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HOODLUM HUNTERS

Charles V. Stanton

The Letters to the Editor column of *The Oregonian* has recently contained a number of communications concerning the two farmers at Cherry Grove who slaughtered deer that had invaded their property.

The slaughter created widespread criticism throughout the state. Neighbors became so aroused by the shooting that they formed a protest caravan.

Everett Lee, one of the farmers engaging in the shooting affair, points out in a letter to *The Oregonian* that several of the invading deer were found dead of starvation, and claimed it was better to shoot them than to permit them to suffer a lingering death. He said an appeal for a hunter's choice season in that area had been denied.

Another writer, in the same issue, calls attention to the fact that even where hunter's choice seasons had been established, farmers rushed out to post their land against trespass, thus defeating the purpose of the special season.

A woman writer, uses the incident as a peg on which to hang a complaint against the "city slicker hunters" who, when they "step off the pavement leave behind brains and good manners."

She lists the depredations and dangers experienced by farmers from hoodlum hunters, pointing out that posting land against trespass is a matter of self-preservation.

Sportsmen Asked To Help

The writer closes her appeal with a request to organized sportsmen to "do something to improve public relations between hunters and the farmers."

She suggests that sportsmen "talk to your hunting friends, or whatever organized outdoors group you belong to, about using some brains in the woods."

The writer pursues a line of thought that is all too common, yet one which obviously is erroneous.

There is little organized sportsmen can do about the woods hoodlum.

The real sportsman—the sportsman who belongs to an outdoor organization—is not the hunter or angler who breaks down fences, leaves gates open, shoots at everything in sight, uses fuel drums for targets, and otherwise abuses property rights. The hoodlum avoids the company of real sportsmen. He not only is not a member of a sportsmen's club, but he couldn't get a membership, providing his tactics were known.

Nearly all sports clubs have as a part of their organizational rules a provision that any willful violator of game laws is automatically expelled from membership. The Roseburg Rod and Gun Club, for instance, cancels the membership of any member convicted of game law violation. The membership can only be restored by appeal to the board. A repeated display of poor sportsmanship would remove any member permanently from the rolls.

Landowners Can Stop Abuses

This condition of membership in sports clubs offers the solution to abuses of property rights, if property owners will cooperate.

If, instead of posting their property against all trespass, landowners would erect signs providing for "No Hunting Without Permission," and, if they would then make a requisite of permission the display of a membership card, in good standing, from a neighboring sports club, it would not take long to stop land abuses.

The club member certainly would strive to protect his club membership and the continued privilege of recreation on private land. He would be known to the land owner who could identify him as the perpetrator of any act of vandalism.

This would, within a few seasons, serve to set the hoodlums apart. Many hunters, who might otherwise be careless, would join clubs to gain the privilege of entry on private property, and would change into cautious and responsible hunters.

It would not be many years until the majority of willful hoodlums became identified and blacklisted.

If land owners, who certainly have reason for indignation about depredations on their lands, would enter into a program of giving permission to hunt only to organized sportsmen, they undoubtedly would find neighboring clubs most cooperative.

Organized sportsmen are helpless to stop abuses, for they are not the ones responsible and they have no contact with hoodlums. The landowner must take the initiative, in which case he undoubtedly can obtain help if needed.

Hal Boyle

By HAL BOYLE

CAIRO (AP)—Leaves from a touring notebook:
You can add Egypt to the list of nations that are making an all out pitch for the Yankee dollar.

But there are also quite a few Americans here looking for a fast Egyptian piastre.

Slightly more than three years ago this gate city to the Orient was smoldering from the torches of anti-foreign mobs. Rioting took more than 50 lives, caused millions of dollars in damage. Such landmarks as Shepheard's Hotel and the exclusive British Club were destroyed.

Many foreigners fled the country. Others stayed on in an atmosphere of uneasy tension. Confidence was destroyed. Some businessmen liquidated and got out. Tourists bypassed the city in favor of other Mediterranean resorts.

But today Cairo's remarkable comeback is evident everywhere. To a visitor's eye it has a boom town hustle and bustle. The foreigner no longer has a feeling of being unwanted.

When you step off a plane at Cairo airport the first sign you see says "Welcome to Egypt." But you begin to believe they really mean it when you go through customs. The official baggage searchers in old days had the reputation of being the toughest, worst

tempered in the world. Now they simply look at your tourist visa and wave you through with a smile.

Many changes have sprung out of the fateful rioting of January 1952. Farouk, symbol of Egypt's corruption under the pashas, was kicked out by a group of nationalist young army officers. They have set out to rebuild the country. Reform has been slow in the land where peasants still live pretty much as they did 5,000 years ago under the pharaohs.

Final results aren't yet in, of course, on the reform program initiated by young officers. Today's peasant may not see in his lifetime substantial betterment in his own standard of living.

The long-time problem of Egypt is to upgrade her overcrowded millions—find ways to educate them, teach them skills needed in modern industrial society, the only kind of society that could wipe out the vast gap between appalling poverty and overwhelming wealth. She needs a middle class.

The first signals of change are

"Just Say When and Where"



Peter Edson

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

WASHINGTON (NEA)—First of a series of new agreements on peaceful uses of atomic energy are now being negotiated between the United States and foreign countries.

The Eisenhower administration hopes to have these initial bilateral agreements signed and ready for Senate ratification by May. It is not specifically disapproved by the Senate within 30 days, they will go into effect automatically.

This marks the first concrete step towards realization of President Eisenhower's atom-for-peace plan, presented to the United Nations in December, 1953. Eventually, it is hoped that these bilateral agreements can be merged into a treaty creating an international pool of atomic materials for peaceful uses.

Last November, President Eisenhower named Morehead Patterson as his special representative to carry forward these international atomic energy negotiations.

MR. PATTERSON, president of the American Machine & Foundry Co., served last year as American representative on the UN Disarmament Commission.

Over the past several months following a trip through Europe to study interest in atomic energy development, Mr. Patterson has been meeting in Washington with representatives of eight countries. They are Britain, Canada, Belgium, South Africa, Australia, France, Portugal and Russia.

These powers are nowhere near agreement on the big, international pool plan. Negotiations with Russia have been on and off several times in the past 15 months. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov personally conducted talks on the Eisenhower plan at Geneva last year.

RECENTLY PRAVDA BLASTED the whole thing as American propaganda. It is to offset this charge that the Eisenhower administration hopes to produce the first bilateral atomic energy treaties within the next few months. Just what countries will be covered in these initial agreements has not been announced.

The United States now has agreements with Belgium, Canada, South Africa and Australia for the purchase of uranium and other atomic raw materials. The British have been partners with the American and Canadians in atomic weapons development from

the very beginning. New agreements with all these countries are now necessary. This is to make effective the sharing of atomic know-how as provided for by the Atomic Energy Act revisions passed by Congress last year.

The new agreements are of two types, called "Red" and "Green." Red agreements are secret and cover the procurement of fissionable material for American use. Green agreements will be open treaties. In effect they will do little more than say that the signing countries are members of a club pledged to sharing atomic development for peaceful purposes.

THERE IS NO IDEA OF A give-away in these treaties. Receiving countries will have to provide their own reactors, cyclotrons and other research equipment. After they have this equipment, the United States will agree to sell or to lease uranium fuel to run it.

The United States has already pledged 220 pounds of partially enriched U-235 for this international development and Britain has pledged 44 pounds.

The Eisenhower plan contemplated that Russia and other countries possessing uranium would make contributions to the international pool. Any materials in this stock pile would, of course, not be available for use in weapons. To this extent it will also be a disarmament plan.

Stranded Couple Likes Roseburg—Most Of It

ROSEBURG (AP)—On April 3rd, after passing through your city, we were involved in an automobile accident through no fault of our own. The accident will keep my wife in Douglas Community Hospital for ten days or more. Our car will be in the repair shop for a number of days, and the repair bill will be more than \$500. We are thankful we were insured with a good company.

During these few days in Roseburg I have come to love your city and the people in it. These people have been very kind, considerate and helpful. My wife says the same thing of the staff and the people with whom she has come in contact at the hospital.

We wish sincerely to thank each and every one of you.

I regret very much, however, the following incident: While walking from the hospital to my motel room one night, I observed a sports car coming toward me from a side street onto Highway 99. The car had no lights. There were three boys or young men in the car. I pointed to the front of the car and called out, "No Lights!" I received a profane and abusive reply to the effect that it was none of my business.

I sincerely hope that this is a rare occurrence. I hope that all strangers in Roseburg will get to like the city and the people as I have.

It is my sincere wish that you may retain the kindness, shown us and have prosperity for your community.

GLENN GETTY
Sparks, Mich.

TRANSPORT DUE

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The transport Gen. J. C. Breckinridge is due here April 16 from Yokohama with 2,322 passengers.

The transports Gen. A. E. Anderson and Gen. Edwin D. Patrick are scheduled to arrive from the Orient April 19, the first with 2,442 passengers, the other with 1,627.

Into this ancient bay flowed two rivers, the Colorado and the Gila. Their waters were heavy with silt carried down from the mountains. After the manner of the Nile and the Mississippi and other great rivers in various parts of the world, they built deltas at their mouths.

As the millenniums passed, these deltas dammed off the bay, leaving a landlocked body of ocean water. In time, this water evaporated, leaving great salt beds. The level of these salt beds was far below the level of the sea.

As the waters of the rivers slowed upon reaching the level coastal plain, they dropped their silt, thus BUILDING UP the river bed above the level of the surrounding plain. Then, in time, periods of flood would come and the rivers, notably the Colorado, would BREAK THROUGH their silty banks and again flood the inland sea.

No one knows how often this may have happened over the eons of time during which the mountains were being eroded away, but at least it happened again during a flood period in 1905. The restless Colorado broke through its banks and poured its full flow into the depressed basin that once was an arm of the ocean. After two years of struggle, the break was finally repaired, but in the meantime the Salton sea was formed.

The Salton sea is now 35 miles long, ten to 16 miles wide and has a maximum depth of 70 feet. The surface of its water is 24 feet below the level of the sea and its salt content is about the same as the ocean.

The waters of the Colorado have been harnessed and spread over the fertile areas that lie above the level of the ancient salt beds. The soil is rich. The sun is hot. There is no biting cold to inhibit growth.

There is no WINTER season. The summer is merely hotter than the winter. Water for irrigation is presently abundant.

With rich soil, hot sunshine and abundant water, production is huge and dependable. In the Imperial valley, production takes the form of grain and hay and vegetables and sugar beets and such. The Imperial valley produces the staples of life.

The smaller Coachella valley leans toward the more exotic side. One of its standbys is the date. In ancient Arabia, the date was a staple food. The Arab warriors had no huge and unmanageable trains to hamper the speed of their movements. Each warrior simply tied a bag of dried dates behind his saddle, and that was that. Given a little water for themselves and their horses, they were equipped for a campaign of any length.

Their logistic problems were nil. The date was a COMPLETE food. It is different now. The date is a fabulous luxury. It is said by Coachella valley growers that it costs more to produce one date than to produce one piece of the most expensive candy.

That puts them right in the running in these modern days when the more expensive anything is THE MORE DESIRABLE IT IS.

The same goes for Palm Springs. At the upper end of the Coachella valley, like dates, it's all right. But one of Palm Springs' chief attractions is that it's expensive. Everybody loves to say he has been there.

Lookout Dam Power To Be Added April 29

PORTLAND (AP)—Power from the last of Lookout Point Dam's three 40,000-kilowatt generators will go on the line April 29, Col. James U. Moorhead, Portland district Army Engineer, said Saturday.

He also reported that the 15,000-kilowatt generator at Dexter regulating dam, three miles downstream from Lookout Point on the middle fork of the Willamette River, will start producing May 26.

Lookout Point will be dedicated at ceremonies June 25.

Legislature Still Facing Taxation, Unemployment Compensation Dispositions

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP)—Fervently hoping to go home in another two or three weeks, the Oregon Legislature still faces the same taxation and unemployment compensation problems that has plagued it since the session opened 90 days ago.

There are a lot more problems awaiting solution, too. The House tax program, relying mainly on a 32 per cent income tax increase and a 3-cent cigarette tax, is getting close scrutiny by the Senate Tax Committee. This committee threatens to boost the income tax increase to 50 per cent.

Sales tax talk is being revived in the House Tax Committee. It will consider next week a proposal to refer a 3 per cent sales tax, and the income tax increase, to a special election about Oct. 1.

The Senate Labor and Industries Committee, taking almost three months to come up with its version of the unemployment compensation legislation, found out Thursday night that nobody likes the bill except the committee. At least, employers and labor dislike it.

The bill would boost the \$25 weekly maximum jobless benefits to \$35, but the committee might cut the top back to \$30. It would make employers pay a little higher tax, extend coverage to firms with fewer than four workers, and disqualify many jobless persons from all or part of their benefits.

The Legislature got a new issue this week when a proposed constitutional amendment to have one state senator from each county was introduced. Without holding a hearing and acting with unusual speed, the House Elections and Reapportionment Committee approved it 8 to 5.

The House will debate this measure Monday. The bill would keep the House apportioned by population, as both houses now are divided.

The proposed amendment is aimed at cutting down the power and influence of Multnomah County which, under the present system, would have a third of each house in 1960.

The tired legislators, who collect \$600 a year for their work, are making another pitch to the people to get a salary increase. The House passed and sent to the Senate a measure to increase the pay to \$1,200 a year, plus \$300 expenses for a regular session.

Finance and Taxes

The minor appropriation bills are being passed, and the \$69,000,000 welfare appropriation measure is ready for House action early next week.

The Senate has completed legislative action on four of the eight property tax reform bills.

Labor Labor representatives, who announced they would seek repeal of the 1933 law prohibiting picketing when done to coerce employees to join a union, haven't made their attempt yet.

There has been no Senate action on the House bills to increase industrial accident benefits 16 per cent.

The House sent to the Senate a bill to set up a conciliation service, under the governor, to settle labor disputes.

Education

The House Education Committee is trying to find a way to help rapidly growing hard-up school districts finance new buildings. It has agreed to ask for an interim committee to make a two-year study of the problem.

The bill to let school boards determine their own physical education and health program now awaits the governor's signature.

Highways

The House Highway Committee approved the bill to restrict billboards on highways, and it soon will be rolling through the House and Senate.

The Senate-passed bill to legalize use of radar to catch speeders was approved by the same committee this week.

There are bills buried in committee to increase gasoline taxes, issue highway bonds, have motor vehicle inspections, and teach driver training in schools.

The House bill to make Grade B milk conform with Grade A standards is in the Senate. There has been no action on two other milk bills in the House. These would guarantee minimum prices to producers, and increase the butterfat content of milk.

The state meat inspection measure still is stymied in the Ways and Means Committee.

Reorganization Transfer of the secretary of state's Motor Vehicle Department to the governor, already voted by the Senate, was approved Thursday by the House Highway Committee.

Legislation to abolish the Board of Control is in a Senate committee. The Senate Tax Committee has introduced a new bill to abolish the three-man tax commission in favor of a single commissioner.

Buildings The Board of Control got some good news this week when Sen. John P. Hunsell, Hood River, chairman of the buildings subcommittee, said he favors immediate construction of all of the board's \$10,500,000 building program for state institutions. But he said he thinks the Board of Higher Education's \$7,700,000 building program should be cut in half.

Elections The bill to change the date of the May primary election to the fourth Tuesday in June is on Saturday's Senate calendar, with the blessing of the Senate Election Committee.

Water Resources

As it indicated it would do several weeks ago, the Senate Natural Resources Committee withdrew the

bill to ratify the Columbia River Compact. It introduced a resolution postponing a decision until 1957, and asked for further study. The house-passed bill to create a State Water Resources Board has run into a storm of protest from sportsmen, who will come here Monday to protest to the Senate Natural Resources Committee. The board would determine water policies and settle disputes over the use of water.

Veterans

The only remaining veterans legislation is the maximum \$600 maximum bonus for veterans of the Korean War. It is buried deeply in the House Taxation Committee.

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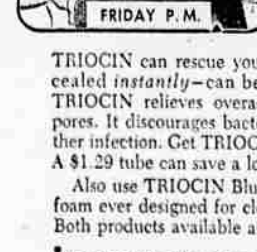
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