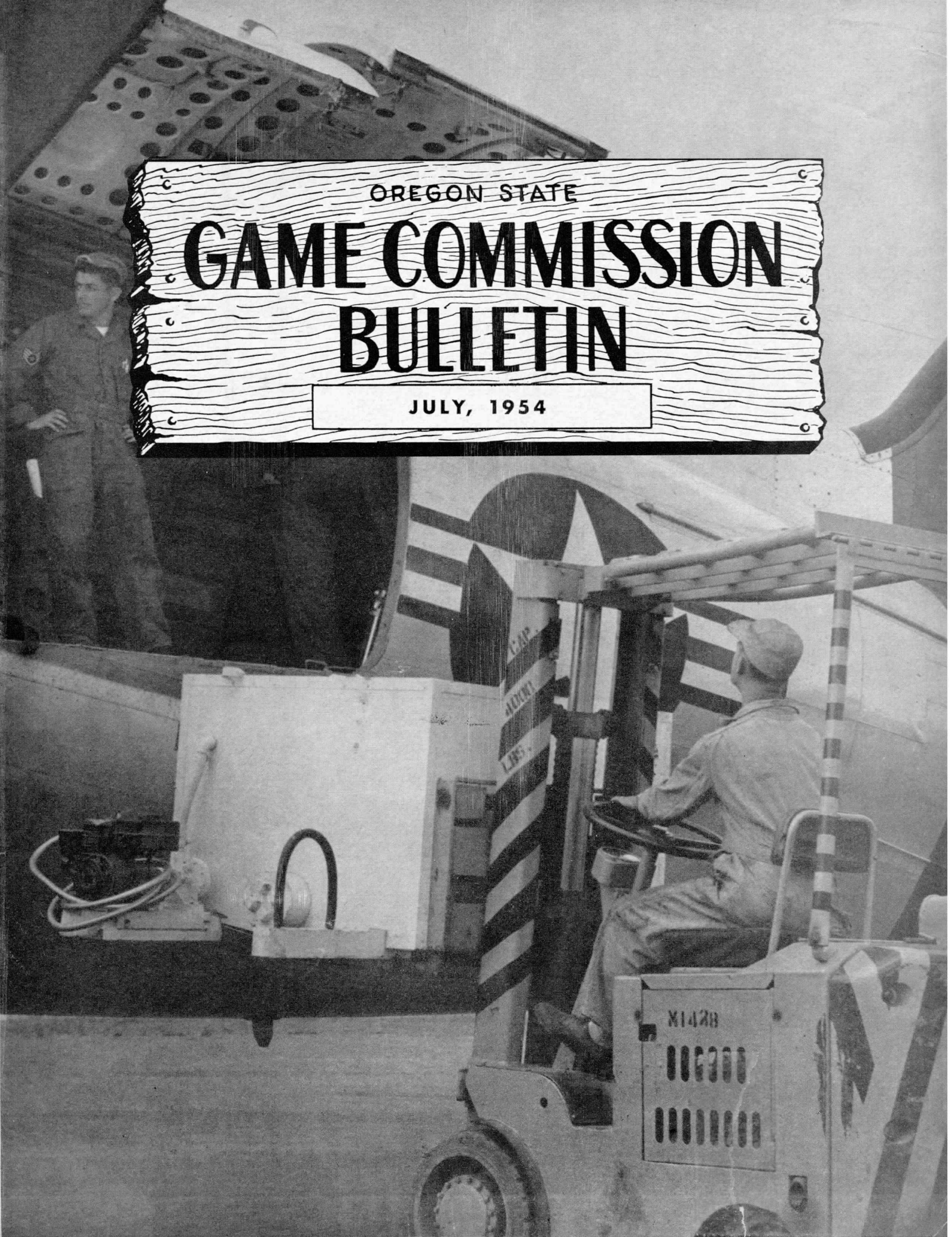


OREGON STATE

# GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

JULY, 1954







## THIS and THAT

Bobwhite quail eggs from the mid-west are being raised at the Hermiston game farm through cooperation of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Several hundred eggs were shipped in May and June by plane from state game farms in Kansas. Birds raised will be released in various parts of the state not only to increase numbers but in the hope of improving the vigor of the existing stock.

\* \* \*

From Hawaii to Oregon! Reports have been received from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the recovery in Oregon of two more banded pintails which have flown in from Hawaii. This makes a total of four for the past two hunting seasons.

The latest records cover a female pintail shot at Smith Lake near Portland on October 28, 1953, by D. E. Dahl, Portland. It was banded on Oahu December 10, 1952. The other pintail, also a female, was shot near Klamath Falls by Lowell K. Schuck of that city. It was banded on Oahu 16 days before, November 24, 1952.

Little is known of the breeding grounds or the migration routes of these ducks which winter on the Hawaiian Islands.

\* \* \*

Last winter a bird band was located by an old raccoon tree near Agness in Curry County by M. R. Breder. Records in Washington, D. C. show that the band was placed on an immature California gull at Great Salt Lake, Utah on June 22, 1941. There was no indication as to how long the band had lain on the ground before being discovered.

\* \* \*

While we are on the subject of banding, the Game Commission does quite a bit of it too. So if you find any banded game (or tagged or marked fish), please report to us right away. Recently, active banding studies of antelope, wood ducks, pigeons and doves have been made to learn more about their movements and longevity.

## June Meeting of Commission

The Game Commission met in Portland on June 11 and 12 and acted upon the following matters.

**Hunting synopsis.** Change in form of the hunting regulation synopsis was approved. The staff recommended that a state map showing the open areas for big game be used, with the hunting regulations printed on the back. The map would fold up in the same size as the pamphlet form previously used.

**Upper Columbia Basin Commission.** This Commission met with the Game Commission for the purpose of acquainting both Commissions with the other's program. The Basin Commission submitted an outline of the projects it had under consideration and the Game Commission agreed to furnish information as to any specific operations or plans it had in the areas listed. Future meetings together were planned if the need arose.

**Rogue Valley Game Management**

### Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

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

At the present time the Bulletin is circulated free of charge to anyone forwarding a written request.

**Area.** The Camp White property in Jackson County recently deeded to the state of Oregon was named the Rogue Valley Game Management area. Application for a Federal Aid (Pittman-Robertson) project to develop the area was authorized. No overnight camping will be allowed on the area for at least one year or until a management program is well under way.

**Keep Oregon Green Association.** Payment of annual contribution of \$250 was approved.

**Gold Hill screen.** Granted, under certain conditions, a request for a two month extension of time in which the Ideal Cement Company is to submit plans for a fish screen at their Gold Hill plant on the Rogue River.

**Angling hearing.** It was decided to advertise a hearing for 9 a.m., July 9 to consider a change in the angling bag limit for Unity Reservoir and tributaries, and a closure of 150 feet below the Soda Spring powerhouse on the North Umpqua River.

**Emergency angling closures.** McKenzie River between the Fish Commission racks and Hendricks bridge was closed to all angling. Imnaha River was closed to salmon and steelhead angling above the bridge at Freezeout Creek.

**Land options.** Exercise of seven options authorized for tracts of land in White River and the Wenaha Big Game Range projects and in Furber Marsh.

**Access (Douglas County).** Exercise of option for an access site along the Umpqua River was authorized. In connection with this the Director reported that the Douglas County Court had forwarded a statement of policy for access lands purchased by the Game Commission. The County Court indicated its willingness, under certain conditions, and within its budget, to maintain such areas in a sanitary condition, keep water systems working, and maintain access roads and parking lots.

**Capital Outlay.** The following ex-  
(Continued on page 7)

#### COVER

A C-46 from the Portland Air Force Base is being loaded with one of the fish tanks used to hold largemouth bass flown to Oregon by the Air Force Reserve from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service hatchery at Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

(Photo by Ron Shay)

# Let's Look Ahead

By J. H. VAN WINKLE

Chairman, Oregon State Game Commission



LET'S TAKE A LOOK into the future.

We do not have a crystal ball to forecast things to come, but we do have indications from which we can anticipate developments that require thought and planning. History of natural resource use and misuse, experience of other states and other sources impel recognition of responsibilities of Oregon citizens toward wildlife and its proper utilization.

Problems are many and varied, more so than at any time in the past. Thousands of you readers of this humble attempt to outline these posers recognize many of them. More will develop as time goes on. None can be solved effectively by your Game Commission alone. Only with the thoughtful assistance of you outdoor-minded citizens can we even approximate solutions.

The situation is far from hopeless, but its seriousness cannot be minimized. Recognizing the problems and threats and facing them courageously will be necessary.

Increased population in Oregon means further invasion of wildlife habitat by civilization and ever-greater pressures on game resources by sportsmen.

Squeezed on one side by decreased habitat, wildlife is pressured on the other by more and more hunters and anglers. More leisure time for sportsmen and easier access to primitive areas aggravate the problem of pressure on the wildlife resource.

As we said, all hope is not lost for maintaining adequate fish and game populations. No single group, such as the Game Commission or a federation of sportsmen, will solve the problem. It must be attacked thoughtfully and

aggressively by all interested persons cooperating.

Access to fishing waters and game fields must be provided. In part, the Commission can assist, but the big load rests with the sportsmen themselves. Courtesy and consideration for private property is, and will be, vitally necessary if closed lands are opened and more trespass closures prevented.

On the other hand, the Commission is providing access at many points through purchase, lease or other acquisition of rights for the public. This program, while helpful, is not the entire long-range answer, however. Most desirable habitat will continue to rest in private ownership.

Legal-size trout propagation and planting is only part of the answer to providing catchable fish. Costs have skyrocketed to the point that sportsmen are paying about 86 cents a pound for legal-size trout raised in state hatcheries and planted in public-accessible waters.

Expansion of hatchery operations is so costly that a good, long look must be taken before each step in that direction. Good hatchery sites, where proper water supplies the key, are not too plentiful.

Encroachment of civilization on trout waters limits the future of such areas, even decreases them. It may be that the state will have to create and operate public fishing lakes, as have been found necessary in some states.

Public shooting grounds for waterfowl fanciers are provided, and more may be necessary. This responsibility of your Commission faces strong resistance in some quarters. There are many well-meaning citizens who are

opposed to the principle of public ownership of game lands.

Opposition to the Commission's program of winter range land acquisition is increasing. Most of this, we feel, is due to misunderstanding of the long-range plan to protect and prolong our wildlife resource. Future of this program depends largely on public opinion and acceptance of the solution of how to balance big game herds with their ranges.

Research must continue on an expanded basis; only through fact-finding can the Commission propose sound projects, give honest administration and maintain defensible game management. In fact, one of the most hopeful aspects of future problems is the enlightenment afforded by research.

Armchair, "practical" game management is indefensible, compared to that based on facts. Industry, medicine, agriculture and all other practical ventures depend on research, not guess and rule of thumb.

Public attitude toward multiple uses of natural resources, particularly water, will be a continually strong factor in preservation of wildlife. Your Commission has taken strong positions to protect loss of public water to uses incompatible with wildlife. It no longer has the "hat in hand" policy of supplication in behalf of fish and game. It insists on full rights of the public in Oregon waters where sports fishing can be maintained into eternity.

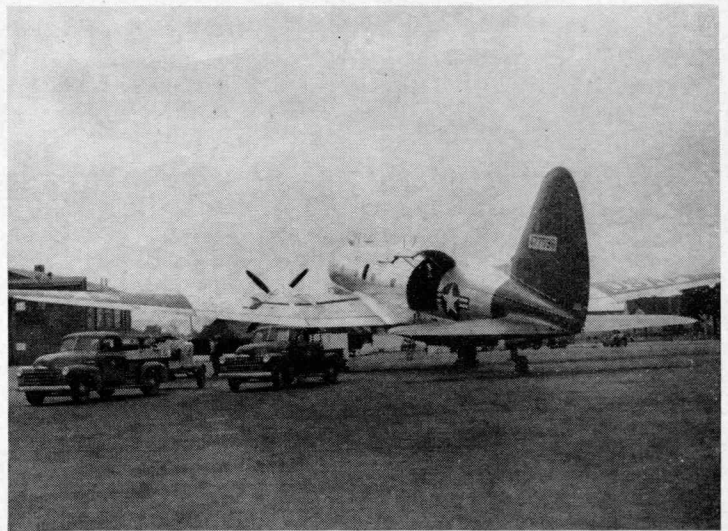
Sportsmen, and the public in gen-

(Continued on page 6)





1. An Air Force ground crewman assists by loading one of the fish tanks aboard the plane with a lift truck.



2. Game Commission trucks backed up to one of the C-46's at the Portland Air Force Base prior to departure.

## COMMAND

Week-end warriors from the Portland Air Force Base recently joined forces with the Oregon Game Commission and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to bring about the first aerial importation of largemouth bass to the state. The united effort came about because of an offer of 200,000 bass fry from the Fish and Wildlife Service bass hatchery in Oklahoma, one of the few in the United States.

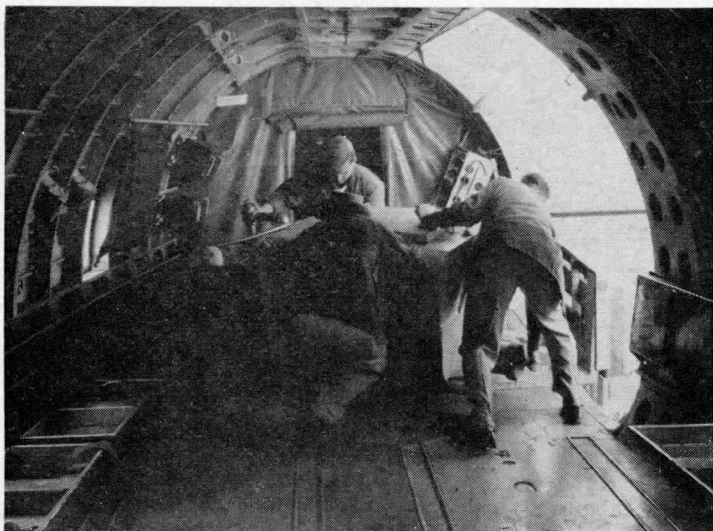
One problem that immediately presented itself was that of transportation. That is where the men of the Air Force Reserve gave a helping hand. In their training flights on Air Force C-46's, commonly known as Curtis Commandos, these men often fly across large areas of the continent. Arrangements, therefore, were made with Lieutenant Colonel Albert Jenkins of the Portland Air Base for two of his planes to load tanks in Portland, pick up the bass in Oklahoma, and then return them to Pendleton.



5. One large and two small liberation trucks met the planes as they arrived at the Pendleton airport.



6. Three average-sized largemouths of the approximately 200,000 bass that were flown from Tishomingo, Oklahoma.



3. Not all of the loading was mechanical as shown by the muscle work of Air Force and Game Commission personnel.

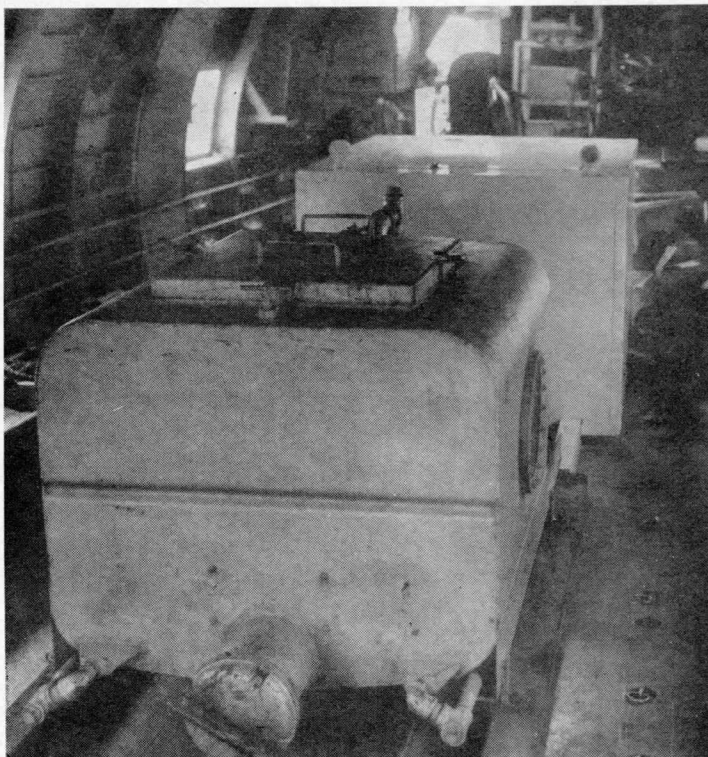
## DO BASS

Bob Borovicka, fisheries agent from Bend, went along as chaperone for the fish since he is a reserve officer and eligible to be aboard the planes. Major John Weber, Captain John Dick, Lieutenants Earl McKay and Roderick Savage, Staff Sergeant Charles E. Adkins and Airman 2/c James E. Riley from various reserve units ably conducted the flights and helped Borovicka in his demanding chore.

The two planes left the Portland Air Base on June 2nd and arrived back at Pendleton late in the afternoon the next day. Bad weather delayed arrival. Game Commission personnel of the Northeast Region met the planes with liberation equipment and the fish were distributed in that area. Though some mortality was experienced, numerous ponds were stocked with enough fish to insure future fishing.



7. Flexible hose being used to unload the bass at Pendleton as Air Force and Game Commission personnel assist.



4. Two of the tanks in position before being lashed down. Pilot's compartment is just beyond the tanks.



8. Darkness arrived before liberations were completed. First plane-load releases were completed at 9:30 p.m.





"Increased population in Oregon means further invasion of wildlife habitat by civilization." The piece of land in the foreground has been cleaned slick as a whistle and all protective cover for game eliminated.

## Let's Look Ahead

(Continued from page 3)

eral, can furnish ramrod support for the Commission's stand in this respect. Without this interest, there is little the Commission can do to combat well-organized aggression against wildlife resources, despite a determination to discharge that responsibility.

Operation of your Game Commission is expensive. Revenues have been sufficient up to the present. They may not be in the future. Hence, we must look ahead and try to fathom relationship between income and outgo.

If income drops below sustenance level, progress will end. There will be no money to raise more fish and provide and protect habitat for game animals.

The answer is to get more money. There are two sources of this money. One is in a revised license fee schedule, over which the legislature alone has jurisdiction. The other is the general fund of the State of Oregon, by appropriation of the legislature.

Most of us look askance at the latter solution. It would mean that Game Commission revenues would have to go to the general fund and then be appropriated to the Commission by the legislature. There are some risks in such a procedure.

However, there are thousands of persons and businesses in Oregon who benefit materially from game operations and sportsmen's expenditures, which do not contribute one red cent in return. They would pay their shares if general fund money were allocated to wildlife management.

Vandalism in the great outdoors is another problem. We include in this term the killing and wounding of hunters during bird and big game seasons. For some indefensible reason, many folks blame the Game Commission for hunting accidents. Even hunters who die from over-taxing their physiques are included in the hunting season death tally.

There isn't much we can do about those who die of natural causes while afield. There is something we can do about gun accidents. We can set up a system of pre-license examination for all hunters as they come of age. Several states are doing this and find it practical and helpful. There is no reason why a youngster should be allowed loose in the outdoors with a lethal weapon anymore than there is to permit him uncontrolled use of a motor vehicle.

If all hunters, as are all motor vehicle drivers, were required to pass license tests before permitted to hunt, a long

stride would be taken toward reduction of hunting accidents.

There are other problems looming in the future, some we can see from here, others will develop with the years. We have no doubt that most of them will be met and solved adequately by your Game Commission, with the helpful cooperation of sportsmen.

In no place in all of the United States is there a combination of natural resources such as exists in the Pacific Northwest. With all of this to start with, we must admit ourselves utterly dolts if we cannot meet the challenge of the future.

We have the tools, the sinew, the raw materials and every other resource necessary to the development of a wildlife management program that will suffice to protect and preserve our outdoor heritage. Only ingredients needed are the will and determination to face up to our problems and come up with acceptable and workable solutions.

This and successive Game Commissions, we know, will serve as well as permitted by law and individual limitations. These Commissions cannot do the job needful of doing without the thoughtful cooperation of all lovers of Oregon's great outdoors and its wild inhabitants.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR



J. H. "Rip" Van Winkle has been a member of the Oregon State Game Commission since 1949 and chairman since the first of this year.

In newspaper business most of his working life, he has been a resident of

Clackamas County for many years. He lives with his wife and son on a small farm at Willamette near Oregon City. Here he raises much of his own produce for family consumption.

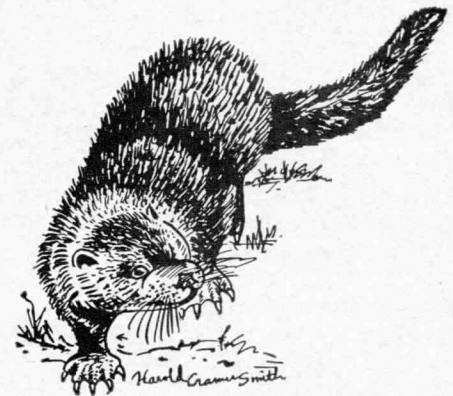
What, besides gardening chores, occupies a good share of his leisure hours? Unusual as it may seem, FISHING. A certain amount of time is regularly set aside for exploring the fishing waters of the Willamette Valley and extra fishing trips to other parts of the state are thrown in whenever possible. "Rip" has a strong feeling that everyone could put up better with the wear and tear of daily living if he took a little time off to go fishing.

# FUR CATCH REPORT

## 1953-54 TRAPPING SEASON

COUNTY AND NUMBER OF TRAPPERS' REPORTS	OTTER	MINK	MUSKRAT	BEAVER	MARTEN	RACCOON	SKUNK	CIVET CAT	WEASEL	FOX	# MISCEL- LANEOUS	TOTAL AMOUNT
	No. Amount Av. Price \$14.84	No. Amount Av. Price \$11.57	No. Amount Av. Price \$0.74	No. Amount Av. Price \$8.48	No. Amount Av. Price \$7.48	No. Amount Av. Price \$0.66	No. Amount Av. Price \$0.42	No. Amount Av. Price \$0.23	No. Amount Av. Price \$0.40	No. Amount		
Baker.....	1 14.84	131 1,515.67	1,197 888.78	120 1,017.60	.. ..	14 9.24	3 1.26	.. ..	3 1.20	.. ..	2.89	3,447.22
Benton.....	4 59.36	49 596.93	247 182.78	342 2,900.16	.. ..	26 17.16	11 1.26	4 2.92	5 2.00	15 8.58	5.35	3,741.50
Blackamas.....	28 341.32	58 671.06	587 434.38	317 2,688.16	.. ..	24 15.84	4 4.62	4 4.46	4 1.60	3 96	2.33	3,893.61
Clatsop.....	23 341.32	439 5,079.23	3,689 2,729.86	1,060 8,988.80	.. ..	122 80.52	6 2.52	.. ..	14 5.60	3 329.30	10.09	17,559.05
Columbia.....	19 281.96	161 1,862.77	1,701 1,258.74	897 7,606.56	.. ..	13 8.58	6 2.52	4 4.46	16 6.40	.. ..	10.09	11,038.54
Cos.....	14 207.76	143 1,654.51	336 396.64	240 2,035.20	.. ..	30 19.80	.. ..	.. ..	2 1.60	.. ..	.. ..	4,314.71
Cook.....	13 44.52	19 219.83	211 156.14	364 3,088.72	.. ..	8 5.28	.. ..	.. ..	1 1.60	.. ..	.. ..	3,465.50
Curry.....	6 29.68	8 92.56	85 62.90	26 220.48	16 119.68	6 3.96	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	544.10
Deschutes.....	26 29.68	66 763.62	824 606.76	244 2,069.12	.. ..	11 7.26	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,490.68
Douglas.....	26 385.84	352 4,072.64	644 476.56	1,102 9,344.96	53 396.44	118 77.88	10 4.20	13 2.99	1 1.60	5 1.60	34.15	14,797.66
Gilliam.....	1 11.57	1 11.57	.. ..	21 178.08	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	190.39
Grant.....	46 532.22	46 532.22	446 330.04	302 2,560.96	.. ..	8 5.28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,429.59
Harney.....	31 118.72	44 506.08	10,341.50	432 3,663.36	.. ..	3 1.98	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	14,531.60
Hood River.....	38 341.32	38 436.66	274 202.76	94 797.12	.. ..	10 6.60	4 1.68	4 4.46	3 1.20	.. ..	14.88	1,449.94
Jackson.....	40 14.84	27 312.39	1,632 1,207.68	62 525.76	.. ..	73 48.18	4 1.68	.. ..	2 1.20	2 1.20	103.66	2,215.63
Jefferson.....	3 74.20	.. ..	42 31.08	51 432.48	.. ..	4 2.64	1 1.42	.. ..	1 1.40	.. ..	.. ..	467.02
Josephine.....	5 74.20	.. ..	269 199.06	47 398.56	36 269.28	3 1.98	7 2.94	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	602.54
Klamath.....	26 74.20	30 347.10	11,262 8,333.88	116 983.68	.. ..	4 2.64	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10,015.45
Lake.....	8 92.56	8 92.56	366 270.84	668 5,664.64	.. ..	9 5.94	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6,055.67
Lane.....	118.72	311 3,598.27	1,525 1,128.50	1,132 9,599.36	.. ..	128 84.48	28 11.76	18 4.14	10 4.00	13 5.42	24.69	14,020.56
Lincoln.....	45 14.84	197 2,270.29	224 165.76	2 16.96	.. ..	31 20.46	5 2.10	1 1.23	20 8.00	13 5.42	65.91	2,531.53
Linn.....	9 133.56	124 1,434.68	786 581.64	590 5,003.20	.. ..	67 44.22	2 2.10	.. ..	3 1.20	40 13.64	22.79	7,213.27
Madheur.....	10 148.40	28 323.96	10,422 7,712.28	762 6,461.76	.. ..	26 17.16	7 2.94	.. ..	3 1.20	3 1.20	4.37	14,669.97
Marion.....	46 74.20	53 613.21	1,322 978.28	412 3,493.76	.. ..	109 71.94	7 2.94	1 1.23	3 1.20	14 4.48	1.09	5,107.13
Morrow.....	2 29.68	14 161.98	82 60.68	38 322.24	.. ..	31 20.46	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	505.04
Multnomah.....	4 59.36	29 335.53	881 637.14	120 1,017.60	.. ..	27 17.82	3 1.26	1 1.23	1 1.40	2 1.64	5.45	2,073.43
Polk.....	5 74.20	20 231.40	51 37.74	389 3,383.52	.. ..	7 4.62	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2.18	3,734.38
Sherman.....	11 163.24	186 2,152.02	1,282 948.68	95 805.60	.. ..	25 16.50	.. ..	.. ..	6 2.40	.. ..	1.09	4,080.53
Tillamook.....	36 29.68	132 1,527.24	2,833 2,096.42	171 1,450.08	4 29.92	92 60.72	.. ..	.. ..	17 6.80	.. ..	.. ..	5,194.46
Umatilla.....	28 14.84	141 1,631.37	1,492 1,104.08	211 1,789.28	.. ..	3 1.98	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,533.51
Union.....	35 14.84	59 682.63	2,590 1,916.60	67 568.16	.. ..	21 13.86	.. ..	.. ..	18 7.20	.. ..	7.96	3,211.25
Walla.....	20 14.84	108 1,249.56	298 220.52	106 898.88	.. ..	24 15.84	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17.44	3,217.92
Wasco.....	16 44.52	5 57.85	600 444.00	210 1,780.80	.. ..	15 9.90	5 2.10	2 4.46	.. ..	5 2.02	23.45	2,365.10
Washington.....	25 59.36	5 57.85	370 215.34	80 678.40	.. ..	3 1.98	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	741.93
Wheeler.....	6 59.36	20 231.40	291 215.34	239 2,026.72	.. ..	20 13.20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1.64	.. ..	2,546.89
Yamhill.....	18 59.36	20 231.40	291 215.34	239 2,026.72	.. ..	20 13.20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,546.89
TOTAL.....	164 2,433.76	3,052 35,311.64	62,652 46,362.48	11,144 94,501.12	109 815.32	1,115 735.90	99 41.58	60 13.80	135.77 84.00	112 42.14	\$693.96	\$181,005.70

\*Catch of beaver compiled from beaver report cards.  
xIncludes 97 gray fox @ 32c and 15 red fox @ 74c.  
#Includes 404 wildcat @ \$1.07, 354 coyote @ 71c, 9 opossum @ 15c, and 7 badger @ 13c.



## 1953-54 TRAPPING SEASON

THE 1953-54 trapping season in Oregon ended with few trappers able to show a financial gain from their trapping efforts. The prices paid on all types of fur were exceptionally low but the total catch of all species compared favorably with that of 1952-53. Long-haired fur was again practically worthless. The income as computed from 1,179 trappers' reports was calculated as \$181,005.70. In 1952-53 an income of \$229,888.80 was reported by 1,188 trappers.

Beavers, muskrats, and mink were the greatest revenue producers and the animals most sought by trappers. The third consecutive beaver season has resulted in the removal of 11,144 animals. In 1952-53, 10,374 were taken and during the first open season in 1951-52, 15,257 beavers were trapped.

The accompanying chart gives a complete analysis of the trapping season, showing the counties in which various species of furs were taken and the revenue derived from the sale of pelts.

## June Meeting

(Continued from page 2)

penditures were authorized: repair of Summer Lake dike; remodeling of residence at Sauvie Island, \$1,600; repair of Diamond Lake outlet, \$1,500; and repairs at Willamette Hatchery, \$2,500.

**Bids.** The following bids for construction work at hatcheries were awarded: P. W. Haymer, \$14,305, (road, pipe line, fish ladder at Rock Creek); United Pacific Construction Company, \$12,245, (concrete dam, concrete pond floors, pipe by-pass at Wallowa); and Larson Construction Company, \$19,600, (dam and intake, remodeling ponds at Cedar Creek).

**McKenzie Hatchery.** Previous action authorizing expenditure of \$50,000 for new ponds was rescinded.

Next meeting, July 9, at Portland.



## Western Adopts Resolutions

THE Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners expressed their views on several subjects of national and regional interest when adopting resolutions at their annual meeting in Las Vegas last May.

Of particular interest is the endorsement of the Aiken Bill as passed last March by the Senate, which relates to the use of our national forests, and is a substitute for the original "grazing" bills sponsored by the livestock interests. The position of the Western Association in favoring the Aiken Bill in spite of opposition to previous bills is explained in the resolution which reads in part as follows:

\* \* \*

"WHEREAS, S. 2548 as amended and passed by the U. S. Senate on March 8, 1954, contains the following long-needed declaration of congressional policy, to-wit: "Sec. 12. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the Secretary, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, shall give full consideration to the safeguarding of all resources and uses made of these lands, including grazing, mining, recreation, timber, watershed conservation, and wildlife," which provision

- (1) is in the interest of the public generally and all users of such lands,
- (2) for the first time recognizes wildlife indigenous to such lands, and recreational resources which are becoming increasingly important to the public, and
- (3) includes a clear-cut congressional recognition of the multiple use principles for which this Association has long contended, and

"WHEREAS, the title to said bill has been changed to read as follows, to-wit: "A Bill to facilitate the administration of the National Forests and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development thereof; and for other purposes," and undesirable features of the original bill have been deleted,

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners

that the enactment into law of S. 2548, as amended and passed by the Senate on March 8, 1954, be hereby approved; provided that as a matter of equity and in order to conform said Bill to the legislative intent of the Senate, two additional Amendments are made, viz:

\* \* \*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that our endorsement of this Amended Bill as passed by the Senate is without prejudice. We will vigorously oppose any amendments which would weaken the Amended Bill in favor of any profit use of such public lands to the detriment of the public uses thereof."

Another resolution urged action on the part of the House Agricultural Committee to report out the Baker Bill, which establishes public use of the national forests as a policy of Congress and authorizes 10 per cent of the United States forest receipts to provide improvement of wildlife habitat and sanitation and recreational facilities.

Feeling that the present mining laws need revision in order to prevent damage to other natural resources, the group urged passage of the Regan Bill, H. R. 334, in its original form. This would make mining on national forest lands of deposits of sand, stone, gravel, pumice and cinders subject to regulated leasing system rather than to mining claims and patents. Also endorsed was the Hope Bill, H. R. 5358, which would prevent acquisition under mining claims of valuable stands of timber and recreational areas.



Expenditure of the duck stamp funds came in for attention. It was urged that the intent of Congress to have these funds spent chiefly for waterfowl land acquisition be more closely followed.

The importance of browse revegetation on big game ranges was emphasized in two resolutions. One urged appropriation of funds for browse range research by the U. S. Forest Service, and the other created a permanent committee to carry on a coordinated program in the western states.

Appreciation was expressed to the Outdoor Writers for covering the meeting.

The Fish and Wildlife Service was requested to continue study in cooperation with the states looking toward the development of cooperative game harvest plans for the federal refuge system. Most federal refuges were created to protect a specific species although hunting has been closed for all game.

### PACIFIC FLYWAY COUNCIL TO MEET THIS MONTH

The Pacific Flyway Council will meet July 20 in Klamath Falls to make recommendations regarding the 1954 waterfowl season. Representatives of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the game departments of British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and Montana compose the council.

Their recommendations will be sent to the National Waterfowl Council meeting in Washington, D. C. in August. At that time recommendations on a national scale will be framed and submitted to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for consideration in formulating the final waterfowl regulations.

The Pacific Flyway Council will send two representatives to the Washington meeting, P. W. Schneider, director of the Oregon Game Commission, and William J. Silva, president of the California Fish and Game Commission.

Northeastern Oregon big game ranges were salted from the air this spring. A total of 13,300 pounds was distributed.

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The rainbow egg-take of 1,627,480 at Spencer Creek in Klamath County is the largest recorded for that station in the past eight years.

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