

# The News-Review

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## DEER PROBLEM STUDIED

By Charles V. Stanton

A unique deer herd, which ranges in Klamath and Lake Counties in Oregon and Modoc County in California, is subject of a growing and heated controversy.

Last weekend I had the instructive and enjoyable experience of taking a look at the problem of the interstate deer herd while an investigation was made by the Oregon legislative interim committee on fish and game. The committee is headed by Rep. W. O. "Bun" Kelsay of Roseburg.

Deer are not ordinarily migrating animals. They normally remain in a comparatively small area, climbing to high levels in summer and wintering on valley floors.

But for some unexplained reason, a migratory instinct has been bred into the deer of the interstate herd. The deer of this herd apparently are no different otherwise than resident deer. But over the centuries animals competing for this particular herd have developed habits causing them to range over distances up to 100 miles or more. They summer on the lush range in Klamath and Lake Counties, then, before the winter cold sets in, they drift southward to a lower basin south and east of Clear Lake in California.

Mt. Shasta lies north and west of this basin. The mountain apparently affords a measure of protection to the winter range of the interstate herd, breaking the force of the winds and storms which often strike with greater severity at surrounding regions.

### Herd Controls Protested

Both the summer and winter ranges used by the interstate herd also have their resident animals, roughly as many as those of the migrating herd. The interstate herd has numbered as few as 8,000 and as many as 17,500 head, reports John McKean, chief of the big game division of the Oregon Game Commission.

The herd presently is believed to number around 12,000. With an equal number of resident deer occupying the winter range area, the estimates are that around 24,000 animals are concentrated in the northern basin of Modoc County during the winter season.

Probably no animals in the United States get more attention than these deer of the interstate herd.

The game departments of Oregon and California cooperate in management plans and research, and have the aid and advice of the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Livestock associations and sports organizations join with the official agencies in advisory capacity. The herd is under constant observation and supervision, while research into range management and improvement is given continuing study and experimentation.

The management groups have adopted policies designed to keep the herd in balance with the capacity of the winter range. It is the opinion of the management experts that the existing deer population is as large as the range can support without danger of overstocking and subsequent damage.

A large body of hunters, particularly in Klamath County, doesn't like the control program. Vigorous protests have been made against existing policies.

### Stockmen Concerned

Some of the protesting hunters refuse to believe the findings of the management staffs concerning range capacity. There is much more browse available than indicated by the game departments, and the range can safely sustain more animals, these hunters insist. But the management boys point out that deer are creatures of habit, are about as dumb as any animals can be, so, though food may exist on one part of the range, deer will bunch up and starve in an area only a few miles away, and will resist all efforts to move them. Consequently, they insist, there must be sufficient food where the deer congregate or heavy losses will result.

Hunters then point to the fact that many thousand head of sheep and cattle are grazed on this same winter range, under permits and fees as provided by the Forest Service and BLM. Instead of killing off doe deer to control the size of the interstate herd, chase domestic livestock off the public domain, the hunters demand. But that doesn't appeal to the stockmen, who would be hurt financially and who contend that thousands of the deer feed off private range on the many huge ranches and that the stockman should have some credit for that.

Hunters are arguing most vigorously against antlerless deer kills on the interstate herd, while stockmen are fearful they will be deprived of access to thousands of acres of public range if the deer herd is not regulated. The debate is growing more and more heated daily and promises to become a bitter issue unless some solution is found—and soon.

## IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

indirection, he's talking some sense, at that.  
Americans are extraordinarily fortunate. Without inviting bribes by boasting that we are BETTER OFF than any other people on earth, we can say with truth that we wouldn't change places with ANYBODY.

That being the case, we should feed the starving, wherever they may be. We should care for the sick who are unable to care for themselves. We should bind up the helpless wounded.

But—  
We should be very careful indeed about posing throughout the world as Lady Bountiful, if we do that, EVERYBODY will crave our bounty, but NOBODY will be grateful for it.

**BOSTON REPLACES LOCK**  
THIEF — A burglar stole \$190 worth of merchandise from a Dorchester district grocery store. Before leaving, he replaced the lock he broke with a new one. Owner George Gliserman had to break the second lock to get in.

Modern living note:  
Assemblyman Carl Britschgi of Redwood City has introduced a bill in the California Legislature requiring station wagon owners to pay an extra dollar a year for the privilege of hauling merchandise in their buses. Under present law, station wagons pay the regular auto registration fee, but are not permitted to carry merchandise.

The transportation committee of the assembly has approved the bill.

How come?  
Well, station wagons are popular. So, presumably, large numbers of people will pay the extra buck for the privilege of owning them.

And—  
Like all other states—California needs the money.  
The moral?  
I think it's this:  
If we want more and more services from government—city, school, district, county, state and federal—we must keep digging into our pockets and pumping up more and more tax money.

## "They Said I Can Have the Stamp!"



—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK — "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," wrote William Shakespeare.

It is obvious from this line that Shakespeare never worked in a modern business office. If he had, he probably would have reworded his advice to read:

"Never lend more than you can borrow yourself."

For it is almost impossible to work in the average office now without being both a borrower and a lender.

A man who won't now and then help tide a fellow worker over a rough spot is regarded as a sanctimonious churl. He couldn't be more unpopular if he were in the pay of a foreign power. He is known as "The Grouch" and everyone hopes Santa Claus will give him an ulcer for Christmas.

Bosses sometimes try to curb borrowing in their offices, but this is rather like trying to stamp out a forest fire barefooted.

For borrowing is not only a recurrent necessity among the indoor desk-bound peasantry, it is a way of life. It is an art form. It provides that little human touch that makes the whole office kin.

**Recognize Types**  
It takes all kinds of borrowers to make a world, and perhaps you recognize a few of the following types in the world where you work:

**THE BIG OPERATOR**—He just got a hot inside tip on the market, and if you lend him \$500 now you will be doing yourself a favor as he will be in a position to pay you back double—maybe even triple—within a month when the stock blows its top. (Actually, however, any company would be smart to pay this guy not to buy its stock, because as sure as he does, it will go down.)

**THE BIRD DOG**—This gentle soul never borrows for himself. He just likes to go around and borrow for those too proud to borrow for themselves.

**THE COLD CALCULATOR**—He figures that if he borrows \$10 from everyone in the office he will have enough to make a down payment on his house and won't have to pay interest to a loan company.

**THE TRAGEDIAN**—Wet-eyed, he reaches for your pocketbook as he unfolds a tale of woe that would melt a stone. His life is one disaster after another. He counts that day just on which no catastrophe befalls him that will give him an excuse for borrowing.

**THE STRAINED ROMEO**—He has just met the most wonderful doll in the world, and with a little financial help from you he is going to take her out tonight—and, in return, tomorrow he will tell you what happened. If you like listening to other people's love struggles, this guy's not a bad investment.

**THE WIFE FIGHTER**—"I had another fuss with the old lady this morning, and she wouldn't give me any lunch money. Will you?"

**THE ADDICT**—He is a compulsive borrower—just can't help himself. But you don't have to lend him money. Anything will do a cigarette, a pencil, a used paper clip. He will go away happy.

Well, there they are—a gallery of the more common office borrowers. Recognize yourself?

## Lenten Devotions

Message By Roseburg Ministerial Assn.

Daily Devotional For March 12.

"Make a joyful noise to the Lord, all the lands!"

Serve the Lord with gladness! Come into his presence with singing!

Know that the Lord is God! It is he that made us, and we are his; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture.

Enter his gates with thanksgiving, and his courts with praise! Give thanks to him, bless his name!

For the Lord is good; his steadfast love endures forever, and his faithfulness to all generations."

Psalm 100:1-5.  
Many people today are asking the question, "How should I pray?"

The experience of men through the centuries has been that prayer tends to become too concerned with self.

We are often tempted to make our prayers simply a series of requests to God. We petition for health, wealth, and success. But if our prayers cease at this point, we are left with the feeling that there is a great deal more to be desired in and through our conversation with God.

The reading from Psalms 100 comes to remind us that we should expand the scope of our prayers. The Psalm itself is a prayer. Notice the manner in which it begins! Not with requests, but with the recognition of the presence of our loving and gracious Lord!

It includes a different kind of request in saying, "now that the Lord is God."  
Such knowledge comes only as we realize that the One to whom we pray is our Creator and our Lord. It includes an invitation, "Enter his gates with thanksgiving and his courts with praise!" God wants us to give him credit

for his creating and sustaining work. The assurance is given, "For the Lord is good."

The followers of Christ asked him to teach them how to pray. His response was the "Lord's Prayer," known and repeated by millions of Christians throughout the world. Recall the first three petitions of the prayer and you will recognize that it also begins with God. His name, His kingdom, and His will.

Make your prayers bigger. Begin with God.  
Lester G. Olson, pastor Faith Lutheran Church

## Reader Opinions

—Peter Edson—

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — The new 2.9-billion-dollar housing bill introduced by Senator John Sparkman (D-Ala.), throws the recommendations of President Eisenhower into the wastebasket.

The administration program had called for housing appropriations of \$53 million dollars for next year — less than a third of the Sparkman recommendations.

But this is only a start. Senator Sparkman says he has other housing proposals to make later on. They will include programs for slum clearance, urban renewal, college and public housing.

President Eisenhower had recommended tapering off federal slum clearance and urban renewal programs to return this expense eventually to state and local governments. For college housing the President had recommended 419 million dollars.

What Senator Sparkman introduces in his first bill are housing programs on which fast starts can be made. The obvious intention is not only to provide more housing, but to use housing industry to stimulate business in general, create new jobs, relieve unemployment and reverse trends toward recession.

**IN THE MAIN**, the Sparkman program anticipates nearly all the recommendations to be made by the housing lobby. On some points Sparkman goes beyond housing industry recommendations.

Nels G. Severin, San Diego, Calif., builder and 1958 president of National Association of Home Builders, will present the industry program to Sparkman's housing subcommittee.

The Sparkman bill would extend the GI housing legislation with 300 million dollars for direct loans until July, 1960. President Eisenhower had contemplated that this program would end with expiration of the act July first and that all future housing loans to veter-

ans would be made through regular Federal Housing Administration procedures.

The building industry wants an indefinite continuation of GI housing with a "more realistic" — meaning higher — interest rate.

**SENATOR SPARKMAN'S** bill would reduce down payments on FHA loans to 3 per cent on the first \$13,500.

The Sparkman bill would give Federal National Mortgage Assn. a revolving fund of 1.5 billion dollars to purchase special assistance mortgages for housing low income and older people.

The housing industry wanted a billion dollars for this. President Eisenhower had recommended only 229 million dollars additional.

The Sparkman bill would provide still another billion dollars for FNMA purchase of general military housing mortgages. Neither the administration nor NAHB recommended this.

**THE HOME BUILDING** industry does have some other amendments it would like to see written into the Sparkman bill, says NAHB President Severin. He includes:

—Change the FHA act so that builders can get guaranteed loans on old housing traded in on new housing.

—Enact real estate investment trust legislation vetoed by President Eisenhower next year. This would give special tax benefits to encourage investment in real estate developments.

—Allow builders and real estate operators to treat profits on long-term realty investments as capital gains instead of straight income for tax purposes.

Administration opposition to these recommendations and to many provisions of the Sparkman bill will be based on the contention that the housing industry isn't in any great depression and that it doesn't need all these special benefits and subsidies.

## Taxes Expected To Be Big Issue In Primary Campaign

By PAUL W. HARVEY, Jr.

SALEM — Judging from what the candidates have been saying, the big issue in Oregon's political campaign this year is taxes.

Although many Republicans have said they want tax reduction, none of the six GOP candidates for governor even mentions taxes in the slogan which will appear by his name on the ballot.

Only one of the three Democratic candidates for governor—Law Wallace of Portland—pledges himself to a tax cut, although the other two mention taxes in their slogans.

Ballot slogans are significant because they are used in an effort to woo votes. The fact that eight of the nine gubernatorial candidates don't promise tax reductions in their slogans might indicate that they don't believe this issue will be as popular as first thought.

### Promises Economy

Wallace's slogan is: "Democrat will reduce taxes through drastic economy in spending taxpayers' money."

The slogan of Democratic Gov. Robert D. Holmes is: "Your governor, who reduced your income tax through special legislative action."

The third Democratic candidate, Wiley W. Smith, promises: "Taxation as provided by the Constitution of the State of Oregon."

While the Republican candidates don't mention taxation, they don't bring up any other issues, either.

Secretary of State Mark O. Hatfield's slogan is: "The ability, fairness and political courage needed for Republican victory in November."

State Treasurer Sig Unander says he is a "Man for a man sized job."

State Sen. Warren Gill doesn't have any slogan at all.

### The other Republican slogans are:

Albert Eichman—"Live and let live." George N. Livingston—"Let's go to work." Orval Rasot—"Make Oregon grow."

Of the 198 persons who filed for the Legislature, only 13 said they would try to reduce taxes. Nine of them are Republicans.

Most of the slogans contain pledges to support freedom, prosperity, efficiency, more industries or honesty, or any combination of one or more of these virtues.

Of those 198 legislative candidates, there are 104 Democrats and 94 Republicans.

In the 1957 Legislature, there were four Democratic representatives who often supported the Republicans. They are Joe Rogers, Independence; Katherine Musa, The Dalles; George Annala, Hood River; and Emil Stunz, Nyssa.

The Democratic leaders often threatened that they would see that the four didn't get re-elected. The four were placed in Siberia as far as any policy-making was concerned.

Rogers now is running as a Republican. But three of the four are running this year without opposition in either party. Stunz has a primary opponent, but no Republican is opposing him.

Another husband-wife legislative team is a possibility. Rep. Robert B. Duncan (D-Medford) has filed for re-election, and his pretty wife, Marijane, is seeking the other House seat in Jackson County.

The present marital legislative partnership is that of Mrs. Musa and her husband, Sen. Ben Musa. Both are Democrats.

The first one was that of former State Sen. Richard L. Neuberger and Rep. Maurice Neuberger. Neuberger now is a U.S. senator, and his wife helps him.

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## Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D.D. (Written for NEA Service)

Thinking was taught in the early days of a number of religious groups. Churches cannot be expected to exist on the mere crumbs and leftovers of our regular normal living. Spiritual endeavor is of little value if it is entirely free of effort and cost.

Recently Christian ministers have re-emphasized the need for people to give systematically from their worldly income. Many have dedicated their tithes or a tenth of their earnings to spread the Word of God.

The strange result is that those who give until their giving deprives them of benefits which they had never before known. Even their material possessions have seemed to grow.

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