

# Oregon State GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

Vol. VI

PORTLAND, OREGON, NOVEMBER, 1951

No. 10

## SCHNEIDER APPOINTED GAME DIRECTOR

Phillip W. Schneider was appointed State Game Director by the Oregon State Game Commission at its meeting last month. He had been serving as Acting Director since last March.

Schneider's appointment followed a nationwide search for a new game director. Delbert Gildersleeve, Game Commission Chairman, stated that the Commission has the greatest confidence in Schneider's ability and feels that he is the best qualified man available for the position. This opinion, the Commission learned during its search, is shared in by such well known wildlife authorities as Dr. Ira Gabrielson and Seth Gordon.

A graduate of the fish and game management course at Oregon State College, Schneider started to work for the Oregon State Game Commission in 1940 in the fisheries division. His experience covered the various phases of fisheries activities such as disease control, hatchery operations, liberations, fishery investigations, and he was serving as chief aquatic biologist when he left for service with the United States Navy in 1943. Upon his return in 1946, he was appointed first as game coordinator, then chief of the game division, having under his supervision big game, small game and furbearer activities. He was responsible for much of the organization of the present set-up of that division. In July 1949 he was appointed Assistant Game Director.

Schneider accepted his appointment as State Game Director with the following statement:

"I have never in the past, nor do I now, aspire to the position as State Game Director, yet the public is entitled to an early decision in this matter. If in the judgment of the Commission, those possibilities of a new director yet remaining do not offer a better solution to the prosecution of the increasingly difficult program facing this department in future years than my

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## Oregon Hawks

By TOM McALLISTER, Information Representative

No group of well-known birds is as widely misunderstood as our hawks. Ask someone to name a hawk and he will likely reply "chicken hawk" for in his mind the word "hawk" is synonymous with a feathered rogue whose profession is sinking his talons in game birds and poultry.

Hawk depredations can usually be traced to one group, the three accipiters or bird hawks. For the misdeeds of a few, the entire hawk population has been persecuted with an unreasoning prejudice.

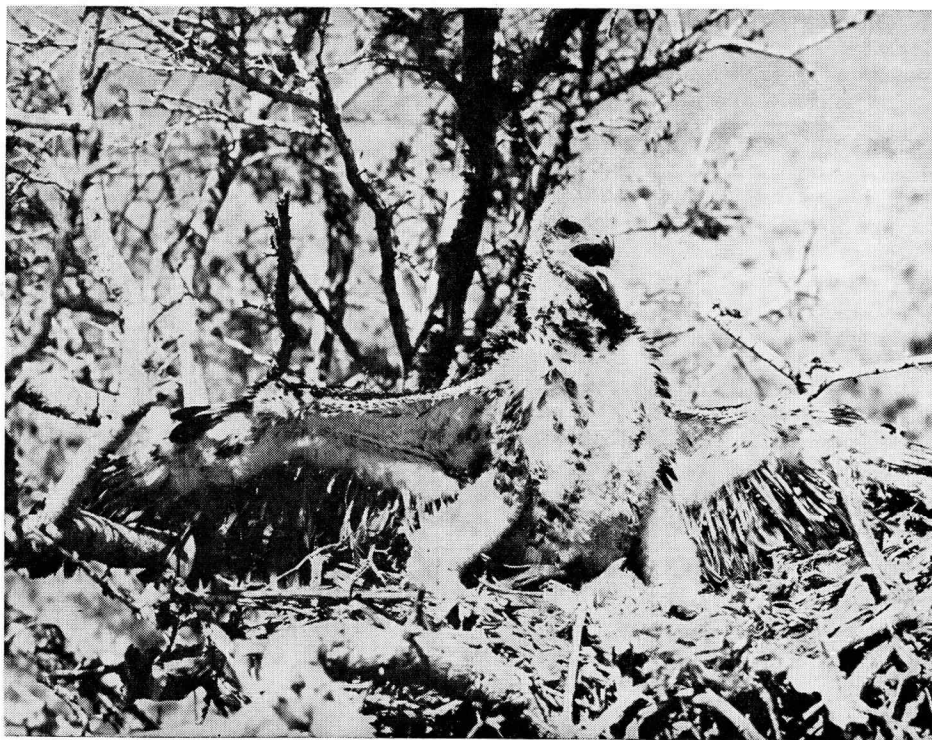
A farmer who loses poultry figures if one hawk did it every hawk should pay, and the larger the hawk the more damage it does to poultry. The hawk shot in retaliation is often not the culprit. Our largest hawks are the least offensive and the finest mouse, gopher, and squirrel traps ever devised. Their valuable service is performed throughout the year without charge.

Many hunters, in the name of better game management, shoot all hawks.

The most beneficial birds are the easiest target and consequently are shot most. When a predator control campaign is announced, the vermin list likely as not contains that all inclusive and fatal word, "hawk."

Asked why he shot one of the large Buteos or mouse hawks, a rancher replied in all sincerity, "it's a varmint." Now, colloquially speaking, "a varmint is a no-account critter best treated with

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This young Swainson's hawk in his Hart Mountain aerie is defying the photographer. His self-appointed task will be the extermination of rodent pests.

## THIS AND THAT

The 1951 antelope season was a successful one from the standpoint of both the hunters and management. Although card returns from hunters have not yet been analyzed, random check by field agents indicate a probable success of fifty per cent or better. Antelope were widely distributed and weather conditions were favorable. The new procedure of limiting the number of hunters to each area prevented intensive hunting pressure on certain favorite hunting areas such as Drake's Flat and Guano Creek.

\* \* \*

Sage grouse hunters enjoyed a good season too. In Malheur county the 108 hunters checked by field men had bagged 476 grouse, an average of 4.3 bird per man.

\* \* \*

Eighty sage grouse were released this fall in vicinity of Maupin. The birds were obtained from the southeast district by trapping with a mechanical net.

\* \* \*

The west slope of Hart Mountain was the site of the first planting of chukars from stock reared at the Game Commission farms under its current program to introduce this species. With the exception of this trial planting, the rest of the 3,100 chukars reared at the Hermiston and Ontario farms are being held for breeding stock and spring release.

\* \* \*

As a result of protection and management, the beaver season will be open to general trapping on November 15 for the first time since 1932. The season will close January 15. Licensed trappers may obtain special beaver tags at a fee of \$2 each and must have these tags in possession while trapping. Unused tags may be returned for a refund. Although trappers have looked forward to the day the season opens, interest is somewhat dampened by the fact that present market conditions do not appear too encouraging since the current demand by fashion for beaver is not great.

\* \* \*

Twenty-one deer recently were released on the Government Island management area owned by the Game Commission. The deer, confiscated last spring from individuals picking up fawns illegally, had been cared for at the Commission's game farm.

## McKEE FISHWAY COMPLETED

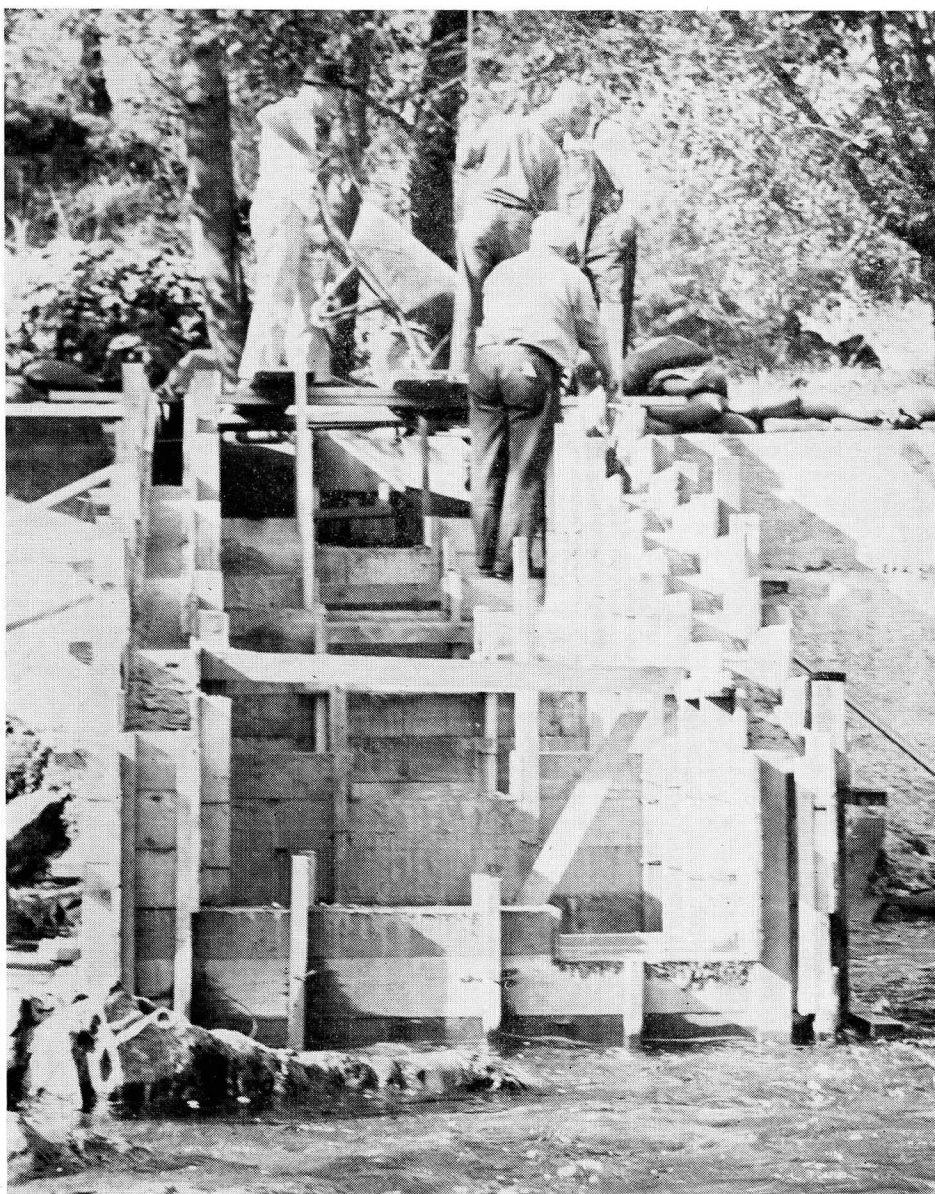
A new fishway over McKee Dam on the upper main Applegate River in Jackson County has been completed by the fishway and screen division.

Behind the construction of the 34 foot long concrete and steel reenforced McKee fish ladder is a story of restoration for a nearly depleted fishery. Eight years ago there would have been no need for replacing the obsolete ladder at McKee Dam as few salmon or steelhead reached that point.

In 1945 the Game Commission undertook its irrigation diversion screening program and the Applegate River watershed received first attention. The

34 rotary and 5 stationary fish screens now installed and maintained in the Applegate watershed safely bypass the spring migration of young silvers and steelhead bound for the sea that formerly ended up in irrigated fields. Plants of silver salmon raised to yearling size at the Butte Falls Hatchery have also contributed to the comeback of the Applegate silver run.

McKee fishway opens an additional eight miles of main stream and twelve miles of main tributary streams to the spawning fish. Its five pools will provide a series of easy 14 inch jumps for the salmon and steelhead. The foundation is set in bedrock five feet below the river level with one inch steel rods.



McKee Dam fishway on the Applegate River will soon be travelled by silver salmon and steelhead.



## NOVEMBER-DECEMBER CALENDAR

Salmon, Steelhead—Open both months.  
Spiny-ray Fish—Open both months.  
Elk—Closes November 15 Eastern Oregon.

Predators—Open both months.

Pheasants—Closes November 12 Malheur county.

Closes November 18 Lake and Klamath counties.

Valley Quail—Closes November 18 in Lake county.

Waterfowl—Noon November 2 to December 31.

Mink, Otter, Muskrat, Marten, Beaver—Opens November 15.

NOTE: Consult official hunting and fishing regulations for exceptions and complete information.

## Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

*Published Monthly by the*

OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION

1634 S.W. Alder Street—P.O. Box 4136

Portland 8, Oregon

MIRIAM KAUTTU

*Editor*

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Phillip W. Schneider, new game director.

## SCHNEIDER APPOINTED GAME DIRECTOR

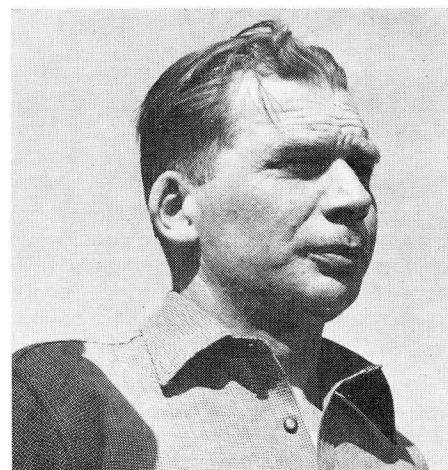
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appointment to the position, I am willing to take a leave of absence from the Assistant Director's position and assume the responsibilities as Director, although I do so reluctantly.

"One of the primary handicaps to the chief executive office of state fish and game departments throughout the nation is the lack of stability in such positions. This position is essentially one of a professional nature, yet few states have recognized this elemental fact when attempting to improve the handling of the public resources under their jurisdiction. The problems associated with the management of any organic resource are so intricate and difficult in our present-day tempo of land and water use that retardation of programs through bickerings over personalities result in only one thing—further tragic damage to the resources involved.

"This department, over a period of years, has built an organization which, in my judgment, is the finest to be found in any comparable organization in the nation. The success or failure of the program will, as in all similar situations, depend upon the performance of each individual employee. With the outstandingly high calibre of employees and extremely competent staff, it is inevitable that a sound and effective program will be continued and improved. This, in the final analysis, is the primary basis on which the decision to assume this responsibility is made. We will pursue an aggressive and positive program."

"If, at any time, this or future Commissions feel that a new Director is advisable as a basis for doing a better job of handling the resources for which



Clark B. Walsh, assistant director.

we hold a public responsibility, I shall be happy to resume my former position as Assistant Director and render enthusiastic and complete support to the chief executive officer within the limits of sound administrative and management policy."

## CLARK WALSH NAMED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Clark B. Walsh was appointed last month to the position of assistant director by P. W. Schneider, newly appointed state game director.

Walsh in his capacity as chief of the information and education division has become well known throughout the state, and under his direction since 1948 the informational activities of the Commission have been expanded greatly. Other experience with the Commission includes work with the fisheries division from 1936 to 1943.

A graduate of Depauw University where he specialized in journalism and biology, Walsh has always been keenly interested in all phases of fish and game management, plus hunting and fishing as recreation.

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### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please report promptly any change of address. Send in both the old and new address with notice of change.

## OREGON HAWKS

(Continued from page 1)

a dose of lead." What more reason was needed to blast this feathered mouse trap?

So firm and widely accepted is the "all hawks are bad hawks" fallacy that Oregon laws protecting beneficial hawks are merely fine print in the code book. Listed on the unprotected nongame bird list in Oregon are the goshawk, Cooper hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, prairie falcon, and duck hawk.

In the following paragraphs, Oregon's hawks will be portrayed in four groups. Identification of hawks by groups or families is easy, and once learned there is little chance of mistaking friend for foe. The "rogues' gallery" is confined to one group, the accipiters or bird hawks.

The broad-winged Buteos or mouse hawks are the farmer's ally in his constant campaign against destructive rodents and insects. Large robust birds, the Buteos are characterized by long, broad wings, and a short, rounded tail.



Slow flying, yet masterful in the use of convection currents and updrafts, they soar for hours on motionless wings. If air currents are favorable they swing proudly upward in great circles until a mere speck in the sky. Though slow and leisurely, the flight is graceful and indicative of skill and power.

Smaller birds show little concern for the big Buteos and it is not uncommon to find them nesting in the same tree with a Buteo. In the springtime, blackbirds, robins, and swallows often sally forth and chase the big hawks about as they pass over their nesting territory.

Mouse hawk, gopher hawk, or squirrel hawk are some of the local names applied to Buteos where their true worth is recognized. The four Buteos found in Oregon are not readily distinguishable from each other unless the birds are adults. The reason for this is the series of molts and plumages passed through before attaining adult plumage in the third year. Even in the adults, you can encounter black, reddish, and light color phases in the same species.

Over the sweeping expanses of eastern Oregon the Swainson, ferruginous rough-leg, and red-tailed hawks are all met with. A fourth Buteo, the American

rough-legged, visits eastern Oregon in the winter months. The red-tail is the only Buteo found commonly west of the Cascade Mountains.

Largest, least harmful, and most beneficial of our native western hawks is the ferruginous rough-leg, often called an eagle because of its size. The talons are small and weak for so large a bird, and it confines its attention to mammals ranging from mice to jack rabbits and to grasshoppers and crickets. Adult birds may be told from other Buteos by the light under parts that contrast well with the reddish legs.

This bird is encountered in the vast grazing and wheat areas where men are few and far between. Their habit of perching in the open on fence posts and telephone poles has made them easy prey for road hunters. In disposition the birds are relatively tame and confiding, and approach by car or horseback is easy.

A nest site in Jordan Valley was atop a juniper on a commanding hillside. The bulky, stick nest, like the nests of most Buteos, is used year after year with a new story added each year until the nest is six and more feet deep.

This pair of anxious parents pulled in the welcome mat and put on a power diving exhibition. Plummeting earthward on nearly folded wings they would check their speed just overhead. The ensuing vibrant roar caused by air passing rapidly through the flight pinions provided an awesome sound effect. Like other hawks and eagles, both birds take part in caring for the young. Some mate for life or until death claims one or the other and the same aerie is used year after year.

Another place to look for the rough-leg and other Buteos is along fence rows where feathered objects are flapping in the breeze. They will likely be the dried out carcass of a Buteo shot and placed there to "scare others away." The diet of the rough-leg on the ranch or farm they are being "scared away" from would consist of 54 per cent rodents, 29 per cent squirrels and rabbits, and 9 per cent insects.

In October the flights of American rough-legged hawks reach eastern Oregon from their summer home on the northern tundras. These hawks remain with us until early spring and are best distinguished in normal plumage by a dark band across the belly. The rough-legged hawks are so named because they have feathering to the base of the toes.

Diet of the American rough-leg is almost exclusively rodent pests. Basis for the hawk diet facts is an analysis of

5,185 hawk stomachs by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These winter hawks prefer meadowlands where mice abound and they are often found in company with others of their kind. Little skill is involved in shooting them as they are, unfortunately, not a wary bird.

Swainson's hawk is another inhabitant of plains, deserts, and prairies, moving northward to eastern Oregon sage and bunchgrass lands in the spring and south again in the fall when the American rough-leg appears, so one's rodent control activities overlap the others and their self-imposed campaign is year-around.

Ranchers have reported Swainson's hawks following close behind their harrows when summer fallowing. The big birds were intent on capturing meadow mice and gophers disturbed by the harrows. Occasionally these hawks are seen in fields hopping and even running after grasshoppers, locusts, and crickets.

Of the four Buteos the Swainson's hawk is the smallest. In flight the unmarked light wing linings contrast sharply with the dark flight pinions. This is the Buteo you are most likely to see east of the Cascades in the summer.

In canyon country, over wooded mountain flanks, on the plains, or in agricultural country, the red-tailed hawk is equally at home. This is the only Buteo residing west of the Cascades. When light strikes the red-tail from the right angle his tail is a russet red.

The high-pitched, fierce cry of the red-tail is known to many outdoorsmen. Jays are adept at imitating the red-tail's wavering squeal and on several occasions they've caused me to glance skyward for a wheeling red-tail.

In March, before the cottonwoods leaf out along the river bottoms, you may note a red-tail nest placed on the highest cottonwood. One nest used for many years on Government Island in the Columbia river was appropriated by a pair of great-horned owls, and the dispossessed red-tails had to build-up an old crow nest in a nearby tree. The food brought to the young in this nest was carp. Possibly the adults caught the carp osprey fashion, but Buteos will often scavenge dead or crippled prey. It is not unusual in the Willamette Valley to see red-tails flying about with garter snakes in their talons. In the southwest these hawks have learned the trick of catching rattlesnakes.

While the year-around feeding activities of the other three Buteos described

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*Rotenone mixed and sacked being carried to waiting boats for Fish Lake rehabilitation job.*



*Aftermath of Fish Lake poisoning observed by Biologist Aid Jack Hanel.*

## TRASH FISH DESTROYED

Two fall poisoning projects aimed at rehabilitation of Fish Lake in Jackson county and Cold Springs Reservoir near Hermiston have been successfully completed by fishery agents.

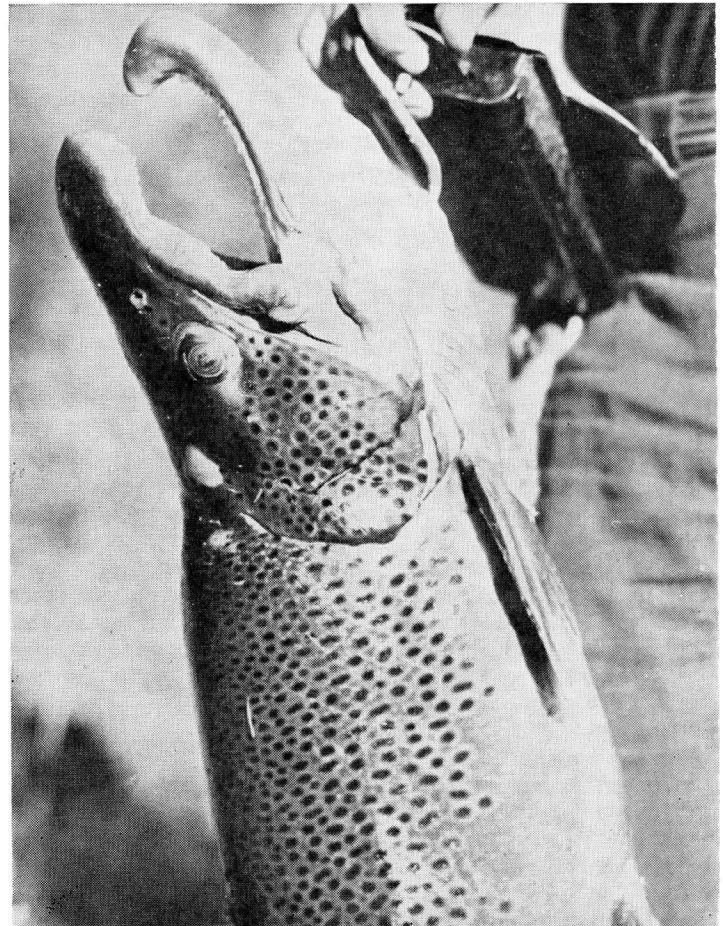
Tremendous numbers of carp, suckers, squawfish, and small numbers of bullhead catfish and crappie were killed at Cold Springs to restore the reservoir as a game fish producing water.

Roach, the nemesis of many fine Cascade lakes, were the target of the campaign at Fish Lake, an artificial impoundment that supplies water for the Medford Irrigation District and trout fishing for many southern Oregon residents. In addition to the roach population, several hundred rainbow trout, a few remnant eastern brook, and a lone brown trout died in the rotenone treated waters. The monster brown trout weighed 17¼ pounds and scale readings showed it was 10 years old.

Next spring Fish Lake will be restocked with rainbow trout and following a year's "rest," this body of water will be reopened to fishing. Studies now underway will determine whether Cold Springs Reservoir is best suited for warm water game fish or trout.

Timing for both operations was important. By treating the waters at their lowest level the operational expense was lessened and a more successful kill assured.

Fish Lake roach presented a problem. The day following treatment of the lake, sick fish were still noted in natural springs issuing from lava flows along the lake bottom. With a sufficient supply of fresh water, the possibility remained that some of the roach would recover so weighted sacks of rotenone were dropped directly into the spring holes.



*Monster brown trout weighing 17¼ pounds taken from Fish Lake.*

## OREGON HAWKS

(Continued from page 4)

can scarcely be questioned, a few reservations may be made about the red-tail. Certain individuals find chickens in open runways or pheasants on game farms easy prey. The consequent food habits of these birds justify killing them. Basically, though, the red-tail is an efficient rodent killer.

Some biologists contend that any game birds picked off in the wild by Buteos are usually crippled, diseased, or just plain dumb individuals for they are too clumsy to cope with healthy game. This process of removing the unfit is a function of evolution. From personal observation, though, a stooping red-tail can neatly nail a lively pheasant to the ground.

The proper perspective in such a case would be a comparison of our hawks to humans, they tend to live on that which is easiest obtained. If the normal food supply of rabbits, meadow mice, gophers, snakes, ground squirrels, frogs, and reptiles is not available, the red-tail must take what he can best obtain.

A hunter who witnesses the loss of a single pheasant or quail is deeply concerned for he feels it is his personal loss. This type of loss is more keenly realized than the absence of all the destructive rodents the red-tail accounted for. The damage to grasslands and grain, the girdling of fruit trees, and the devouring of eggs and young birds indirectly prevented by the red-tail's normal activities are never considered.



Marsh hawks belong to a second group known as harriers. The marsh hawk is aptly named for it spends its energies quartering low over open marshes and pastures in a series of flaps and glides. This is a medium-sized hawk with long, narrow wings and tail and a conspicuous white rump patch.

Mainly, marsh hawks subsist on small birds, mice, frogs, and snakes. In local areas the birds may at times be more harmful than beneficial. On some northern marshes they have been reported taking young ducklings. During the waterfowl season marsh hawks have been seen chasing ducks about on the water, but investigation showed the ducks were cripples. Availability is the factor determining a hawk's choice of



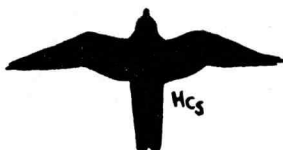
*The Cooper's hawk is a hit and run bird killer. Beneficial hawks often pay for his depredations.*

food. As mentioned before, if the normal food supply fails, the hawk must turn to the next easiest prey. "Buffer species" is the term applied by game managers to rodents, rabbits, and other prey taken in preference to game.

In Benton county I've observed marsh hawks making passes at teal, pintail, and pheasants, without success. On one occasion, a female marsh hawk skimmed over a fence row and surprised a flock of pheasants. The two cocks showed no alarm but the six hens flushed directly under the marsh hawk. Swooping twice at the hens the hawk veered off just before hitting them, and after a short flight the pheasants again settled in the open. Had the marsh hawk been a deadly enemy, these birds would have shown more concern.

For speed and dexterity in flight or in capture of their prey, falcons have no peer. In a dazzling burst of speed they strike their prey from mid-air. All falcons have a characteristic trim outline with narrow, pointed, scimitar-like wings that cut through the air.

Only the prairie falcon and sparrow hawk are noted regularly in Oregon. Pigeon hawks, gyrfalcons, and peregrine falcons or duck hawks are too rare to be considered a menace.



The prairie falcon nests on broken rimrocks and escarpments in eastern Oregon and rarely raids a farmyard, preferring the ample supply of birds, jack rabbits and rodents it finds over the sagelands.

The brightly-colored, trim little sparrow hawk is probably observed by more Oregonians than any other bird of prey. Perched along telephone wires it is seen wherever one travels from the seashore to the desert. Insects comprise the bulk of the sparrow hawk's prey. Often the birds hover over one spot helicopter fashion while waiting for a luckless mouse to dart from its nest.

When grasshoppers abound, they are the sparrow hawk's principal food. Dragon flies congregate over high mountain peaks on warm afternoons and you often see a sparrow hawk cruising there. Suddenly the little falcon twists or somersaults as he snatches a dragonfly from mid-air and then eats it on the wing.

The accipiters or bird hawks are the group that have brought so much ill-fame to the entire hawk race. All three accipiters, the goshawk, Cooper's hawk, and sharp-shinned hawk, are found in Oregon. Their smaller size, short-rounded wings, and long tail characterize this group.



Of the three, the goshawk is the largest, but it is restricted to high mountain forests in summer, and its depredations are noted in winter when it visits the valleys.

The Cooper's hawk is our chief game bird and poultry killer. Dashing from cover on rapidly beating wings he strikes swiftly and boldly, returning immediately to cover. This is the hawk that has snatched chickens right in front of surprised farmers, vanishing before there was any opportunity to grab the old blunderbuss. An exasperated pigeon fancier living on the edge of a dense second-growth fir wood in Multnomah county described the loss of 18 birds before shooting the marauder. Cooper's hawks and their smaller edition, the sharp-shinned hawk, nest in dense, dimly lit fir thickets, usually appropriating old squirrel nests. The nesting site is often betrayed by the loud metallic cackling of the parent birds.

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*Seining chinook salmon from holding ponds into traps for Butte Creek egg-take.*



*Female spring chinook selected for spawning by hatcheryman Jack Shaw at the Butte Creek egg-take station.*

## NESTUCCA RIVER OFFSHORE SALMON TAGGING

During the summer of 1951 the area within three miles of the mouth of the Nestucca River in the ocean was fished with commercial gear by Game Commission employees in an endeavor to tag enough salmon to make a determination concerning the ultimate destination of fish which spent part of their summer near the mouth of the river.

Though 1951 was considered to have been an excellent year for trolling success, the salmon were not to be caught in any numbers inshore near the mouth of the Nestucca. In other years considerable success has attended fishing there according to local fishermen of experience. Fifty-five salmon were tagged in the short time available to the workers. Many days were spent ashore in other Game Commission work as a result of excessive surf which prevented the launching of the tagging boat at Cape Kiawanda near the river's mouth.

Cooperation of fishermen is asked in returning any tags recovered to the Game Commission.

## PERSONNEL NOTES

Frank Stanton, chief biologist in charge of game habitat improvement, has taken a nine months' educational leave of absence to take additional graduate work at Oregon State College in his specialized field.

Harold Smith has been employed as artist and information representative with the information and education division, replacing Stuart Couper. He was previously with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Wayne Young, former manager of the Sauvie Island game management area, has been given the responsibility of managing and planning development of the many smaller tracts of state land that have been acquired but do not have a resident manager.

J. K. Alexander, superintendent of the Hermiston game farm, has been transferred to Sauvie Island to replace Mr. Young.

R. C. Dickinson, formerly in charge of the Eugene game farm, has taken over the superintendency of the Hermiston farm.

## FEDERAL AID FUNDS INCREASE

The largest appropriation of federal funds to date from the Pittman-Robertson fund to the states for wildlife restoration projects has been made for the 1952 fiscal year, beginning July 1 of this year. Of the total apportionment of \$17,191,031.04 to the states, Oregon will receive \$412,623.74, to which will have to be added \$137,541.25 state money. Each state's share is figured on the basis of the area and the number of hunting licenses sold. The money is collected by the federal government in the form of excise tax on arms and ammunition. If any of the states are unable to put up matching funds, then the federal funds revert. These funds may be used only for projects for benefit of wildlife—animals and birds.

Fish restoration and management will be helped by a smaller appropriation under the new Dingell-Johnson Act. The 1952 fiscal year appropriation totals \$2,574,910.71, of which Oregon will be allotted \$55,768.25. One-third of this amount too has to be matched with state funds.

## OREGON HAWKS

(Continued from page 6)

So persistent is the Cooper's hawk it will follow pheasants into rose thickets. Scurrying about on the ground it slips among the thorny vines until it runs its prey down. The base of brushy fence rows is a good spot to look for Cooper's hawk kills. The flesh and entrails are removed first by piercing the body cavity just below the ribs.

Learn to know our hawks or you'll likely be shooting a friend. Of the four groups described, the accipiters are more harmful than beneficial. Only when normally beneficial hawks are found stepping out of role should they be dealt with. If it weren't for civilized man's activities and interests, no hawk would be classed as "good" or "bad" for in the wild each species has a valuable role to perform in nature's economy.

When the hawks give up their day vigil for destructive rodents, the owls take over. The owls, our national emblem the bald eagle, the regal golden eagle, and that expert angler the osprey will be discussed in another issue of the Game Commission Bulletin.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Tom McAllister has been information representative for the Game Commission since January, 1950. His primary responsibility is to get out news releases



and features for the department but his duties may take in any of the variety of tasks turned over to the information and education division for disposal.

Tom went to Oregon State College from 1946 to 1949 and received his degree in fish and game management. Three summer vacations were spent working for the Game Commission in the fisheries division on such projects as lake and stream surveys, trash fish control, and fish packing.

Before going to college, he spent two years with the United States Navy.

Tom is actively interested in the Museum of Science and Industry, currently serving as curator of ornithology.

## OCTOBER MEETING OF THE GAME COMMISSION

The Game Commission held a meeting in Portland on October 12 and 13 and conducted the following business.

A hearing was held to consider extensions of hunting seasons affected by fire closures in September. It was decided to extend the archery season for deer of either sex in the Tillamook Archery Area from October 20 to 28 since this area had been accessible to archers for a short time only and also had not been open to rifle hunting since opening of the general deer season.

It was decided not to re-open the special season for deer of either sex, originally scheduled for September 15 to 18, for the reason that conflict with other hunting seasons made it impossible to set the season before November. This was considered too late in the year because of the migration period, which would result in harvesting of deer that were not doing damage.

The bid of Dirk Kok, Jr., Eugene, in

the amount of \$40,050 for the Eugene game farm property was accepted.

Appropriations for improvements at the following stations were authorized:

Rock Creek	\$3,860.00
Cedar Creek	1,592.56
Bandon	739.00
Oak Springs	1,370.00
Sauvies Island	5,000.00

In considering the appropriation of federal aid funds for fisheries work made under provision of the Dingell-Johnson act, the Commission decided that in the beginning the major part of the funds would be used for acquisition purposes.

Oregon has the fifth largest percentage increase in population in the nation during the 1940-50 period, according to department of commerce figures.

\* \* \*

A murrelet, an ancient species of small water bird that lives on the rocky coast in the far north, recently found near Bend, was the first of the species ever to be reported alive in Oregon.



**DEER HUNTERS! Mail your report cards whether successful or not.**

## Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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