

The News-Review

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1938, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1917.

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Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago.

Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.

San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months, \$8.00; three months, \$4.50.

By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month, \$1.25.

TOO MANY MILLS

Charles V. Stanton

The understatement of the year was made last week at Portland when former Governor Charles A. Sprague told the joint congressional committee of Interior that Oregon has too many sawmills for the volume of timber available under a sustained yield system.

Sprague, publisher of the *Oregon Statesman*, Salem, is chairman of the state O & C Advisory Committee, and appeared at the congressional hearing in that capacity.

The congressional party was inquiring into timber management policies in the Pacific Northwest. It heard much conflicting testimony and opinion.

A minority of lumber operators still hold to the old idea that timber grows only to be cut — and the quicker the better. Others believe timber should be harvested only by a few very large concerns. Operators of small mills want the pattern set up to give them protection. One section approves marketing area restrictions. Another wants no barriers. Much of the opinion submitted to the committee was based on the individual status of the witness.

Many of the problems will solve themselves in the normal progress of the industry. Others need corrective legislation.

Many Mills Doomed

It is not a pleasant thing to have to say, but any realistic analysis of the timber industry indicates that many Oregon mills are doomed to elimination. Such has been the history of the industry in all producing centers. Only a small percentage of the mills once found in Oregon's pine belt operate today. The upper Willamette Valley has but a fraction of its original number of mills. The mortality in Lane County has been great in late years. Here in Douglas County we have dropped some 50 mills from the all-time high.

Many more Douglas County mills may be expected to close during the next few years. Only those operators with a considerable volume of privately owned timber can hold out for long against the tide of competition now sweeping the industry. Log-hungry mills are striving desperately to pick up timber of any sort, including salvage, to remain in business. Without reserve supply, they can't hold the competitive pace many more years.

Throughout the history of the industry, the number of mills decreased in proportion to the shrinkage of the resource until only a few companies remained as victors in the economic battle. There is no reason to believe the ultimate condition will be different in Douglas County.

Employment Will Increase

But the general economic outlook is not as dark as it might appear from the foregoing. A decline in primary manufacture is followed, in the normal course of events, by secondary manufacture, which brings about an increase in employment. In many sections of the Pacific Northwest, where primary manufacture is almost non-existent, payrolls from industries utilizing wood as the basic material are higher than ever before. So, we have little to fear in the matter of over-all economy, despite reduction in the total number of primary units.

Here in Douglas County, however, we have opportunity, if we properly manage our great resource, to retain the majority of our efficient mill operations. Our present installed capacity is around one and one-half billion board feet annually. By obtaining proper balance between removal of timber from private and federal lands, doing a better job of utilization, and extracting all possible values from salvage timber, by re-logging, and other processes, we can support on a sustained yield basis a capacity of at least a billion board feet annually, and probably more.

To achieve this desirable situation, however, we need a vastly improved system of access roads, realistic inventories, better balance in harvesting timber from private and public lands and closer utilization of salvage and sub-standard logs. Failure in any of those departments will speed mortality of mills and will push the industry toward monopoly by a comparatively few operators, as has been the history elsewhere.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

serve all the people well . . .

"Continued progress in the healthy expansion of our economy, even more equitable sharing of the productivity of that economy, rising levels of health, education and welfare for all, and untiring search for a just and enduring peace must remain our goals. In striving toward these goals, you and Republican candidates everywhere will be motivated by a common conviction in the imperishable principles of the American system . . .

"I personally am proud of Republican achievements for 194 peace and the prosperity and the security of the American people. I shall do everything in my power next year to help you report the record accurately and fully to the country."

What Ike is saying can be boiled down to this:

If the Republican party will adopt a platform based soundly and moderately upon WHAT IS BEST FOR OUR COUNTRY and will stick to it, refraining from all demagogic claptrap designed to share special interest votes, it will win IF ITS CANDIDATES ARE ABLE ENOUGH AND SINCERE ENOUGH.

If that can be done, I will be personally proud to be a Republican.

In his message to the GOP chiefs, he speaks of continued progress in the healthy expansion of our economy. Along that line a former chief of the Federal Reserve Board — Thomas M. McCabe — tells the annual convention of

the Investment Bankers Association in Hollywood, Florida.

"The world is on the eve of a new industrial revolution. Industry will require 160 million dollars in new public financing in the next ten years to meet the industrial expansion that will be required by this new revolution."

Where should these tens of billions of new investment money come from?

Why FROM THE SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

In that way, the people will share in the advancement and the profits of industry. When the shares of our great industrial corporations are owned by the people, who have bought them in the open market with money they have saved up, the profits of these corporations are scattered out among all the people.

That makes REAL prosperity.

There is another way, of course. Government can THIN OUT THE MONEY and provide the capital by government loans. In that event, the masses of our people WON'T share in the profits of the new industrial revolution.

Keep this in mind: THE POLITICIANS WILL ALL BE IN FAVOR OF DOING IT BY GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Who ever heard of a politician urging people to save up their money and invest it in sound securities?

The politician prefers to tell people he'll WAVE A WAND and get the money without effort on anybody's part.

Reforestation On BLM Lands Falling Short Of Needs; O&C Administration Costs Low

(Fifth in a series on Bureau of Land Management timber sales problems.)

By CHUCK GRELL
Staff Writer, News-Review

Reforestation on Bureau of Land Management's O & C lands is falling short of actual needs, according to James F. Doyle, Portland, area administrator.

Timber has been cut from an average of 24,000 acres in each of the past five years. About 40 per cent of that will reseed naturally, leaving 10,000 to 15,000 acres a year to be reseeded or replanted artificially.

And the BLM has about 100,000 acres of land denuded of forests by either salvage or logging.

In the fiscal years 1951-52, deliveries of trees and seed have fallen short of orders.

The bureau has managed to re-plant only 15,246 acres (including 5,693 by COCs and conscientious objectors prior to 1951) and to reseed 10,682 acres.

Tree, Seed Orders Short

In the six-year period, 18,236,000 trees were ordered. Only 10,986,000 were received. Orders for 23,418 pounds of seed were made. Less than one-fourth, 5,146 pounds, was delivered.

But Doyle said accomplishments in reforestation has been high, in spite of deficiencies in seed crops, nursery space, appropriations and trained personnel.

Currently, a coordinated reforestation program has been outlined and developed at the district level, with assistance from the regional and state offices of BLM.

The program includes:

1. Obtaining supplies of tree seed from the proper seed source

Daily Bible Reading

Message By
Roseburg Ministerial Association

TODAY'S TEXT
Matthew 18: 15-35

The Bible reading for today emphasizes the importance of forgiveness. Few follow the procedure as Christ outlines it in this Scripture portion for the re-establishment of a proper relationship with an offended brother. There are three definite steps to be taken in this matter of reconciliation. The first is to try to settle the matter personally if possible. If this fails you may with the help of a few others have better results. The last is that it should be brought before the church. It isn't a pleasant situation for any church group, however with prayer and grace in the heart it can be handled pleasing unto the Lord. Only when these attempts fail are we justified in severing our fellowship.

Our Lord made comparison of our own sins against God to those sinned against us. Often He sat in their midst teaching them the principle of forgiving seventy times seven. "Where two or three are gathered together, there am I in the midst of them." So as often as we thus meet He is there and knows the thoughts of our heart as we pray together: "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

REV. VALERIA L. CLEVELAND
Free Methodist Church

Northwest Faces Critical Power Shortage In 10 Years Unless Construction Upped

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—A forecast that the Pacific Northwest will be two million kilowatts, or about 16 per cent, short of its need for electric power in 10 years was issued here Friday by a committee of experts of the major utilities in the region.

The estimate was made by the Pacific Northwest Utilities Conference Committee and was based on reports from 17 public, private and federal producers of electric power.

C. A. Erdahl of Tacoma, chairman of the committee, said the estimate was "unusually conservative."

The forecast said the power load would increase 3 1/2 per cent per year, jumping from an estimated load of 7 1/2 million kilowatts in 1955-57 to 12 1/2 million kilowatts in 1966-67.

Erdahl said the estimated output of 10 million kilowatts by 1967 will only hold good if 15 hydroelectric projects now under construction or projected are built according to schedule.

"If there is any delay in any of those projects our situation will be that much worse," Erdahl said.

The report noted that federal appropriations for power projects in the Northwest have been about \$10 million dollars a year. But it said the demand for power would require at least 250 to 300 million dollars of investment yearly in new construction of dams during the decade.

"We must get increased appropriations from the federal government for dams or find other means of financing power producing projects," Erdahl said.

"Naturally, the Northwest ought to have power over and above merely meeting the anticipated load if the area is to grow and be in a position to attract big new industries."

The 17 companies whose figures contributed to the over-all survey include the Eugene Water & Electric Board, the cities of Milwaukie, Troutdale, McMinnville, Centralia, Tacoma and Seattle City Light companies, the village of Bonanza Ferry, the Grays Harbor, Cowitz, Chelan, Okanogan and Pend Oreille County Public Utility Districts, Portland General Electric Co., Puget Sound Power & Light

Co., Pacific Power & Light Co., Washington Water Power Co. and the Bonneville Administration.

Power dams under construction or proposed and the estimated date when they can be adding to the power pool are: Box Canyon, 1955; Chandler, Ross and McNary, 1956; Roza, Pelton and Chief Joseph, 1958; Mayfield, 1959; Moxon Rapids, The Dalles and Cougar, 1960; Hills Creek and Lee Harbor, 1961 and Mossyrock and Priest Rapids, 1962.

Erdahl said the factor of natural gas, which will reach the Northwest next year, was taken into consideration in the forecasts of the power load.

Years of critical water supply such as were encountered in 1936-37 would heighten the crisis, Erdahl said.

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Don Downing, regional negotiating committee chairman, said the proposal calls for pay increases ranging from 7 1/2 to 15 cents an hour, average pension plan costing the company 10 cents an hour, and improvements in vacation and holiday clauses with a cost of 3 1/2 cents.

Downing said the pension plan would become effective June 1, 1957. He described it as the first employer-paid pension program in the lumber industry. He said workers who retire between now and the pension starting date, will be brought under it.

The new contract proposal is one of many offered in the Pacific Northwest by employers in advance of expiration of contracts next April 1.

Base pay varies but is generally reported at \$1.93 an hour. In some cases this is broken down into a minimum of \$1.75, plus fringe benefits worth 12 1/2 cents.

A union spokesman said the average pay, without fringe benefits, is \$2.12 under the existing contract.

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