

The Herald and News

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New Book

By BILL JENKINS

Hugh Worcester has put away his badge and uniform of a game management agent with the federal fish and wildlife service and taken up his pen to record a few of his experiences for sports minded readers. He's done a job which should strike terror to the hearts of any poachers or potential poachers, and he does it by naming names and calling places.

Hugh is pretty well known around these parts—the regret of a few—since he was stationed at the Tulelake refuge in the early thirties before he moved on south into California and his big kill in the battle against the Los Banos market hunters.

As far as I'm concerned the biggest impact comes from the fact that few of us realize just how wide spread or how well organized the gangs of market hunters are. Or how close to home they are striking. Gosh only knows we have enough trouble getting in some hunting for ourselves, all legal and done up with licenses and tags and permits and inspections and all the other cumbersome and expensive adjuncts that go with hunting today, but to let a market hunter get away with birds that could, presumably, be shot by law abiding sportsmen is going to far.

Hugh traces out the picture in plain language for all to read, names the men who were caught and fined or sent to prison, spares no mercy on those judges who failed to levy hefty enough fines and prints a long list of Bay Area restaurants that were nailed for buying wild game in violation of the law.

It is a book that will be enjoyed by most hunters in one way or another and is a volume that would do well as a text book of enforcement.

Hugh's been working on his volume for a long time, has kept meticulous records and has devoted an entire chapter to his experiences at Tule and around the Basin. Including the story of the winter of 1932-33 when so many ducks froze in the lake that they had to be chopped out. And the time the service ran the pens down along Link river back of what used to be the Copco manager's house and around there where crippled birds were sent for recuperation, banding and eventual release.

Because of the local aspect it's a book that could well be on the shelf of Klamath Basin sportsmen. Incidentally, the name of the book is "Hunting the Lawless."

Deer Problems

By KEN McLEOD

Across the nation today one of the most perplexing problems facing game management people is the relationship between the hunter, deer and agriculture. It is a problem that is not easily resolved because of the extensive economic values involved, (let's say dollars and for the moment overlook the intangible values present). A lot of deer hunters in Oregon are now doing a "slow burn" over the alleged "Doe Slaughter" of the Interstate Deer Herd, take place upon the winter range in Modoc County—that too is a problem.

However, Oregon and California are not the only states to be faced with problems of deer for we have heard a lot of cry emanating from the state of Pennsylvania where once deer had been exterminated.

Take two jiggers of truth, mix with about two jiggers of half-truth, stir with a prejudiced mind, and you have a cocktail that comes mighty close to the claims and counterclaims that involve most of the deer controversy.

Pennsylvania has a very controversial deer and farmer problem which a vast herd of sportsmen do not make easier of solution and so the problem was turned over to Pennsylvania State University for study. Drs. Jerome K. Pisto and D. Woods Thomas of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit undertook to study the problem and have issued a booklet called "Deer Economics." In this report they point out how little actually is known about the impact of deer on farm crops.

Monroe and Potter counties in northern Pennsylvania were chosen for this study. Each has many farms and many deer. Pisto gives the authors show that the total farm crop damages in Potter County in 1951 were \$142,344 and \$46,407 in Monroe County, about 5.5 and 3.9 per cent respectively of the total farm crop values. Many of the farmers in both counties had changed their cropping plans to minimize damage from deer. This was done partly by not growing crops especially liked by deer, planting others nearer to the house and abandoning some fields altogether because of severe damage by deer to all crops planted.

While the study conducted by the Pennsylvania State University was not an attempt to solve the deer management problem, its objective approach reveals that there is a complex problem involved. Four groups—farmers, hunters, businessmen, and society—are interested primarily in the management of deer herds. The basic conflict between these groups stems from competition for the use of land and from our accepted concept of property rights which recognizes private ownership of the land and public ownership of the deer.

One cannot envy the lot of these charged with the duty of management of game under these conditions for to please one group will bring forth condemnation from the others and suspicions are rife as to the hand of politics.

We might take a look at California which intends now to harvest a crop and sportsmen mere harvest hands) the excess does of the Oregon-California Interstate deer herd. This year California deer hunters contributed approximately \$415,000 to the Fish and Game Preservation fund with over \$415,000 regular season deer tag money and almost \$41,000 in special hunt permits. Its hunt expenditures brought in \$12,500 which brings up California big game hunters' contributions to a grand total of \$468,500 for the 1955 season. Added to this total will be the permit monies from special hunts in Lassen and Modoc counties. It is safe to say that a half million dollars will be turned into the state this year.

It is safe to say that for every dollar spent in tags and permits at least 10 times that amount was spent in gasoline alone and no doubt a like amount in incidentals. Deer hunters' dollars were circulated to the amount of some 10 million dollars this fall in the state of California. This fact alone can indicate that personal interest of a lot of people are involved in this problem of deer and it reaches a much wider field than just the landowner and the sportsman.

Deer management policy is coming up for the "acid test" in the special shoot to be held on this particular herd management. That is on the part of the California hunters. Just what will happen to this herd when some 3,000 does are taken by California hunters this year will show up next year. Could be that the drop in hunter success in Oregon next year will be a lot more than 50 per cent. If so, we will hear plenty!

The Oregon Game Commission's program of shooting does has been under a lot of fire by local sportsmen—if the Oregon Game Commission's policy is wrong, California will help the critics to prove their point this year.

Tangled Story

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Palestine's tangled story involves not only the Jews and Arabs but the United States and Russia. It may, if war breaks out, set off the spark that ignites the world. This is the background.

Palestine, about New Jersey's size, has 1,600,000 people. Half of whom entered there in the past 10 years. Of the total, 1 million are Jews, 70 per cent of the rest are Moslems.

From the time the Romans crushed them in 70 A. D. the Jews, until recently, did not have a majority in Palestine. Nevertheless through the centuries they looked upon it as their homeland.

The Turks, when they jumped into World War I on Germany's side, held not only Palestine but the surrounding Arab areas. To win the Arabs from the Turks, the French and British promised them that if the Allies won they would break up the Turkish Empire into Arab states.

Britain also—the Balfour Declaration of 1917—said it would look with favor on the creation of a home for Jews in Palestine. The Jews at that time were only one tenth of the population in Palestine.

The allies won and began setting up the Arab states, under French and British controls. The League of Nations also gave Britain a mandate which meant control but not ownership—of Palestine.

Came World War II and the massacre of Jews in Germany. It stung the world's conscience—the Western world's, that is. The Jews, worldwide, meanwhile, had been wishing for a nation of their own in Palestine. They could always point to that British Balfour Declaration of 1917. The British had never made good.

At war's end the British said they would quit Palestine. Jews poured in. Arabs feared Jewish immigration would swamp them. Besides, they objected to creation of the United Nations approved this idea: partition Palestine, letting part of it be a Jewish state, part an Arab state.

On May 14, 1948, the Jews proclaimed the independence of Israel. The next day Egypt, followed by other Arab countries, attacked Israel. The Jews, outnumbered, fought the Arabs and, by the time the armistice was agreed on, held not only what the U. N. had intended to be Jewish Palestine but most of what had started out to be Arab Palestine.

This armistice, obtained by the U. N., was supposed to be only temporary. The U. N. thought perhaps peace could be agreed on. It hasn't been agreed on yet. Scarcely a week has passed since 1948 that some bloody clash has not occurred along the armistice line between Egypt and her four Arab neighbors: Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

ordered 80 million dollars worth of arms from Communist Czechoslovakia. It meant Russia was beginning to make solid contact with the Arabs.

The West, but particularly the United States, while helping Israel get on its feet wanted not only to keep the friendship of the Arabs but to keep them away from Russian influence.

Then British Prime Minister Eden made a proposal—the United States hasn't gone along with it—which infuriated the Jews. He suggested Jews and Arabs settle their differences by making "compromises." The Jews said what he really meant was that they should give back to the Arabs that part of Arab Palestine which they had conquered in the fighting of 1948-49. They said no.

They appealed to the United States for arms. This country said it would consider their request. At once Egypt warned the United States that if it gave the Jews arms it would lose the friendship of the Arab world of which Egypt is leader.

The United States wants to keep the Arabs friendly but, because of the large Jewish population in this country, has to think twice about refusing Israel arms.

If full-scale war breaks out in Palestine, it could in the end involve this country and Russia.

Geneva Outlook

By BRUCE BLOSSAT

Both President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles have wisely determined to sound a fresh note of hope for peace in the wake of the little Geneva foreign ministers' conference.

They understand that the United States, the acknowledged leader of the Western coalition of free nations, cannot give way to a mood of defeatism in the quest for peace. Its moral position in the world demands that it reaffirm—as the President has quickly done—the earnestness of our continuing search.

In that spirit, Dulles sought in his report to the nation the danger of a hot war. He voiced doubt that Russia would resume the harsher tactics of the Cold War. And he said he believes the Kremlin wishes now to maintain "at least the appearance of cooperative relations" with the West.

Dulles noted Mr. Eisenhower's statement that the earlier "summit" meeting at Geneva had reduced the chances of general war. The secretary said that nothing which occurred at the foreign ministers' gathering compels a change in the President's estimate.

But, on the negative side of the ledger, Dulles made clear that the cause of peace did not get the forward push the West hoped for at the conference.

Moscow simply is not ready to pay the price they must create the basic circumstances for a stable peace.

"We must assume that the Soviet Union will continue its efforts by means short of war," he said, "to make its system prevail as it has done in the past."

The reasons are plain. The Russians still firmly believe communism will triumph, that time is on their side. They are unlikely to yield so long as they regard the evidence for this conclusion convincing.

Dulles suggested that if the West can maintain the admirable unity it displayed at Geneva, and can keep up its decisive strength, the realists in Russia might be made to see that their estimate of victory is wrong. Only then could we expect them to pay the necessary price for a genuine world settlement.

Dulles' report could not have been cheerful in the circumstances. But it gave no satisfaction either to those at home or abroad who like to assail this government as professionally gloomy over the outlook for peace. It was as hopeful as the facts permitted. And it faced the facts without despair.

Mental Illness

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

One of the big problems facing our society concerns those among us who are mentally retarded. A mentally retarded person is defined as one who does not have the natural intelligence and ability to carry his own load in life. Since it is estimated that between one and three out of 100 people have some degree of mental retardation, it is easy to see how important this problem is.

beciles who can learn to perform simple household duties but do not go far in school subjects.

Above these two low groups are the less seriously retarded children who can often be taught to learn enough to support themselves in simple occupations, but are not likely to go beyond the elementary grades of school.

It is not possible to drill or train a youngster with a low I.Q. into a definitely higher group.

This may be a hard thing for parents to realize, but it should be faced.

There is, however, some experimental work going on with a substance called glutamic acid and its effect on the intelligence. This substance appears to raise the intelligence as measured by the I.Q. slightly.

However, it must be emphasized that the results are not remarkable and the work has not gone far enough as yet for anyone to be sure whether it will have practical value for children of below normal natural intelligence.

It should be pointed out that many mentally retarded children can be helped to lead useful, productive and happy lives. In addition to the aid which can be obtained from physicians, institutions, school supervisors, psychologists, psychiatrists, and others, there is now an organization known as the National Association for Retarded Children (69 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.) which is doing splendid work through its nearly 400 units throughout the country.

Thank You

Klamath Falls, Oregon (To the Editor) Snowflakes and icy streets couldn't dampen the spirits in the Shasta School District Friday night, November 18. The yearly money-making project went on as scheduled with countless parents braving the elements to attend.

Our thanks go out to those who supported our project and those who worked so hard to make it a success, which it definitely was.

All efforts were greatly appreciated, thank you again.

Mrs. Richard Melum
President of Shasta PTA

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

BOMBAY, India—Soviet Communist Party boss Nikita S. Khrushchev, giving his interpretation of why the Geneva foreign ministers conference failed:

"We say that no one has the right to interfere in the home affairs of another nation. We are fighting for these principles—the principles of peaceful co-existence."

WASHINGTON—Rep. Augustus B. Kelley (D-Pa.) on advisers who might change the political personality of Adlai E. Stevenson:

"These advisers would do well to remember that if they attempt too many changes in the Stevenson method of operation they might lose some of the punch of this fellow's much admired personality."

NEW YORK—Edgar H. Dixon, president of Mississippi Valley Generating Co., announcing plans to go to court to recover money it spent on the Dixon-Yates power plant before the project was called off by the government:

"The money we have spent and are trying to recover was spent with the full knowledge of the AEC. We will promptly file an appropriate action in the courts and are confident of the outcome."

CHICAGO—Janice Hullinger, 17, of Manly, Iowa, on her pet steer which came down with pneumonia two days before the opening of the International Livestock Exposition in which she planned to enter him:

"Shorty's pretty sick but we haven't given up hope and maybe we can still enter him. He'll probably lose some of his finish but maybe we can get him well and fatten him up in time."

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy—Pope Pius XII making a farewell appearance at his summer villa in a comment to one American:

"All men belong to one big family. It should be the duty of all to unite in love of the Creator."

Russia Makes Strong Bid In Indian Industrial Fair

NEW DELHI (AP)—The Communist world is staging a strong campaign to win friends and customers at the Indian Industries Fair, largest ever held in South Asia.

On hand with impressive exhibits are Russia, Red China, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary. The exhibits range in size from Hungary's 3,000 square feet to 38,000 for Red China. All are attracting big crowds, with the Indians particularly curious to see what their Chinese neighbors are doing.

There are also displays from the United States, West Germany, Britain, Austria and the Netherlands, and smaller stalls from several other non-Communist countries.

Together the Red exhibits far outweigh those from the Western world, even counting the 100,000 square foot American pavilion.

In the field of publicity the Reds have had it all their own. The official fair guide carries almost 100 pages of advertisements from Communist states and less than half a dozen from Western governments. Other Red ads appear in buses and in newspapers.

Trade delegations from the Red countries are busy holding news conferences and seeing Indian government officers. From these meetings emerge daily news stories giving the impression the Reds are India's main commercial contacts.

Actually, all but a fraction of India's foreign trade is with the United States and Britain. However, Communist countries are getting an increasing share, and the picture may change further when India starts placing orders for its multi-billion-dollar, second five-year plan.

The Communists also are trying to sell their ideology. Each Red pavilion has statues or giant portraits of various Communist leaders. Slogans about peaceful co-existence cover the walls. Every exhibit is showing as much in the way of consumer goods as industrial items—as if to answer Western criticism that communism ignores the consumer.

Most Western pavilions show mainly what the nations can sell India in the way of industrial and agricultural equipment. A U. S. atomic energy exhibition and the West German pavilion, probably the fair's best organized attempt at selling, help the West hold its own. Crowds fill the American exhibit amphitheater nightly to see the production of TV programs on a closed circuit operated by the Radio Corp. of America.

Both companies make parts for General Motors cars and also sell independent of GM—their own replacements for such parts.

The subcommittee, during the course of public hearings on the huge motor corporation, has been told by numerous witnesses that GM is squeezing out competition in many industrial fields.

Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), chairman of the subcommittee, has termed the hearing "a study rather than an investigation."

O'Mahoney said he feels, however, that unless the government acts GM will attain complete domination of the automobile industry. Asserting the evidence to date indicates a "very high degree" of such control by GM, O'Mahoney said:

"If we don't have regulation by government we will have control by General Motors." He suggested strengthening the anti-trust laws as a possible solution.

Murphy and Clarke said their firms do a multi-million dollar annual business with GM divisions while competing with GM in making and selling replacements for the corporation's cars.

Borg-Warner makes clutches, automatic transmissions, radiators, gears and many other auto parts for various GM divisions. Thompson supplies GM with valves, pistons, bearings and similar parts.

O'Mahoney questioned both witnesses why GM urges the public to buy only "genuine GM parts" to replace GM cars when similar identical replacements often are made by independent firms.

Murphy and Clarke said Borg-Warner and Thompson replacement parts are equal in quality to GM parts. They denied that GM advertising had hurt their sales.

They suggested O'Mahoney ask GM officials about GM advertising when these officials testify later.

O'Mahoney, adjourning the hearing until Monday, said he would take additional testimony from GM car dealers and competitors before asking corporation executives to testify.

Israel Makes New Charge

JERUSALEM (UP)—Israel today accused Egypt of sending "do or die" commando squads across the border in a planned campaign of guerrilla warfare against Israel in retaliation for the bloody battle at El Aluja in which 40 Egyptians were slain.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry said Egyptian troops had opened fire 21 times during the last three weeks on Israeli border posts and charged that Egyptian planes had invaded Israeli territory 12 times. At the same time, the Foreign Ministry said, "Fedayeen (do or die) commando squads have crossed the border from both Jordan and the Egyptian-held Gaza Strip to raid Israeli settlements."

The government instructed the Israeli delegation to the United Nations to lodge a strong protest with the Security Council against the "Egyptian aggressions."

In other Middle Eastern developments:

1. Iran formally notified Syria that it is willing to take part in any effort to settle differences between Israel and the Arab states.

2. Israeli authorities expressed fear that Israel might become the victim of a Middle Eastern Munich, being forced to give up territory to get peace with the Arab states.

3. The United States announced that, for the present, it would not join the Baghdad Middle Eastern defense pact but did not rule out eventual membership.

4. Russia charged that the Baghdad pact "further the aggressive plans of the West" and said the United States played a decisive role in its creation.

FIRST FATALITY

ASHLAND, Ore. (AP)—The first traffic fatality in Ashland since July 3, 1954, was recorded this week. Edward C. Connors, 68, succumbed to injuries suffered when he was hit by a logging truck on a downtown street Monday.

LOGGER KILLED

ROSEBURG (AP)—A rolling log killed Jesse A. Smith, 41, Wednesday as he bent over to unhook a choker from another log. It struck him on the head, Coroner L. L. Powers reported. Smith is survived by a widow at Cottage Grove.

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RADIOACTIVE RAIN

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Meteorological Observatory said today that radioactive rain fell on two Japanese cities Monday. And a weatherman said it came from Siberia.

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