

'Jack Of All Trades' Deal Tossed Out By Fish And Game Department

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — Director William E. Warne has rejected a proposal that California's Fish and Game Department rely heavily on "jacks of all trades."

Such a plan was advanced by the \$100,000 Booz, Allen and Hamilton report. The management consultants recommended the state use the services of "generalists" in the field.

Warne told a legislative committee that the "generalist" is not described by the BAH report, nor are his duties defined.

"The proposals appear to envision the state being split into small districts with a group of 'generalists' being responsible for and doing all manner of fish and game law enforcement and protection, public relations, fish planting, management, inspection, inventory and habitat manipulation work as one

job," Warne said.

"Specialists would be confined to research or field assistance on call from the so-called 'generalist.'"

But the agency head said there was no clear-cut picture drawn by the management group on personnel work patterns other than the mechanical lines for regional and district offices and the accompanying proposal to eliminate 24 jobs in the process.

"It was not stated that the work of these positions was unnecessary nor was it suggested who might do such work presently being done under the proposed setup," he said.

BAH proposed an organization comprising a central headquarters, four regional offices, a marine resources operations headquarters, two field marine offices and 22 land district offices.

Warne said present F&G organization consists of a central headquarters in Sacramento, five regional offices, four field offices, a marine resources operations headquarters and two field marine offices.

"It is our belief that the responsibilities and duties of the agency can be carried out more economically and effectively within the framework of the existing rather than the recommended expanded organization," Warne told the lawmakers.

Besides, the plans proposed by Booz, Allen and Hamilton would cost more money—much more, according to Warne.

He took issue with a BAH figure for reorganization and said that it actually would cost \$149,346 — at least.

"The generalist concept is not

always nor necessarily conducive to improved service or efficiency," Warne said.

"Where the generalist concept has been imposed completely on organizations in other states, we have heard serious questions raised as to the outcome on the effectiveness and efficiency of wildlife protection and management."

"Pressures of civilization on wildlife resources are demanding application of higher levels of skills and knowledge on the part of department people. We believe this is true not only in the wildlife management field but also in similar functions such as agriculture, water and other resource groups."

Warne said that a suggestion that making everyone a "generalist" would eliminate friction among people "is not necessarily true."

"Friction most often is caused by a clash of personalities or differences of opinion resulting from different backgrounds and experience," he said.

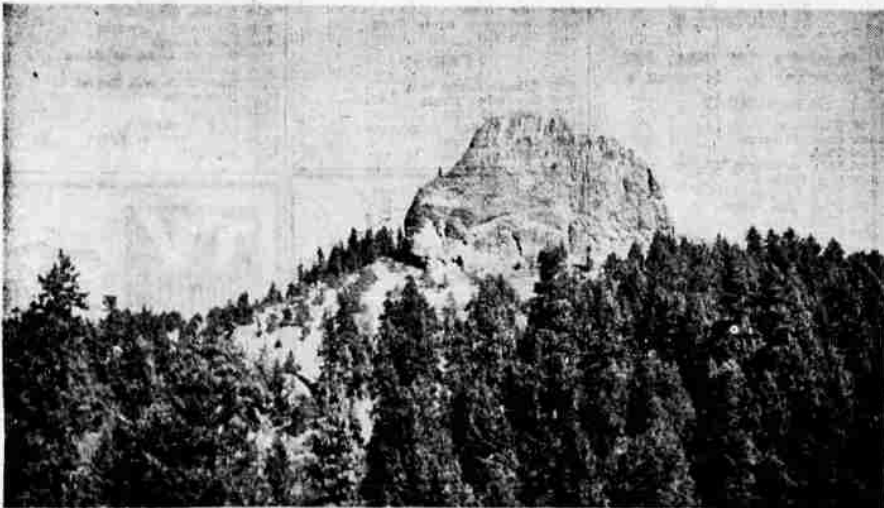
And then he raised the biggest objection to the "generalist."

Said Warne: "Adoption of the 'generalist' as the field man would in effect result in going back many decades to when the fish and game field man was a 'generalist.' The old-timer's job was to enforce relatively simple laws.

"He faced very few, if any, of the extremely complicated laws and problems brought about by urban civilization . . . facing fish and game conservation today."

Warne also was unhappy about a cutback in the department of 24 persons suggested by BAH. He claimed that what the agency actually needed was more people with specialized skills and pointed out that during the third quarter of this year men in the department worked an average of 39 hours overtime per month each.

Incidentally, Warne mentioned that the department had already adopted many of the more than 200 recommendations made by the management firm and others are now being implemented.



Pilot Rock Has Served As Landmark Through History Of Southern Oregon Area

By J. O. McKINNEY

Pilot Rock in Southern Oregon, just across the California line, has been a historic spot since the days of the travel from California into Oregon Territory. It retained its standing as a landmark through all the years, and today is still a center of interest. Many things have contributed to this. But it is only during recent months that visitors could reach the Gibraltar-like mass without experiencing hardships. Today a logging road runs to its base. But don't tackle it without a 4-wheel-drive car.

It was during the early days a common practice for travelers heading north toward Oregon to reach a point in Shasta River Valley, sight the big rock mass in a saddle in The Siskiyou, and head up the trail that ran near the rock. The passage was rugged, but less so than the surrounding terrain. They got through, and the old rock was a beacon on the way up.

It was at a later date that the area became famous for being a favorite spot for Old Clubfoot, a grizzly bear that made history for four decades, and is still mentioned in headlines for various reasons. Old Clubfoot was seen to kill a bull in an epic fight near the rock. Still later, he was killed on Camp Creek, a small stream that flows south from the base of the rock.

The unusual name given the big beast was the result of his once being caught in a bear trap. He escaped, but his maimed foot caused his tracks to be recognized from that day onward. When killed, a quart jar of bullets were found lodged in his body, attesting to his tenacity.

When the days of overland tra-

vel and grizzly bears gave way to more modern living, Pilot Rock still remained a sighting mark for airborne traffic. Planes passing over the Siskiyou sight at the rock as being located in a spot lower than the rest of the range. That, too, has had its tragic moments. No less than three planes have failed to clear the rock, and crashed against its rugged surface. In every case, nothing but broken bodies and metal was all that remained.

One plane, an Army transport, was not found for several years. Souvenir hunters still recover parts of the planes if and when they fight their way to the point of the crash.

On a clear day, this historic landmark may be seen from points south of Gazelle on U.S. Highway 99. It is easily recognized as it stands alone in a depression in the surrounding hills. From the rock, one may see Mt. Shasta, Mt. Lassen, Mt. Dome, and other Northern California peaks. Those in Oregon are well hidden by towering hills to the north.

For the venturesome, a trip during good weather is well worth the effort required to reach Pilot Rock. From the base, a trail reaches to the top from which point the ruins of the crashed planes may be seen. And one will be standing in the midst of history from the early days of 100 years ago, up to the present time.

SUB-CONTRACT SWINDLE

BUFFALO, N.Y. (UPI)—Thomas Hofschneider, 20, who was arrested for charging people 50 cents to park on state property near Memorial Auditorium, told police he was sharing the proceeds with the man who hired him for the job.

Sheep Foot Rot Check Is Advised

While sheep are set up for tagging during the next few weeks, check for foot rot and trim their feet, suggests Dr. Dean H. Smith, Oregon State College veterinarian.

He urges isolating any sheep suspected of having foot rot before the new lamb crop arrives.

To recognize foot rot, look for the shell of the hoof separating from the softer living tissue beneath, a foul odor, and lameness. Any, or all, of these symptoms may indicate foot rot.

Individual treatment of infected sheep is necessary for a thorough job. First, trim all infected tissue. Cut away enough to expose every spot of infection, even if it is necessary to remove nearly all the hoof.

Don't be tenderhearted about trimming, Dr. Smith emphasizes.

Second, hold each foot for three minutes in a bath of copper sulfate, formalin, or one of several other commercial preparations. County extension agents will supply details on the foot bath.

Even non-infected sheep should be run through a foot bath as a precaution. But treat them separately from infected sheep to keep from spreading the infection. For non-infected sheep, use a foot bath of 3 pounds copper sulfate per gallon of water; or up to a 10 per cent solution of formalin; or one part formaldehyde to nine parts water.

No shots or oral treatment have yet been found to control foot rot.

The germ won't live for more than three or four weeks in the soil, so farmers needn't fear putting sheep in pasture where foot-rot sheep have been only a month before, the veterinarian says.

**Ford Trucks
Last Longer
on the
FARM**

See your Farm
Truck Headquarters
BALSIGER
MOTOR CO.

Main St. Exp. Ph. TU 4-2121

**QUALITY TESTED
FEED**

ALBERS

Beefy 12"

☆ **For Better Gains During Winter Months!**

☆ **A Complete Ration
Always Consistent.**

☆ **ECONOMICAL**

Leaves A Larger Profit Margin

**Start Your Cattle Now
On Albers "Beefy 12"**

Also available with Terramycin mixed right in the feed for control of Winter Colds, etc.

ALBERS

**FEED AND FARM
SUPPLY**

2710 SO. 6TH TU. 4-8300

QUALITY