



OUT OF THE WOODS

By Jim Stevens

The Commercial Forest

Today the Pacific Northwest — Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana west of the Bitter Roots — has 72.7 million acres which are classified as forest land by the forest survey of the U. S. Forest Service. This classification is in two technical divisions, "non-commercial" and "commercial."

The region has 54.4 million acres of commercial forest land. It is land physically able to grow marketable timber crops and which no law or decree has excluded from industrial or farm logging operations.

The commercial forests of all species stand on the land in a variety of public and private ownerships that are commonly intermingled. Farmers and the forest industry are the major private owners, with state departments of forestry and the U. S. Forest Service the principal public administrators.

The commercial class of forests in all public and private ownerships is managed mainly for the purpose of providing all divisions of forest industry in the region with essential raw material, now and in the future.

Wealth of the Cutover
The 54.4 million acres of commercial forest land in the Pacific Northwest not only support a resource of trees but a resource of people. This fact shows up distinctly from the vantage point of the logger's stump. The cutover area in view spells a story of standing timber that has been reshaped into trade items by work of men and machines. In the process of producing for national and world markets, the movement of tree from stump has yielded wages, profits, taxes, interest, purchase of supplies and services, payment of railroad and shipping bills.

Such returns are repeated throughout the manufacturing process and movement to wholesale and retail markets and to the end uses of the tree. Then the tree's service may continue for a century and more — like that of lumber in an old house, which may continue to produce rental income after a century of use.

Certain stumps in the cutover reflect newspapers streaming from presses in far cities. Others tell of the building of churches and schools and railroads. The record of good or bad utilization is in the logging leftovers. The standing snags, or the lack of them among the stumps, are a chapter on forest-fire danger and defense. Many other features present the commercial forest cutover as an open book on a great natural resource in dynamic use by men at work with trees.

The "Non-Commercial" Forest
The non-commercial forest land of the Pacific Northwest amounts to 18.3 million acres. The greater part of this acreage is on sites that range from acid muck of swamps to steep and stony ground of high altitudes. On such areas the growth is commonly brush, "weed trees," or other trees that are incapable of yielding merchantable wood products.

Minor segments of the non-commercial forest acreage have merchantable timber of high quality but stand on lands that have been set aside by federal, state, county or municipal governments for parks, wilderness and recreation areas, military reservation, wildlife refuges and watersheds. In each case the authorities concerned have decided that some non-commercial use of a particular forest tract has higher value than industrial use of its trees.

Trees may outstay man on the land of the Pacific Northwest. Then all the forests will again be non-commercial, entirely restored to nature for the making of a new wilderness. Science

foresees that outcome, while looking backward to the age of stone, when Ug and Ag first felled trees for fuel and shelter. There are stumps of giant Western red cedars that mark such work by primitive West coast Indians. In the future the timber harvester may cut acres at a time, as I've noted before, with an atomic ax. Soon, then, the bombs will get him and all his kind.

Many Pests Said Thriving in Areas Of Middle West

Washington — (UP) — The Agriculture Department's bug experts have good news about the corn borer, but bad news about cutworms, army worms, spittlebugs and bollworms.

In a special pest report, the department said the number of European corn borers in Iowa was not 47 per cent during the winter. Headway is also being made against the borers in South Dakota, Minnesota and Kansas.

Spittlebugs Thriving
The department reported, however, that spittlebugs — which leave a trail of "froth" on forage crops — are apparently thriving in Indiana and are the highest on record in North-Central Illinois.

Pink bollworm infestations were reported heavier in some South Texas counties than ever before.

The department said that cutworms are also chewing up cotton in Mississippi and Arizona as well as damaging wheat in Colorado and Utah.

Army Worms Moving
The army worm, meanwhile, is pushing into a general area that includes Western Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Mississippi. This follows reports of "serious" army worm attacks on young green crops in Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, New Mexico, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware and California.

Salem — (UP) — F. A. Reiling, Eugene dentist, is the new state deputy of the Knights of Columbus.



TOO REALISTIC—Actress Maureen O'Hara is treated in the Universal International studio hospital in Hollywood for powder burns she received when a six-gun was fired too close during the filming of "Cattle Kate." Nurse Isabel Richfield is applying first aid.

Shortage of Potatoes Said Simple as ABC

Washington — (UP) — Two years ago, thrifty American housewives were shocked by news photographs of bulldozers scooping thousands of tons of surplus potatoes into pits to be burned, buried or left to rot.

Today, these same housewives are pounding the pavements from one grocery store to another, trying to find a few pounds of high-priced potatoes to garnish a stew.

Transition Rapid
The transition from feast-to-famine has been so rapid that many puzzled shoppers are writing sharp letters to their congressmen demanding to know "why can't we get potatoes?"

The answer, according to Agriculture Department officials, is as simple as A-B-C...

A. Potatoes are scarce because the 1951 crop — which should be on sale in the stores right now — was the smallest since 1936, about 337,000,000 bushels.

B. The 1951 crop was small because farmers didn't plant as many potatoes as usual, and a

hard winter damaged what they did plant.

C. The main reason why farmers didn't plant so many potatoes last year was that the Agriculture Department stopped supporting potato prices at the end of 1950, and prices fell sharply.

D. The Agriculture Department acted under orders from Congress, which in turn was under heavy pressure from taxpayers and housewives to terminate the potato price support program which cost the government \$605,500,000 between 1942 and 1950.

OPS Given Blame
The National Potato Council gives the Office of Price Stabilization a large share of the blame for the current potato shortage. The OPC rolled back ceiling prices from 5 to 10 per cent last January, and the council says that action discouraged farmers from enlarging their potato acreage.

New York State's 70,000 miles of streams and thousands of lakes are stocked each year with 500,000,000 fish.

Germ War Weapons In Stockpiling Stage

Washington — (UP) — The Army has reached the production and stockpiling stage in development of germ warfare weapons according to informed sources.

But it is still U. S. policy to use such weapons only in retaliation if an enemy should employ them first. The United States will not use them otherwise.

Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett apparently had in mind the Army's progress in the biological warfare field when he recently said that Communist forces in Korea would "wish they had never been born" if they resort to germ weapons.

The exact nature of the germ weapons developed by the Army, as well as present and planned production, are top military secrets.

But Maj. Gen. E. T. Bullene, chief of the Army Chemical Corps, recently told Congress that it was "very urgent" that money be appropriated for production of germ weapons.

"We have been doing research for 10 years and we think it is time to catch up with some hardware weapons," he said.

He gave no hint of the type of weapons or germs they would carry.

Other biological warfare experts have said that giant aerosol bombs could be used to spray germ-laden mists over cities or massed troops.

Clouds of disease germs also could be created by specially de-

Submarine Use Planned

Submarines equipped with large "atomizers" could surface close offshore and lay down lethal mists over large areas.

Three of the diseases mentioned most commonly in connection with germ attacks against human beings are typhus fever and yellow fever. Other possibilities are paratyphus (parrot fever), influenza, pneumonic plague, tularemia and botulism.

Court Records

POLICE COURT
Thomas W. Mast, illegal parking, \$2.50.
Einer Bronstein, parked in restricted zone, \$2.50.
John F. Newman, parked in no parking zone, \$2.50.
Joe Stamen, parked wrong side of street, \$2.50.

DISTRICT COURT
Jack Cook Schaeble, no operator's license, \$5.
Edward Baker, overwidth, \$7.
Bennie E. Long, overwidth, \$6.
Ralph V. Sales, overwidth, \$14.
Ora Ous Gussinger, overwidth, \$6.
Kenneth L. Prum, not having required lighting equipment, \$10 bail forfeited.

John Clinton Wall, overwidth, \$25 bail forfeited.
Claude L. Campbell, overwidth, \$12.50.
Albert Delmer Jones, overwidth, \$12.50.
Earl F. Christensen Jr., overwidth, \$12.

Billy Samuel Fagan, overwidth, \$68.
John Robert Hamaker, overwidth, \$7.
Neil Wilson Surrall, no warning device, \$4.

CIRCUIT COURT
Hoodless Reed Robinson vs. August Otto Robinson, divorce complaint.
Louis J. Morris vs. Paul E. Morris, divorce complaint.

NOTICE!

To allow employees to enjoy the Memorial Day Week-end—

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Employers Reminded On Youth Employment

Portland — With the school vacation season nearing, the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor today reminded employers of restrictions on the employment of children.

Federal law permits children to work during vacations under certain conditions, according to Madison R. Smith, field office supervisor for the division. But boys under 16 and girls under 18 may not work under government contracts of more than \$10,000.

Hazardous occupation orders set a minimum age of 18 for certain occupations in logging and sawmills, mines, and in other hazardous jobs. Children must be at least 16 to work in manufacturing or processing, and as messengers.

Youngsters 14 or 15 years old may do office and sales work except aboard trains or other means of transportation.

All must have age certificates, and Smith advised young workers to study the regulations before applying for jobs.

Dead line on Classified Ads: 3:30 p.m. for following day; 10 a.m. Monday, noon Saturday for Sunday a.m.

At latest count, 17 countries other than the United States have television transmitters on the air. The list includes England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina and Japan.

The only bees that can reach the nectar in red clover are bumble bees. Without bumble bees, red clover cannot grow.

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