There is some history which should be cited at this point. The 1937 Act, envisioned a meshing of public and private timber to attain a sustained yield output. In 1944, the Bureau of Land Management started creating marketing areas in western Oregon. There were 12 created, after extensive public hearings. These required primary processing, that is, breaking down the log into lumber, plywood or some other product in a defined local area. These marketing areas continued until 1956. During Congressional Hearings held in 1955, substantial opposition was expressed by members of the industry to the continuation of the marketing areas. The principal arguments were that the boundaries set up barriers to the logical flow of timber. The Bureau recognized that these barriers were illogical. The Forest Service timber was unregulated. The State timber was unregulated. The private timber was unregulated. The O&C timber, of and by itself, being held within each of its 12 marketing areas, could not produce the kind of stability that was envisioned when they were created. Also, efforts to set up cooperative sustained yield units as envisioned both in the 1937 O&C Act and in the 1944 Sustained Yield Forest Management Act had produced substantial opposition. In fact, the principal reason for the 1948 Hearings that Senator Corden held was the local opposition to a proposed sustained yield unit with the Fischer Lumber Company at Marcola, in Lane County, Oregon. So again policy evolved to take into account the changing views of the economic use - that was to be made of a resource committed to management under a policy of