

Game Regulations Designed For Present, Future

Friday, the Oregon State Game Commission will announce the big game hunting regulations for the next season.

The regulations set will be based largely on findings during the past year by the commission and on desires of the public. A hearing was held last month in Portland to give the public its say on the matter.

If the sentiment of the public throughout the state is anything like it has been in Douglas County, this might be the year for some big changes in hunting regulations.

Opinions have been expressed that only a few deer are left. Many people in this area say the deer population isn't what it was "in the good old days."

The Game Commission has come in for criticism both in its studies of wildlife and its game management practices. It has been said the commission shouldn't allow killing of does and that the total deer take allowed is too high. Some have even said the management program in general is wishy-washy.

In a pamphlet published by the commission, which is available to the general public at the district office in Roseburg, a run-down on the deer management program is given.

It states objectives of the program are to maintain deer hunting forever as a form of recreation. This does not mean raising the maximum number of deer each year, regardless of other factors.

Another objective also requires balancing deer numbers with other land uses. When damage problems and other conflicts arise, they must be faced squarely. Often, harvest of offending animals is the only practical solution.

When an over population of an area occurs, and food becomes scarce, the deer start coming down to cultivated areas and harassing the farmers. Also taken into consideration is the loss of deer during winter hardships.

Nothing has been released as yet on this year's hearings. At the 1962 public hearings about 50 persons presented oral testimony and approximately 75 letters and petitions from individuals and organi-

zations were received. A large part of the testimony presented criticized past hunting seasons for failure to alleviate land use conflicts or reduce deer numbers to range carrying capacities.

With the exception of the southeastern ranges, the available evidence to the commission indicated that most other herds were capable of supporting equal or greater hunting pressure than was experienced the year before. In the southeast section the harvest of antlerless deer was cut down when it was found that two years of drouth had limited fawn production.

With the establishment of the buck-only law in 1923, most hunters have grown up with the idea that bucks only should be taken. The feeling is that one buck will breed many does. On the surface it looks good, and the idea works. It worked so well in fact, that in the 1930's in the eastern areas the "bucket" was filled. Deer had increased to the capacity of the winter range and the surplus was slopping over. Buck hunting could not remove the annual increase and old mother nature came forth to take her toll. When the shrubs were gone the deer died, with fawns usually leading the parade.

In answer to the criticisms leveled at the Game Commission, it should be noted that little decline in mule deer numbers has been evident in the last several years. As proof, range conditions remain critical, and deer damage in Western Oregon continues to increase.

The need for a more efficient harvest still remains.

The commission is confident of the effectiveness of its deer management program. The program has been recognized as one of the most comprehensive in the nation.

It would seem some of the people are mainly concerned with only a few of the areas in game management. But the regulations here are based on facts gathered by competent men in the field, who do not rely on hearsay.

We feel the commission and its staff of experts have done a good job in the past and are sure to do so in the future.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Capitol Hill Not Tourist Interest

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Capitol Hill is a major tourist attraction, but I doubt it would currently be recommended by the U.S. Travel Service.

Six officials of the service made a trip up the Hill recently to testify before a House appropriations subcommittee.

Judging from the transcript of the hearing, which was released this week, I imagine they now regard the place as having something in common with the Black Hole of Calcutta.

The Travel Service, created within the Commerce Department to attract foreign visitors to the U.S. is seeking a \$4.2 million appropriation to carry on this work in fiscal 1964.

However, there appeared to be some question in the minds of the subcommittee members as to whether the program thus far had operated with optimum results.

Questions Come Early

Service director Vait Gilmore was barely two paragraphs deep in his prepared statement, or travelogue, before he was interrupted by subcommittee chairman John J. Rooney, a far-flung Democrat from New York.

Did Gilmore, asked Rooney, spend \$60,000 to open an office in Tokyo after being advised by the U.S. Embassy there that prospects for increased Japanese travel abroad were rather slim?

"Yes, sir," said Gilmore. "And did the number of Japanese traveling to the United States then drop from 19,872 to 17,372? Gilmore confirmed that it did."

The subcommittee next trod heavily and at length upon an \$1,860 carpet purchased in Hong Kong for the Tokyo office.

"Is this carpet red?" inquired Rooney. "It sounds like a real red carpet."

The color was not established, but since it was selected by an interior decorator, who received

a \$32,140 fee, we may assume that it blended well with the other furnishings.

Still Unstained

Rep. Frank T. Bow, R-Ohio, wanted to know whether anyone spilled champagne on the carpet at a reception marking the opening of the office. Gilmore assured him that it was unstained.

It next developed that the travel service printed 50 manuals of operations, 25 in gold-stamped binders, at a cost of \$202 per copy.

They were sent to overseas directors, but Gilmore conceded that some had never read it.

The subcommittee likewise took a keen interest in the 200 sets of \$10 cut links that the service purchased for good will gifts to persons of influence abroad.

Rooney figured out that if the expenses of the travel service were matched against the increase in foreign visitors it would amount to \$33 a person.

Perhaps it would be better, he said, just to give them \$33 apiece and let them spend it themselves.

Now You Know

By United Press International The prehistoric Tyrannosaurus Rex, the largest meat-eating animal that ever lived, weighed nearly 10 tons and achieved a length of 50 feet, according to the American Museum of Natural History.

A thought for the day—French author Rabelais said in his will: "I owe much; I have nothing; I give the rest to the poor."

United Press International Sen. Barry Goldwater's strategists could do worse than to book their man into Deep Dixie to give Southern voters a chance to sound off their political sentiments.

This would be a good idea because President Kennedy is just back from a Southern swing. Kennedy took a big chance in booking himself for personal appearances in an area where Democrats are reported in rebellion against the administration.

But Kennedy got away with it in fine style. A disturbing thought could be upsetting Republicans just now—a suspicion that they have over-estimated the Southern hate-Kennedy movement. Kennedy packed his charm and his presidential prestige for his journey into Deep Dixie. They were his safe conduct along with one or two other amulets.

Southern Welcome Politicians will not agree on Kennedy's reception in Tennessee and Alabama, on what it did or did not signify. But one point was clear: The President was received with an abundance of courtesy and with much enthusiasm. No boos or Bronx cheers.

United Feature Syndicate's acutely observant Mary McGroarty somewhat discounted the warmth of the Alabama welcome. She wrote: "President Kennedy's two speeches were delivered on federal property before crowds that are beholden to the federal government for their jobs and their lives."

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A rummage sale will be sponsored by the PNC Club Friday, June 7, from 9 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. in the basement of the IOOF Hall.

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The Almanac

By United Press International Today is Thursday, June 6, the 157th day of 1963 with 208 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase. The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars. On this day in history...

In 1816, ten inches of snow fell in New England beginning the so-called "year in which there was no summer."

In 1933, a motion picture "driven" theater, the first of its kind, opened in Camden, N.J.

In 1944, D-Day began, the greatest invasion the world has ever seen, under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In 1962, leaders of the Secret Army Organization in Algeria called on their followers to resume terrorist activities against independence groups.

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'All I Said Was, 'We Must Put Our Differences on the Table!''



Federation Aided By Hard Currency



By PHIL NEWSOM

One of the chief reasons for the optimism that at the end of August a new Malaysian Federation will be born out of former British holdings in southeast Asia is a sheet of paper about four inches long, colored green and yellow.

It is the Malaysian dollar, worth about 33 United States cents. It gives businessmen and politicians alike confidence that Mal-

aysia will become a reality despite the vehement opposition of Indonesia and the somewhat lesser opposition of the Philippines.

The Malaysian dollar represents the surest way to buy rice in southeast Asia. It is the region's hardest currency and already is in use throughout the Malaysia territories.

Singapore, for example, will gain little politically from membership in the federation and a

might even lose some revenues to the federal government.

Seek Protection

But Singapore's Chinese, making up 75 per cent of the 1.75 million population, look upon the federation both as protection from the instability of Indonesia and from the ambitions of Red China.

Businessmen of the Borneo territories of Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo echo the same sentiments.

The result has been that even with the short rebellion in Brunei to build upon, the anti-Malaysian forces have had little success.

The man whose brain-child the federation is, is Malaysian Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman, noted for tough talk screened by soft words.

In Malaya, the British left behind a going economy based on tin and rubber.

Under Prince Rahman, the Malaysians have expanded these facilities and sought means to diversify the economy. Roads have been built, jungle lands cleared, health and irrigation programs undertaken.

Foreign reserves are equal to nearly \$900 million.

In Tokyo last week, Prince Rahman met with Indonesian President Sukarno in an effort to bring a halt to the insults which for months the two nations have been exchanging.

Note Dissimilarities

Newsmen were quick to note the dissimilarities between the two men of such similar backgrounds. Both speak a Malayan tongue and both are Moslems.

But Sukarno is attempting to lead his nation along a confused path of "guided Democracy" which includes nationalization of industry. He proclaims neutrality but frequently seems to lean heavily toward the Communists.

He charges that the new federation is an attempt by former colonial powers to surround Indonesia.

Prince Rahman believes frankly in capitalism and that Malaysia's future lies with close cooperation with the West. Co-existence with Communism, he believes, would be to invite a Red Chinese take-over.

His hopes for federation rest primarily on Malaya's stability and relative prosperity. Despite the soft words of the final communiqué, Indonesia remains his greatest threat. It is unlikely that Sukarno's appetite for territory has been satisfied by his success against the Dutch in New Guinea.

Georgians should be given an early opportunity to show whether they can do as well or better for Barry Goldwater.

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Goldwater Should Launch A Vote Raid In The South

By LYLE C. WILSON

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Local News

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Amacher Feels 'Let Down' By The Forestry Industry

John Amacher, Roseburg, state game commissioner, recently expressed an opinion that the Game Commission had been "let down" by the forest industry, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and other agencies connected with the growing of our forest crop.

The Game Commission, he explained, held a number of regional meetings over the state of Oregon. The purpose was to give all interested persons an opportunity to be heard.

Criticism of the commission's policies on management control was most vigorous. Organized groups heatedly protested killing of does and fawns as a means of keeping population within range capacity.

Organizations connected with forest growth and use, however, are pleading with the Game Commission to help prevent damage from wildlife through population controls. Yet, according to Amacher, these groups did nothing to help take the "heat" off the Game Commission.

The Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, some of the larger companies, the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, and others have been very active in urging the Oregon Legislature and the Game Commission to adopt policies affording some relief from wildlife damage. These same agencies are seeking population control policies in hunting regulations now being compiled for the coming season.

But, while they appeared before the Legislature at Salem, and before the Game Commission in Portland, they were totally absent from the regional meetings where the Game Commission suffered much abuse, Amacher reports. "They didn't put their problem before the public when opportunity offered."

One can't blame Amacher for feeling "let down."

Now that the Game Commission is preparing to set up new regulations, which probably will include a compromise with presently dissatisfied groups, the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, representing some 25 private and public members, has come out with a very attractive booklet, "There's Trouble in the Woods."

This booklet points out that animals in the Pacific Northwest each year kill enough young trees to build 20,000 homes, had the trees grown to maturity. Rodents, they say, even more damage than the larger game animal. Mice and birds eat seeds, rabbits gnaw at seedlings, deer and elk browse young trees and leafy shoots, older trees are killed by porcupines and bear.

While all this is going on, animal populations are increasing.

But stockmen put bounties on coyotes, wolves, hawks and other predators. In parts of the Northwest as a result, much damage has been caused by an overpopulation of mice and rabbits. Some areas even have imported and released coyotes recently to help control pests.

Forest organizations and forest industry are most concerned with the heavy losses they suffer. At the same time, some groups of hunters are vociferous in demanding more game and a cessation of population regulation.

Unquestionably there must be a compromise between these groups and the controversy they represent. But it's apt to be difficult to obtain a compromise when one side fails to express itself in the places where it could be doing some good, helping in the shaping of policies it feels are essential.

Tax Increase Faces Referral To Voters

SALEM (UPI) — Discovery of an error in the legislature's \$60 million tax package as it awaited the governor's signature bolstered charges that it was "a paste pot and scissors job."

Lawmakers were so convinced that voters would reject the package that they set aside \$300,000 and an October date for a referendum election.

Senators feared the package would not raise enough money to finance the \$404 million spending program for the next biennium.

House members claimed the bill was so poorly drawn it would raise more than \$anned.

Senators insisted a one-shot speedup of withholding tax collections be held in reserve for emergencies.

House members added a provision that if there was more than a \$10 million surplus the excess would be used to offset property taxes.

The package included a 28 per cent hike in the state personal income tax to raise an additional \$48 million, a liberalized capital gains law, and increased corporate excise taxes.

The new law was not what the governor, house or senate wanted. Gov. Mark Hatfield recommended a net receipts "tax reform" program, and called for a 4-cent pack cigarette tax.

The House Tax Committee, after 250 hours of hearings, recommended nearly the governor's plan, and the one-shot feature.

Senate Changed Things

The Senate Tax Committee threw out the net receipts and cigarette tax, revised the present law and raised the rates.

The House wouldn't buy it. A 14-day deadlock on the revenue program was the result.

The third conference committee came up with a "compromise" — pretty much the Senate plan.

The House grudgingly accepted, but retaliated by killing a Senate measure to submit a sales tax to the voters in November of 1964.

The battle finally ended minutes before the legislature adjourned when the house was forced to bow to a Senate coup which trimmed funds from the interim tax committee, and made appointment of a senator as committee chairman mandatory.

House Minority Leader F. F. Montgomery termed the tax package a "paste pot and scissors job."

The need to increase taxes haunted the session. The state's surplus had run out. There was no way to avoid a tax increase.

Everyone spoke in terms of a referendum election. Legislators began talking of referral even be-

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