges.

A confusing pattern now exists. Certain refuge areas were established by the legislature many years ago. More recently the Game Commission was granted authority to open or close any given areas to hunting. In keeping with this law, most reserves have been opened. Yet, because the laws which created them have not been repealed, some areas still must be posted, leading to confusion among hunters.

The big game refuge proposal, which reached its peak between 1921 and 1933, failed in its purpose, the Game Commission asserts.

It is true that large populations of deer resulted at first on established reserves. The increase in population, in fact, was so great that within a few years the deer had insufficient food. Herds became weakened by starvation. Diseases struck the weakened animals, resulting in tremendous losses, losses far greater than if the deer had been hunted and harvested.

In western Oregon, dense timber growth made many established reserves undesirable for big game. The cover was sufficient to protect animals from hunters, so prohibition against hunting was useless.

Whitetail Reserve Abandoned

Douglas County long had a whitetail deer reserve between the Glide Road and the North Umpqua River. This reserve was created to save one of the few herds of whitetail deer remaining in western Oregon. But despite protection the herd did not increase numerically after the first few years. Like other protected herds, it became out of balance with the amount of feed available and disease took a heavy toll. Another factor also was discovered. Inbreeding over a few years reduced the size of the animals. When the reserve was opened to hunting a few years ago, adult deer weighing only 75 to 80 pounds were killed.

Repeal of all existing refuge areas probably will be criticized by some people, but not by persons who have studied game management.

The refuge system is inflexible. When an area once is set aside by legislative enactment it can only be opened by an act of the legislature. This may take many years. In the meantime, as has occurred in nearly every instance, the deer have overstocked their range, have become victims of contagious and infectious diseases, or, as in the case of Douglas County's whitetails, have deteriorated from inbreeding.

In late years the Game Commission has had authority to make temporary closures as needed.

The Tillamook burn area was closed in 1933. After forage and deer populations increased, much of the burn was reopened. Record sized bucks were harvested. Sections of the burn, however, were subsequently closed temporarily as deemed advisable by the commission. In Douglas County the Smith River area was subjected to temporary closure following the Vincent Creek fire.

Forage Balance Sought

The Game Commission has trained personnel constantly studying the big game population in every part of the state. Whenever it is found that deer are becoming too numerous for the amount of feed available, special seasons are held, hunters are permitted to kill deer, or other methods are used to bring the population in balance with the amount of available forage. Whenever there is indication that populations have become reduced, through concentration of hunters, depredations, disease or other factors, temporary closures are ordered until populations have increased sufficiently to permit resumption of hunting.

This system has proved very effective. Oregon, experts claim, now has more deer than at any time in its history.

Some areas, such as Douglas County, it is true, may not have as many deer as in pioneer days. In early days the county had little undergrowth. Our forest areas were covered with a wild vetch which supplied food for more big game than can be carried on the same range today. Our bottom lands were sparsely settled. Consequently the habitat now is not as favorable as in earlier days.

But in many parts of western Oregon and throughout most of central and eastern Oregon the deer population has steadily increased under the existing management plan. The Game Commission contends that its flexible program is far superior to the old system of refuges and that confusion should be eliminated by repeal of all big game refuge enactments.

Hal Boyle

By SAUL PETT
For HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—About 500 words, . . .

Home with a cold, wondering what to write about. So are the kids, home with colds. But they're not wondering. They're very relaxed, almost smug. Is there ever again anything so delicious in life as a cold which keeps a kid home from school and no questions asked?

Now they've got a soap opera on. A woman who sounds like Lady Esther—she always sounds like Lady Esther—says in rich, pear-shaped tones, "You'll have to tell John sooner or later." . . . In another room upstairs, the vacuum cleaner is humming. That's the Lady Esther of this house. . . .

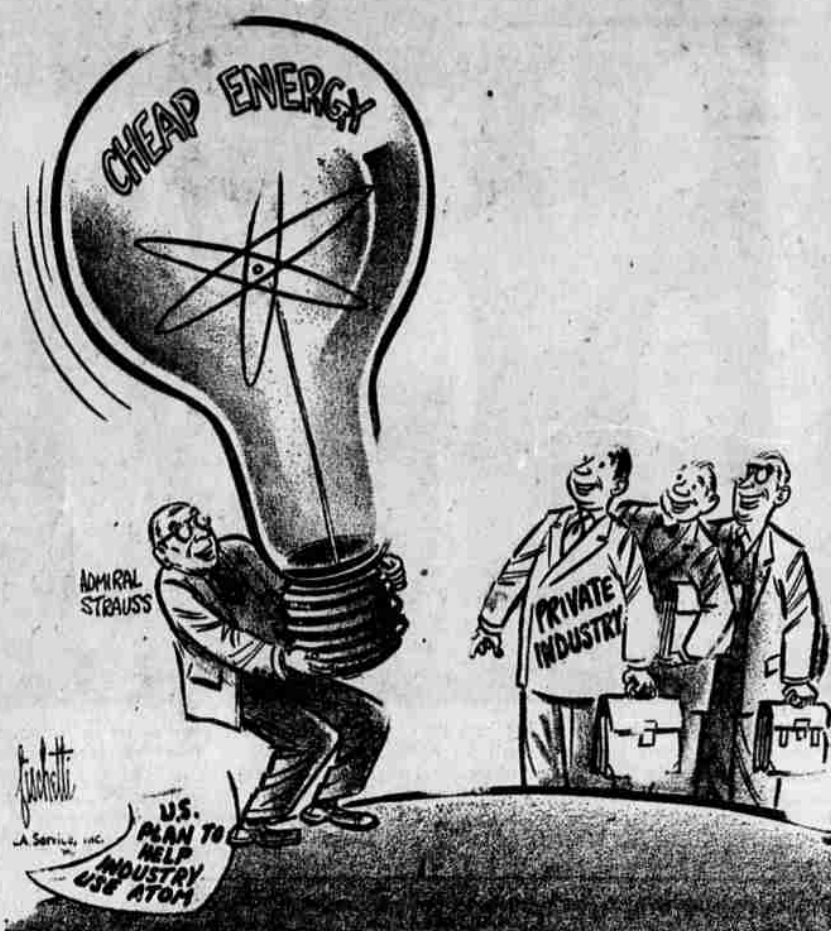
Outside, it's been snowing since last night. The preschool kids on the block are out sleigh riding. Wonder if they saw the snow last night? Wonder if they slept? When I was a kid, I could never sleep when it started snowing.

The vacuum cleaner has stopped and the local Lady Esther drops in to ask, "What are you writing about?" "About 500 words," you say, and oh, you kid, you ought to be ashamed. That's such an old, old joke. . . .

But still true. Well, just what is 500 words? It is an expensive telegram or a short sermon or a two-minute TV commercial or that white poster which usually hangs on the inside of hotel room doors detailing rates and management's responsibilities and what to do in case of fire. Still, that's somebody else's 500 words. Get your own, son.

Oh, uh, now it starts. Here comes the local pressure group. One of our little Camillies has just looked out the window and grum-

"Okay, Fellows—Where's the Socket?"



Bruce Bioassat

When the idea of building an H-bomb was first proposed in this country, many thoughtful people voiced the fear that the mere test explosion of such a bomb might dangerously contaminate the earth's atmosphere. But responsible scientists dismissed this notion as unsound.

America went ahead to build the H-bomb, and so evidently did Russia, for both have since exploded such devices. After our experiment in mid-Pacific, a new furor arose because Japanese fishermen operating just beyond the official danger zone were harmed by radioactive dust from the "fall-out."

One fisherman later died. Still, the generally-held view was that it was safe to continue experimental explosions in areas of the globe remote from population.

More, recently, however, a French scientist, who got little attention for his words had an alarming comment to offer. He suggested that H-bomb experiments already conducted might have contaminated the atmosphere inadvertently, to the point where the human race may suffer damage.

But J. Robert Oppenheimer, eminent atomic physicist who now heads Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, continues to believe that this fear is exaggerated, at least as it implies harm to the ordinary functioning of living human beings. He thinks what we have to worry about are not occasional isolated experiments, but the shower of radioactive dust that would fall upon the earth in a nuclear war.

Yet Oppenheimer says there is a vast area of ignorance about the possible effects of the nuclear "fall-out." It is well known that exposure to strong radioactivity renders human beings sterile. But the scientists who study these matters do not have any real idea how much harm may be done by what might be called a "mild dose" of radioactivity in the atmosphere. Could it mean stunted or deformed children in the future?

Perhaps only time and further study. "Heck, it's not snowing so hard now," the implication of her tone is obvious: Her parents have entered into a gigantic conspiracy with all the earth's natural forces to end the snowfall before her cold gets better. . . .

But about that 500 words. Well, here's an item from Managua. The president of Nicaragua challenges the president of Costa Rica to a personal duel with revolvers at the frontier to settle the fuss between their two countries.

Reminds me of when we were in college. Remember the late nights arguing how the next war should be avoided or fought? One theory: Let the chiefs of state fight it out in an Indian wrestling match. Another: Put a huge French army of occupation in Germany and a huge German army in France and make the French troops marry German girls and the Germans, French girls. . . .

I don't know; it seemed kind of clever then, or did we steal the idea from "All Quiet on the Western Front?"

Another news item. In Germany, it says, "lonely hearts" can meet other lonely hearts through a coin machine. Just insert two deutschmarks and you get all the necessary data on a card. A fellow ought to be able to get real cute with an item like that. He ought to, but the heck with it. . . .

Here comes the pressure bloc again, even better organized than before. The two Camillies have a prepared statement to make. Yes, what is it? Well, we're feeling much better and it's only a little cold and it's still snowing and we haven't had a chance to go sledding and we thought, especially since the winters are getting milder all the time, we thought. . . .

No. And that's final. I'm telling you for the last time you can't go out. But if you do, you'd better wear. . . .

Now, about that 500 words. Well, that's about 500 words. Count 'em.

bitter experiences like those suffered by the Japanese fishermen in 1954 will begin to crack these puzzling problems.

We cannot take too much comfort from the present conviction of Oppenheimer or other scientists that today's nuclear experiments are not harmful. Great doubt obviously exists about their effects.

We must resolve that doubt in favor of humanity's safety and future well-being. We must test with extreme safety and future well-being. We must test with extreme caution, and we must strive for the strength that may help assure that those frightening weapons are never applied in war.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

people of Oregon to help in the building of needed schools would come out of money raised by federal taxation.

The people of Oregon are FEDERAL taxpayers as well as OREGON taxpayers.

Let's put it this way: If Oregon was a resourceless, poverty-stricken, poor white trash little state with no future, we might be warranted in going to the federal government and asking for a handout—because in that case we wouldn't pay much in the way of federal taxes, anyway.

What we got would be a GIFT.

But Oregon isn't resourceless and poverty-stricken. In economic welfare, it is well up in the upper brackets. It pays federal taxes on a scale comparable with that of other prosperous, comfortable states.

So—You see—The people of Oregon would merely be paying that ten million dollars out of the pocket in which they keep their federal tax money instead of out of the pocket in which they keep their state tax money.

That's all it would amount to.

Let's keep this fundamental fact in mind: Before government can give anybody anything it must first take what it gives. OUT OF SOME-ONE'S POCKET.

In this case, the federal government (kindly old Uncle Sam) would be giving the people of Oregon ten million dollars with which to build additional schools, but the ten million dollars would have to be taken out of the pockets of the people in the form of federal taxes.

The people of Oregon pay federal taxes along with everybody else.

Unfortunately, over the past couple of decades, our people have come to look upon money provided by the federal government as manna from heaven.

It's just money taken out of the pockets of the people by the process of federal taxation. The more the federal government spends—the more it GIVES—the more money it will have to take out of the pockets of the people. There is no such thing as something for nothing.

Democrats Set Sights On 1956 Presidency

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Democrats, while still celebrating their state election victory of last fall, have their eyes fixed on next year's presidential campaign.

"Our target is 1956," said Gov. Averell Harriman in a speech at a \$100-a-plate Democratic victory dinner meeting. He criticized President Eisenhower's administration, saying it is "timid and hesitant" and has set its sight "too low."

The governor, who has been in office but two weeks, said he hoped to show "the contrast between Democratic boldness here and Republican timidity in Washington."

Reader Opinions

Students Express Thanks For School Bond Approval

ROSEBURG — We, the students of Joseph Lane Junior High School, wish to show our appreciation to the voters for approving the school bond issue.

We are the ones who pack our lunches to school, who haven't enough shelves in our library, and who do not have enough lockers to go around. We are the ones who have no gymnasium or showers to use after our physical education classes. Our school grounds have been in very bad condition. We will be very proud of them when they are finished.

All of the students were happy to hear the results of the election. Those results were for our benefit and the benefit of the students who will follow us. We were very interested in it.

Again we wish to thank the voters for approving the school bond issue so Joseph Lane Junior High School could have better facilities. We surely want all of you to come out and see our school and see the facilities we have now. And then, when we get the new facilities, be sure to come out and see them.

ASSOCIATED STUDENT BODY
Joseph Lane Junior High School.

Neuberger Raps Administration On Power Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore.), in a Senate speech, has rapped the Eisenhower administration's power policy as regards development of Pacific Northwest hydroelectric potential.

"For the past year," Neuberger told his colleagues, "the administration has been trying to divert attention from Hells Canyon by promoting projects which rely upon Canadian water sources or the use of Canadian soil."

"Totally ignored by the administration has been the fact that Canada is one of the world's fastest-growing nations, needing all of its own resources for legitimate expansion and development."

Neuberger said Canada is considering legislation which would prevent the use of Canadian water for generation of power for factories in the United States.

The Oregon freshman senator's reference to Hells Canyon apparently meant the hands-off policy the Eisenhower administration has adopted in the current fight over development of the Hells Canyon site on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon.

Public power forces are battling an application to the Federal Power Commission for a license to construct two low-level dams in the Hells Canyon reach of the Snake where a huge federal dam has been proposed.

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Memorial Of Legislature Asks Continued Work On Three Large Federal Dams

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP)—The Oregon House of Representatives has voted unanimously to ask the federal government to continue to schedule the construction of Chief Joseph, McNary and The Dalles dams.

The memorial, addressed to President Eisenhower and Congress, goes to the state Senate.

Rep. Charles A. Tom, sponsor of the memorial, told the House that "Congress has been quite consistent in lopping off funds for these dams, and then we have to send delegations to Washington to get them restored. Plenty of power is all we want, and we can get the additional power we need only by completion of these dams."

The memorial, asked by Gov. Paul Patterson, says that two billion dollars needs to be spent on new power facilities in the next 10 years in order to supply the region's needs.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a memorial asking Congress to grant statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. Sen. Mark Hatfield,

Salem, cast the only dissenting vote, explaining he believes memorials are foolish.

Rep. Rudie Wilhelm, Portland Republican, said passage of the memorial should "arm our new senator to get something done in his new position on the Senate Interior Committee." He was referring to U. S. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, a Democrat.

Sen. Monroe Sweetland, Milwaukie, who is Democratic national committeeman, commented that Interior Secretary McKay opposes Alaska statehood now.

"McKay should be particularly interested in the feeling of the people at home," Sweetland said. A resolution to create an interim committee to make a two-year study of the workmen's compensation law was introduced in the House by Reps. Harry C. Elliott, Tillamook; Robert J. Jensen, Portland; and Walter J. Pearson, Portland.

A memorial asking Congress for funds for Green Peter and Cougar Dam projects in the Willamette

Viet Nam Will Reduce Army To 100,000 Men

SAIGON, Viet Nam, (AP)—The Viet Nam government has drawn up a plan to cut its regular army by next Dec. 30, it was reliably reported. Under the plan, which is expected to be approved and published within the next 10 days, the regulars would be bolstered by a 150,000-man reserve which would be given six months of tough service each year.

Reliable sources said the plan is expected to get the approval of the United States, which has been urging that the Vietnamese army be reduced in swift stages to 90,000 men.

Basin also was introduced in the House.

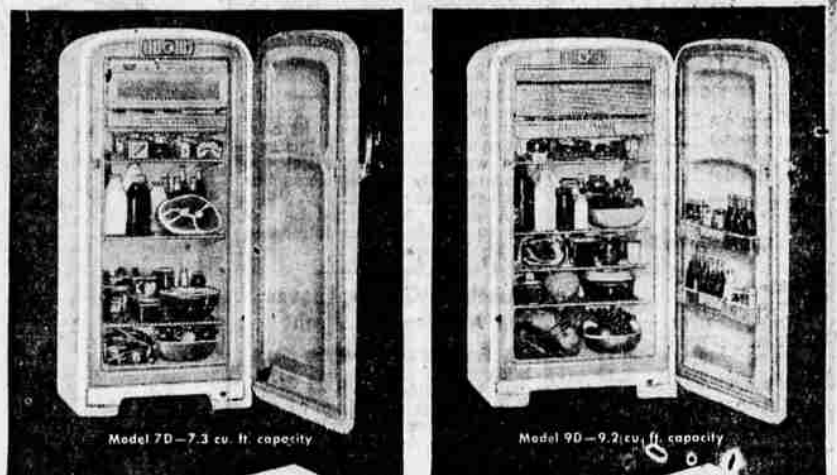
Gov. Patterson asked for passage of three power memorials, besides the one passed by the House Thursday, and the one that was introduced Thursday. The other one, calling for immediate construction of John Day Dam, is scheduled for House action next week.

Possibility that the Legislature's tax program would be referred to the people at a special election loomed large when presiding officers of both houses took a dim view of Gov. Patterson's tax recommendations.

4 HOT PRICES

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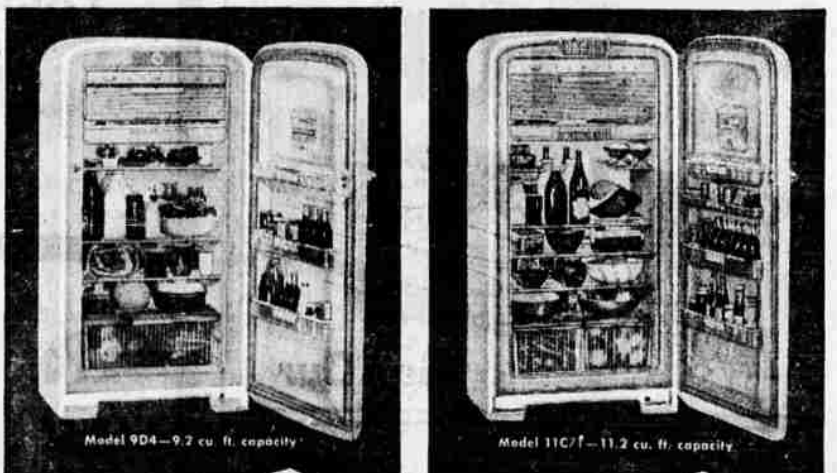
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