

Yield Program—

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containing seven pages, was sent over the signature of Frank B. Reid, attorney for the complainant organization. Appended to the communication, also addressed to the Oregon delegation in congress, were a survey of forest operations dependent upon the Siuslaw unit, prepared by Michael Bigley, industrial forester employed by the association, and a "merit cutting" proposal for sustaining timber resources, written by a member, George E. Owen.

Time Called Premature
With the present need for lumber, the association maintained, the time is premature for enforcement of the sustained yield program proposed by the Oregon and California reforestation administration.

It is the contention of Attorney Reid's clients that it is impossible for smaller operators to buy timber in certain areas because of what they call political machinations and they say these stem from favoritism resulting from earlier association among the larger operators and the O and C people.

Housing Shortage Stressed

The association admits the need for and favors an equitable and eventual sustained yield program, the brief reads, but it calls the attention of the secretary to the fact that "in Eugene, Ore. alone, in the heart of the largest producing lumber area in the U. S., the housing shortage is so acute that there are hundreds of

returned veterans who are unable to find any place for themselves and their families to live."

Enforcement of sustained yield production was labeled "entirely premature, as the national emergency is far from being near an end so far as lumber is concerned, and therefore you should pigeon-hole this entire project until this emergency is over, and should continue the wartime production of lumber until adequate housing is furnished the returning veteran."

"In the meantime," the letter continues, "a more careful study should be made as to the actual effect that the present sustained yield plan would have on each and every operator within said master unit . . . and then devise a plan which will treat each and every operator in said unit . . . in equal fashion."

"We further suggest that the cutting of old growth timber beyond the sustained yield capacity is not only justified at the present time, but is absolutely necessary."

Over-Mature Timber

"The majority of the government timber is over-mature," Reid maintained for the operators. "Nevertheless, last year the majority of the timber that was cut in the Siuslaw unit was immature timber, which, in the minds of all informed persons, is defeating the very purpose of good forestry practice, and is certainly repugnant to the policy of sustained yield. The O and C administration is partly to blame for this situation, by refusing to release over-mature timber to the small and medium-sized operator, and forcing him to cut whatever timber he could find from private persons."

Small operators, it was held, would have preferred to cut mature timber, but maintained "that the O and C administration, in many instances, refused to release over-mature timber to them when the same had stood right in the midst of their operations."

They cited two instances, without naming principals concerned, where they said a medium-sized operator cut on three sides of over-mature timber under the jurisdiction of the O and C administration and was denied the privilege of cutting the government tract. They said the reason was that it was being held for a proposed co-operator whose mill was located elsewhere.

"There are numerous instances," it was claimed, "where operators have cut alongside over-mature O and C timber, and where they have built logging roads and logged through over-mature timber, and have been denied the privilege of harvesting."

"The effect that this would have on the immediate community would be disastrous. The number of mills that would be forced out of business employ a substantial larger number of men than the co-operators could possibly employ. The wholesaler, broker, logging machinery and hardware merchant, the independent retailer, and many others would be forced out of business. The reason is . . . the operators in whose hand this monopoly would fall, have their own sales organizations, their own retail yards, and purchase their supplies on the

Arabs Stage Protest Strike In Palestine

JERUSALEM, Feb. 2—(AP)—Palestine was like a land of the dead today as 1,000,000 Arabs struck for 12 hours against British immigration policies and Jews, observing the Sabbath, stayed indoors to avoid the rain which drenched the silent streets.

Throughout the Holy Land all communications, businesses, theaters, shops and restaurants—both Jewish and Arab-owned—were at a standstill. Special precautionary measures were taken by military police, but no incidents were reported anywhere in Palestine.

The Arab strike was directed against a British decision, announced Wednesday, to resume limited Jewish immigration into Palestine at a rate of 1,500 a month pending a report from the Anglo-American Palestine inquiry committee, now in London. Palestine Jews, who are demanding mass immigration rights for European Jewish refugees, also staged a three-hour strike Thursday against the latest British move on the ground that 1,500 immigrants a month is only a "drop in the bucket."

TO JUDGE JAPS

TOKYO, Sunday, Feb. 3—(AP)—Chief Justice John P. Higgins, of the Massachusetts supreme court, has been appointed the American judge on the international military tribunal which will begin trials of Japanese war criminals on or about March 1, allied head-

quarties were told that if the O and C administration is permitted to proceed as it is at the present time, and if the government approves the currently proposed sustained yield units, a majority of sawmills in the Siuslaw unit will be forced out of business within three years. A future with only one or two mills in the district was foreseen.

"There is actually a determined effort at the present time on the part of large operators to buy out smaller operators who have sufficient timber to comply with the sustained yield co-operative agreements, and thus further monopolize our natural resources," the letter said.

"The timber . . . belongs to the people of the U. S. and should not, under any circumstances, become the means, or assist in the creation of a 'timber trust.'"

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Our Weather Went Upon a Spree

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decided to stay. I had a mate once, but she's gone now."

"I'm sorry," the reporter offered. Just then the sun came out but Oscar paid no attention. "I have lots of friends," Oscar rambled on. "As soon as I come out in the spring they start bringing me carrots, lettuce and cabbage leaves."

That Shadow Again

"But, Oscar, what about this business of your shadow. My city editor wants to know."

Oscar again ignored the question. He was growing reminiscent. "I remember when they were tearing down an old plumbing shop that used to be on this lot. One of the workmen gave me part of his sandwich. I crawled right up on his lap and ate it out of his hand. No foolin'."

"Oscar, are you scared of your shadow?"

Oscar bristled. "Now I ask you, do I look like that sort? If that's all you can talk about—'Goodbye!'"

He Wouldn't Come Back

The reporter hurriedly went over and tapped on a tin pail near the hole. Neighbors had told him that was the way they called Oscar. But the little ground hog refused to return. The sun had gone behind a cloud. The reporter hunched into his overcoat. He waited, but still no Oscar. Then it began to snow. Flakes came down thick and fast.

"Well, anyway, Oscar saw his shadow," mused the reporter. "That's supposed to mean more winter. And this snow sure looks like it."

He trudged back to the office. (EDITOR'S NOTE—There really is an Oscar. You can see him yourself if you stalk his hole.)

Reich Had—

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search work on nuclear energy during the war. He told this story:

"When the war started, Hahn and myself along with other scientists were called in by German military officials and asked what we thought the possibility was of producing an atomic bomb. 'They were extremely concerned that America or England would make the bomb first, and use it against Germany for, with the publication of Hahn's discoveries, the secret was out. We said we must first do research to see if atomic energy could be captured under the fission process of Hahn's.'"

"By the end of 1941, we completed an atomic energy machine at Leipzig and further experiments proved conclusively that we could win atomic power from ordinary uranium."

Neck and Neck Race

"Then came the great coincidence. In June, 1942, we made a report on our progress to Speer (Albert Speer, Nazi munitions boss now on trial at Nuernberg). At the same time, American atom scientists made a similar report in the United States."

"Then followed the great difference—America was able to start building the necessary factories on a huge scale. They built whole cities of them and in two or three years had the atomic bomb in production—one of the most utterly amazing feats in history. 'Germany could not even begin work on a scale large enough to produce just one bomb.'"

wholesale market where it is shipped direct from large centers of distribution."

Timber Purchased

Large operators, since early 1943, have bought large parts of the available timberland in western Oregon, particularly in Lane county, the letter says.

Owen, in his treatise, entitled "Sustained Yield Through Timber Conservation," said the O and C had inaugurated a plan of granting to operators adjoining its timber prior rights to purchase it. Although the plan had been applauded, it had boomeranged by encouraging "speculators and large lumber operators" to buy up worthless logged off land at \$1 to \$3 an acre to gain a favored position, he said.

In apportioning timber to cutters, Owen urged consideration of conservation practiced in logging and manufacturing. Mills with good conservation practices would get timber, the others would not, he suggested.

He admitted there is both good and bad conservation practice among the large and small operators, but maintained "we have found the greatest waste is usually in the large operator's logging and the small operator's sawmill."

Bigley, in his survey, said: "Conceivably one person or an organized group could purchase the co-operating private ownership within one or more sustained yield units and thus gain a monopoly of the O and C timber."

Calls for Limitation
To overcome the danger, he called for limitation of the amount of public timber one operator could obtain, regardless of land ownership in the area.

Bigley recognized it would be impossible for all present operators to continue to find enough timber to cut indefinitely, but called for the whole industry, instead of the smaller units, to share in the reduction.

13 Known Dead After Fire; Toll May Rise

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2—(AP)—

Thirteen aged persons were known dead and 20 were missing tonight in an explosion and ensuing fire which engulfed the tarpaper and thin frame walls of Jennings Hall, a Catholic home in suburban Garfield Heights.

Sister May Hyacinth, director of the Sisters of the Holy Ghost, administrators of the hall, said the blaze destroyed all records of the home, but four hours after the fire broke out at 2:15 p.m. 29 of the 62 occupants were known to have survived.

Some of the aged residents in the home perished when they became hysterical and resisted rescue efforts, Sister Hyacinth reported. She gave this account of the fire, the century's fourth major disaster in greater Cleveland.

"I was in my office and the nuns were having prayer period in a neighboring building when I heard the explosion. I rushed into the hall. The smoke was so dense I couldn't see my hands in front of me. I rang a bell to alert the house and then tried to help get occupants out. In two minutes after the explosion, everything was on fire."

Acheson Warns U.S. Must Avert Famine Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—(AP)—

Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson said today that the people of this country must increase their sacrifices to relieve starvation in Europe "even if it means a return to wartime conditions in some sectors of our economy."

"We've won the war," he said in an NBC network broadcast sponsored by the state department. "We can't afford to let hunger and starvation defeat us now." But he acknowledged that there will be some starvation in Europe this winter "despite all our efforts to prevent it."

Acheson's appeal was made as the White House arranged for a full-scale review of the food situation at next Tuesday's cabinet meeting and after Secretary of Agriculture Anderson called upon farmers, in a radio talk, to cut down on the feeding of grain to cattle, hogs and poultry.

Anderson said the nation's supply of corn and other livestock feeds is running short. His appeal followed on the heels of forecasts by agriculture department grain experts that the government will be unable to get enough wheat from farms to fulfill export com-

mitments to hungry areas abroad. The short supply of grains raised the possibility of drastic changes in food allotments and even of a return to rationing of meat. A poor growing season next spring and summer would force a sharp liquidation in livestock numbers and a reduced supply of meats.

John B. Hutson, undersecretary of agriculture, who participated in the discussion with Acheson, said that unless we can greatly increase our foreign shipments of wheat, we may have to choose between these alternatives: "Many, thereby running the danger of imperiling our whole economic program" or "spreading starvation thinly everywhere, with the result that there will be no out Europe, even in the countries of our allies."

Acheson said the short supply of wheat between now and 1 will need 17,000,000 tons of wheat from outside.

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