

There Goes Another One, Harry . . .

The most visible aspect of the forest products industry in Oregon is the ubiquitous log truck. Like so many busy ants, log trucks are seen day in and day out rushing back and forth between harvesting oper-

ations and processing facilities. On Sunday, they can be seen parked in front of houses and on empty lots in almost every small town in Oregon taking a breather after a long week of hauling and maintenance.

Many of these trucks are owned by the driver, an independent businessman in every sense of the word, who is probably following in the footsteps of his father. He paid \$35,000 for that truck and trailer and it costs him about that amount every year to operate it. He will drive about 300 miles a day, much of the time on winding logging roads far from the public view.

Unlike the mailman, he doesn't have the opportunity to prove himself in the elements because

inclemental weather or fire danger brings forest closure for heavy equipment. In some areas, he may work only about 120 days a year, though in western Oregon it will probably average close to 180 days. Therefore, when he is able to work he will often be ready at 3 a.m. to start a 12-hour day.

Each load of logs contains about 7,000 board feet of timber and the annual harvest in Oregon of 9.3 billion board feet equals one and one-third mil-

lion loads, equivalent to a line of loaded log trucks stretching halfway around the world. To get his share, each independent operator has to bid on haul jobs taking into consideration time increments for loading, scaling, hauling and unloading, as well as other details such as road conditions and grades. If he calculates wrong, he takes the business and the losses.

Log truckers in Oregon spend a total of more than \$150 million annually for both personal and business needs, which not only endears them to a multitude of businesses by making them, as a group, an important part of Oregon's economy.

Each of the 5,000 trucks averages about \$13 per operating day just for tire expense, a sum slightly less than what he pays for fuel. Maintenance will average close to \$20. He also has a number of annual fixed expenses such as insurance, license fees, PUC permits and federal highway use taxes.

Log truckers are known for their concern for people in trouble. Oregon Log Truckers Association gives an award each year to the trucker who has the most "Helping Hand" cards returned by the public. Perhaps typical is a card from a 73-year-old man who wrote, "He gave us his coffee, offered

his lunch, and did not leave us until he found the help we needed." To do this, of course, requires that the trucker park a rig which is costing him \$18 an hour to operate.

Perhaps the prose that best describes the trucker comes from Earl Roberge's soon to be published book "Timber Country."

"The apparent nonchalance with which the driver guides his truck around the hairpin curves and dangerous grades of a logging road are only a cover for his real feelings. Actually, these highly-skilled, well-trained men outwardly bring a devil-may-care attitude to the job, but inwardly are

acutely aware of the many problems of their precarious trade, and approach them with respect. A rash or reckless driver doesn't last very long, for the dangers along his route will see to that. The man who survives and prospers is likely to be a careful craftsman who has pride in his trade, maintains his truck with scrupulous attention to detail, and has an ardent desire that his grandson will some day inherit his job. The modern log truck, with its multiple wheels and enormous tractive power, is a wonderful tool but the motivating power behind its success is unquestionably the spirit and elan of the man who drives it."



THE LADIES ARE UP IN ARMS

While Bobby Riggs has successfully -- so far -- kept the fairer sex from gaining the upper hand on the tennis court, the same can't be said about the ladies and their efforts in the shooting sports.

Take Donna Hall of Ennis, Texas. Mrs. Hall, who started shooting at the urging of her husband five years ago, recently took part in the largest bench-rest match ever held, the Firearms Industry Super Shoot. In this exacting and precise form of target shooting, dominated by veteran gunsmiths and precision machinists, Donna faced competition from 245 of the country's benchrest marksmen. Showers, unseasonably cold weather, and gusting winds during the two day shoot bothered most contestants, but not Mrs. Hall. When the results were tallied she had outshot all the men. Top honors brought her \$1,000 in cash, merchandise prizes, and a beautiful trophy.

A DEMANDING SHOOTING SPORT

In a physical sense, free rifle competition is one of the most demanding of the shooting sports. Within time restrictions, contestants must shoot 40 shots each in prone, kneeling, and standing positions, using rifles weighing up to 17 pounds. This was largely a sport for muscular men until Capt. Margaret (USAR) made her debut at the 1966 Interservice Championships and defeated some of the nation's top riflemen in the free-rifle portion of the competition.

Margaret's most outstanding year was in 1970 when she captured five gold medals at the 40th World Championships in Phoenix, Ariz. Steady as a rock in the standing phase of the free-rifle, Margaret outshot male competitors from around the world. Her other gold medals came in both ladies and team competition. After this remarkable performance, Margaret dropped out of shooting to face the very feminine task of having a baby. She had to resign her commission in the Army then, but under new Army regulations which permit females with dependents to serve, Margaret joined the Army reserves and was sworn in at her old rank of captain.

Back in competitive shooting now, Margaret narrowly missed gaining a berth on the top man Olympic tryouts.

WOMEN EARN HONORS AT THE TRAPS

Trap shooting has long been the presumed province of the manly set. Each summer, the best trapshooters in America gather at Vandalia, Ohio, home of the granddaddy of all trapshoots -- the Grand American. Last year, a record of 1799 shooters vied for the coveted clay target championship. When the dust had cleared, 25 of the contestants were tied with perfect scores, and, for the first time, one was a woman.

Nadine Ljutic, wife of a well-known Yakima, Wash. shotgun maker, set trapshooting history by becoming the first woman ever to break 200 straight targets in Grand competition. This fact takes on an ego-shattering quality since many men would confess that their fondest dream is to break only 50 straight!

Although few women, or men for that matter, will be able to match the accomplishments of Donna Hall, Margaret Murdoch, or Nadine Ljutic, the lesson is clear: women can successfully compete in all types of shooting sports. The National Shooting Sports Foundation estimates that over one and one-half million women take part in trap, skeet, rifle and pistol shooting, even hunting. And the number is growing every year. Maybe we'll soon be hearing rifleperson for rifleman. Would you believe marksperson for marksman?

THE GARCIA HUNTING ANNUAL

We consider both the Garcia Corporation's Hunting and Fishing annuals the best of their kind published today. Take for instance the 1973 edition; it is of the most interesting and informative nature as pertaining to hunting, that this old hunter has ever had the pleasure of perusing. In addition to the actual information it contains concerning gobs of worthwhile tips on hunting itself, it fairly sparkles with huntin' tales by many of America's well known seasoned hunters and writers. We recommend it highly. It cannot be found at newsstands, so mail a buck to the Garcia Corporation at the following address: Hunting Annual, The Garcia Corporation, 329 Alfred Ave., Teaneck, New Jersey 07666.

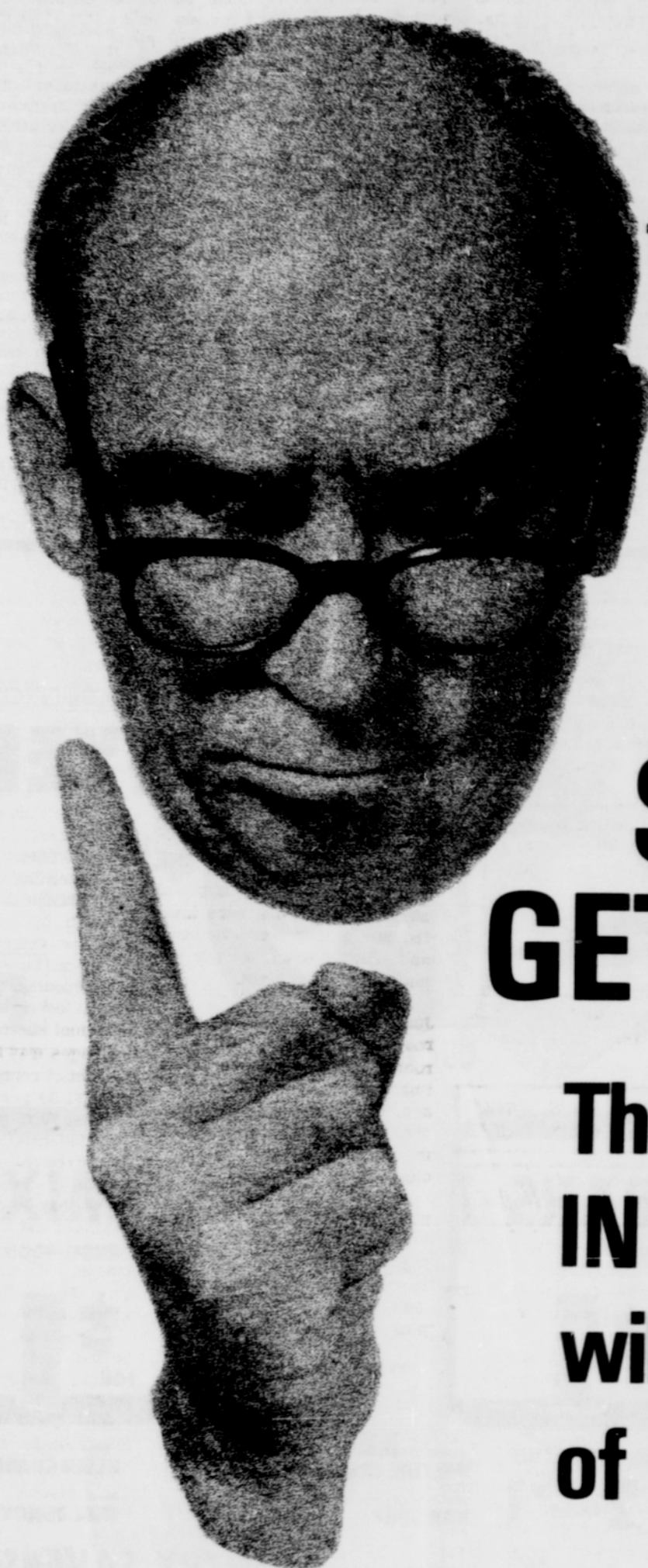
TRIPS TO RANGES SUGGESTED

A few trips to the local rifle range -- even three or four can do wonders -- can go a long way in convincing your aspiring hunter that it really isn't too hard after all to hit a target so small and far away in appearance. The same applies to some clay target sessions with the shotgun. Suddenly, the seemingly impossible feat of hitting a moving object in the air isn't half as tough as it seemed. With just that bit of competence, confidence begins to grow naturally. Then, a few trial runs in the nearby hunting cover will prove useful as well.

"Finally, if you can teach him the most important lesson of taking his enjoyment from the hunt and regarding any resulting game as a bonus, you have gone a long way toward acquiring a lifetime partner. It's well worth the effort."

SPECIAL FISHING REPORT

Strictly due to the low water level of all fishing streams at the present writing, the trout that they contain are all badly sunburned to the extent of being dark brown in appearance; some even have acquired freckled noses.



Like a lot of other things . . . (beef and gas and electricity and jars and lids) . . .

NEWSPRINT SUPPLIES ARE GETTING SHORT!

Therefore, beginning IN OCTOBER, the News will reduce its number of newstand copies.

SO, WHY NOT . . . SUBSCRIBE NOW AND BE ASSURED OF GETTING YOUR COPY EVERY WEEK!

Teachers Asked To Conserve Power

Oregon teachers were urged Thursday to help ease the state's power problems by following some basic power-saving principles when schools re-open this week and next week.

"With 1,295 school buildings operating in Oregon," said Steve Kenney, president of the Oregon Education Association, "significant savings in power usage can be made by teachers."

Kenney called upon teachers to make every effort to conserve power by considering the following measures:

Rescheduling extra curricular activities to utilize the maximum daylight hours;

Turning off all lights not in use;

Reducing heat thermostats by two degrees from customary settings;

Moving all obstructions from cold-air returns and hot-air vents;

Shutting off typewriters,

dictating machines and other office equipment when not in use;

Lowering thermostats to 55 degrees during vacation periods;

Turning off all motors not in use.

Kenney also urged teachers to encourage maintenance, cafeteria and secretarial staff members in their school buildings to reduce water heater thermostats, use cold-water detergents when appropriate, repair dripping faucets, reduce light bulb wattages, plan menus requiring less cooking, make sure heating and cooling filters are clean, convert incandescent lighting to fluorescent where practical, and follow all other power-saving practices.

"If all school employees really work at conserving powers, we can make substantial savings in power and, as a by-product, in tax funds," Kenney concluded.

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