

Timber Must Be Conserved To Be Profitable Business

Forest Conservation Program Not Complete In Its Entirety

Lyle F. Watts, chief of the U. S. Forest service, in a speech before the American Forest Congress, told many facts concerning the actual conditions facing this nation, some of which are:

"There is widespread realization, among those who really know our forest situation, that it is bad. I want to discuss with you some of the basic issues involved in building a forest program that will effectively meet this situation with full regard for the public interest. It is my understanding that the Higgins Lake Committee proposals and their companion piece, the printed report of the American Forestry Association's Resource Appraisal, have been prepared as a basis for such a discussion at this congress.

"I cannot consider the proposals of the Higgins Lake Committee in a vacuum. I need to interpret them in the setting provided by the resource appraisal report.

"Let me say freely and at once that most of the committee proposals are, in my opinion, fully in accord with the best national interest. And they hit the mark. Or at least they are aimed at it. I refer to such items as general public education; protection of forests from fire, insects, and disease; tree planting; forest co-operatives. I refer also to intensification of public forest management, to public payments in lieu of taxes, to watersheds protection, and to protection of other forest values and services.

"It is true, of course, that these are mostly the old program items—the accepted items. They have long been a part of the program of the department of agriculture. I am filing a copy of that program for the record of congress.

"As for the resource appraisal report, it is concise and interestingly presented. It contains a large array of dependable basic statistics on forest areas, volumes, classes of ownership, and related matters. Minor differences between these statistics and those of the forest service do not change the general picture. It seems to me, however, that for one thing the report fails to point up clearly and place in their proper perspective the private-land and the public-land aspects of our forest

situation.

"Private lands are the major element. They comprise 75 per cent of our commercial forest acreage. They have furnished the bulk of our wood supply in the past, and must continue to do so. Please remember that generally the best and most accessible forest land is in private ownership. It is here that really intensive forestry is most feasible. And yet on small holdings, which make up three-fourths of the private forest, only four per cent of the cutting follows good practices. Even on the largest private holdings, where recent progress has been greatest, only 29 per cent of the cutting follows good practices. On public forests the percentage is 67. It ought to be clear that our need for action in forestry centers upon the private lands. This is the background against which we must consider a forest program.

"I make this emphasis at the outset because the resource appraisal report fails to do so. That report, it seems to me, persistently shifts attention, away from the major problem, to the public forests. It confuses the problem of supplying urgent present needs with the still larger problems of growing timber for the future. Thus it distorts the background.

"Now what about the really central issues of the nation's forest program? What does Higgins Lake offer us to help solve some of the major problems of forest management? What does the resource appraisal offer to help us understand those problems?

"Let me be frank. I do not believe that most conservationists and those among you who give first concern to the interests of the whole people of America are going to find certain of the proposals and arguments acceptable. I, for one, vigorously reject some of them.

"I refer particularly to three main parts of the proposals and arguments on which Secretary Anderson has already commented:

"1. Those dealing with the place of public forests in the national program.

"2. In some measure, those dealing with the problem of the small private woodlands.

"3. Those dealing with public regulation of private forest practices.

"Incidentally, these are three points on which Higgins Lake committee's representatives from the department of agriculture filed a minority statement. This minority statement was omitted from the latest printing of the record.

"When I take issue with some of the proposals and arguments drawn up for this congress, I am anxious not to be misunderstood. I realize that the Higgins Lake committee worked without help of some of the major groups concerned in American forestry. Public officials aside, the committee worked without benefit of representation from the 4 1/4 million small owners who hold three-fourths of our private commercial forest land. The committee membership included no representative of the operators of some 50 thousand small wood-using plants which turn out the bulk of our

products. The committee included not one of the several million workers who job it is to cut our forests and get the products to market, and whose livelihood depends on forest conservation. Nor were timber-products consumers as such, represented, despite the fact that it is also for consumers that we are interested in forestry and consumers suffer if we fail in forest conservation.

"I hope that in this congress those groups not represented at Higgins Lake will speak out.

"I would like to emphasize to you that our nation has for generations been struggling toward an effective forest program that will meet the public interest. We have come a long way, and we still have a very great way to go. We have pinned down, one by one, a few critical forest issues, such as these:

"We have one of the world's greatest public-forest systems — non-political and stable.

"We have made good progress in developing strong forestry organizations in the states.

"We have made headway toward adequate protection of our forests from fire.

"We have come a long way in forest research.

"We have made a start toward reasonably good management of private forests — mostly on the larger holdings.

"We have the beginnings of an effective program of special aid to small forest owners.

"I need not remind you of the part played in these developments by the forest service during more than 40 years. I would like to remind you, however, of the prominent part played by the Ameri-

can Forestry Congress that met first in 1882, and of which this present congress is at least the nominal successor. That first congress and later ones discussed many measures which then seem-

ed to be radical, but which since become a firm and part of our forest policy.

"One of these issues long discussed was the creation of

Concluded on Next Page

BE SURE TO SEE THE NEW
ELECTROLUX CLEANER
Simplify your housecleaning with an Electrolux

Write to

RALPH HULANDER

Box 23

Brookings, Ore.

LET ME Build

Millwork and Cabinet Shop

Door and Window Frames

FLUSH-TYPE INTERIOR DOORS—

CABINETS A SPECIALTY

We make special size sash, too!

MASON & EDWARDS

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Box 157

Brookings, Oregon

CONSIDER Comfort of Others!

Three Transformers Carrying Heavy Overload!
Careful Use Of Current Will Relieve Overload At These Times!!

Current brought in on our line from California-Oregon Power Company, at the state line, has relieved the local generator plant a great deal—but still there remains a critical situation with but three 37 1/2 KVA transformers, now carrying 163 KV load on the combined capacity of 112. At peak load hours: 6:30 a. m. to 7:30 a. m.; 10:45 a. m. to noon; and 5:30 p. m. to 7:00, people must be considerate, must turn off such things as water heaters (the tank is hot anyway), extra lights, or some appliance not needed particularly. Radiant heaters, in the mornings pull a heavy load, as do lights in every row of the home.

No Replacements Available If One "Goes Out"
Be Considerate During Peak Load Hours—Use A Minimum!!

Transformers are hard to find—we have searched the nation, but we have no replacements, should one or more of these "go out." If an overload continues on a transformer much over an hour, danger lurks for the system. Morning and evening loads are heaviest, due to the amount of lights being used at those times. Consideration at these hours will help immensely—will save the situation most likely.

No New Service Can Be Added At Present Time
Condition Only Temporary—New Equipment Will Change All!

Because winter places heavier demands upon the lighting systems of any community, new service at this time is out of the question, except in case of sickness or extreme emergency. However, this condition is only temporary, as our standard equipment arrives and is installed, the conditions will right themselves. This means, then, that consideration at this time will be the difference between lights and possible darkness, should a transformer go out of service.

Coos-Curry Electric Co-op

YOUR OWN ELECTRIC CO-OPERATIVE

**ZADA'S
BEAUTY
SHOP**

Ruby Stokes
Assisting

Closed Sunday and Monday

W - A - N - T - E - D

Responsible party to plant approximately 20,000 Crofts from 4s to 7s, and approximately 40,000 Croft yearlings. Have Land Ready to Plant.

PHIL SCHROEDER

For Information, please
See Charles Schaal

Harbor

Oregon