

# First Trees At State Forest Nursery Set To Be Planted

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Planting of the first seeds at the state forest nursery near Elkton is scheduled for this week. Within a few weeks after the planting crews leave the fields, about 15 million seedlings are expected to be seen growing on the first plots reared.

Land for the nursery—106 acres—was bought from Norman L. Compton by the Douglas County Court and will ultimately be purchased by the state under terms of a lease-purchase agreement. Meanwhile, the State Forestry Dept. plans to invest approximately a quarter of a million dollars developing the nursery which will produce trees adaptable to every section of the state.

This investment includes the construction of residences for the nurserymen, a cold storage plant large enough to store several million seedlings, combined equipment storage and garage, packing shed, office and warehouse.

**Preparations Under Way**

In addition, the land is being prepared for seeding and the irrigation system rushed to completion. Seeded areas will be irrigated by overhead sprinkler systems getting their water from underground mains. To carry this water around the farm, 14,000 feet of trenches were dug and pipes laid by the Henry Miller Construction Co. of Roseburg.

**FIRST Trees**

Irrigation water will be drawn from the Umpqua River by a heavy-duty pump mounted on a "railroad car." This unit, weighing about 700 pounds, can be rolled

down the incline to the river's edge in the irrigation season. During high water periods, it will be pulled up the hill out of danger and the track likewise taken up and pulled above the high water mark with a winch. The pump will be stored in a shed to be built at the upper end of the 120-foot track.

The pump will force water through an eight-inch main to the edge of the seed plots where it goes into four-inch laterals. Rising from these laterals are 14-inch pipes equipped with valves. From these upright pipes will extend the one-inch lines stretching above the fields. Each of these lines, equipped with sprinklers, will be 380 feet long, and when the nursery is completed there will be 215 of them. At present, 84 have been installed.

**Seven Working**

Working to get the nursery into production are seven men. That will be about the normal full-time complement. However, during the winter packing season extending from about the middle of October to the first of April, there will be from 30 to 40 extra employees. Most of these will be women, according to Lyle Baker, nursery superintendent.

Nearly all work in the fields will be done with power equipment. Ordinary farm implements are used, although some, such as the seeding device, have been modified to handle tree seed. Three tractors—two wheel type and one track type—will be used in the operations.

Normal production of the nursery will be from 22 to 25 million trees per year, estimates Vance Morrison, assistant state forester of Salem. He points out that this can be increased to 40 million, if necessary. This would require cutting the land rotation plan from four to three years.

These trees include both conifers and deciduous, with 12 varieties to be planted. A broad selection adaptable to all sections of Oregon will be grown.

Conifers will consist mainly of Douglas fir but will include Ponderosa pine, Austrian pine, Sierra redwood, white fir, grand fir, silver fir and Chinese arborvitae. Deciduous, or leaf shedding trees, to be grown at the nursery will be black locust, Russian mulberry, Caragana (Siberian pea tree) and Chinese elm.

**Access Built**

The first task to be overcome when title to the farm land was acquired by the county was to provide access to the farm land. A contractor was called in in April to build about a mile of road to the bottom land nursery site.

Portions of this road, still to receive final gravel surfacing, have grades up to 8 per cent. To provide drinking water for the crews and later a domestic water supply for the permanent quarters, and eight-inch well was drilled by Ralph Steiber of Sutherlin. The well, 65 feet deep, has a capacity of at least 12,000 gallons per hour, according to Baker. A fence, which the foresters hope will be high enough to keep

deer out of the place, is being built. This will be about nine feet high with two 39-inch widths of hog wire topped by two strands of barbed wire.

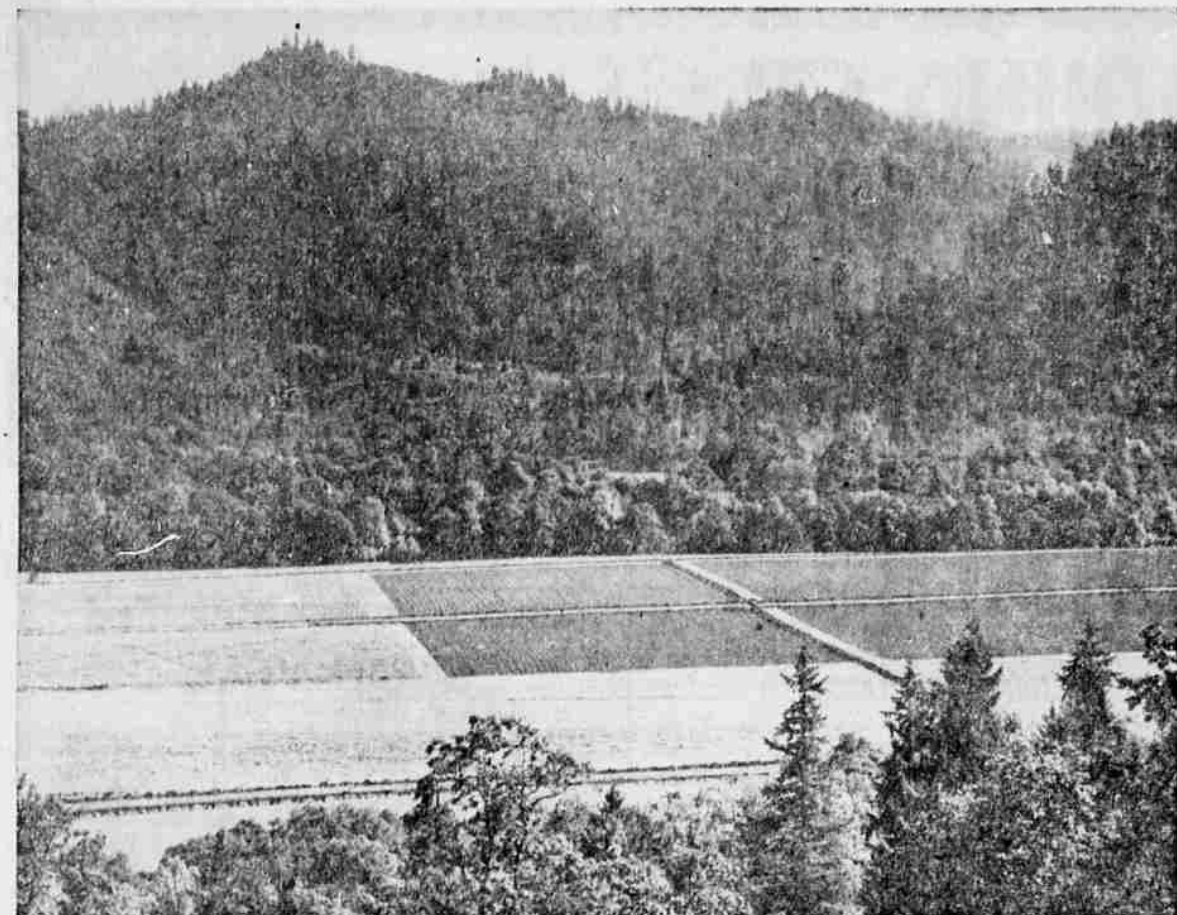
**Takes Time**

It takes from 18 months to two years to produce seedlings suitable for transplanting. After these are harvested, they are packed in single tow and kept in cold storage until shipped. To keep seeds in a dormant stage for planting, they are kept refrigerated. These two items cause the need for the cold storage plant which is to be built.

One of the main outlets for the seedlings at the present time will be available through the conservation reserve program under the Soil Bank Act. Those taking advantage of the provisions of the law will benefit through annual payments over the next 10 or 15 years from the federal government, the forestry department announced when plans for the nursery were first revealed.

In addition to this outlet for the trees, surplus stock will be available for all types of plantings, woodlands and county and state lands.

Foresters call attention to the fact that while the Soil Bank Act is of a temporary nature, the nursery will be a permanent fixture. Forest tree nurseries in the state, both public and private, have fallen far short of providing the tree planter with stock. It is expected that the demand will increase and additional nursery development will occur.

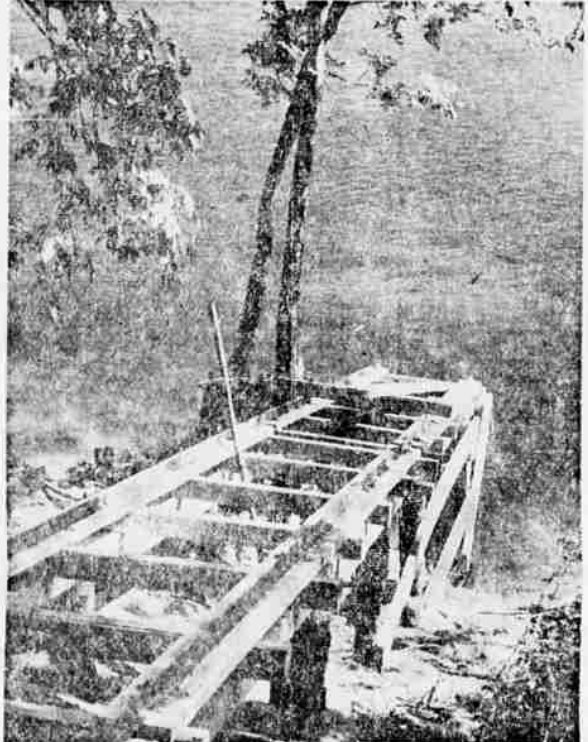


**TREES FOR OREGON**—up to 40 million of them a year—will be grown on this nursery located near Elkton on the bank of the Umpqua River. This picture shows how the land is being prepared for growing seedlings. Fifteen

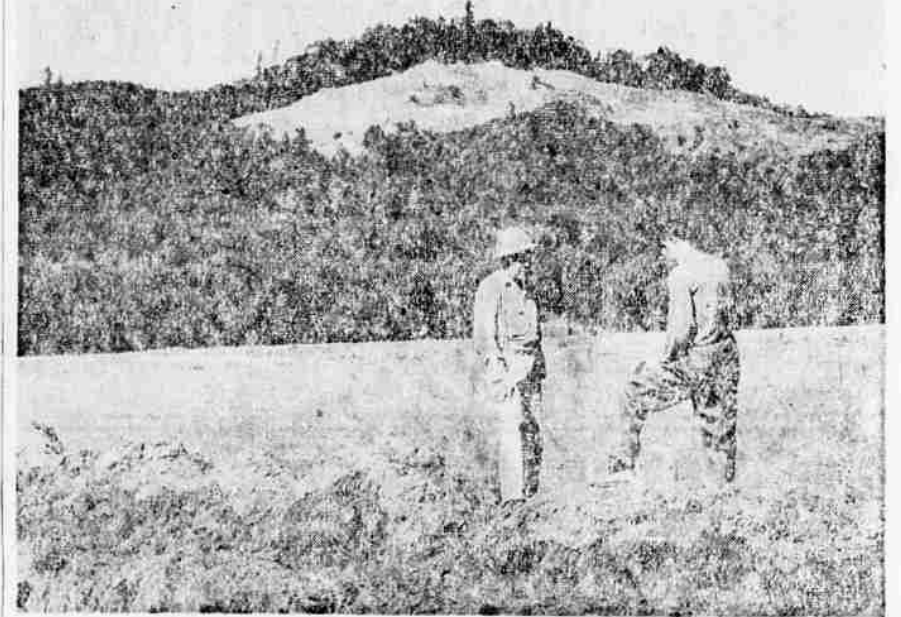
acres of the land has been reared for seeding which was scheduled to start this week. This will produce 15 million seedlings. (All pictures by Paul Jenkins.)



**RICH, LEVEL LAND** is what was sought as a site for the tree nursery. Indicative of the type farm land acquired by Douglas County for the state is the crop growing on the portion shown above. To further enrich the soil for growing trees, the lush crop of wheat and purple vetch will be plowed under. This was done on plots, already prepared for planting of seeds. The boss of the tree nursery says he doesn't know how deep the soil is but ventures a guess that it is more than 15 feet deep.



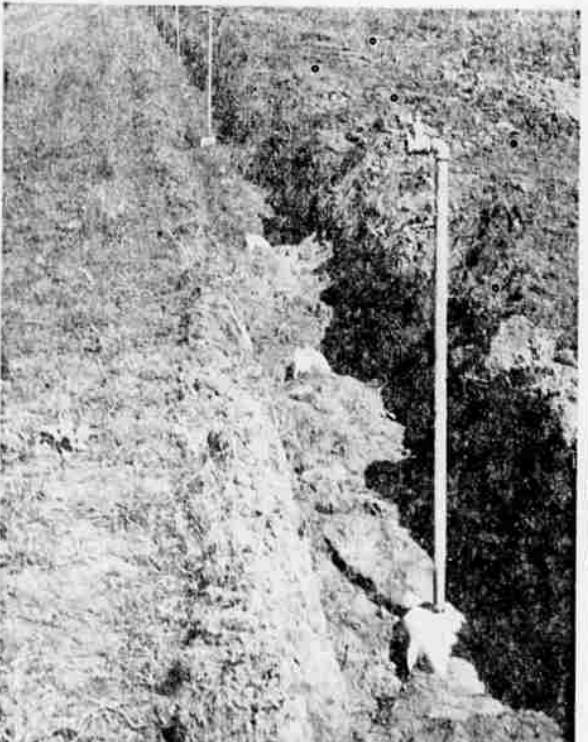
**SHORTLINE R. R.**—A railroad track 120 feet long has been built to carry the heavy duty irrigation pump to the edge of the Umpqua River. This was done so the pump can be moved above the high water mark during the winter months. The track is built in sections so it also may be kept from river damage by removing it.



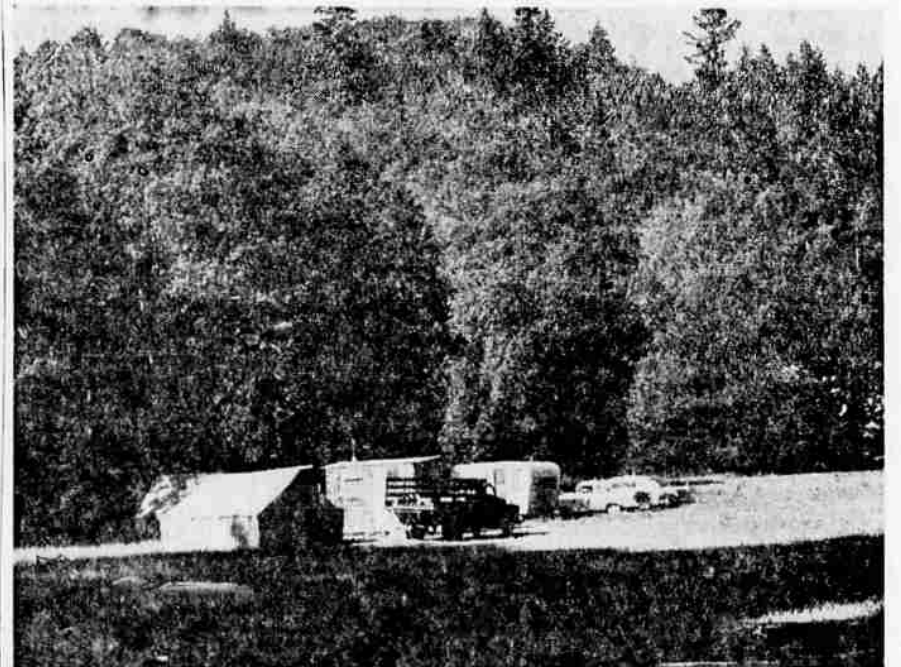
**IRRIGATION** at the State Forestry Dept. tree nursery near Elkton will be done entirely by pipelines and overhead sprinklers. Here, Lyle Baker, nursery superintendent, describes the system to a News-Review reporter. They are standing alongside one of the trenches which were dug for the pipelines.



**HORSE HIGH** and hog tight will be changed to "deer high" in the case of this fence being built around the tree nursery. At least the State Forestry Dept. hopes it will be high enough to keep deer from nibbling on tiny trees when they sprout from seed. Here a crew is setting posts in a shaded area at the edge of the farm.



**WATER FOR TREE** growing will be carried in asbestos-cement pipelines such as the one shown above which is awaiting a test before the trench is completely back-filled. The water from the four-inch lines will be carried up in vertical 1 1/2-inch pipes which will connect with one-inch overhead lines stretching 380 feet across the seed plots. These lines will carry the sprinkler heads.



**TEMPORARY CAMP** for the crews working at the tree nursery is set up in a tree-surrounded area apart from the rich bottom land where the seedlings will be grown. When the farm is completed, all permanent buildings will be located in this spot. Two houses for permanent employees will be built as well as a cold storage and packing shed, office and warehouse, and buildings for storing equipment and fuel. The houses will be three-bedroom ranch style dwellings.

## Magazine Cites False U. S. Ideas About Russians

**NEW YORK**—Is it easy to get a divorce in Russia? What is the capital of Russia? What proportion of Russians are Communists? Who heads the Russian government? Americans are strong on opinions but many are weak on facts concerning Russia, says a copyrighted story in the current McCall's magazine.

The magazine said it sponsored a poll of 500 men and 500 women in a sample designed to parallel the population by sex, geography, education and city size, and found:

Three out of 100 Americans, including 20 per cent of the college graduates, interviewed, didn't know the capital of Russia, (Moscow).

Seven of 10 women can't name the head of the Russian government. Khrushchev or Bulganin would be an acceptable answer, the magazine says.

Half of 100 men interviewed thought it easy to get a divorce in Russia. "But this has not been true for many years," the article says.

### Party Line Moral

It says the "pleuresque fiction" that the Russian government encourages free love is still believed in every part of the country but the fact is that the Communist party line is vigorously enforced.

The magazine said approximately 3 per cent of the Russians are Communists, but that an estimate of a per cent or less was given by only 8 per cent of those polled.

Answers to other questions:

Do you believe American children should be taught the facts about communism in school? Yes, 70 per cent. No, 27 per cent.

Are there any free public schools in Russia? Yes, 39 per cent. No, 30 per cent. The magazine says Russia has universal free public education.

Is Russia preparing to attack us within two years? Yes, 33 per cent. No, 63 per cent.

Does Russia fear we will attack her? Yes, 29 per cent; No, 68 per cent.

### State Department Maps Hungarian Legation Cut

**WASHINGTON**—The State Department is reported mapping a cut of up to 30 per cent in the 24-member U.S. legation staff in Communist Hungary.

This planned slash is about what the Soviet satellite government of Premier Janos Kadar demanded May 25, but the State Department told Hungary in a non-released Tuesday that it is not responding to the Hungarian demand.

The official American position is that the Kadar regime is making it "increasingly difficult" for American diplomats in Budapest. Officials cited harassment of visitors to the legation and arrests of some Hungarian employees of the legation.

## Errion Blamed By Accused Man

**PORTLAND**—A man accused of fraud in a U.S. District Court trial Tuesday blamed his troubles on E. H. Errion of Seaside and Portland.

Errion, who has had several brushes with the law, has pleaded guilty to two counts of a 13-count indictment in which the government accuses nine persons of defrauding investors in a half-million dollar scheme.

Frederick Alan Wright, 43, of Salem, admitted on the stand that he made representations which the government charges were false, in promoting the Mt. Hood

Hardboard and Plywood co-operative.

But Wright said he thought they were true, since he was relying on information given him by Errion in the end, Wright testified, he became suspicious, and went to government agents, giving them information about the promotion without receiving any promise of immunity.

There are 38 colleges in the U.S. which offer no modern foreign language instruction at all, reports the Modern Language Assn. of America.

## Auto Thefts Finally Cleared

**PORTLAND**—City police jailed George H. Buckert Jr., 38, Tuesday and charged him with two automobile thefts which had puzzled them for nearly three months.

One was the theft and dismantling of a 1956 Chrysler Imperial from Dr. Herbert H. Foskett, and the other the theft of \$700 worth of parts from Louis J. Corlier's \$7,000 Chrysler Special.

Both were housed at the Portland Towers garage. Buckert lives there. With that as the first clue, Detectives John R. Caldwell and Charles D. Reilly began an investigation which was culminated in discovery of the Imperial engine in young Buckert's 1952 Pontiac convertible.

Several hours after his arrest, Buckert was still in jail, unable to post \$6,000 bail. Jail attachés said they had no information whether bail would be posted.

Buckert is the son of a widely known Portland contractor.

## Fish Smell, Say Scientists Working At Bonneville Dam

**BONNEVILLE DAM, Ore.**—Fish smell.

Now don't go walking away holding your nose. We're trying to tell you fish have highly developed olfactory organs. That's what the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service says, and the service stands ready to prove it here at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River.

You could bring your own fish, but the Columbia is full of salmon, all willing to cooperate. Scientists of the U.S.F. & W.S. are studying their habits, likes and dislikes in an effort to develop economical methods of moving them around the river's many big dams.

This discovery that fish sniff with authority came to light at the laboratory built here by the Army Engineers. The scientists are looking for answers to these questions:

What type of fishway entrances do salmon and steelhead prefer? How large must the fishways be?

What type of fishway provides the quickest transit up a dam? Which type is least fatiguing to the salmon?

It has been known for some time, the investigators report, that "if a person puts his hand in the water the fish will sound and not move for half an hour or so. Apparently the odor of the hand travels rapidly through the water."

Said Carl Elling, biologist in charge of the laboratory: "We can be working in the immediate vicinity of the fishways and the fish will swim and jump all around us. We don't seem to bother them as much as if our hand accidentally slips into the water."

This has led to speculation that perhaps the salmon sniffs his way back to his home waters to spawn.

The lab workers also have learned something about the power of a leaping salmon. One chinook jumped 8 feet into the air and broke a mercury vapor light.