

The News-Review

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NEW HUNTING "TOOL"

By Charles V. Stanton

Some facets of Oregon's big game program are unsatisfactory to both hunters and the State Game Commission. Considerable dispute has surrounded special seasons, either sex seasons, limited elk kills, etc. A few such seasons have resulted in widespread slaughter and a disgraceful waste of game. On the other hand, the Game Commission contends that hunters often are unrealistic in their demands for protection for deer herds, subject to certain heavy winter kill because of inadequate range, when controlled harvest would reduce the herd to a point of balance with available forage.

The Game Commission, however, recognizes that room exists for criticism in some cases. It is pointed out by the commission that existing laws are inflexible and that amendments to state game laws are necessary if correction of faulty management policies is to be obtained.

As the state law now stands, the Game Commission, at a meeting in July, must make hunting rules and regulations for a full year. No provision is made for alterations of rules and regulations between meetings except in a few situations. Thus as it makes up its hunting rules, the commission must anticipate conditions for a full twelve months.

Emergency Powers Needed

Game experts employed by the commission are engaged throughout the entire year on studies, surveys and research. They have a fairly accurate census of game population. They know the state of the range and the amount of feed available. They know whether deer have enough feed to carry them through the winter months or whether they should be harvested rather heavily to limit starvation.

The commission operates on the theory that it is much better to permit hunters to harvest surplus deer than to leave the animals to suffer slow death through starvation. Furthermore, when animals are allowed to become weak with hunger, they are apt to contract epidemic diseases which can exterminate nearly all deer in a given community. Consequently every effort is made to balance population against food supply.

Making its rules in July, the commission may have data indicating that a specified range will have plenty of forage. No provision is made to reduce the deer population. By the time winter rolls around, however, a drought has limited forage and deer are forced into agricultural areas, resulting in heavy farm damage. Restricted in emergency powers, there isn't much the commission can do about it.

If maximum game management is to be obtained, the commission contends, emergency powers are needed.

Given a more flexible law, with authority to make or alter regulations in keeping with conditions as they occur, it would be possible, it is contended, to improve the program and eliminate many features to which sportsmen now object.

Local Hunts Proposed

One proposal advanced by the commission is that of staging local hunts to reduce deer damage on agricultural lands.

Currently the commission, basing its regulations on reports of game damage, provides hunters' choice seasons in areas where damage is heavy. These seasons often result in a large concentration of hunters on agricultural lands, inasmuch as the number of hunters cannot now be controlled. The slaughter becomes greater than necessary, vandals and careless hunters kill livestock and damage property, with the result that farmers post their lands against trespass and defeat the purpose of the open season.

In many cases, the commission reports, it is desired to eliminate only a comparatively few animals. It suggests for consideration a program where local hunters would register for special hunts in their own communities. Names would be drawn to provide a fixed number of hunters in any problem area and they would then be allowed to harvest the number of deer needed to reduce agricultural damage. Such special hunts would be arranged as necessary throughout the year and could be set up in days, rather than once a year.

Some resistance to such a plan is expected from Multnomah County hunters who would have little opportunity to share in these special hunts. On the other hand, the program probably will have farmer approval, inasmuch as only local hunters would be used and vandalism would be materially reduced.

Proposals to provide the commission with this new "tool" are expected to be submitted to the state legislature.

Sen. Morse Says Thorough Investigation Of Labor Malpractices Necessary

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Morse (D-Ore.) said Wednesday it is essential that a thorough investigation be made of "alleged malpractices" on the part of some labor union officials.

Morse referred to the refusal of some officials of the Teamsters Union to answer last week a number of questions put to them by the Senate Labor Committee headed by Sen. McClellan (D-Ark.).

Among those who refused, on the ground that the subcommittee was overstepping its authority, were Frank W. Browder of Seattle, president of the Teamsters' 11-state Western Conference, and Nugent LaPoma, secretary-treasurer of the union's Local 174 in Seattle. Both refused to produce union financial records which the subcommittee had subpoenaed.

Some question has been raised in the Senate as to whether any search for evidence of racketeering in labor union circles should be investigated by McClellan's group, by the Senate Labor Committee, or by a combined committee including members from both.

Morse said in a statement he

would not serve on any group conducting the inquiry because "some of the allegations under investigation involve claimed labor abuses in my own state." He did not elaborate on that point.

He said a man sitting in a position of judgment should disqualify himself if anyone could "harbor a suspicion of partiality," Morse continued.

"Having said that, I wish to make clear that I am convinced that it is in the best interests of labor in my state and throughout the country that any alleged malpractices by labor be thoroughly investigated, just as alleged malpractices on the part of any other economic group in our country must always be investigated if we are to protect the public interest."

McClellan has said his subcommittee plans to seek contempt of Congress citations against "some of the witnesses who challenged the subcommittee's authority."

His subcommittee hearings are in recess until next month.

Somewhere in Hungary



President Eisenhower Sees Record 1956 Prosperity, But Cautions On Inflation

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower reported to Congress Wednesday that a record 1956 prosperity should continue into this year. But he cautioned that more inflation may ride along with it.

In the last of his three major annual messages, the economic report, Eisenhower stressed for the third time in as many weeks his strong opposition to tax cuts and a sober appeal for restraint in wage boosts.

He listed 38 laws he wants from the 85th Congress. They included prompt federal aid for school construction, more teeth in the anti-monopoly and anti-trust laws, and more help for small firms caught in the credit squeeze.

The nation's total output of goods and services reached a record 412 billion dollars last year, and for the final quarter hit a peak annual rate of 424 billion, Eisenhower reported, forecasting continued good times.

But his basic theme was an appeal to industry and labor unions to join the government in blocking the leapfrog advance of business costs and consumer prices.

The figures Eisenhower cited showed that the country achieved a spectacular 21½ billion dollar advance last year in the annual rate of production, but he said that half the gain merely reflected price increases.

The climb in prices "may not have run its course," he said; it represents one of the "uncertainties and problems" which cloud the economic future.

Eisenhower suggested strongly that he thinks the government is doing all it can to curb price pressures, short of heavy-handed restraints that would regiment the economy and invite a recession.

Therefore, he said, "Business and labor leadership have the responsibility to reach agreements on wages and other labor benefits that are fair to the rest of the community as well as to those persons immediately involved."

"Negotiated wage increases and benefits should be consistent with productivity prospects and with the maintenance of a stable dollar."

"And business must recognize the broad public interest in the prices set on their products and services."

Eisenhower did not renew his direct request of a year ago that Congress consider restoring standby authority to regulate down payments and repayment terms on consumer installment credit.

Administration advisers are split on the issue. The report showed that Americans entered 1957 carrying a record installment debt of \$31,600,000,000 but the rate of business was only about a third as rapid as that which auto and appliance sales brought on in 1955.

Various measures to protect the competitive position of small companies and to stimulate housing were wrapped into the message; all had been proposed before.

Submarine Seawolf Goes To Sea Again On Trial

GROTON, Conn. (AP) — The submarine Seawolf was at sea again Thursday for a continuation of her builder's trials.

A spokesman at Atlantic submarine force headquarters would not comment on the time of her return or where she is going, except that she is "continuing her builder's trials at sea."

The Seawolf, whose builder's trials were delayed for six months because of defects in the heat transfer system, went to sea Monday morning for the first time, returning late Wednesday afternoon after 34 hours of operations, including submergence tests.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

eral spending — including what for decades has been known as the "pork barrel."

A saving of 5½ billion dollars wouldn't be hay.

Assuming that our present population is somewhere in the neighborhood of 167,000,000, each billion dollars the government spends costs you about \$6.09. If you are the breadwinner for a family of four, each billion spent by government costs you in the neighborhood of \$24.60.

So — If by careful and businesslike economy the federal government could cut its expenditures as much as five and a half billion dollars it would save you as an individual some \$33.90 a year. If you are the breadwinner for a family of four, it would save you something like \$132.00 a year.

If you are an average individual or an average breadwinner for a family of four, you could probably use that amount very nicely.

Let's take a sharp look at this business of government spending. There's a lot of politics in it. This is the politics of the situation.

At this particular moment in history, the executive department of our government (headed by the President) is in the hands of the Republicans. The legislative department (the congress) is controlled by the Democrats.

If the congress can put the bee on the President (in this spending controversy) the Democratic chances of winning the Presidency in 1960 will be improved (according to political reasoning.) If the President can put the bee on the congress, Republican chances of winning control of congress in 1960 will be improved.

Hence the political tussle over who is responsible for spending too much.

Let's take a look at the facts. The President PROPOSES the amount to be spent — that is to say, the budget.

The congress APPROPRIATES THE MONEY.

In other words — If the congress thinks the President is being recklessly extravagant in his spending proposals, it can refuse to appropriate as much money as he asks.

That is the long and the short of it.

Counter-Revolutionaries Arrested By Kadar

BUDAPEST (AP) — Premier János Kadar's Soviet-supported government cracked down Thursday with additional arrests of "counter-revolutionaries." Among those seized recently, it was learned, are eight well-known Hungarian newspapermen.

The government-controlled press reported at least 15 new arrests of alleged counter-revolutionaries as the Communist secret police spread their dragnets to catch people with hidden arms or suspected of anti-government activity.

The new arrests of newsmen brought to at least 15 the number of prominent literary and journalistic figures jailed for having participated in the October anti-Soviet revolt.

238-Pound Man Drinks 20 Slugs, Not Drunk

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — William C. Rose, a 238-pounder who drinks his whiskey straight — and often — proved in court he can down 20 slugs without getting drunk.

Whether he drank himself scott free of a drunken driving charge still is undetermined. City Court Judge Francis A. Sobieski said he probably will hand down a decision tomorrow.

Rose hoped to prove that a reading by the city's drunkometer was no accurate measure of a man's ability to hold his liquor and still drive a car safely.

Hal Boyle

By RELMAN MORIN

For HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Just 100 years ago at this time, an eager man in Japan was brimming with excitement about a long voyage. He was going to the United States.

A little earlier, Commodore Perry had "opened" Japan (somewhat forcibly), ending its 250 years of self-imposed isolation from the rest of the world. During that time, no Japanese could legally leave the country. After Perry, a treaty was written and relations with America began.

A century has passed now, 100 years of give and take, including a fearful war, and today the two countries are linked again. Superficially, no two people seem less alike. But underneath — well, here is the young man's story.

His name was Yukichi Fukuzawa and he was a man of wide-ranging curiosities. Everything interested him, the sciences, languages, government, manners, customs. He came to America in the first ship, built and navigated entirely by Japanese, to cross the Pacific.

How would they be received? The answer came quickly.

"They (the Americans) did everything for us," he wrote, "and they could not have done more."

He describes the lengths to which the people in San Francisco went to provide them with food comparable to their own diet and — "knowing our habits" — facilities for a Japanese-style bath. He used a charming Japanese expression —

"It was as if our host had put us in the palm of his hand to see that we lacked nothing."

Adventure meets him at every turn, even in summer, and floating in champagne, at that. Ladies present at receptions, having learned to smoke, he lights a cigar but can't find an ash tray (one of those rooms). "I put it in my pocket and presently

Higher Interest Rates Backed On Veterans' Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Veterans Administration (VA) told Congress Thursday that unless the interest rate on GI home loans is raised veterans will be squeezed out of the market.

However, Ralph H. Stone, VA spokesman, made clear VA's recommendation for a higher interest charge was offered reluctantly.

He said it seemed unavoidable in the face of an increasing shortage of mortgage financing at the present 4 per cent GI rate.

Stone, chief benefits director of VA, testified before the House Veterans Committee as lead-off witness in hearings on the veterans' housing program.

President Eisenhower already has asked Congress to raise the interest rate on government-guaranteed GI home loans from 4½ to 5 per cent as a step designed to make veterans home mortgages more attractive.

Stone said that unless GI mortgage rates are raised some 14 million veterans with unused benefits will be pushed out of the market.

Stone testified there appears to be "little doubt" that 4½ per cent loan money has vanished, "and builders serving the veteran market are unable to plan on any source of financing except at prohibitive discounts."

Bill Would Give Water Districts Authority

SALEM (AP) — A bill to give water districts authority to condemn privately owned systems supplying water to residents in the district was introduced in the Legislature this week.

Its sponsors, Sen. Andrew J. Naterlin (D), Newport, and Rep. Thomas R. McClellan (D), Neosho, said parallel water systems are uneconomical and result in higher costs for both.

A Depoe Bay water district condemnation suit has been ruled out by the Lincoln County Circuit Court on the ground that state law failed to cover condemnation beyond real property and actual water lines, Naterlin said.

Under a separate section of law, he said, city water systems have broader condemnation power. The legislators said it probably was the intent of past Legislatures to confer the same power on water towns.

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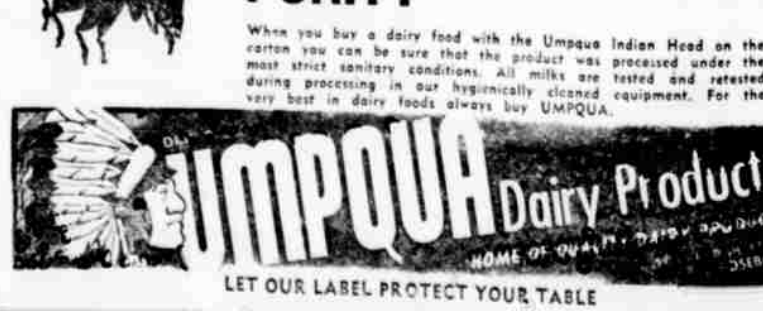
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