

Sustained Yield Program Attacked

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cial signing of the contract, it was apparent that those who stood to profit by the arrangement were for the unit while those not so fortunate were against it. Particularly enough, the original application for the sustained-yield unit was presented by the Simpson Logging Company to the U.S. Forest Service just two days after the bill authorizing such procedures became a law.

While the Forest Service has the dubious honor of sponsoring the first of these monopolistic sustained-yield units, its timber sale policy is not nearly as vicious in this regard as that proposed by the O. & C. Revested Lands Administration. This federal agency, which controls a vast area of excellent virgin stumpage in western Oregon, apparently has been slowly developing the technical framework for an extensive system of governmentally sponsored monopolistic sustained-yield units. They propose to divide their domain first into twelve large marketing areas with the proviso that at least 90 per cent of the timber in each unit shall be manufactured therein. They next propose to set up about a hundred cooperative sustained-yield units in each of which the federally owned stumpage will be sold, without competitive bids, to a selected cooperator. The contracts, once signed, are to run forever, thereby forestalling any chance of a future change. Once the deal is consummated the

selected cooperator has permanent rights in the government timber involved.

The justification usually given for the formulation of these cooperative sustained-yield units is that the annual cut from the unit will be in accord with the ability of the land therein to grow timber, thereby stabilizing the lumber industry, stopping its migration from one location to another, giving permanent jobs to the workers, and a constant economic support to the community. Sometimes there is added something about the reduction of waste and better utilization of the timber. The remaining advantages of good forestry practice might as well be added since every argument so far advanced is but a technical attribute of good forestry practice and can be obtained under an effective method of handling the forest lands involved. In other words the government agencies involved are sponsoring a monopolistic system of establishing good forestry practice without demonstrating that such a system is superior to that of any other that might be devised. Perhaps it is pertinent, therefore, to ask if this system of establishing good forestry practice is "for the greatest good of the greatest number of people for the longest period of time." For this reason, it may be well to list the following fundamental disadvantages of the system of cooperative sustained-yield units.

1. It places in the hands of a governmental agency the power to determine, as far as federally owned timber is concerned, who may and who may not enter the

lumber business. These agencies, it should be remembered, are subjected to a certain amount of political pressure and by the very nature of realistic political procedures, this pressure is most likely to be favorable to the large operators.

2. It removes the advantages of a competitive market for many of the minority owners of timberland within the boundaries of the sustained-yield unit.

3. It nurtures a healthy seed bed for the development of communism. It must be remembered that the lumber industry is a large and important one. Many youth must therefore find in that industry their life's opportunity to serve society usefully. Once the lumber industry becomes one composed essentially of large operations, the opportunity for a capable, ambitious man to start and develop a business of his own has been largely eliminated for those in lumbering. Under such conditions men become dissatisfied with the social order which so limits the opportunity of the individual. They therefore become advocates of a changed set-up with the principles of communism finding many a ready ear.

4. It places an uneconomic rigidity in the flow of wood products from the land to their ultimate consumer uses and, unfortunately, has wide fluctuations in demand from time to time.

5. It is a piecemeal program which, in the total picture, has a strong probability its bad effects outweigh the good accomplished. Fundamentally an effective sustained-yield program must somehow correlate demand and production facilities with the growth of timber. Cooperative sustained-yield units do nothing about the total demand for forest products or the present total facilities for production. The program merely allocates to selected saw capacities certain stands of timber. There is nothing in the program which will prevent the remaining saw capacity from speeding up the cut on the privately owned timber outside the units. Any gain of a regulated cut on the unit is therefore offset by what happens to the timber on the private lands outside the unit. Since most of the commercial second-growth timber is to be found outside the units, one effect of establishing the cooperative sustained-yield units on the present basis is to speed up the cutting of rapidly growing second-growth and to slow down the cut of virgin timber—a tendency which is not in keeping with the best goals of good forestry practice. In looking at the total forest land picture, therefore, it is very dubious if, on the average, the conditions of our timberland are improved by the present cooperative sustained-yield unit program.



In-service training for nurses in Oregon, Washington and Idaho will be provided by the University of Oregon Medical School Department of Nursing, through a \$60,000 grant from the W. K. Kellogg foundation. Here Johanna Vreeland (left) program director, points out area the school will serve to Henrietta Doltz, director of the Department of Nursing.

PORTLAND (Special) — Graduate nurses in Oregon, eastern Washington and Idaho now can obtain advanced training while on the job or on leave. This new service has been made available through the University of Oregon Medical School, Department of Nursing, it is announced by Henrietta Doltz, director. The new program is financed by a \$60,000 grant advanced by the W. K. Kellogg foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan.

Nurses employed in hospitals, clinics, health agencies and physicians' offices are eligible for university level training in four fields. These are public health nursing, ward administration, teaching and supervision and extension classes will be organized in any town in the territory as soon as full arrangements are completed. At present, classes will be set up in any Oregon town upon application of three or more graduate nurses.

"Inquiries from Washington and Idaho will be welcome for they will give us an idea of the extent of the interest and need for advanced training," Henrietta Doltz, director of the Department of Nursing, said. "The objective of the Kellogg Foundation grant is better care for patients through improved nursing service."

Specialized Jobs Opened in Army

Scores of excellent specialized jobs at nearby Army posts are now open to men interested in joining the regular Army. It was announced recently by Sgt. Johnson, at the Cottage Grove armory.

Men possessing qualifications to fill specialized vacancies may choose a specific assignment when they enlist, Sgt. Johnson stated, and thus be certain of being stationed near their homes.

—Eligible for specialists in Uncle Sam's new army are veterans of any of the services and civilians with experience in the occupations listed.

With the 2nd Infantry Division, at Ft. Lewis, Washington, specialists openings include radio operators, radar technicians, surgical technicians, administration technicians and clerks. There are also positions in the division's band for clarinet and trumpet players.

Other units at Ft. Lewis have openings for electricians, typographic draftsmen and surveyors, typists, construction equipment mechanics, tank mechanics, surgical technicians, meat and dairy technicians, power turret and gun sight repairmen and photogrammetrists.

At Ft. Worden, Washington, the 2nd Engineer Special Brigade, the only amphibious unit in the army, has openings for cooks, bakers, carpenters, construction technicians, typists, linemen, radio repairmen, clerks, surgical technicians, construction equipment mechanics, automotive equipment operators, demotion technicians, electricians, marine engineers, and drivers of amphibian trucks and tractors.

Listed at Ft. Wawton, Washington, are openings for military police, truck drivers, clerks, finance technician clerks and surgical technicians.

For men desiring duty on the east coast, a few openings exist at posts in New York and New Jersey. Complete information is available at the U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force recruiting office in the Cottage Grove armory.

Church Activities

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Sunday school at 10:30 in I. O. O. F. hall.

Assembly of God — We wish to extend a hearty invitation to you to worship with us—the church of evangelical action.

Sunday services: Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; morning worship 11:00 a. m.; Christ's Ambassadors 6:30 p. m.; evening evangelistic service 7:45 p. m.

Weekday services: Tuesday, prayer, 7:30 p. m.; Thursday, Bible study, 7:45 p. m.

We have a home department and any wishing spiritual help or would like a visit from the minister, feel free to call at any time. Also, if you are in need of a wheelchair, in an emergency, we shall be glad to be of an accommodation to you.—Rev. Hilton T. Park, minister, Phone 195-R.

The Hebron Christian church Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. Morning worship at 11:00.

The Methodist Church, Frank E. Brown, minister, 333 Main St., Phone 108 — The Sunday school meets at 9:45 on Sunday morning followed by the morning worship hour at eleven o'clock, at which time Lloyd C. Parsons, superintendent of schools at Willamina, Oregon, will bring the morning message. There will not be any vesper service this Sunday, but the MYF will meet at 6:00 o'clock.

First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hugh Peniston, pastor, Morning worship 11 o'clock.—This Sunday the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. The past Communion of the Lord's Supper "The Shepherding God." Every member of the church should be present. Everyone is welcome.

The Sunday school meets at 9:45 with Mrs. L. W. Coiner as superintendent. The Senior Westminster Fellowship will meet Sunday evening at 6:30 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Manock, 1530 Ash. The Junior High Westminster Fellowship group meets on Fridays at 4 p. m.

We wish everyone a happy and prosperous new year and extend a hearty invitation to all to worship regularly with us at the Church of

God in 1948, 1060 East Adams. We esteem very highly the love of God. We endeavor to lay up treasures in heaven and count it a pleasure and privilege to serve our Redeemer. Each member of your family will enjoy meeting with the class of their age at 10 a. m. At 11 a. m. the sermon topic will be "Laying up Treasures in Heaven." The Youth Fellowship hour is 7 p. m. and evening devotionals 7:45. Prayer meeting Wed. 7:45 and children's story hour Sat. 2 p. m.—Roy E. Hutchison, pastor.

First Baptist Church, Fifth and Jefferson, Rev. Peter J. Bakker, pastor.—A watchnight service will be observed, New Year's eve, from 11:00 o'clock until the mid-night hour. Preceding the service there will be a fun and fellowship time beginning at 8:00 o'clock. A happy, prosperous, and peaceful New Year is the church's prayer for you.

The first Lord's day of the year begins with Bible school at 9:45 a. m. Morning worship follows at 11:00 o'clock, with a message from the pastor entitled: "Thirsty for What?"

The Baptist Youth Fellowships assemble at 6:30 p. m. Miss Janice Johnson will have the lesson in the junior group, for those below high school age. "Inspiration Time" is the name of the evening service at 7:30 p. m. The singing is itself worthwhile. The message will be "The Exclusiveness of the Faith." On Sunday, January 18, Rev. Kenneth Daniels, director of the Home and Country work of the Oregon Baptist State Convention will start a series of messages in our "Crusade for Christ."

Free Methodist Church, So. 6th St., Rev. Mrs. Rozella B. Douglas, pastor.—Sunday school 9:45 a. m. A New Year sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m. The Juniors meet upstairs at 7 p. m. The Young People meet in the auditorium at 7 p. m. The pastor preaches at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. We invite the public to all services of this friendly little church.

London Church of Christ, "that friendly church"—Sunday Bible study 10 a. m. Classes for all ages. Sermon 11 by Thomas Clark. Communion 11:45. Evening service 7:30 p. m. Midweek Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Your presence is appreciated at the London church, come and make yourself at home.

Our New Year's Prayer for You:

THE LORD BLESS THEE AND KEEP THEE;
THE LORD MAKE HIS FACE TO SHINE UPON
THEE, AND BE GRACIOUS UNTO THEE;
THE LORD LIFT UP HIS COUNTENANCE UPON
THEE, AND GIVE THEE PEACE. AMEN.

The Cottage Grove Ministerial Association

OUR DEMOCRACY — by Mat

"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

THAT STATEMENT, ATTRIBUTED TO VOLTAIRE, EPITOMIZED THE UPSURGE OF DEMOCRATIC THINKING WHICH BURST UPON THE CLOSING YEARS OF THE 18TH CENTURY.



IT WAS ONE OF THE STARTLINGLY NEW PRINCIPLES THAT WAS RECOGNIZED BY OUR FATHERS WHEN, IN THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, THEY ESTABLISHED FREEDOM OF SPEECH AS A CARDINAL TENET OF OUR DEMOCRACY.



THE CONCEPT THAT A REPUBLIC DEPENDS UPON THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO FORM HIS OWN OPINIONS, EXPRESS THEM OPENLY, HAS BEEN PROVED AGAIN AND AGAIN IN THE HISTORY AND GROWTH OF OUR DEMOCRACY.

Control Measures Urged To Halt Cry of 'Mad Dog'

For many centuries the cry, "mad dog," has brought with it a feeling of terror. Now there is little excuse for the continued existence of a disease that causes so much anxiety, suffering and expense as rabies, says Dr. Paul D. Beamer, University of Illinois.

Measures for controlling and eventually eradicating rabies are known and are comparatively easy to carry out. England, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Denmark and Holland are free of rabies. Yet in the United States thousands of dollars' worth of farm stock and many valuable dogs are destroyed each year as the result of animals being bitten by infected dogs. The deadly virus causes about 10,000 cases of rabies in animals and humans in the nation every year.

All warm-blooded animals are susceptible to rabies. But dogs, because of their biting habits and their close association with other animals and with humans, are the most common disseminators of the disease. The ultimate suppression and control of rabies in both man and animals therefore is dependent upon adoption of measures that will effectively check the disease in dogs. Such measures require the cooperation of all dog owners, public health and livestock sanitary officials, police officers, veterinarians, physicians and the public in general, Beamer said.

Pony Express Letter

The Pony Express, inaugurated in the spring of 1860, first charged \$5 for each letter of one-half ounce or less. The charge later was reduced to \$2.50 and finally, in consideration of a government subsidy, the price was reduced to \$1 a half ounce. These prices were in addition to the regular United States postage.

Kangaroo Leather

Australia furnished the United States with 117 species of kangaroo skins for leather production.

Buoys Wear Collars

The coast guard has installed several thousand buoys that wear reflecting collars in New England and Mississippi waters. When the beam of a searchlight falls on a buoy its collar shines at night. The principle is the same as that applied in roadside reflectors. The buoy collars, however, are made of sheet metal in which many small crystals are embedded to do the reflecting. The buoys are visible at all angles, because the crystals shine no matter from which direction the beam of light comes.

Cost of Erosion

At least 43 million tons of phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen—the principal ingredients of commercial fertilizer—are wasted in the United States each year through unchecked soil erosion.

Flax Aided Painting

The cultivation of flax dates back to the beginning of history. In the early period flax was grown primarily for fiber. While there appears to have been some knowledge of the so-called drying oils, it was not until about the twelfth century, when oil painting was discovered, that a real appreciation of linseed oil and its properties was realized. The flax crop was introduced into the United States about 1620. The history of the crop in this country is the history of the pioneer, especially during the latter part of the 19th and the early part of the 20th century. The increasingly wide usefulness of linseed oil and the fuller appreciation of its essentially exclusive qualities stimulated improvements in the machinery for expressing the oil from the seed. Linseed oil is highly important not only in the industries but also in art. The priceless paintings of the old masters have to a large extent been preserved because of the lasting properties of this oil.

Quickness of the Mongoose

The mongoose, known as a serpent killer that destroys not only the eggs and young of these creatures but also the most venomous adult snakes, is not immune to the snake's poison, according to Encyclopaedia Britannica. By its agility and quickness of eye, however, the mongoose avoids the fangs of the snake while fixing its own teeth in the back of the reptile's neck.

Margarine From Farms
Margarine is an agricultural product. Forty-four out of 48 states grow the ingredients that go into it.

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