

(2)

and Oriental Art

# Stoddart Dies; Silcox Is Dead; Led British Sea Chief of Federal Forest Service

Headed Forestry Service

Against  
Fleet in  
Battle

Varied Career Included  
Strike Mediation and Post  
With Employing Printers

—Admiral  
second in  
sh naval  
German  
le of the  
8, 1914,  
seventy-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—  
Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, Chief of  
the United States Forestry Service,  
died today at his home in nearby  
Alexandria, Va., after a week's ill-  
ness. He was fifty-six years old.

### He Headed Service Since 1933

all home  
and re-  
in 1920.  
tish ad-  
eer. In  
the gun-  
ment of

Ferdinand Augustus Silcox suc-  
ceeded Major Robert Y. Stuart as  
head of the Department of Agri-  
culture's Forestry Service in 1933  
after a long and varied career  
which included strike mediation in  
Seattle shipyards and Montana  
forests shortly after the World War,  
and eleven years as director of the  
New York Employing Printers As-  
sociation. His forestry training had  
been gained before the war as  
United States regional forester of  
the northern Rocky Mountain  
regional forest area, which includes  
Montana, and parts of Washington  
and Idaho.

age  
Islands  
sweet  
destroyed  
af von  
stituted  
Admiral  
battle  
before,  
cruis-

When he took office in 1933 he  
promised above all to attack the  
problem of fire control in the na-  
tional forests. He put into effect  
the shelter belt plan of President  
Roosevelt, which called for the for-  
estation of a wide strip of land in  
the central part of the United States  
stretching from North Dakota to  
Texas. The work of salvaging 2,600,-  
000,000 board feet of timber after  
the New England hurricane in 1938  
also fell to Mr. Silcox's Service. By  
October of this year an estimated  
600,000,000 board feet had been saved  
from insects and rot, while the fire  
hazard in New England forests had  
also been placed under control.

y on  
bee's  
been  
the  
jec-  
tish  
and  
the  
ap-

In 1936 he was called in as media-  
tor in the wage struggle between  
the Building Service Employees and  
their employers, represented by the  
Realty Advisory Board. An elevator  
strike was ended by his decision to  
mediate and he announced a 10 per  
cent pay raise for the employees.  
In 1937, when the employers called  
his decision into question, the affair  
was again settled peacefully.

d a  
ny.  
His  
his-

He was born in Columbus, Ga., on  
Christmas Day, 1882, the son of  
Ferdinand Augustus and Carrie  
Olivia Spear Wilcox. He received  
a B. S. degree in chemistry at the  
College of Charleston, S. C., in 1903,  
but forsook a career in laboratories



Herald Tribune—Acme  
Ferdinand Augustus Silcox

Francis H. C...  
RdNON  
OnIAH

Fr  
and  
Cabr  
died  
Seven  
year  
M.  
bor  
and  
of  
Bost  
Coll  
had  
heal  
Mr.  
1879  
hanc  
Mill  
Win  
was  
of s  
G  
W. I  
liam  
from  
he fc  
head  
retire  
Sur  
Bonn  
Higgi  
Office  
Brook  
Cabot  
daugh

in order to study forestry at Yale, where he received a Master of Forestry degree in 1905.

### Handled Labor Relations

After twelve years as district forester in the United States service, he was commissioned by the Department of Labor and Shipping Board during the war to handle labor relations in Seattle shipyards and northwestern spruce forests, and to mobilize labor, in co-operation with the War Department, in New Jersey munitions and airplane construction factories. In Montana, where the I. W. W. element striking for more pay threatened to burn up the vast forest preserves, he brought about a compromise between the private lumber interests and the rebellious hired workers.

After the war he became director of industrial relations for the United Typothetae of America, leaving that post in 1922 to join the New York Employing Printers Association, where he stayed until 1933, and was credited with the organization of printers' apprenticeship schools in co-operation with the New York City Board of Education.

After his appointment by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in 1933, Mr. Silcox, as forestry head, frequently warned the country on the need for reforestation and the tragedy of America's fast-disappearing wild life. In 1936 at a North American Wild-Life Conference in Washington he pointed to the descriptions of animals by the Lewis and Clark expedition and observed that a more stringent protection of game must be enforced to prevent the country's once rich natural preserve from dwindling to nothing.

### Praised C. C. C. Work

Although his misunderstandings with Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, frequently made headlines, Mr. Silcox publicly applauded the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps and advocated its continuance. He fought Mr. Ickes's attempt to remove the forestry service to the Department of the Interior, a movement finally vetoed by Mr. Wallace in 1935. Last September he confirmed a report that he had refused Mr. Ickes's invitation to become Under Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Silcox received honorary degrees from the College of Charleston and from Syracuse University.

He was a captain in the 20th Engineers, U. S. A., during the World War. He was a member of the Society of American Foresters, Phi Kappa Sigma and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

Surviving is his wife, the former Miss Marie Louise Thatcher, of Charleston, S. C.

**Ernesto Begni del Piatta**

of Ne  
dren.

10 a.  
St. C  
Churc

Cun  
Tom

Dr. C

Fun  
ningha  
of New  
Ruger  
Frank  
killed  
cident  
will be  
the fa  
Hollow  
The R  
dent o  
Mr. C  
duct th  
Mr.

enty-n  
late M  
late O  
New Y  
until 1  
Beach,  
twenty  
second  
Temple  
Cunnin  
Leonie  
marrie

Dr. I  
R

Was  
P

Dr.  
throat  
his hor  
after  
sevent  
into v  
ago, D  
of his  
year h

Bor  
gradu  
sician  
Unive  
gener  
associ  
specia  
From  
geon  
New  
in 19  
geon.

He  
laryn  
cians  
few ye  
fessor  
War l  
advise  
From  
of the  
lege  
At de  
collego

Form 265—(Rev. Sept., 1925)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

The Federal  
Name of paper -----  
Employee  
Where published -----  
Jan 1940  
Date of issue -----  
Sent by -----  
Stationed at -----

## Ferdinand A. Silcox

THE Federal Government and the National Federation of Federal Employees both have sustained a heavy loss in the untimely death of Ferdinand A. Silcox, chief of the U. S. Forest Service. He was a long-time member of Local Union No. 2, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Silcox was representative of the highest type of public employee. His singleness of purpose, his devotion to duty, his technical and administrative ability were combined with a personality and a character which endeared him to the hearts of his friends and associates everywhere.

Since its inception, the Forest Service has had within its ranks a remarkable number of outstanding men and women who have been distinguished, among many other things, by a deep and abiding love for their work and their Service.

For all of this Ferdinand Silcox will long be remembered.

Form 265—(Rev. Sept., 1925)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

DAILY ALASKA  
Name of paper -----  
EMPIRE  
Where published -----  
Juneau, Alaska  
Date of issue -----  
12/21/39  
Sent by -----  
Forest Service  
Stationed at -----  
Juneau, Alaska

## THE CHIEF FORESTER

Those of us who knew him will find it hard to realize that F. A. Silcox, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, is dead. When he visited in Juneau a few months ago he was a man whose energy and enthusiasm were as boundless as his friendship. We expected him to go on and on.

The brief report from Washington yesterday said he died of heart disease after a week's illness. He was only 56.

Alaska may well mourn the passing of F. A. Silcox. He was a good friend of the Territory and during his visit here last summer formulated ambitious plans for development of timber and recreational industries in Southeast and Westward Alaska. This work cannot but be retarded by the death of the Chief.

Silcox was a close personal friend of Frank Heintzleman, Alaska Regional Forester. He was a friend also to hundreds in Alaska who met him this year for the first time. All these will appreciate keenly the loss to the Territory and Nation his death represents.

The silver-haired forester's achievements as organizer and trouble-shooter live after him. As labor relations expert for the great New York printing industry in the years between the end of the war and the call from Washington to head the Forest Service, Silcox was respected and honored by workers and employers alike. When a man in so difficult a position can maintain the confidence of capital and labor over a period of years, he has something. The Nation will miss F. A. Silcox.

Name of paper Ore. Journal

Where published Portland, Ore.

Date of issue 12/28/39

## A Tribute to F. S. Silcox

Of F. S. Silcox, chief United States forester, Lyle Watts, regional forester, says:

In the passing of Chief Forester Silcox the Pacific Northwest lost a real champion. It was his ambition to help work out a system of orderly liquidation of the remaining virgin timber in this region. Sustained industrial support of the communities and permanent employment for labor was his objective. To Silcox, forests were not merely trees to be made into boards or pulp. To him, forests were opportunity for labor to work at good wages, a place to play and to help maintain good schools and roads—a means to a fuller life for the people of the forest region.

It is tribute, simple, sincere, deserved.

National Nature News

January 1, 1940

### IN MEMORIAM

The NATIONAL NATURE NEWS has lost a loyal friend and generous supporter in the death, just before Christmas, of Dr. F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forestry Service, Department of Agriculture. He has left behind living monuments all over the United States—beautiful forests and plans for their care and preservation—which will give pleasure and profit not only for us but for many generations to come. Nature lovers can show their appreciation of his work by continuing the planting and preservation of trees. And could a finer memorial be erected to the man who spent his life in their service.

DIVISION OF  
PRESS INTELLIGENCE  
COMMERCIAL BUILDING  
ROOM #304

NO.

SYMBOL

Times (I)  
Louisville, Ky.

DATE

DEC 26 1939

### "Dominion Over Palm and Pine"

Death removes, the chief of the United States Forest Service, F. A. SILCOX, who presided over 170,000,000 acres of forest lands.

The military strength of nations is related closely to their possession of timber. Mr. SILCOX held an office that is far more important than the average man believes it.

He was earnest in his work, intensely interested.

Under the hand of the Department of Agriculture, he held dominion over palm and pine.

Silcox

# SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents



Confidential

Vol. XXIV, No. 1

Washington, D. C.

January 8, 1940

FERDINAND AUGUSTUS SILCOX

By Earle H. Clapp

X "His work as Chief Forester has been magnificent. He has been the man of the hour, successful as a leader on account of his high intelligence, executive ability, ideals, and courage. I join the great group which mourns his death." -- From a letter by Henry S. Graves. X

"F. A. Silcox, Chief of the United States Forest Service since 1933, was the very paragon of a public servant. . . . he never demeaned his service as a Government official by regarding it merely as a means of livelihood or as a stepping stone . . . that meant the abandonment, even in part, of the task of saving America's dwindling forests. To that task he had consecrated himself. And he performed it with high devotion and unflagging energy."

--From an editorial in the Washington Post.

"He believed that the forests should be used but objected to their being wasted. . . . with his own eyes he had seen the havoc which a merciless policy can effect. A moral indignation rose in his soul, and he launched a campaign of correction whose results already are apparent.

"But Major Silcox was never a fanatic. If on occasion he 'laid down the law' . . . he took pains to be certain that he was right before he spoke. . . . He was an American who could ill be spared in an age when vision and a genius for achievement are wanted."

--From the Washington Star.

These are sincere tributes, and deserved ones, but among my most precious memories of our late Chief are the passionate interest he had in the human side of forestry, and his fearlessness.

X Among his other qualities Sil was a technician. He knew how to work with land, and forage, and trees. But he was never blinded by them, as too many technicians too often are. He never considered them an end in themselves. "As trustees," he said in his 1937 Christmas message to all of us, "we must manage the Nation's forests so they may become tools - and better tools - in the service of mankind." X

No one can forget Mr. Silcox's personality, the genuine interest he had in people; his kindly and helpful and realistic understanding of everyday problems; the capacity he had for winning and holding loyalty and enthusiasm; his innate fairness. These were qualities that endeared him to all who worked with and for him. But Mr. Silcox's determination to get and face the facts, his fearlessness in stating them, and his ability to do so with such fairness and dignity as to win respect in low places and in high ones: -- this is a precious heritage left to us by a beloved Chief.

My hope is that the Forest Service will guard and cherish this heritage; that it will guide us, as public servants, so that we may be wholly worthy of the high trust that is ours.

#### THIRTY YEARS OF TREE GROWTH RECORDS

By Thornton T. Munger, Pacific Northwest Forest Expt. Sta.

Thirty years ago I established some permanent sample plots in a 54-year-old stand on the Umpqua, later Cascade, and now Willamette National Forest. Recently I had the interesting experience of joining in the remeasurement of these plots. In 1910 I journeyed to them from Portland by train, horseback, rowboat, and on foot. This year I went to them in a fraction of the time by automobile.

The three plots are located in a representative even-aged stand of pure Douglas fir, several thousand acres in extent, that followed a fire which wiped out the virgin forest about 85 years ago. The land is Site Quality II, which means a little better than average for the region at large. The natural stocking was not particularly dense, partly because of a fire that thinned out the stand when it was about 35 years old.

In the 30 seasons when the forest has grown from 54 to 84 years of age there have been many changes. The number of living trees per acre has dropped in the struggle for existence from 197 to 120. The survivors have made good growth; the biggest tree then was 24.8 inches in diameter, now 31.3. The diameter of the dominant and codominant trees has increased from 18.7 to 22.3 inches. The average volume per acre has jumped from 33,367 to 71,585 board feet, Scribner rule, which indicates a growth rate for the period of 1,274 feet, board measure, gross scale per acre per year.

Though understocked in 1910 in relation to the "normal" yield tables (published in U.S.D.A. Tech. Bul. 201) this forest has gradually approached normality according to predictions and already one of the plots is practically 100 percent "normal" in basal area and volume.

This forest has had its share of battles with the elements and disease. A fire in the early nineties, an ice storm in 1888, a colony of bark-beetles the last 7 or 8 years, and now some fungi have all taken their toll. But in spite of these inevitable ravages the forest has made to date a mean annual growth per acre of 161 cubic feet or 852 board feet, Scribner rule. Moreover, the mean annual increment is still increasing.

*Biographical Index*

Characterizations

From editorial in Washington Post, Dec. 21:

A man of fine presence, keen intelligence and superb technical competence, he never demeaned his service as a government official by regarding it merely as a means of livelihood or a stepping stone to greater material rewards outside. Private avenues of preferment constantly beckoned to him. During the postwar years, as well as during his earlied days in the forest service, he had proved himself to be a man of unusual administrative ability, with a remarkable capacity for winning the loyalty and enthusiastic cooperation of his subordinates.

---

From Yale Forest School News

Ferdinand Silcox had many qualities which commanded the respect and affection of his associates. Of these traits that of loyalty comes first. Silcox was true to his ideals and gave his entire energy and ability to carrying out faithfully the policies of the organizations which he served, both public and private. No one was ever in doubt as to his sincerity or purpose, or needed to waste any time looking for ulterior motives. His second outstanding trait was his humanity. Early in his experience he learned that even the most ignorant and prejudiced men respond to fair treatment, and he made this principle the basis of his successful contacts with the I.W.W. and later with the printing trades.

---

Silcox had a brilliant mind, keen power of analysis, extraordinary grasp of detail and an unusual memory. He had high ideals of public service. He was also a realist, fully appreciating the obstacles to rapid achive ment of his objectives. His interests were broad. He had unlimited courage, without a trace of self-interest. He was a man of great personal charm. He was widely admired and respected for his abilities and achievements.

---

DATE

DEC 22 1939

Biography  
(Silcox)

WASHINGTON, D.C., POST

December 21, 1939

### A Great Public Servant

F. A. Silcox, chief of the United States Forest Service since 1933, was the very paragon of a public servant.

A man of fine presence, keen intelligence and superb technical competence, he never demeaned his service as a Government official by regarding it merely as a means of livelihood or as a stepping stone to greater material rewards outside. Private avenues of preferment constantly beckoned to him. During the postwar years, as well as during his earlier days in the Forest Service, he had proved himself to be a man of unusual administrative ability with a remarkable capacity for winning the loyalty and enthusiastic cooperation of his subordinates.

But Mr. Silcox refused to be lured away from his professional career. He was equally uninterested, as his refusal recently to accept the post of Undersecretary of the Interior indicates, in offers of higher administrative posts in the Government if that meant the abandonment, even in part, of the task of saving America's dwindling forests. To that task he had consecrated himself. And he performed it with high devotion and unflagging energy.

The Nation, the Government and a host of friends in Washington and throughout the country are poorer for his untimely passing.

### Major Silcox

In the estimation of those who knew him well and comprehended the value of his work, every tree in the United States may be regarded as a monument to Major Ferdinand Augustus Silcox. His services as chief of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture justified such appreciation. Among citizens who have chosen to devote their talents and their energies to their country's welfare he always must be remembered with gratitude.

Major Silcox pledged himself to a single career. A native of Columbus, Georgia, born on Christmas Day, 1882, he was educated at the College of Charleston and at Yale University, specializing in science. High ideals for the protection of the Nation's natural resources prompted him to enlist in the Forest Service at a time when conservation was little understood. He rose from the ranks to the post he occupied from 1933 until his sudden death.

The philosophy which Major Silcox undertook to put into practice was one which still requires explanation to the lay public. He believed that the forests should be used but objected to their being wasted. From abundant experience he was qualified to deplore the wreckage of whole acres of timber by lumber operators interested in cutting only a few trees. With his own eyes he had seen the havoc which a merciless policy can effect. A moral indignation rose in his soul, and he launched a campaign of correction whose results already are apparent.

But Major Silcox was never a fanatic. He possessed stern convictions and guarded them with care, yet he also was endowed with "a sweet reasonableness" which made him popular with other men. His success as an arbiter of labor difficulties testified to his diplomacy and tact. If on occasion he "laid down the law" in terms which could not be challenged, he took pains to be certain that he was right before he spoke. His methods were not adventurous; he was not an experimenter in his attitude toward facts. Perhaps his scientific training was responsible for the dignity of his procedure and the delicacy with which he dealt with the problems he was called upon to solve.

Major Silcox has passed from the world too soon. He was an American who could ill be spared in an age when vision and a genius for achievement are wanted.



*Geographical Falls*

O B I T U A R Y

FERDINAND AUGUSTUS SILCOX 1882-1939

Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, chief forester of the U. S. Forest Service, died at his home in Alexandria, Virginia, on December 20, 1939. The country has lost one of its most distinguished foresters and one of its ablest public servants.

Mr. Silcox was one of the first southerners to enter the profession of forestry. He was born in Columbus, Georgia, and received his undergraduate training in the College of Charleston in South Carolina. He completed graduate work at the Yale School of Forestry in 1905, and was immediately given an appointment in the Forest Service. That was the year in which the administration of the National Forests was placed in the Department of Agriculture under Gifford Pinchot. The progressive withdrawal of forest lands from the public domain as permanent reservations was still under way. Mr. Pinchot had only begun the organization of the National Forest units and development of an effective system of protection and management. Silcox was thus one of the pioneers in National Forest work. He rose rapidly from the positions of field assistant and forest ranger to that of assistant district forester in the northern Rocky Mountain region. In 1911 he was appointed district forester, succeeding William B. Greeley, who later became chief forester of the Forest Service.

The constructive activities and influence of Silcox were of great importance in the evolution of policies and management of the public forests under his charge. He rendered valuable service in administrative organization, skilful management of forest labor, systematic fire control, development of forestry practice in timber sales, regulation of grazing, fighting fraud in application of mining laws and in previously established homestead claims, and meeting many other problems that in those days were in the early stage of solution.

At the time Silcox was district forester there was trouble in the lumber camps through the activities of the I. W. W. At one time during a very dry season when hundreds of men were needed in the suppression of fires in the forests, the workers refused to fight fire. Through skilful negotiation with labor leaders Silcox secured the cooperation of the I. W. W. to aid in protecting the public forests. This incident is important because it called attention to his ability in labor matters and was doubtless a factor in his assignments during the war. He was commissioned captain in the 20th Engineers and later promoted to the rank of major. Under joint action of the Department of Labor and the Shipping Board he was delegated to handle labor relations in the Seattle shipyards and in spruce production for airplanes. After 1919 he served as director of industrial relations for the Typothetae of America, and occupied a similar position for the New York Employing Printers' Association. While working for the latter he organized

7

a system of apprentice schools in which he took great pride.

Silcox was appointed chief forester in 1933. His early experiences in the Forest Service and subsequent activities in labor relations counted large in his success in his new position. They were a foundation for his keen appreciation of the social aspects of the forestry problem. A major objective of forestry is to ensure sustained production of forests that will provide employment through industrial activities in forest and mill and thereby a stable support of local communities. Silcox has given special emphasis to this problem in his national program of forestry. In the recent expansion of public activities in forestry, he demonstrated great ability as an organizer, executive and personal leader. He was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by the College of Charleston and by the University of Syracuse for his distinguished achievements.

Silcox had a brilliant mind, keen power of analysis, extraordinary grasp of detail and an unusual memory. He had high ideals of public service which were reflected throughout his organization. He was also a realist, fully appreciating the obstacles to rapid achievement of his objectives.

His interests were broad, and he was very well read. He had unlimited courage, without a trace of self-interest. He was a man of great personal charm. He was widely admired and respected for his abilities and achievements. He had the affectionate regard of a host of friends who were attached to him through his personal qualities and who deeply mourn his death.

HENRY S. GRAVES

New Haven, Conn.  
December 27, 1939

Ferdinand A. Silcox --- Early life

Born in Columbus, Georgia, in 1882. Received B.S. from the College of Charleston in 1903, and a degree of M.F. from the Yale Forest School in 1905.

He entered the FS as a ranger in Colorado the same year and was assigned to duty on the Leadville NF. Shortly thereafter he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross NF and later was transferred in the same capacity to the San Juan and Montezuma NFs, all in Colorado.

The following year he was transferred to Montana as forest inspector and when a district office was established at Missoula in 1908 he was made associate district forester. In 1911 he was appointed district forester of the Northern Rocky Mt. Region, remaining there until 1917.

---

Mr. Silcox was one of the first southerners to enter profession of Forestry.-----He graduated from Yale 1905, the same year in which the administration of the NFs was placed in the Department of Agriculture under Gifford Pinchot. The progressive withdrawal of forest lands from the public domain as permanent reservations was still under way. Mr. Pinchot had only begun the organization of the National Forest units and development of an effective system of protection and management. Silcox was thus one of the pioneers in NF work. He rose rapidly from the positions of field assistant and forest ranger to that of assistant district forester in the northern Rocky Mountain region. In 1911 he was appointed district forester succeeding WB Greeley, who later became chief forester of the Forest Service.

The constructive activities and influence of Silcox were of great importance in the evolution of policies and management of the public forests under his charge. He rendered valuable service in administrative organization, skilful management of forest labor, systematic fire control, development of forestry practice in timber sales, regulation of grazing, fighting fraud in application of mining laws and in previously established homestead claims, and meeting many other problems that in those days were in the early stage of solution.

---

In his early days, he had many times set out chunks of wood in the stoves of cabins which were sworn to be in use for proving homestead claims---and taken them out a year later still unburned. And even such evidence as this had failed to stop the grabs.

---

He received his BS in 1903 with honors in chemistry and sociology.

The summer prior to his graduation ~~from the College of Charleston~~ from Yale, Mr. Silcox worked as a forest student Assistant in the Bureau of Forestry of the DA, and was engaged in making a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U.S. Coal and Coke Company. On July 1, 1905, he entered the US FS as a ranger having passed the Civil Service Examinations, and was assigned to duty on what was then known as the Leadville National Forest in Col. In September of that year he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest in Colorado as acting supervisor and early in January of the next year he was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma NF in Col. to set up administrative organizations. After the completion of this work he served as a Forest Inspector in Washington, DC, handling special assignments to the Western States. When a district office was set up at Missoula, Montana, in 1908 he was made associate district forester. He was appointed <sup>responsible</sup> district forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain region on July 1, 1911, which position he held until 1917.

---

Shortly after the turn of the century, when the US Government was first beginning to interest itself in the preservation of the country's forests, a young citizen of Charleston, S.C. planned to let Johns Hopkins make him an industrial chemist. He lay in the warm sun of Sullivan's Island, where Charleston does its swimming, trying to forget a dissection room he had left at the College of Charleston not long before when he decided not to become a physician.

(cont.) He carelessly ran through a dogeared copy of the Aaturday Evening Post and, thoughtlessly at first, began to read an article on the conservation of trees and the new ambitions of the #Government, a discussion written by Rene Bosche. His indolence gradually left as he read on. The article managed to substitute an imagined smell of pine needles for the lingering odor of the class room and thurned a stripling from chemistry to forestry. Travel, open air, excitement---they seemed far more desirable than a sedentary, closed-in fussing with test tubes.

---in ~~###~~ became Regional Forester of the Njorthern Rocky Mt. National Forest Region, in charge of all activities on some 26 million acres of national forest land in Montana, Northeastern Washington, and Northern Idaho.

He was appointed district forester (n rocky Mt region) July 1, 1911, ~~###~~ Held position until 1917.

He was a member of ~~#~~ Phi Dappa Sigma.

He was married March 4, 1908, Charleston, SC, to Miss ~~####~~ Marie Oouise Thatcher of Charleston, SC.

1905 assigned to Leadville Forest in Colrado. Worked 3 months as ranger, forest assistaant, and somewhat in the capacity of supervisor. The oraganization at that time had not crystallized and one man had charge of the Pkid, leadville and Holy Cross forests from Denver. In Sept., 1905 was placed in charge of the Holy Cross Forest as acting sup. This forest was center of bitter opposition to the FS and it was here that the fa mous Fres Light case first came up. Was then sent to the San Juan and Monteauma with headquarters at Durango to get the administration under way. These forests included together about 3,000,000 acres, and when I arrived in early Jan. , 1906 nothing had been done. Stayed until April then sent to Montana. Stayed two weeks was called to D C to serve in the capiciaty of district forester for District 1. Under old scheme was in no way similar to present position. Was an assignment to handle general omnibus letters for signature of DC office administration officers. Legt DC as assistant forest inspector went to ~~#~~ New Mexico to look over the Portales with the result ~~##~~ of eliminating the entire forest. Came back to Montana in spring of 1907 as frst forest inspector and put the asministration on the newly created cabinet. Worked up the plan of dredistricting the forests in Montana and ~~#~~ Idaho. From 1907 to December ., 1908, was a general inspection officer. With the creation of the district office at Missoula for District 1, I was appointed assistant district forester, which title was changed later to associate district fdrester upon district forester WB greeley being called into Washinton as assistant forester. Was made district forester July 1, 1911.

A member of Society of American Foresters.

-----H  
He is blessed--- or cursed--with the fire of a crusader. Since the WW he has been away form this afirst love his , giving his time instead to the solution of labor problems... However, it was his work in the FS which qualified him for the labor field. When, during the spring of 1917, theIWW element threatened to destroy the forests of Montana by fire, Mr. Bilcox was Distdict Forester in charge of the 26,000,000 arcres of timbered land 9n that sate and the panhandle fo Idaho. In his office 8n Missoula, he talked turkey to the IWWW leaders, meeting taem as men and not as nuisances, listening to their complaints and forcing the private lumber intersests sto listern, too... The IWW army went back to the woods.

CHECK KOTOK ARTICLE FOR ALL ASPECTS OF EARLY LIFE+++++++@@@@@@@

CHECK-RENE-BACHE-ARTICLE- CHECK RENE BACHE ARTICLE

Silcox ~~###~~ became a senior member of the Society of American Foresters in 1907,

At the time S was district forester there fwas strouble in the lumber camps through the activities of the IWW . At one time during a vert dry season when hundreds of men were needed in the suppression of fires in the forests, the f worrkers refused to fight fire. Through skilful negotioation with labor leaders S secured the cooperation of the IWW to aid in protecting

the public forests. This incident is important because it called attention to his ability in labor matters and was doubtless a factor in his assignments during the war.

-----  
Born Christmas day 1882  
-----

3 of the journal  
Be sure to check New Republic  
article in war & labor  
folder

Don Dildine

NFA

#  
###  
#####  
#####  
#  
#

DAILY NEWS - INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Ogden, Utah, December 20, 1939

#  
###  
#####  
#####  
#  
#

FERDINAND A. SILCOX

Word of the untimely passing of Chief Forester Ferdinand A. Silcox came to the Region this morning as a profound shock. Mr. Silcox would have been 57 years of age on Christmas Day. No definite information as to the immediate cause of his death was received. It is known, however, that he has suffered from coronary thrombosis.

Mr. Silcox was born in Columbus, Georgia, on December 25, 1882. He was a graduate from the Yale School of Forestry with the degree of M.F. He also had a B.S. degree from the College of Charleston, S.C.

The summer prior to his graduation from the Yale School of Forestry, Mr. Silcox worked as a forest student in the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, and was engaged in making a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company. On July 1, 1905, he entered the Forest Service as a ranger, having passed the Civil Service examinations, and was assigned to duty on what was then known as the Leadville National Forest in Colorado. In September of that year he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest as acting supervisor and early in January of the next year he went to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests in Colorado to set up administrative organizations. After the completion of this work he served as forest inspector in Washington, D.C., handling special assignments to western states. When a district office was set up at Missoula, Montana, in 1908, he was made associate district forester. He was appointed district forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region on July 1, 1911, which position he held until 1917.

Shortly after the outbreak of the World War, he was given military leave and entered the 20th (Forest) Engineers of the American Expeditionary Force with a captain's commission. After less than a year's service he was selected by the Secretary of Labor and the Shipping Board to head a bureau to handle labor problems at the shipyards at Seattle, Washington.

Following the war, Mr. Silcox went to Chicago as Director of Industrial Relations for the commercial printing industry, remaining there until 1922 when he became Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association. On November 15, 1933, he left the latter position to reenter the Forest Service as Chief Forester, succeeding the late Robert Y. Stuart.

Mr. Silcox was married in 1908 to Miss Marie Louise Thatcher of Charleston, S.C.

He was a fellow in the Society of American Foresters, a member of Phi Kappa Sigma, and had served on the National Forest Policy Commission.

An expression of deep sympathy and sincere regret has been forwarded to Mrs. Silcox from the personnel of the Intermountain Region.

FERDINAND A. SILCOX

The bitter news of the death today of our beloved Chief F. A. Silcox has just come from Washington. While details are lacking, his passing evidently came after only a few days illness and as the result of a heart attack. Words cannot begin to tell how greatly the Forest Service will miss his inspirational leadership or how deeply its personnel will miss him as a sympathetic and understanding friend. Our deepest sympathy goes to Mrs. Silcox at Alexandria, Virginia.

F.C.W.P.

# INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

## United States Department of Agriculture

Fried 1107

Release - Immediate

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1939

F. A. SILCOX, CHIEF, U.S. FOREST SERVICE  
DIES OF HEART ATTACK AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

---

F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, died at ten-thirty this morning following a heart attack. Mr. Silcox had been at his home, 310 South Lee Street, Alexandria, and under doctor's care since last Wednesday. Up to that time, he had been apparently in good health since he returned to his work following treatment for coronary thrombosis in 1938.

He would have been 57 on Christmas Day.

"The death of Mr. Silcox is a blow to the whole American movement for conservation of human and natural resources," said Secretary Wallace. "As this news reaches them, the legion of men and women at work on all the many fronts of this movement to save and use wisely our abundance of manpower and the physical resources feel a sense of personal loss, and of loss for the cause of developing a better American civilization. Mr. Silcox's wide-ranging intelligence, inspirational leadership and great energy were devoted with complete selflessness to the public service in a score of ways aside from his extremely competent administration of the Forest Service. His work is commemorated in a government organization of highest efficiency and esprit de corps -- and in the grateful remembrance of great service to many of the worthy civic enterprises that American citizens are carrying on today."

Mr. Silcox became Chief of the U. S. Forest Service on November 15, 1933, following the death of Robert Y. Stuart. He came to the position with an outstanding record of service in forestry and in industrial relations, and an intense and devoted interest in forest conservation, especially in its relation to human welfare.

Mr. Silcox entered the Forest Service in 1905 as a forest assistant. He rose through various grades and in 1910 became Regional Forester of the Northern Rocky Mountain National Forest Region, in charge of all activities on some 26 million acres of national forest land in Montana, Northeastern Washington, and Northern Idaho.

Shortly after the outbreak of the World War, he was given military leave from the Forest Service to accept a commission as Major in the 20th Engineers. He



helped to select foresters for officers of the regiment, and was in military service from August 1917 to April 1918. Because of his experience and dealings with I. W. W. labor in the forests of Northern Idaho and Montana, when he was regional forester, he was asked by the Secretary of Labor and the Director of the U. S. Shipping Board to straighten out labor difficulties in the Seattle shipyards.

In April 1918 he came east to coordinate Federal employment offices with the States, reorganized the New York office and State and Federal cooperation employment offices throughout Massachusetts. A year later he accepted the position of director of industrial relations of the Commercial Branch of the Printing Industry of the United States and Canada.

For 11 years previous to his becoming Chief of the Forest Service, he was director of industrial relations for the New York Employing Printers Association, New York City, and handled all wage negotiations with eight printing Trades Unions; established, and built up three schools for apprentice training with 800 apprentices attending; and served as treasurer for the schools which were jointly directed and financed by the employed, the Unions, and the Board of Education of the City of New York.

In 1936, Silcox served as arbitrator in the famous New York City elevator strike, having been selected with the endorsement of both the employers' board and the building employees' union.

Silcox was born in Columbus, Ga., December 25, 1882 and was a graduate of the College of Charleston, S. C. where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1903 with honors in chemistry and sociology. In 1905 he was graduated from the School of Forestry, Yale University, with the degree of Master of Forestry.

His career in forestry began the summer prior to his graduation from Yale, when he worked as a forest student in what was then the Bureau of Forestry of the

U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was engaged in making a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company. When he entered the Forest Service in July, 1905, after passing the civil service examination, he was assigned to duty on what was then known as the Leadville National Forest in Colorado. In September he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest in Colorado as acting supervisor and in January of the next year he was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests to establish administrative organizations. Following completion of his work there, he served as forest inspector in Washington, D. C., handling special assignments to the western States. When a regional office was set up at Missoula, Montana in 1908, he was made associate regional forester and became regional forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region on July 1, 1910, where he remained until he entered the World War in 1917.

He became Chief of the Forest Service at a time when the Service was launching a vastly expanded program of conservation work, including development and supervision of work projects for hundreds of CCC camps and thousands of relief workers. Under his leadership, the Forest Service was reorganized in 1935, in line with the expanded program.

His annual reports, outlining the future needs and programs of forestry in the United States, have attracted wide attention, a large portion of his 1939 report now in process of publication being given to a discussion of the privately owned forests and problems facing private owners as the major factors in the Nation's forest situation.

He is the author of a great number of articles dealing with forestry and industrial and labor relations of the printing industry, in trade and scientific journals and in popular publications.



Ogden, Utah, December 20, 1939

RECEIVED U. S. F. S.

DEC 26 1939

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION



FERDINAND A. SILCOX

Word of the untimely passing of Chief Forester Ferdinand A. Silcox came to the Region this morning as a profound shock. Mr. Silcox would have been 57 years of age on Christmas Day. No definite information as to the immediate cause of his death was received. It is known, however, that he has suffered from coronary thrombosis.

Mr. Silcox was born in Columbus, Georgia, on December 25, 1882. He was a graduate from the Yale School of Forestry with the degree of M.F. He also had a B.S. degree from the College of Charleston, S.C.

The summer prior to his graduation from the Yale School of Forestry, Mr. Silcox worked as a forest student in the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, and was engaged in making a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company. On July 1, 1905, he entered the Forest Service as a ranger, having passed the Civil Service examinations, and was assigned to duty on what was then known as the Leadville National Forest in Colorado. In September of that year he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest as acting supervisor and early in January of the next year he went to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests in Colorado to set up administrative organizations. After the completion of this work he served as forest inspector in Washington, D.C., handling special assignments to western states. When a district office was set up at Missoula, Montana, in 1908, he was made associate district forester. He was appointed district forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region on July 1, 1911, which position he held until 1917.

Shortly after the outbreak of the World War, he was given military leave and entered the 20th (Forest) Engineers of the American Expeditionary Force with a captain's commission. After less than a year's service he was selected by the Secretary of Labor and the Shipping Board to head a bureau to handle labor problems at the shipyards at Seattle, Washington.

Following the war, Mr. Silcox went to Chicago as Director of Industrial Relations for the commercial printing industry, remaining there until 1922 when he became Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association. On November 15, 1933, he left the latter position to reenter the Forest Service as Chief Forester, succeeding the late Robert Y. Stuart.

Mr. Silcox was married in 1908 to Miss Marie Louise Thatcher of Charleston, S.C.

He was a fellow in the Society of American Foresters, a member of Phi Kappa Sigma, and had served on the National Forest Policy Commission.

An expression of deep sympathy and sincere regret has been forwarded to Mrs. Silcox from the personnel of the Intermountain Region.

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

"Forestry, The New Profession."

Under this title, Rene Bache, free lance writer with a flair for conservation, published, in the Saturday Evening Post of February 9, 1901, an article on "the new ambitions of the Government." This was in the time of Gifford Pinchot, then Chief of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture. It was also in the beginning of the time of Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, recently appointed U. S. Forester to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Young Stuart.

The poet has said - "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may." And something of the kind seems to have entered into the accidental reading of Bache's article by the young Silcox, in search of a career. As has been told you, Silcox was headed for the profession of industrial chemistry through Johns Hopkins, when the reading of "Forestry, the New Profession," turned his footsteps in that direction through Yale Forest School.

A rereading of the pioneer view of forest conservation is timely since it describes one end of a bridge which leads to the im-forestry mediate/present. It can be given only in part:

"To the young man freshly provided with an education who is puzzled as to how to utilize it, a new profession offers itself, possessing the advantages of good pay, healthfulness, and a variety of work, and a demand far exceeding the supply of persons available for service. It is the occupation of forestry, which is beginning to assume a remarkable development in this country, owing to an awakening of the people to the fact that the forested areas of the country are a great source of present and future wealth and that their preservation is a vital necessity. ....

"The Government work has hardly more than begun, but is <sup>national</sup> growing fast. There are nearly 50,000,000 acres of/forest reserves in this country, and for their conservative management Uncle Sam's Forest Bureau is making working plans. The States are taking a most active interest in the matter, especially New York, in whose behalf the Bureau is preparing working plans for about 1,250,000 acres. In addition, the Bureau has applications for similar working plans for 2,500,000 acres belonging to private owners. ....

" **THE GROWING DEMAND** While other occupations, and particularly the professions, are desperately crowded, there is such a

" **THE GROWING DEMAND FOR FORESTERS**

While other occupations, and particularly the professions, are desperately crowded, there is such a lack of foresters that

there is no prospect of supplying the demand for a long time to come. They cannot be obtained because they are not to be found in this country. The Forest Bureau in Washington now has in its employ every expert of this kind in the United States, barring perhaps half a dozen, and is looking vainly for more. The force now available has work ahead of it, already outlined, which would fully occupy it for fifty years to come. ....

"There is a chance for a good many to learn the business under Government auspices, but it ought to be explained at the start that only college graduates are accepted as pupils by the Forest Bureau in Washington. This Bureau is a division of the Department of Agriculture, and the head of it is Gifford Pinchot, who, aided by other members of his family, recently secured by endowment the establishment of a forest school at Yale University. Any young man who will go

through that school, the course at which requires two years, may count with reasonable certainty on getting regular employment in the Forest Bureau. ....

"For a young man of the right sort there is some prospect of obtaining employment with the Forest Bureau without going through the school as a preliminary. He should write to Mr. Pinchot, making his application, and in reply he will receive a blank, which he is to fill out, telling all about himself and what his training has been. Under ordinary circumstances he will stand about one chance in five of being accepted. Should he be fortunate, he will be assigned to a field party - probably in Tennessee, or Washington State, or South Dakota - and will be instructed to proceed to his destination direct, reporting in camp. He will be required to pay his own traveling expenses.

"From the time of his appointment, he ranks as a "student assistant" in the Forest Bureau, and it is understood that he is in the field for the purpose of rendering what service he can to the party, while acquiring the rudiments of the art of forestry. It is experience of the most practical kind, and only in such a way can the beginner find out what forestry actually is. He gets twenty-five dollars a month and pays his own traveling expenses when he goes home at the end of the season. But if he is a capable fellow, he has a fair chance of being taken to Washington for the winter and kept on the payroll, in which case Uncle Sam will probably buy his railroad ticket. /..... Each young man costs the Government about forty dollars a month while in the field, including expenses for the transfer of the parties from one place to another. ....

"When a young man goes to the forest school at Yale - altogether the best way to begin - he devotes the first year of the course to learning about the life of the forest, the ways in which to study it, the art of making forest measurements, and how to carry on the routine work of the forester. Also, he perfects himself in auxiliary studies, such as those of soils, botany, and physical geography, which have an important relation to trees. In the second year, he studies the application of all these things to the practical handling of forest lands and the making of working plans for conservative lumbering. ....

"The young man who is graduated from a forest school is likely at once to find employment with the Government, or in work with one or another of the States ..... Presumably there will be no lack of occupation for experts in this line for a generation/<sup>yet</sup>to come."

Ferdinand Augustus Silcox read this article when a choice of professions lay open to him. He turned his steps toward Yale Forest School and on his graduation therefrom, he entered the United State as a ranger having passed the Civil Service examination. This was Forest Service/ on July 1, 1905, the year in which the national forests were placed under the administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Silcox had also followed out the/<sup>other part of the</sup>plan of forestry education mentioned in the POST article, having <sup>been</sup> working as a student assistant in the Bureau of Forestry the summer previous to his graduation from the Yale Forest School. In this appointment, he made a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company. "

For HAPPY DAYS - *ccc Newspaper*

*Return to N. P. Edgerton  
Room 0012  
3-6-34*

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

"Forestry, The New Profession."

Under this title, Rene Bache, free lance writer with a flair for conservation, published, in the Saturday Evening Post of February 9, 1901, an article on "the new ambitions of the Government." This was in the time of Gifford Pinchot, then Chief of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture. It was also in the beginning of the time of Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, recently appointed U. S. Forester to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Young Stuart.

The poet has said - "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may." And something of the kind seems to have entered into the accidental reading of Bache's article by the young Silcox, in search of a career. As has been told you, Silcox was headed for the profession of industrial chemistry through Johns Hopkins, when the reading of "Forestry, the New Profession," turned his footsteps in that direction through Yale Forest School.

A rereading of the pioneer view of forest conservation is timely since it describes one end of a bridge which leads to the im-  
mediate/present. It can be given only in part:

"To the young man freshly provided with an education who is puzzled as to how to utilize it, a new profession offers itself, possessing the advantages of good pay, healthfulness, and a variety of work, and a demand far exceeding the supply of persons available for service. It is the occupation of forestry, which is beginning to assume a remarkable development in this country, owing to an awakening of the people to the fact that the forested areas of the country are a great source of present and future wealth and that their preservation is a vital necessity. ....



"The Government work has hardly more than begun, but is is growing fast. There are nearly 50,000,000 acres of <sup>national</sup> forest reserves in this country, and for their conservative management Uncle Sam's Forest Bureau is making working plans. The States are taking a most active interest in the matter, especially New York, in whose behalf the Bureau is preparing working plans for about 1,250,000 acres. In addition, the Bureau has applications for similar working plans for 2,500,000 acres belonging to private owners. ....

" **THE GROWING DEMAND** While other occupations, and particularly the ~~PROFESSIONS~~ are desperately crowded, there is such a

" **THE GROWING DEMAND FOR FORESTERS** While other occupations, and particularly the professions, are desperately crowded, there is such a lack of foresters that there is no prospect of supplying the demand for a long time to come. They cannot be obtained because they are not to be found in this country. The Forest Bureau in Washington now has in its employ every expert of this kind in the United States, barring perhaps half a dozen, and is looking vainly for more. The force now available has work ahead of it, already outlined, which would fully occupy it for fifty years to come. ....

"There is a chance for a good many to learn the business under Government auspices, but it ought to be explained at the start that only college graduates are accepted as pupils by the Forest Bureau in Washington. This Bureau is a division of the Department of Agriculture, and the head of it is Gifford Pinchot, who, aided by other members of his family, recently secured by endowment the establishment of a forest school at Yale University. Any young man who will go

through that school, the course at which requires two years, may count with reasonable certainty on getting regular employment in the Forest Bureau. ....

"For a young man of the right sort there is some prospect of obtaining employment with the Forest Bureau without going through the school as a preliminary. He should write to Mr. Pinchot, making his application, and in reply he will receive a blank, which he is to fill out, telling all about himself and what his training has been. Under ordinary circumstances he will stand about one chance in five of being accepted. Should he be fortunate, he will be assigned to a field party - probably in Tennessee, or Washington State, or South Dakota - and will be instructed to proceed to his destination direct, reporting in camp. He will be required to pay his own traveling expenses.

"From the time of his appointment, he ranks as a "student assistant" in the Forest Bureau, and it is understood that he is in the field for the purpose of rendering what service he can to the party, while acquiring the rudiments of the art of forestry. It is experience of the most practical kind, and only in such a way can the beginner find out what forestry actually is. He gets twenty-five dollars a month and pays his own traveling expenses when he goes home at the end of the season. But if he is a capable fellow, he has a fair chance of being taken to Washington for the winter and kept on the payroll, in which case Uncle Sam will probably buy his railroad ticket. /..... Each young man costs the Government about forty dollars a month while in the field, including expenses for the transfer of the parties from one place to another. ....

"When a young man goes to the forest school at Yale - altogether the best way to begin - he devotes the first year of the course to learning about the life of the forest, the ways in which to study it, the art of making forest measurements, and how to carry on the routine work of the forester. Also, he perfects himself in auxiliary studies, such as those of soils, botany, and physical geography, which have an important relation to trees. In the second year, he studies the application of all these things to the practical handling of forest lands and the making of working plans for conservative lumbering. ....

"The young man who is graduated from a forest school is likely at once to find employment with the Government, or in work with one or another of the States ..... Presumably there will be no lack of occupation for experts in this line for a generation/<sup>yet</sup>to come."

Ferdinand Augustus Silcox read this article when a choice of professions lay open to him. He turned his steps toward Yale Forest School and on his graduation therefrom, he entered the United States as a ranger having passed the Civil Service examination. This was Forest Service, on July 1, 1905, the year in which the national forests were placed under the administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Silcox had also followed out the/<sup>other part of the</sup>plan of forestry education mentioned in the POST article, ~~having~~<sup>by</sup> working as a student assistant in the Bureau of Forestry the summer previous to his graduation from the Yale Forest School. In this appointment, he made a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company."

*Biographical folder  
in box*

3-26-34

5

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

Forest Service Forefathers:

Ferdinand  
Augustus  
Silcox.

And now the serial is running in current numbers and Ferdinand Augustus Silcox is the forester of the hour. He is the first southerner to hold this position. He graduated in 1903 from the College of Charleston (S. C.), receiving the degree of B. Sc., with honors in chemistry and sociology. He had planned to let Johns Hopkins make of him an industrial chemist when a dog-eared copy of the SATURDAY EVENING POST of February 9, 1901, was put into his hand with the suggestion that an article by Rene Bache, that same "Forestry, the New Profession" featured in story No. \_\_\_\_\_ of OUR NATIONAL FORESTS, made him take an entirely different direction that led to Yale Forest School.

So, back in the time of the first of the Forest Service Forefathers, Gifford Pinchot, a youth was ~~preparing to take his place in the~~ falling into line, who was, in the fullness of time to become the heir to forestry leadership in this country.

The present Chief Forester of the United States is peculiarly rich in living forefathers, three of the four being alive and in very active life.

and  
Like Greeley/ Stuart, and it was but a step for Silcox from Yale Forest School to the U. S. Forest Service, which he entered the year before his graduation as a forest student, where he was engaged in making a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company. On July 1, 1905, he entered the United States Forest Service as a ranger on the Leadville National Forest in Colorado.

In the fall of 1905 Silcox was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National forest and early in the next year he was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests to set up administrative organizations. On the completion of this work in Colorado, he served as a Forest Inspector, with special assignments in the Western States. When a District Office was set up at Missoula, Montana, in 1908, he was made Associate District Forester, and was appointed District Forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region on July 1, 1911, which position he held until 1917.

Shortly after the <sup>entrance of the United States into</sup> ~~the~~ World War, Forester Silcox joined the 20th Engineers (Foresters) of the American Expeditionary Force, with a captain's commission. After less than a year's service in the A. E. F., he was selected by the Secretary of Labor of President Wilson's Cabinet, and the Shipping Board to head a Bureau to handle labor problems at the shipyards at Seattle, Wash.

After the War, Mr. Silcox went to Chicago as Director of Industrial Relations for the commercial printing industry, remaining there until 1922 when he became Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association.

On November 12, 1933, he left the latter position to reenter the Forest Service as Chief Forester, succeeding Robert Young Stuart.

Of the <sup>Chief</sup> ~~new~~ Forester, a special writer for the <sup>Washington</sup> Sunday Star of November 26, 1933, has this to say:

Before him lies the tremendous task of making worth while the labor of 310,000 men in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Ahead of him also is the duty of checking the ever-increasing fire danger which every dry season manages to destroy more timber than rides down the spring drives to the sawmills. He must somehow recover the denuded watersheds of all rivers to steal from ~~that~~ the Mississippi that giant's annual turbulence in the South. He must win from Congress a larger and still larger budget if half the things

which he believes should be done are ever to be completed. Not that these tasks can conceivably be completed in our time of our children's time, but every year the expenditures must increase to offset the constant whittling away of this Nation's lumber reserves. ....

"He (Silcox) is blessed-or cursed-with the fire of a crusader. Since the World War he has been away from this first love of his, giving his time instead to the solution of labor problems. .... However it was his work in the Forest Service which qualified him for the labor field. When, during the spring of 1917, the ~~I. W. W.~~ I. W. W. element threatened to destroy the forests of Montana by fire, Mr. Silcox was District Forester in charge of the 26,000,000 acres of timbered land in that State and the panhandle of Idaho. In his office in Missoula, he talked turkey to the I. W. W. leaders, meeting them as men and not as nuisances, listening to their complaints and forcing the private lumber interests to listen too. Most of the demands were met and the I. W. W. army went back to the woods.

Shortly after that, the shipyards in Seattle, working day and night to turn out ships for the war-time need, reported that Communism was making construction impossible. The Shipping Board and the Labor Department borrowed ~~Mr. Silcox~~ Captain Silcox and sent him out there. He and the men who were associated with him found that the so-called communistic spirit was merely a protest against the slipshod methods of the shipyards. .... Again Silcox met the laborers in a friendly spirit, and again everything was fixed up. ....

When the war was over, the printing trades stole him from the forests. For 15 years he has been an employers' representative dealing with labor, yet when he resigned a few weeks ago, every printing trades union in New York City went him a letter deploring his departure because of the fairness he had shown.

But his first love proved wrong. He has raised an idealistic banner, he has planned a program he knows can not be finished in his time, and he has set out once more to save the forests for America."

.....

(4)  
Mr. Silcox is telling the world that forestry looks beyond the trees. It looks to increased and steadied employment, to stabilized industries and communities, to social and economic betterment, locally and nationally.

With this vision, forestry should continue to make important advances under the leadership of the fifth and present Chief Forester.

(To be continued)

*Silcox*

~~Silcox~~

3-26-34

*W. G. E.*

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

XLVIII

Forest Service Forefathers:

*Chief: Silcox*

~~Ferdinand Augustus Silcox.~~

*By Charles E. Randall*

*the fifth and present Chief Forester,*

~~and now the serial is running in current numbers and we come to Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, is the forester of the hour. He is the first southerner to hold this position.~~ <sup>again</sup> *He became Chief of the U.S. Forest Service last November, succeeding the late Robert Y. Stuart. Mr. Silcox was*

1903 from the College of Charleston, <sup>South Carolina</sup> (S. C.), receiving the degree of B. Sc., with honors in chemistry and sociology. He had

<sup>It is said,</sup> planned to let Johns Hopkins make of him an industrial chemist when a dog-eared copy of the SATURDAY EVENING POST of February 9,

1901, was <sup>came</sup> put into his hands <sup>and</sup> with the suggestion that an article by Rene Bache, <sup>on</sup> that same "Forestry, the New Profession" <sup>caught his interest,</sup> featured

<sup>That new interest</sup> in story No.            of OUR NATIONAL FORESTS, made him take an entirely different direction that led to Yale Forest School.

So, back in the <sup>early days of forestry,</sup> time of the first of the Forest Service <sup>cutting</sup> forefathers, <sup>Gifford Pinchot, a young man,</sup> a youth was ~~preparing~~ falling

into line, who was, in the fullness of time to become the heir to forestry leadership in this country. The present Chief

Forester of the United States is peculiarly rich in living forefathers, three of the four being alive and in very active life.

<sup>and</sup> Like Greeley <sup>Stuart,</sup> ~~and it was but a step for Silcox~~ <sup>From the</sup> Yale Forest School <sup>Mr. Silcox entered</sup> to the U. S. Forest Service, which he entered

the year before his graduation, as a forest student, <sup>where he had had a job</sup> where he had had a job engaged in making a working plan covering approximately 60,000

acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company. On July 1, 1905, he entered the United States Forest

Service as a ranger on the Leadville National Forest in Colorado.



2077 In the fall of 1905 ~~Silcox~~<sup>he</sup> was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National forest and early in the next year he was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests to set up administrative organizations. On the completion of this work in Colorado, he served as a Forest Inspector, with special assignments in the Western States. When a District Office was set up at Missoula, Montana, in 1908, he was made Associate District Forester, and was appointed District Forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region on July 1, 1911, which position he held until 1917.

~~Shortly after the entrance of the United States into the World War, Forester Silcox joined the 20th Engineers (Foresters) of the American Expeditionary Force, with a captain's commission. After less than a year's service the A. E. F., he was selected by the Secretary of Labor of President Wilson's Cabinet, and the Shipping Board, to head a Bureau to handle labor problems at the shipyards at Seattle, Wash.~~

After the War, Mr. Silcox went to Chicago as Director of Industrial Relations for the commercial printing industry, remaining there until 1922 when he became Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association.

On November 14, 1933, he left the latter position to reenter the Forest Service as Chief Forester, ~~succeeding Robert Young Stuart.~~

Of the ~~new~~ Chief Forester, a ~~special~~ Washington ~~and~~ Star ~~writer~~ at the time of his appointment of November 26, 1933, had this to say:

"Before him lies the tremendous task of making worth while the labor of 300,000 men in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Ahead of him also is the duty of checking the ever-increasing fire danger which every dry season manages to destroy more timber than rides down the spring drives to the sawmills. He must somehow recover the denuded watersheds of all rivers to steel from ~~that~~ the Mississippi that giant's annual turbulence in the South... He must win from Congress a larger and still larger budget if half the things

~~which he believes should be done are ever to be completed~~  
~~Not that these tasks can conceivably be completed in our~~  
~~time of our children's time, but every year the expenditures~~  
~~must increase to offset the constant whittling away of this~~  
~~Nation's lumber reserves.~~ .....

"He (~~Silcox~~) is blessed-or cursed-with the fire of a crusader. Since the World War he has been away from this first love of his, giving his time instead to the solution of labor problems. .... However it was his work in the Forest Service which qualified him for the labor field. When, during the spring of 1917, the ~~I. W. W.~~ I. W. W. element threatened to destroy the forests of Montana by fire, Mr. Silcox was District Forester in charge of the 26,000,000 acres of timbered land in that State and the panhandle of Idaho. In his office in Missoula, he talked turkey to the I. W. W. leaders, meeting them as men and not as nuisances, listening to their complaints and forcing the private lumber interests to listen too. ~~Most of the demands were met and the I. W. W. army went back to the woods.~~

~~Shortly after that, the shipyards in Seattle, working day and night to turn out ships for the war-time need, reported that Communism was making construction impossible. The Shipping Board and the Labor Department borrowed ~~Mr. Silcox~~ Captain Silcox and sent him out there. He and the men who were associated with him found that the so-called communistic spirit was merely a protest against the slipshod methods of the shipyards. .... Again Silcox met the laborers in a friendly spirit, and again everything was fixed up.~~ .....

"When the war was over, the printing trades stole him from the forests. For 15 years he has been an employers' representative dealing with labor, yet when he resigned a few weeks ago, every printing trades union in New York City sent him a letter deploring his departure because of the fairness he had shown.

"But his first love proved strongest. He has raised an idealistic banner, he has planned a program he knows can not be finished in his time, and he has set out once more to save the forests for America."

*How well and how energetically Chief Forester Silcox is attacking this problem of "saving the forests for America" we have already had ample opportunity to see. In the last year, the Forest Service has carried a large and important share of the CEC program, it has employed additional thousands under public works allotments on the National Forests. It has extended the National Forest system in the east by some four million acres, it has set up machinery to aid the lumber industry in carrying out its pledge to extend conservation practices to millions of acres of private forest land.*



Yale Forest School  
Biographical Record  
1913

Ferdinand A. Silcox

Ferdinand Augustas Silcox was born December 25, 1882, in Columbus, Ga., the son of Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, president of the Charleston Cotton Mills, and Carrie Olivia (Spear) Silcox. His father was of English descent and his mother of Dutch and French origin.

He was prepared at the Charleston High School and received the degree of B.S. at the College of Charleston, S. C., in 1903 with honors in chemistry and sociology. He was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma.

He was married March 4, 1908, in Charleston, S. C., to Miss Marie Louise Thatcher of Charleston, S. C.

Silcox is a district forester in charge of District I, with headquarters at Missoula, Mont. He writes: "During summer of 1904 I worked in West Virginia making a working plan under Ralph Hawley for the U.S. Coal & Coke Company, approximately 60,000 acres. Passed civil service exams in 1905 and was assigned to the Leadville Forest in Colorado. For three months I worked as ranger, forest assistant, and somewhat in the capacity of supervisor. The organization at that time had not crystallized and one man had charge of the Pike, Leadville and Holy Cross forests from Denver. In September, 1905, I was placed in charge of the Holy Cross Forest as acting supervisor to establish administration and get things going. This forest

was the center of bitter opposition to the Service and it was here that the famous Fred Light case first came up. After getting things under way I was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma with headquarters at Durango to get the administration under way. These forests included together about 3,000,000 acres, and when I arrived in early January, 1906, nothing had been done. I stayed until April and was then sent to Montana with Mr. E. A. Sherman. I stayed two weeks and was called to Washington to serve in the capacity of district forester for District 1. This under the old scheme was in no way similar to the present position. It was an assignment to handle general omnibus letters for signature of Washington office administration officers. Left Washington as assistant forest inspector and went to New Mexico to look over the Portales with the result of eliminating the entire forest. Came back to Montana in the spring of 1907 as forest inspector and put the administration on the newly created cabinet. With Redington, Class of 1904, worked up the plan of redistricting the forests in Montana and Idaho. From 1907 to December 1, 1908, was a general inspection officer. With the creation of the district office at Missoula for District 1, I was appointed assistant district forester, which title was changed later to associate district forester upon district forester W. B. Greeley being called into Washington as assistant forester. I was made district forester July 1, 1911, which position I now hold."

He is a member of the Society of American Foresters.

Yale Forest School Class of 1905

From Yale Forest Schools News - April, 1918

F. A. Silcox, '05

Ships and the Labor Problem

During the last three months of this new job of mine has taken me into the deeps of our economic and social problems. \*\*\*

After having been commissioned as a Captain to serve with the 20th Engineers (Forest) in France, the Acting Secretary of Labor made a request to the War Department for my release to work on the problem of mobilizing labor for war essential industries in the Pacific Northwest, especially shipbuilding. \*\*\*\*\*So, instead of being a forester in the forests of France with the 20th, I am a forester in the Employment Service of the Department of Labor at the Port of Seattle where it is expected that many hundreds of thousands of both steel and wooden ships will be built in record time.

\*\*\*\*\*

Empire Forester 1925

Some Social Aspects of Forestry, F. A. Silcox, Chairman Industrial Relations, New York Employing Printers Association

February, 1934

### Testimonial Dinner Given New Chief Forester

F. A. Silcox, new Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service, was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York, on January 17 and attended by 700 representatives of the printing industry and forestry. The dinner was sponsored by the employers and the labor groups within the printing industry, with which Mr. Silcox has been identified for the past ten years in the capacity of director of the Bureau of Industrial Relations for the New York Employing Printers Association and as secretary of the Printers League Section. The latter organization is comprised of printers employing union labor whose purpose is collective bargaining on wages and shop practices and the settlement of all disputes with the printing trade unions.

In addition to the organizations within the printing industry several organizations in the field of forestry and engineering joined in sponsoring the dinner to Mr. Silcox. Among them were The American Forestry Association, the Society of American Foresters, the American Tree Association, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

white folder

REMEMBER  
APPARENTLY  
SCHOOL

On Nov. 15, 1933, Silcox was reappointed to the U. S. forest service, this time as its chief, and he continued to occupy that post until his death. When he joined the forest service as a young man, the national forests, including then about 85,000,000 acres, had just been transferred from the department of the interior to the department of agriculture. As chief of the forest service he was responsible for the administration of all national forest activities on 158 units, embracing about 176,000,000 acres; he supervised and directed a permanent force of approximately 3500 men and - with the hundreds of CCC camps in the national forests - an emergency force of more than 100,000 men. He also developed and applied national forest policies, including ~~the~~ application of the results of research, and strengthened the national policy of forest conservation applicable to state and private as well as federal forest lands. He put into effect the shelter-belt plan of President Roosevelt which called for ~~xxxx~~ forestation in the central part of the United States from North Dakota to Texas. He also undertook the work of salvaging the blown-down timber after the New England hurricane in 1938, and by October 1939 had saved some 600,000,000 board feet and had brought the fire hazard under control. He represented the forest service at the forest conservation conference in 1924, the American game conference in 1935, and in 1936 served as chairman of the North American wildlife conference. He was administration member of the Lumber Code Authority in 1934, and a member of the work allotment board of 22 appointed by President Roosevelt in 1935. In 1936 he made a trip to Europe, under the auspices of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, to study forestation and drought conditions in a number of European countries.

*Return*

FERDINAND AUGUSTUS SILCOX


Ferdinand Augustus Silcox was born in Columbus, Ga., December 25, 1882. He is a graduate of the College of Charleston, S. C., where he received the degree of B. Sc. in 1903, with honors in chemistry and sociology. In 1905 he was graduated from the School of Forestry, Yale University, with the degree of M. F.

The summer prior to his graduation from the Yale School of Forestry, Mr. Silcox worked as a forest student in the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, and was engaged in making a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company. On July 1, 1905, he entered the United States Forest Service as a ranger having passed the Civil Service Examinations, and was assigned to duty on what was then known as the Leadville National Forest in Colorado. In September of that year he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest in that State as acting supervisor and early in January of the next year he was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests in Colorado to set up administrative organizations. After the completion of this work he served as a Forest Inspector in Washington, D. C., handling special assignments to the western States. When a district office was set up at Missoula, Montana, in 1908 he was made associate district forester. He was appointed <sup>replaced</sup> district forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain region on July 1, 1911, which position he held until 1917.

Shortly after the outbreak of the World War, he was given Military leave and entered the 20th (Forest) Engineers of the American Expeditionary Force, with a captain's commission. After less than a year's service in this branch, he was selected by the Secretary of Labor and the Shipping



Board to head a bureau to handle labor problems at the shipyards at Seattle, Washington,.

Following the war Mr. Silcox went to Chicago as Director of Industrial Relations for the commercial printing industry, remaining there until 1922 when he became Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association. On November 15, 1933,  he left the latter position to reenter the Forest Service as Chief Forester, succeeding the late Robert Y. Stuart.

Mr. Silcox was married in 1908 to Miss Marie Louise Thatcher of Charleston, S.C.

He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Phi Kappa Sigma, and has served on numerous forestry and conservation committees.

# INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

## United States Department of Agriculture

Release - Immediate

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1939

F. A. SILCOX, CHIEF, U.S. FOREST SERVICE  
DIES OF HEART ATTACK AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

---

F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, died at ten-thirty this morning following a heart attack. Mr. Silcox had been at his home, 310 South Lee Street, Alexandria, and under doctor's care since last Wednesday. Up to that time, he had been apparently in good health since he returned to his work following treatment for coronary thrombosis in 1938.

He would have been 57 on Christmas Day.

"The death of Mr. Silcox is a blow to the whole American movement for conservation of human and natural resources," said Secretary Wallace. "As this news reaches them, the legion of men and women at work on all the many fronts of this movement to save and use wisely our abundance of manpower and the physical resources feel a sense of personal loss, and of loss for the cause of developing a better American civilization. Mr. Silcox's wide-ranging intelligence, inspirational leadership and great energy were devoted with complete selflessness to the public service in a score of ways aside from his extremely competent administration of the Forest Service. His work is commemorated in a government organization of highest efficiency and esprit de corps -- and in the grateful remembrance of great service to many of the worthy civic enterprises that American citizens are carrying on today."

Mr. Silcox became Chief of the U. S. Forest Service on November 15, 1933, following the death of Robert Y. Stuart. He came to the position with an outstanding record of service in forestry and in industrial relations, and an intense and devoted interest in forest conservation, especially in its relation to human welfare.

Mr. Silcox entered the Forest Service in 1905 as a forest assistant. He rose through various grades and in 1910 became Regional Forester of the Northern Rocky Mountain National Forest Region, in charge of all activities on some 26 million acres of national forest land in Montana, Northeastern Washington, and Northern Idaho.

Shortly after the outbreak of the World War, he was given military leave from the Forest Service to accept a commission as <sup>Capt</sup> Major in the 20th Engineers. He

1115-40

helped to select foresters for officers of the regiment, and was in military service from August 1917 to April 1918. Because of his experience and dealings with I. W. W. labor in the forests of Northern Idaho and Montana, when he was regional forester, he was asked by the Secretary of Labor and the Director of the U. S. Shipping Board to straighten out labor difficulties in the Seattle shipyards.

In April 1918 he came east to coordinate Federal employment offices with the States, reorganized the New York office and State and Federal cooperation employment offices throughout Massachusetts. A year later he accepted the position of director of industrial relations of the Commercial Branch of the Printing Industry of the United States and Canada.

For 11 years previous to his becoming Chief of the Forest Service, he was director of industrial relations for the New York Employing Printers Association, New York City, and handled all wage negotiations with eight printing Trades Unions; established, and built up three schools for apprentice training with 800 apprentices attending; and served as treasurer for the schools which were jointly directed and financed by the employed, the Unions, and the Board of Education of the City of New York.

In 1936, Silcox served as arbitrator in the famous New York City elevator strike, having been selected with the endorsement of both the employers' board and the building employees' union.

Silcox was born in Columbus, Ga., December 25, 1882 and was a graduate of the College of Charleston, S. C. where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1903 with honors in chemistry and sociology. In 1905 he was graduated from the School of Forestry, Yale University, with the degree of Master of Forestry.

His career in forestry began the summer prior to his graduation from Yale, when he worked as a forest student in what was then the Bureau of Forestry of the

U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was engaged in making a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company. When he entered the Forest Service in July, 1905, after passing the civil service examination, he was assigned to duty on what was then known as the Leadville National Forest in Colorado. In September he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest in Colorado as acting supervisor and in January of the next year he was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests to establish administrative organizations. Following completion of his work there, he served as forest inspector in Washington, D. C., handling special assignments to the western States. When a regional office was set up at Missoula, Montana in 1908, he was made associate regional forester and became regional forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region on July 1, 1910, where he remained until he entered the World War in 1917.

He became Chief of the Forest Service at a time when the Service was launching a vastly expanded program of conservation work, including development and supervision of work projects for hundreds of CCC camps and thousands of relief workers. Under his leadership, the Forest Service was reorganized in 1935, in line with the expanded program.

His annual reports, outlining the future needs and programs of forestry in the United States, have attracted wide attention, a large portion of his 1939 report now in process of publication being given to a discussion of the privately owned forests and problems facing private owners as the major factors in the Nation's forest situation.

He is the author of a great number of articles dealing with forestry and industrial and labor relations of the printing industry, in trade and scientific journals and in popular publications.

URGESC. C. C. ASPERMANT GUARD FOR . . . S. FORESTERS

New Chief of Forestry Calls Fire Greatest Hazard on 150,000,000 Acres of Federal Land.

BY PERCY N. STONE. SHORTLY after the turn of the century, when the United States Government was first beginning to interest itself in the preservation of the country's forests...

Not be fit for lumber for 100 years if a cigarette and a breeze can leave millions upon millions of pines of all ages nothing but charred stumps on the hallowed hillsides.

Anticipate Future Needs. To handle the forestry problem at all times must be to work with a vision. The results to be sought are to be enjoyed today or tomorrow.

Another thing he has done is to have the forest service, which has been a Democratic monopoly since the Civil War, he has scattered his votes...

Conservation Chief Purpose. The whole purpose of the Forestry Department is, of course, the protection and conservation of the country's timber...

Thanksgiving. The differences are more impressive than the resemblances between a century ago and now. In 1833 the country was being pushed into an abyss of hard times and dependency.

Thanksgiving. The differences are more impressive than the resemblances between a century ago and now. In 1833 the country was being pushed into an abyss of hard times and dependency.

Thanksgiving. The differences are more impressive than the resemblances between a century ago and now. In 1833 the country was being pushed into an abyss of hard times and dependency.

Thanksgiving. The differences are more impressive than the resemblances between a century ago and now. In 1833 the country was being pushed into an abyss of hard times and dependency.

Thanksgiving. The differences are more impressive than the resemblances between a century ago and now. In 1833 the country was being pushed into an abyss of hard times and dependency.

Thanksgiving. The differences are more impressive than the resemblances between a century ago and now. In 1833 the country was being pushed into an abyss of hard times and dependency.

Refugees From Litererism RECOGNITION PRECEDENT

Victims of Nazi Hate Fleeing From Germany to Any Place That Offers Sanctuary; Loss to Science Is Great.



ON THE TERRACES OF THE CAFES IT IS THE GERMAN LANGUAGE THAT STRIKES THE EAR. —From an Etching by Stanley Andersen.

BY EMIL LINGVEL. FROM the Exile to the Concord the crowd rolls with a slow murmur. In the early afternoon of a day when the rest of Paris is at work, the German refugees...

Switzerland Popular. A Swiss newspaper, which has been long known for its liberal and progressive legislation, was among the first to recognize the political position of the world...

Spain Raises Barrier. The Scandinavian countries and England have a few hundred German refugees. Spain at first held out the hope of refuge to thousands of German Jews...

Recognition Threatens White Russians' Status. Thousands of Refugees in United States, Protected by Lack of Diplomatic Relations, Now Fear Deportation.

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON. CONCERN over the status of Russian refugees here who were identified with the Communist movement...

Few Could Be Extradited. If "White Russians" were accused of political offenses by the present government of Russia, the United States authorities. It is well established in international law that such alleged offenses are not extraditable...

Desert Plan Offered. More adventurous are the plans to settle the refugees in the deserts of North America. Two English companies are said to be considering the possibility of reclaiming 500,000 square miles of nearly uninhabited territory...

Return to School Faced. The French physicians went into the offensive by invoking the "Lex Ambruster" which makes it necessary for certain German students to return to their university education all over again...

Continued on Sixth Page.

Animal Poisoning Plot Arouses South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—An estimated 100,000 wildebeests are said to be in the process of being poisoned...

South America a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven

Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

South Africa a Haven. Where can the wandering German find a home? The South American countries are comparatively liberal in admitting them...

# Forest Job On Shelter Belt Begun

Assistant Forester F. W. Morell Named Head of Gigantic Project

Defying the mighty forces of nature for the protection of America's million of acres of farm lands, work will start immediately by the Forest Service on the gigantic forest "shelter belt" ordered by President Roosevelt.

This strip, 100 miles wide, will cut a majestic green swathe through the backbone of the nation, sweeping from the Canadian Border down through the vast lands of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, into the Panhandle of Texas. 20,000,000 acres will be affected—of this, about 1,820,000 will be planted to trees.

The plan calls for windbreaks running north and south, planted one mile apart, making 100 parallel wind-breaks in the belt. Each will be seven rods wide, thereby covering 14 acres out of each square mile.

### Biggest Project Yet

"This will be the largest project ever undertaken in this country to modify climatic and other agricultural conditions in an area that is now constantly harassed by winds and drought," said Chief Forester F. A. Silcox.

"The Great Plains have been suffering acutely from prolonged drought. The economic and social consequences are extremely serious. The dust storm which recently blanketed the country from the Dakotas to the Atlantic seaboard is an ominous reminder of the incipient desert conditions of the Great Plains Area.

"... if the surface velocity of the wind over a wide area can be broken and decreased even slightly, soil will be held in place, the moisture of the soil conserved and havens of shelter created for man, beast and bird.

"This plan aims at permanent benefit and protection of the Great Plains belt and east of it."

### Tremendous Benefit

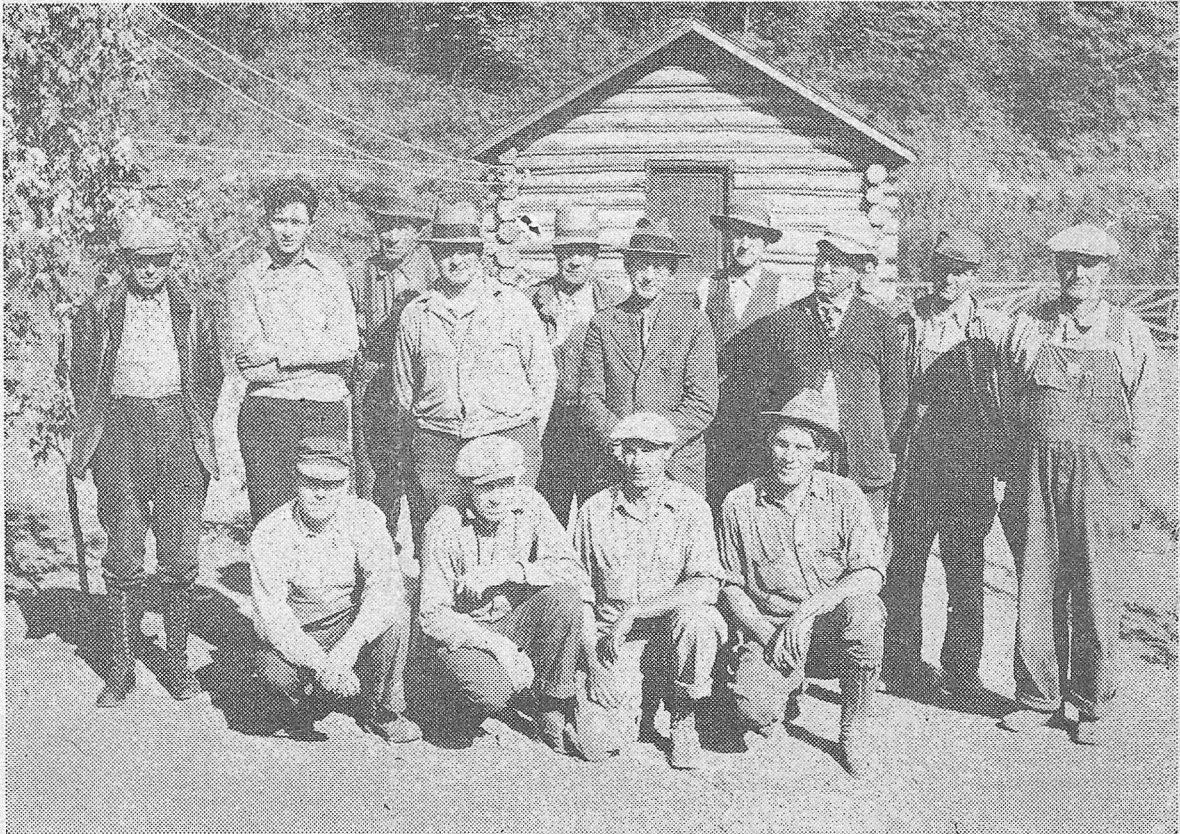
Only the land which is planted to shelter strips will be acquired by the Government through lease, purchase or cooperative agreement. The areas in between will remain in private ownership, and consequently, the farmers on this land will be able to produce crops and livestock under the most ideal conditions.

### Knows C.C.C. Work

Slated to head this tremendous project is Assistant Forester Fred W. Morell. Mr. Morell has been spending most of his time since the start of the C.C.C. in allocation of camps and work projects. He has been with the Forest Service for nearly 30 years, and is Assistant Forester in charge of Public Relations in Washington headquarters.

His work will start immediately, and will, at the beginning, involve contacting thousands of individual farmers in the acquiring of thousands of parcels of land. Another of the first steps will be the establishment of a chain of nurseries for seedlings to be grown for planting. Seed collection and a limited amount of planting will begin this year. Large-scale planting will be under way by 1936, and the entire area is expected to be planted within the next ten years, at the rate of about 180,000 acres per year.

The ultimate cost of the project is estimated at about \$75,000,000. Over 90 per cent of this will go to farmers, largely for labor. \$10,000,000 has been authorized for the start of the work.



WOODSMEN—Forest personnel of Co. 3 80, Coudersport, Pa., where work is work.

## OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

XLVIII

### FOREST SERVICE CHIEFS—SILCOX

By CHARLES E. RANDALL

Now the serial is running in current numbers again and we come to the fifth and present Chief Forester, Ferdinand A. Silcox. He became Chief of the U. S. Forest Service last November, succeeding the late Robert Y. Stuart.

Mr. Silcox was graduated in 1903 from the College of Charleston, S. C., receiving the degree of B.Sc., with honors in chemistry and sociology. He had planned, it is said, to let Johns Hopkins make of him an industrial chemist when a dog-eared copy of the Saturday Evening Post of February 9, 1901, came into his hands and an article by Rene Bache on "Forestry, the New Profession," caught his interest. That new interest made him take an entirely different direction that led to Yale Forest School.

From the Yale Forest School, Mr. Silcox entered the U. S. Forest Service as a ranger on the Leadville National Forest in Colorado. In the fall of 1905 he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest and early in the next year he was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests to set up administrative organizations. When a district office was set up at Missoula, Mont., in 1908, he was made Associate District Forester, and was appointed District Forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region on July 1, 1911, which position he held until 1917.



FERDINAND A. SILCOX

During the war, Mr. Silcox was selected by the Secretary of Labor of President Wilson's Cabinet, and by the Shipping Board, to head a Bureau to handle labor problems at the shipyards at Seattle, Wash. After the war, Mr. Silcox went to Chicago as Director of Industrial Relations for the commercial printing industry, remaining there until 1922 when he became Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association.

On November 15, 1933, he left the latter position to re-enter the Forest Service as Chief Forester. Of the new Chief Forester, a writer for the Washington Star at the time of his appointment had this to say:

"Before him lies the tremendous task of making worth while the labor of 300,000 men in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Ahead of him also is the duty of checking the ever-increasing fire danger which every dry season manages to destroy more timber than rides down the spring drives to the sawmills. He must somehow recover the denuded watersheds of all rivers to steal from the Mississippi that giant's annual turbulence in the South . . .

"He is blessed—or cursed—with the fire of a crusader. Since the World War he has been away from this first love of his, giving his time

"When the war was over, from the forests . . . but his first love proved strongest. He has raised an idealistic banner, he has planned a program he knows can not be finished in his time, and he has set out once more to save the forests for America."

How well and how energetically Chief Forester Silcox is attacking this problem of "saving the forests for America," we have already had ample opportunity to see. In the last year, the Forest Service has carried a large and important share of the C.C.C. program, it has employed additional thousands under

instead to the solution of labor problems . . . However, it was his work in the Forest Service which qualified him for the labor field. When, during the spring of 1917, the I.W.W. element threatened to destroy the forests of Montana by fire, Mr. Silcox was District Forester in charge of the 26,000,000 acres of timbered land in that state and the panhandle of Idaho. In his office in Missoula, he talked turkey to the I.W.W. leaders, meeting them as men and not as nuisances, listening to their complaints and forcing the private lumber interests to listen, too . . . The I.W.W. army went back to the woods. The printing trades stole him

public works allotments on the National Forests, it has extended the National Forest system in the east by some four million acres, it has set up machinery to aid the lumber industry in carrying out its pledge to extend conservation practices to millions of acres of private forest land.

# The Forestry News Digest

Published By THE AMERICAN TREE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—NOVEMBER, 1933

## Forest Industries and Conservation Code

### F. A. Silcox is Named Forester

Selection of Ferdinand Augustus Silcox as Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service is announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace with the approval of President Roosevelt. Silcox succeeds Maj. R. Y. Stuart. He will take office on Nov. 15.

The new Chief Forester had much to do with the administration of the National Forests in the early days of the Forest Service and was an inspector for the old Bureau of Forestry which preceded the present organization. In later years he handled labor problems in shipyards and industrial relation problems for the printing industry. He comes to the Forest Service now from his position of Director of Industrial Relations for the New York Employing Printers Association.

Silcox was born at Columbus, Ga., Dec. 25, 1882. He is a graduate of the College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C., where he received the degree of B. S. in 1903. In 1905 he finished at the Yale School of Forestry, with the degree of M. F.

Prior to his graduation he assisted in forestry research work in the Bureau of Forestry. Immediately following his graduation he entered the Forest Service as a ranger in Colorado where he was assigned to duty in the Leadville National Forest. Shortly thereafter he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest and soon was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests in Colorado to set up administrative organizations.

He was transferred to Montana as forest inspector and when a district office was set up at Missoula in 1908 he was made associate district forester. He was appointed district forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain region in 1911, remaining there until 1917.

At the outbreak of the World War he entered the Forest Engineers' Branch of the American Expeditionary Forces as captain and was later promoted to the rank of major. After less than a year's service in this branch, he was selected by the Secretary of Labor and the Shipping Board to head a bureau to handle all labor problems at the shipyards at Seattle, Wash. Next he went to Chicago as Director of Industrial Relations for the commercial printing industry, remaining there until 1922 when he be-

#### PRAISES C. C. C. PROGRAM



#### FERDINAND AUGUSTUS SILCOX

came Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association, the position he leaves to become Chief Forester.

Silcox is a member of the National Forest Policy Commission and the Society of American Foresters.

#### Sees Permanent Training in C. C. C.

Following the announcement of the appointment of Silcox, the Associated Press carried the following from New York City:

In the Civilian Conservation Corps Ferdinand A. Silcox, newly appointed chief of the United States Forest Service, sees not only a temporary employment aid but the development of a permanent system of training for many young men.

"The plan has potentialities of becoming a real part of human conservation," Silcox said.

"There is the possibility of its bring-

(Continued on Page Eight)

#### COMMITTEES NAMED

Will Report in December on Recommendations Made at Conference In Washington

At a history making conservation conference in Washington, Oct. 24-26, representatives of the United States Forest Service, lumber, paper and pulp, and naval stores industries, farm organizations, and other agencies considered numerous proposals for public and private action to carry out the provisions of Article X. Although many problems remain to be worked out, the conference showed general agreement on the broad principles involved.

Endorsing the sustained yield principle, the conference recommended further extension of government purchases of forest lands, and the application of national forest management to these lands and similar sustained yield management to private lands intermingled with public forests.

The Forest Service policy in selling timber from the National Forests was upheld.

#### Ask Taxation Data

The conference requested that forest taxation data gathered by the Forest Service be made available for study by industrial groups. This material is being prepared for presentation at the December meeting.

Increases in public aid for fire protection and insect and disease control was recommended, at the same time upholding the principle of equal participation on the part of the Federal government and on that of the States and private owners.

The conference recommended an increase from \$2,500,000 to \$10,000,000 per year in authorization of forest protection funds under the Clark-McNary Act.

The conference also approved the continuation and development of a long-term forest research program to strengthen service in perpetuation of forest resources, to provide better utilization of forest products, and deal with the economic and social problems involving the whole problem of forest land use.

Further guidance as to the forms research should take to promote the functioning of the Lumber Code, it was recommended, could be taken from the Copeland Report, "A National Plan for American Forestry," prepared for submission to Congress by the Forest Service.

It was the opinion of the conference

that farm woodlands must be included in the conservation program if the program is to be effective. Farm woodlands in the United States aggregate over 150,000,000 acres, mostly in small, scattered ownerships.

Special allocations under the code were recommended to assist in salvaging operations to save large bodies of timber damaged by fire, insects or wind, to minimize the losses to owners, communities and the public. Such an emergency exists following the Tillamook forest fire in Oregon, which killed some 11 billion board feet of timber this fall, as much as the entire lumber cut of the United States for 1932.

Six committees, consisting of public and private interests, were appointed to deal with the most important proposals that are later to be written into law and administered through the Lumber Code. The recommendations of these committees are to be sent out to the regional representatives of the forest products industry, where they will be considered and later returned with regional recommendations for final action of the conference, which is to meet about the middle of December in Washington.

The committees are: (P-indicates public representative).

**Forest Practice**—C. C. Sheppard, Chairman; C. S. Chapman, Secretary; B. W. Lakin, D. T. Cushing, H. C. Hornby, R. Zon (P), W. M. Ritter B. P. Kirkland (P), E. I. Kotak (P), I. F. Eldredge (P), J. J. Farrell, P. R. Camp, S. B. Copeland, R. A. Colgan, Ward Shepard (P), J. W. Sewell, Tom Gill (P), R. D. Garver (P), E. N. Munns (P), E. O. Siecke (P).

**Public Timber Disposal; Public Acquisition**—O. M. Butler, Chairman; L. F. Kneipp, Secretary; D. T. Mason, J. W. Blodgett, J. G. McNary, W. B. Greeley, J. D. Tennant, R. E. Danaher, J. W. Ayres (P), J. W. Watzek, R. M. Weyerhaeuser, Robert Marshall (P), I. F. Kneipp (P), S. B. Shaw (P), A. N. Pack (P), E. Carter (P), R. S. Kellogg.

**Taxation; Forest Credits**—Geo. F. Jewett, Chairman; A. G. T. Moore, Secretary; R. B. Goodman (P), J. M. Bush, S. R. Black, R. E. Marsh (P), T. G. Woolford (P), F. R. Fairchild (P), Verne Rhoades (P), B. P. Kirkland (P), D. C. Everest, H. E. Hardtner, R. E. Benedict, J. H. Pratt (P), C. M. Granger (P), R. C. Hall (P), S. T. Dana (P), W. N. Sparhawk (P).

**Public Cooperative Expenditures**—W. G. Howard, Chairman (P); Franklin Reed, Secretary (P); L. O. Crosby, S. R. Black, R. B. Robertson, E. O. Siecke (P), R. B. Goodman (P), Axel Oxholm, John Hinman, Fred Morrell (P), H. L. Baker (P), C. P. Winslow (P), Geo. R. Hogarth (P), G. M. Conzet (P).

**Farm Timberlands**—John Simpson, Chairman; A. B. Recknagel, Secretary; R. W. Graeber (P), H. C. Hornby P. R. Camp, K. E. Barraclough (P), D. C. Everest, H. A. Reynolds, J. J. Farrell, G. H. Collingwood (P), Chester Gray (P), W. K. Williams (P), Fred Brenckman (P), D. E. Lauderburn.

**Emergency Timber Salvage**—A. R.

## HERE IS ARTICLE X

The applicant industries undertake, in cooperation with public and other agencies, to carry out such practicable measures as may be necessary for the declared purposes of this Code in respect of conservation and sustained production of forest resources.

The applicant industries shall forthwith request a conference with the Secretary of Agriculture and such state and other public agencies as he may designate.

Said conference shall be requested to make to the Secretary of Agriculture recommendations of public measures, with the request that he transmit them, with his recommendations, to the president; and to make recommendations for industrial action to the authority, which shall promptly take such action, and shall submit to the president such supplements to this code, as it determines to be necessary and feasible to give effect to said declared purposes.

Such supplements shall provide for the initiation and administration of said measures necessary for the conservation and sustained production of forest resources, by the industries within each division, in cooperation with the appropriate state and federal authorities.

To the extent that said conference may determine that said measures require the cooperation of federal, state or other public agencies, said measures may to that extent be made contingent upon such cooperation of public agencies.

Watzek, Chairman; T. T. Munger, Secretary (P); J. W. Blodgett, W. B. Greeley, L. O. Crosby, W. M. Ritter, C. M. Granger (P), J. J. Farrell, Axel Oxholm (P), Charles Greene, R. E. Benedict.

Prior to adjournment the forest industries voluntarily pledged themselves to make "sustained production of their forest resources a definite part of the operations of the forest industries."

The industries also announced they "have determined upon steps which will substantially change and improve logging methods and operation"; also that "steps will be taken to prevent fires and preserve young timber." The industries further stated through Dr. Wilson Compton, President of American Forest Products Industries, that the application of these decisions will be determined by the various divisions of the industry in cooperation with federal and state agencies and that their conclusions will be submitted to the President as a forest conservation code.

Presentation of the voluntary pledge of the industries was followed by a spirited debate on a motion of Raphael Zon, Director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Stations, St. Paul, Minn. Zon's motion was to amend the report of the committee on Forest Practice and purported to commit the conference to this declaration: "Clear cutting of large contiguous areas of forest land will be abandoned as a practice in all regions." This motion was laid on the table by

a large majority. The committee report was adopted.

It stated that the proposals of representatives of the forest industries on the one hand and of the public on the other were so near together concerning forest administration in the interests of sustained production as to be reconcilable and that both be passed on to the various divisions of the forest industries under the Lumber Code for their consideration and such reconciliation—final decision to come at the concluding meeting of the conference in December.

Until the final meeting in December the conference appointed an executive committee to carry on. This committee is composed of four representatives of the general public interest, three of the forest industries and two of farm woodland owners.

The committee is—Chairman, Henry S. Graves, Yale Forestry School, Wilson Compton, President, American Forest Products Industries, Washington; Earle H. Clapp, U. S. Forest Service; C. W. Boyce, American Paper & Pulp Association, New York City; Ovid Butler, American Forestry Association, Washington; Franklin Reed, Secretary, Society of American Foresters, Washington; John W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fred Brenckman, Washington representative, National Grange; Chester Gray, Washington representative, American Farm Bureau Federation.

In his address opening the Conference, Secretary Henry A. Wallace said this was the first time the forest industries as a group had committed themselves to a policy of conservation and sustained production of the forests. While the Industrial Recovery Act runs for only two years, Mr. Wallace said the program now being drafted was intended to be permanent.

Dean Graves, former forester of the United States, as permanent chairman, outlined the procedure and introduced a series of speakers, representative of different forest region industries.

Dr. Compton presented the general views and proposals of the lumber industry.

J. M. Bush of the Cleveland Cliffs Company, Negaunee, Mich., expressed the view that clean cutting of mature timber with protection for young growth and fire suppression was the best forestry practice for the northern hardwoods and hemlock region. He thought sustained yield impracticable in that country—Michigan and Wisconsin.

A. B. Recknagel, Professor of Forestry at Cornell University, speaking for the Northeastern Lumber Association, declared that New England and the North Atlantic states were as a whole already on the sustained yield basis, production being somewhat less than annual growth.

David T. Mason, Portland, Ore., manager of the Western Pine Association told how the economic program already adopted by his association was in harmony with the purposes of the conference. He held that the forest problem must be viewed from the standpoint of maintenance of forest communities, na-



tional timber supply, conservation of soil, water and wild life and conservation of forest values.

Col. W. B. Greeley, former forester of the United States, now secretary and manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Seattle, bluntly stated obstacles to forest recovery, such as declining value of timber, economic hazards of taxation and fire risks. These hazards are so great at present that dominant motive of lumbermen is to secure relief by cutting out as soon as possible.

Col. Greeley discussed public responsibility for forest conservation and complained of inadequate policing of forest regions, failure to adhere to the cooperative fire protection policy set up by Congress in the Clark-McNary act, and the faulty ad valorem system of forest taxation. He favored a timber yield tax, commended the present policy of restricting national forest timber sales and endorsed the forest acquisition program outlined in the Copeland report of the Forest Service on national forestry policy.

#### Criticizes Government

S. R. Black, San Francisco, secretary of the California Forestry Committee, criticized the failure of the Federal government to live up to its side of the Clark-McNary act in this time of economic stress, which is so hard on the forest industries. He recommended public financing of annual taxes on a long-time basis.

Henry Hardtner, Urania, La., criticized the annual property tax as the greatest obstacle to growing a long-time timber crop.

Other speakers were S. B. Copeland, Bangor, Me., who discussed the position of the pulp industry; C. A. Bruce, executive director of the Lumber Code Authority, speaking for the hardwood industry; R. E. Benedict, Brunswick, Ga., who represents the naval stores industry; Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, who told about farm woodlands, and G. F. Jewett, Coeur d'Alene, Ida., whose subject was forest taxation.

A paper prepared by the late Major R. Y. Stuart, chief forester of the United States, was read by E. A. Sherman. The paper dwelt on public considerations involved in forest conservation.

Ward Shepard implored the conference to "shoot high" in defining minimum requirements for profitable selective logging.

R. B. Goodman suggested the conference define selective logging as any cutting of timber in which the owner has regard to the value of what is left rather than to the value of what is removed. He called attention to the difference between softwood and hardwood operations, citing the fact that hardwood men as a rule cut the old trees in which decay had begun to exceed growth.

Philip W. Ayres, Boston, Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, presented a petition from 150 New England foresters which emphasized two points: that the timber owner should be required to keep his land productive by the least costly means

available and that in prescribing methods the Code Authority would do well to consider the advantages of the Swedish system.

S. R. Black, San Francisco, described conditions in his state, declaring that while cutting was complete in redwood operations, partial cutting was followed by many pine operators. He suggested that the entire country be districted and that in each district methods be brought up to the standard of the district's most progressive loggers. He advised against any inflexible regulations such as diameter minima, declaring that it would be foolish to save a small tree which could be sold for \$10 a thousand for some domestic purpose, in order that it might triple in size to be sold later at \$3 a thousand for general use. He also called attention to varying demand, stressing the unsaleability of upper grades during periods of depression. Mr. Black thought that any regulations which might be adopted could be enforced through the logging superintendents and camp captains, who would be more responsive if their personal interest was kindled than if they were asked to enforce regulations merely handed down by executive officers.

Geo. L. Drake, Shelton, Wash., of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, confirmed Mr. Black's statements and also commended the Swedish plan.

#### Oxholm Sees Solution

Axel H. Oxholm, Forest Products Division of the Department of Commerce, began by saying they were confronted with a problem which did not by any means defy solution. Mr. Oxholm recalled a similar conference in Sweden 25 years ago, at which time the measures were initiated which have brought that country to its present efficiency in forest conservation. He said they realized from the start that blanket regulations for the entire country would be impossible of enforcement, so the land was split up into districts with territorial boards in full charge of each of these small areas. These subordinate boards formulated and enforced policies which they deemed suitable for application in their respective bailiwicks. The usual procedure was to allow the timber owner to conduct his cutting operations according to his own best judgment. When that judgment proved faulty, however, some member of the territorial board stepped in with a warning. If better methods did not then ensue prosecution followed. The advice of expert foresters was made available to all owners of timbered land. Mr. Oxholm declared that the plan had worked so smoothly that not only the government, but timber owners in general were now heartily in favor of it.

D. T. Cushing, Great Southern Lumber Company, Bogalusa, La., stated his company had been striving toward perpetuity of operation for many years, having at one time planted 30,000 acres of new trees by hand. When selective logging was first introduced the company was hampered by the opposition of its own men, but after a few educational efforts the employes showed the

essential spirit of cooperation.

A. R. Watzek, Crossett-Watzek-Gates, of Chicago, Ill., declared that selective logging would be more difficult in Douglas fir than in any other species, and asked the chair to hear from Thornton T. Munger, U. S. Forest Service. He said he thought selective areas might be the proper solution in Douglas fir stands, but that selective logging was feasible in hemlock-spruce areas in the "fog belt". P. R. Camp, of Franklin, Va., suggested that any plan for enforcement of logging regulations should involve splitting of the Lumber Code Authority Divisions into states, so that full conformity to state laws might be achieved and further subdivisions intelligently made.

J. E. Rothery of New York, told the conference of the simplicity of Canadian regulations and the success which had attended their enforcement.

H. C. Hornby, Cloquet, Minn., representing the Northern Pine Association, said that he felt there should be no difficulty in arriving at an agreement as to the best means to grow timber, but that when it came to the cost of carrying it—taxes for instance—a zone of great difficulty was entered.

Jerome Farrell, of the Farrell Lumber Company, Walton, N. Y., and vice-president of the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, pointed out that the Northeastern region has been practicing selective logging for many years; he thought there would not be much trouble in adopting a general program for that region. He recommended, however, that any program should avoid undertaking more than could be enforced.

Ovid M. Butler, secretary of the American Forestry Association, gave it as his opinion that woods practices should be developed by regions.

#### Many Tax Problems

Edward R. Linn of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O., representing the Appalachian Hardwood Club, who described himself as both lumberman and forester, pointed out the difficulties of administration of selective logging practices in the southern hardwood area, covering 15 states, a multiplicity of species, divergent types of species and a great variety of tax problems.

Earle H. Clapp, Assistant Forester, U. S. Forest Service, endorsed the proposal of the chairman, Dr. Graves, that there should be some easily understood approved principles to guide localities in their work. He advocated selective logging or partial cutting, but thought that management plans for regions and even for individual lumber companies must be adapted to the actual situation.

R. B. Goodman, Marinette, Wis., lumberman and member of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, pointed out the increasing tendency of government to enter business.

Prof. A. B. Recknagel, of Cornell University, representing the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, presented a chart illustrating the manner in which sustained yield production

(Continued on Page Six)

# Reports of the Committees up for Consideration

## Report of Committee On Forest Practice

Some ten proposals were submitted to the committee for consideration, all bearing on some phase of forest practice.

Of this number two—that of industry as presented to the conference by Dr. Compton and that of the Forest Service presented by E. A. Sherman, were considered most complete and occupied most of the attention of the committee. Every proposal was read and discussed, but time did not permit of coming to definite conclusions on other than the two above mentioned ones. All of them will, however, be sent to the divisions for their guidance and for such suggestions as they contain.

The Report of Industry was submitted to the committee and adopted by a vote of 11 to 7.

The report of the Forest Service was then submitted and secured 3 ayes, 10 nays, with 6 not voting.

In discussion of the two sets of recommendations it was evident that their aims were similar and that time permitting a compromise could have been agreed upon.

The following resolution was therefore introduced and unanimously adopted:

**Whereas**, The proposals of the Lumber Industry and those of the Forest Service are similar in intent and differences of detail reconcilable, and

**Whereas**, Time does not permit such reconciliation at this meeting,

**Resolved**, therefore, that both proposals be submitted to the regional divisions for their consideration and that final consideration be left to the December session of the Conference.

Your committee desires to express the thought that proposals of public agencies and Industry are in general so harmonious that a program agreeable to both should unquestionably result at the continuation of the conference, December next.

C. C. Sheppard, Chairman; C. S. Chapman, Secretary.

## Report of Committee on Farm Woodlands

The code of fair competition for the lumber and timber products industries, makes no provision for the products of timberland or the management of timberland other than that included in the category of industrial lumber operations.

This unclassified woodland includes all forest land privately owned, whether on farms or otherwise, producing forest products for commercial purposes, not now clearly under code obligations.

The aggregate area of this unclassified woodland comprises over 150,000,000 acres, mostly in small scattered ownerships, and constitutes a vital part of any program, "to conserve forest re-

sources and bring about the sustained production thereof."

Until and unless the status of these woodlands is clearly defined it is idle to set up any plan for their conservative management and operation.

To prevent the unbridled exploitation of these woodlands, destructive alike to the owner and to the forest industries, and consequently detrimental to the best interests of the people of the United States, these woodlands should be subject to the same provisions relating to forestry and forest protection practice, as those proposed for operators under the lumber code.

Therefore, whatever organization is set up under Article X of the Lumber Code, for conserving forest resources and bringing about the sustained production thereof, should include in its jurisdiction farm woodlands and should give adequate representation to farm woodland owners.

We recognize the impossibility of working out the details at this conference of so large a plan and therefore we recommend to the conference that this committee be continued or that some other committee be appointed to study the problem during the interim before the conference reassembles in December and to consider suggestions and proposals and to submit a further report of its findings.

John Simpson, Chairman; A. B. Recknagel, Secretary.

## Report of Committee On Emergency Timber Salvage

Whenever timber is damaged by fire, wind, insects or other cause to such an extent that its salvage cannot reasonably be effected in the usual course of operation, and therefore the community and the public will suffer severe loss of tax revenues, employment opportunities and a valuable natural resource unless a comprehensive plan for its rapid salvage can be developed, it is recognized that in the interest of conservation and public welfare an emergency exists which must be accorded special treatment.

In such cases it shall be the duty of Lumber Code Authority to make available to the damaged timber a production allocation sufficient to permit it to be marketed with minimum loss, and to take such other steps as are within its power to facilitate an adequate salvage operation.

It shall be the policy of the Federal Government, through its various agencies, to give preferential consideration to such salvage operations in extending financial or other aid for the development of operating facilities, additional fire protection or in any other manner authorized by law, and to enlist the cooperation of State and local agencies.

A. R. Watzek, Chairman; T. T. Munger, Secretary.

## Report of Committee on Public Co-operative Expenditures

After consideration of all proposals, the following conclusions and recommendations were unanimously submitted:

**I. Fire Control**—In view of the Code requirements for conservation and sustained forest resources, it is the opinion of this Committee that increased public aid in fire protection should be given to the industry. That the federal government should contribute for forest fire protection purposes 50 per cent of the money needed for protection. That the rest of the expense should be borne by the states and their political subdivisions and/or private land owners. In no state, however, should the federal contribution exceed the combined contribution of the states and their political subdivisions and the private owners. The federal contribution to protection is now limited to \$2,500,000 annually by the authorization of the Clarke-McNary Act. This authorization should be increased to \$10,000,000, which is one-half of the total cost of satisfactory protection on the forest lands of the United States outside of the federally owned forest lands.

**II. Control of Forest Insects and Diseases.** Forests and forest products suffer heavy damage by insects and diseases. To control such damage requires prompt action under direction of entomologists and pathologists. Only the federal government, and to some extent the states, are able to maintain trained personnel for such work. They are in the best position to initiate action by reason of generally present complications due to diversity of ownership. Effective dealing with these situations calls for cooperation between federal government, states and private land owners on principles similar to those covering forest fire protection.

**III. Cooperative Economic Surveys.** While the Committee feels that such cooperative economic surveys would be of value, it also feels they are not immediately essential to the functioning of the Lumber Code at present and might well be left to the Divisional Code Authorities for study and further recommendations.

**IV. Forest Research.** The Committee endorses the recommendations submitted by the Lumber Industry and the Forest Service for continuation and development of all forms of forest research as authorized in the McSweeney-McNary Act. The urgency of much interrupted work requires emergency action by allotment of adequate funds for such purpose from the proper emergency appropriations. The Committee further recommends a study of the Copeland Report for more specific guidance as to those forms of research that would better promote the functioning of the Lumber Code.

**V. Forest Extension.** The Committee endorses in full the proposal of the Forest Service.

W. G. Howard, Chairman; Franklin Reed, Secretary.

#### Report of Committee on Taxation and Forest Credits

The proposal submitted by the Committee on Taxation and Forest Credits was elicited from industrial, federal, state and quasi-public groups and is presented to this preliminary conference as a basis for further consideration at the December conference. Meanwhile the lumber divisions and public and quasi-public organizations will have had opportunity to consider all proposals touching various phases of the forestry problem as submitted to this preliminary conference, in formulating their respective recommendations under Article X of the Lumber Code.

The following amendment was proposed by J. W. Blodgett and adopted: "That the Committee be requested to get from the various states their method of taxing other natural resources and their method of taxing other products of the soil while growing."

In the report are statements from the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, G. F. Jewett, F. R. Fairchild, and the Forest Service.

In conclusion: "Whatever is done to improve the tax situation of forest property, no permanent advantage of a substantial character can be gained without fundamental improvements in local government beneficial in the long run to all owners of rural real estate. Therefore, it is believed essential that effort for better forest taxation should be linked with a broad program of governmental and tax reform which will enlist the cooperation of all agencies working toward more efficient local government and more equitable taxation in rural regions."

G. F. Jewett, Chairman; A. G. T. Moore, Secretary.

#### Report of Committee on Public Timber Disposal and Acquisition

On the subject of public timber disposal the committee had before it and considered proposals of the Forest Products Industries, of D. T. Mason, of Robert Marshall, of G. F. Jewett, and a proposal by D. T. Mason in relation to the Oregon and California railroad grant lands revested in the United States.

No proposal on public timber disposal was submitted by the Forest Service because of the belief that its position and policies on the subject are clearly set forth in plans and practices of timber-sale management.

The proposal of Robert Marshall was defeated by a vote of three to one. The proposal of G. F. Jewett was tabled.

The proposal by D. T. Mason in relation to O. & C. Revested Lands was unanimously endorsed.

On the subject of timber and land acquisition the committee considered the proposals of the Forest Products Industries, of the U. S. Forest Service and of Ward Shepard.

The proposal submitted by the U. S. Forest Service under the caption "Public Acquisition" was endorsed and so was a reproposal on Article X of the Forest Industries.

After some debate, the committee in lieu of action on the proposal by Ward Shepard unanimously endorsed a program of more rapid acquisition of forest lands, through cash appropriation or through payments in bonds, certificates, or otherwise.

The Committee endorsed the sustained yield principle advocated by the Forest Products Industries and a proposal by D. T. Mason was also approved and correlated with the Forest Products Industries' proposal.

The committee adopted the following resolution:

"There should be temporary relief legislation authorizing reasonable flexibility in public timber-sale contracts, so that those purchasers during periods of higher stumpage prices who are compelled to operate the purchased timber with their own intermingled timber may be given relief from heavy losses in competition during the present depression with operators not thus obligated."

The report was presented and considered and by vote adopted and ordered sent to all Divisions for regional consideration.

O. M. Butler, Chairman.  
L. F. Kneipp, Secretary.

#### Supplementary Proposal By Bureau of Plant Industry

The objective under Article X of the lumber code is sustained forest production through cooperative effort, to assure the full economic and social benefits of the forest. Obviously, forest protection is essential to the accomplishment of this purpose, and control of forest diseases is a basic part of forest protection.

Failure to provide for the prevention or suppression of the parasitic enemies of the forest can defeat the economic feature of the forestry program and seriously interfere with the program as a whole.

Ravages of fire, wind and drought can be repaired but forest parasites, especially those of foreign origin, may readily cause irreparable destruction either by destroying important tree species or by so seriously interfering with their production that they must be dropped out of the forestry program. The introduction of a fungus that could attack Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, or the principal southern pines could prove disastrous to whole regions.

In the work of the Bureau of Plant Industry in which extensive experience in plant disease problems covering a wide range of host plants and diseases, including forest diseases and timber decay, it is our observation that the direct monetary losses occasioned by plant diseases are commonly much less important than the indirect deleterious effects, which range from disturbance of established economic and social relationships between competing regions and industries to the destruction of the ecological balance of Nature, affecting both human and wild life.

The producers of forest crops suffer relatively heavier losses from disease than do producers of most other crops because of the long period during which a forest crop is exposed to damage and also because the relatively low commer-

cial value of the crop and the difficult character of the land on which it grows as well as the stature of the crop greatly restrict the practical possibilities of control.

At present, much less is known about the nature of the diseases which attack forests and forest products than is known about the diseases of other kinds of crops, consequently timberland owners are unable to combat many diseases that could be controlled if they attacked agricultural or horticultural crops.

Continuous long-time investigations are required to develop practicable control measures for diseases in the forest. There must also be developed cheap methods for preventing fungus deterioration of forest products if wood is to maintain its market against competing materials. The program authorized by the McNary-McSweeney Act, if carried through, would provide adequately for Federal disease research in this country.

For adequate defense against the entrance of new epidemic diseases from abroad, it is desirable that specialists be sent to other continents to determine through observation and experimentation what foreign fungi must be guarded against and what measures are necessary for their exclusion.

Successful application of methods of avoiding loss from disease requires the services of technical men to help organize and direct the activities. As fast as research supplies the necessary basic knowledge, a service force with both pathology and woods experience should be developed to assist timberland owners in adapting disease control measures to local field and economic conditions.

The greater part of the above proposals have been described more fully in the Copeland Report, p. 1419.

Wm. A. Taylor, Chief of Bureau.

#### RYERSON IS NAMED

Appointment of Knowles A. Ryerson as chief of the bureau of plant industry, effective Jan. 1, is announced by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. Ryerson will succeed Dr. W. A. Taylor, who retires after 42 years' service, 20 of which have been as head of the department's largest scientific bureau.

Ryerson received his degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of California in 1916, and an M. S. degree from the same university in 1924. During the war he served with the Forest Engineers of the A. E. F. in France, 1917-1919.

Dr. Taylor entered the department as assistant pomologist in 1891. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Michigan State College in 1888, and the degree of Doctor of Science from Michigan State College in 1913.

#### Additional Money To Institute

The Board of Trustees of the Institute of Forest Genetics announces that "supplementing its grant of \$2,100 last spring, the Carnegie Institution of Washington has made a grant of \$2,800 as emergency aid to the institute at Placerville, Calif. Lloyd Austin is director of the institute.

**REVIEW OF MEETING**

(Continued from Page Three)

regulations might be enforced.

G. E. Marshall, Cloquet, Minn., Northern Pine Association representative, said that the discussion should keep in mind the necessity of helping out land owners as well as the communities in which sustained production was to be introduced.

Fred V. Hebard, Philadelphia, of the Hebard Lumber Company, a non-operating timber company, held that the regulation of selective cutting must be flexible. While it might be possible to cut 50,000 acres selectively, it might not be possible to handle 250,000 acres in that manner.

R. D. Garver, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., advocated partial cutting as more applicable to some sites than selection cutting by individual trees.

E. T. Allen, Western Forestry & Conservation Association, Portland, Ore., mentioned that state representation for public supervision was in the picture as against federal representation.

W. DuB. Brookings, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, dwelt on the problem of meeting the costs of changing over from clean cutting to partial cutting.

W. L. Gooch, of West Point, W. Va., forester for a paper manufacturer, emphasized the importance of educating farmer owners of timberland to keep them in a reproductive condition instead of cutting off all the marketable timber at one time.

**THE VOTING DELEGATES****For Lumber and Timber**

J. W. Blodgett, Blodgett Companies, Grand Rapids, Mich.

F. E. Weyerhaeuser, Weyerhaeuser Companies, St. Paul, Minn.

C. C. Sheppard, President, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Clarks, La.

J. D. Tennant, Long-Bell Lumber Company, Longview, Wash.

B. W. Lakin, Western Pine Association, Portland, Oregon.

C. A. Bruce, Executive Officer, Lumber Code Authority, Washington, D. C.

G. F. Jewett, Potlatch Forests, Inc., Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

S. R. Black, California Forest Protection Association.

John M. Bush, Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Negaunee, Mich.

Henry Hardtner, Urania Lumber Company, Urania, La.

P. R. Camp, Camp Manufacturing Company, Franklin, Va.

Wilson Compton, National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

G. B. McLeod, Hammond Lumber Co., Portland, Oregon.

J. W. Watzek Jr., Crosssett-Watzek-Gates Companies, Chicago, Ill.

W. B. Greeley, Manager, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Seattle, Wash.

D. T. Mason, Manager, Western Pine Association, Portland, Ore.

R. A. Colgan, Diamond Match Company, Chico, Calif.

L. O. Crosby, President, Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La.

C. R. Johnson, Union Lumber Company, San Francisco, Calif.

C. L. Billings, Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Ida.

J. G. McNary, Cady Lumber Company, McNary, Ariz.

A. C. Goodyear, Great Southern Lumber Co., Bogalusa, La.

John E. Johnston, Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Jerome J. Farrell, Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Joseph Irving, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Everett, Wash.

**For Naval Stores**

R. E. Benedict, Brunswick Peninsula Company, Brunswick, Ga.

C. F. Speh, Secretary, Pine Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.

**Forestry Advisers**

A. B. Recknagel, Professor of Forestry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

C. S. Chapman, Forester, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

E. T. Allen, Forestry Counsel, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Portland, Ore.

W. L. Hall, Hot Springs, Arkansas, Consulting Forester.

O. T. Swan, Secretary-Manager, Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Mfrs. Ass'n, Oshkosh, Wis.

A. G. T. Moore, Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La.

**For Pulp and Paper**

S. B. Copeland, Eastern Manufacturing Co., Bangor, Me.

D. C. Everest, Marathon Paper Co., Rothchild, Wis.

R. B. Robertson, Champion Fiber Co., Canton, N. C.

For National Grange—L. J. Taber, Fred Brenckman.

For American Farm Bureau Federation—Edward A. O'Neal, Chester Gray.

For Farmers Union—John Simpson.

For U. S. Chamber of Commerce—W. DuB. Brookings as Technical Adviser; T. G. Woolford, Atlanta, Ga.

For American Forestry Association—S. T. Dana, Dean, Forestry School, University of Michigan; H. A. Reynolds, Boston, Mass.; Ovid M. Butler, Washington; G. H. Collingwood, Washington; R. B. Goodman, Marinette, Wis.; P. W. Ayres, Boston, Mass.; J. Hyde Pratt, Chapel Hill, N. C.

For Society of American Foresters—C. M. Granger, Ward Shepard, F. W. Reed, Washington.

For Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation—Arthur N. Pack, Princeton, N. J.; Tom Gill, Washington.

For American Tree Association—P. S. Ridsdale.

Federal Foresters—Raphael Zon, E. I. Kotok, S. B. Show, Burt P. Kirkland, R. E. Marsh, Fred Morrell, E. E. Carter, L. F. Kneipp, C. P. Winslow, Thornton T. Munger, Earle H. Clapp.

Axel H. Oxholm, Chief, Lumber & Paper Div. Dept. of Com.

For State Foresters—W. G. Howard, N. Y.; E. O. Sieck, Tex.; L. F. Crone-miller, Ore.; G. R. Hogarth, Mich.

For Indian Service—Robert Marshall.

For Farm Extension—R. W. Graeber.

For Recovery Administrations—E. A. Selfridge.

**FEAR FOR THE ELM**

Conference Urges Quick Action and Hearty Cooperation if Tree Is to Be Saved

A conference was held in Washington Oct. 26, on the Dutch Elm Disease. Representatives of many states were present.

It was the general opinion of those attending the conference that everything possible must be done to save the elms, and that a whole-hearted cooperative eradication program is the only one that can give any promise of success. It must be undertaken at once, and the general opinion was that neglect for a single year means abandoning the American elm.

The present status of the disease was reported. The infection in Ohio seems to be under control. The new outbreak found this year around New York City on Oct. 28 consisted of 628 trees in New Jersey, 48 in New York and one in Connecticut. A third independent infection has been found at Baltimore, Md.

During the summer it was discovered that the disease has been crossing the Atlantic Ocean and entering the United States in elm logs imported for cutting fancy veneer.

It is now possible to understand the present known distribution of the disease in this country. The Baltimore infection is not far from the piers where imported logs were unloaded; the Cincinnati tree is in a city where a veneer plant which has imported burl elm is located; the Cleveland trees are near a railroad which hauled imported logs; the New York City infected area surrounds the piers where several shipments have arrived and its most heavily infected section is penetrated by log transporting railways.

The life history of the elm bark beetle *Scolytus multistriatus* long established in the eastern United States was discussed. It carries the disease producing fungus from its tunnels in weakened trees to the buds and young twigs of healthy elms upon which it feeds.

**Make Their Own Light Plant**

Big Bear Camp on the Trinity Forest in California boasts of being one of the first and one of the few C. C. C. Camps to have an electric plant of its own. Lieut. P. B. Foote looked after the purchasing and installation of the equipment.

The camp personnel had the privilege of contributing several dollars each toward the fund and were, as a consequence assured the privilege of free laundry for the six months' period, as well as the advantage of electric light.

Amounts raised were limited. Lieut. Foote scouted around and purchased an old motor, an old generator and rheostat. With the aid of some of the C. C. C.'s who were experienced electricians and mechanics he overhauled the equipment and assembled same, and soon had the full-fledged power and light plant in commission.

The camp electric light plant furnishes the power during the day to operate the modern washing machine, as well as electricity for the lights at night.

# Wallace Warns of Government Regulation of the Industry

In his speech before the conference Henry A. Wallace, the secretary of agriculture, spoke of government regulation and the power of public opinion in that regard. In part the speech follows:

"The Codes of Fair Competition which the lumber and the pulp and paper industries have adopted, together with the Marketing Agreement for the naval stores industry, can be made to mark a new era in the history of American forests.

"The National Lumber Manufacturers Association has recently stated that the National Industrial Recovery Act has abruptly brought about organized conservation effort after three-quarters of a century of talk about it. This is largely true, as far as privately owned forests are concerned. The great achievements in forest conservation during the last 50 years have been almost entirely in the field of public forestry. The public forests, however, even now embrace only 20 per cent of the country's forest land and not much more than ten per cent of the potential timber-growing capacity. The great bulk of our forest land is still privately owned.

"This is the first time the lumber and timber products industries as a group have committed themselves to a policy of conservation and sustained production of their basic resource, the forest.

"One of the expressed purposes of the Recovery Act is 'to conserve natural resources.' These were not intended to be merely empty words. They were included in the law deliberately, not as an afterthought. It is logical that this should be so.

"Although the present Act has less than two years to run, it looks to long-

time stability of industry and employment, not only for the next year or two. It will profit industry and the country little to bring about temporary stability if instability is to follow after two years. We cannot let this happen. Nor is it conceivable that the principle of industrial self-government as worked out under the Act, if it proves to be in the public interest, will be completely abandoned as soon as the emergency is over.

"We have passed the stage in our economic development where unbridled competition will give satisfactory results from the standpoint either of industry or of society.

"Stabilized industry and employment in the natural resource industries such as yours is impossible without conservation and sustained production of the basic resource. One way of bringing about controlled production which will insure perpetuation of the resource would be through strict regulation by government. This has been seriously advocated. It has been adopted to a greater or less extent in many other countries.

"Public opinion will sooner or later force such action in this country unless the problem is solved in some other way. The underlying philosophy of the National Industrial Recovery Act is cooperation—cooperation within the industries and cooperation between industries and the public. Under this philosophy the forest industries are to be given every opportunity to work out the solution themselves. Only if they fail, after a fair trial, should extensive public regulation be undertaken.

"The National Industrial Recovery

Act has given the forest industries, for the first time since the enactment of the anti-trust laws, an opportunity to organize for the purpose of controlling production. This opportunity to take concerted action can also make it easier to adopt measures for stopping forest destruction, and to organize forest production on a sustained yield basis. The lumber and timber products industries have accepted the opportunity, in Article X of their Code. The next step is to translate the declaration of principles into action in the woods. It is the purpose of this conference to consider ways and means of bringing this about.

"Perpetuation of their forests on a sustained production basis will thus contribute to the welfare of the industries as well as to the public welfare. I need not dwell here upon the great social and economic values of forests from the standpoint of the public, not only as sources of raw material but also for their relation to water, soil, wild life, and recreation.

"We all realize that complete transition to improved practices cannot be accomplished over night. We must recognize that practical difficulties will be encountered in getting changed methods, whatever they may be, adopted in many thousands of woods operations. To do this will require patience and sympathetic cooperation. However, reasonable conservation measures can be demonstrated to be practicable and to be good business. In most cases they will actually be more economical or profitable for the operator than the practices now employed."

## POINTS TO VALUE OF NAVAL STORES INDUSTRY

Speaking at the conference on the importance of the Naval Stores Industry, R. E. Benedict, of Brunswick, Ga., said:

"The Naval Stores Industry is classified as agricultural and it has already applied to the Secretary of Agriculture for a Marketing Agreement, which corresponds to a Code under the Industrial Recovery Act. Naval Stores being also a true forest product, the Lumber Code authority has included this industry in its call for this conference.

"The Copeland Report places the area of the so-called Naval Stores Belt at 52,000,000 acres of which 14,000,000 acres is denuded or unsatisfactorily restocked; 3,000,000 acres is old or virgin growth; 35,000,000 acres is second growth of varying stages, sizes and degrees of stocking.

"Present production of 450,000 barrels of turpentine units, now worth about \$15,000,000 to the turpentine farmer, is produced from about 13,000 crops of ten thousand cups each, on 13,000,000 acres of the 35,000,000 acres of second growth forest, leaving 22,000,000 acres as a reserve supply.

"Foresters estimate that when fully stocked, under conservative working and adequate fire protection, these for-

ests will support 20 cups per acre, continuously. The 35,000,000 acres of existing forest on this basis would hang 70,000 crops, which would produce over 2,000,000 units of naval stores annually; or over three times the normal consumption of 600,000 units.

"With fire protection and seeding, the 14,000,000 acres of land now unsatisfactorily restocked, would in 40 years yield 28,000 crops more, or a total of about 100,000 crops, seven times more than the present crop.

"As stated, all that is necessary to bring about this result is adequate protection from fire for the 52,000,000 acres, some seeding and planting, and conservative working of the timber.

"There would appear then to be no danger of a future shortage in Naval Stores provided these forests are afforded protection from fire and are carefully managed.

"Actually an increase in the markets for turpentine and resin seems to be more essential to owners of these forests than an increased stocking and rate of growth.

"The above is the large picture of the Naval Stores Forests. A closer view would cover the situation in the 10,000,-

000 to 15,000,000 acres in south Georgia and northern Florida where the industry is now centered and which produces 80% of the annual crop.

"With the exception of the aid received by the turpentine farmer through the liquidation of remnants of the original stand of timber, which remnants are now practically gone, the turpentine farmer has practically had to depend on one product, namely, naval stores. The situation would be vastly different if, for example, there were a market for the trees exhausted for turpentine production. It is estimated that each year over 1,000,000 cords of wood go to waste, which could be saved if there were a market for pulpwood.

"The R. F. C. Act provides for government financing of forestry projects and the Naval Stores Industry feels that no public work would be of greater benefit, as the erection of pulp and paper mills in the turpentine belt, so that this waste wood may be salvaged.

"Government research, by the Forest Products Laboratory and the Bureau of Chemistry, has been of great aid in the past in maintaining consumption. The industry asks that appropriations for such research be continued and increased as the need is indicated."

# Greeley Tells Conference of the West Coast View

Col. W. B. Greeley, of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association said in part:

The full purpose of Article X of the Lumber Code is to put commercial forest land and industries upon a permanent, or sustained production, footing. The West Coast logging and lumber industry is in full accord with this purpose. But we must point out certain cold facts that have to be reckoned with in our region. This is done solely that the full measure of the job before us may be taken, with an intelligent understanding of its difficulties.

It must be recognized that the future of industrial, or commercial, forestry in the Pacific Northwest is now extremely uncertain. This is because of—

(1) The past trend for several years of stationary or declining timber values, reflecting a decreasing consumption of forest products; and the present inability to forecast what timber will be worth for any considerable time in the future.

(2) The additional economic hazards of timberland ownership, particularly the recurring annual property tax on stumpage that must be carried for many years before a money return can be realized. Aside from the present burden of yearly ad valorem taxes on timberlands, the uncertainty as to their future proportions is a hazard of ownership that renders any attempt at orderly, long-time financial management extremely uncertain.

(3) The physical hazards of forest land ownership from storms, fire and disease. These may be illustrated by the record of cut-over land fires on industrial holdings in Western Oregon. Intensive studies by the Forest Service in the principal timber counties of Western Oregon indicate that cut-over and reforestation lands were burned during the period 1926 to 1930 inclusive at the rate of 2.3 per cent annually. That is a risk factor of a fire every 42 years. On land logged since 1920, the annual fire loss was 3.5 per cent, a risk factor of a fire every 28 years. The annual fire loss on state and private lands in Oregon and Washington averaged 401,000 acres during the period from 1926 to 1932 inclusive, and \$1,373,000 in money value.

The kinds of public action that we particularly recommend include:

(1) The complete execution by the state and federal governments, with requisite appropriations, of the policy of cooperative protection set-up by the Clark-McNary Act. This cooperative policy should be extended to include protection from forest insects and disease. We fully endorse the program in these respects recommended in the "Copeland Report" of the Forest Service.

In this connection we recognize the benefits to forest protection obtained from the Civilian Conservation Corps. It has performed much useful work in fire-fighting forest areas, constructing facilities for better fire control and suppressing large fires. But such activities

should not be confused with those of highly trained, mobile, patrol forces whose primary function is quick detection and immediate suppression of forest fires. The maintenance of the specialized patrol and suppression organizations, developed by the State Forestry Departments and Federal cooperation under the Clark-McNary Act, is vital. We strongly urge the completion of this cooperative work and fire prevention organization as advocated in the Copeland Report.

As an essential part of fire prevention, we ask for a more vigorous development and execution of state police laws in respect to forest protection. Public use of forest areas and incendiarism are responsible for 80 per cent of the forest acreage burned in the Pacific Northwest in recent years. Forest lands are susceptible to an unremitting and constantly increasing fire hazard on account of their public use. Protection from such hazard, to a point that will make forest lands an insurable risk, is an essential public responsibility under Article X.

(2) To put more stability and certainty in the future of private forest ownership, we believe that some change must be made in the present ad valorem taxation of timber lands. Oregon and Washington have both adopted the yield tax on cut-over and reforested lands; but the yearly property tax on merchantable timber remains one of the

principal economic pressures for liquidation and one of the chief obstacles to an orderly cutting and sustained yield of timber. In recent years, indeed, it has resulted in an alarming spread of tax delinquency on timber lands, disrupting community revenue and adding further chaos to the whole forest situation in these states.

We do not believe that a sound national policy in which private enterprise can take any considerable part in the sustained production of forest resources under Article X is possible without some substantial relief of non-revenue producing timber lands from the present burden of yearly taxes. It is our judgment that the yield tax affords the more practical and effective basis for such relief. We believe that public opinion in the Pacific Northwest is turning with favor towards the yield tax as the solution of this vexing problem; and we urge vigorous support of this method of forest taxation by public agencies.

In conclusion, we must lift this undertaking above the plane of usual forestry resolutions or platforms. We have tackled a real job in Article X. The industry is prepared to do its part in good faith. To carry out the whole enterprise and command necessary public support will require a dramatization of the "new deal in forestry" and a drive to put it over comparable to the National Recovery Campaign.

## Great Mills Tower Completed

Standing on the hilltop at Great Mills, overlooking the St. Mary's River, the highest forest fire tower west of the Chesapeake Bay has just been completed. This new steel structure, towering 120 feet above its cement abutments, overlooks the only natural loblolly pine forests on Maryland's western shore. St. Mary's County has long suffered damaging forest fires. Construction was under the supervision of Walter J. Quick, Jr., Assistant Forester; C. F. Winslow, District Forester, and Robert O'Keeffe, District Forest Warden. Negro conservation employees performed the labor. A special right-of-way for a road leading to the tower was donated by Mr. and Mrs. John F. L. Norris of Great Mills.

## Wand To Package Federation

The Federation of Wooden Package Associations, which is the administrative agency for the Lumber Code Authority in the Wooden Package Division, has announced the appointment of J. Ben Wand as secretary-manager. He has been editor and publisher of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Southern Lumber Journal. Wand retains a supervisory interest in the paper's editorial and business policies. The federation will establish offices at Washington.

## SILCOX NEW CHIEF

Continued from Page One

ing about a new type of work that is non-competitive in the commercial sense of the word—and these effects might last a life time.

"It can give these men health and an appreciation of their country's resources while, at the same time, accomplishing a lot of projects that for the future of America mean permanent things—not just ephemeral."

Silcox, a gaunt, gray-haired veteran of the woods, said the Army officers in charge of the camps had achieved admirable results in their handling of the men in the corps.

"A lot of the kids were going wild and I feel this is saving them from physical, moral and mental disintegration," he said.

"We dreamed years ago of the things we could do with these vast areas if we had the proper help and enough of it," he said, his conversation reverting to Western mountains. "Now we see they are things which can be done. The timberlands must be integrated with agriculture. We need a vast program of silviculture to preserve the health of our standing trees."

While in California during the World War Silcox became a friend of Rexford G. Tugwell, now Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

## ANNUAL FELLOWSHIPS

## Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board to Make Fifth Award to Foresters.

Announcement is just made by the Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board that it is now receiving applications for its fifth annual award of fellowships for training leaders in forestry.

The purpose of these fellowships is to encourage men who have shown unusual intellectual and personal qualities to obtain training that will best equip them for responsible work, either in the general practice of forestry, in the forest industries, in the teaching of forestry, in forest research, or in the development of public forest policy.

Approximately five fellowships will be available this year, and will range from \$500 to \$1,500. In special cases higher sums may be authorized by the Board. Appointments may be made for twelve months or for longer or shorter periods, in accordance with the scope of the work, and may be renewed at the discretion of the Board. The amount of the grants will in each case be determined by individual circumstances.

Awards will be made to men who demonstrate natural powers of intellectual and personal leadership and who intend to make forestry their life work. There are no restrictions as to age, educational status or personal experience, but ordinarily fellowships will be granted only to men of American or Canadian citizenship who have finished an undergraduate college course or its equivalent. Special emphasis is placed on character, intellect, imagination, industry and personal interest in forestry. The Board seeks all possible information concerning candidates from former teachers, associates, employers, and others.

Appointments will be made by the Board on recommendation of a Committee on Appointments, consisting of Henry S. Graves, John Foley, and Tom Gill.

Applications will be received by the Board until December 31, 1933, and should be made on forms supplied by the Board. Application forms, as well as further information regarding the fellowships, may be had from the Secretary of the Board, Tom Gill, 1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., or from the following Directors of the Board:

Samuel T. Dana, Dean, School of Forestry and Conservation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

John Foley, Forester, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry S. Graves, Dean, School of Forestry, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Wm. B. Greeley, Secretary-Manager, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Seattle, Wash.

Arthur Newton Pack, Director, Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, Princeton, N. J.

E. O. Siecke, Director, Texas Forest Service, College Station, Tex.

Ellwood Wilson, Acting Professor of

Silviculture, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Hugo Winkenwerder, Acting President, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Raphael Zon, Director, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.

## Topics Talked About

**Portland (Me.) Telegram.**—Alarm for the white pine growth of America due to blister rust is expressed in a bulletin just issued by the Charles L. Pack Forestry Foundation. This king of soft woods, says Mr. Pack is threatened with a disease as fatal as the chestnut blight. In the United States \$450,000 worth of this wood is faced with destruction.

The bulletin of Mr. Pack gives an account of the determined fight, now made against this disease. "Some 12,000 members," it is related "of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 22 States are at work on blister rust control. More than \$2,000,000 has just been allotted for this work from the Public Works Fund. An annual Federal appropriation of \$375,000 is available for cooperative control. With methods of defensive warfare perfected, the drive to save the white and sugar pine of the United States is going forward with greater promise of success than ever before."

Some six million acres of white pine have been protected in New York and New England, but the trouble is that it is spreading with dangerous rapidity into the Northeastern and Lake states.

The war on the blister rust has been very thorough in Maine and the disease must by this time be pretty well under control here.

The rust is spread from currant and gooseberry bushes, the so-called ribes, and the only cure is to pull these bushes up by the roots, eradicating them forever. It is a work that boys can do better than others and it was boys who did most of this work in Maine. The C. C. C. youths could be put to no more profitable task than to engage in the fight against the disease.

## 960 Forest Fires in Season

The fire report of the U. S. Forest Service for the Northern Rocky Mountain National Forest Region records 960 forest fires as the total for the season up to October 10, burning 9863 acres within the National Forest boundaries. A total of 315 fires were reported as man-caused, with 189 started by smokers, 56 by camp fires, 7 by railroads, 9 by lumbering, 20 by debris burning, 20 charged against incendiary origin, and 14 reported miscellaneous. Lightning started 645 fires. During the first ten-day period in October, in Nez-Perce National Forest two "C" class fires burned a total of 1,000 acres. Class C fires, in Forest Service language, are those which reach a size of 10 acres or more.

## TO MEET IN MILWAUKEE

## Society to Discuss Code, the Copeland Report and Emergency Conservation Work Program

The 1933 annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., at the New Pfister Hotel, Dec. 28-30.

Open meeting will be held the first two days. The entire third day will be devoted to a closed society affairs meeting. The program will consist, not so much of a set of prepared papers, as it will be an extemporaneous discussion under five different headings. No papers will be presented by proxy. If a man cannot be on hand to present his own paper, someone else will be selected to take his place and read a paper of his own. The tentative program is as follows:

1. The Lumberman's Code and Conservation—O. T. Swan. Discussion by Russell Watson, D. T. Mason, W. F. Ramsdell, Raphael Zon.

2. Major Proposals of the Copeland Report—Earle Clapp. Discussion by P. S. Lovejoy, Ward Shepard, Aldo Leopold, Stanley Fontana.

3. Forestry in the Tennessee Valley Development—E. C. M. Richards. Discussion by J. C. Kircher.

4. Results of the Taxation Study—Dr. Fred R. Fairchild. Discussion by S. T. Dana, Henry Schmitz, R. S. Hosmer.

5. The President's Emergency Conservation Work Program—E. W. Tinker. Discussion by Robert Marshall, P. A. Herbert, Paul Kelleter.

The Committee on Meetings is E. W. Tinker, Chairman, Henry Schmitz, Edmund Secrest.

Election of officers will be by mail. The voting closes Dec. 14 and the ballots will be counted Dec. 15. The nominating committee is: H. P. Brown, Swift Berry and Willis Baker. Any unsigned ballots and ballots of delinquent members will not be counted.

The president, C. M. Granger, the vice-president, J. D. Guthrie, the secretary-treasurer, P. G. Redington, and four members of the council, R. S. Hosmer, C. D. Howe, S. B. Show, and C. R. Tillotson, go out of office on Dec. 31. The outgoing president remains as a member of the council for another two years, or until Dec. 31, 1935. The other six vacancies must be filled by new elections.

To fill these six vacancies, the nominating committee presents the following nominations by petition: B. F. Avery, F. W. Besley, Earle H. Clapp, C. L. Forsling, Emanuel Fritz, L. F. Kneipp, E. I. Kotok, G. B. MacDonald, G. D. Marckworth, C. B. Morse, R. M. Ross, Henry Schmitz, S. N. Spring, E. W. Tinker, S. F. Wilson and T. D. Woodbury.

Nominations by the committee are: W. L. Hall, A. B. Recknagel, and Verne Rhoades.

## FORESTRY NEWS DIGEST

Published by the  
**American Tree Association**  
 1214 16th Street N. W.  
 Washington, D. C.

The American Tree Association stands for a constructive policy of forest protection and extension, to increase appreciation of forests as natural resources essential to the sound economic future of the country.

The Association directs encouragement of forest and tree planting; disseminates popular forestry news for the information of editors of the daily press; and compiles and distributes forestry news and reports on legislative progress for assistance of active foresters in the field.

Charles Lathrop Pack.....President  
 Arthur Newton Pack.....Secretary  
 Percival Sheldon Ridsdale.....Treasurer  
 Russell T. Edwards.....Editor

The Forestry News Digest is sent free on application and is published at periodic intervals. It is intended for all foresters, forestry association officials and others interested in forestry.

## White Pine

Providence (R. I.) Journal.—The vital nature of the work the Civilian Conservation Corps is doing in combating insect pests and fungous diseases which prey upon timber trees is re-emphasized by President Charles Lathrop Pack of the American Tree Association in characterizing the white pine blister rust as a half-billion dollar menace.

The white pine, denominated the "king of softwoods," is one of America's most valued species. But it has been freely cut and utilized for generations, until the supply is gravely depleted and replacement planting has become a necessity. Yet for both old and new growth protection against agencies of unwitting destruction is imperative. Fire takes its toll, and so do pests and diseases, and of these the two latter are in the opinion of many authorities the more important.

The white pine blister rust, a fungous disease which makes use of currant and gooseberry bushes as host plants in transmitting its spores, is invading new areas more rapidly than control measures are being applied, according to Mr. Pack. It is said now to be in the epidemic stage in the East, to which it has advanced since its establishment in New England in 1915. Destruction of Western white pine forests as complete as that resulting from the chestnut blight of some years ago is forecast unless control measures are adopted on a large scale.

It is a source of comfort, however, that the disease is not one of those which mankind is virtually helpless to combat. It can be controlled, through the destruction of the host plants, the wild currant, the cultivated black currant and the wild gooseberry. Methods vary, but they are efficacious, and their cost adds less than one dollar per thousand feet to the average cost of white pine lumber, it is estimated by a United

States department of agriculture expert. It is plain that failure to fight the battle on the scale required by circumstances would be economic folly.

## Human Dividends

Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.—The student of business recovery is likely to regard President Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps as merely an excellent device to remove 300,000 young men from the competition for jobs in private business. The student of politics may consider that the greatest value of C. C. C. lies in its offering food, shelter and clothing to drifting, destitute young men who might have been easy converts to the banner of revolution. The forester will regard the corps as the happy means of realizing old dreams, dreams of building protection against forest fires, of combatting tree diseases, of planting denuded areas, of building necessary roads.

All of them are right, but Charles Lathrop Pack, writing in the current Review of Reviews, discusses still another dividend—the human dividend. The C. C. C. boys, he pointed out, are mostly boys who finished high school or were forced to leave college when the depression came. Young, eager, ambitious, they entered a life of enforced idleness and suffering. The most productive years of their life, apparently, were to be spent drifting from place to place, their ambition lessening, their respect for society diminishing, their character crumbling.

Instantly the C. C. C. has changed all this. The boys now are not only well fed, clothed and housed; they are given wages which they can send back home. Something of the old good-fellowship of the A. E. F. has reappeared among them. They are self-respecting, self-supporting men.

It may turn out that this human dividend of the C. C. C. is the greatest dividend it will pay.

## "Human Dividends"

Louisville (Ky.) Times.—Charles Lathrop Pack, in an article in Review of Reviews and World's Work, says the human dividends of the C. C. C. camps will be no small part of their value.

They will be physically and spiritually constructive, and educative, to many young men who, just from high school or college, were thrown upon the world without much hope of procuring jobs.

They will, in addition, as Mr. Pack sees it, do much in the way of reducing fire losses and diminishing damage to timber from other causes and in replanting.

Anyone who inspects the work of the Kentucky forest camps will be convinced that human dividends are not the only dividends the camps will return.

The erosion camps in this State should return dividends to Kentucky through attracting attention to the possibility of salvaging land which is becoming useless to the owner, and a burden to the State.

## EXPLAINS TAX LAW

Kelleter of Wisconsin Speaks at First Convocation of Forestry Students at Syracuse

Paul D. Kelleter, Conservation Director of Wisconsin, in a talk at the first convocation of the forestry students at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, spoke on forestry and forest taxation which is one of the major problems in Wisconsin.

He said that two and one-half million acres of tax delinquent lands are owned by the counties (tax delinquent lands revert to the counties in Wisconsin) with an additional seven and one-half million acres in various stages of delinquency which will become county lands.

The speaker explained the Wisconsin system of taxation as follows:

To relieve this tax burden a special forest crop tax law was enacted which permits the owner of forest land to register such area and in lieu of the usual property tax the owner pays ten cents per acre per year to the town which is matched by an equal sum of ten cents per acre per year by the State. The owner enters into a fifty-year contract with the state and only potential forest lands are registered.

"Periodically the state makes an examination and if the lands do not give promise of a new crop of timber within a reasonable period such tax entered lands are rejected. Provision is also made for the counties to enter lands under the forest crop law. Here, in entries of this sort, the state only pays ten cents per acre to the town.

"There is an extension of this forest crop law by authorizing the creation of county forest reserves which when duly authorized draw ten cents per acre per year paid to the county by the state which fund must be used for the development, protection and management of the lands within the forest county preserves.

"The conservation department as the administrative agency cooperates with the counties in preparing the budget covering the expenditure of this money paid to the county by the state. An outgrowth in the handling of tax delinquent lands is the statutory provision making possible the zoning of counties. The land is classified as restricted and unrestricted. The restricted uses include forestry and recreation; the unrestricted covers operating farms and other activities.

"The significant thing is that residence is restricted in the forestry and recreation area. In other words, there is only a limited occupancy permissible. Eight counties in Wisconsin have taken the preliminary steps to have their respective counties zoned for forestry and recreation and general uses, thereby making a forward step in the general economic life of the community. The zoning is done by county ordinances therefore assuring a continuity as against merely county board resolutions which could be altered."



FEDERAL PURCHASE OF 954,632 ACRES OF FOREST LAND

A purchase program of 954,632 acres of forest lands in 20 States east of the Great Plains is announced by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The lands to be acquired will be added to Government holdings in 36 existing National Forests and purchase units, to be administered as public forests by the Forest Service.

The program will represent a total cost to the Government of \$2,024,421, or an average of \$2.11 per acre. Options have been taken on the lands by the Forest Service.

The new areas will be immediately available for improvement work by units of the Civilian Conservation Corps, under agreements included in the options. Permanent administration and protection will be extended by the Forest Service to the areas, looking to management of the lands for timber growing, watershed protection, and other purposes.

Among the larger purchases approved were 225,738 acres in the Apalachicola Purchase Unit in Florida; 151,144 acres in the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia; 75,320 acres in the Chickasawhay and 94,695 acres in the Leaf River Units, both in Mississippi; 68,480 acres in the Manistee Unit in Michigan; and 67,952 acres in the Kistatchie and 60,423 acres in the Vernon Units, both in Louisiana.

Enlargement of the exterior boundaries of the Cumberland Unit in Kentucky, the Wambaw Unit in South Carolina, and the Apalachicola Unit in Florida also is approved. Due to the enlargement of the Wambaw Unit, the Black River Purchase Unit in South Carolina, tentatively established several years ago, will be abandoned.

Two additional proposals of sale were considered, and the commission requested the Forest Service to make examinations and report. One of these, the Battell Forest in Vermont has been offered for sale to the government for national forest administration by the president of Middlebury College. The other known as the Tionesta area comprises lands within the boundaries of the Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, which supports the largest remaining stand of virgin hemlock-hardwood type forest in Pennsylvania. The area is believed to offer unusual opportunities for scientific research, education, and inspiration. Its purchase has been recommended by the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. John E. Burch is secretary of the commission.

C. C. Cs. as Fire Fighters

The forest fire season is on in the south and orders have been issued for a certain percentage of C. C. C. men to be available at all times for this type of work. Some of them have received their "baptism of fire" and are coming through with good records. One of the first fire fighting experiences in Georgia was at Fargo. Called out a Sunday night, the boys rushed several miles to a fire and beat it out before more than 600 acres were burned. Without the services of the camp, the fire would doubtless have burned over thousands of acres.

The areas approved for purchase are:

NEW ENGLAND			
White Mt.	N.H.&Me.	3,410	\$14,190.50
Green Mt.	Vt.	969	4,758.75
APPALACHIAN REGION			
Allegheny	Pa.	5,583	17,819.75
Monongahela	W.Va. & Va.	151,144	382,004.75
Geo. Wash.	Va. & W. Va.	130	365.00
Cumberland	Ky.	31,407	80,850.70
Unaka	Va., Tenn., N. C.	519	1,154.90
Pisgah	N. C.	1,813	6,308.50
Cherokee	Tenn., Ga., & N. C.	364	1,201.50
Nantahala	N. C., S. C., Ga.	6,811	12,087.00
Alabama	Ala.	230	920.00
SOUTHERN PINE REGION			
Wambaw	S. C.	47,354	189,416.00
Osceola	Fla.	5,867	7,333.75
Ocala	"	225,498	535,057.80
Apalachicola	"	1,450	2,135.00
Choct'wh'tchee	Miss.	3,219	11,131.20
Homochitto	"	75,320	98,512.50
Chickasawhay	"	94,695	132,573.00
Leaf River	"	60,423	84,592.20
Vernon	La.	67,952	170,060.00
Kisatchie	"		
OZARK REGION			
Ouschita	Ark. & Okla.	19,689	40,005.10
Ozark	Ark.	19,890	42,577.95
LAKE STATES			
Huron	Mich.	12,680	29,440.07
Manistee	"	68,480	85,577.85
Marquette	"	1,151	1,842.04
Hiawatha	"	13,412	16,764.61
Ottawa	"	6,222	10,047.24
Argonne	Wis.	743	1,268.24
Oconto	"	1,081	1,400.00
Mondeaux	"	3,235	4,085.72
Flambeau	"	8,961	11,204.79
Chequamegon	"	440	442.00
Moquah	"	2,795	5,461.56
Mesaba	Minn.	11,694	21,571.18
Superior	"		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>954,632</b>	<b>\$2,024,881.15</b>

School Enrollment Up

Nationwide forest activities are having influence upon the enrollment at the Pennsylvania State Forest School. There is an enrollment of 210, of which 101 are at Mont Alto where the freshmen and first year ranger students receive their training. Because of the increased enrollment at Mont Alto it was necessary to hire an additional instructor. O. M. Davenport, Penn State 1933, will have charge of the ranger students there during the ensuing year.

Two instructors have been added to the Forestry Faculty at State College this year. They are Dr. J. L. Deen and Dr. E. R. Martell. Dr. Deen is a graduate of the Forest School at the University of Minnesota. He received his Ph.D. degree at the Yale Forest School in 1931. Dr. Martell is a graduate of the Forest School at the University of Michigan, 1933.

Tribute to Crippled Girl

A twelve-year-old crippled girl, Margaret Cullen of East Helena, Mont., who hurried over a mile under a blazing sun to report the McClellan Creek fire on the Helena National Forest, is receiving the tribute of Forest Service officers. Supervisor J. N. Templar has written her: "The Forest Service is proud to include you among its most valued co-operators."

NATIONAL-FOREST AREA NOW 162 MILLION ACRES

National forests of the United States had a combined area of 162,009,145 acres as of June 30, 1933, according to the Forest Service.

Through small additions to a number of the national forests about 750,000 acres were added since June 30, 1932. One new national forest—the "Nicolet"—in Wisconsin, was created during the year. The total number of forests remains the same as last year, however, the Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada having been consolidated with the Nevada National Forest.

Two changes in names were made during the year, the Crater National Forest in Oregon having been renamed the "Rogue River", and the California National Forest in California having been renamed the "Mendocino."

An area of 60,000 acres within the Coronado National Forest in Arizona was established by Presidential proclamation during the last fiscal year as the Saguara National Monument, to preserve for posterity a representative stand of desert flora, especially the giant cactus. The number of national monuments under the supervision of the Forest Service is now 16.

PLANT 129,000 ACRES

Forest planting in the continental United States reached a total of 129,250 acres in 1932, according to a United States Forest Service compilation of State reports. Additional plantings in Hawaii and Puerto Rico make a grand total of 131,541 acres.

Last year's plantings bring the acreage of all recorded forest plantings up to 1933 to the figure of 2,094,012. Of this area 1,607,979 acres is classed as successful plantations.

Forest Service plantings in the national forests contributed 24,928 acres of the 1932 plantings. The States planted 53,032 acres; municipalities, 14,900; industrial organizations, 9,021; individuals, 26,811; other organizations, schools, and colleges planted 2,849.

Farmers are credited with planting 22,781 acres; lumber companies, 2,076 acres; pulp and paper companies, 2,988 acres; mining companies, 752 acres; railroad companies, 49 acres; water and power companies, 1,599 acres.

School Forest For Oregon

The School of Forestry at Oregon State College, Corvallis, has acquired for use as a school forest an area of approximately 5,400 acres of forest land. A considerable portion of the tract is covered with second growth Douglas fir. One tract, the McDonald Forest, lies within seven miles of the State College campus close to a paved highway. Students are taken for their field work to the area on speed trucks carrying twenty men each. The close proximity of this forest area to the school makes it possible for students to have their practical field work at the same time they are getting theoretical instruction. This obviates the necessity for the conventional summer camps required by many forest schools.

# Conference Passes Fine Resolution on Stuart

Robert Young Stuart, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, was accidentally killed on Oct. 23 by a fall from the seventh floor of the Atlantic Building, Washington, in which the Forest Service has headquarters.

One of the last of his big jobs was his contribution to the Emergency Conservation Work program. Since last spring he served as a member of the advisory council of the E. C. W. project, and worked indefatigably for its success.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, had this to say about Maj. Stuart when informed of his death:

"I am profoundly moved. Major Stuart was carrying tremendous responsibilities in connection with the emergency program. His death is a great loss to all, both personally and officially. He was an efficient, highly respected public servant, not only in the national tasks of rehabilitating our forests, but also in the new and strenuous work of guiding the forestry work of Civilian Conservation Corps and of helping with many phases of the public works program."

Maj. Stuart was scheduled to deliver an address before the forest conference in Washington. Particularly on that account but fundamentally because the conference brought to a head a program for perpetuation of the private forests of America on a sustained production basis, an objective which was very near Maj. Stuart's heart, the conference adopted the following resolution at the suggestion of John W. Blodgett, former president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association:

"The members of the Forest Conservation Conference, inexpressibly shocked at the untimely death of their distinguished friend and co-worker, Maj. Robert Y. Stuart, wish to record at this time their deep sense of loss in his passing and their sincere appreciation of the sterling qualities that during his many years in the service of forestry have called forth the respect and esteem of all who knew him. In view of the unselfish service of Maj. Stuart through his many years, his great contribution to the advancement of forestry, his unswerving faithfulness to duty, and the high standard of personal integrity in public office which he ever upheld, it may be truly said that he devoted his life in the service of his country.

"The Secretary of the conference is instructed to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the family of Maj. Stuart in token of sincere sympathy and condolence."

Maj. Stuart was born Feb. 13, 1883, at Middletown, Pa., of Scotch-Irish ancestors. He received the degree of B. A. from Dickinson College in 1903, and spent that summer studying forestry in Europe. In 1906 he was graduated from the Yale Forest School with the

degree of Master of Forestry, and later received the honorary degrees of M. A. and D. Sc. from Dickinson College.

After his graduation from Yale, Stuart was appointed an officer of the United States Forest Service in the Northern Region with headquarters at Missoula, Mont., where he held the positions of Forest Assistant, Forest Inspector, and Assistant District Forester until 1912. In 1913 he was made Forest Inspector in the branch of forest management at the Washington, D. C., office of the Forest Service, which position he held until 1917.

During the World War Stuart served from 1917 to 1919 as captain and major of the Twentieth Engineers, Forestry. On his return to the United States he reentered the Forest Service, but resigned in 1920 to become assistant to Gifford Pinchot, then Commissioner of Forestry for the State of Pennsylvania. When Pinchot became governor in 1923, Stuart was made Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, which position he held until 1927 when he returned to the Forest Service to become Assistant Forester in charge of the Branch of Public Relations. On May 1, 1928, he was made Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service.

His widow, the former Janet Wilson of Harrisburg, Pa., and two daughters survive him.

## NEW DEAL IN WORDS

The U. S. Forest Service is coining new words to describe some 40 million dollars of N. R. A. money which it will spend to aid in the industrial recovery of the country. Hynira, Impnira and Devnira—three words not found in any dictionary—have been evolved by forest officers by adding the first syllable of the words "highway", "improvement", and "development" to NIRA, the initials of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Hynira is used by forest officers to designate appropriations and activities connected with highway construction; Impnira deals with improvement projects in the national forests; and Devnira with forest development activities such as truck trails and horse trails.

## Hurrying for Roosevelt

A C. C. C. camp located at Warm Springs, Ga., has been working hard to complete a 40-foot firebreak along the crest of Pine Mountain before the expected visit of President Roosevelt at Thanksgiving. They want to have it ready for the president to ride over and to show him how well they have carried out plans for timber protection that the president mapped out a few years ago when he was instrumental in forming a timber protective organization for the area around Warm Springs.

## LOOKED TO FUTURE

In what proved to be his farewell address, read by E. A. Sherman, Maj. Stuart expressed the hope that the outcome of the conference would be a Magna Charta "for the private forests of our country". And added: "Just like the historic document of the famous minister of finance under Louis XIV—Colbert—which laid the foundation for the French forest code, so this conference is laying the corner stone upon which may be built the American code for private forests. There is, however, this fundamental difference. Whereas in France the edict emanated in the name of the king, in our democratic America the edict must come from the people, specifically, from the various forest industries: the lumber industry, the pulp and paper industries, naval stores producers and other wood-using industries."

## EDUCATION PROGRAM

An educational program for the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps in camps in the national and state parks is being planned for the winter, according to Robert Fehner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

In a letter to the park superintendents, state park district officers and other C. C. C. officials, Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations, has urged these supervisors to prepare such a program, and to offer it to the officers of the camps within their supervision.

The proposed program will include study classes and discussion groups; lectures and camp fire talks; field excursions to notable historical, geological and biological features and increased library facilities.

In addition, lantern slides, strip films and, to a limited extent, motion picture machines, will be utilized for educational purposes by both the Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations, and the Forest Service.

The American Tree Association has sent thousands of copies of the special C. C. C. Edition of the Forestry Primer to the camps.

## Fire Prevention Parade

The Albany C. C. C. camp, Eitel Bauer, camp superintendent, put on a forest fire prevention parade at Albany, Ga. The fire demon in the parade was attired in flaming red. Seven units of the parade, each representing some phase of fire prevention, received the applause of a large gathering, and approval of city officials.

## Killed In Auto Accident

John D. Clarke, member of Congress from New York state, was killed in an auto accident near Delhi, N. Y., on Nov. 5. He was co-author of the Clarke-McNary law and a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

# URGES C. C. C. AS PERMANENT GUARD FOR U. S. FORESTS

## New Chief of Forestry Calls Fire Greatest Hazard on 150,000,000 Acres of Federal Land.

BY PERCY N. STONE.

SHORTLY after the turn of the century, when the United States Government was first beginning to interest itself in the preservation of the country's forests, a young citizen of Charleston, S. C., planned to let Johns Hopkins make him an industrial chemist. He lay in the warm sun of Sullivan's Island, where Charleston does its swimming, trying to forget a dissection room he had left at the College of Charleston not long before when he decided not to become a physician.

He carelessly ran through a dog-eared copy of the Saturday Evening Post and, thoughtlessly at first, began to read an article on the conservation of trees and the new ambitions of the Government, a discussion written by Rene Bosche. His indolence gradually left as he read on. The article managed to substitute an imagined smell of pine needles for the lingering odor of the class room and turned a strippling from chemistry to forestry. Travel, open air, excitement—they seemed far more desirable than a sedentary, closed-in fussing with test tubes.

### New Chief Forester.

Recently that same person Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, left New York for Washington to become the Nation's chief forester, the steward of 150,000,000 acres of timbered land and an annual budget of \$65,000,000. Before him lies the tremendous task of making worthwhile the labor of 310,000 men in the Citizens' Conservation Corps. Ahead of him also is the duty of checking the ever-increasing fire danger which every dry season manages to destroy more timber than rides down the Spring drives to the sawmills. He must somehow recover the denuded watersheds of all rivers to steal from the Mississippi that giant's annual turbulence in the South. He must win from a Congress a larger and still larger budget if half the things which he believes should be done are ever to be completed. Not that these tasks may conceivably be completed in our time or our children's time, but every year the expenditures must increase to offset the constant whittling away of this Nation's timber reserves.

Despite the fact that official Washington realizes the necessity of penny-pinching as never before, Mr. Silcox takes over the chief forester's troubles with an excellent chance of doing more for conservation than has ever been done since the timbered acres were first set aside. The army of unemployed now in the woods has increased his duties and responsibilities, but at the same time has made his work in another direction much easier because of the public interest at last focussed upon the "woods and templed hills."

Every young man who leaves a city for a year in the mountains comes back ready to support the conservationists. The families of these young men, tenement dwellers though they may be, become aware of the trees they have never seen and can at last imagine what problems face the foresters. Years of printed propaganda did almost nothing to excite the American people over the dangers of a forestless West. Speeches fell on disinterested ears. But now the personal element has entered in and the cities for the first time are becoming "forestry conscious." That is one thing in Mr. Silcox's favor.

### Has No Political Affiliations.

Another advantage he has derives from a complete absence of political affiliations. Although brought up in the Democratic monopoly of South Carolina, he has scattered his votes among the two major parties and the Socialists, governed by his mental processes rather than tradition ever since he was of voting age. He owes nothing to any party. As a matter of fact, the office of chief forester has never been a political foot ball. It was the death of the last incumbent and not a change of political supremacy in Washington that brought about this appointment. The forestry problems are national and a Democratic State can ask for no more than a Republican unit.

However, members of Congress have not yet come to understand this. Even before Mr. Silcox went to Washington (he received the appointment a month before he assumed office) their letters and telegrams began pouring in. "Pork" eaters wanted to get their demands and requests in early. The States along the lower Mississippi find it hard to realize that the forestry service, by planting millions of pines at the head waters of the gulf-bound streams in the Rockies of Western Montana, will eventually destroy the levee problem. The benefits seem too remote when other States are getting direct financial benefit by being populated by the conservation corps of unemployed. The old congressional cry of "gimme, gimme, gimme" echoes through the dingy halls of the Atlantic Building in Washington.

### Conservation Chief Purpose.

The whole purpose of the Forestry Department is, of course, the protection and conservation of the country's timber, and to guard that vital resource there must be constant conflict with a lumber industry which has always been of a speculative nature. Continuity of ownership in the American forests is rarely heard of. The lumbermen strip an area bare and leave it, not being interested in a new growth which must take 100 years to mature; not being interested in leaving a stand of timber for a decade ahead when they will be in other mountains.

Yet, as Mr. Silcox sees into the maze ahead of him, the most important of all immediate problems is the diminution of the fire hazard. There is, after all, no purpose in trying to save the Nation's trees from being recklessly cut down if a week's fire can destroy more timber than the mills use. Nor does there seem to be much sense in planting seedlings that will

not be fit for lumber for 100 years if a cigarette and a breeze can leave millions upon millions of pines of all ages nothing but charred stumps on the hideous hillside.

"Fire control is by far the most important problem in the hills today," Mr. Silcox said the night before he went to Washington to formulate a new policy. "The problem of fire detection has, I think, been just about perfected. By getting more men into the forests in the dry season I think we can improve upon the present system of getting fire fighters quickly to the scene of the blaze. But from then on we must trust more to the elements than to human ingenuity. If the air is still, we can stop the fire before it has done much damage, but let a wind start blowing through the timber and nothing but a change of wind or rain can do much good. I am not prepared to say what can be done to improve our fire-fighting methods, but I am determined to find some way to decrease this peril.

"Aside from such immediate necessities as this, my ambition is to relate the problem of forest conservation to the still greater problem of human conservation. I think this has been dimly in the background all the time, but I want to bring it to the fore. What we do must be part of the new social movement. The task is simplified because of the new social consciousness being awakened by the new deal. This emphasizes what I aim for.

"A part of this is in the conservation camps. The boys who are in these camps now are receiving a great physical and mental education. Even if they go back to the cities, they can never lose what a year in the woods will give them. I would like to see this system made a permanent thing. It would be a glorified vacation for the young man whose entire life has been spent in the city and, paradoxical though it may sound, the harder they are worked in the forests the more complete is the vacation. It would be hard to imagine anything of greater permanent worth to the young men of the cities than this sort of thing.

### Anticipate Future Needs.

"To handle the forestry problem at all one must go into the work with a vision. The results we seek are not to be enjoyed today nor tomorrow. Everything, even the fire fighting, is for the future. Human nature being what it is, the task of impressing the public with the importance of this work has been a hopeless one. They would take the cash and let the credit go. Now from every part of the country tomorrow's citizens are seeing the problem at first hand and, I hope, are catching a little of the vision toward which the Forestry Service has been working ever since its inception. If this be true, things will move easier and more quickly.

"We have but touched the great question of flood control. The water sheds have been stripped and the snows which should melt slowly throughout the Summer come cascading down at the first hint of Spring and all the water which each year since the beginning of the world has dribbled into the Mississippi basin is coursing down within a few weeks. Levees and dams are necessary today, but if we can repopulate those hillside with trees the coming generations will know nothing of today's horror of floods. The pattern is fascinating when you realize that by planting trees near the Yellowstone Park we are guaranteeing a cotton crop for the little farmer in Louisiana."

Mr. Silcox talks of these things with immeasurable enthusiasm. He is blessed—or cursed—with the fire of a crusader. Since the World War he has been away from this first love of his, giving his time instead to the solution of labor problems, most recently as industrial relations director for the Association of Employing Printers in New York.

It was his work in the Forestry Service, however, which qualified him for the labor field. When, during the Spring of 1917, the I. W. W. element threatened to destroy the forests of Montana by fire, Mr. Silcox was district forester in charge of the 26,000,000 acres of timbered land in that State and the pan-handle of Idaho. In his office in Missoula he talked turkey to the I. W. W. leaders, meeting them as men and not as nuisances, listening to their complaints and forcing the private lumber interests to listen, too. Most of the demands were met and the I. W. W. army went back to the woods.

### Settles Shipyard Trouble.

Shortly after that the shipyards in Seattle, working day and night to turn out ships for the war-time need, reported that communism was making quick construction impossible. The Shipping Board and the Labor Department borrowed Mr. Silcox and sent him out there. He and the men who were associated with him found that the so-called communistic spirit was merely a protest against the slip-shod methods of the shipyards. A vessel sailed from Seattle to Honolulu and docked with 1,500 rivets loose and the water pouring through scores of seams. It was because the shipyards were forcing the riveters to drive their metal with 60 pounds of compressed air when 100 pounds was needed to do a proper job. When the riveters refused to go on with this sort of thing the shipyards called them Bolsheviks and cried for help. Again Mr. Silcox met the laborers in a friendly spirit and again everything was fixed up, with the employers forced to decent and more patriotic methods.

When this was over the printing trades stole him from the forests. For 15 years he has been an employer representative dealing with labor, yet when he resigned a few weeks ago every printing trades union in New York City sent him a letter deploring his departure because of the fairness he had shown.

But his first love proved strongest. He has raised an idealistic banner, he has planned a program he knows can not be finished in his time, and he has set out once more to save the forest for America.

# Forest Job On Shelter Belt Begun

Assistant Forester F. W. Morell Named Head of Gigantic Project

Defying the mighty forces of nature for the protection of America's million of acres of farm lands, work will start immediately by the Forest Service on the gigantic forest "shelter belt" ordered by President Roosevelt.

This strip, 100 miles wide, will cut a majestic green swathe through the backbone of the nation, sweeping from the Canadian Border down through the vast lands of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, into the Panhandle of Texas. 20,000,000 acres will be affected—of this, about 1,820,000 will be planted to trees.

The plan calls for windbreaks running north and south, planted one mile apart, making 100 parallel wind-breaks in the belt. Each will be seven rods wide, thereby covering 14 acres out of each square mile.

### Biggest Project Yet

"This will be the largest project ever undertaken in this country to modify climatic and other agricultural conditions in an area that is now constantly harassed by winds and drought," said Chief Forester F. A. Silcox.

"The Great Plains have been suffering acutely from prolonged drought. The economic and social consequences are extremely serious. The dust storm which recently blanketed the country from the Dakotas to the Atlantic seaboard is an ominous reminder of the incipient desert conditions of the Great Plains Area.

"... if the surface velocity of the wind over a wide area can be broken and decreased even slightly, soil will be held in place, the moisture of the soil conserved and havens of shelter created for man, beast and bird.

"This plan aims at permanent benefit and protection of the Great Plains belt and east of it."

### Tremendous Benefit

Only the land which is planted to shelter strips will be acquired by the Government through lease, purchase or cooperative agreement. The areas in between will remain in private ownership, and consequently, the farmers on this land will be able to produce crops and livestock under the most ideal conditions.

### Knows C.C.C. Work

Slated to head this tremendous project is Assistant Forester Fred W. Morell. Mr. Morell has been spending most of his time since the start of the C.C.C. in allocation of camps and work projects. He has been with the Forest Service for nearly 30 years, and is Assistant Forester in charge of Public Relations in Washington headquarters.

His work will start immediately, and will, at the beginning, involve contacting thousands of individual farmers in the acquiring of thousands of parcels of land. Another of the first steps will be the establishment of a chain of nurseries for seedlings to be grown for planting. Seed collection and a limited amount of planting will begin this year. Large-scale planting will be under way by 1936, and the entire area is expected to be planted within the next ten years, at the rate of about 180,000 acres per year.

The ultimate cost of the project is estimated at about \$75,000,000. Over 90 per cent of this will go to farmers, largely for labor. \$10,000,000 has been authorized for the start of the work.

### "No Smoking" Says Missoula District

"No Smoking" restrictions are in effect in all National Forests in Montana, northern Idaho and eastern Washington, according to orders issued from Forest Service headquarters for Region One at Missoula, Mont.

Smoking is only permitted in recognized and designated camps and in places of habitation. This is necessarily due to the increasing drought in certain sections with accompanying low moisture conditions in forest cover.

Also, a shovel, ace and bucket must be included as part of the equipment of every car or pack train party going into these forests.

of Europe has its source in a spring in the gardens of a German palace. But more accurate info shows it comes from a slope of Germany's famous Black Forest.



WOODSMEN—Forest personnel of Co. 380, Coudersport, Pa., where work is work.

## OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

XLVIII  
FOREST SERVICE CHIEFS—SILCOX

By CHARLES E. RANDALL

Now the serial is running in current numbers again and we come to the fifth and present Chief Forester, Ferdinand A. Silcox. He became Chief of the U. S. Forest Service last November, succeeding the late Robert Y. Stuart.

Mr. Silcox was graduated in 1903 from the College of Charleston, S. C., receiving the degree of B.Sc., with honors in chemistry and sociology. He had planned, it is said, to let Johns Hopkins make of him an industrial chemist when a dog-eared copy of the Saturday Evening Post of February 9, 1901, came into his hands and an article by Rene Bache on "Forestry, the New Profession," caught his interest. That new interest made him take an entirely different direction that led to Yale Forest School.

From the Yale Forest School, Mr. Silcox entered the U. S. Forest Service as a ranger on the Leadville National Forest in Colorado. In the fall of 1905 he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest and early in the next year he was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests to set up administrative organizations. When a district office was set up at Missoula, Mont., in 1908, he was made Associate District Forester, and was appointed District Forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region on July 1, 1911, which position he held until 1917.

During the war, Mr. Silcox was selected by the Secretary of Labor of President Wilson's Cabinet, and by the Shipping Board, to head a Bureau to handle labor problems at the shipyards at Seattle, Wash. After the war, Mr. Silcox went to Chicago as Director of Industrial Relations for the commercial printing industry, remaining there until 1922 when he became Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association.

On November 15, 1933, he left the latter position to re-enter the Forest Service as Chief Forester. Of the new Chief Forester, a writer for the Washington Star at the time of his appointment had this to say:

"Before him lies the tremendous task of making worth while the labor of 300,000 men in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Ahead of him also is the duty of checking the ever-increasing fire danger which every dry season manages to destroy more timber than rides down the spring drives to the saw-mills. He must somehow recover the denuded watersheds of all rivers to steal from the Mississippi that giant's annual turbulence in the South...

"He is blessed—or cursed—with the fire of a crusader. Since the World War he has been away from this first love of his, giving his time...

"When the war was over, from the forests... but his first love proved strongest. He has raised an idealistic banner, he has planned a program he knows can not be finished in his time, and he has set out once more to save the forests for America."

How well and how energetically Chief Forester Silcox is attacking this problem of "saving the forests for America," we have already had ample opportunity to see. In the last year, the Forest Service has carried a large and important share of the C.C.C. program, it has employed additional thousands under



FERDINAND A. SILCOX

## Good Omens Spied As New Company Is "Born" In Calif.

On Friday the thirteenth, under a new moon which was seen over the left shoulder and two points to port of the flagpole, Co. 1941 was officially created. Rabbits' feet, horseshoes and four-leaf clovers were disposed with. The charter members of the new organization were six enrollees transferred from Cos. 913, 911, 907 and 908.

The following day, word was received by 1st Lieut. Egbert C. Cook, Ar-Res., C. O., that the outfit was to occupy Camp Mill Creek, near Mentone, Calif.

Arriving at the campsite, the detachment put the camp in readiness for the main body of the company. Lieut. Cook procured a new range, which with a swell bake oven, promises many good messes for the new company.

All hands show great satisfaction at the location of the camp.

## ANY PHOTO ENLARGED!

Three 8 x 10 Inch Enlargements for \$1.00

Our job is making big ones out of little ones—beautiful artistic PORTRAIT buff enlargements from small snapshots or negatives of individuals, groups, camp scenes, landscapes, pet animals and so forth.

Preserve your memories of these days in the CCC for all times! Make your pictures mean something to your relatives and friends. You'll be surprised at the detail that can be "snapped out" in a Peysograph Enlargement!

Just mail One Dollar and photo, small snapshot or negative—and within ten days you will receive three beautiful 8x10 inch PORTRAIT BUFF enlargements (same subject) and your original postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Agents wanted in all camps. Special quantity prices on request.

Peysograph Corporation  
Suite 934  
230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

## MAGAZINE and NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Save money by ordering from this reliable organization of ex-service men who specialize in the subscription requirements of Army & Navy organizations.

The ARMY and NAVY LITERARY CLUB  
1143 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C.

## CLASSIFIED

KODAK FILM DEVELOPING

### C.C.C. ATTENTION SPECIAL OFFER

FILM Developed—8 Artex Prints and Colored Enlargement from Best Negative, all for Only 25c. Our Beautiful Work and Fast Service Will Surprise You. Write for Special Low Prices on Large Orders. Arrow Photo Service, Box 1586, Minneapolis, Minn.

### FILMS DEVELOPED

2 prints each negative ONLY 25c  
Negatives reprinted 2c  
Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

### The Choice of Thousands !!

NATIONALLY FAMOUS HOLLYWOOD PRINTS

Roll developed and printed with Hollywood Prints (better than ordinary prints) and plain enlargement 25c. With beautiful natural color enlargement 30c.  
SNAPSHOT FINISHERS  
Box 2061 Minneapolis, Minn.

ROLL OF FILM DEVELOPED and 16 guaranteed prints 116 size or smaller 25c coin. Combination offer. Reprints 3c each. Smart Photo Shop, Winona, Minn.

ROLL FILM DEVELOPED and 8 guaranteed prints including two 5x7 enlargements, 25c coin. Combination offer. Super Snapshot Service, Dept. CCC, Winona, Minn.

SEND US YOUR FILMS. You can't go wrong. Films developed eight clear tone prints, two enlargements, from best negatives, only 25c. Satisfaction and promptness guaranteed. Standard Photo Service, Box 1774, Minneapolis, Minn.

AMAZING GET ACQUAINTED OFFER. Genuine Moen Nationally known quality. Any size roll developed and printed and two double weight professional enlargements or one colored enlargement for 25c (coin). Moen Photo Service, Box H-867, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

18 ASSORTED Colored Views World's Fair with each Roll developed and printed, 25c. NORDIC, 4118-27 Overhill, Chicago.

100 BEAUTIFUL guaranteed Kodak Prints only \$1.50. New Imperial Film Service, Unionville, Missouri.

FILMS DEVELOPED—8 Fancy Border Prints, 25c. QUARTER FINISHERS, Kirksville, Mo.

FOR BETTER SNAPSHOTS send to the American Photo Service, 2946 Nichollet, Minneapolis, Minn. Roll developed, printed and 2 enlargements, 25c.

HAND COLORED ENLARGEMENT with each roll. 25c. COLORGRAPH-27, Dunning Station, Chicago.

ROLLS Developed—2 beautiful double-weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never-Fade Perfect Tone Prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

FILMS DEVELOPED, 2 prints each negative, 25c; reprints, 2c each. PHOTOSNAPS, Kirksville, Mo.

FILMS DEVELOPED—8 prints, 5 x 7 enlargements, 25c in coin. Reprints 3c each. Gateway Film Studio, LaCrosse, Wis.

SPARKING SNAPSHOTS—Any size roll developed, 8 sparkling prints, 2 enlargements 25c. ACE PHOTO SERVICE, Box 223, Minneapolis, Minn.

20 REPRINTS, 25c—Films developed, two prints each negative, 25c. SKRUDLAND, 4118-27, Overhill, Chicago, Ill.

TWO Beautiful Enlargements, Prints 25c. Mays Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wis.

Eight Guaranteed Prints, Two Enlargements 25c. Perfect Film Service, Lacrosse, Wis.

TWO Crystal Stipple Enlargements with each roll 25c. Photoshop, 4112-27, Oriole, Chicago.

COLORED enlargement with each roll developed, printed—25c. Quality work, prompt service. LaCrosse Film Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

BEAUTIFUL Double Weight Professional Enlargement, roll developed, eight guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Twin City Photo Mill, Box 2077, Minneapolis, Minn.

### C.C.C. JEWELRY

BE OUR EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE IN YOUR CAMP!!

MAKE EXTRA MONEY by taking orders for the only MADE-TO-ORDER "HOOK-FAST" buckle with raised initials, numerals, and C.C.C. emblems in color, also for rings, bracelets, etc. Write for YOUR Exclusive Agency To-Day! Our Made-to-Order Buckle has NO COMPETITION!!

HOFMANN "HOOK-FAST" SPECIALTIES, INC.  
P. O. Box 1425 Providence, R. I.

### MISCELLANEOUS

C.C.C. EMBLEM, Company No. and your name on beautiful hand-painted silk handkerchief. Sample 35c. Send stamp for price lists and agents proposition. M. MANGO, 223 So. Orange Avenue, Newark, N. J.

### MALE HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Sell Shirts. No experience necessary. Free samples. Commission in advance. Free ties with shirts. Part or full time. Carroll Mills, 875 Flatbush Ave., Dept. J-9, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### AGENTS WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—To sell C.C.C. Insignia, Collar Ornaments, Service Stripes, Pennants, etc. Write for particulars, "Happy Days," National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell Peysograph Enlargements, 8x10 in., three for One Dollar. Write for details. Peysograph Corporation, Suite 934, 230 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

### STAMPS

STAMP ALBUMS—The Adventurer Album, 128 pages, 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches, spaces for over 4000 stamps. Cloth bound, cover in three colors. Contains short stories and information for collectors. Price 50c postpaid. Paper cover edition 25c. Stamp Division, "Happy Days," National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

THE FEDERAL APPROACH TO FOREST CONSERVATION

by F. A. Silcox  
April 7, 1937

*WPS*

"May I express first my appreciation for having the opportunity to come here, and also for the spirit in which this whole problem is approached. As I listened to Mr. Nettleton's speech and to Dr. Compton's presentation of the program for the wood using industries I was impressed that we have come quite a long way in frankly recognizing the necessity of dealing with these forest resources from the standpoint of continuity of operation and continuity of employment. It seems to me that running through the entire presentation by the industry is that fundamental thesis.

Some of the proposals for federal action we can get at in our committee meetings. The only issue, perhaps, that I am ready to take on the whole presentation (and I want to take it in the spirit in which the whole presentation is made, and I hope that through these discussions and in our future relations we can at least maintain a sense of humor about it) is that I am seriously skeptical in the federal approach, and possibly including the states as the sovereign power of the people, as to whether or not we can accomplish the desirable objectives set out by the industry itself without fundamentally facing the question of a margin of restraint exercised by sovereignty. I cannot find myself going philosophically entirely the way with you that the whole job can be done voluntarily by industry. I find in the analysis of the industry's presentations an admittance of that particular fact, through its insistence that public action be taken in one form or another.

In the question of how far we go in public regulation of lands; how far we go in accomplishing the purpose as set forth here; I should like to see as wide a margin as possible left for voluntary action. I should like to see any action taken by the federal or state governments clearly kept within the democratic pattern, by which I mean that bureaucracies of any sort can be challenged by the electorate group of the people, either to displace them or to challenge their action.

Vivid is my feeling from a quite recent trip to Europe that in the approach to these vital problems affecting us nationally, we avoid some of the things that have happened in Europe, and to do it we must, in approaching a problem of this sort, keep it fundamentally within the democratic pattern.

Now I am not going to make a long statement. I do however want to deal with what I believe to be the fundamental issue which represents a difference in point of view in approaching this particular problem. I can take no issue with the objectives set forth. As to amounts of money to be appropriated there may be a difference of opinion, but these are details.

As I have looked over this situation in the United States as to our timber resources, discounting the necessity of certain types of action which have been taken in the past and certain results that have come about through that action, and

taking this new orientation approach to the problem, I cannot yet see my way out in meeting this problem without, as I say, some margin of federal or state regulatory control.

Putting aside for the moment the public objectives in this I cannot see how the industry itself can carry forward its own objectives without possibly a margin of restraint. I know how skeptical you all are, necessarily so through your experiences with the NRA. I can imagine and understand perfectly how you might look askance and even possibly with some degree of hostility toward an approach to the problem which starts out differing fundamentally with the premise set forth in the preliminary statement here, that these objectives can be achieved within the field entirely, or practically, by voluntary action. So that is my main thesis this morning concerning the federal approach. I shall not, as I say, go into the details of this program, because I agree with this general objective without argument.

Coming back to this particular point in which you are all vitally interested, we cannot separate the forest problem of the United States from the general industrial and economic and political problems existing in the United States today.

I made two statements when I came back from Europe, two generalizations that I thought could be made (and I am afraid of all generalizations, including the one I am making,) that first of all in taking the general currents running in Europe today you find a general trend toward more central control; you find symptomatically the same problems of unemployment, of agriculture and industry parity, the same problems that we are facing here, somewhat, in some of the nations of Europe, more acute because of more intensive economy. It is interesting for an American to go over merely to strike contrast, because we are speculating about some of the things that might be done here, while in Europe they already are accomplished facts. The second generalization which bears on our situation here is that there is a definite recognition, a social recognition, of the use of land, a recognition of social accountability. In the carrying out of that particular requirement there has been throughout all of the fourteen countries I visited, whether under the Hitler pattern or the Stalin pattern, or the Blum pattern of France or the middle ground pattern of Sweden a definite recognition of the necessity of setting up regulatory control to make sure that this social accountability is taken into consideration and made effective.

Applying it to our own case, we have as a major political issue which is current in all of our minds, the question of our relation between the federal government and the states. This is not going far afield because fundamentally in a federal approach to any of our economic problems, including that of the use of our timber resources, forestry or wood using industries are not in a vacuum; they are an essential sector and part of the general political problem with the United States.

I am not going to repeat, because again it is current in your minds, as to certain issues that are raised in our general political life today involving the question of federal control versus state control or in combination, applying to

the field of industry and to the field of labor and to the field of use of land, and so on. I merely indicate that it seems to me, if I read the times aright, that the same currents are running in this country that have been running in the older European nations, and that somewhat our experience will parallel theirs.

If my general conclusion is even reasonably sound, then the question comes, if regulation from the public point of view is necessary (and I am frank to say that I believe that it is necessary) I want to see such regulation exercised, as I emphasize, within the democratic structure. I have no confidence in any bureaucracy (that includes the Forest Service, and myself) to be presumptuously wise enough to settle the issues that will arise out of any form of regulatory control; neither have I confidence in self-appointed boards removable at will by the bureaucracy. I think inevitably the result of is that those boards get traveling expenses and in the long run are absorbed within the bureaucracy rather than kept as independent agencies.

The fact that your own organization functioning as a democratic body can take up problems of this kind and deal with them in joint effort with the public is the fundamental thing that I hope we preserve throughout all these difficulties that we are now trying to handle. If regulation is to be necessary and if we are to keep within, as I define it, the democratic structure and keep the associations and the private timber land owners, the counties, the electorate group of the people independently free to challenge at all times any enactments made under such regulatory process, my own feeling is that the industry has nothing to fear, but something very definite to gain.

To get down to cases to see how this thing will work out in some of the regions which you represent. There is facing us in the South today a tremendous accelerated development for the use of our woods for nitrocellulose products. It is going on quite apace, the mill capacity doubling up within the last couple of years, or in process of doubling. When you get down to an individual case of an individual mill and plot the area that must support that mill by a supply of raw material on a short haul basis, and figure on underwriting the investments that are made in that mill and underwriting employment with some degree of continuity, you find within that area -- the one area that I have in mind -- over four hundred sawmills; you find a large number of turpentine operators; you find a large number of pole and piling operators. The question can reasonably be asked in that sort of situation: what is the answer?

Can we hope within the general pattern of voluntary action to reconcile those conflicting groups within that area in the competitive contest for their supply of raw material and make sure that the forest land will be managed in accordance with the objectives set forth here for sustained yield? Or will it be necessary in frank recognition of that situation to set up an agency that can act somewhat in the capacity of an umpire in the particular situation? I am inclined to believe that an umpire has to act in that situation if you are going to get a reconciliation of these conflicting interests and save the industries their source of supply of wood and save the area and manage it in accordance with the principles here set forth.

I should like to see, if any such pattern is set up, the matter of using possibly the counties as a unit. I can easily see in a regulatory body, whether jointly made up of lumber men or public or by the public directly, going into a county and raising the diameter limit of the cutting practices from one diameter to another, very vitally affecting the finances of the county, very vitally affecting the entire budget of the local government in meeting its particular problems. Possibly by an approach with the county, with the margin of sovereignty exercised by the federal and state governments, a factual analysis of that particular area can be made, carrying out your educational processes advocated here, and make them more effective, and bring into focus not only the question of management of forest properties in that area, but also the relation of those forest properties to the going concerns in terms of employment and otherwise. If such an analysis is made and such an educational approach is made, you fundamentally have to get down to the question of forest taxation in that county, depending on how important a factor in that particular county the forest taxation is.

I have the feeling that our approach to the problem of forest taxation besides our detailed studies has been largely convincing ourselves of the necessity for it. We have not yet gotten very far in convincing those who have the power of taxation of the necessity for a modification of the taxing system.

I think that with these objectives set up, with the margin of restraint necessary to the making of them effective, the counties can see the necessity for a modification of the taxation system which will make it possible to operate these forest properties to achieve objectives more than that of simply getting the maximum revenue over the shortest period of time, and it will have the distinct advantage of getting forestry down to the grass roots where people are going to exercise the right of their vote in determining policies. So in stating this case under the subject on which I am to talk, the federal approach, I can see no fundamental difference in our objectives, we are all agreed, according to the general statements set forth, on the necessity for sustained yield management of our **timber properties**, we are all agreed that those properties should be managed with some degree of social accountability in their management, we are all agreed that they should be fire protected for the purpose of making sure we have something to manage. We are not taking issue, and I don't see where there is any ground to take issue, I say again, on those major objectives.

One subject which I hope this meeting will discuss is the one I have raised. It may be too much to hope that an industry will even recognize the necessity for some restraint to be imposed upon it by sovereignty. I can quite recognize that attitude. On the other hand, I think that there ought to be explored, and I think that the effort here is to explore, whether we have fundamental differences of point of view or not, this whole subject and to find whether I am all wrong in believing that it cannot be handled wholly within the field of voluntary action.



If that is my belief, which I am expressing here quite frankly, then of course the federal approach involves fundamentally probably three things: (1) bringing back into public ownership some of these lands, to be directly managed by the public as a balance wheel in the situation; (2) a form of regulation over the operation on private lands which will assure to those of the industry who follow the objectives laid down here, protection against those who do not, and assure to the public that those who do not want to conform to these objectives can be brought under restraint and made to conform; (3) a type of appropriation and legislation which will recognize the overall public responsibility in fire protection and in disease control and matters in which the public has a fundamental responsibility.

In winding up, I might name a three-point forest program from the federal standpoint, which I have just outlined, as, first, acquisition, in cooperation with the states, the extension of the Fulmer Act, the extension of the federal acquisition; secondly, a form of legislation within the democratic pattern, integrated with the states and the local governments, which will place restraints on those who do not conform and, thirdly, a quid pro quo type of legislation which will recognize public responsibility in the field of fire protection and those which have an overall public interest.

I hope that this particular meeting will discuss these problems in the spirit in which the thing has been approached this morning, and if we do have differences of opinion that we can cross our swords and make the sparks fly and still retain a sense of humor about it.

Before closing I want to make just one more comment, and that is that I do not attempt to discount in any way the complicated pattern which is involved in the approach to this problem. The probabilities are, although the information is not available, that the industrial properties of the United States, those where the owner is in control of the property sufficiently to make commitments as to how that property is used, will probably make up a fairly small percentage of the total area of the United States. There is a variation of the pattern tied in under our plan of management, from the large industrial holder with a processing plan, on through the intermediate smaller holdings, down to the farm woodlots, with all variations in between. Even if this association passes resolutions committing itself and its individual members to a program of action, it is seriously doubtful whether such action would commit a great many others in the United States who are not bound by any action of the association. The federal approach is to take into consideration that pattern and to deal with the forest problems as a whole in the national interests.

Minority groups throughout the country have always had the responsibility for leadership. This I would imagine is the same situation. I am not personally very much worried about minorities having the leadership -- they always have and probably always will. It is only a group of progressive men who are interested

in securing certain types of action, who are willing to organize and carry the burdens of organization and the expenses involved, who take any form of leadership. That is true no matter what type of organization we have, and I am hoping that out of this meeting when we get down to discussing the details, we can get a program of action which will be a distinct step forward, but I would like either among ourselves or in joint committee to discuss somewhat the fundamental issue that I have raised.

REFERENCE COPY  
FOREST ECONOMICS DIVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

PR  
Cooperation  
Western Forestry and  
Conservation Association

January 20, 1936.

MEMORANDUM

The subject assigned to me on the program for the Annual Meeting of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association (held at Portland, December 13 to 15, 1935) was the public aspects of "National Organization and Progress Under Article X."

In his address Mr. G. F. Jewett, President of the Association, developed a number of pertinent questions and expressed the very definite wish that I reply to them, in order that there might be such discussion as would form a firm foundation for mutual understanding and confidence.

This I did, instead of talking on the subject previously assigned.

The gist of my remarks, which were necessarily extemporaneous, is attached. Central thought of each major question is indicated, in this manuscript record (which is based on stenographic report), by paragraphed subject headings.

F. A. SILCOX,  
Chief, Forest Service.

I have been out of the Forest Service for seventeen years. Battling in the business world of New York City has given me a reasonable understanding of the things that happened in 1929, and of some of the things that have happened since then. I came back to the Forest Service primarily because I was interested in current problems involved in the immediate handling of natural resources, as well as in certain critical decisions having to do with the future handling of resources in these United States. Important among these resources is timber.

For our own individual good, and that of our country as a whole, it is time for all of us to take a look at our natural resources in order to see where we are going with them. It is wise for all of us to take an inventory; to find out whether our past plans and operations have been sound. In doing this, let's be honest with ourselves; look matters squarely in the face. And in all our efforts, above everything else, let us preserve the democratic set-up of the United States; the will of local groups to face problems and offer suggestions for changes; the opportunity and the ability for them to do so.

We are, I hope, coming out of what has been the worst depression this country ever had. So serious were the conditions that the whole collective credit of the government had to be thrown into the breach to keep the wheels turning at all. I was in New York when the situation was critical. I saw people in lines three blocks long waiting to take money out of banks - then saw them three blocks long putting money back into banks again. It is easy now to forget, in the attempt to solve our problems, the situation that existed at that time.

I came back into the Forest Service feeling that we must face a better handling of our forest resources; that in doing so there were a number of basic issues on which we must soon make fundamental choices. I came to this Western Forestry and Conservation Association meeting primarily to listen. I want to find out the best thing to do. I want very definitely to maintain friendly cooperative relationship with the lumber industry. I want to work out an integrated program of private and public holdings which shall make for sustained yield operations and so bring about the greatest possible degree of social security for communities and the lumber industry; to lay the foundation for long-time investments at low rates of interest. I want, in other words, to see a much sounder social and economic set-up than that which in the past has been dependent on the forest resources of these United States.

In examining current problems of the lumber industry your President - and others - have at this meeting raised certain very definite questions. They have asked that I express myself on them, here. This I am glad to do, instead of talking on the subject assigned to me on your program. Because I have just heard those questions, my remarks must necessarily be extemporaneous.

(Over)

Forest Credits. There is more money in the banks today than they know what to do with. Why don't the banks, instead of the public, face the issue of credits in the lumber industry? It is a serious question in my mind if public credit should be tapped to solve any problem which involves private enterprise alone. But if the banks won't help, there is definite public responsibility to make credit facilities available on reasonable terms to an industry such as the lumber industry; to make sure that the lumber industry has a run for its white alley on a system of financing that is fundamentally sound. This is because there is a very real public interest vested in all forest lands, irrespective of ownership; because its size makes the lumber industry important from the standpoint of employment; because it is in the public interest to see that these timber properties are so handled that there may be continuity, through the industry, for individuals and communities dependent on them.

I shall back sound forest-loan legislation; shall hope to see extension of long-time public credit to the lumber industry. But I shall insist on provisions calling for management of these areas on a long-time rather than a quick liquidation basis; for sustained yield forest management, in other words. I think the public is fully justified in using its collective credit on that basis, and that the Joint Conference growing out of Article X was wise in making a proposal of that sort. Incidentally, why does the lumber industry back off from any mention of sustained yield - which involves long-time management - when it asks for long-time loans? In all fairness, why shouldn't the latter be predicated upon the former?

The Fletcher Bill was designed for the purpose of making credit available to sustained yield operations. Some of the difficulties in getting through legislation of this sort are known to you. One trouble of the federal Government, with its necessary emergency measures, is whether or not more public bonds guaranteed by the Government should be issued. I have run into this and other difficulties with the Fletcher Bill. I have conferred with the Director of the Budget, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Farm Credit Administration in attempting to work out some way to get forest credits legislation under way; to establish a group of forest banks, to have securities of those banks taken by the Farm Mortgage Corporation, to get private capital to come in under that set-up. We shall go ahead with our efforts to get long-term forest loans, working our way through the mass of difficulties as best we may. We want the lumber industry's help. Shying away from sustained yield will not give it to us.

Government Logging and Milling. Mr. Jewett was somewhat alarmed at a statement I made before the Society of American Foresters in Washington about the Government going into logging and milling operations. My personal belief is that the Government should not take over any administrative functions that private industry successfully may carry out, provided that private industry recognizes and fulfills,

as a part of its enterprises, its social obligations. Government rigidities make impossible many advantages which go with private enterprise. I very definitely want to see personal initiative and resourcefulness as exemplified by private industry. There is a wide opportunity for the exercise of it in the lumber industry.

I stated at the Society of American Foresters meeting that in my opinion the government would if necessary go into logging and milling. This was intended as a danger signal; as a note of warning that the lumber industry must, for its own protection, recognize the fundamental necessity for facing certain social responsibilities which are entirely aside from creation of wealth and the bookkeeping aspects of its business problem. For in my opinion the time has come when, if the survival of a forest-industry community is at stake, this issue will be settled by the community, not by the Forest Service or by the lumber industry.

So far as I am concerned, then, I want to see the Government keep out of commercial logging and milling. What the outcome will be if the Government's hand is forced, I can not say.

100% Public Ownership. Your Association's President asks me, as Chief of the Forest Service, whether we have in mind some basis for private and public cooperation, or whether our objective is 100% public ownership of forest land. I hope to see an integrated plan of public and private ownership worked out. The instability of corporate ownership, the many changes and vicissitudes which have on the whole attended private ownership and operation of forest lands in the United States, are cause for real concern. I hope to see that condition changed; to see in the corporate structure of America an adequate degree of stability and continuity in ownership and management of forest lands; for it is essential to success for any sound, constructive forestry program.

I have been searching the United States for areas of cut-over lands which industry has bought for the purpose of growing trees. I can not find any. Nor can I find bankers loaning money for this purpose. If private industry will not do the job, it seems to me that part of this ten billion dollars which the Government is putting into business to keep the wheels turning should be put into public acquisition of forest land to insure its being maintained as a part of our productive resources.

Up to date, what we have actually done in this country is to drain off great reservoirs of virgin timber. These we inherited; no one spent any money to grow them. We inherited them, and we are draining them. I ask private industry, in its own critical analysis of its own problem if it is sound business - granting modification of taxation - for private industry to invest in reforesting properties (as has been done in Europe for long-time periods) to promote sustained yield? Will private industry make such investments? Frankly I am skeptical that it will. I think you are skeptical. Certainly, I

have not seen money going in that direction. Instead, I have seen in Washington enormous pressure on myself and the Forest Service to buy the cut-over lands all over the United States. Eight million acres were dropped on us in one week.

Take cut-over lands in north Idaho as a specific example. I ask you if private owners will go in and buy those cut-over forest lands and consolidate their holdings for the purpose of growing timber? If not, what is the answer for these cut-over areas? And for the total accumulation of cut-over areas in the United States. That total now runs into appalling figures. I am not exaggerating when I say that community after community which once existed on those lands has been wiped out completely.

Take a specific forest area of two million acres in Louisiana. In this area there was a timber-supported community of 5,000 people. The timber has been cut, the area denuded. The community is gone. Nothing is left standing but the jail, which happened to be of concrete.

Mr. Jewett characterizes the possibility of 100% public ownership as "the extreme left." He connects it with the term "socialism". If it is socialism to take over 2,000,000 acres of Louisiana forest lands which are paying no taxes, growing no trees - if it is socialism for Uncle Sam to extract enough money from the national pocketbook, which is your pocketbook and mine, to take care of those people - then let it be called that. Merely calling names does not, however, settle any problem. No matter what it is called, and even if to do it we must have public ownership of the entire two million acres, I believe we should put that land to some good use. I would much prefer to see private owners take over such acreages as that in Louisiana, establish nurseries and go in and plant. But I have not seen them doing so. Probably the only agency to do this is the federal government.

Maybe we are going too far in an extension of public ownership in the south; maybe we shouldn't advocate public ownership in the northwest; maybe we should pull out, let you get your money from the banks if you can, let you work out your own fire protection problems and taxation problems with the States. What do you think? My fundamental interest is to help you work out your problems and to help maintain in private ownership a large proportion of the timber lands of the United States. I expect to stop far short of an 100% ownership program for a number of reasons; one because it is wiser to have an integration of public and private forest industry; another because I don't know where the money is coming from to carry it out 100%.

Integration of Holdings. The statement has been made at this meeting that the main course of progress is integration of private and public holdings. I agree, with the qualification again that private industry must recognize the necessity for taking a look at the whole problem of timber management from the standpoint of soundness of community development.

Acquisition of Merchantable Timber. Public agencies have suggested acquisition of a total of 93 billion feet. Lumber agencies have stepped the amount that the government ought to buy up to 150 billion feet. Perhaps it is wise for the federal government to buy 150 billion feet of the timber stands where carrying charges seem to be such a serious question, hold them so they can contribute to sustained-yield communities, and thus escape that quick liquidation which is hastened by those carrying charges. If by the purchase of 150 billion feet this can be done, I advocate it.

Acquisition by Consent. Mr. Jewett touched on a situation in Georgia. The Forest Service has been purchasing land since 1911 - we did not start when emergency legislation came into being. I don't know of any area the Forest Service has bought - I may be wrong but I think not - but what we have first had the consent of the States and counties. Even if we could go into a county and buy land without its consent, we should run into too many difficulties to do it. For as you know, there are outstanding bond issues and other matters that must be looked into before land safely can be bought. I do not happen to know about this particular Georgia area, but if it was bought without prior consent I should say that the criticism is sound. If any one of the federal agencies attempts to go at acquisition as a straight federal effort, in my opinion that is wrong. Acquisition of forest lands should be worked out with local agencies, the States, and those directly affected in private industry. Under the decentralized method of the Forest Service that has been our method of approach.

How Much Acquisition? There is a division of thought among lumbermen on this point. The amount of land that has been proposed from various sections of the country would need a minimum of 500 million dollars to start with. You would be amazed today to see what is coming in to us from the various States - not merely from the individual but from public organizations pressing us to buy.

As an Association, and as lumbermen, what policy do you suggest? What do you want the Forest Service to do in the northwest? Leave you entirely alone? Pull out and buy areas in the east? Let you settle your own problem? If, as some of you indicate, you are afraid of government interference through purchase of timber land, we can pull out. If, as others ask, you want us to buy both mature timber and cut-over land to bring about stability within the industry, with a release of pressure for quick liquidation, how far do you want the federal government to go?

The real control in this whole northwest lumber situation is in private industry. Do you want a fifty-fifty balance? What does leadership here in the northwest ask? The Joint Conference recommended that 150 billion feet of timber be purchased by the public. Shall we take a common unit of private and public timber, pool it and work out a common long-time method for sustained yield operations, selling the counties the idea of reduced taxation? Shall we go after extension of forest credits to run that type of an enterprise? If you are fearful of federal interference in this matter, it might be well for the Forest Service to stick to its own areas and spend the forthcoming acquisition money in the Lake States and various other parts of the country. I welcome your suggestions.



Taxation. On this matter I am definitely interested, although essentially it is a State and an industry problem. The whole system of forest taxation in the United States is fundamentally unsound, in my opinion. But how far would you lumbermen get, now, if you went to a community to sell the idea of reducing taxes? I can tell you. You'd get much the same answer I got with certain county authorities with whom I talked on the matter. I was trying to find out why they did not see the need for adjustment. Their reply was; - "Here comes a foreign corporation into our county. It cuts our timber and moves on. We must, in self defense, take all we can while the taking is possible."

The result is increased taxes on the amount of timber left standing in that community; forced liquidation with both industry and community committing suicide together. Isn't it the industry's problem to give the counties some degree of assurance that you do not have this timber all tied up in packages for quick-liquidation? If it can be gotten over to State and County authorities that you will operate on a basis upon which they can secure reasonably continuous income, - as they could through sustained yield - I am not too idealistic in saying that I think you could get sympathetic consideration.

Although forest taxation is a State rather than a National affair, we investigated the situation, as you know, through Professor Fairchild of Yale University. We have spent ten years trying to get at this whole question. There should be a fundamental readjustment of taxation on timber land. But in view of the doctrine of State sovereignty - a subject on which your President has strong feelings - the federal government has some hesitancy in urging, too strongly, the States and the counties to revise their system of taxation in order to make a deferred yield plan effective.

Industry Leadership. There are plenty of leaders in the lumber industry. I hope their voices become more articulate. I hope that through those leaders the industry is, to a greater degree than it has in the past, considering that though a major function of forest-industry is to create wealth, another is to create it so as to bring stability to dependent labor through continuous production rather than quick ups and downs. In the long run it is more profitable to operate in such a way that people in stable communities may build decent houses and amortize their loans over a long period. I feel that industry leadership, in addition to its other headaches, must in self defense if for no other reason, recognize - now that we are out of the pioneering period - the need for permanency of enterprise and its effects on dependent communities rather than the highest possible immediate profit.

Lumber Tariff. On this matter I am not qualified to talk. Mark Twain once said that religion was a geographical habit; so, I think, is the tariff. The whole reciprocal tariff agreement with Canada was handled through the State Department and the Tariff Commission. Until the matter was settled, the Forest Service did not get a look-in.

We probably should have pleaded the case very strongly had we had an opportunity, for our interests are such that we are of course directly interested in protecting the lumber industry. But as I have said, I do not feel myself a competent judge of the complicated subject, nor have I analyzed the situation sufficiently to find for sure what, specifically, it means.

Social Consequences. Your President says, "foresters are idealists, and do not recognize social consequences of their program." I don't know what he has in mind except as he reveals, a little later, that what he means by "social consequences" is setting up a dictatorship, failure to maintain democratic processes, centralization, the loss of freedom of speech. All these are embraced, Mr. Jewett feels, in the program of sustained yield forest management as outlined by public foresters. Personally, I'll fight more for preservation of our democratic institutions than for sustained yield, any day. For we would lose everything if we lost, in the United States, the capacity to work out our problems in a democratic fashion. What I continually plead for is a program, in the United States and in the Forest Service, where we have meetings like this one of yours, with fellows highly critical, as you should be, of any proposals made by bureaucrats. I hope you remain sharply and constructively critical, and that with your criticism you help to solve some of the difficult problems which face the United States.

Part of my job is to maintain the Forest Service as a sensitive, democratic institution, highly decentralized, working with you and other people on the ground, taking action step by step. I hope to see kept in the Forest Service - and in this whole country - that type of decentralization, for it helps preserve the fundamentals of our democratic structure. The instrument for maintaining it is just such an organization as you have here. It can tear into things and break up any institution that tends to become bureaucratic. In short, no matter what degree of centralization is needed to meet our banking problems, which individually we have not been able to meet, the American system, with its fundamental processes of democracy, must be maintained.

Social Problem the Chief Obstacle to Industry. Mr. Jewett has said that he believes the chief obstacle to carrying out a sustained yield program is the government itself. I have difficulty in reconciling this statement with requests on the government by your industry to extend credits; to buy large areas of cut-over lands and virgin timber, and to modify taxation. Is it possible the lumber industry wants all these things without giving anything in return? Do you think they can be gotten that way? In any legislative program, for example, whatever motives may be charged, security (or social) legislation is absolutely essential to the legislation you want in your own interests. Without the first, the second might easily be brushed aside. That is human nature the world over.

Summing up, it is my earnest and definite desire to cooperate in every way with the lumber industry to help solve some of these problems that you have discussed here - carrying charges on big bodies of

timber, orderly and planned acquisition, sound integration of private and public holdings for sustained-yield forest management, taxation, tariffs, and forest credits. And in fair proportions, there should be definite expenditures of public money to help carry the fire protection burden.

But I ask, in all sincerity, that you make your own social objectives clearer than you have, and thus lend strength to my hand. After doing that let us join forces; first in getting a definite expression as to a fundamental policy of balanced public and private ownership, second in trying to get legislation to make such ownership possible and to modify credit and taxation systems, if those things are necessary.

Just one more word. I came here to listen. From now on I am going to listen. I want to hear what the industry offers, aside from better woods practices. I don't want to discount the difficulties of getting woods practices into effect, but it seems to me that at this particular meeting we have matters of far larger import to face; that our main objective is to get forest areas on a sustained yield basis and leave your operations and their surrounding communities with some degree of stability and security.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

PR  
Cooperation  
Western Forestry and  
Conservation Association

January 20, 1936.

MEMORANDUM

The subject assigned to me on the program for the Annual Meeting of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association (held at Portland, December 13 to 15, 1935) was the public aspects of "National Organization and Progress Under Article X."

In his address Mr. G. F. Jewett, President of the Association, developed a number of pertinent questions and expressed the very definite wish that I reply to them, in order that there might be such discussion as would form a firm foundation for mutual understanding and confidence.

This I did, instead of talking on the subject previously assigned.

The gist of my remarks, which were necessarily extemporaneous, is attached. Central thought of each major question is indicated, in this manuscript record (which is based on stenographic report), by paragraphed subject headings.

F. A. SILCOX,  
Chief, Forest Service.

I have been out of the Forest Service for seventeen years. Battling in the business world of New York City has given me a reasonable understanding of the things that happened in 1929, and of some of the things that have happened since then. I came back to the Forest Service primarily because I was interested in current problems involved in the immediate handling of natural resources, as well as in certain critical decisions having to do with the future handling of resources in these United States. Important among these resources is timber.

For our own individual good, and that of our country as a whole, it is time for all of us to take a look at our natural resources in order to see where we are going with them. It is wise for all of us to take an inventory; to find out whether our past plans and operations have been sound. In doing this, let's be honest with ourselves; look matters squarely in the face. And in all our efforts, above everything else, let us preserve the democratic set-up of the United States; the will of local groups to face problems and offer suggestions for changes; the opportunity and the ability for them to do so.

We are, I hope, coming out of what has been the worst depression this country ever had. So serious were the conditions that the whole collective credit of the government had to be thrown into the breach to keep the wheels turning at all. I was in New York when the situation was critical. I saw people in lines three blocks long waiting to take money out of banks - then saw them three blocks long putting money back into banks again. It is easy now to forget, in the attempt to solve our problems, the situation that existed at that time.

I came back into the Forest Service feeling that we must face a better handling of our forest resources; that in doing so there were a number of basic issues on which we must soon make fundamental choices. I came to this Western Forestry and Conservation Association meeting primarily to listen. I want to find out the best thing to do. I want very definitely to maintain friendly cooperative relationship with the lumber industry. I want to work out an integrated program of private and public holdings which shall make for sustained yield operations and so bring about the greatest possible degree of social security for communities and the lumber industry; to lay the foundation for long-time investments at low rates of interest. I want, in other words, to see a much sounder social and economic set-up than that which in the past has been dependent on the forest resources of these United States.

In examining current problems of the lumber industry your President - and others - have at this meeting raised certain very definite questions. They have asked that I express myself on them, here. This I am glad to do, instead of talking on the subject assigned to me on your program. Because I have just heard those questions, my remarks must necessarily be extemporaneous.

(Over)

Forest Credits. There is more money in the banks today than they know what to do with. Why don't the banks, instead of the public, face the issue of credits in the lumber industry? It is a serious question in my mind if public credit should be tapped to solve any problem which involves private enterprise alone. But if the banks won't help, there is definite public responsibility to make credit facilities available on reasonable terms to an industry such as the lumber industry; to make sure that the lumber industry has a run for its white alley on a system of financing that is fundamentally sound. This is because there is a very real public interest vested in all forest lands, irrespective of ownership; because its size makes the lumber industry important from the standpoint of employment; because it is in the public interest to see that these timber properties are so handled that there may be continuity, through the industry, for individuals and communities dependent on them.

I shall back sound forest-loan legislation; shall hope to see extension of long-time public credit to the lumber industry. But I shall insist on provisions calling for management of these areas on a long-time rather than a quick liquidation basis; for sustained yield forest management, in other words. I think the public is fully justified in using its collective credit on that basis, and that the Joint Conference growing out of Article X was wise in making a proposal of that sort. Incidentally, why does the lumber industry back off from any mention of sustained yield - which involves long-time management - when it asks for long-time loans? In all fairness, why shouldn't the latter be predicated upon the former?

The Fletcher Bill was designed for the purpose of making credit available to sustained yield operations. Some of the difficulties in getting through legislation of this sort are known to you. One trouble of the federal Government, with its necessary emergency measures, is whether or not more public bonds guaranteed by the Government should be issued. I have run into this and other difficulties with the Fletcher Bill. I have conferred with the Director of the Budget, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Farm Credit Administration in attempting to work out some way to get forest credits legislation under way; to establish a group of forest banks, to have securities of those banks taken by the Farm Mortgage Corporation, to get private capital to come in under that set-up. We shall go ahead with our efforts to get long-term forest loans, working our way through the mass of difficulties as best we may. We want the lumber industry's help. Shying away from sustained yield will not give it to us.

Government Logging and Milling. Mr. Jewett was somewhat alarmed at a statement I made before the Society of American Foresters in Washington about the Government going into logging and milling operations. My personal belief is that the Government should not take over any administrative functions that private industry successfully may carry out, provided that private industry recognizes and fulfills,

as a part of its enterprises, its social obligations. Government rigidities make impossible many advantages which go with private enterprise. I very definitely want to see personal initiative and resourcefulness as exemplified by private industry. There is a wide opportunity for the exercise of it in the lumber industry.

I stated at the Society of American Foresters meeting that in my opinion the government would if necessary go into logging and milling. This was intended as a danger signal; as a note of warning that the lumber industry must, for its own protection, recognize the fundamental necessity for facing certain social responsibilities which are entirely aside from creation of wealth and the bookkeeping aspects of its business problem. For in my opinion the time has come when, if the survival of a forest-industry community is at stake, this issue will be settled by the community, not by the Forest Service or by the lumber industry.

So far as I am concerned, then, I want to see the Government keep out of commercial logging and milling. What the outcome will be if the Government's hand is forced, I can not say.

100% Public Ownership. Your Association's President asks me, as Chief of the Forest Service, whether we have in mind some basis for private and public cooperation, or whether our objective is 100% public ownership of forest land. I hope to see an integrated plan of public and private ownership worked out. The instability of corporate ownership, the many changes and vicissitudes which have on the whole attended private ownership and operation of forest lands in the United States, are cause for real concern. I hope to see that condition changed; to see in the corporate structure of America an adequate degree of stability and continuity in ownership and management of forest lands, for it is essential to success for any sound, constructive forestry program.

I have been searching the United States for areas of cut-over lands which industry has bought for the purpose of growing trees. I can not find any. Nor can I find bankers loaning money for this purpose. If private industry will not do the job, it seems to me that part of this ten billion dollars which the Government is putting into business to keep the wheels turning should be put into public acquisition of forest land to insure its being maintained as a part of our productive resources.

Up to date, what we have actually done in this country is to drain off great reservoirs of virgin timber. These we inherited; no one spent any money to grow them. We inherited them, and we are draining them. I ask private industry, in its own critical analysis of its own problem if it is sound business - granting modification of taxation - for private industry to invest in reforesting properties (as has been done in Europe for long-time periods) to promote sustained yield? Will private industry make such investments? Frankly I am skeptical that it will. I think you are skeptical. Certainly, I

have not seen money going in that direction. Instead, I have seen in Washington enormous pressure on myself and the Forest Service to buy the cut-over lands all over the United States. Eight million acres were dropped on us in one week.

Take cut-over lands in north Idaho as a specific example. I ask you if private owners will go in and buy those cut-over forest lands and consolidate their holdings for the purpose of growing timber? If not, what is the answer for these cut-over areas? And for the total accumulation of cut-over areas in the United States. That total now runs into appalling figures. I am not exaggerating when I say that community after community which once existed on those lands has been wiped out completely.

Take a specific forest area of two million acres in Louisiana. In this area there was a timber-supported community of 5,000 people. The timber has been cut, the area denuded. The community is gone. Nothing is left standing but the jail, which happened to be of concrete.

Mr. Jewett characterizes the possibility of 100% public ownership as "the extreme left." He connects it with the term "socialism". If it is socialism to take over 2,000,000 acres of Louisiana forest lands which are paying no taxes, growing no trees - if it is socialism for Uncle Sam to extract enough money from the national pocketbook, which is your pocketbook and mine, to take care of those people - then let it be called that. Merely calling names does not, however, settle any problem. No matter what it is called, and even if to do it we must have public ownership of the entire two million acres, I believe we should put that land to some good use. I would much prefer to see private owners take over such acreages as that in Louisiana, establish nurseries and go in and plant. But I have not seen them doing so. Probably the only agency to do this is the federal government.

Maybe we are going too far in an extension of public ownership in the south; maybe we shouldn't advocate public ownership in the northwest; maybe we should pull out, let you get your money from the banks if you can, let you work out your own fire protection problems and taxation problems with the States. What do you think? My fundamental interest is to help you work out your problems and to help maintain in private ownership a large proportion of the timber lands of the United States. I expect to stop far short of an 100% ownership program for a number of reasons; one because it is wiser to have an integration of public and private forest industry; another because I don't know where the money is coming from to carry it out 100%.

Integration of Holdings. The statement has been made at this meeting that the main course of progress is integration of private and public holdings. I agree, with the qualification again that private industry must recognize the necessity for taking a look at the whole problem of timber management from the standpoint of soundness of community development.



Acquisition of Merchantable Timber. Public agencies have suggested acquisition of a total of 93 billion feet. Lumber agencies have stepped the amount that the government ought to buy up to 150 billion feet. Perhaps it is wise for the federal government to buy 150 billion feet of the timber stands where carrying charges seem to be such a serious question, hold them so they can contribute to sustained-yield communities, and thus escape that quick liquidation which is hastened by those carrying charges. If by the purchase of 150 billion feet this can be done, I advocate it.

Acquisition by Consent. Mr. Jewett touched on a situation in Georgia. The Forest Service has been purchasing land since 1911 - we did not start when emergency legislation came into being. I don't know of any area the Forest Service has bought - I may be wrong but I think not - but what we have first had the consent of the States and counties. Even if we could go into a county and buy land without its consent, we should run into too many difficulties to do it. For as you know, there are outstanding bond issues and other matters that must be looked into before land safely can be bought. --I do not happen to know about this particular Georgia area, but if it was bought without prior consent I should say that the criticism is sound. If any one of the federal agencies attempts to go at acquisition as a straight federal effort, in my opinion that is wrong. Acquisition of forest lands should be worked out with local agencies, the States, and those directly affected in private industry. Under the decentralized method of the Forest Service that has been our method of approach.

How Much Acquisition? There is a division of thought among lumbermen on this point. The amount of land that has been proposed from various sections of the country would need a minimum of 500 million dollars to start with. You would be amazed today to see what is coming in to us from the various States - not merely from the individual but from public organizations pressing us to buy.

As an Association, and as lumbermen; what policy to you suggest? What do you want the Forest Service to do in the northwest? Leave you entirely alone? Pull out and buy areas in the east? Let you settle your own problem? If, as some of you indicate, you are afraid of government interference through purchase of timber land, we can pull out. If, as others ask, you want us to buy both mature timber and cut-over land to bring about stability within the industry, with a release of pressure for quick liquidation, how far do you want the federal government to go?

The real control in this whole northwest lumber situation is in private industry. Do you want a fifty-fifty balance? What does leadership here in the northwest ask? The Joint Conference recommended that 150 billion feet of timber be purchased by the public. Shall we take a common unit of private and public timber, pool it and work out a common long-time method for sustained yield operations, selling the counties the idea of reduced taxation? Shall we go after extension of forest credits to run that type of an enterprise? If you are fearful of federal interference in this matter, it might be well for the Forest Service to stick to its own areas and spend the forthcoming acquisition money in the Lake States and various other parts of the country. I welcome your suggestions.

Taxation. On this matter I am definitely interested, although essentially it is a State and an industry problem. The whole system of forest taxation in the United States is fundamentally unsound, in my opinion. But how far would you lumbermen get, now, if you went to a community to sell the idea of reducing taxes? I can tell you. You'd get much the same answer I got with certain county authorities with whom I talked on the matter. I was trying to find out why they did not see the need for adjustment. Their reply was; - "Here comes a foreign corporation into our county. It cuts our timber and moves on. We must, in self defense, take all we can while the taking is possible."

The result is increased taxes on the amount of timber left standing in that community; forced liquidation with both industry and community committing suicide together. Isn't it the industry's problem to give the counties some degree of assurance that you do not have this timber all tied up in packages for quick-liquidation? If it can be gotten over to State and County authorities that you will operate on a basis upon which they can secure reasonably continuous income, - as they could through sustained yield - I am not too idealistic in saying that I think you could get sympathetic consideration.

Although forest taxation is a State rather than a National affair, we investigated the situation, as you know, through Professor Fairchild of Yale University. We have spent ten years trying to get at this whole question. There should be a fundamental readjustment of taxation on timber land. But in view of the doctrine of State sovereignty - a subject on which your President has strong feelings - the federal government has some hesitancy in urging, too strongly, the States and the counties to revise their system of taxation in order to make a deferred yield plan effective.

Industry Leadership. There are plenty of leaders in the lumber industry. I hope their voices become more articulate. I hope that through those leaders the industry is, to a greater degree than it has in the past, considering that though a major function of forest-industry is to create wealth, another is to create it so as to bring stability to dependent labor through continuous production rather than quick ups and downs. In the long run it is more profitable to operate in such a way that people in stable communities may build decent houses and amortize their loans over a long period. I feel that industry leadership, in addition to its other headaches, must in self defense if for no other reason, recognize - now that we are out of the pioneering period - the need for permanency of enterprise and its effects on dependent communities rather than the highest possible immediate profit.

Lumber Tariff. On this matter I am not qualified to talk. Mark Twain once said that religion was a geographical habit; so, I think, is the tariff. The whole reciprocal tariff agreement with Canada was handled through the State Department and the Tariff Commission. Until the matter was settled, the Forest Service did not get a look-in.

We probably should have pleaded the case very strongly had we had an opportunity; for our interests are such that we are of course directly interested in protecting the lumber industry. But as I have said, I do not feel myself a competent judge of the complicated subject, nor have I analyzed the situation sufficiently to find for sure what, specifically, it means.

Social Consequences. Your President says, "foresters are idealists, and do not recognize social consequences of their program." I don't know what he has in mind except as he reveals, a little later, that what he means by "social consequences" is setting up a dictatorship, failure to maintain democratic processes, centralization, the loss of freedom of speech. All these are embraced, Mr. Jewett feels, in the program of sustained yield forest management as outlined by public foresters. Personally, I'll fight more for preservation of our democratic institutions than for sustained yield, any day. For we would lose everything if we lost, in the United States, the capacity to work out our problems in a democratic fashion. What I continually plead for is a program, in the United States and in the Forest Service, where we have meetings like this one of yours, with fellows highly critical, as you should be, of any proposals made by bureaucrats. I hope you remain sharply and constructively critical, and that with your criticism you help to solve some of the difficult problems which face the United States.

Part of my job is to maintain the Forest Service as a sensitive, democratic institution, highly decentralized, working with you and other people on the ground, taking action step by step. I hope to see kept in the Forest Service - and in this whole country - that type of decentralization, for it helps preserve the fundamentals of our democratic structure. The instrument for maintaining it is just such an organization as you have here. It can tear into things and break up any institution that tends to become bureaucratic. In short, no matter what degree of centralization is needed to meet our banking problems, which individually we have not been able to meet, the American system, with its fundamental processes of democracy, must be maintained.

Social Problem the Chief Obstacle to Industry. Mr. Jewett has said that he believes the chief obstacle to carrying out a sustained yield program is the government itself. I have difficulty in reconciling this statement with requests on the government by your industry to extend credits; to buy large areas of cut-over lands and virgin timber, and to modify taxation. Is it possible the lumber industry wants all these things without giving anything in return? Do you think they can be gotten that way? In any legislative program, for example, whatever motives may be charged, security (or social) legislation is absolutely essential to the legislation you want in your own interests. Without the first, the second might easily be brushed aside. That is human nature the world over.

Summing up, it is my earnest and definite desire to cooperate in every way with the lumber industry to help solve some of these problems that you have discussed here - carrying charges on big bodies of

timber, orderly and planned acquisition, sound integration of private and public holdings for sustained-yield forest management, taxation, tariffs, and forest credits. And in fair proportions, there should be definite expenditures of public money to help carry the fire protection burden.

But I ask, in all sincerity, that you make your own social objectives clearer than you have, and thus lend strength to my hand. After doing that let us join forces; first in getting a definite expression as to a fundamental policy of balanced public and private ownership, second in trying to get legislation to make such ownership possible and to modify credit and taxation systems, if those things are necessary.

Just one more word. I came here to listen. From now on I am going to listen. I want to hear what the industry offers, aside from better woods practices. I don't want to discount the difficulties of getting woods practices into effect, but it seems to me that at this particular meeting we have matters of far larger import to face; that our main objective is to get forest areas on a sustained yield basis and leave your operations and their surrounding communities with some degree of stability and security.



# SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENTS CONFIDENTIAL

WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES. IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT \*\*\*THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY \*\*\* TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES. WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Vol. XVII No. 25

Washington, D. C.

December 4, 1933

## TO MEMBERS OF THE FOREST SERVICE:

Due to the stress of closing my work in New York and assuming my new duties on November 15, it has been impossible for me to answer personally the many letters from friends and former co-workers in the Forest Service.

I am asking you now to let this general letter serve to tell you all how deeply and sincerely appreciative I am of your good wishes. It has been very heartening to have them. In all sincerity I am accepting the position of Chief of the Service with a full sense of humility and with a desire to realize fully the responsibilities of the task I have undertaken, together with the hope that I may redeem these responsibilities in the spirit of the creative social and economic movement now in progress designed to affect so deeply the future welfare of our country. I shall need the help and support you have so generously offered.

Sincerely,

F. A. SILCOX

Forester

## SERVICE BULLETIN

## F. A. SILCOX

Ferdinand Augustus Silcox was born in Columbus, Ga., December 25, 1882. He is a graduate of the College of Charleston, S. C., where he received the degree of B.S. in 1903, with honors in chemistry and sociology. In 1905 he was graduated from the School of Forestry, Yale University, with the degree of M.F.

The summer prior to his graduation from the Yale School of Forestry, Mr. Silcox worked as a forest student in the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, and was engaged in making a working plan covering approximately 60,000 acres of forest in West Virginia for the U. S. Coal and Coke Company. On July 1, 1905, he entered the United States Forest Service as a ranger, having passed the Civil Service examinations, and was assigned to duty on what was then known as the Leadville National Forest in Colorado. In September of that year he was placed in charge of the Holy Cross National Forest in that State as acting supervisor and early in January of the next year he was sent to the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests in Colorado to set up administrative organizations. After the completion of this work he served as a Forest Inspector in Washington, D.C., handling special assignments to the western States. When a district office was set up at Missoula, Montana, in 1908 he was made associate district forester. He was appointed district forester for the Northern Rocky Mountain region on July 1, 1911, which position he held until 1917.

Shortly after the outbreak of the World War, he was given military leave and entered the 20th (Forest) Engineers of the American Expeditionary Force, with a captain's commission. After less than a year's service in this branch, he was selected by the Secretary of Labor and the Shipping Board to head a bureau to handle labor problems at the shipyards at Seattle, Wash.

Following the war Mr. Silcox went to Chicago as Director of Industrial Relations for the commercial printing industry, remaining there until 1922 when he became Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association. On November 15, 1933, he left the latter position to reenter the Forest Service as Chief Forester, succeeding the late Robert Y. Stuart.

Mr. Silcox was married in 1908 to Miss Marie Louise Thatcher of Charleston, S. C. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Phi Kappa Sigma, and has served on the National Forest Policy Commission.

A photograph of Mr. Silcox appears on opposite page.

**FERDINAND A. SILCOX**

**Forest Service career officer**

**Fifth Chief Forester, 1933-39**

**Two studies made: western range conditions;  
watersheds for flood control.**

**Prairie States Forestry Project began -  
217 million trees planted by 33,000 plains  
farmers.**

**Fulmer and Norris-Doxey Laws enacted - Increased  
aid to states and to farm woodland owners.**

Mr. Silcox became Chief Forester on November 15, 1933. A former Forest Service career officer (1905-1917), he was Director of Industrial Relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association at the time of his appointment.

Important legislation and notable achievements during the Silcox administration included:

- In 1935, the Fulmer Act, which provided for federal aid in the purchase of lands for state forests.
- In 1935, the Prairie States Forestry Project was begun. This was for the purpose of alleviating the effects of drought in the Dust Bowl. In seven years, the Forest Service supervised the planting of 217 million trees on farms and ranches from North Dakota to Texas.
- In 1937, the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act was enacted. It provided for increased technical aid to owners of farm woodland.
- Two studies were done. The first resulted in a report on western range conditions; the other was a survey of watersheds for flood control.
- After the New England hurricane of 1938 had blown down millions of trees, the Forest Service supervised the salvage of more than 700 million board feet of commercial timber. The Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration was created to do the job. The States cooperated.

Chief Forester Silcox died in December, 1939.