

# Medford's Lumber Boom

Forest Supervisor Sees Need of Curb To Guarantee Sustained Timber Yield

(An explanation of the current lumbering boom here and discussion of the prospects for continuation of the timber supply in the area tributary to Jackson county industrial centers has been prepared by Karl L. Janouch, supervisor of the Rogue River National Forest. The second and final installment of Supervisor Janouch's summation appears herewith.)

By Karl L. Janouch  
As of January 1, 1944, the operable timber stand of the Upper Rogue River production unit by ownerships and the rate it is being depleted on a 5-year (1939-1943) average, in million board feet, is as follows: National forest, 10,077 million board feet. Annual depletion, 33 million board feet. Other ownerships, 8,417 million board feet. Annual depletion, 144 million board feet. Total, 18,494 million board feet. Annual depletion 177 million board feet.

The estimated allowable or sustained yield cut is 100 million board feet for national forests and 118 million board feet for other ownerships. It will be noted that national forest timber has not been overcut and that the cut on other ownerships has been excessive by 26 million board feet annually during the last five years. The analysis brings out that if cutting on private lands is continued at the present rate, this timber probably would be completely harvested in around 25 years and it will take much longer than 25 years to grow merchantable trees to replace these forests. In fact, it will be near 150 years before the seedlings of today will grow to what the loggers now call "saw-log" size. The industry will become more and more dependent on public timber for a supply. In fact, there are a number of industries that get all or a greater portion of their logs from public lands at this date.

The question may be raised as to why a greater cut is not contemplated on national forests, since there is more timber in this ownership than in all others and the estimated annual cut is 18 million board feet less. The answer is, other ownerships have timber lands at lower altitudes which are more accessible. Generally speaking, these are better timber producing lands and should grow timber at a faster rate than for the national forest lands.

The timber area of the unit is divided into four working circles, namely: Rogue River, Medford, Applegate and Evans Creek. These working circles are based on drainages and transportation routes. The timber from each working circle ordinarily should move to the nearest manufacturing center with first consideration given economical and stable plants within the boundaries of the working circle which are depended upon by people of established settlements for incomes. On this basis, the cities and settlements of this country having sawmills affecting their economy, can expect a supply of timber from public lands up to

the sustained yield cut of such lands that are feasibly accessible. Public timber must be sold at the highest price attainable and in appraising the value, the transportation costs to the sawmill are allowed for in arriving at a stumpage value. The transportation cost of hauling timber to beyond the logical manufacturing center must be borne by the purchaser and this cost is so great that he cannot without financial loss, secure timber outside his limited zone. This fact alone makes it impossible for certain plants to remain in communities removed from sources of supply.

Privately owned timber is rapidly purchased by certain sawmill companies and is not available for lumber manufacture to others than the purchaser. Public timber provides a limited amount of timber each year. The annual demand at present is over 260 million board feet and the allowable cut for both public and private timber on a sustained yield plan is 42 million board feet less than this present cut. This means that the manufacture of lumber will be curtailed and decreased as private timber is cut out or is held for future supply by certain sawmill operators who intend to keep operating although at less than present output. There is no possibility of maintaining the present cut beyond a reasonable period after the war, and even that will be done at the expense of the cut immediately thereafter. Consequently, there is no room for more sawmills. Many of the present sawmills will have to decrease their present output and some others will have to shut down.

The curtailment of lumber is not necessarily a predicament so far as community economics are concerned. It is possible to maintain our payrolls and financial returns and, in fact, increase them through closer utilization and remanufacturing of forest products.

The need in this area is to decrease depletion rate of 260 million board feet per year to a sustained yield of 218 million board feet or in effect, to cut 42 million feet of timber less per year. This would seem to involve reduction in income affecting around 2000 people now dependent on the lumber industry. However, closer utilization in logging and local remanufacturing of lumber can more than compensate for the reduction in the acreage of timber cut each year. Rather than suffer ultimate depletion of our timber resources through overcutting, we should reduce our cut to the sustained yield of 218 million board feet per year, plus what logging and milling waste we can salvage, and supplant our resultant payrolls through remanufacturing.

One-fifth of the lumber cut under a sustained yield limitation is suitable for remanufacturing into cabinet work and will provide a living for 9875 people or we could take this lumber and manufacture it into sash and doors which would provide a living for 4816 people. One-half of the locally produced lumber is suitable for boxes and could provide, through such a remanufacture, a living for 7074 people. Therefore, if we take one-fifth of our lumber and remanufacture it into cabinets, we will provide a living for 9875 people and thus provide for 7875 additional people after taking care of the 2000 people who were deprived of livelihood through reduction in the lumber output to a sustained yield cut of 218 million board feet. Other possibilities can be figured out through consideration of other types of remanufacturing. It is proven that a reduction in financial income through a reduction in lumber output can be more than compensated by remanufacturing. Under such conditions, the question has often been asked, why is our lumber shipped to other communities for remanufacturing when wastage of transportation, labor and possible financial return to our community results?

The way has been pointed out to have and enjoy our timber resources for all time without suffering a financial loss either now or in the future. Does the public demand that the timber shall be cut on a sustained yield

## Lana Turner In New Romance



John Hodiak and Lana Turner in a romantic scene from their forthcoming picture, "Marriage Is A Private Affair" with James Craig and Frances Gifford. The picture starts tomorrow at the Craterian for a four day run.

basis which assures a stable and permanent livelihood for many people, which protects and assures our water supply, recreation resources, fish and wild life and the esthetic values for which this area is noted?

This briefly is the local timber situation. The discussion has been briefed to save newspaper space. However, the topic has been explored sufficiently to provide the basis for serious consideration by the readers and to point the way to a program of study, discussion and action among our service clubs and other organizations. A program for the orderly harvesting of our timber resources must have the

support of the public. Complacency supports a program of depletion resulting in economic and other losses. Other forest regions learned this, but only when it was too late. We have time to take remedial action, but that time is now.

**PUBLICITY HEAD HELD**  
New York, Nov. 21—(U.P.)—Carl Byoir, head of the publicity firm of Carl Byoir Associates, was arrested today on a complaint of the anti-trust division of the department of justice for removal to Danville, Ill., to plead to an information charging him, his client the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, and others with anti-trust violation.

## TEACHING STAFF AT EAGLE POINT MEETS PARENTS

Eagle Point, Nov. 21—The teaching staff for the Eagle Point schools was presented to the parents and patrons of the district who gathered in the high school auditorium here last Friday night. The reception was the largest of its kind ever held here, and was attended by parents from all parts of the newly consolidated school district.

Teachers presented to the group included Glenn Hole, serving his first year here as principal; Victor Hay, Yetta Olson, and Mrs. Broadbeck, other high school instructors. Those presented from the elementary grades were: Cecil Chase, eighth grade; Mrs. Eva McKee, seventh grade; Mrs. Jean Attring, sixth grade; Mrs. Lula Thurston, fifth grade; Mrs. Hazel Chase, fourth grade; Hulda Rose, third grade; Mrs. Helen Beckker, second grade; and Georgiana Hussong, first grade.

Parties interested in Christmas Offer of Encyclopedia Britannica or Britannica Jr., can obtain complete information by writing the Oregon representative, Mr. V. P. Dickson, 1723 N. E. Multnomah St., Portland 12, Oregon.

During the evening the group was entertained by a program of varied numbers. Vocal solos were given by Jeanne Freshwater, Irene Knigery, and Richard McCorkle, who also gave a saxophone number. An accordion number was given by Mrs. Carol Clymer, and a reading by Kathleen Davies, and a reading by C. F. Davies. In addition to these little children were heard in special numbers. Kay McCorkle and Dudley Lang sang "I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard," and Billie Caldwell, Dudley Long, Sandra Caldwell, Kay McCorkle and Linda Lange showed adults how group singing should be done.

The program was opened with group singing of a quality and volume this community has never known. An increase in new settlers has added many new and excellent voices to the community.

At the conclusion of the program coffee and cake was served by the ladies of the Home Demonstration unit. The visitors then looked over the new rooms that

...WHEN ROMAN MEAL PORRIDGE IS OUR BREAKFAST!

**ROMAN MEAL**  
SOME WAY - EVERY DAY

have just been completed to take care of the enlarged enrollment growing out of the district consolidation.

The committee in charge of the reception consisted of Mrs.

William Lang, Mrs. Doris Caldwell, and Mrs. Freda Greb.

Of the 62,312 army wounded as reported through April 21, 1944, 35,597 had returned to duty.

# TURKEYS



**YES WE HAVE A LARGE SUPPLY— AND ALL SIZE BIRDS**

**ORDER YOUR TURKEY NOW!**

**EAST SIDE MARKET**  
OF MEDFORD — EAST OF BEAR CREEK BRIDGE

PICTURE

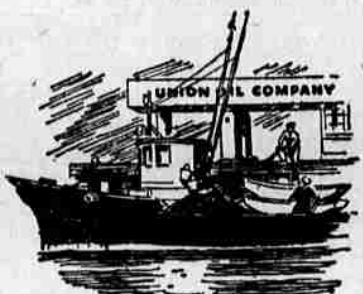
# QUIZ

ANSWERS AT BOTTOM OF PAGE



**1** Before the war, the people of Europe consumed 30 gallons of petroleum products per capita each year. How much do you think the American people consumed?

Check One  
23   
206   
427



**2** The largest single oil company in the U.S. does less than 13% of the nation's oil business. How many oil companies would you guess there are in this country altogether?

Check One  
87   
946   
8,267



**3** Last year, Union Oil Company made a net profit of \$7,269,199—6.6% on business done for the year. How much did this average per stockholder-owner?

Check One  
\$ 231.69   
\$ 2,356.22   
\$15,632.41



**4** Everyone who works at Union Oil has to have "tools"—a desk, a tank truck or perhaps even a \$6,000,000 refining unit. How much do you think equipment costs will average per employee?

Check One  
\$ 946   
\$ 4,251   
\$39,504



**5** It costs anywhere from \$95,000 to \$230,000 to prospect for oil in a single unproved area. What are your chances of actually getting oil after all this?

Check One  
1 in 2   
1 in 3   
1 in 12



**6** In Rome before the war gasoline cost 81c a gallon. In Berlin it was 59c; in London 31c; in Warsaw 40c. World average was 33.7c. U.S. average 18 1/2c. What caused the difference?

Check One  
U.S. Govt. Regulation  Competition between U.S. Companies  Foreign Govt. Regulation



**7** Last year Union Oil took in \$110,000,000 from the sale of its products. \$4,500,000 went to the stockholders as dividends. How much went to the employees as wages?

Check One  
6 million  15 1/2 million  24 1/2 million

## ANSWERS

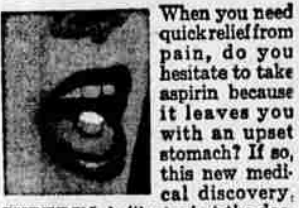
- 427 gallons per capita, per year. The daily life of the average American is just about 14 times as mechanized as the average European's. Even during peacetime, it takes more than a million Americans working full time in the oil industry to keep the machines of the other 129 million fueled and lubricated.
- There are 8,267 individual oil companies in the U.S. For their work of finding, drilling, processing and transporting petroleum products to you they average about 8/10ths of a cent profit per gallon.

- \$7,269,199 looks like a lot of money, but it was divided among a lot of people—31,375. So net profits averaged just \$231.69 per stockholder-owner.
- \$39,504—That's why, in some industries today, you have to pool the money of a lot of people under legal agreements known as corporations. Very few individuals could finance the "tools" of heavy industry.
- 1 in 12—But by dividing this risk among a lot of people, as Union does (\$230,000 ÷ 31,375 stockholders = \$7.33 per owner), we have enough capital to keep going until we find oil.

- Competition. No nation in the world has had as many oil companies (8,267) competing for the business. No nation has had less governmental control of the industry. As a result, the cost of "regular" gasoline to you (exclusive of taxes) dropped from 29.7¢ per gallon in 1920 to 13 1/2¢ in 1939. And the quality climbed from 52 octane to 75.
- 24 1/2 million—Union Oil employees got approximately \$5.21 in wages for every \$1.00 that went to the stockholders.

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## NEW kind of ASPIRIN tablet doesn't upset stomach



When you need quick relief from pain, do you hesitate to take aspirin because it leaves you with an upset stomach? If so, this new medical discovery, SUPERIN, is "just what the doctor ordered" for you.

Superin is aspirin plus—contains the same pure, safe aspirin you have long known—but developed by doctors in a special way for those upset by aspirin in its ordinary form.

This new kind of aspirin tablet dissolves more quickly, lets the aspirin get right at the job of relieving pain, reduces the acidity of ordinary aspirin, and does not irritate or upset stomach—even after repeat doses.

Keep this out to remind you to get Superin today, so you can have it on hand when headaches, colds, etc., strike. See how quickly it relieves pain—how fine you feel after taking. At your druggist's, 15¢ and 39¢.



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