

Historical Summary
of
LAND ADJUSTMENT AND CLASSIFICATION
REGION 9
1929-1962

FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FOREWORD

The information in this historical summary, compiled during the period from January, 1961, to July, 1962, was secured largely from Regional Office files covering land adjustments and classification dating from 1909 and from the Information and Education historical files.

The purpose of preparing this summary was twofold - (1) to have available in concise form information that may be needed as reference in the establishment and subsequent changes of the Region, and, (2) to assemble in one document the history and growth of the Region since 1929.

Even though the writer has been on the Regional Office staff since April of 1929, it was most surprising to note the volume of material that was transferred to the Region in 1929 and has been dormant for over 30 years. While screening this material, many items were reviewed which were of sufficient interest to be included as separate headings or under the miscellaneous heading.

The assignment in preparing this summary has been the most enlightening and pleasant of my career with the Forest Service. It is my sincere hope that it will contribute something of benefit to present and future personnel of the Forest Service.



H. P. McConnell

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Establishment of Region 9

Information announcing the establishment of Region 9 was in the form of a telegram dated December 22, 1928, from the Chief of the Forest Service to the Regional Forester at Denver, Colorado, which read as follows: "Lake States Region has been established. Proceed to Madison, Wisconsin, and establish temporary office."

The Forest Service Regions were transferred from Washington, D. C. to field headquarters sometime during 1908. At that time northern Minnesota and northern Michigan were listed under the administration of Region 2 at Denver, Colorado. At that time no National Forests existed in the State of Michigan. However, in April of 1902 and in February of 1908 there were temporary withdrawals of public lands suitable for National Forest purposes by the *Bureau of Land Management. In northeastern Minnesota the Bureau of Land Management issued a withdrawal order on June 30, 1902, covering 477,000 acres and another on August 18, 1905, covering an additional 141,000 acres. The Minnesota National Forest (now Chippewa) was established by an Act of Congress on May 23, 1908. These two States remained under the jurisdiction of Region 2 only until March of 1909 when they were transferred to Region 1 with headquarters at Missoula, Montana. On February 1, 1913, administration was retransferred to Region 2 at Denver, Colorado.

It can probably be assumed that the major factor in the establishment of a separate Region in the Lake States was the passage of the Clarke McNary Act of June 7, 1924. This amended the Weeks Act and

* Formerly General Land Office

authorized the purchase of land for timber production purposes as well as for streamflow protection. In its original form the Weeks Act limited purchases to land on the upper headwaters of navigable streams which had a direct relationship to streamflow. Under that limitation purchases in the enormous relatively level expanses of Forest lands in the Lake States and South Atlantic and Coast States, notwithstanding their urgent desirability, could not be effected. The Clarke-McNary law made such purchases possible. The enactment of this law was inspired largely on the findings of the Senate Select Committee on Reforestation, appointed pursuant to Senate Resolution 398 of the Sixty-seventh Congress, which set forth Senate Report No. 28 in the Sixty-eighth Congress. However, the findings of the Senate Select Committee were completely in support of the views and conclusions which the National Forest Reservation Commission repeatedly had expressed during the preceding years, and strongly confirmed the desirability of extending the National Forest land purchase work into many new States where Forest problems had become acute and could not adequately be handled by the States without the assistance of the Federal Government.

In 1928 the National Forest Reservation Commission approved a program recommended by the Forest Service which contemplated (a) the consolidation of Federal ownership within the National Forests in Michigan and Minnesota of approximately 1,100,000 acres, and (b), the creation of a number of additional purchase units in southern pine and northern Lake States, primarily to aid in timber production and demonstrate forestry practice of approximately 2,500,000 acres.

During the period between 1924 and 1929, the following purchase units were established in the three Lake States: Flambeau, Moquah, and Oneida in Wisconsin; Keweenaw and Mackinac in Michigan; and the St. Croix Unit in Minnesota. In addition, the Marquette and Huron National Forests in Michigan and the Superior National Forest in Minnesota were established as purchase units.

Sometime in early fall of 1929, the records indicate that Mr. L. F. Kneipp, Assistant Chief, discussed with the Regional Forester's staff at Denver, Colorado, the progress of the purchase and exchange program in the Lake States. In a report to the Chief dated November 19, 1928, he made the following comments:

All of the foregoing indicates that things are going well in the Lake States and, in fact, they are, but I rather fear they will not continue to go well under the present arrangement if the situation develops as I think it will. In Michigan it is necessary that complete coordination be maintained between the purchase work of the Forest Service and the development of the State Forest Program. To accomplish this requires close and frequent supervisory contact. In Wisconsin the greater part of a comprehensive program of State forestry remains to be developed and as it is developed there must be a careful and continuing coordination of National Forest purchase activities therewith. In Minnesota the activities of the ad interim Forestry Committee of the Legislature plus the recent proposal of State Auditor Chase for the establishment of a Department of Forestry with branches of research, management, public relations and fire protection again means both careful coordination and constructive cooperation. Over all is the probability that if our present plans are to be carried to fruition we actually will expend over \$6,000,000 for the purchase of lands in the Lake States during the next ten years.

In order to redeem these large responsibilities, it is essential that there shall be a high degree of supervisory control and direction. A personnel thoroughly familiar with the lands acquisition work must be built up and trained. The accuracy of its work and the soundness of its recommendations must be checked at frequent intervals. The

The relation of the acquisition work to the programs and plans of the several State Forest organizations must be watched so that we shall not inadvertently conflict with such programs or plans and thus antagonize the State Forestry or Conservation Officials. To make our work thoroughly effective in its demonstrational and other phases it must be tied in, so far as practicable, with Forest industries. In order to effectively accomplish maximum results on the ground, a man who represents the Forest Service must be allowed to speak with a fair degree of certainty and finality. The personnel which is developed and trained should have a certain degree of stability and permanence, and not be subject to transfer to other Regions because of actual or assumed need for their services in new lines of work or new assignments.

Regardless of arguments to the contrary, I have serious doubts whether the Lake States effectively can be handled from District Two. Much of the work I have indicated is of quite different character from that common to the major part of the District and with which the personnel of the District Office is familiar. If the District Forester and Assistant District Forester spend in the Lake States the time required to properly handle the entire situation, it will be at the expense of progress in the major part of the District; yet if they do not spend that time, they will be poorly prepared to pass upon proposals or plans involving the Lake States situation. If the Lake States personnel is placed in the common pool with the personnel of the remainder of the District, men who have been trained in the peculiar requirements of the purchase work will be drained away, and men who have had no experience in such work will take their places, thus militating against the most effective prosecution of the work. If the Assistant District Forester in charge of the Office of Lands spends in the Lake States the amount of time necessary to carry on the activities above enumerated and to thoroughly assure himself that our expenditures are defensible and justified, he largely will have to abandon his functions within the other parts of the District or else be furnished with a highly qualified assistant to handle the important boundary, land exchange, recreational, classification, and other activities in Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, etc.

.... The direct management of the Lake States area as a separate district need not and should not be allowed to entail any large increase in overhead organization. A District Forester, an Assistant District Forester, an Executive Assistant, and two or three well qualified clerks

should be able adequately to carry out such work as is necessary for a number of years to come.

There will be a natural reluctance on the part of District Two to have its importance diminished by the segregation of the Lake States; but even with the Lake States detached, District Two would still afford an ample field for constructive administration more than sufficient to justify its continued existence as a separate administrative unit.

One factor to be considered in this matter is the rather general surprise and to some degree resentment by people of the Lake States when they learn that their territory is administered from Denver, Colorado, which, to them, is so remote and so completely detached from their problems and interests that they regard themselves as under an alien administration. A recent example was afforded by the Secretary to Representative Woodruff who telephoned about a matter relating to the Michigan work. When advised that the matter should be submitted to the District Forester at Denver, he indignantly demanded to know what Denver had to do with a matter of this kind. The men in the field state that the same reaction frequently is expressed and in discussing the subject with Mr. Peck a few days ago he conceded the existence of such a feeling in the Lake States and the fact that it was a problem difficult of solution. It, therefore, is questionable whether the Forest Service can secure the highest degree of cooperation in forestry work in the Lake States if its organization continues to be such as to create an impression in the minds of the Lake States people that their problems are being handled by men who are not familiar with them.

The gross and net areas as of January 1, 1929, were approximately as follows:

<u>Michigan</u>		<u>Gross</u>	<u>Net</u>
Huron	National Forest & Purchase Unit	553,400	324,500
Keweenaw	Purchase Unit	162,000	- ✓
Mackinac	Purchase Unit	270,100	- ✓
Marquette	National Forest & Purchase Unit	<u>304,800</u>	<u>64,000</u>
	Totals	1,290,300	388,500

<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Net</u>
Chippewa National Forest	312,600	193,600
Superior National Forest & Purchase Unit	1,654,100	841,200
* St. Croix Purchase Unit	<u>183,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	2,150,200	1,034,800
<u>Wisconsin</u>		
Flambeau Purchase Unit	157,200	-
Moquah Purchase Unit	111,400	-
Oneida Purchase Unit	<u>140,800</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	409,400	-
Grand Totals	3,849,900	1,423,300

*This unit was abandoned on December 3, 1930.

Expansion and Growth of Region Nine

The first expansion of the Region took place on January 3, 1930, when the State of North Dakota was added to the Lake States Region. This was due largely because of the effort of Senator Nye of North Dakota to secure an appropriation for the establishment of a research branch station. Before 1930 the Lake States Forest Experiment Station included only the three Lake States.

The second expansion took place on May 1, 1930, when the States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri were added to Region 9. These five States were formerly administered as a part of Region 7. This was considered only a territorial transfer.

The growth of Region 9 in gross and net areas by five-year periods from 1930 to 1960 is shown by the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gross Area</u>	<u>Net Area</u>
1930	3,849,900	1,423,300
1935	4,523,977	2,522,106
1940	19,518,459	7,395,908
1945	19,708,218	7,895,976
1950	19,711,410	8,478,663
1955	19,740,761	8,648,584
1960	18,659,543	8,731,855

The method of acquisition of the net area is as follows:

Public Domain	1,168,965
Acquired by Exchange	1,172,253
Acquired by Purchase	6,255,445
Donations	3,811
Transfers from other Public Agencies . .	<u>131,381</u>
	8,731,855

Another example of the growth of the Region is shown by a tabulation showing the amount of payments to the States for fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960. These payments represent 25% of the revenues received from timber sales, special use fees, grazing, etc.

<u>State</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>
Illinois	-	700	12,383	18,529
Indiana	-	88	1,486	3,790
Iowa	-	-	461	214
Michigan	1,845	5,782	82,491	202,632
Minnesota	12,340	10,031	68,845	165,088
Missouri	-	2,566	26,519	48,882
North Dakota	-	4	41	27
Ohio	-	325	4,180	9,289
Wisconsin	-	<u>5,780</u>	<u>66,166</u>	<u>81,772</u>
Totals	14,185	25,276	262,572	530,223

The first record of payment found was for the fiscal year 1911 for the State of Michigan in the amount of \$4.25.

Consolidation, Regrouping, Abandonment, etc. of Forests and Purchase Units

1. Consolidation

a. Administrative Consolidation of the Huron and Manistee National Forests. During the early forties the Forest Service made studies of National Forests throughout the Nation to determine wherein adjustments could be made in the organization that would facilitate National Forest administration and management. This was during the war period of critical manpower shortage.

A report on the consolidation of the Manistee and Huron National Forests was made in January of 1944. Based upon this report, recommendations were made and approved by the Chief's Office that the consolidation be effected. The consolidation became effective on May 10, 1945. The merger of the two Supervisors' headquarters took place at Cadillac, Michigan, on November 15, 1945. For administrative purposes the name "Lower Michigan National Forest" was used.

b. Administrative Consolidation of the Wayne and Hoosier. A news release dated August 20, 1949, is quoted:

"We have found it necessary, as an economy move, to combine the administration of our purchase units in Indiana and Ohio," was the announcement made by Jay H. Price, Regional Forester for the North Central Region of the United States Forest Service. The administrative headquarters of the Wayne Purchase Unit, now located in Columbus, Ohio, will be vacated sometime in September and established in Bedford, Indiana, the present headquarters of the Indiana Unit. The consolidated units will be known as the Wayne-Hoosier Purchase Units, combining the names of the present units - the Wayne of Ohio and the Hoosier of Indiana.

Rudolph H. Grabow, now located in Bedford, Indiana, and present Supervisor of the Hoosier Unit, will become the Supervisor of the combined Wayne-Hoosier Purchase Units. Mr. W. D. Giffen from the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois, will become the Assistant Supervisor. Glen E. Kennedy, now in Columbus, will occupy the new staff position, and V. S. Gunther will handle the combined administrative assistants' position.

For the time being, Mr. C. L. Harrison, the present Supervisor of the Wayne, will remain in Ohio to assist in the organization of the combined units and will later be assigned to a supervisorship in some other part of the Region. All other employees will either be transferred to Bedford, Indiana, or will be assigned to other Forests. Ranger Districts in both States will remain as they are and will continue under management by the present personnel.

"In many ways we regret that we have to make this consolidation but, as it is necessary, we feel that the new administrative set-up will result in an efficient organization with the least possible disruption of present and future activities," concluded Mr. Price.

c. Administrative Consolidation of the Mark Twain and Clark. This consolidation was described in the Daily Contact dated September 10, 1953, and is here quoted:

Headquarters of the Mark Twain National Forest, located at Springfield, Missouri, since 1935, will be moved to Rolla within the next few weeks and consolidated with headquarters of the Clark.

Byron L. Groesbeck, Supervisor of the Clark, will take over administration of the Mark Twain as rapidly as details of the consolidation can be worked out. Supervisor Ralph Crowell of the Mark Twain and members of his staff will transfer to other units in Region 9. Final decisions on all transfers have not yet been reached.

In announcing the reorganization of the administrative units in Missouri, Regional Forester Price pointed out that it is one of several being made to permit the Forest Service to operate within terms of the current budget and still provide the customary degree of service at the District Ranger level.

Supervisor Crowell reports that the reorganization probably will be completed by November 1, with the possible exception of some phases of resource management work now being carried out at Springfield. A skeleton staff of two or three will remain at Springfield to complete the work and assist in the transfer of property. The final closing date will be not later than the end of the year.

Coincident with the consolidation of the Mark Twain and Clark National Forests described above, administration of three Ranger Districts of the Clark were transferred to the Shawnee National Forest. They were the

Poplar Bluff, Winona, and Doniphan Districts. These three Districts involved a gross area of 815,275 acres and a net area of approximately 450,000 acres.

d. Consolidation of Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests. By Executive Order No. 10993 dated February 9, 1962, all lands that were proclaimed as the Marquette National Forest by Proclamation of February 12, 1931, as amended, were transferred to and made a part of the Hiawatha National Forest as proclaimed by Proclamation of January 16, 1931, as amended, and the Marquette National Forest was abolished. No changes in headquarters, Ranger Districts, or Forest personnel were involved. It did unify record keeping and reporting.

2. Transfers Between Forests

Transfers between the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests. By Executive Order No. 11028 dated June 9, 1962, (effective July 1, 1962) certain lands within the Clark National Forest as previously proclaimed were transferred to and made a part of the Mark Twain National Forest, and certain lands within the Mark Twain National Forest as previously proclaimed were transferred to and made a part of the Clark National Forest.

The transfer of the lands between the two Forests resulted in an increase of the gross area on the Mark Twain of approximately 25,600 acres and a net increase of approximately 147,000 acres.

Coincident with this transfer between the two Forests, the National Forest Reservation Commission on June 21, 1962, approved the transfer of the Mark Twain Purchase Unit to the Clark. The effective date was July 1, 1962.

3. Abandoned National Forests

a. Dakota National Forest. This National Forest was abolished by Proclamation No. 1387 dated July 30, 1917. Although this National Forest was never under the jurisdiction of Region 9, our files contain information as follows:

This National Forest was proclaimed by Proclamation No. 824 dated November 24, 1908. It was located in Slope County in the southwestern part of the State, some 25 miles east from the Montana-North Dakota State line and about 12 miles northwest of Amidon. The gross area was listed in the 1910 Forest Service area table as 13,920 acres, which made it the smallest National Forest in the United States. The net Federal ownership was 6,734 acres. The Forest was administered from Camp Crook, South Dakota, headquarters for the Sioux (Custer) National Forest, and was under the jurisdiction of Region 1 at Missoula, Montana.

b. Bellevue-Savanna Forest. This National Forest was abandoned as a National Forest by Public Land Order No. 982 dated July 15, 1954. A brief resume' of the Forest's history as taken from the records is as follows:

This National Forest, originally called the Savanna, was created by Executive Order No. 4247 of June 5, 1925, under the authority contained in Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924. By Executive Order No. 4458 dated June 15, 1926, the name was changed to the Bellevue-Savanna.

The area is located in the northwestern part of the State, adjacent to the Mississippi River in Joe Daviess and Carroll Counties and comprises a gross area of 10,710 acres, of which 9,910 are in Joe Daviess County. The entire area is owned by the United States.

The entire area is included in the "Savanna Proving Grounds Military Reservation."

In 1925, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture entered into a joint agreement relative to the rules, regulations, and general plans for the administration of the area.

The area is also within the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge which at that time (1925) was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture. By an agreement executed on November 18, 1926, by the Commanding Officer of the Savanna Proving Grounds and the Superintendent of the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge, and approved by the Secretaries of War and Agriculture, full jurisdiction of the area on the part of the Department of Agriculture was assumed by the Bureau of Biological Survey. Their headquarters are at Winona, Minnesota.

There are approximately 4,000 acres classified as timber land with a total estimated volume of 12,500 MBM. The principal species are soft maple, ash, elm, river birch, willow, red and black oak.

4. Abandoned Purchase Units

a. St. Croix Unit (Minnesota) Abandoned December 3, 1930. This unit embraced a gross area of 183,540 acres. An area of 14,320 acres was located in Carlton County and 169,220 acres were located in Pine County. The area was adjacent to the east boundary of Wisconsin and some 35 miles south of Duluth, Minnesota, and was drained largely by the St. Croix River.

The report is dated November 15, 1928, and was prepared by Staff Officer J. M. Walley. It was submitted to the National Forest Reservation Commission and approved at its meeting on December 12, 1928.

Within this purchase unit about 70 percent of the lands were tax delinquent and most of the political townships had a bonded indebtedness. At the time this unit was proposed, it was believed that a procedure could be worked out with the Interim Committee of the Legislature which would permit the United States to acquire the delinquent tax lands from the State of Minnesota. This never materialized and since tax title lands in Minnesota are not acceptable to the Attorney General, a successful purchase program could not be carried out. In view of this, the Region

recommended that the purchase unit be abandoned. Formal action to abandon the unit was taken by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting held on December 3, 1930.

b. Souris and Sheyenne Units (North Dakota) Abandoned April 7, 1956. For several years beginning in the early thirties the people of North Dakota, through their Senators and Representatives and associations, had indicated a desire for Federal action in the reforestation or afforestation of certain parts of the State suitable for tree growth.

Several studies were made at different times, the result of which was to suggest two proposed areas within the State as offering the greatest probability of successful reforestation or afforestation under Federal auspices.

Early in 1935 Mr. J. H. Stoeckeler, Staff Officer of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, prepared a report covering the proposed Souris and Sheyenne Purchase Units in North Dakota. Acreages by Counties are as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Souris	McHenry	366,484
	Bottineau	11,494
	Pierce	93,932
		<u>471,910</u>
Sheyenne	Ransom	97,886
	Richland	171,625
	Cass	23,020
		<u>292,531</u>

The two units were approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting held on March 7, 1935. Shortly thereafter, however, the funds available for land acquisition became sharply curtailed and the Commission adopted the rule that purchases would be made only

within those areas in which the United States owned 20 percent or more of the area. Since these two units did not meet that requirement, the purchase program was deferred.

Also in 1935, the Resettlement Administration established a Land Utilization Project with boundaries almost coincident with the Sheyenne Unit.

Only one tract was purchased in North Dakota. This was a 480-acre tract for a nursery site. Previous to this a 40-acre tract was donated for experimental purposes.

As a result of the 1953 boundary revisions for the Region, a recommendation was made in December of 1953 that the two North Dakota purchase units be abandoned. Formal action was taken by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting held on April 17, 1956.

c. Hawkeye Purchase Units (Iowa) Abandoned April 17, 1956. Largely through the efforts of L. B. MacDonald, State Forester, and also Professor of Forestry at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, a rather quick reconnaissance was made by staff members of the Regional Office of proposed areas for National Forests in southeastern Iowa.

During the latter part of 1934, the State of Iowa conducted the "Forest and Waste Land Survey" of many southern Iowa Counties, and it was on the basis of those surveys that four proposed purchase units were recommended for the State of Iowa.

The four proposed units and acreages by Counties were as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Chariton	Appanoose	27,965
	Lucas	21,035
	Marion	18,509
	Monroe	84,018
		<u>151,527</u>
Wapello	Appanoose	48,776
	Davis	133,387
	Monroe	16,457
	Van Buren	21,456
	Wapello	24,436
		<u>244,512</u>
Grand River	Clarke	44,668
	Decatur	166,128
	Lucas	34,504
	Ringgold	11,437
	Union	39,608
	Wayne	12,951
	<u>309,296</u>	
Keosauqua	Lee	61,497
	Van Buren	62,284
	<u>123,781</u>	
GRAND TOTAL		829,116

These proposed units were presented to the National Forest Reservation Commission and approved at its meeting held on January 21, 1935.

In February, 1935, the name of the Wapello Unit was changed to Chequest. The basis for the change was to eliminate confusion with the name of an established purchase unit in Missouri named "Wappapello."

The initial purchase in the State of Iowa was a 100-acre tract for a nursery in 1936.

In 1938 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was interested in starting a purchase program of submarginal land in Iowa. Their first choice of a project was within the boundaries of the Grand River Unit. Since the Forest Service had not initiated any purchase program in this unit, it appeared desirable to cooperate with the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics and action was taken to abandon the Grand River Unit. Formal action was taken by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting on November 14, 1938.

Before any purchases were made in any of the remaining three units, the Commission in January, 1936, adopted a rule to the effect that no purchases would be approved in units in which less than 20 percent of the purchasable area already had been approved for purchase. Subsequent to the passing of this 20 percent limitation, it became evident that the United States could not carry out its intention in the State of Iowa and recommended a resumption of a purchase program and a reduction of the gross area of the three units from 519,820 to 218,671 acres. This was approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting held on January 26, 1939. Due to rather meager allotments, only a small purchase program was conducted in the State of Iowa. By June 30, 1942, when our purchase program was halted in Iowa, only a total of 4,749 acres were acquired.

As a result of the 1953 boundary revisions for the Region, a recommendation was made in December of 1953 that the three Iowa purchase units be abandoned. Formal action was taken by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting held on April 17, 1956.

Since 1956 two special laws have been passed involving the Federal lands in Iowa. One was the Act of July 14, 1960. This Act authorized the United States to sell to the City of Keosauqua the 100-acre tract which had been acquired for a nursery site at a fair appraised value as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Conveyance to the City was made on March 1, 1961. The consideration was \$12,925.00. The other was

the Act of October 4, 1961. This Act authorized the United States to sell to the State of Iowa approximately 4,649 acres of land at a fair market value. If within two years from the date on which the State is advised of the fair market value the State has not entered into firm agreement for the purchase of all such lands, the Secretary is authorized thereafter to sell the lands to the highest bidder, but for not less than the fair market value.

5. Purchase Areas Unapproved

Under this heading were two groups. In one group were those areas examined during the expansion period of the early and middle thirties when large sums of money were available for purchase of lands under the Weeks Act as amended. In the other group were military areas used during World War I.

Under the first group were the following:

- a. (Wisconsin) Proposed Namekagon Unit. This unit was located in Douglas, Sawyer, and Washburn Counties, embracing a gross area of 449,965 acres. Report prepared in October, 1930.
- b. (Wisconsin) Proposed Wolf River Unit. This unit was located in Langlade County with a gross area of 184,320 acres. Report prepared in October of 1930.
- c. (North and South Dakotas) Proposed Sand Hills Unit. This unit was located in Marshall and Brown Counties in northeastern South Dakota and in Dickey and Sargent Counties in southeastern North Dakota. The gross area was 42,560 acres. The report was prepared in January of 1937.
- d. (Missouri) Proposed Lake of the Ozarks Unit. This area was located in Miller, Camden, Morgan, and Benton Counties and

embraced a gross area of 326,400 acres. It included a reservoir known as "The Lake of the Ozarks" created by a dam across the Osage River and comprised of some 64,000 acres with a total shoreline of 1,300 miles.

e. (Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota) Proposed Mississippi Bluff Unit.

This area was located in western Wisconsin, northeastern Iowa, and southeastern Minnesota. It was proposed primarily as an erosion control unit by the Lake States Experiment Station. It included an area of 1,430,400 acres in Wisconsin, 891,500 acres in Minnesota, and 279,100 acres in Iowa.

The second group was composed of military reservation areas. After the passage of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924, the War Department requested the Department of Agriculture to examine several of the military areas in the United States and consider their acceptability as suitable for National Forest purposes under Section 9 of the 1924 Act.

Within the boundaries of Region 9 the following military reservations were examined by members of the Chief's Office:

Michigan	Camp Custer
Illinois	Great Lakes Naval Station
Missouri	Jefferson Barracks
Wisconsin	Camp Sparta

For the most part the areas were small with little or no timber cover and totally unacceptable as National Forests. In addition, all areas would remain subject to the unhampered use of the Military Departments (Army and Navy) for purposes of National Defense.

Regional Office Headquarters

During the period from 1929 to 1960 the Regional Office has been located as follows:

1. Temporary headquarters was established with the Forest Service Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, on January 1, 1929. The first order of business was to select suitable headquarters. The cities considered were Madison, Milwaukee, and Chicago. The city selected was Milwaukee largely because of its better transportation facilities to the Forest Supervisors' headquarters. Two buildings were available. One was the use of the open corridor in the Post Office building. This corridor was perhaps 60 to 75 feet in length and 14 feet in width from which a hallway of three or four feet would have to be reserved. It was entirely open to the large court; plenty of dust, draft, and foul, cold air in winter. The other was one room, 14' x 14', and space in the warehouse proper in the Appraiser's Stores Building. This was the bonded warehouse of the Customs Service. The ceilings were 17 feet high but the room available had been the laboratory where all the fine rye whiskey had been tasted and tested in the days gone by. This location was selected; a most fortunate decision - not because of the association of this particular room and its laboratory furnishings with pre-prohibition days, but because there was sufficient space available in which to expand.

2. Appraiser's Stores Building, East Michigan Street. Physical occupancy took place the latter part of March, 1929. The office and equipment can best be described by the following article entitled "Our Milwaukee Office" written by the first Regional Forester's secretary which appeared in the September issue of the Region 9 monthly bulletin:

Doubtless all the D-9 family in the field, and also our stepsisters and brothers in D-2, have more or less curiosity as to what the new office in Milwaukee is like and perhaps wonder why we haven't given them a word picture of it before. Well, the truth of it is that we have been waiting for that time when we could write with pride of our new office, the one we have visioned and hoped for from the time of our establishment here in March, and this time has at last come.

We were assigned space on the third floor of the Appraiser's Store Building, which building is the receiving place for all imported goods sent direct to Milwaukee ports. At first this space consisted of one unplastered room and a hallway, with use of as much warehouse as we cared to spread ourselves over. Our furniture consisted of donations of unused furniture from other Federal offices (and I have a suspicion that some found their way here from an antique shop). The writer on first arrival shared a desk and a typewriter stand with the Fiscal Agent and we had a merry time playing "Going to Jerusalem" between the two, although we had to admit that it wasn't so thrilling without music. Gradually things have changed, and our cocoon has at last been transformed into a beautiful butterfly.

Two more rooms were vacated for our use, others partitioned off, plastered and painted, and made a fitting background for all our new furniture and equipment. Since we are in a Treasury Department Building, all the furniture had to be secured from that Department. We have lovely new dark oak desks, cabinets, and bookcases, and fine all-metal filing cases. Equipment was purchased by the Forest Service, and since we started from the beginning, everything is new - typewriters, adding machine, lamps, dictaphones, drafting instruments, mimeograph, etc., and it is a real joy to work with everything new and up-to-date.

We have splendid light and ventilation and on the whole the office is extremely pleasant. What brings me the biggest thrill, though, is the wonderful view of Lake Michigan in her varying moods and colors, and the many big boats leaving and returning to the ports, which can be seen from any desk in the office. Just now, an immense big white freighter is coming in, leaving a trail of smoke as far as the eye can see.

These quarters are only temporary for a few years until the new Milwaukee Post Office is completed when we will be assigned new quarters.

3. Post Office Building, 517 East Wisconsin Avenue. On March 8, 1932, the Regional Office moved into the new addition to the Federal Building. At that time the Regional Office personnel had increased to 19 people. Because of this and further increases to follow, the Division of Engineering and part of the Division of Operation remained in the Appraiser's Building for nearly three years. An article in the April, 1932, issue of the Regional Bulletin written by the Regional Fiscal Agent described quite well the space and equipment:

Well, the glad day finally came. After fighting for space in the new building, the original allocated space of two rooms on the third floor was finally changed to 12 beautiful rooms, built to our order on the fifth floor. New furniture was provided and we are now located in what we believe to be the finest offices in the Forest Service. March 8, 1932, will always be happily remembered by each member of the Regional Office. All rooms are large, with plenty of light and fresh air. Mr. Tinker's office is the director's room -- fine new double desk and conference table. The other offices are arranged especially for our work, having been planned by us to suit the requirements. Originally the fifth floor was allocated to the Veterans Bureau. They moved to the Veterans Hospital, leaving this floor to be partitioned as was necessary to suit each Bureau. The Construction Engineer, who had charge of the Forest Service Building in Missoula, Mr. Johnson, had been assigned to Milwaukee so we were most fortunate in having a man that knew something of Forest Service work. He readily agreed to our suggestions and the rooms were finally partitioned off as we had outlined. In addition, a large storeroom has been assigned us for the storage of stationery and supplies. Eventually we will have sufficient shelving in this room to properly arrange all our forms and other supplies in order. We are most happy in our new location and the work will go along more smoothly and efficiently. It is the culmination of three years of patient sacrifice, inconvenience and work under trying circumstances. But it has been worth it! We are proud of our new offices and invite our friends to come and see what a real Forest Service office looks like - or should look like.

S. E. Schoonover, R. O.

During the period in which the Regional Office was located in the Post Office Building, several emergency programs came into existence

which required a large increase in the personnel of the Regional Office. As a result additional office space was secured in the Post Office Building in addition to space in a building located across the street from the Post Office Building, as well as space in the Pioneer Building on North Milwaukee Street.

4. Plankinton Arcade Building, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue. In July of 1935 the Regional Office moved from the Post Office and Pioneer Buildings to the Plankinton Arcade Building. This move was necessary for better supervision and administration on a Region-wide basis. This was shortly after the increase of some 15,000,000 acres within the gross area of the Region, and the operation of all of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps within the Region.

The office remained in the Plankinton Arcade Building until October of 1941. During that six-year period, however, because of an economy program the Regional Office surrendered about 6,800 feet of floor space.

5. Madison Building, 623 North Second Street. This move took place over the weekend of September 30, 1941. Parts or all of seven floors were occupied. The office remained in the Madison Building until Labor Day weekend of 1958.

6. Carpenter Building, 710 North Sixth Street. The move to the Carpenter Building took place over the Labor Day weekend of September, 1958. The Daily Contact of September 5, 1958, which is quoted, gives some of the highlights:

We've moved and Purple Hearts should be awarded to Walter Boeder, Frank Eckhardt, Harold Elliott, Sam Gunther, Willard Jensen, Leonard Nabak, Nels Orne, and Harold Stammer (not in order of importance).

But let's begin at the beginning. We were introduced to our new offices at an open house given by the management of the Carpenter Building, Friday afternoon, August 29, from 4:00 to 6:00. By that time everything was packed, or should have been. Refreshments (never mind what kind), hors d'oeuvres, and nuts were served. This is the first such event that ever happened to us in our many moves, and we enjoyed it.

At 6:00 o'clock the movers and the PHD's (Purple Heart Directors) took over and the move was on - and continued until 6:00 a.m. Saturday. After a little shuteye, moving was resumed at noon on Saturday and continued until 4:30 a.m. Sunday. The final effort started at 2:00 o'clock Sunday afternoon, ending at 1:30 a.m. Labor Day.

This was a chore of mighty dimensions and the PHD's deserve a big hand for the excellent way in which everything was handled. Because of the well prepared plans and through superior direction there was a minimum of confusion when we arrived Tuesday morning. Their patience and good humor after what must have been a grueling experience are commendable.

Oh, there are some loose ends to be picked up - I&E's publications are piled in the hall, ditto Fiscal's IBM equipment, but all in all, we are pretty well settled with a surprisingly small amount of lost production.

The new facilities are nice, tasteful quarters of which we are proud. Come and see us, all you retirees and field personnel - Carpenter Bldg., 710 N. 6th St.

During the early part of 1959 a remodeling job was done in the entrance, described in the Daily Contact of January 15 as follows:

The new look in the Regional Office lobby was developed amid groans and grunts, nails and noise, saws and sawbucks, ups and downs, ladders, noise, loose boards, long boards, short boards, noise, paste, asphalt tile, electric drilling, noise, crawling around, stepping over, noise, etc.

Bedlam reigned for about three weeks, but it was worth it. The entire lobby is finished in beautiful oak paneling, and two-tone asphalt tile covers the floor. To complete the new look there will be two black walnut tree silhouettes, plus a spotlighted shield with "North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin" in cutout letters around it. A green shield will be inlaid in the floor.

Regional Office Organization

1. Regional Foresters. Since the creation of Region 9 in 1929 seven individuals have served as Regional Foresters. Their names and years of service are as follows:

E. W. Tinker. 1929 - 1936
Lyle F. Watts. 1936 - 1939
Jay H. Price 1939 - 1954
H. Dean Cochran. 1954 - 1956
A. W. Greeley. 1956 - 1959
M. M. Nelson 1959 - 1962
George S. James. 1962 -

Brief sketches of these individuals as they appeared in news releases or daily contacts are shown on the following pages:



E. W. Tinker 1929 - 1936

Mr. Tinker, the first Regional Forester, was well qualified to head up the newly established Region. He was a graduate of Michigan State College, School of Forestry, at Lansing, Michigan, in 1913. After graduation he worked for a short period with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, after which he went to Yale University. He received his Master's Degree from Yale in 1915.

In July, 1915, he entered the U. S. Forest Service in Region 2 as Forest Assistant on the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota. Since then he served successively as Forest Supervisor of the Arapaho National Forest in Colorado, and as Forest Supervisor of the Bighorn National Forest in Wyoming. In 1926 he became Chief of the Branch of Lands in the Regional Office at Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Tinker could foresee the possibility and need to establish a separate region in the Lake States and was the logical choice to assume leadership of Region 9.



Lyle F. Watts - 1936 - 1939

"The appointment of Lyle F. Watts as Regional Forester for Region 9, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was announced by F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Watts has been serving as Director of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station at Missoula, Montana.

"Mr. Watts' appointment climaxes an outstanding career in Forest work. Born November 18, 1890; in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, he is a graduate of the School of Forestry at Iowa State College, with degrees of B. S. in Forestry and Master of Forestry.

"Since his graduation he has been constantly engaged in forestry work, having served as Technical Assistant on the Wyoming Forest, did timber survey work on the Wasatch Forest, was Forest Examiner on the Cache Forest, Supervisor on the Boise, Weiser, and Idaho Forests, and Assistant in Timber Management in the Regional Office at Ogden. In August, 1931, he became Director of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station."



Jay H. Price 1939 - 1954

"Jay H. Price, Regional Forester of the North Central Region of the U. S. Forest Service, arrived in Milwaukee today where he will direct the activities of the 13 National Forests and purchase units in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Mr. Price replaces Lyle F. Watts, former Regional Forester, who was transferred to Portland, Oregon, early in April.

"Mr. Price is not a stranger in the North Central States. In 1937 he made a general inspection of Region 9 of the U. S. Forest Service and became acquainted with many of the field men, representatives from the State Departments of Conservation and National and State Forest users.

"The Regional Forester, a graduate in engineering from the University of California, was a logging engineer before entering the Forest Service in 1920. During the World War he commanded a company. In California he was Associate Regional Forester with headquarters in San Francisco.

"The Prices will make their home in Milwaukee. Mrs. Price and their three children will arrive from California shortly after the close the school year."



H. Dean Cochran 1954 - 1956

"Mr. Cochran has a broad background of experience in various phases of the Forest Service program. In 1934 and 1935 he was Associate Director of the Prairie States Forestry Project at Lincoln, Nebraska, which planned and carried out the shelterbelt plantings. From 1935 to 1940 he was Assistant Regional Forester at Denver, in charge of timber management on the National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region, and State and Private Forestry cooperation in Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. He then served as Personnel Chief of the Rocky Mountain Region for one year before becoming Personnel Chief for the entire Forest Service in 1942.

"Mr. Cochran is a native of the North Central Region and was born in Keokuk, Iowa. He received an A. B. degree from Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1918, and a B. S. degree in forestry two years later from Colorado Agricultural College.

"He entered the Forest Service in 1920 as Forest Assistant on the Routt National Forest in Colorado. In 1924 he was assigned to the Denver Regional Office for public relations work, and in 1929 was transferred to the Division of Timber Management at Denver."



A. W. Greeley 1956 - 1959

"Beginning this week, the reins of Federal forestry activities in the North Central Region have passed to new hands. Arthur W. Greeley took over as Regional Forester for the area on Monday.

"Greeley, who came to Milwaukee from a similar position in Juneau, Alaska, while still a relatively young man, is an old hand in the Forest Service. After graduating from the University of Washington, and from Yale, he started his career as a Junior Forester in the West where he worked in several Rocky Mountain States. He later saw duty in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service in Washington, D. C. From Washington, Greeley went to California where he was Supervisor of the Lassen National Forest. This was followed with an assignment as Associate Director of Forest Service Research Programs in the Pacific Northwest. It was from this position in Portland, Oregon, he was promoted to that of Regional Forester for Alaska in 1953.

"While in Alaska Greeley played a leading role in the negotiating of timber sales that will finally make available much of the best timber resources of the southeastern part of the territory, and which will result in much of that area being placed under active Forest management for the first time."



M. M. Nelson 1959 - 1962

"Custodian of the American people's 13 National Forests in the North Central Region is Regional Forester M. M. 'Red' Nelson. This Region of the U. S. Forest Service is an administrative area comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

"'Red' is a Coloradan, a Forestry graduate of the University of Washington, a dedicated Forester who served with the Los Angeles County Forestry Department before entering the U. S. Forest Service in 1935. He has been a Forest Ranger and a Forest Supervisor in Oregon. He has been a Fire Chief in California. He has been Deputy to the Assistant Chief of the U. S. Forest Service in Washington, D. C.

"As Regional Forester, with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mr. Nelson's big responsibility is the judicious, multiple-use management of the resources of the Forests in the North Central Region. To that he is dedicated, as he is toward amicable, cooperative programs between the U. S. Forest Service, the States, and private landowners.



George S. James 1962 -

George S. James, Regional Forester of the North Central Region of the Forest Service, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin, is responsible for the management of 13 National Forests and one National Grassland. He also works with State Foresters on State-Federal Cooperative Programs with private landowners in these States.

Mr. James has been in the Forest Service 29 years. Prior to coming to Milwaukee as Regional Forester he served in the Washington Office as Assistant to the Deputy Chief in charge of the nationwide programs of National Forest Protection and Development which include fire control, engineering, and land adjustments and classification. He also served as Assistant Regional Forester in Atlanta and Assistant Regional Forester in Region 5 in San Francisco.

He served in fire control planning positions throughout the California National Forests and in the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service with headquarters in Denver, Colorado.

He was born in Nevada and was graduated from the University of California in 1933.

2. Assistant Regional Foresters. The following is a list of

Assistant Regional Foresters for each of the Regional Office Divisions:

Engineering

H. C. Coleman
M. B. Arthur

Fiscal Control

S. E. Schoonover
Reed H. Jensen
F. H. Huff
Glenn C. Todd
W. M. Irby, Jr.

Information and Education

Scott Leavitt
Vico Isola
Hamilton K. Pyler
Richard J. Costley
Richard F. Drogge
George K. Brown

Operation and Fire Control

Crosby A. Hoar
E. S. Pierce
A. G. Nord
Gunnar K. Finger
R. U. Harmon
Mayhew H. Davis
Donald A. Ball
Charles Melichar
Veldon A. Parker

Wildlife and Range Management

Established in 1936
Combined with Recreation & Lands
in 1943

R. R. Hill

Personnel Management

John B. Taylor
C. L. Van Giesen
T. H. Trosper

Recreation, Lands, Wildlife,
Range and Water

A. C. Shaw
E. S. Pierce
L. S. Bean
R. U. Harmon
R. R. Hill
James S. Diehl
C. L. Van Giesen
Donald A. Ball
H. A. Svensen

State and Private Forestry

A. G. Hamel
James S. Diehl
Merle S. Lowden
James J. Vessey
Louis C. Hermel
Paul J. St. Amant

Timber Management

W. F. Ramsdell
H. B. Wales
H. E. Ochsner

Emergency Conservation Works

Established in July, 1933, and
abolished in 1943

E. G. Amos
James M. Walley

A graphic chart showing the Regional Office staff and Forest Supervisors as of 1962 is included as Exhibit I.

3. Regional Office Personnel. The personnel of the Region increased steadily from the date of creation until the peak of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) days in 1935 when more than 200 people were on the Regional Office payroll. The number remained at approximately this level for a few years and then gradually declined as the CCC program came to a halt. Copies of old Regional Office directories and recent figures maintained in the Division of Personnel Management indicate the following:

<u>Date</u>	<u>No. of Personnel</u>
March, 1932	19
September, 1940	166
March, 1944	96
January 1, 1955	114
January 1, 1960	187
January 1, 1963	237

The field personnel numbered 630 in January, 1955; 740 in January, 1960; and 1,181 in 1963.

Miscellaneous

Under this heading are several items not directly related to land adjustments or classification but which are of general interest and are considered to be of sufficient importance to be included. Some of the items are shown as exhibits:

1. Origin of Forest Service Emblem. The short story about the design of this emblem is quite interesting and is shown as Exhibit II.
2. Chiefs of the Forest Service. The November, 1961, issue of the Journal of Forestry contained an excellent sketch of the accomplishments of each of the Chiefs. It was written by Henry Clepper, Executive Secretary of the Society of American Foresters.

The Chiefs with their terms of office are as follows:

*Franklin B. Hough	1876 - 1883
*Nathaniel H. Egleston	1883 - 1886
*Bernhard E. Fernow	1886 - 1898
Gifford Pinchot	1898 - 1910
Henry S. Graves	1910 - 1920
William B. Greeley	1920 - 1928
Robert Y. Stuart	1928 - 1933
F. A. Silcox	1933 - 1940
Earle H. Clapp	1940 - 1943
Lyle F. Watts	1943 - 1952
Richard E. McArdle	1952 - 1962

*For simplicity's sake they were called Chiefs. Actually Mr. Pinchot was the first Chief.

Mr. Clepper's delineation of the accomplishments of these individuals is shown as Exhibit III.

3. Land Utilization Projects. During the early thirties under authority of emergency relief programs, several large purchase programs were undertaken by Federal agencies. In the Department of Agriculture one of the largest purchase programs was conducted by the Resettlement Administration. The functions of that agency were taken over in 1934 or 1935 by the Farm Security Administration and after a short period were taken over by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This continued until shortly after the passage of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. The Soil Conservation Service then came into the picture and carried out the purchase program under Title III of the 1937 Act.

One section of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorized and directed the Secretary to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization, including the retirement of lands which were submarginal or not primarily suitable for cultivation, in order thereby to correct maladjustments in land use and thus assist in controlling soil erosion,

reforestation, preserving natural resources, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public lands, health, safety, and welfare.

Several million acres of land were acquired largely by direct purchase under this program of land conservation and utilization. With the exception of certain projects, transferred to other Bureaus for administration and use, these lands were under the custody of the Soil Conservation Service from 1938 to 1954. During the summer of 1954 the Secretary of Agriculture transferred the remaining lands to other Departments or Bureaus for use, management, or disposal. Within the States of Region 9 the areas transferred fell into the following three categories:

a. Lands within National Forest and given National Forest status. A total of 31,460 acres were transferred to seven National Forests. The Forests and acreages involved are as follows:

<u>Forest</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Project & No.</u>	
Chequamegon	4,380	Drummond	LA-WI-2
Clark	2,554	Meramec	LA-MO-3
Huron	664	Au Sable	LA-MI-2
Hoosier	523	White River	LA-IN-3
	(3,631	Crandon	LA-WI-4
Nicolet) 6,905	Lakewood	LA-WI-3
	(680	Oneida	LA-WI-
Ottawa	2,259	Basswood	LA-WI-
Shawnee	9,864	Dixon Springs	LA-IL-3

b. Lands outside National Forests but transferred to the Forest Service for disposal.

Under this category was the Au Sable project located in 13 Counties in Lower Michigan, embracing 46,225 acres. This project was transferred

to the Forest Service by an Administrative Order on May 31, 1940, with the understanding and agreement that the lands would be traded with the State of Michigan for State-owned lands within the Michigan National Forests. All except 454 acres have been traded for State of Michigan lands in seven exchange cases. The acreages of State lands acquired by Forests are as follows:

Hiawatha	5,970 Acres
Huron	36,339 "
Manistee	<u>17,969</u> "
Total	60,278 "

One hundred sixteen acres of the Au Sable lands which the State did not desire were traded to a private party and 118 acres were granted free for school purposes.

c. Lands outside of National Forests but which were under a 99-year lease or a 10-year lease with State or local agencies or grazing associations at the time of transfer of jurisdiction from the Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service.

The following projects, listed by States, were involved:

<u>State</u>	<u>Project Name & Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Agency</u>
Iowa	Southern Iowa LA-LU-2	1,901	Iowa State College
Indiana	Bean Blossom LU-IN-4	18,749	State of Indiana
Michigan	Allegan LU-MI-3	34,889	State of Michigan
"	N. Muskegon Sand Dunes LU-MI-21	640	Local S.C.S. Distr.
"	S. Muskegon Sand Dunes LU-MI-22	600	" " "
"	West Ottawa Sand Dunes LU-MI-23	6,228	" " "
Minnesota	Pine Island LU-MN-4	19,891	State of Minnesota
"	Isolated Settlers LU-MN-21	1,285	" "
Missouri	Cedar Creek LU-MO-21	12,938	Grazing Association
* No. Dakota	Sheyenne LU-ND-6	71,077	Grazing Association

* This project was designated Sheyenne National Grassland by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 20, 1960.

<u>State</u>	<u>Project Name & Number</u>	<u>Acreege</u>	<u>Agency</u>
Ohio	Zanesville	LU-OH-4 4,601	State of Ohio
"	Zaleski	LU-OH-5 18,128	" " "
"	RosseHocking	LU-OH-6 14,362	" " "
Wisconsin	Black River	LU-WI-6 54,816	State of Wisconsin
"	Mill Bluff	LU-WI-12 56	" " "
"	Isolated Settlers	LU-WI-21 16,719	" " "

4. State Enabling Acts. Section 7 of the Act of March 1, 1911, provided that "no deed or other instrument of conveyance shall be accepted or approved by the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act until the legislature of the State in which the land lies shall have consented to the acquisition of such land by the United States for the purpose of preserving the navigability of navigable streams."

During the years 1933 and 1934 when large sums of money were available for the purchase of lands for forestry purposes, a few States had not given formal consent and could not do so because their legislative bodies were not in session. Public Law No. 342, approved June 14, 1934, provided that a written consent from the Governor dated prior to January 1, 1935, indicating approval by individual members of the legislative body, would be regarded as complying with Section 7 of the Act of March 1, 1911.

The following is a brief summary, by States, of the original and current Acts and the various restrictions:

Illinois. The initial Act was passed on June 8, 1931. It contained no limitations as to acreage and has not been amended.

Indiana. The initial Act was passed on February 6, 1935. It contained no limitations as to acreage and has not been amended.

Iowa. The initial Act was passed on December 30, 1933. It contained no limitations as to acreage and has not been amended.

Michigan. The initial Act was passed on June 23, 1923. It contained no limitations as to acreage and has not been amended.

Minnesota. The initial Act was passed on March 22, 1899. It contained no limitations as to acreage. The Act was amended on March 13, 1941, and gave the United States blanket consent to acquire land within the original boundaries of the Chippewa and Superior Forests. Another amendment passed on April 7, 1943, required that an authorized officer of the United States prove that title to property had been vested in the United States, and that a Certificate of Consent be issued by the Governor.

Missouri. The initial Act was passed on June 8, 1929. It contained a limitation of 2,000 acres per County and could not exceed 25 acres in any one purchase. An amendment in 1933 raised the limitation of acreage to 25,000 acres per County. An amendment passed in 1934 raised the limitation to not exceed 100,000 acres per County. The third amendment passed on April 16, 1935, eliminated the limitation of acreage.

North Dakota. The initial Act was passed on February 10, 1933. It contained no limitation as to acreage and has not been amended.

Ohio. The initial Act was passed in November, 1934. It contained no limitation as to acreage but did provide that the boundaries of any areas selected shall be first approved by the Governor and the Board of Control of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. An amendment was passed on May 12, 1937, which changed the provision for approval by the Board of Control of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station to such other State agencies and departments as the Governor might designate.

Wisconsin. The initial Act was passed on June 26, 1925. It contained a limitation of acreage of 100,000 acres and required approval of purchase areas by the Governor, Commissioner of Public Lands, Conservation Department and the County Board of each County in which a purchase area was located. An amendment passed in 1925 raised the acreage limitation to 500,000. Another amendment passed on September 3, 1929, raised the acreage limitation to 1,000,000 acres. A third amendment passed in 1933 raised the acreage limitation to not exceed 2,000,000 acres.

5. Special Areas. Within the Region, as of January 1, 1963, there are nineteen special areas that have been established under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, or the Regional Forester. They include four scenic areas, four natural areas, nine experimental areas, one historical site, and one boundary waters canoe area. The following tabulation shows Forests, dates of establishment, and acres involved:

<u>Scenic Areas</u>			
<u>Forest</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Established</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Hiawatha	Round Island	9/2/58	352
Manistee	Loda Lake	12/15/49	58
Mark Twain	Current and Eleven Point Rivers	11/2/51	20,239
Shawnee	La Rue	4/17/39	983

<u>Natural Areas</u>			
Chequamegon	Moquah	7/19/35	640
Chippewa	Pine Point	6/16/32	1,176
Hoosier	Pioneer Mothers Memorial	1/21/44	88
Superior	Keeley Creek and Lac La Croix	5/12/42	1,613

<u>Historical Sites</u>			
Huron	The Lumbermen's Monument	5/12/32	3

Experimental Areas

<u>Forest</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Established</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Chippewa	Cut Foot and Pike Bay	3/25/32	6,686
Clark	Sinkin	3/13/51	9,796
Hiawatha	Dukes	4/27/38	11,200
Manistee	Newaygo	12/29/54	640
Manistee	Pine River	12/29/54	2,760
Manistee	Udel	6/9/61	3,800
Nicolet	Argonne	5/8/47	8,468
Shawnee	Kaskaskia	12/8/49	5,811
Superior	Kawiskiwi	12/15/31	2,755

Others

* Superior Boundary Waters Canoe Area. 6/30/26 1,082,000

* (Note: Designated as the Superior Wilderness Area on June 30, 1926; designated as the Superior Roadless Primitive Area on July 25, 1939; designated as the Superior Roadless Area on February 13, 1948; designated as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area on January 28, 1958.)

6. Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Region 9. A letter to the Chief dated September 1, 1954, contained a summary of the events and activities attendant to the celebration of this anniversary. A portion of that letter is quoted:

....Kickoff for anniversary year was made at Supervisors' meeting in early March by news items calling attention to Supervisors' meeting on 25th Anniversary.

Anniversary poster prepared, distributed, and displayed at Supervisors' and Rangers' offices.

Special letter overprint for outgoing correspondence used.
Message -

25th Anniversary Year
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
1929 - 1954

Better Forests
Better Living

Publicity - News stories of the 25th Anniversary were issued through the year but greatest use was made in connection with the dedication and the planting of the 900,000,000th tree. The invitations issued to key people, ex-R-9ers, and retirees were also very well received. See response to invitations as attached.

Reference to 25th Anniversary was used in talks and contacts throughout the year.

Dedication Ceremonies - Planting of the 900,000,000th tree in Region 9 near Three Lakes, Wisconsin, on the Nicolet National Forest. Over 600 people attended, many of them driving long distances to get there. People who were interested and cooperated with the Forest Service in the early days attended. Chief Richard McArdle gave the principal address.

7. Memorials. Under this heading are quoted news releases and Contact articles covering memorials that have been established in the Region:

a. Doering Administrative Site, Ottawa National Forest, 1932

For many years it has been the custom of the Service to honor those former members of the Forest Service family who gave their lives in the Great War by naming for them some mountain peak or other natural object on some of the Forests. To a lesser extent, former Forest officers who passed on while still in the Service have been remembered in a similar way regardless of having any war record. It seems fitting that Ranger Stephen B. Doering should be so remembered. With the approval of Mrs. Doering, the Kenton Administrative Site, which Steve was instrumental in getting for the Forest Service and in improving, will be renamed the Doering Administrative Site. On it are the buildings and the monument which he helped to erect, and it will stand as a reminder of him to the townspeople and to all Forest officers. As time goes on, this station should become one of the most attractive in Region 9, and because of Steve's close connection with it, it will be a better memorial to him than any remote hill or lake which might be given his name. An appropriate sign, bearing the words "Doering Administrative Site" will be secured and placed upon the grounds.

b. Leveaux Mountain

In accordance with the plan to name various topographic features for Forest officers who lost their lives in the World War, it is proposed to rename "Onion Mountain," the elevation southwest of Lutsen on the Superior Forest, "Leveaux Mountain" in honor of the only former Forest officer of Region 9 who was killed in the War - Cosmer A. Leveaux.

Mr. Leveaux was killed in France in 1918. The U. S. Board of Geographic Names approved the name in 1932.

c. Memorial Grove

"The Trees Stand Guard" by Helen M. McCabe

Memorial Day, 1947, will be long remembered by 600 men and women who came together that day in a virgin forest area in north-central Wisconsin to dedicate a living memorial to three Forest Service men who gave their lives in World War II.

Representatives of three National Forests were there in number - from the Nicolet in northeastern Wisconsin; the Chequamegon, in which the memorial is located; and the Superior in northern Minnesota. There were 35 members of the Regional Office in Milwaukee who had chartered a school bus to make the 259-mile trip. The State of Wisconsin, for which one of the soldier dead had worked as a Civilian Conservation Camp foreman, was also represented.

And there were others, townspeople from Park Falls and Fifield, 20 miles away. Boy Scouts in little groups of three and four, and brothers and sisters and friends of the men to whom the virgin timber was dedicated.

For all of them Memorial Day was more than a holiday. It was a day of tribute and a day of consecration.

For many of them it was a day of poignant memories. In a car on a nearby trail, a little gray-haired mother from Antigo, Wisconsin, leaned against her crutches to peer through the window at the memorial plaque bearing the name of Edward S. Kafka. At her side was Ed's father, Steve, whose heart like hers was torn between grief and pride.

As the brightly-clad, solemn-faced boys and girls of the Park Falls High School band played the Star Spangled Banner, their thoughts went back to 1934 when Ed was graduated from Antigo High and to their high hopes for him when he finished his course in forestry at the University of Minnesota four years later. And then relentlessly, their memories turned to North Africa where their son fell in battle in 1943. The music paced their thoughts -

"Oh, thus be it ever
when free men shall stand
Between their loved homes
and the war's desolation..."

Within the shelter stood Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lundstrom of Biwabik, Minnesota, near Ruth, the widow of their son. Their eyes were fixed on a small photograph of Arnold Lundstrom as he was awarded the Bronze Star by General Rose not long before both men lost their lives in the Battle of the Bulge in

1945. Tears slipped down the father's ruddy cheeks, but they failed to dim the light in his eyes -

"Blessed with vict'ry and peace,
may the heaven-blessed land
Praise the Power that has made
and preserved it a nation..."

On a bench before the shelter sat Mrs. Maurice Blair, who had married her high school sweetheart in Iowa in 1939 and came with him to the Regional Office in Milwaukee. He entered the Army in 1942 and was mortally wounded in France in September, 1944. Her eyes were fixed on the ground for most part. Now and then she glanced up at children shuffling in the leaves and needles on the forest floor, her mind on four-year-old Marton, whose memories are too brief to include her slim, dark-eyed father -

"Then conquer we must,
when our cause it is just
And this be our motto,
in God is our trust..."

As the national anthem ended, Supervisor Louis Pommerening of the Chequamegon National Forest introduced the Reverend B. F. Schoenfeld of the First Congregational Church of Park Falls. His prayer fell on receptive ears as the sun, which had been hiding between white clouds in a sky of brilliant blue came out to flood the cathedral of tall trees with a benediction of light.

John F. O'Melia, Commander of the American Legion Post at Rhinelander, spoke briefly on the significance of the forest memorial and of the duty of the living to maintain through wise use the resources of the country for which the men there honored had fought and died.

Shelley E. Schoonover, Assistant Regional Forester for the nine-state Forest Service region in which Maurice Blair, Edward Kafka, and Arnold Lundstrom worked, made the formal dedication of the 80-acre area hereafter to be known as Memorial Grove. He closed with a quotation that summarized the belief and hopes of a generation which has twice sent its sons into world combat to preserve the country which Lincoln described as the "last, best hope of earth."

"And those we've loved long since,
whose banners wave
Beyond the peak of earth's most distant
hill,
Although their great procession
journeys on
In what they did and were are with
us still."

A firing squad from the Frank Dirrigl and Richard C. Sawallis Posts of the American Legion at Park Falls fired the three volleys which are the soldier's due, and their buglers sounded taps.

Quietly the crowd dispersed, and the towering hemlocks and maples took up their tireless watch over the memorial of three citizen-soldiers.

d. H. Basil Wales Memorial Forest

On September 17, at 10 a.m. an 87-acre red pine plantation, which was planted in the Hiawatha National Forest near Munising by CCC labor under the direction of R. W. Sloss in the fall of 1933, was dedicated by the Upper Michigan-Wisconsin Chapter of the Society of American Foresters to the memory of H. Basil Wales, formerly an Assistant Regional Forester in Region 9, and who passed on last Spring. The dedicatory address was delivered by Fred Wilson of Madison, President of the chapter, and the acceptance address was given by G. A. Young, Assistant Supervisor of the Upper Michigan. The seed, from which the 80,000 "living memorial" trees grew, was collected on the Chippewa National Forest and was later sown in the Hugo Sauer Nursery, Nicolet National Forest. The seedlings were two years old when planted. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Mrs. Wales expressed her appreciation of the tribute paid to Bas and gave her personal thanks (1949).

e. Dedicate Tract to Wellington I. White

The dedication of a forest plantation in the Manistee National Forest near White Cloud, Michigan, to W. I. (Bob) White was held as planned on Sunday afternoon, August 2, 1945. Despite rain during the previous night, and the cloudy morning, the afternoon was beautifully clear. There were approximately 25 automobiles, and 80 people attended. Mrs. White and her daughter and Bob White's mother, came from Montana to attend the ceremony. After the dedicatory remarks made by Shelley Schoonover, R. J. Baldwin, Director of the State Extension Service, and George McIntire, Assistant State Forester, the unveiling of the memorial plantation marker was made by Mrs. White's daughter, Lucia. Reverend Olson of Muskegon gave the invocation and benediction. A friend of Mrs. White, from Muskegon, sang "Trees" without accompaniment.

The plantation is a very splendid, thrifty stand of red pine (27 acres) coming to the road right-of-way, opposite a beautiful campground in a woods and small lake known as Roadside Lake.

f. Memorial to Gay Pike dedicated

On July 29, 1956, a plaque in memory of Galen W. Pike, late Supervisor of the Superior National Forest, was dedicated at Moose Lake landing on the edge of the roadless area. Approximately 150 people were present for the ceremony, including a large representation of the Superior personnel and a number of Gay's old friends from towns in northern Minnesota and others interested, especially in the roadless area. Mrs. Pike, her mother, and her son Michael were present.

A short program under the chairmanship of Sig Olson, wilderness ecologist for the Izaak Walton League of America, included remarks by: Rev. Floren Schendel, First Presbyterian Church, Ely, Minnesota; William Pringle, National President, Izaak Walton League of America, Pierre, South Dakota; H. Dean Cochran, Regional Forester; and Reverend Thomas Smatla, First Presbyterian Church, Bemidji, Minnesota. The plaque was unveiled by Supervisor Louis Hermel, Superior National Forest.

The memorial was sponsored by the Izaak Walton League. The plaque itself is of bronze and mounted on a large, rugged boulder beside Moose Lake landing, access point on the boundary of the roadless area. In a very attractive setting, it will be seen by large numbers of travelers as they take off for the wilderness. The wording on the plaque is as follows:

"In Memory of Galen W. Pike
Supervisor of the Superior National Forest
1946 - 1955

He loved the wilderness canoe country and fought to preserve it for the enjoyment of the people and for generations to come. This memorial was erected by the Izaak Walton League of America and many friends who knew the meaning of his devotion."

This recognition of one of our loyal members and for what he did to develop the resources of the Superior for public use and enjoyment reflects great credit on the Forest Service, and we are grateful to the friends of Gay Pike and of the Forest Service who made it possible. The work of placing the boulder and mounting the plaque was done by personnel of the Superior under the leadership of Ranger Milton H. Forder.

FOREST SERVICE



GEORGE S. JAMES
REGIONAL FORESTER



L.C. HERMEL
DEPUTY REG. FORESTER

REGION NINE

ASSISTANT REGIONAL FORESTERS



M.B. ARTHUR
ENGINEERING



W.M. IRBY
FISCAL CONTROL



GEORGE K. BROWN
INFORMATION
&
EDUCATION



VELDON PARKER
OPERATION
&
FIRE CONTROL



T.H. TROSPNER
PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT



H.A. SVENSEN
RECREATION,
LANDS, WILDLIFE,
RANGE & WATER



P.J. ST. AMANT
STATE & PRIVATE
FORESTRY



H.E. OCHSNER
TIMBER
MANAGEMENT

FOREST

SUPERVISORS



H.M. SEELEY
CHEQUAMEGON



J.H. VON BARGEN
CHIPPEWA



L.A. POMMERENING
LOWER MICHIGAN



SHERWOOD C. TROTTER
HIAWATHA



HENRY DE BRUIN
MARK TWAIN



K.P. BUTTERFIELD
NICOLET



J.O. WERNHAM
OTTAWA



C.L. HARRISON
CLARK



F.J. KOPECKY
SHAWNEE



L.P. NEFF
SUPERIOR



H.C. COOK
WAYNE-HOOBIER

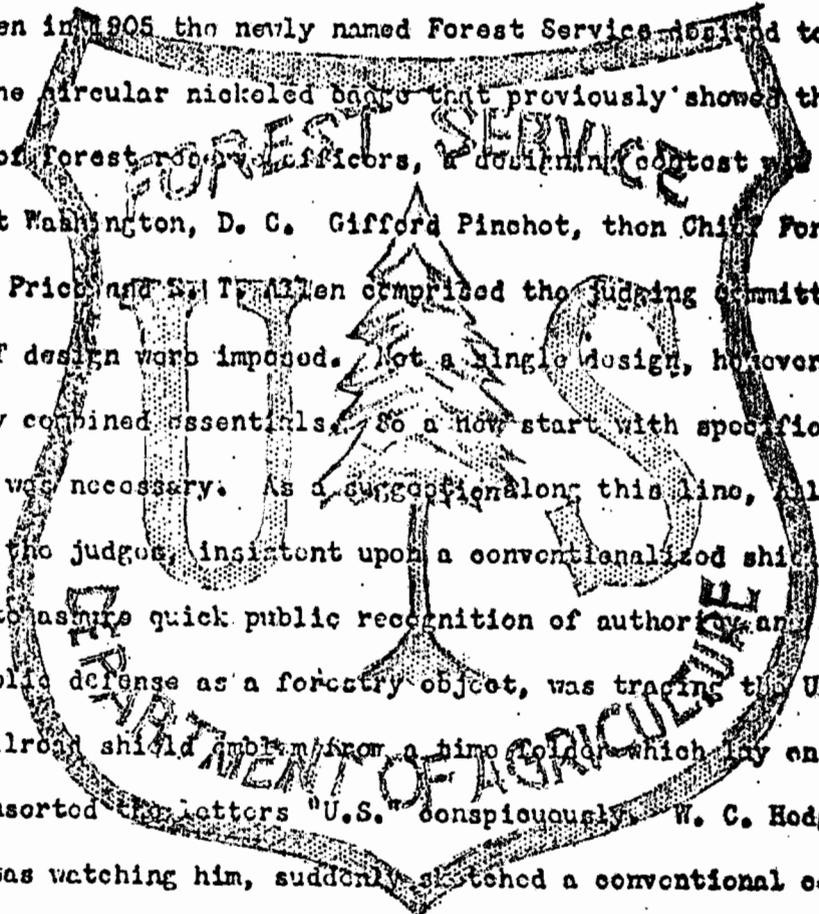
EXHIBIT I



ORIGIN OF FOREST SERVICE EMBLEM

(FROM "The Forest Pioneer")

"When in 1905 the newly named Forest Service desired to supplant the circular nickle badge that previously showed the authority of forest rangers, a designing contest was instituted at Washington, D. C. Gifford Pinchot, then Chief Forester, Overten W. Price and S. T. Allen comprised the judging committee and no rules of design were imposed. Not a single design, however, satisfactorily combined essentials. So a new start with specified requirements was necessary. As a suggestion along this line, Alon, who was one of the judges, insistent upon a conventionalized shield of some kind to assure quick public recognition of authority and also suggest public defense as a forestry object, was tracing the Union Pacific Railroad shield emblem from a time folder which lay on his desk and inserted the letters "U.S." conspicuously. W. C. Hodgo, now dead, who was watching him, suddenly sketched a conventional coniferous tree on a cigarette paper and laid it between the two letters to complete the symbolism. Another minute and "Forest Service" was written above and "U. S. Department of Agriculture" below. This three minute combination of a railway folder and a cigarette paper satisfied the judges so the contest was called off."



Chiefs of the Forest Service

Henry Clepper

NOVEMBER 1961

Just eighty-five years ago American forestry had its tentative and modest official beginning when in 1876 the first citizen was appointed by the federal government to investigate and make a report on forest conditions. Designated as an agent, Franklin B. Hough was the earliest of an unbroken line of men who served in the several positions, under several titles, as heads of forestry work in the Department of Agriculture.

For simplicity's sake, they are hereafter called chiefs of the Forest Service. There have been eleven in all.

The first two—Hough and Eggleston—were not foresters, although they had both been interested and active in forest conservation. But succeeding chiefs, beginning with B. E. Fernow, all had education and field training in forestry.

Some of the chiefs made greater impacts on public, as well as on professional, policy than others. For most, the conditions of the period and of the political climate in which they functioned were favorable. For others, they were not.

In the following sketches I have tried to give a brief account of the accomplishments during each chief's term of office. Some chiefs thus get credit for programs which were matured under their administrations, but which were initiated in previous administrations.

At the same time I have tried to show what kind of men they were and are, in their personal as

well as their official character. These sketches are snapshots, so to speak, not full-length portraits. My excuse for writing about them—wholly apart from historical reasons—is that I personally knew all except the first three. I had the honor of serving under Mr. Pinchot and Major Stuart in Pennsylvania, under Mr. Silcox in the Forest Service, and with Dr. Clapp, Dean Graves, Colonel Greeley, Dr. McArdle, and Mr. Watts in the work of the Society of American Foresters.

Of the new generation of American foresters that has come on since World War II, few have had opportunities to know more than the two most recent chiefs. Consequently, this article is intended to provide an introduction to the men who have served in this, the top forestry office in America, and the most important in the world.

Summing up, I think of the chiefs of the Forest Service as sincere men whose loyalty to the public welfare has not been exceeded by the heads of any other agencies of the federal establishment. Notable and always manifest is their preoccupation with what they believed at the time to be the important needs of the nation. Diverse as their several personalities have been, in each there is to be found strong evidence of what, for want of a better term, might be called a sense of obligation to society.

In short, although they have been men of the forests, their ultimate dedication has been to people. And that is as it should be, for of all resources, the most important is the human resource.

THE AUTHOR is executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters and managing editor of the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY.

Franklin B. Hough
First Federal Agent

Franklin B. Hough of Lowville, N. Y., was the first official designated by the federal government whose special assignment was forestry. The year was 1876. His appointment came about in this way.

An early effort to arouse public interest in the conservation of woodlands resulted from an address he gave before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1873 in Portland, Maine. Its title was "On the Duty of Governments in the Preservation of Forests."

When the AAAS set up a committee to promote federal and state forestry programs, Dr. Hough was named chairman. Congress was asked to create the position of federal commissioner of forestry whose duties would be to report on the status of woodlands, rate of consumption and measures needed to assure future timber supplies, the influence of forests on climate, and methods of forestry practice in Europe. The Department of Agriculture received in 1876 an appropriation of \$2000 for a special agent to investigate and report on forestry; Dr. Hough was appointed on August 30.

Although he lacked training in forestry—indeed in that day there were no Americans with professional education in forestry—he was an observing layman with an intelligent curiosity about forest conditions. He had been a physician in the Civil War, with interests also in nature, history, and statistics, and was an indefatigable writer of letters, speeches, and articles.

Presumably, he became interested in forestry while serving as superintendent of the New York State census and as a member of a commission on state parks. His knowledge of forestry, which was considerable for that pioneering era, was acquired later during the course of his work in the federal government.



FRANKLIN B. HOUGH

His first official *Report upon Forestry*, submitted to Congress in 1877, was a voluminous document of 650 pages. Congress ordered the printing of 25,000 copies. Noteworthy are the large number printed and the fact that Congress was willing to expend the not inconsiderable amount necessary even in a period of relatively low costs. In all, he issued three reports; the second in 1880 and the third in 1882. They comprise a miscellany of information, mainly on the forests of the United States, but also on Canada and Europe. Among other plans to advance the knowledge of forestry, he advocated stations for research, the study of forest fire, and observations of weather to learn about the influence of wooded areas on climate.

Having gone to Europe in 1881 to study forestry practices there and to learn how they might be applied in America, he published the results of this trip in his third and last report in 1882.

Meanwhile, in 1881 his agency was made a separate Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. It was to remain a Division for the next twenty years.

Dr. Hough had practically no staff or facilities for field work

in research, and precious little money for travel. Yet he did get around the country, calling on governors and state officials to obtain data on forest conditions and to induce them to pass laws for forest preservation. Through these contacts and by correspondence he gathered a wealth of information. Thus his contributions were largely of two kinds, both useful during those formative years: fact-finding and reporting on the one hand, and urging action by the federal and state governments on the other.

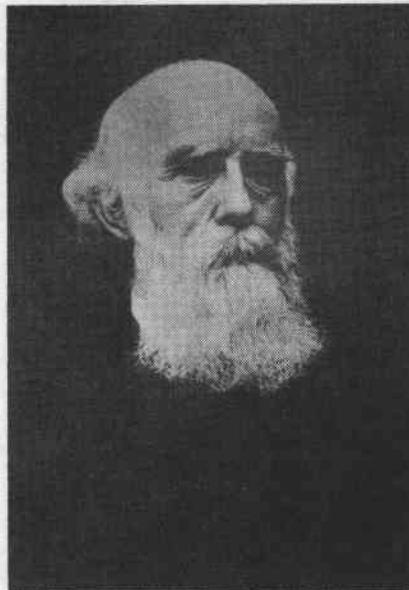
A prolific writer as well as a prodigious worker, his production is amazing. For example, in 1882, while he was still in the Division of Forestry, his book *The Elements of Forestry* was published. It was the first American textbook on the subject.

Also in 1882 he started the *American Journal of Forestry* which was published one year only. It failed for lack of financial support. Prophetically, he declared, "The time will surely come when such an enterprise will be demanded, and will be sustained, although perhaps not now."

Not all his views were as accurate in foretelling events. In a paper on "Forestry Education" read before the American Forestry Congress in St. Paul in 1883, he advocated the giving of lectures on forestry in secondary schools, but saw no need for technical education in forestry. He doubted that persons especially trained in forestry, as in the forestry schools of Europe, would find employment in America.

Dr. Hough was replaced in 1883 as head of the Division of Forestry, but continued to work as a divisional agent.

Samuel T. Dana has thus summarized his career: "Certainly he was one of the outstanding leaders of the day in bringing about public appreciation of the importance of the country's forest resources and of the need for their conservative management."



NATHANIEL H. EGLESTON

Nathaniel H. Eggleston
The Transition Agent

Nathaniel H. Eggleston of Jamaica Plain, Mass., was appointed head of the Division of Forestry in 1883. A Congregational minister and former teacher with an interest in forestry and country life, he helped organize The American Forestry Association and was one of its vice presidents, but he had little, if any, previous experience in forestry.

Gifford Pinchot, never one to hesitate calling a spade a spade, once wrote of him as "one of those failures in life whom the spoils system is constantly catapulting into responsible positions." Samuel T. Dana's comment on Hough's replacement by Eggleston was: "Whatever the reasons for the change, they were not based on the relative competence of the two men."

In 1883 the Division's personnel consisted of the chief and three field agents. Its annual appropriation was \$10,000.

Dr. Eggleston's first annual report emphasized the need for the government protecting its own timber holdings. "It has no property as valuable as its forests," he wrote. "Its mines, its forts, its ships, the coined money in its vaults, taken together, are hardly comparable to them." In this connection, it should be remembered that the govern-

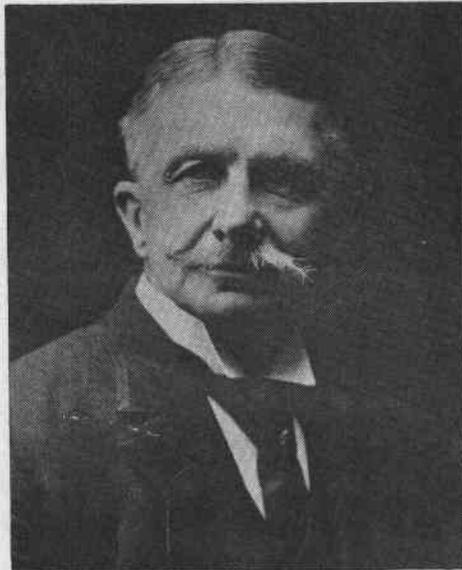
ment's public lands were administered by the Department of the Interior; the Division of Forestry was in Agriculture.

Among other proposals, he recommended that the government engage in forestry education and establish forest research stations. In his second report in 1884 there were special accounts by Dr. Hough and others on reforestation, silviculture, forest description, and wood utilization.

With characteristic candor, Mr. Pinchot wrote, "After three years of innocuous desuetude, Dr. Eggleston in turn was replaced on March 15, 1886, by Dr. Fernow. . . ." However, Dr. Eggleston remained in government work until 1895, compiling pamphlets on forestry and tree planting.

Without wishing to detract from whatever accomplishments the reverend doctor may have had to his credit, one is hard put to it to find any outstanding achievements. In truth, he is little more than a name in forestry literature. And not even his name appears in the index of Ise's well-documented *United States Forest Policy*.

In summary, he appears to have been a conscientious worker, sincere in his efforts to promote the cause of forestry. And, most importantly, interest in forest conservation continued to advance during the three years he was in office.



BERNHARD E. FERNOW

Bernhard E. Fernow
First Professional Forester

Bernhard E. Fernow, a native of Germany who became a citizen of the United States, was appointed Chief of the Division of Forestry in 1886, Congress having given it legal status that year.

On assuming office, Dr. Fernow had one important qualification which his two predecessors lacked—education in forestry, obtained at the forest academy in Mueden in western Prussia. Thus, literally, he was the only man in America at that time who truly deserved the title of professional forester.

During his twelve productive years as Chief of the Division Dr. Fernow stamped an imprint on forestry that has persisted to this day. Possibly his most lasting influence was in the passage in 1891 of the Forest Reserve Act that authorized the creation of forest reserves from the public domain. This was the epochal event that initiated the present national forest system.

He was a busy lecturer and publicist. Working with prominent men in science, with the members of The American Forestry Association, and with other officials of government, he carried on a campaign of public education to inform people about the need for forest conservation. An example of the cooperation he obtained was the forestry exhibit at the World's Fair of 1893.

William B. Greeley wrote of Fernow, "He gave America her start in forest literature, with a series of monographs and bulletins whose number, breadth of field, and technical quality were phenomenal, particularly in view of the limited resources for research at his command. Not only did he lay the beginnings of the science of silviculture in the United States; he initiated the technical study of wood utilization, the research into timber physics and allied subjects which has subsequently grown to such large proportions and have brought such admirable results in conservation through better use of the timber which we already have."

Writing of Dr. Fernow's twelve years as Chief of the Division of Forestry, following his death, Ralph S. Hosmer said, "... his was the guiding hand in almost every project that had to do with the advancement of forestry. . . . Dr. Fernow had very much to do with creating an intelligent public interest in forestry. It was in no small part the public sentiment that resulted from this interest that made possible in later years the rapid development of the Forest Service.

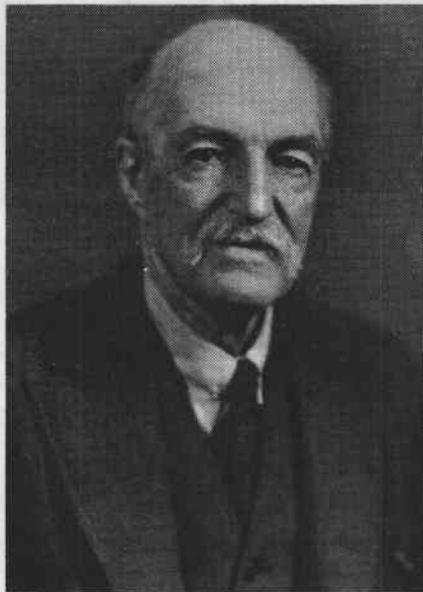
"Dr. Fernow was, however, not concerned merely with propaganda during those years in Washington. In his support of dendrological research, of experiments in tree planting in the Plains States, and the investigations in timber phys-

ics, that the Division of Forestry carried on, he was mindful of the scientific basis without which forestry could not exist. Hampered throughout his administration by meager appropriations and assisted only by a very small staff, the accomplishments of that time are worthy of most grateful recognition. The timber physics work was but a beginning, but it foreshadowed the comprehensive investigations now being carried on by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service; so with other work which he started. It pointed the way to what has since been achieved."

His influence was present in most of the state laws enacted during this period for the establishment of state departments of forestry and the protection of forests from fire. He was tireless in advocating enlightened forestry policies by all governments—state as well as federal.

Called to Cornell University to organize the New York State College of Forestry, Dr. Fernow left the Forest Service in 1898.

Summing up the period of Hough, Eggleston, and Fernow, Dana calls it "one of education and preparation. Through the efforts of a relatively few devoted men, public interest was aroused and the way was paved for the adoption of a constructive federal forest policy."



GIFFORD PINCHOT

Gifford Pinchot Crusading Conservationist

Gifford Pinchot was the first native American to acquire formal instruction in forestry. His forestry education was obtained abroad, largely in France, as there was no institution in the United States offering a curriculum in this subject.

"Friday, July 1, 1898, was a red-letter day for me," he once wrote. "On that day I became chief of the little old Forestry Division. I was highly enthusiastic and deeply pleased. Yet the prospect was somewhat less than brilliant."

Still pitifully small as to funds and personnel (it had ten persons in it), the Division neither owned nor managed any forest land. Its activities were largely concerned with getting out reports and bulletins. In short, it was mainly an office of information.

Mr. Pinchot soon changed all that. Given the title of Forester instead of Chief, he set out to help private timberland owners apply forestry to their lands. At the end of his first year in office, 123 owners having 1½ million acres in 35 states had requested assistance. In addition to this major objective—to get forestry actually practiced in the woods—he had another. This was to get the forest reserves transferred from Interior to Agriculture.

The Division of Forestry became the Bureau of Forestry by law in 1901. Then in 1905 the administra-

tion of the forest reserves was transferred from Interior to Agriculture by act of Congress. And still another act that year changed the name of the Bureau of Forestry to the Forest Service.

How scant was the attention paid by Uncle Sam to the stewardship of his lands is indicated by the fact that not until 1906 was a charge made for grazing livestock on the forest reserves.

Then followed in 1907 another act which was to set the pattern for forest administration that has persisted up to this time. The forest reserves were designated as national forests. Appropriations were increased. And the salary of the Forester was raised from \$3,500 to \$5,000. In that year also Congress appropriated funds for a survey of woodlands in the Appalachian and White Mountains for the first national forest acquisition in the East.

Developments followed fast. In 1908 the first historic Conference of Governors met in Washington, D. C. at the invitation of President Theodore Roosevelt. One result was the appointment of a National Conservation Commission, with Mr. Pinchot as chairman. Two other historic events in that year were the establishment of the first federal forest experiment station at Fort Valley, Arizona, and the creation of the Forest Service's present decentralized regional organization.

In 1910 occurred the famous

Bullinger-Pinchot controversy. This dispute, involving allegations of failure to safeguard certain resources in Alaska including coal, directed against the Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Pinchot, resulted in the latter's dismissal as Forester by President Taft.

The growth of the national forests was perhaps the most spectacular and significant tangible accomplishment of the Forest Service during Mr. Pinchot's ten-year tenure. From 51 million acres in 1901, more than 100 million in 1905, they had reached 175 million by 1910.

But an intangible, though most important, accomplishment was the extent to which "conservation" became a widely known concept and national goal. Mr. Pinchot's crusade for conservation was ably abetted by President Roosevelt.

During this period many state forestry departments and commissions were created. Several schools of forestry were established; most notably the Yale school, supported by a grant of funds from the Pinchot family.

Finally, the record would be incomplete if mention were not made of the Society of American Foresters, organized November 30, 1900 in Mr. Pinchot's office, with seven charter members. He was the first president and served for eight years.



HENRY S. GRAVES

**Henry S. Graves
Consolidator and Builder**

Henry S. Graves of New Haven, Conn., the second native American to become a professional forester, dean of the Yale University School of Forestry, was appointed Forester in 1910.

One of the first events of the new administration was the establishment of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. Then, in the following year, Congress enacted the far-reaching Weeks Law which provided for federal and state cooperation in protection from fire, and for the acquisition of national forests on the headwaters of navigable streams.

The year 1910 was one of disastrous forest fires, which burned nearly five million acres and destroyed three billion board feet of timber. The next year the Forest Service began in earnest the scientific study of fire prevention and control. There also followed a notable increase in reforestation which heretofore had been largely on an experimental basis.

Forestry had progressed to the point where more, much more, research was needed. In 1915 the Branch of Research was established in the Forest Service. This was indeed a giant step forward. It not only correlated all the experimental work, but it gave research a status equal to the Service's administrative branches.

Timber as a commodity basic to American economic welfare was given especially intensive study. Its importance was further emphasized by the United States entry into World War I. Industry and government were called on for wood for war, and the Forest Service went all out in research and production. The Forester was assigned by the War Department to help set up a regiment to engage in logging and milling in France. He held the temporary title of lieutenant colonel.

Following the war, the Forest Service under Mr. Graves began a campaign for the public regulation of timber cutting on private land. The movement stemmed

largely from the cut-out-and-get-out operations of an industry that was still migratory. Many owners let their devastated, logged-over lands revert to counties for unpaid taxes. Few owners managed their lands under the principle of sustained yield, a principle that was little understood because it had scarcely been defined. According to Mr. Graves, the public for its own protection should prohibit destructive cutting by law. This debate was to continue for the next two decades. He remained an advocate of public regulation until he died.

After having served as Forester for a decade, he resigned in 1920.

Writing of Mr. Graves following his death in 1951, Ralph S. Hosmer offered this perceptive and deserved tribute: "Because of his life, his character, and his accomplishments it may be truly said that Henry Solon Graves represented the best and finest in American forestry. Let us remember and be grateful that our profession in the United States has had the guidance of such a man."

**William B. Greeley
Pragmatic Cooperator**

William B. Greeley, a Forest Service career officer, became Chief Forester in May 1920.

It was not a sinecure. The recent war had caused dislocations in the organization, there was a high turnover in the personnel, salary scales were low, and problems began pressing for solution.

His annual report for that year set forth a program calling for federal leadership and aid in halting forest devastation, but with a large share of responsibility and funds to be borne by the states and private land owners. This policy was contrary to that of Mr. Pinchot who insisted that federal control of private timberlands alone would halt forest devastation.

Put simply, the Forest Service's official policy under Colonel Greeley was that the control of forest devastation was a problem that was national in scope, with federal leadership essential, but that the actual regulation of private forest management was the responsibility of the states.

An attempt was made—there would be others—by Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall of Teapot Dome notoriety to gain control of grazing on the national forests and later of the national forests themselves. Attempts were made also to legislate vested rights in the range to stockmen. These were successfully fought off.

It was during Colonel Greeley's administration that the Clarke-McNary law of 1924 was enacted. This act established a fundamental forest policy for the nation by providing for federal-state coopera-



WILLIAM B. GREELEY

tion in fire control, reforestation, and farm forestry extension. For this legislation, the *JOURNAL OF FORESTRY* reported, he "must be given overwhelmingly the main credit, and for it and the notable advance that has been made since its enactment his administration of the Forest Service will stand out as one of the great historic landmarks of progress in the national forestry movement."

In the biography *William B. Greeley; a Practical Forester*, published in 1961 by the Forest History Society, the author, George T. Morgan, Jr., sums up Colonel Greeley's philosophy as Chief Forester:

"First and foremost, he was a forester—not a crusader. The principal need for the present was to halt devastation and reforest. To achieve this objective he would employ every conceivable device at his command. The lumbermen had constructive ideas — incorporate them. Make full use of embryonic forestry programs in many states, and capitalize on their generally accepted police power to regulate for the general welfare. Supplement these existing elements with federal cooperation and add to the program as conditions warranted, but first eliminate the fire hazard and begin reforesting. Above all, do not divert energies tilting at windmills."

The influence of the Forest Service and of its Chief was felt in many aspects of forestry during the 1920's. Public interest manifested itself in increased appropriations by the states, especially for protection. There was increased enrollment in the forestry schools. There was increased acquisition of publicly owned forests.

When he left the Forest Service in 1928, after eight years as Chief, national forest administration had been strengthened and tightened. But more important than that, the concept of federal-state-private cooperation had been written into law and was actually producing results in halting forest devastation.

On Colonel Greeley's retirement as Chief Forester, the late Herbert A. Smith, wrote an appreciation from which the following quotation tells as much about him as anything can:

"The eight years that the Forest Service has been under the leadership of its present chief have been years of continuous progress. Externally, the influence of the Service has been increased, its field of usefulness extended, and its prestige heightened. Internally, it has gained greatly in efficiency of organization and in cleared definition of its task, while its morale and fine tradition of service to the public welfare have been fostered and maintained."

Perhaps the ultimate tribute to Colonel Greeley was written by one of his colleagues: "Never shall we have a leader with less of the bureaucrat in his makeup."

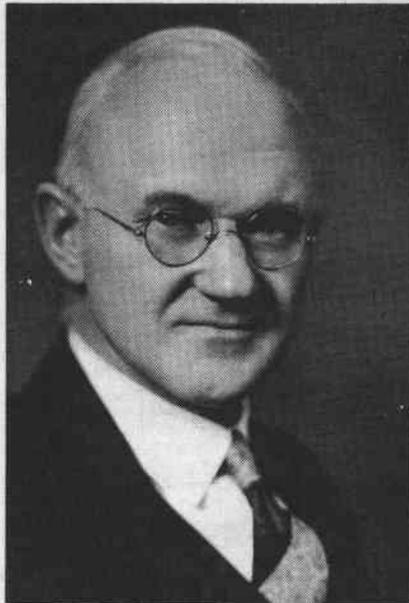
**Robert Y. Stuart
Indefatigable Worker**

Robert Y. Stuart, also a Forest Service career officer, who had taken leave to serve as Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters under Governor Pinchot, became Forester on May 1, 1928. He moved into this office in a period when a depression in lumber markets presaged the advent of the great economic depression of the 1930's.

A Timber Conservation Board was appointed by President Hoover with Major Stuart as chairman of the advisory committee. One result of its studies was a Forest Service report, "The Forest Situation in the United States." An obvious need, even if a temporary one, was to curb lumber production, and the President requested the Secretary of Agriculture to restrict national forest timber sales.

Perhaps the most significant forestry legislation adopted during Major Stuart's administration was the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928. It authorized a program of research in forestry and range management and provided for a timber survey. From this act grew America's great system of forest and range experiment stations; it charted the main course that research was to follow ever since.

This was followed in 1930 by the Knutson-Vandenberg Act which authorized money for reforestation on national forests. But even more important than that, it provided that the Forest Service could add to the price of stumpage on timber sales the cost of reforesta-



ROBERT Y. STUART

tion or silvicultural improvement of the cutover areas. "KV" funds over the years resulted in much needed timber stand improvement.

An interesting footnote to the notable events of this period was the change in 1930 in the names of the old Forest Service "district" and "district forester" to "region" and "regional forester."

In March 1933 there was published a document that was to have a profound influence on informed public opinion. This was the hefty *A National Plan for American Forestry*, known as the Copeland report, prepared by the Forest Service. According to Major Stuart it represented "the most comprehensive and exhaustive survey yet made of the forestry situation in the United States." Among its many recommendations two were salient: an increase in public ownership of forests and more intensive management of public woodlands. This report guided federal forestry policies, legislation, appropriations, and even social and welfare attitudes during the following decade.

In 1933 the United States was in the trough of the depression. An act of Congress on March 31 made funds available to relieve unemployment and to advance the conservation of natural resources. Appropriations were authorized also for forestry research and for the acquisition of lands. Under an act of Congress an executive order by President Roosevelt established the popular Civilian Conservation Corps on April 4.

Moreover, this fateful year brought a tremendous expansion in Forest Service responsibilities and work loads, most of them of an emergency nature as a result of the nation's attempt to surmount the depression. It was a time of tensions. The Forest Service rose to the demands put upon it, but Major Stuart was under pressures great and unrelenting, and died on October 23.

To back up a moment. Upon taking office as Forester, Major Stuart was immediately faced with difficulties and perplexities. There were pressures for retrenchment in spending, and for curtailment in governmental activity generally. In other ways, conditions were not favorable for pushing forestry programs however much they were needed.

Then with the coming of the New Deal there were equally insistent pressures for greater spending and for greater participation by government in all aspects of the American social and economic life. In short, during most of the five years that he was Chief he was to spend his energies battling obstacles and conflicting forces.

Earle H. Clapp
Militant Acting Chief

Earle H. Clapp, who had been Associate Chief of the Service since 1935, became Acting Chief following the death of F. A. Silcox late in 1939. Dr. Clapp led the Service through some of its most trying years.

His demand for public regulation of private forest management was, if anything, more vigorous than that of Silcox. "He organized all resources of the Forest Service behind an unequivocal program," according to Colonel Greeley, "attempting even to command the personal support of service men in their local public relations."

As if this scheme were not ambitious enough, the Acting Chief proposed to increase the area of public forests by 150 million acres. Thus with 177 million acres already in the national forests, this proposal would have put into government ownership nearly one-half the nation's commercial forests. This he alleged was necessary to safeguard the forest economy. It was also calculated to give government economic control of the forest products industry.

An interesting doctoral thesis could be written on the testimony presented by Dr. Clapp before the Joint Congressional Committee of



EARLE H. CLAPP

Forestry at several hearings during the early months of 1940. The Forest Service's program was as comprehensive as any that had been proposed to Congress and the American people to date. Its essence was public and private cooperation in every conceivable aspect of forestry effort, including financial credits. But its keynote was regulation and on that controversial base it never won complete acceptance.

But the Acting Chief did not cease to act. He later tried, in 1942, to induce President Roosevelt to force compliance with Departmental—that is to say, Forest Service—regulations on timber cutting by order of the President under his emergency war authority. The pretext was that this device would increase the volume of forest products urgently needed for war. But actually it was estimated to have just the opposite effect, as a group of foresters and others advised the Director of the War Production Board. Nothing came of the proposal.

It was during this period that the Forest Service was subjected to a form of harassment that sorely tried its morale and *esprit de corps*. This was the heavy-handed attempt of the irascible Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to have the Forest Service transferred from Agriculture to his department. Mr. Ickes' plans came to nought, but in defeating him the Forest Service, and its friends, spent much time and energy that properly could have been devoted to more important matters.

It is generally believed that Dr. Clapp's militant resistance to Mr. Ickes' schemes cost him the title of Chief of the Forest Service.

Nowhere in the annals of forestry is there a parallel to the anomalous, not to say paradoxical, situation that existed during these years. On the one hand, the Forest Service under the driving insistence of its Acting Chief was alienating friends in industry and in the states by its uncompromising fight for federal regulation. On the other hand, the Forest Service under the selfless leadership of this same Acting Chief was winning friends in industry and the states in its courageous fight to resist transfer to the Department of the Interior. In its latter manifestation the Forest Service had deserved success.

Lyle F. Watts
Exponent of Regulation

Lyle F. Watts, another experienced Forest Service career officer, was appointed Chief in January 1943.

Understandably at that time much of the Service's activities were oriented toward the war effort. Personnel to the number of some 2,000 took leave to enter the armed forces. Through his personal interest Mr. Watts gave support to the numerous projects in which the Service was cooperatively engaged with other federal agencies, military and civilian. In the production of critically needed forest products for war and for essential civilian uses, the Forest Service materially aided the War Production Board, as, for example, through the Timber Production War Project.

In 1944 was passed the Sustained-Yield Forest Management Act. It provided for cooperative federal-private sustained-yield units under which federal stumpage could be sold to responsible purchasers without competitive bidding, in order to support communities and industries dependent on the federal forest resource.

Other legislation adopted during this period provided funds for advancing the nation-wide forest survey and increased appropriations for cooperative fire and reforestation programs with the states. In 1950 was passed the Cooperative Forest Management Act which expanded and replaced the earlier Norris-Doxey Act to provide coop-



LYLE F. WATTS

eration between the Department of Agriculture and the states in providing technical services to private land owners.

One piece of legislation that was to have happy consequences in improving cooperation between the federal and state governments and private land owners was the Forest Pest Control Act of 1947. In essence, the act established the policy that the government had responsibility to protect all forest lands regardless of ownership from destructive insects and diseases.

The Timber Resource Review, a comprehensive appraisal of the forest conditions in the United States, was started early in 1952. More than a year was spent in planning this tremendous project. Much credit is due Mr. Watts for getting it off to a start in the face of frustrating misunderstandings and opposition by outside groups doubtful, if not suspicious, of its purpose.

As chairman of the advisory committee on forestry for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Mr. Watts helped organize the Forestry Division of FAO. During his term as

Chief he participated in a number of international conferences on forestry and natural resources.

On the domestic policy front, much of the energy and time of the Forest Service and its Chief was directed toward promoting the principle of regulation. Several states passed laws regulating forest practice, including cutting, with only token opposition from timber owners. The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law passed by the State of Washington. Lawyers who looked into the matter were of the opinion that a federal law, if passed, would likewise be upheld by the Supreme Court. But despite the single-minded devotion of Mr. Watts and others in expounding the need for federal regulatory legislation, none was passed.

In summary, when Mr. Watts retired in June 1952 regulation had been in controversy for three decades. Under Silcox, Clapp, and Watts the Forest Service had gone all out in its propaganda. Although the Service lost friends in its drive for regimentation, it also gained many by reason of its increasingly active role as a cooperator with the states, with industry, and with private land owners. It was, in short, a period of stress, one that historians of the future will find worthy of study.

With Mr. Watts' retirement, "regulation" became a taboo word, seldom mentioned by Forest Service officers and all but forgotten as a national issue.

Richard E. McArdle
Leader in New Directions

In July 1952 the lengthening shadow of Franklin B. Hough fell on Richard E. McArdle, the eleventh Chief of the Forest Service. He could not have taken office at a more fortuitous time. A forester of his professional stature, equitable disposition, and compromising ability was needed.

The Eisenhower administration having been installed, there was in evidence a reversal of viewpoint on the role of the federal government in business and states relations. Not to put too fine a point on it, public regulation of private forest practice was not only a dead issue, but, both inside and outside government, an unpopular one. And however much certain diehards may have deplored the immediate deemphasis of this issue, the Service by ceasing to advocate it gained a needed respite enabling it to get on with other essential business.

But the Service has not lacked for issues, some of which have been thrust upon it. One of these, as yet unresolved, is the so-called wilderness controversy. This arose out of legislation introduced in Congress that would adopt a national policy on wilderness, specify procedures for the establishment of wilderness areas and the uses to be permitted therein. The only wilderness areas that have been established to date are in national forests and total 14.5 million acres. These have been created by action of the Secretary of Agriculture on the recommendation of the Chief of the Forest Service.

To resume our chronology, two



RICHARD E. McARDLE

developments of more than passing interest occurred early in McArdle's incumbency. In 1952 a Forest Research Advisory Committee was set up to advise the Service on its research program. And in 1953, research and control activities on forest insects and diseases, a phase of forest practice no less important than protection from fire, were transferred to the Service from other agencies in Agriculture.

In 1955 the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Forest Service as a bureau in the Department of Agriculture was observed by conservation organizations and friends of the Service throughout the nation. Part of the celebration was a golden anniversary dinner, held in Washington, D. C., sponsored by the Society of American Foresters and The American Forestry Association.

A major break-through in the long, and often discouraging, search for better techniques for fire control was the first practical application in 1956, by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies in California, of the dropping of water and chemicals, from specially designed airplane-tankers, on forest and brush fires.

A year later, with the approval of Congress, the Service launched "Operation Outdoors," a five-year program to improve recreation facilities in the national forests.

In 1958 was published *Timber Resources for America's Future*, the report of the Timber Resource Review started six years earlier. Monumental in scope, it examined in depth the current status and projected future of the nation's wood supplies. According to Dr. McArdle, "The report should convince the reader that the United States is not faced with an acute timber shortage. There is no 'timber famine' in the offing although shortages of varying kinds and degrees may be expected."

When, in 1960, the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act was passed it gave congressional confirmation to a long-established Forest Service policy. Briefly, this act declared that the national forests were to be administered for recreation, and for the sustained yield management of range, watershed, wildlife and fish, as well as for timber.

Fifty years of forest products research was commemorated in June 1960 with the observance of the golden anniversary of the world renowned Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

Then in August of the same year was held the Fifth World Forestry Congress in Seattle with 2,000 participants from 68 nations, the largest meeting ever devoted to forestry. Its central theme was "multiple use of forest lands." McArdle was president of the Congress.

Dr. McArdle has now been Chief of the Service for nearly a decade. Most of its accomplishments during this period are known to those contemporaneously observing it. Hence, no further cataloging of events, laws, and similar developments need be attempted in this paper.

R.103 W.

R.102 W.

R.101 W.

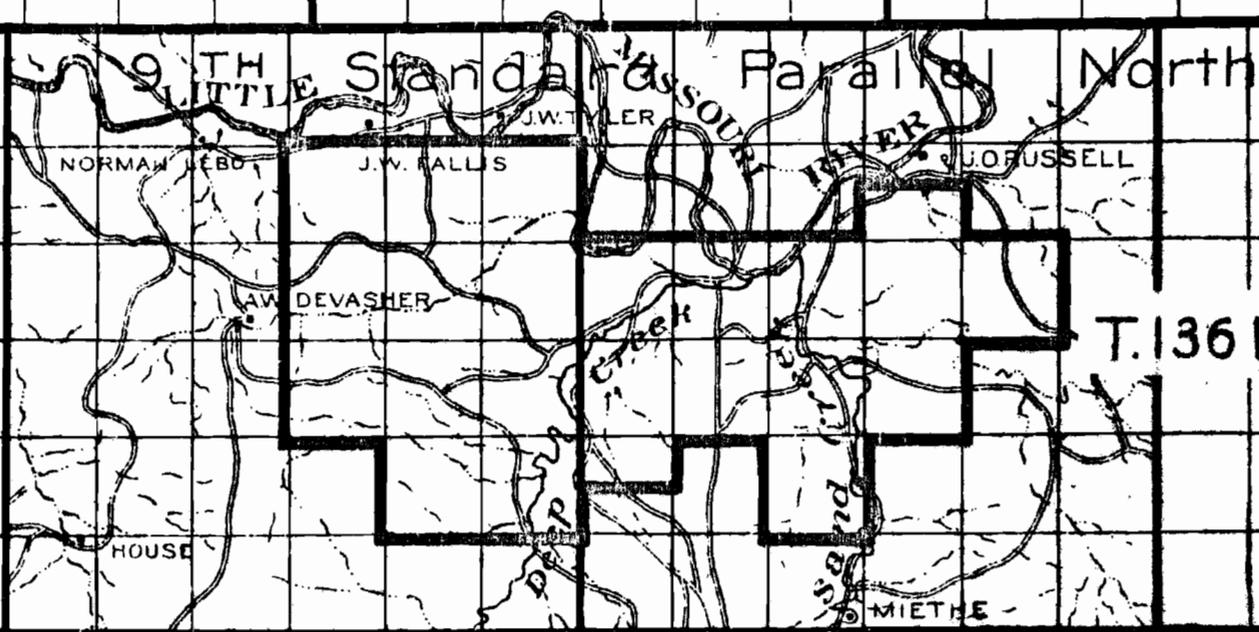
DAKOTA

T.137 N.

NATIONAL FOREST

1908

NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
W. H. GREWLEY, FORESTER

SAVANNA NATIONAL FOREST ILLINOIS

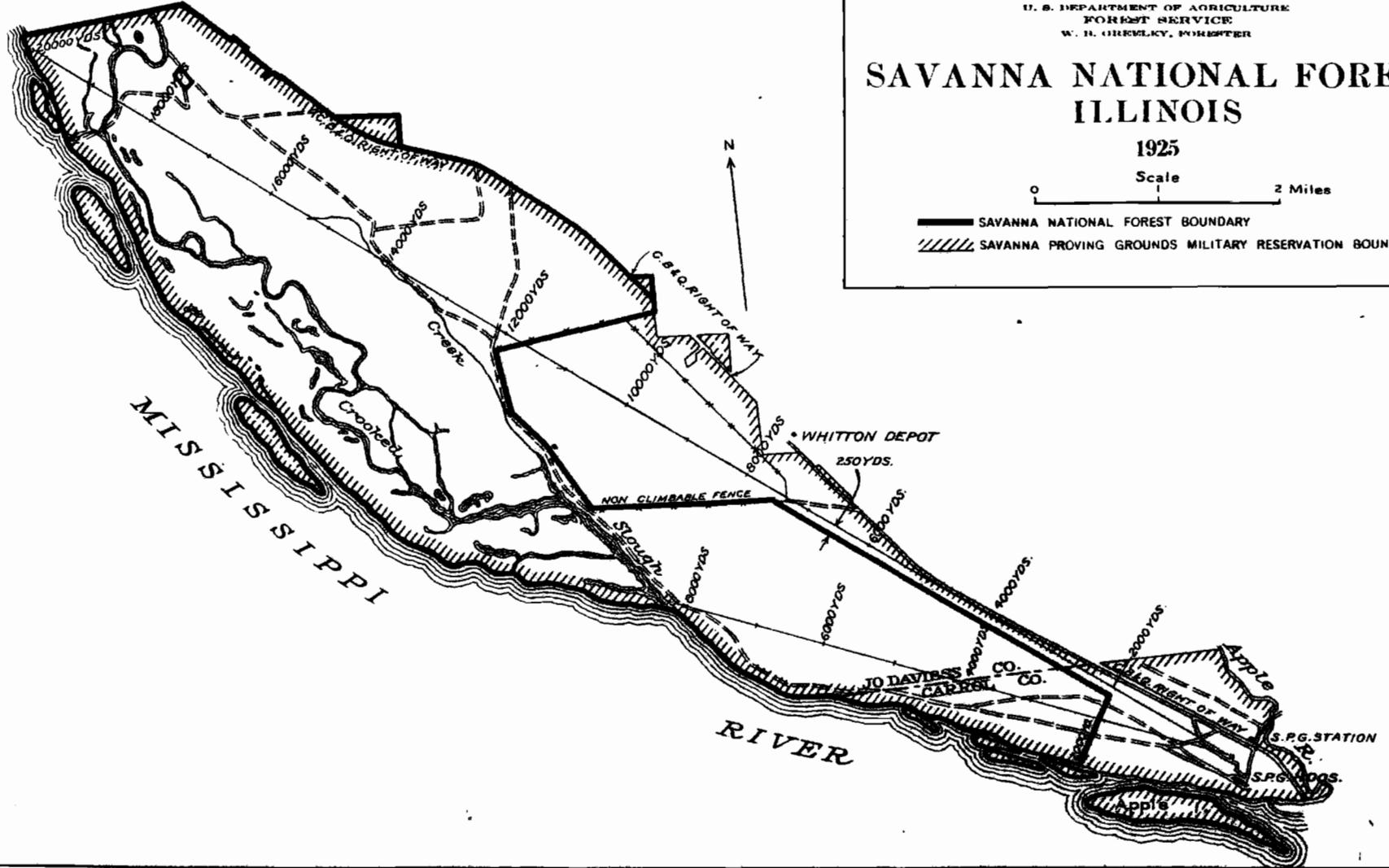
1925

Scale

2 Miles

— SAVANNA NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

▨ SAVANNA PROVING GROUNDS MILITARY RESERVATION BOUNDARY

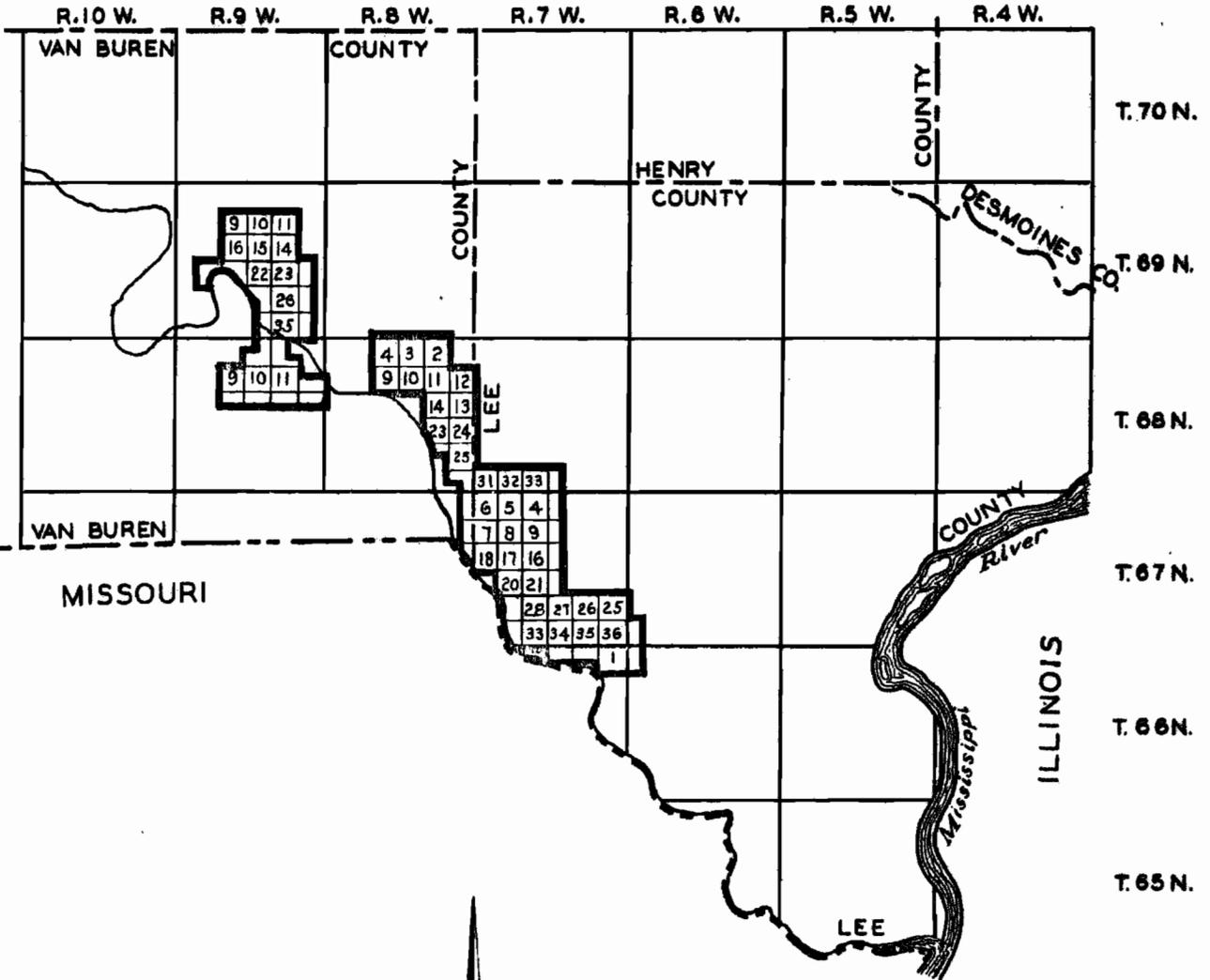


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE REGION 9

KEOSAUQUA PURCHASE UNIT

LEE AND VAN BUREN COUNTIES

STATE OF IOWA
5th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

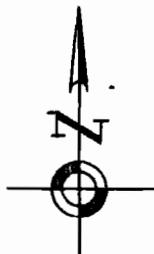
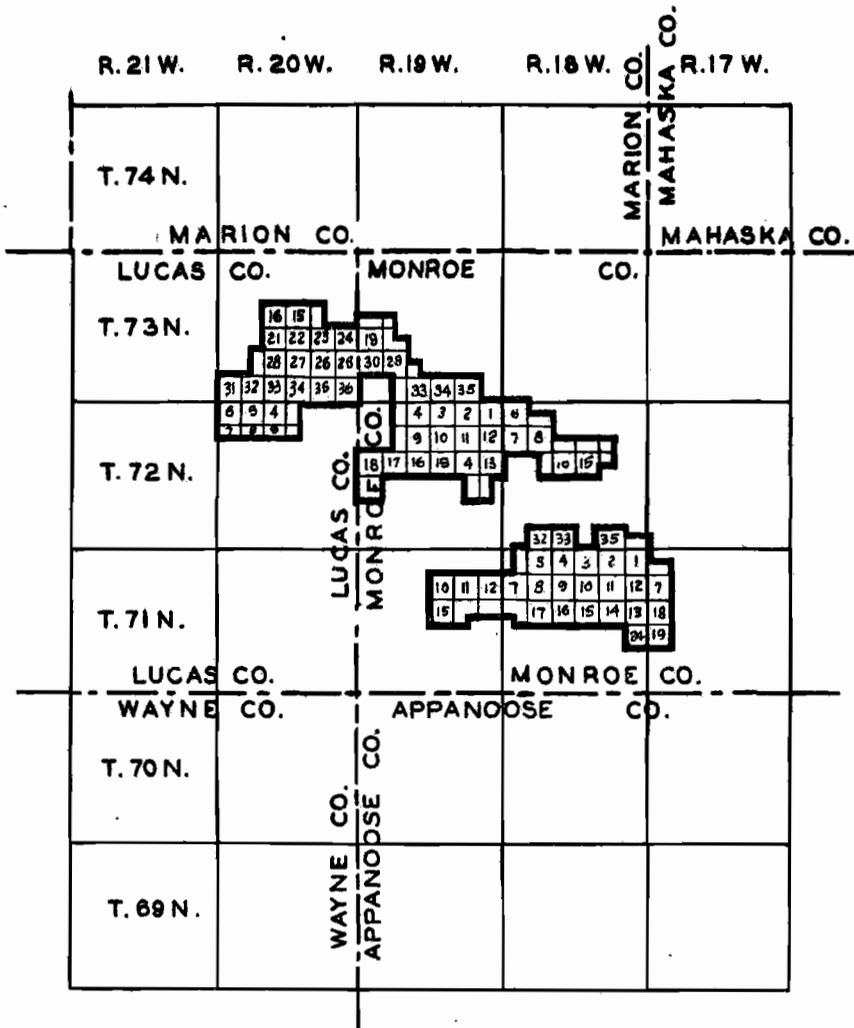


Scale: One small square equals one square mile

Office in Charge
U.S. Forest Service
Des Moines, Iowa

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE - REGION 9
CHARITON PURCHASE UNIT
 LUCAS AND MONROE COUNTIES

STATE OF IOWA
 5th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN



Scale:
 One small square equals
 one square mile.

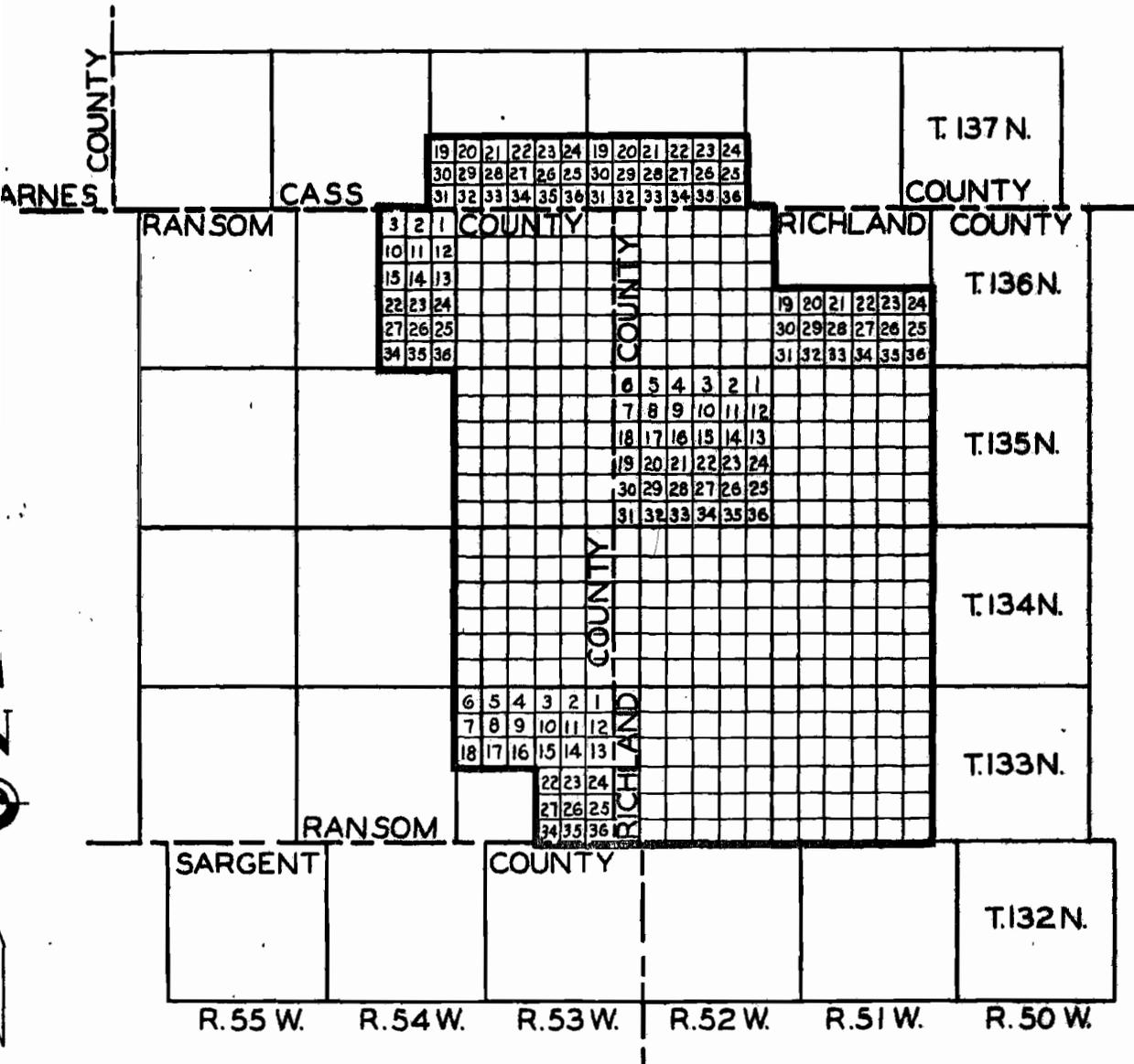
Office in Charge
 U.S. Forest Service
 Des Moines, Iowa.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE REGION 9

SHEYENNE PURCHASE UNIT

CASS, RANSOM AND RICHLAND COUNTIES

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
5th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN



Scale: One small square
equals one square mile

Purchase Unit Boundary ———

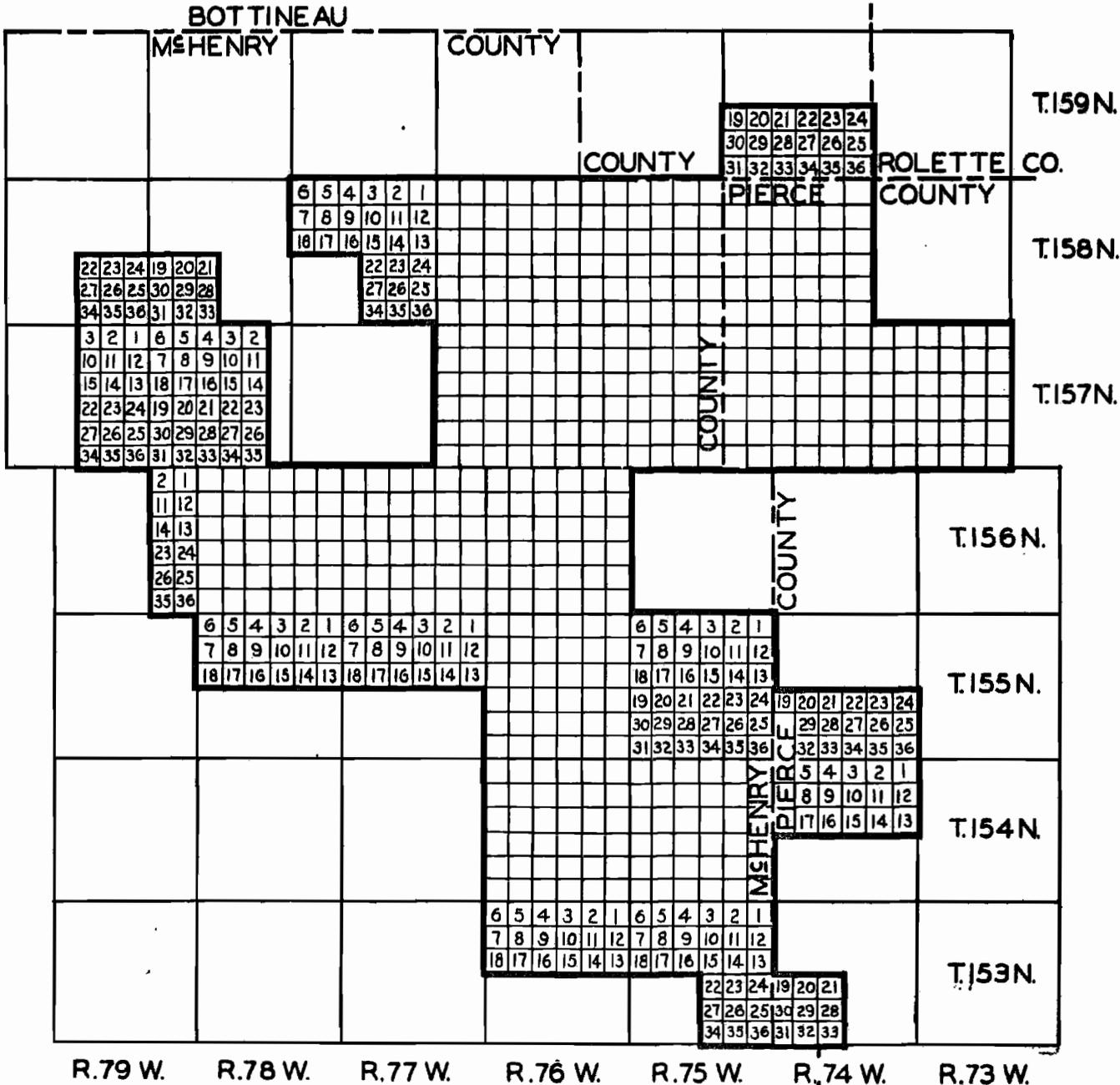
Office in Charge
U.S. Forest Service
Bismarck, North Dakota

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE REGION 9

SOURIS PURCHASE UNIT

BOTTINEAU, McHENRY AND PIERCE COUNTIES

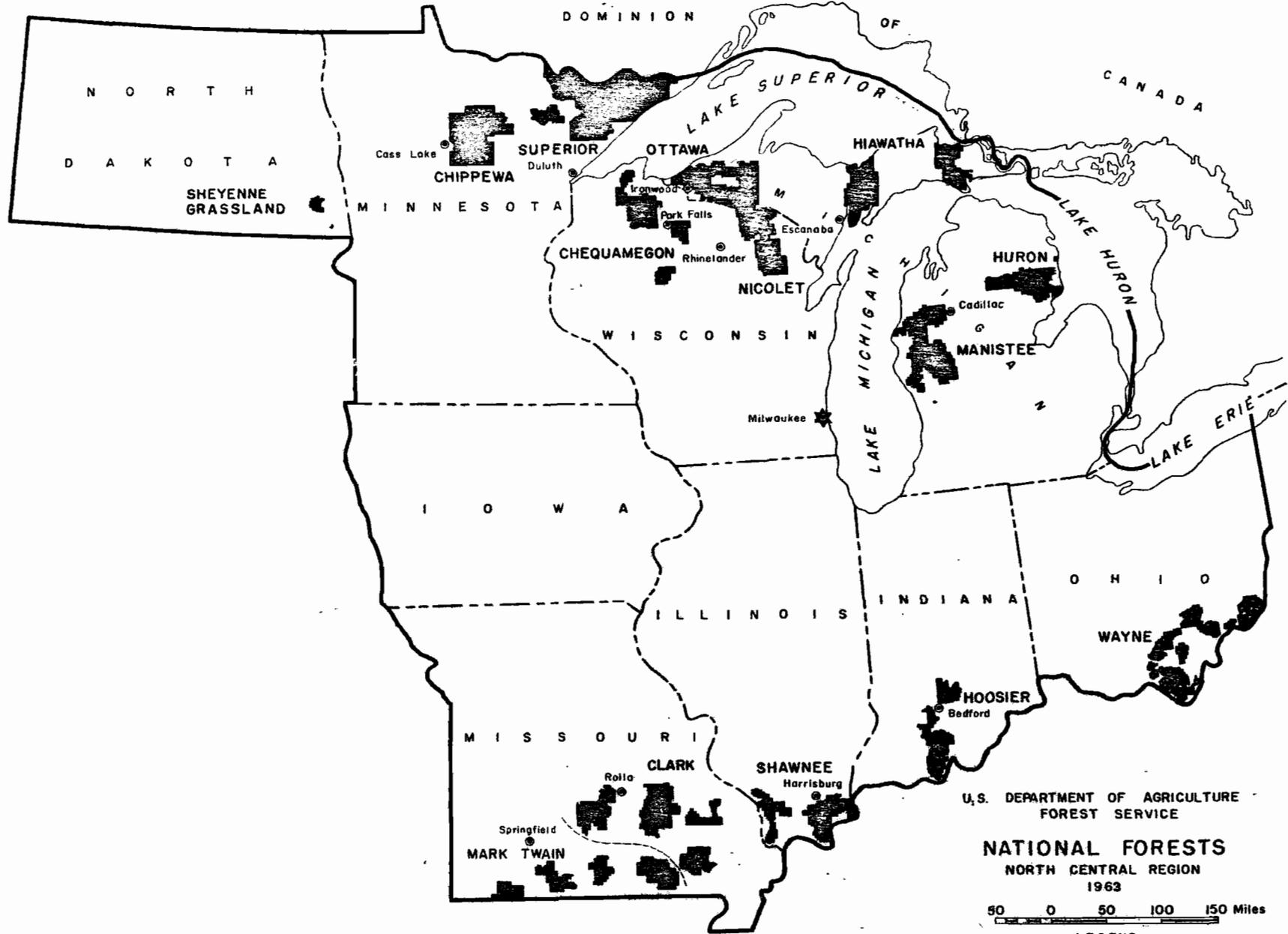
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
5th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN



One small square
equals one square mile

Purchase Unit Boundary **—————**

Office in Charge
U.S. Forest Service
Bismarck, North Dakota.



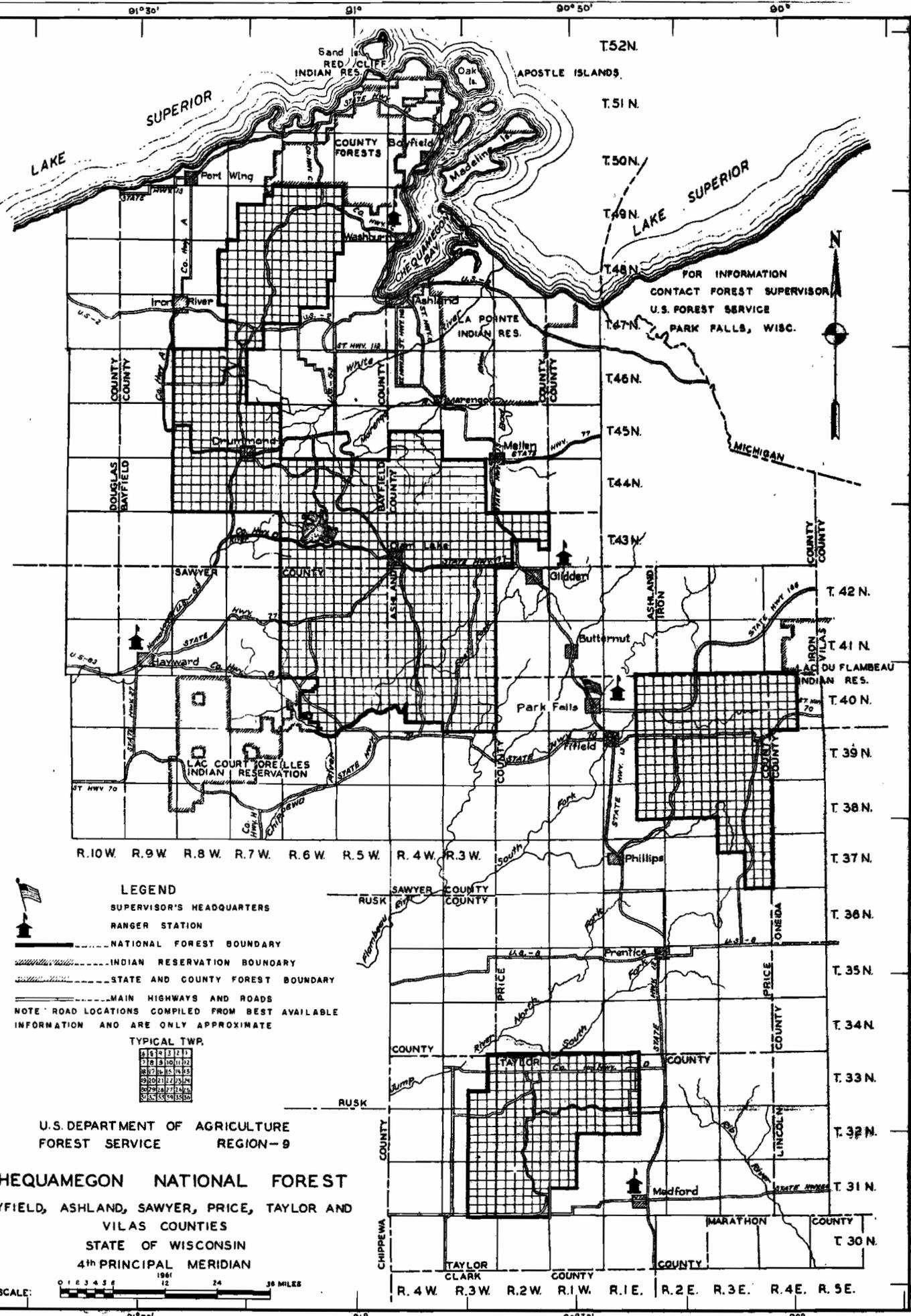
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FORESTS
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
1963

50 0 50 100 150 Miles

LEGEND

- National Forest
- ⊙ National Forest Headquarters
- ★ Regional Headquarters



T.52 N.
T.51 N.
T.50 N.
T.49 N.
T.48 N.
T.47 N.
T.46 N.
T.45 N.
T.44 N.
T.43 N.

FOR INFORMATION
CONTACT FOREST SUPERVISOR
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
PARK FALLS, WISC.



R.10 W. R.9 W. R.8 W. R.7 W. R.6 W. R.5 W. R.4 W. R.3 W.

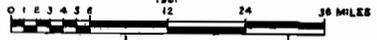
LEGEND
 SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS
 RANGER STATION
 NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 INDIAN RESERVATION BOUNDARY
 STATE AND COUNTY FOREST BOUNDARY
 MAIN HIGHWAYS AND ROADS
 NOTE: ROAD LOCATIONS COMPILED FROM BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE

TYPICAL TWP.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE REGION-9

CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST
 DAVENPORT, ASHLAND, SAWYER, PRICE, TAYLOR AND
 VILAS COUNTIES
 STATE OF WISCONSIN
 4th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN



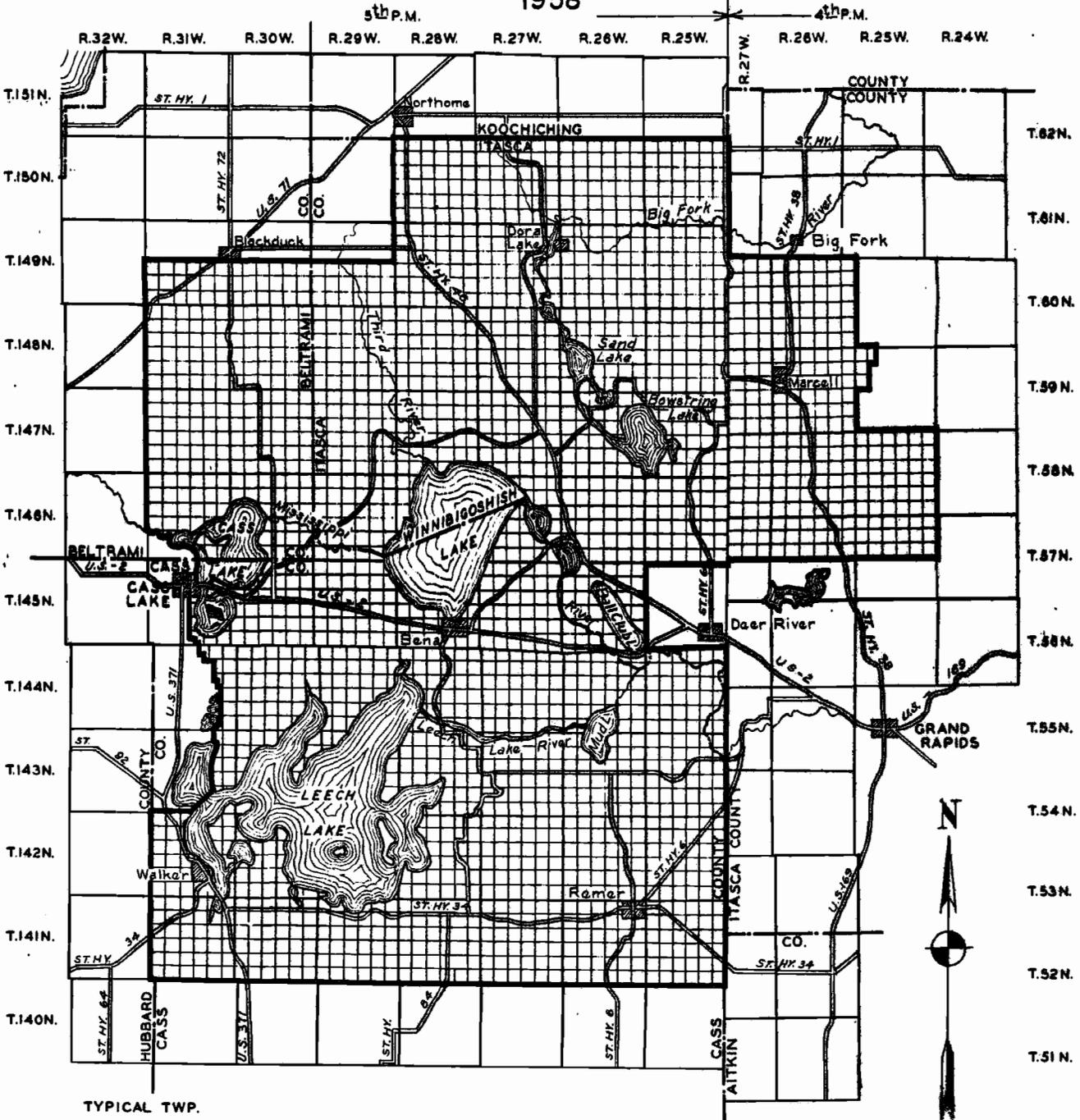
T.42 N.
T.41 N.
T.40 N.
T.39 N.
T.38 N.
T.37 N.
T.36 N.
T.36 N.
T.35 N.
T.34 N.
T.33 N.
T.32 N.
T.31 N.
T.30 N.

R.4 W. R.3 W. R.2 W. R.1 W. R.1 E. R.2 E. R.3 E. R.4 E. R.5 E.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE REGION 9
CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST

BELTRAMI, ITASCA, AND CASS COUNTIES
 STATE OF MINNESOTA
 4th & 5th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

1958



TYPICAL TWP.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36

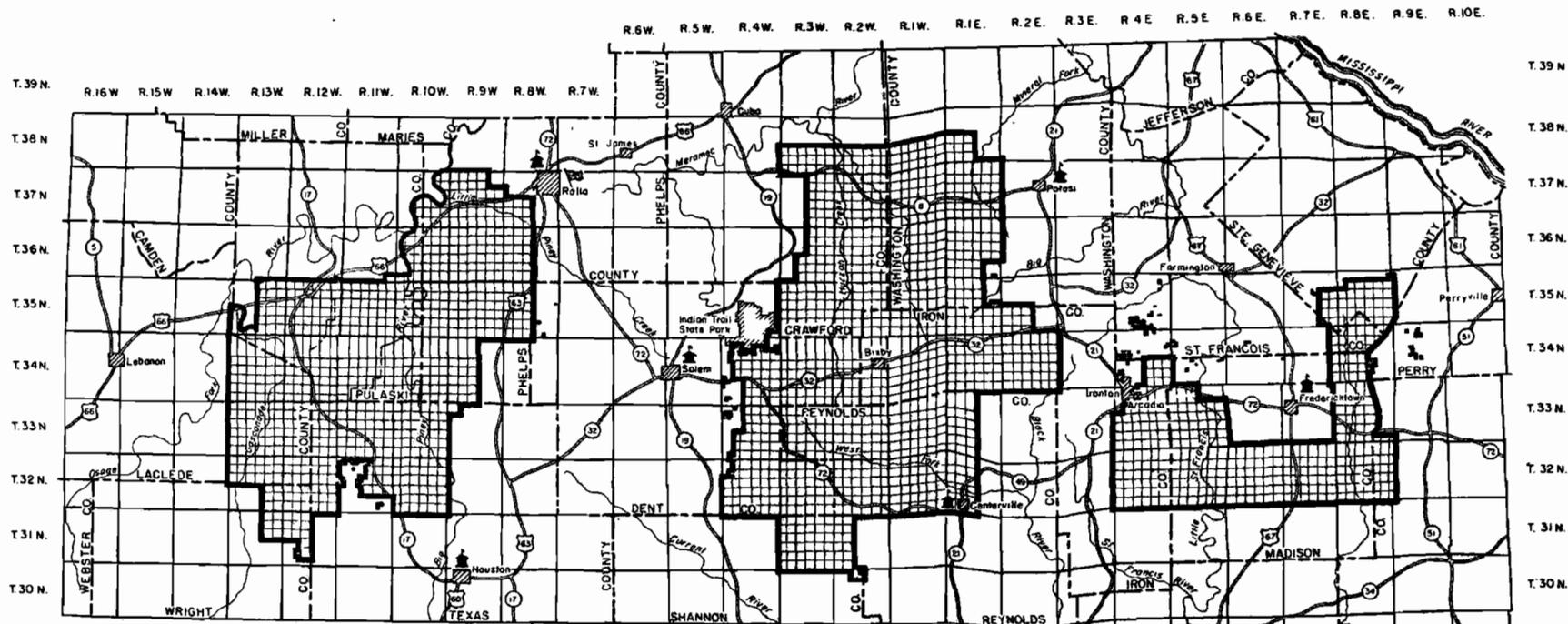
SCALE



LEGEND

- SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE
- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- MAIN HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

FOR INFORMATION
 CONTACT:
 FOREST SUPERVISOR
 U.S. FOREST SERVICE
 CASS LAKE, MINNESOTA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE REGION 9

CLARK NATIONAL FOREST MISSOURI

BOLLINGER, BUTLER, CARTER, CRAWFORD, DENT, IRON, LACLEDE, MADISON, PERRY, PHELPS, PULASKI,
REYNOLDS, SHANNON, ST. FRANCOIS, STE. GENEVIEVE, TEXAS, WASHINGTON, WAYNE
AND WRIGHT COUNTIES

FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
1963

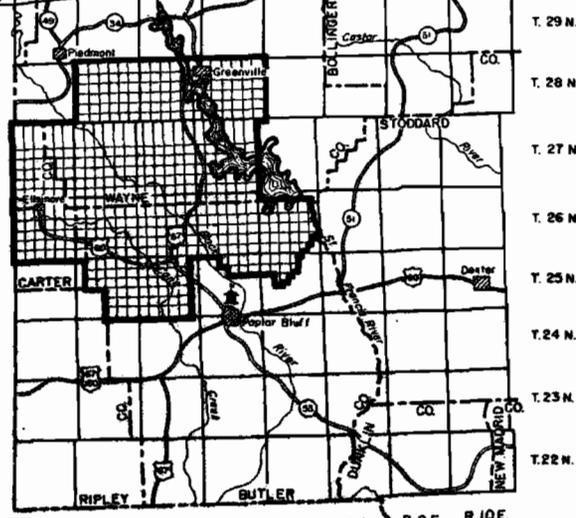
SCALE



LEGEND

- Supervisor's Headquarters
- Ranger Station
- National Forest Boundary
- Main Highways

TYPICAL TWP



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE REGION 9

HIAWATHA NATIONAL FOREST

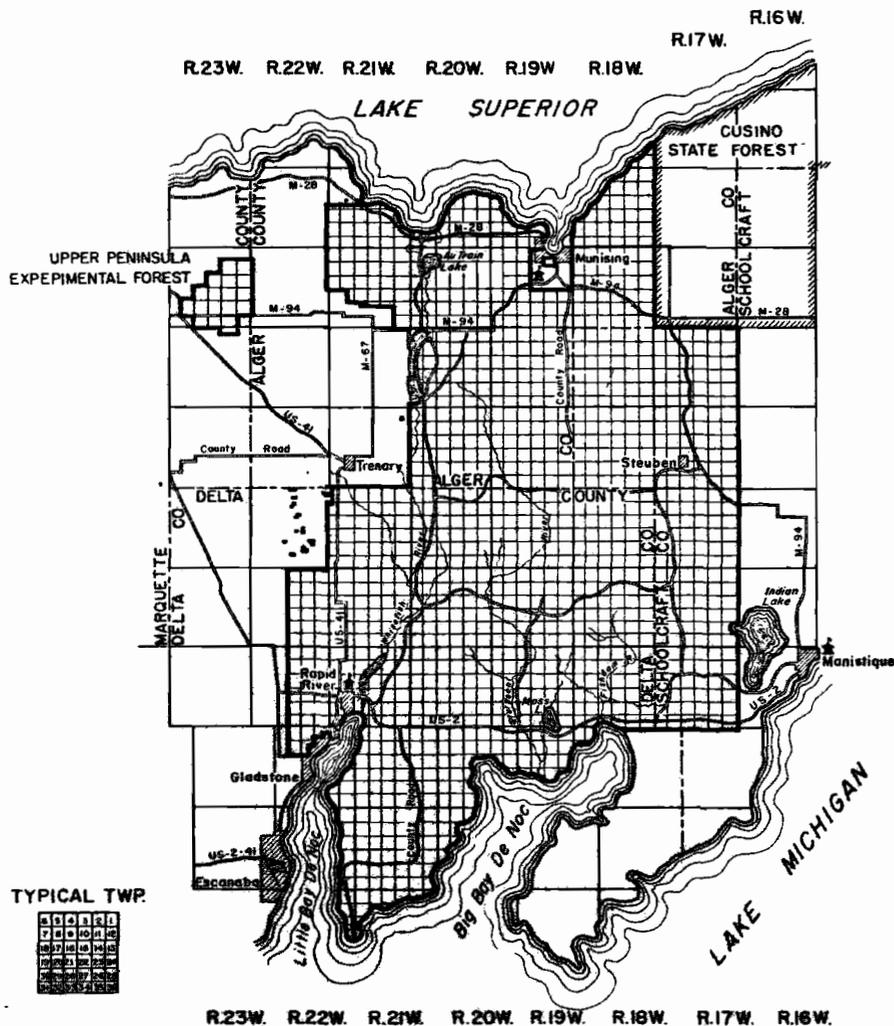
MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN MERIDAN

1962

MANISTIQUE, MUNISING, AND RAPID RIVER
RANGER DISTRICTS

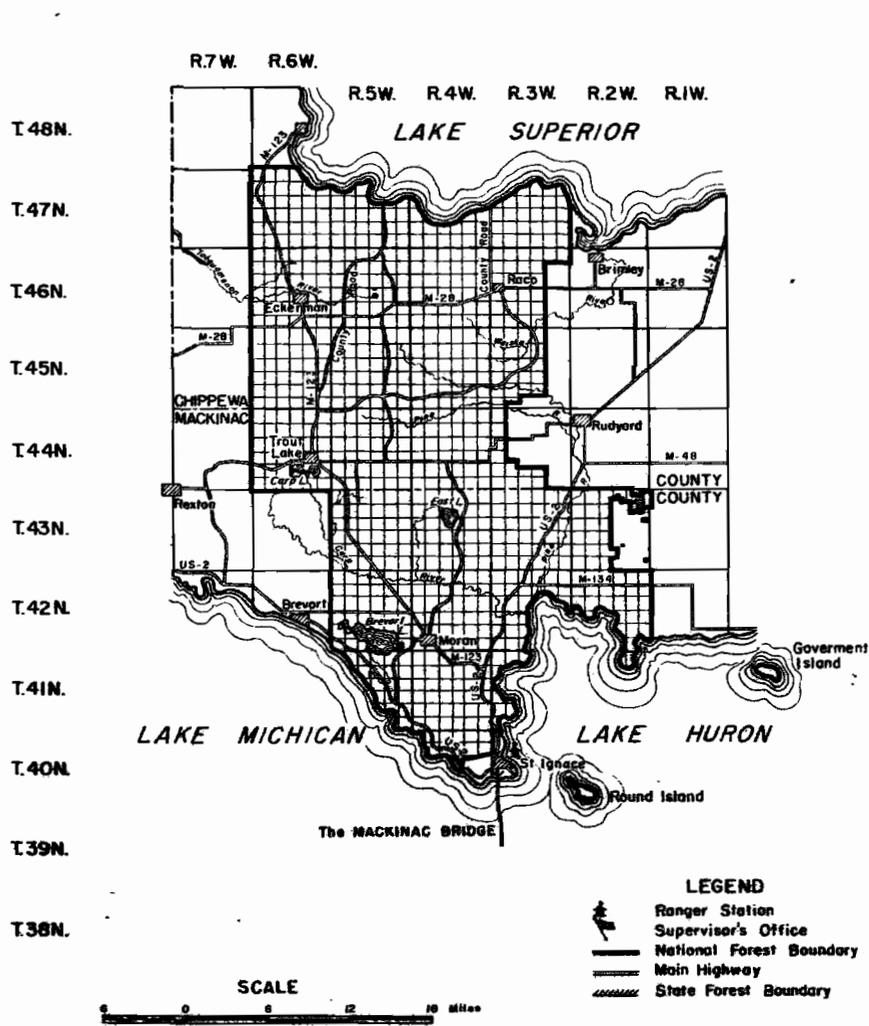
SAULT STE MARIE AND ST IGNACE
RANGER DISTRICTS



TYPICAL TWP.



Road locations compiled from best available information and are only approximate.



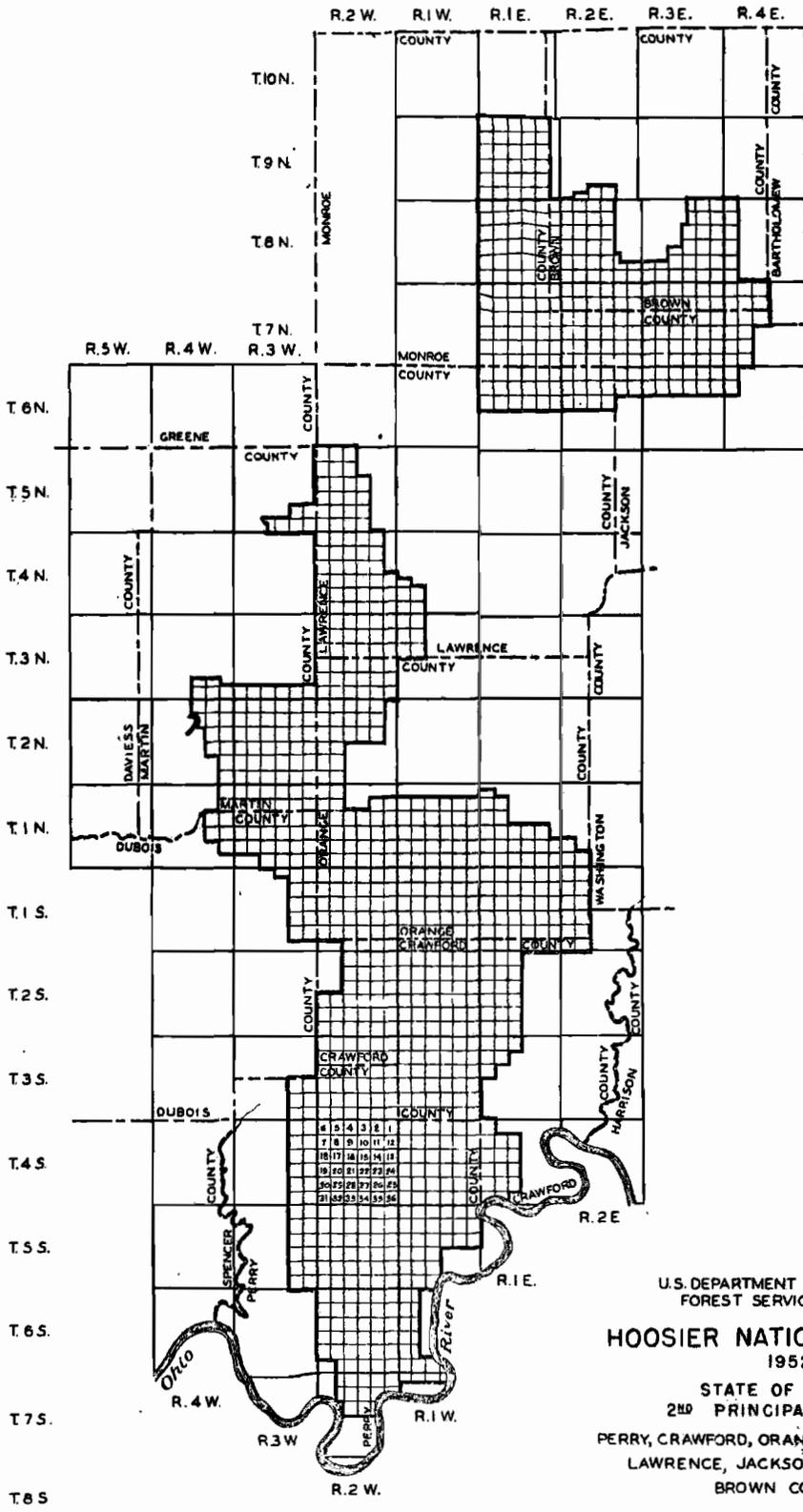
LEGEND

- Ranger Station
- Supervisor's Office
- National Forest Boundary
- Main Highway
- State Forest Boundary

SCALE



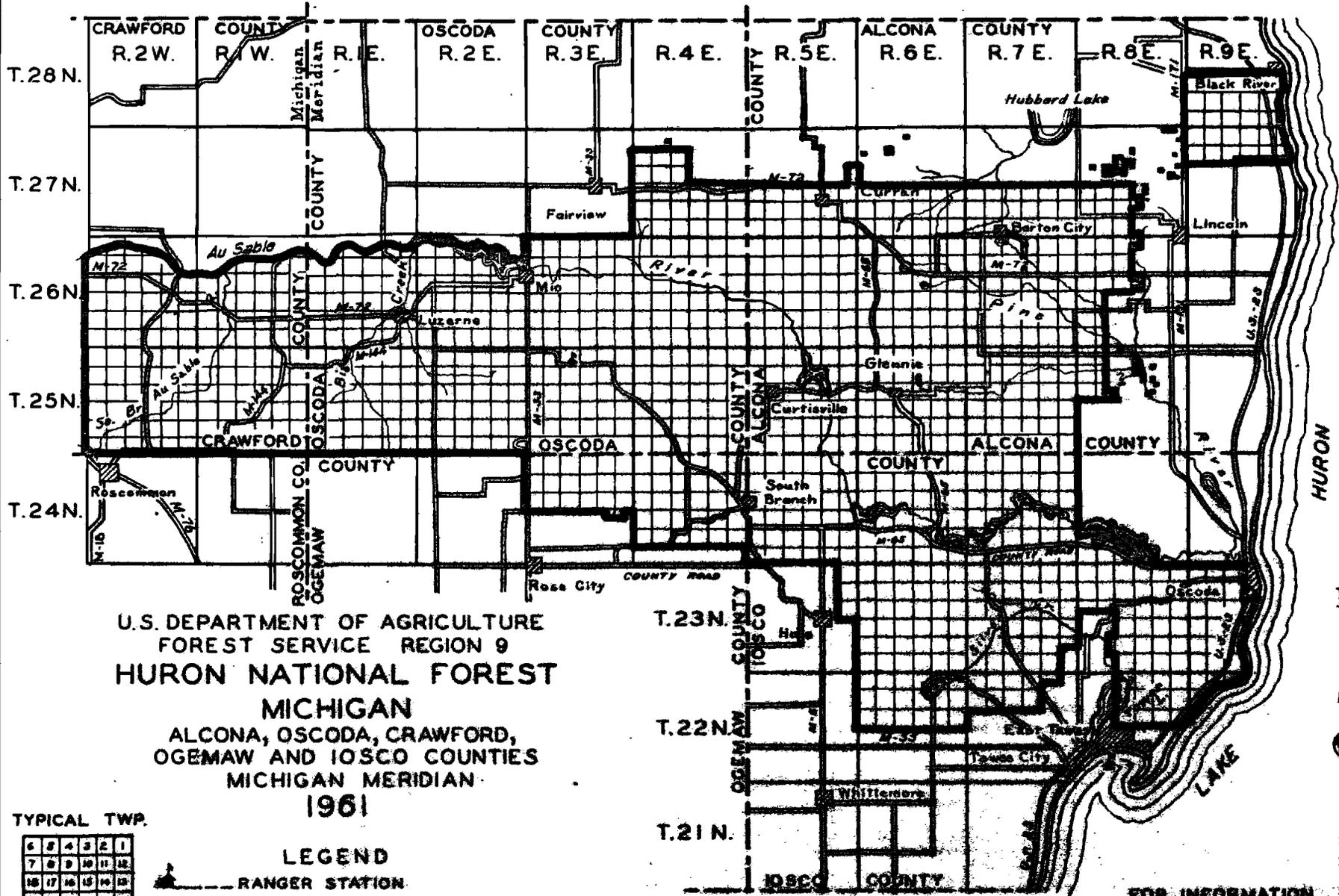
For information contact Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service Escanaba, Michigan.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE REGION 9
HOOSIER NATIONAL FOREST
 1952
 STATE OF INDIANA
 2ND PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
 PERRY, CRAWFORD, ORANGE, DUBOIS, MARTIN,
 LAWRENCE, JACKSON, MONROE AND
 BROWN COUNTIES

Scale:
 One small square equals
 one square mile.

Office in Charge
 U.S. Forest Service
 Bedford, Indiana.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE REGION 9
HURON NATIONAL FOREST
 MICHIGAN
 ALCONA, OSCODA, CRAWFORD,
 OGEMAW AND IOSCO COUNTIES
 MICHIGAN MERIDIAN
 1961

TYPICAL TWP.

6	8	4	2	1
7	9	5	3	2
16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28
31	32	33	34	35

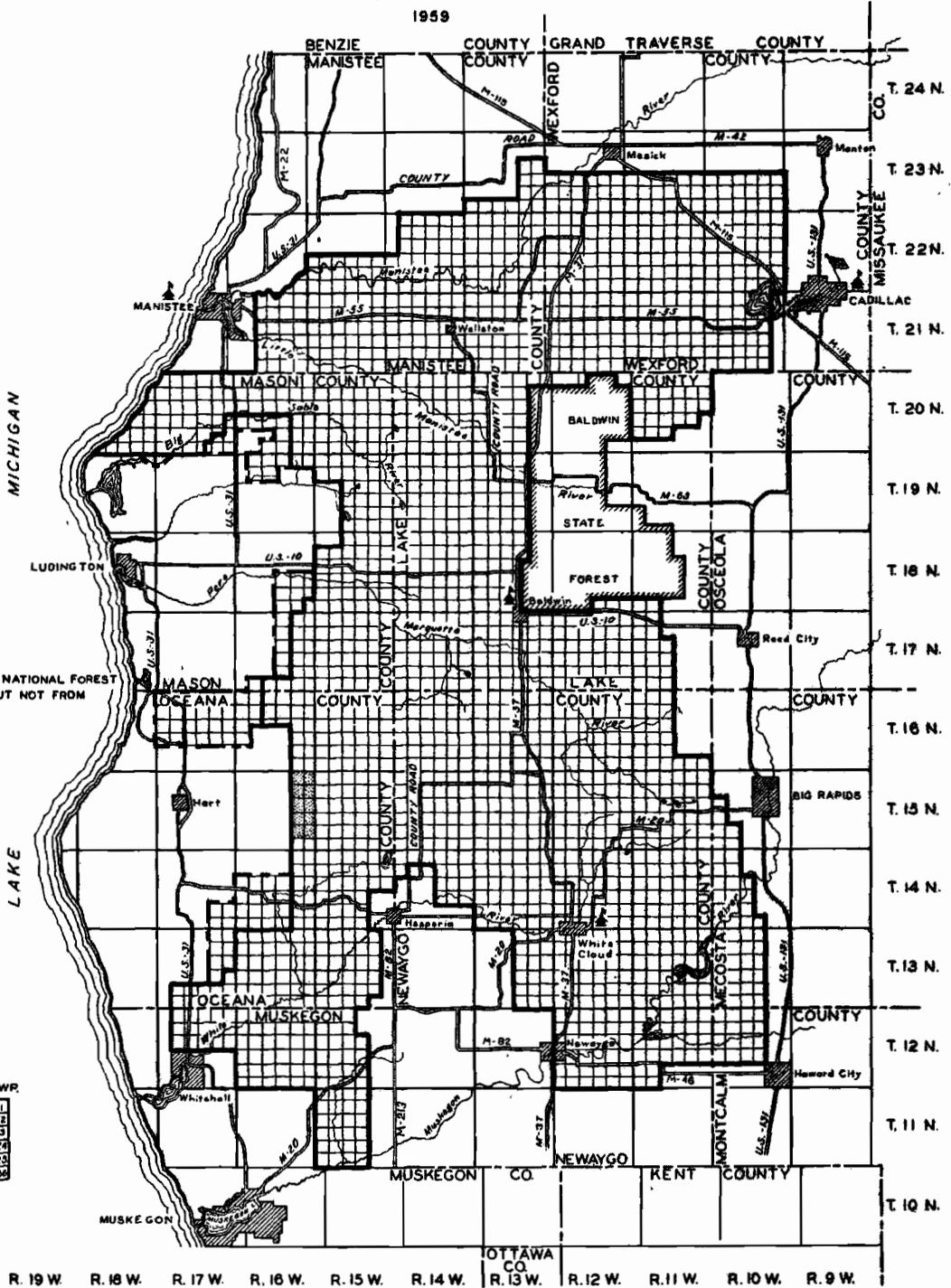
- LEGEND**
- RANGER STATION
 - NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 - MAIN HIGHWAYS

SCALE: ONE SMALL SQUARE EQUALS
 ONE SQUARE MILE.

FOR INFORMATION
 CONTACT
 FOREST SUPERVISOR
 U.S. FOREST SERVICE
 GAYLAC, MICHIGAN

EXHIBIT XV

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE REGION 9
MANISTEE NATIONAL FOREST
 AND
PURCHASE UNIT
 MICHIGAN
 MANISTEE, WEXFORD, MASON, LAKE, OCEANA, NEWAYGO,
 MECOSTA, MUSKEGON, AND MONTCALM COUNTIES
 MICHIGAN MERIDIAN
 1959



ELIMINATED FROM NATIONAL FOREST PURCHASE UNIT BUT NOT FROM NATIONAL FOREST.

TYPICAL TWP.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	6	5	4	3	2
8	7	6	5	4	3
9	8	7	6	5	4
10	9	8	7	6	5
11	10	9	8	7	6
12	11	10	9	8	7
13	12	11	10	9	8
14	13	12	11	10	9
15	14	13	12	11	10
16	15	14	13	12	11
17	16	15	14	13	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	18	17	16	15	14
20	19	18	17	16	15
21	20	19	18	17	16
22	21	20	19	18	17
23	22	21	20	19	18
24	23	22	21	20	19
25	24	23	22	21	20
26	25	24	23	22	21

- LEGEND**
- RANGER STATION
 - SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE
 - NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 - PURCHASE UNIT BOUNDARY
 - MAIN HIGHWAYS

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT FOREST SUPERVISOR U.S. FOREST SERVICE CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

SCALE: ONE SMALL SQUARE EQUALS ONE SQUARE MILE.

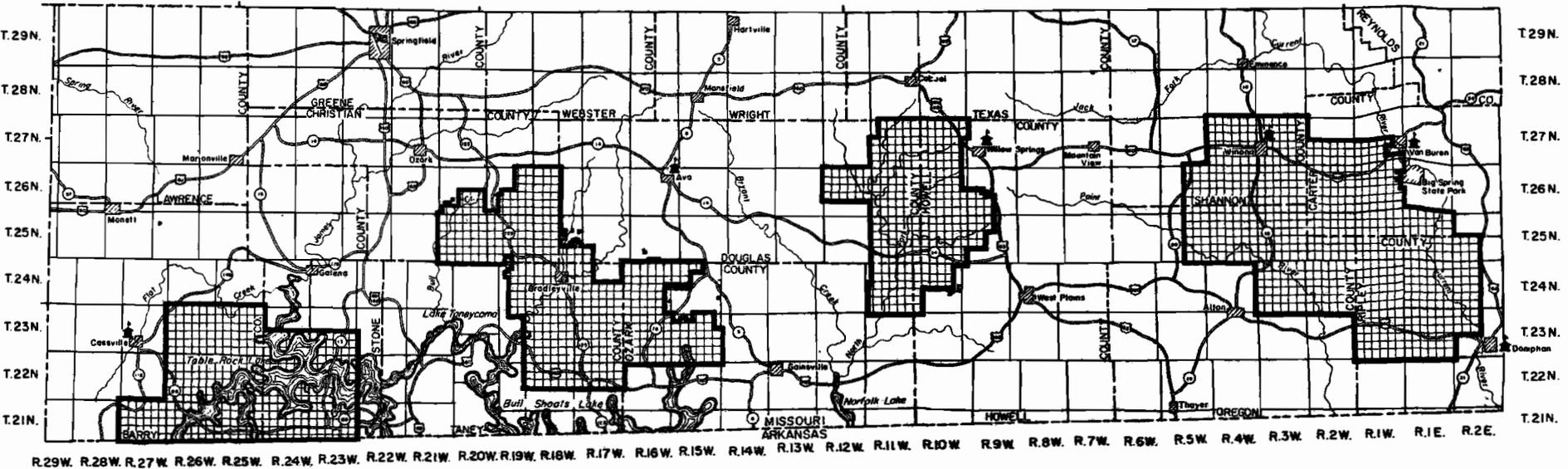
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE REGION 9

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST
MISSOURI

BARRY, CARTER, CHRISTIAN, DOUGLAS, HOWELL, OREGON, OZARK,
RIPLEY, SHANNON, STONE, TANEY AND TEXAS COUNTIES.

FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

1962



SCALE



LEGEND

-  Supervisor's Headquarters
-  Ranger Station
-  National Forest Boundary
-  Main Highways

TYPICAL TWP



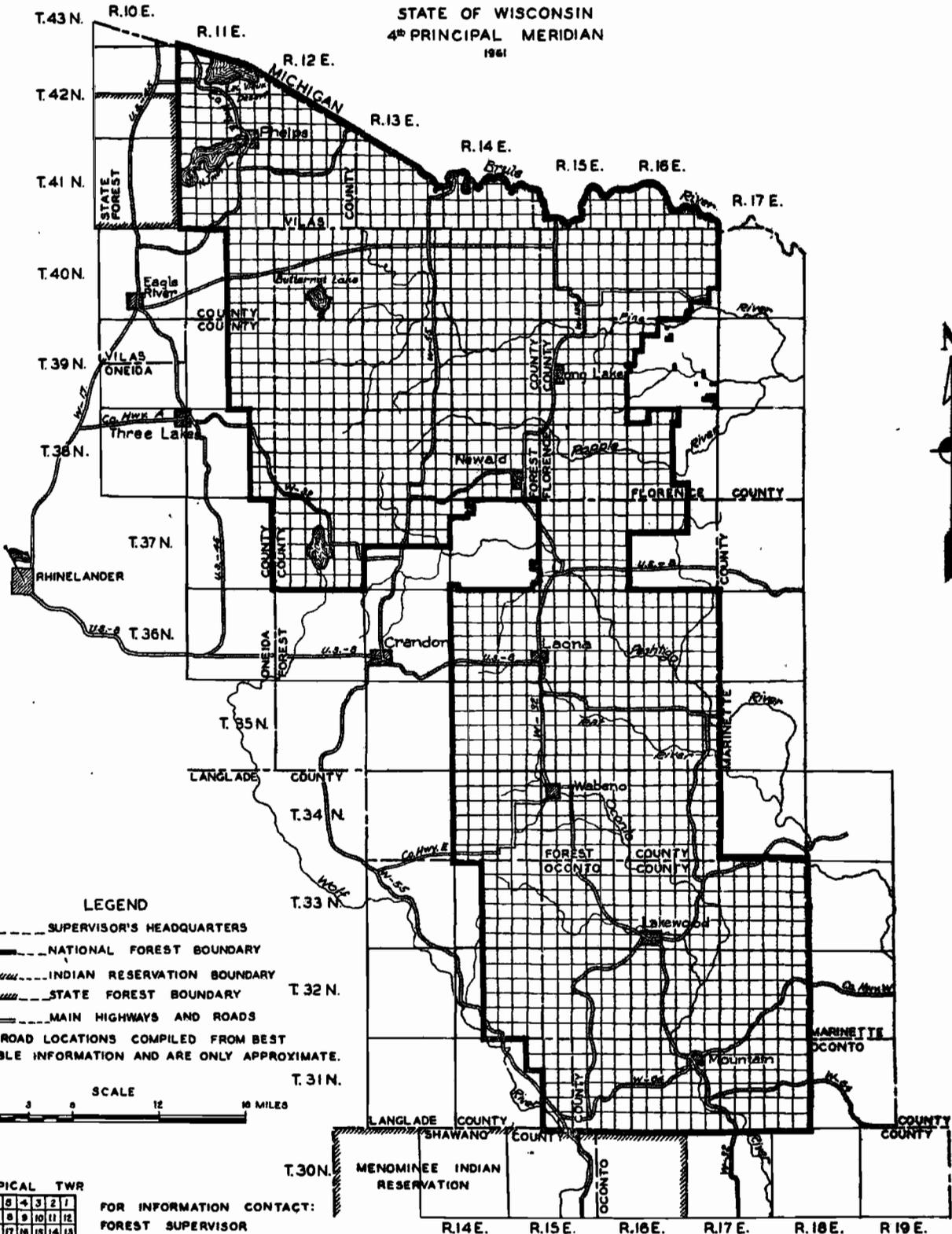
For information contact Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service Springfield, Missouri.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE REGION 9

NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST

VILAS, ONEIDA, FLORENCE, FOREST,
 LANGLADE, AND OCONTO COUNTIES

STATE OF WISCONSIN
 4th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
 1961



LEGEND

- SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS
 - NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 - INDIAN RESERVATION BOUNDARY
 - STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
 - MAIN HIGHWAYS AND ROADS
- NOTE: ROAD LOCATIONS COMPILED FROM BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE.



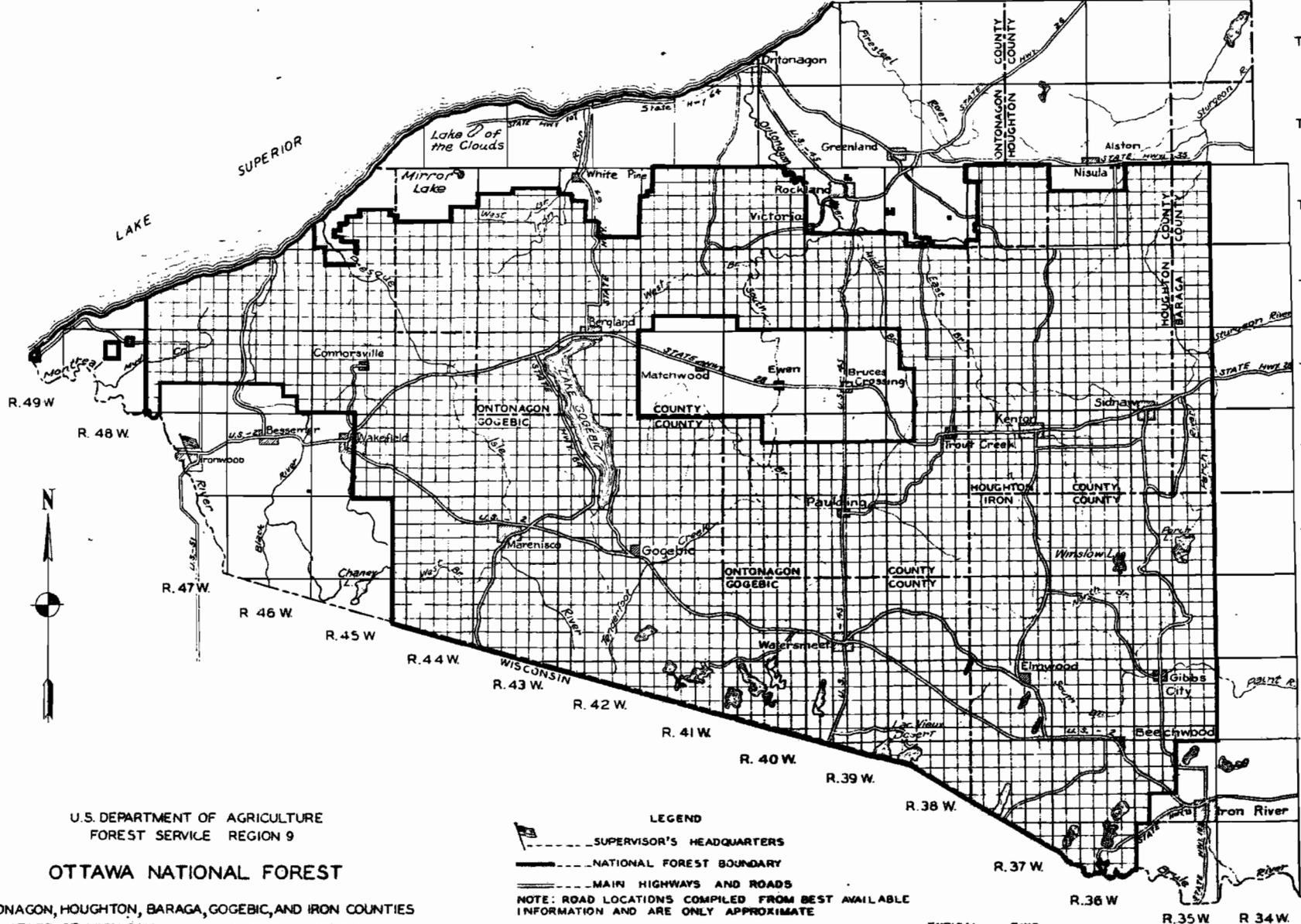
TYPICAL TWR

6	9	4	3	2	7
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
 FOREST SUPERVISOR
 U. S. FOREST SERVICE
 RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

R 44 W R 43 W R 42 W R 41 W R 40 W R 39 W R 38 W R 37 W R 36 W R 35 W R 34 W

T 52 N
T 51 N
T 50 N
T 49 N
T 48 N
T 47 N
T 46 N
T 45 N
T 44 N
T 43 N
T 42 N



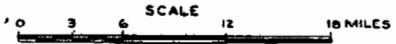
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE REGION 9

OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST

ONTONAGON, HOUGHTON, BARAGA, GOGEBIC, AND IRON COUNTIES
STATE OF MICHIGAN

1981

MICHIGAN MERIDIAN



LEGEND

- SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS
- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- MAIN HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

NOTE: ROAD LOCATIONS COMPILED FROM BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE

TYPICAL TWP

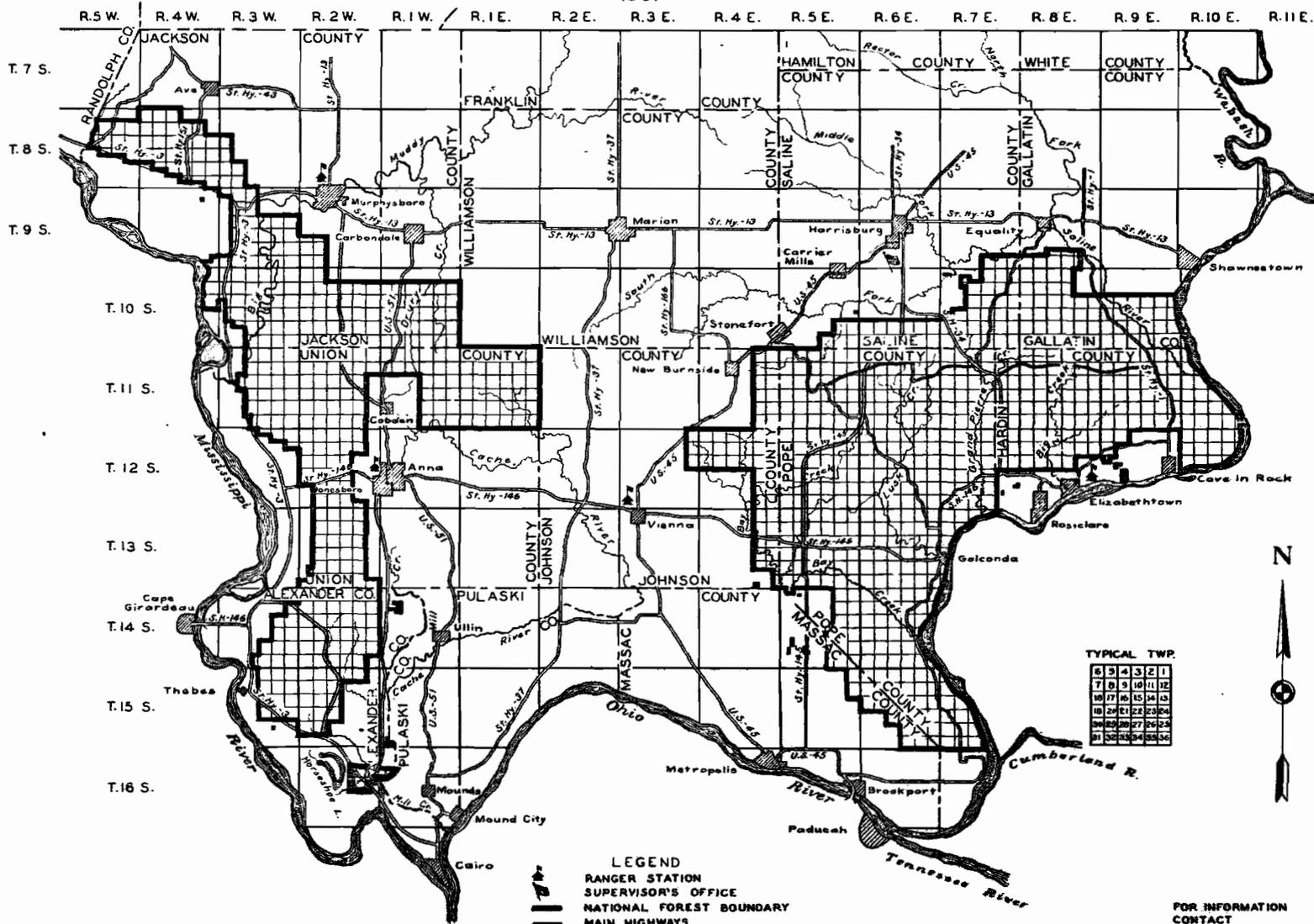
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
FOREST SUPERVISOR
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE REGION 9
SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST
ILLINOIS

JACKSON, UNION, ALEXANDER, JOHNSON, SALINE,
 GALLATIN, POPE, HARDIN, AND MASSAC COUNTIES

THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
 1961



SCALE: ONE SMALL SQUARE
 EQUALS ONE SQUARE MILE.

NOTE: ROAD LOCATIONS COMPILED FROM BEST
 AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE

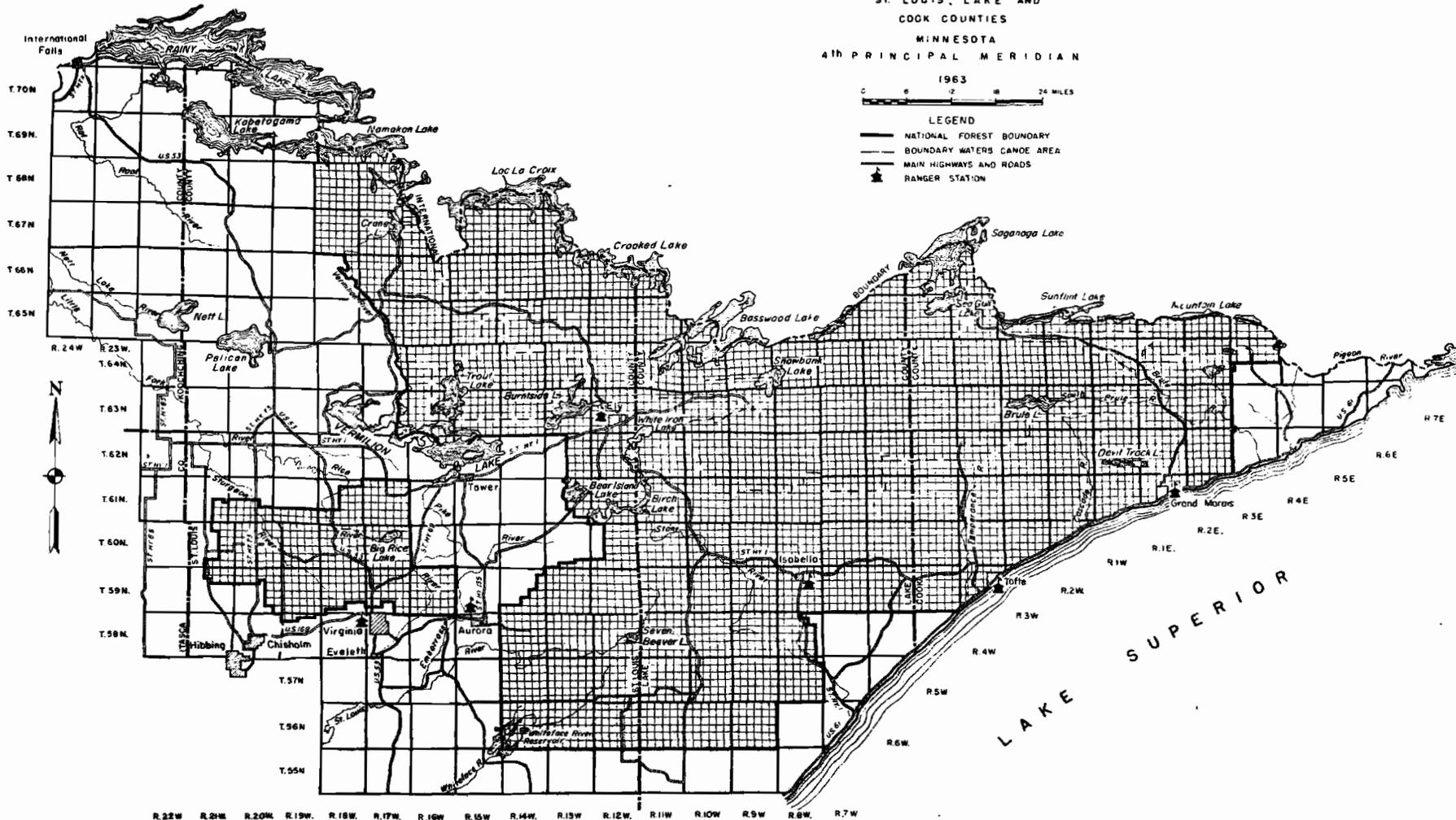
FOR INFORMATION
 CONTACT
 FOREST SUPERVISOR
 U.S. FOREST SERVICE
 HARRISBURG, ILLINOIS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

ST. LOUIS, LAKE AND
COOK COUNTIES
MINNESOTA
4th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

1963
0 5 10 20 MILES

- LEGEND
- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 - BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AREA
 - MAIN HIGHWAYS AND ROADS
 - ★ RANGER STATION

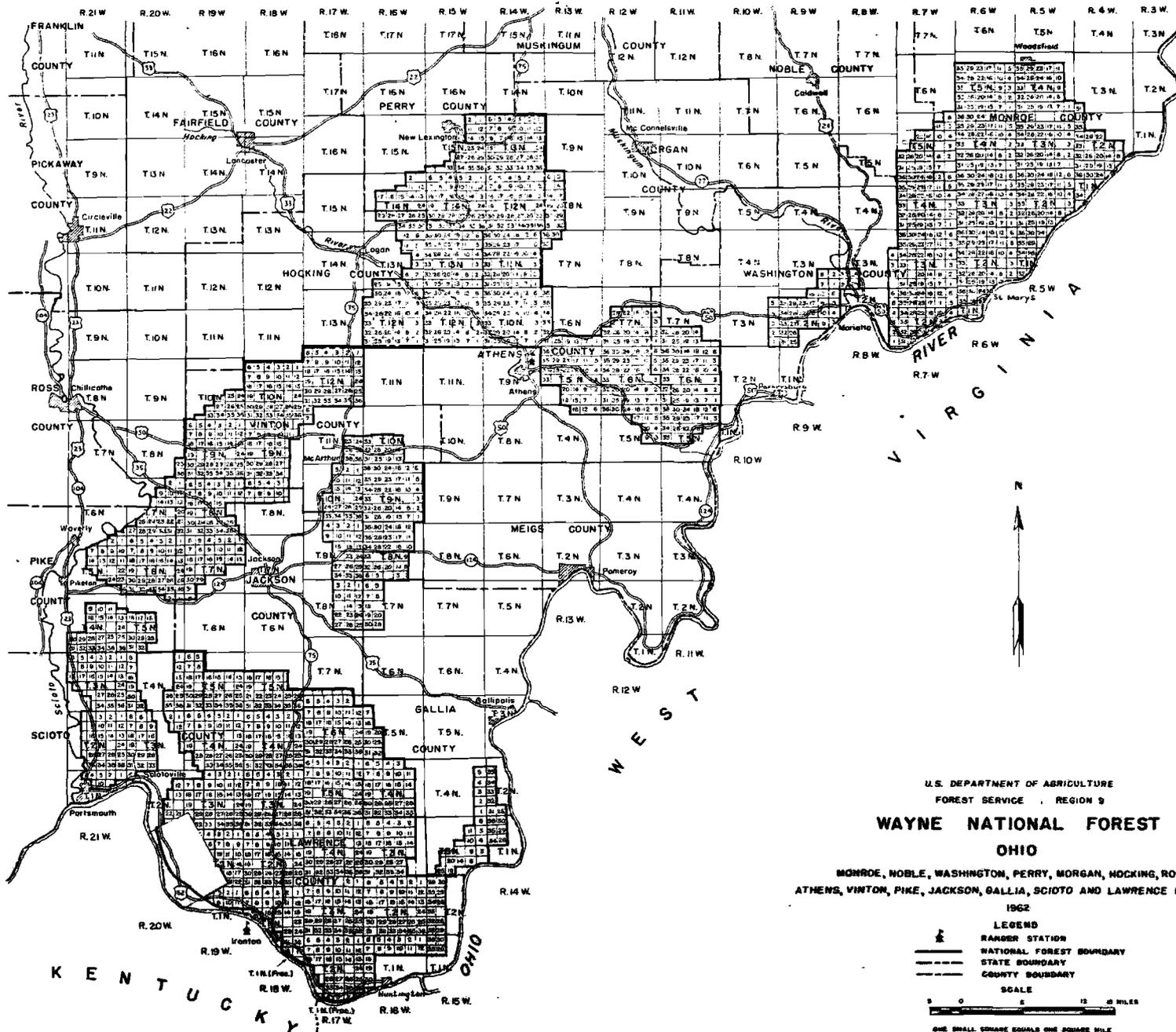


R.22W R.21W R.20W R.19W R.18W R.17W R.16W R.15W R.14W R.13W R.12W R.11W R.10W R.9W R.8W R.7W

TYPICAL TWP.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

FOR INFORMATION
CONTACT
FOREST SUPERVISOR
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
DULUTH, MINNESOTA



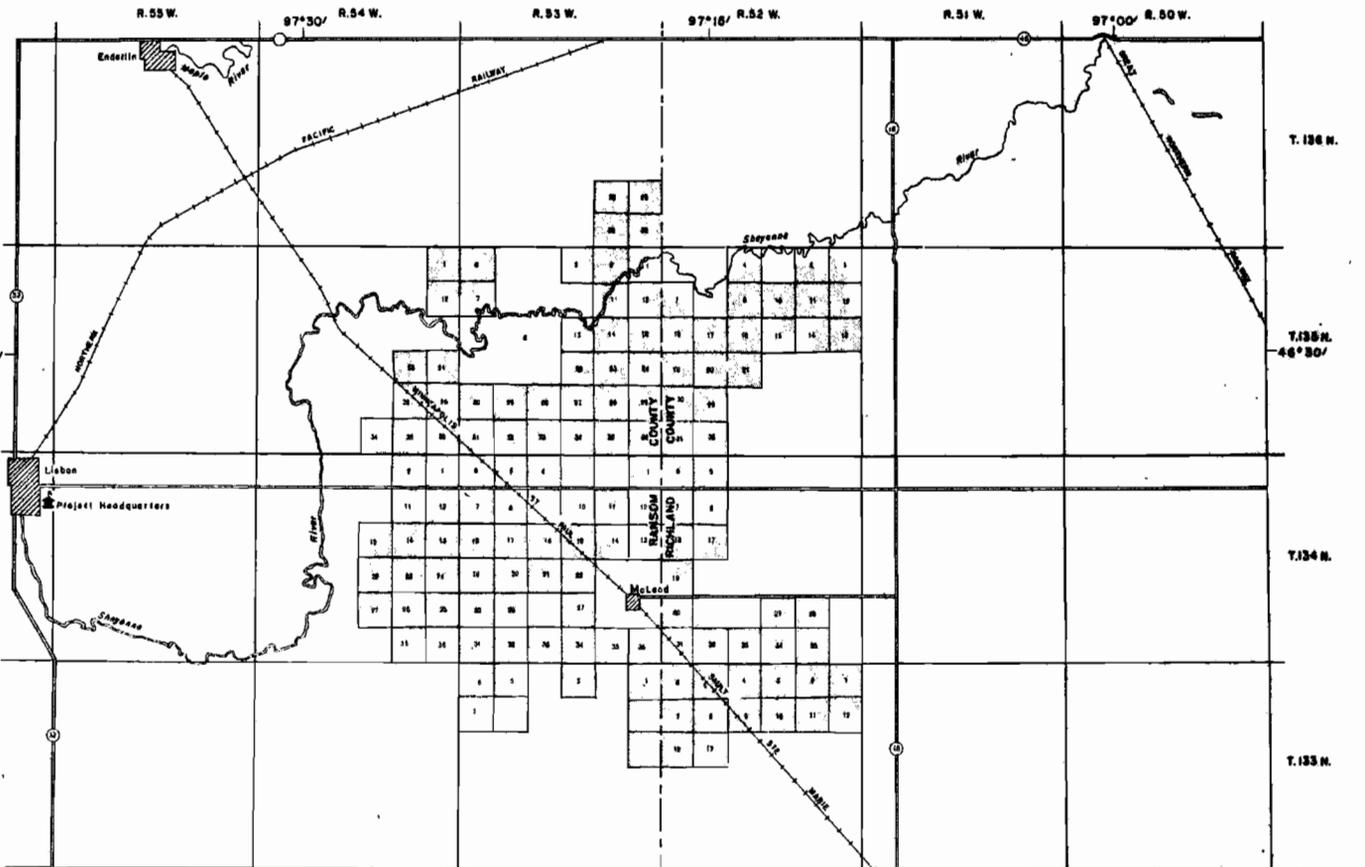
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE REGION 9
WAYNE NATIONAL FOREST
 OHIO
 MONROE, NOBLE, WASHINGTON, PERRY, MORGAN, HOCKING, ROSS,
 ATHENS, VINTON, PIKE, JACKSON, GALLIA, SCIOTO AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES
 1962

LEGEND
 ★ RANGER STATION
 — NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 - - - STATE BOUNDARY
 - - - COUNTY BOUNDARY

SCALE
 0 4 8 12 16 MILES

ONE SMALL SQUARE EQUALS ONE SQUARE MILE
 FOREST SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS - BEDFORD, INDIANA

EXHIBIT XXII

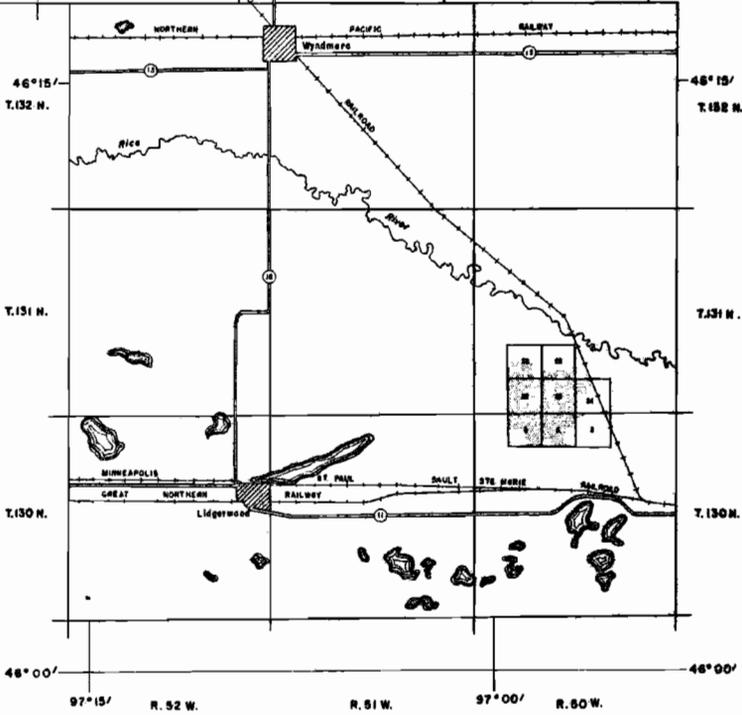


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

**SHEYENNE
NATIONAL GRASSLAND**
RANSOM AND RICHLAND COUNTIES
NORTH DAKOTA

FIFTH PRINCIPLE MERIDIAN
SCALE
1:62,500

U.S. Government Land Oct 1961

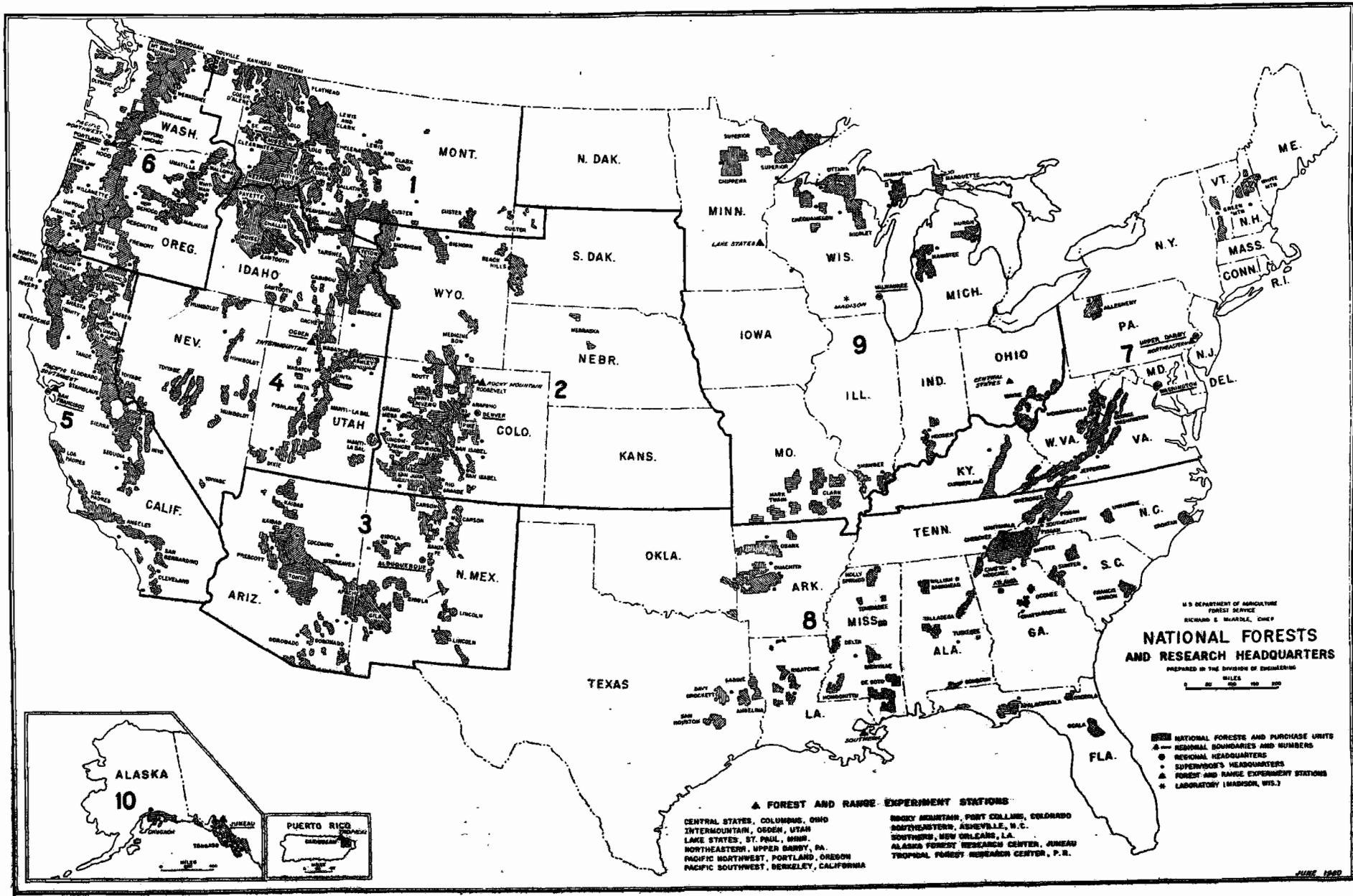


FOR INFORMATION CONTACT

PROJECT LEADER U.S. FOREST SERVICE LISBON, NORTH DAKOTA

OR

FOREST SUPERVISOR U.S. FOREST SERVICE CASS LAKE, MINNESOTA



**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FIELD OFFICES**



Region 1, Northern Region
Headquarters, Federal Bldg., Missoula, Mont.

National Forests and Headquarters Location

Idaho--

Clearwater	Orofino
Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene
Kaniksu	Sandpoint
Nezperce	Grangeville
St. Joe	St. Maries

Montana--

Beaverhead	Dillon
Bitterroot	Hamilton
Custer	Billings
Deerlodge	Butte
Flathead	Kalispell
Gallatin	Bozeman
Helena	Helena
Kootenai	Libby
Lewis and Clark	Great Falls
Lolo	Missoula

Washington--

Colville	Colville
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Region 2, Rocky Mountain Region
Headquarters, Denver Federal Center, Bldg. 85,
Denver 25, Colo.

Colorado--

Arapaho	Golden
Grand Mesa-	
Uncompahgre*	Delta
Gunnison	Gunnison
Pike	Colorado Springs
Rio Grande	Monte Vista
Roosevelt	Fort Collins
Routt	Steamboat Springs
San Isabel	Pueblo
San Juan	Durango
White River	Glenwood Springs

Nebraska--

Nebraska	Lincoln
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South Dakota--

Black Hills	Custer
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Wyoming--

Bighorn	Sheridan
Medicine Bow	Laramie
Shoshone	Cody

Region 3, Southwestern Region
Headquarters, New Federal Bldg., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Arizona--

Apache	Springerville
Coconino	Flagstaff
Coronado	Tucson
Kaibab	Williams
Prescott	Prescott
Sitgreaves	Holbrook
Tonto	Phoenix

New Mexico--

Carson	Taos
Cibola	Albuquerque
Gila	Silver City
Lincoln	Alamogordo
Santa Fe	Santa Fe

*Two separately proclaimed National Forests under one supervisor.

Region 4, Intermountain Region
Headquarters, Forest Service Bldg., Ogden, Utah

National Forests and Headquarters Location

Idaho--

Boise	Boise
Caribou	Pocatello
Challis	Challis
Payette	McCall
Salmon	Salmon
Sawtooth	Twin Falls
Targhee	St. Anthony

Nevada--

Humboldt	Elko
Toiyabe	Reno

Utah--

Ashley	Vernal
Cache	Logan
Dixie	Cedar City
Fishlake	Richfield
Manti-La Sal	Price
Uinta	Provo
Wasatch	Salt Lake City

Wyoming--

Bridger	Kemmerer
Teton	Jackson

Region 5, California Region
Headquarters, 630 Sansome St.,
San Francisco 11, Calif.

California--

Angeles	Pasadena
Cleveland	San Diego
Eldorado	Placerville
Inyo	Bishop
Klamath	Yreka
Lassen	Susanville
Los Padres	Santa Barbara
Mendocino	Willows
Modoc	Alturas
Plumas	Quincy
San Bernardino	San Bernardino
Sequoia	Porterville
Shasta-Trinity*	Redding
Sierra	Fresno
Six Rivers	Eureka
Stanislaus	Sonora
Tahoe	Nevada City

Region 6, Pacific Northwest Region
Headquarters, 729 N.E. Oregon St.,
Portland 8, Oreg.

Oregon--

Deschutes	Bend
Fremont	Lakeview
Malheur	John Day
Mount Hood	Portland
Ochoco	Prineville
Rogue River	Medford
Siskiyou	Grants Pass
Siuslaw	Corvallis
Umatilla	Pendleton
Umpqua	Roseburg
Wallowa-Whitman*	Baker
Willamette	Eugene

(Region 6 continued)

Region 6, Pacific Northwest Region--Cont.

**National Forests and Headquarters Location
Washington--**

Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver
Mount Baker	Bellingham
Okanogan	Okanogan
Olympic	Olympia
Snoqualmie	Seattle
Wenatchee	Wenatchee

Region 7, Eastern Region

Headquarters, 6816 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.

Kentucky--

Cumberland	Winchester
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New Hampshire--

White Mountain	Laconia
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Pennsylvania--

Allegheny	Warren
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Vermont--

Green Mountain	Rutland
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Virginia--

George Washington	Harrisonburg
Jefferson	Roanoke

West Virginia--

Monongahela	Elkins
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Region 8, Southern Region

Headquarters, 50 Seventh St. N.E., Atlanta 23, Ga.

Alabama--

Alabama National Forests,
401 Federal Bldg., Montgomery
William B. Bankhead, Conecuh,
Talladega, and Tuskegee

Arkansas--

Ouachita	Hot Springs
Ozark	Russellville

Florida--

Florida National Forests,
225 W. Jefferson St., Tallahassee
Apalachicola, Ocala, and Osceola

Georgia--

Chattahoochee	Gainesville
Oconee	Gainesville

Louisiana--

Kisatchie	Alexandria
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Mississippi--

Mississippi National Forests,
402 Milner Bldg., P.O. Box 1291, Jackson
Bienville, Delta Purchase Unit, De Soto,
Holly Springs, Homochitto, and Tombigbee

North Carolina--

North Carolina National Forests,
42 N. French Broad Ave., Asheville
Croatan, Nantahala, Pisgah, and
Uwharrie Purchase Unit

South Carolina--

South Carolina National Forests,
901 Sumter St., Columbia
Francis Marion and Sumter

Tennessee--

Cherokee	Cleveland
----------	-----------

Texas--

Texas National Forests, 307 S. First St.,
P.O. Box 380, Lufkin
Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine, and
Sam Houston

Region 9, North Central Region

Headquarters, 710 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 3, Wis.

National Forests and Headquarters Location

Illinois--

Shawnee	Harrisburg
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Indiana--

Hoosier	Bedford
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Michigan--

Ottawa	Ironwood
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Lower Michigan National Forests, Cadillac
Huron and Manistec

Upper Michigan National Forests,
Post Office Bldg., Escanaba
Hiawatha and Marquette

Minnesota--

Chippewa	Cass Lake
Superior	Duluth

Missouri--

Missouri National Forests, Rolla
Clark and Mark Twain

Ohio--

Wayne	Bedford, Indiana
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Wisconsin--

Chequamegon	Park Falls
Nicolet	Rhineland

Region 10, Alaska Region

**Headquarters, Federal & Territorial Bldg.,
P.O. Box 1631, Juneau, Alaska**

Alaska--

Chugach	Anchorage
North Tongass	Juneau
South Tongass	Ketchikan

Forest Products Laboratory,
Forest and Range Experiment Stations,
and

Other Headquarters for Field Research

<u>Station or Center</u>	<u>Headquarters of Director</u>
Forest Products Laboratory . . .	North Walnut St., Madison-5, Wis.
Alaska Forest Research Center . . .	P.O. Box 740, Juneau, Alaska
Central States	111 Old Fed. Bldg., Columbus 15, Ohio
Intermountain	Forest Service Bldg., Ogden, Utah
Lake States	St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn.
Northeastern	102 Motors Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.
Pacific Northwest	809 N.E. Sixth Ave., Portland 8, Oreg.
Pacific Southwest	Stead Bldg., 1960 Addison St., Berkeley 1, Calif.
Rocky Mountain	221 Forestry Bldg., Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.
Southeastern	223 Federal Bldg., Asheville, N.C.
Southern	704 Lowich Bldg., New Orleans 13, La.
Tropical Forest Research Center	P.O. Box 577, Rio Piedras, P.R.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.