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HIGHLIGHTS in the history of FOREST CONSERVATION



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Introduction

Forestry in the United States was still mostly in its dark ages at the beginning of the current century. Not until 1902 was "forestry" listed as a subject in the Encyclopedia Britannica. A few farsighted and public-spirited men had tried from time to time to arouse realization of the dangers that lay ahead if wasteful destruction of forests were not checked, but they were as voices crying in the wilderness. To most people it seemed the forests would last forever.

The earliest laws passed by Congress regarding forests, between 1799 and 1831, were intended to insure supplies of live oak for ship building. During the nineteenth century several States inquired into the possibilities of action to protect their forest resources, and laws for the encouragement of tree planting were passed in a few States.

Not until 1891, however, when the national forest system was started, did the conservation movement get under way on a Nation-wide scale. The establishment of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in its present form in 1905 marked the real beginning of a national forest-conservation policy.

Although much has been accomplished in recent years, conservation of forest resources in the United States still has a long way to go. Fire still burns over millions of acres of forest land every year; the wasteful cutting methods of the past are still widely used. It is to be hoped that real conservation in America will soon be achieved. Then practically all of the Nation's forests will be managed for sustained yields so that their products, benefits, and services will be available to the people forever.

The following pages give in chronological order some highlights of the forest conservation movement in the United States.

In Colonial Days

When the earliest settlers landed on American shores, forests covered nearly all of the land from the eastern seaboard to the Great Plains. Wood was abundant and free for the taking. The colonial period was characterized by a gradual pushing back of the forests to make room for settlement. Because transportation facilities were poor, local wood shortages sometimes arose near the larger towns, and these occasionally led to restrictions on cutting. But most people felt, in the words of Gifford Pinchot, that "the thing to do with the forest was to get rid of it."

1626 Plymouth Colony passed an ordinance prohibiting cutting timber on colony lands without official consent.

1681 William Penn's ordinance for the Pennsylvania colony required that in clearing land, 1 acre be left in trees for every 5 acres cleared. So far as is known, this provision was not long enforced.

1710 The first community forest in the United States was established at Newington, N. H. A 110-acre forest owned by the town has yielded continuing benefits to the community for more than two centuries, helping to build the village church, parsonage, town hall, and library; furnishing planks for bridges; and fuel to heat public buildings.

1728 British Navigation Acts prohibited the colonies from shipping pitch, tar, and crude gum direct to foreign countries. Measures for the regulation of the naval stores industry and for the payment of bounties were introduced by the Royal Governor of North Carolina.

1760 Another of America's earliest community forests was established at Danville, N. H. A committee was appointed to manage the town's 75-acre woodland "to keep the parson warm." Over the years the forest has yielded some \$10,000 worth of products.

The Young Republic

In the first century of American independence, settlement spread over most of the country. The forests were drawn upon heavily to make new farms, to supply the growing industries, to extend the railroad lines, and to build the many new towns and cities that sprang up. This was a period of forest exploitation, gradual at first, but rapidly increasing after about 1850. Only a few were beginning to think about the future of the forests.

1799 The Federal Timber Purchases Act appropriated \$200,000 to buy timber for naval purposes—early recognition of the need for husbanding timber supplies.

1817 The Federal Timber Reservation Act established the Santa Rosa live oak timber reserve in Florida for the Navy—the first reservation of public land for timber supplies.

1822 An act for "the preservation of timber of the United States in Florida," was passed to prevent the destruction and theft of Government timber.

1828 Santa Rosa, a peninsula jutting into the Bay of Pensacola, Florida, was established as our first forest experiment station. It contained 30,000 acres. Live oaks and live oak acorns were planted, brush was cleared, fire lanes were opened, selective cutting was done, and trespassers were kept out. Plans were made to make the forest pay for itself in forest products. Unfortunately the forest became a political football and work was ordered dropped after 2 years.

1830 Missouri's forest cultivation petition asked Congress for a township for experiments in raising forest timber.

1831 The Timber Trespass Act, related to live oak, became the basis for the present-day law for the prevention of timber trespass on Government land.

1837 The Massachusetts Legislature authorized a survey of forest conditions, with a view to inducing landowners to consider the importance of "continuing, improving, and enlarging the forests of the State."

1844 New York Association for the Protection of Game, one of the earliest wildlife conservation organizations, was founded.

1858 The southern pine petition, from the Georgia Legislature, asked Congress to appoint a Federal commission to inquire into the extent and duration of the southern pine belt.

1860 "Forest Trees of North America," a 30-page section of the annual report of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, was issued. It listed kinds of trees found here, and discussed effect of trees on soil, climate, and health. An interesting theory set forth was that forests helped to prevent malaria.

1867 Michigan and Wisconsin legislatures provided for inquiries into forest conditions and needs, and set up tree-growing bounties and tax exemptions.

1869 A forestry committee was appointed under the State Board of Agriculture in Maine to develop a State forest policy.

1871 A Federal act provided \$5,000 for "protection of timberlands." Primarily this was intended for the protection of naval timber reservations. It was the first appropriation made directly for the protection from spoliation of publicly-owned timber in the United States. The next year, \$10,000 was made available for the protection of public lands in general.

The great Peshtigo fire in Wisconsin was one of the most calamitous in American history. Homes, towns, and settlements were swept away by the flames, 1,500 persons lost their lives, and 1,280,000 acres were burned over.

1872 Arbor Day was instituted in Nebraska on April 10, to stimulate tree planting in the prairie country. The observance of Arbor Day has since spread to every State and to many foreign countries.

Yellowstone National Park was reserved as a "pleasuring ground," the beginning of the National Park system.

A tree-planting tax law in Maine provided for 20-year tax exemption for land planted to trees.

A wildland commission was created in New York to consider State ownership of wild lands lying north of the Mohawk River.

1873 Congress passed the first timber culture act, which granted a homesteader a patent to 160 acres of land in the Great Plains if he agreed to plant one-fourth of the land to trees. Later laws changed and finally eliminated the tree-planting provision. Many early-day tree groves and shelter belts were established by homesteaders under this act.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science at its annual meeting at Portland, Maine, appointed a committee "to memorialize Congress and the several State legislatures upon the importance of promoting the cultivation of timber and the preservation of forests and to recommend proper legislation for securing these objects."

1875 American Forestry Association was organized on September 10, for public promotion of forestry and timber culture.

Government Forest Work Begins

The real beginning of forestry work by the Federal Government came just 100 years after the Declaration of Independence, when Congress in 1876 authorized the appointment of a special forestry agent. During the next quarter century, the forestry movement was mainly a campaign of public education. Toward the end of the period a forestry policy for Government timberlands was established. Meanwhile, large-scale exploitation of timber resources continued.

1876 A special agent was appointed to study forest conditions. As a result of the action taken by the Association for the Advancement of Science, Congress adopted an amendment, approved August 15, to the act making appropriations for Government expenses for the year ending June 30, 1877. It required that the Commissioner of Agriculture "appoint a man of approved attainments and practically well acquainted with the methods of statistical inquiry, with the view of ascertaining the annual amount of consumption, importation, and exportation of timber and other forest products; the probable supply for future wants; the means best adapted to the preservation and renewal of forests; the influence of forests on climate; and the measures that have been successfully applied in foreign countries or that may be deemed applicable in this country for the preservation and restoration or planting of forests; and to report upon the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, to be by him in a separate report transmitted to Congress." An appropriation of \$2,000 was made for this purpose. On August 30, Dr. Franklin B. Hough was appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. Frederick Watts, as an agent to prepare such a report.

1877 Congress granted its first appropriation, \$6,000, for the purpose of obtaining information preparatory to establishing a Division of Forestry. Carl Schurz, German immigrant, statesman, and student, who became Secretary of the Interior in 1877, was among the first to propose and urge the establishment of Federal forest reservations, and the scientific handling of forests. In his native Germany forests were managed so that there was always a supply of wood. Trees were regularly and constantly replaced. He believed the same could be done in his adopted country.

1877-83 Three comprehensive reports by Dr. Hough were submitted to Congress.

1878 The first State game commissions were established in California and New Hampshire.

1881 The forest agency in the Department of Agriculture was made a Division of Forestry. It had no forests or forest lands under its control—it served only to find facts about forests and forestry. An agent was sent to Europe to study forestry there. In 1884, the duty of making experiments with timber was added to the work of the Division.

1882 An American Forestry Congress was organized, and held in Cincinnati, with Dr. B. E. Fernow as Secretary.

1884 The Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture became the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

1885 The Biological Survey in the U. S. Department of Agriculture began as the Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy. In 1940 it became the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. Cooperation with the Forest Service has been very close because of the relation of wildlife to the forests.

New York was the first State to undertake public forest administration. It created a State forest reserve in this year and began a Department of Conservation.

California created a State Board of Forestry. Colorado and Ohio took similar action later in the year.

1886 The Division of Forestry under Dr. Bernhard E. Fernow, a Prussian expert on forestry and the first formal chief of the Division, was given permanent statutory rank.

1887 The first course of technical forest lectures for a body of students in America was conducted by Dr. Fernow at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The Division of Forestry issued "Report on the Relation of Railroads to Forest Supplies and Forestry." It estimated the vast amount of timber used in building and maintaining the railroads and warned against exhaustion of our bountiful supply by wasteful cutting.

1888 An Irrigation Division of the U. S. Geological Survey was established and the Secretary of the Interior was given authority to withdraw from private entry reservoir sites and other public land areas that in the future would be necessary for irrigation purposes.

1889 A law regarding the use of timber on Indian lands, plus later amendments, was an important practical development in American forestry.

1891 Beginning of the national forest system: By act of Congress, approved March 3, the President was given power to establish forest reserves from the public domain. (26 Stat. 1103) The provision was attached as a rider to a bill revising the land laws. On March 30, President Harrison created the first reserve—the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, an area of 1,239,040 acres in Wyoming. These reserved lands are now in the Shoshone and Teton National Forests. On October 16, President Harrison signed the proclamation withdrawing 1,198,080 acres in Colorado, known as the White River Plateau Timberland Reserve, now the White River National Forest. Before his term had expired President Harrison set aside forest reservations totaling 13,000,000 acres. No plan of operation was passed by Congress and the reserves were simply closed areas.

1897 President Cleveland, just before the close of his term of office, proclaimed more than 20 million acres of new reserves. A few months after President Cleveland created the new forest reserves, Congress passed the act of June 4, outlining a system of organization and management for those public forests. It authorized the hiring of employees to administer the forests and made

possible the opening of the reserves for use. This act, with later amendments, is the one under which the national forests are now being administered. Until 1905, the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior had charge of administration. The Division of Forestry gave technical advice. The Geological Survey was assigned the surveying and mapping of the forests.

The Conservation Movement Grows

Around the turn of the century, the forest conservation movement began to expand greatly, under the dynamic leadership of Gifford Pinchot. Pinchot brought the word "conservation" into popular usage in its application to natural resources. The next two decades saw the establishment of a forestry profession. The U. S. Forest Service came into being. The national forest system was developed and expanded.

1898 Gifford Pinchot was named head of the Forestry Division in the Department of Agriculture. On July 1, the Division of Forestry employed a total of 6 clerks and 6 scientific employees. Within 7 years the number of employees had increased to about 800, many of them graduates of the newly established forestry schools at Biltmore (a private school on the Biltmore estate in North Carolina), Cornell, and Yale. It was in 1898 that the first field work was done by United States forestry employees. The field work consisted of special investigations in connection with lumbering. Mr. Pinchot, with great energy and leadership, enlarged and extended the scope of the Division of Forestry beyond the confines of the office to make it a vital and useful service.

The first State forestry school was established at Cornell University in New York.

The first farmers' bulletin on forestry was issued, entitled "Forestry for the Farmers."

1899 The act of February 28 provided for recreational use of the reserves. This was the first of such laws to recognize the value of the forests for recreation. Later laws extended the uses permitted and provided for regulations to keep the facilities always available to the people.

1900 The Society of American Foresters was founded.

1901 The Division of Forestry became the Bureau of Forestry with authority to engage in a variety of work, including the making of forest plans for private timberland owners, tree planting, and forest investigations. (Act of March 2, 31 Stat. 929.)

The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock recommended placing the forest reserves in the Department of Agriculture under the control of the Bureau of Forestry.

1902 The first forest reserve created by Congress and not by Presidential proclamation, the Minnesota Forest Reserve, was set up.

1901-05 Agitation for transfer of the forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture was continued. President Theodore Roosevelt sent messages to Congress urging the transfer. The American Forestry Congress, meeting in Washington in 1905, passed a resolution calling upon Congress to unify all forest work of the Government, including the national forests, in the Department of Agriculture. At this meeting, President Roosevelt declared that the object of forestry is not to "lock up" forests but to consider "how best to combine use with preservation." (33 Stat. 626)

1905 The act of February 1 (33 Stat. 626) provided for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The present Forest Service dates from this act. The Agricultural Appropriation Act (March 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 872), effective July 1, designated the old Bureau of Forestry as the Forest Service. When the Forest Service took charge of the forest reserves they numbered 60, with a net acreage of some 56 million acres of land actually owned by the Government. On February 1 the Forest Service personnel numbered 734, of whom 268 were in the Washington office and 466 in the field service.

1906 The act of June 11 (34 Stat. 233) provided that those lands within forest reserves chiefly valuable for agriculture be listed for homestead and entry purposes. Under this act a huge program of land classification was carried out and several million acres of land withdrawn from the national forest reserves. Under earlier homestead acts there had been a great deal of fraud and much land was taken for homesteads that should have been left in forest.

The area of forest reserves was increased to 106,999,138 acres; timber sales tripled over the previous year; and grazing permits were issued. An act was passed June 8, to preserve American antiquities or features of scientific or historical interest situated upon land owned or controlled by the Government. These areas are known as National Monuments, and are administered by the Interior Department.

1907 A western element in Congress, opposed to the national forest enterprise, succeeded in attaching to the agricultural appropriations bill a rider prohibiting any further additions by Presidential proclamation to the forest reserves in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming. President Theodore Roosevelt signed the bill carrying the rider to be effective March 4, but before he did so on March 1 and 2 he signed 33 proclamations by which new reserves were created and areas added to already established reserves so that a total of 15,645,631 acres was added to the forest reserve system. California, Arizona, and New Mexico were added to the list of restricted States a few years later. Addition to the national forests or creation of new ones in these States can be only by action of Congress.

The name "forest reserves" was changed to "national forests." The word "reserve" implies that the area is withdrawn from use, which has never been true of the national forest areas (except just after the first reserves were created and before Congress had passed laws for their administration).

On March 17, President Roosevelt appointed the Inland Waterways Commission. In its first report it emphasized the interlocking character of the problems of natural resources. It pointed out that the control and use of water would conserve coal, iron, and the soil, and in order to control water, it is necessary to preserve the forests.

1908 To bring administration of field work closer to the forests, six district offices of the Forest Service were created, each under a district forester. Headquarters are at Missoula, Montana; Denver, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco, California; and Portland, Oregon. District offices were created later at Philadelphia, Atlanta, Milwaukee, and Juneau, Alaska.

The first forest experiment station was established on the Coconino Plateau in Arizona. Other stations were soon established in Colorado, Idaho, Washington, California, and Utah.

The act of May 23 (35 Stat. 251), provided that 25 percent of all money received by national forests (for grazing permits, sale of timber, or other special uses or products) should be paid to the States for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the counties containing the national forests.

May 13-15. President Theodore Roosevelt held the White House conference of governors to consider the fact that our natural resources were being consumed, wasted, and destroyed at a rate that threatened them with exhaustion. Means of saving our resources were discussed and a commission was appointed to make a study of the actual state of our resources. This National Conservation Commission was divided into four sections—minerals, waters, forests, and soils—with Gifford Pinchot as chairman. As a result of their study, an inventory of our natural resources was published in 1909.

1909 February 18. The North American Conservation Conference was held in Washington. Statements of principles of conservation for the North American continent were adopted.

The Western Forestry and Conservation Association was established. This record of conferences and organizations in the interests of conservation indicates that more people were awakening to the need for it.

1901-09 During President Theodore Roosevelt's administration more than 148,000,000 acres became national forests.

1910 In June the Forest Products Laboratory was established by the Forest Service in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. This laboratory was the first of its kind, and has become the world's outstanding institution for the scientific study of wood and its uses. Studies are constantly in progress to find new products to be made from wood, to solve problems of manufacture of wood products, to find ways to make use of wood material now wasted and to use the less favored trees, to improve methods of sawing, drying, and preserving lumber, and to find the answer to many other problems concerning wood.

An act was passed authorizing the President to reserve public lands for water-power sites or irrigation. Permits for water-power development on Government land had been issued since 1898 but this law recognized that some areas should be set aside particularly for their water.

The great forest fires in Idaho and Montana burned over 2,000,000 acres and cost the lives of 85 men, 74 of whom were fire fighters. The worst came on August 20, when a hurricane arose and fanned and drove the raging flames at great speed. Settlers were hastily loaded on trains and carried to safety, sometimes over bridges and trestles already afire. Many feats of heroism were performed but the most outstanding was that of Ranger Edward Pulaski, who saved all but 6 of his crew of 45 fire fighters when they were trapped by the fire.

1911 In the Weeks law (act of March 1, 36 Stat. 961) a new national policy was established—the purchase by the Federal Government of forest lands necessary to the protection of the flow of navigable streams. Most of the national forests east of the Great Plains, where there was little land left in the public domain, were acquired by purchase of lands under this act and acts amending it. Certain national forests in Alabama, Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, and Florida originally were established from lands still in the public domain, but additions were made by purchase. The Weeks law also established a program of Federal-State cooperation in fire protection, later expanded under the Clarke-McNary law of 1924.

1912 The act of August 10 (37 Stat. 269, 288) provided that 10 percent of all forest receipts for the fiscal year 1912 should be used for roads and trails within the national forests in the States from which the receipts came. The next year, by the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 828, 843), this arrangement was made permanent. The need for roads and trails was tragically shown by the terrible fires of 1910, many of which might have been stopped before they became dangerous if there had been roads by which the fire fighters could reach the fires quickly.

1914 The eastern national forest district was established by the Forest Service. Headquarters were at Washington, D. C., but were moved to Philadelphia in 1941. Agitation for forest reserves in the East had been begun as early as 1899.

1915 The Term Lease law was passed by Congress, authorizing issuance of term permits on national forests for summer homes, hotels, stores, and other structures needed for recreation or public convenience.

1916 The act of July 11 appropriated \$10,000,000 "for the survey, construction, and maintenance of roads and trails within or only partly within the national forests, when necessary for the use and development of resources upon which communities within and adjacent to the national forests are dependent." This was in addition to the 10 percent of receipts set aside by the law passed in 1912.

Congress passed the act creating the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior.

A Period of Rapid Progress

Following the First World War, cooperation in forestry work between the Federal Government, the States, and private forest land owners developed rapidly. State forestry departments were expanded and strengthened. The period was marked by an increasing interest in forestry on the part of private owners. The national forest system was further developed.

1919 The National Parks Association was organized to promote the welfare of the national park system and safeguard high standards in the development of national parks.

1920 Senate Resolution 311 called for a report on timber depletion, lumber prices, lumber exports, and timber ownership in the United States. The report prepared by the Forest Service, known as the "Capper Report," gave the most complete Nation-wide data on the forest situation up to that time.

The Forest Service made a cooperative agreement with the War Department for airplane forest patrol in California during the fire season.

The Association of State Foresters was established to promote cooperation in forestry matters between the States, as well as with the Federal Government.

1921 President Harding proclaimed the first Nation-wide Forest Protection Week.

The Alaska national forest district was established, with headquarters at Juneau, Alaska.

The Highway Act of November 9 made separate appropriations for roads of general public importance and roads of primary forest importance in the national forests.

1922 The Isaac Walton League of America was founded.

Under the act of March 20 (42 Stat. 465) national forest land could be exchanged for privately owned land within the boundaries of national forests. The act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1215) authorized exchange of national forest timber for private land.

In the act of May 11, Congress appropriated \$10,000, the first money appropriated for the improvement of public camp grounds on the national forests.

Two regional experiment stations were established this year.

1924 The Clarke-McNary law (act of June 7, 43 Stat. 653) extended the Federal land purchase policy under the Weeks law of 1911. Lands necessary for the production of timber, as well as for the protection of navigation, within the watersheds of navigable streams could be purchased. Only headwaters of navigable streams were included under the Weeks law. Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary law authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with the States for the protection of State and private forests against fire. State and private owners were to contribute not less than half the total cost. Other sections of the act provided for studies of forest taxation; coopera-

tion with the States in the production and distribution of forest planting stock for windbreaks, shelter belts, and farm woodlands; and cooperative work in farm forestry extension. This law made an important advance in cooperation in forest work. It was the greatest step forward in American forestry since the Weeks law of 1911.

Under acts of June 7, 1924, and March 3, 1925, donations of land could be made to the national forests.

1927 A cooperative board, called the Forest Protection Board, was established. It was composed of representatives of the National Park Service, the General Land Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Biological Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Forest Service. It was another advance in cooperation for the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

1928 The Woodruff-McNary Act was approved April 30, authorizing a series of yearly appropriations up to a total of \$8,000,000 to carry out the provisions of section 7 of the Weeks Act of 1911 for the protection of watersheds of navigable rivers. Under this and various other acts, some additional land was placed in national forests.

The McSweeney-McNary Act of May 22 (45 Stat. 699) authorized a program of forest research to "insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products, to promote the full use of timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture . . ." It authorized a Nation-wide survey of forest resources, and in 1930 the Forest Service began the first complete survey ever undertaken of forest resources and conditions on the Nation's 630 million acres of forest land. When we entered World War II in 1941, about half the area had been inventoried. After the war ended the survey was resumed. The act provided a charter for a broad program of forest research.

1929 The north central forest district was established, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

1930 On May 15, the Secretary of Agriculture approved the substitution of the name "region" and "regional forester" for "district" and "district forester."

A Timber Conservation Board was appointed by President Hoover to try to find a remedy for the troubled lumber industry, which was suffering from the business depression.

The Knutson-Vandenberg Act of June 9 (46 Stat. 527) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to expand tree planting operations on the national forests.

1932 George Washington Memorial Forests were sponsored by the Wisconsin Federated Women's Clubs on the Nicolet National Forest in May and by the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs on the Superior National Forest in October. These were among the first memorial plantings established within national forests through the cooperation of women's organizations.

1933 On March 21, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent to Congress his message on legislation to relieve distress, to build men, and to build up the Nation's forest resources. Ten days later Congress enacted legislation for the establishment of the Emergency Conservation Work, later called the Civilian Conservation Corps. On April 10 the first quota of 25,000 men was called, and on April 17, the first camp, Camp Roosevelt in the George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia, was occupied. During the 9 years the CCC program was continued, more than 2 million young men participated, and a vast amount of forest protection, tree planting, watershed restoration, erosion control, and other improvement work was accomplished. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ billion tree seedlings were planted. At the peak of the program in 1935, the corps had 520,000 enrollees and 2,652 camps, of which 1,303 camps were assigned to forestry projects. The CCC program was ended in 1942, after the United States entered the war.

March 27. Senate Resolution 175 (72d Cong. 1st Sess. 1932) introduced by Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, called for a plan that would insure the economic and social benefits that could and should be derived from well-managed forest lands. Previous reports revealed the state of our forest without offering a plan for improving it. The Forest Service therefore prepared and sent to the Senate "A National Plan for American Forestry." This monumental report printed by Senate order, is popularly known as the Copeland Report. The main recommendations for a satisfactory solution of the Nation's forest problem were: (1) A large extension of public ownership of forest lands, and (2) more intensive management on all forest lands.

The Soil Erosion Service (which later became the Soil Conservation Service) and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were established. These agencies developed large scale programs for the conservation of land and soil resources and helped many farmers improve their management of soils.

1934 On July 1, the eastern national forest region was divided and a new Region, the Southern, was created with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

June 28. The Taylor Grazing Act was passed "to stop injury to public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for orderly use, improvement and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range." It applied to range lands in the public domain that had not been taken up for homesteads or reserved in national forests. Until placed under control by the Taylor Grazing Act, these lands were under no management or protection, and were becoming progressively poorer. Administration was placed under the Department of the Interior.

1935 The National Resources Committee was established to investigate the country's natural resources and plan for their development and use.

The Soil Conservation Service was established in the Department of Agriculture as a successor to the Soil Erosion Service of the Interior Department.

Congress passed the Fulmer Act to extend Federal aid to the States in acquiring State forests. It provided for Federal aid in the purchase of lands for State forest purposes.

The first tree in the shelter belt program of the prairie plains region was planted on March 19 near Mangum, Oklahoma. This was the start of the Prairie States Forestry Project, to lessen drought conditions, protect crops and livestock, reduce dust storms, and provide useful employment for drought-stricken people. Under this project the Forest Service cooperated with prairie farmers in planting strips of trees at right angles to the prevailing winds on farms in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and northern Texas. The work was begun under executive order of President Roosevelt and later (1937) Congress passed covering legislation in the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. At first, funds were provided from appropriations provided for Emergency Conservation work, and then by the Emergency Relief Act. In 7 years more than 217 million trees were planted; 30,000 farmers participated in the program. In 1942, the project was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service to be continued as an activity of the soil conservation districts. Many benefits have already been derived from the program. Men have come from other countries to study the shelter belts with a view to setting up similar projects.

1936 April 2. In compliance with a resolution introduced by Senator George Norris of Nebraska (S. Res. 289, 74th Cong., 2d Sess.) the Forest Service prepared a report on the western range. It incorporated information obtained by many years of research on range and watershed problems, by special surveys, and by 30 years' administration of national forests. It contained not only a report on the condition of the western ranges but a discussion of methods of improvement.

The Omnibus Flood Control Act of June 22 provided for surveys and improvements of watersheds for flood control. It recognized that proper forest and range management stabilizes stream flow and reduces flood and erosion damage. The watershed work was to be done by the Department of Agriculture.

The Naval Stores Conservation Program was authorized under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The program provides payments to turpentine producers who work their timber according to approved conservation practices.

1937 The Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act (50 Stat. 188) was passed May 18. It provided for increased technical aid to farm owners in the sound management of their woodlands.

An act to provide for management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in the State of Oregon was approved on August 28 (50 Stat. 874). When these lands, comprising some 2 million acres, were repossessed by the Government, the Revestment Act in 1916 and subsequent legislation provided for the timber assets to be sold without any provision for maintaining timber productivity. The act of 1937 provided for conservation and perpetuation of the timber.

1938 On March 14, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, requested a study of the forest situation in the United States,

particularly with reference to privately owned forest lands. Congress then authorized a Joint Committee on Forestry to conduct such a study. Its report was issued in 1941.

The New England hurricane in September 1938 blew down millions of trees. A Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration was promptly set up, under the supervision of the Forest Service, to salvage as much as possible of the blown-down timber. By 1941 more than 700,000,000 board feet of timber had been salvaged. The large amount of down timber greatly increased the fire hazard and the U. S. Forest Service and the State forestry agencies also cooperated in the huge job of reducing this danger.

1941 Following a 3-year study, chiefly of private forests, the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, under the chairmanship of Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, issued a report on "Forest Lands of the United States." The report cited deplorable conditions in the forest areas of many sections of the country, and recommended "the establishment of a real forest economy in this country which will put to constructive use one-third of our total land area." The report recommended various cooperative aids to private forest-land owners, expansion of public ownership, and a Federal-State system of regulation of forestry practices.

This year marked the fiftieth milestone in the development of the national forest system.

Forest Conservation in World War II

1941-45 World War II caused heavy inroads on the Nation's forests, as wood became a critical war material needed for barracks and cantonments, ships and docks, war plants and war housing, gunstocks, explosives, airplanes, boxes and crates for war supplies, and hundreds of other essential uses. The Armed Forces used a greater tonnage of wood than of steel. Many peacetime activities were curtailed such as the Nation-wide forest survey, reforestation work, and land acquisition under the Weeks law. The Forest Service, however, was called upon for numerous special war jobs: surveys of war requirements and supplies of forest products; an emergency rubber project for production of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants; a large-scale logging project in Alaska for production of urgently needed aircraft spruce; constant manning of lookout stations as part of the Army aircraft warning system; surveys of quinine, balsa, and other special forest-product resources in Latin America; emergency fire protection measures; numerous important studies and tests at the Forest Products Laboratory; and much other war work. To help stimulate output of wood for war needs, a special Timber Production War Project was launched. This boosted logging production and at the same time encouraged logging methods that left trees for future use and wasted as little as possible.

With so many men serving in the Armed Services, regular fire protection forces were severely depleted. The Office of Civilian Defense established a volunteer

Forest Fire Fighters Service to aid Federal and State forestry agencies. Some 185,000 citizens enrolled. Conservation agencies cooperated in special fire prevention campaigns to make the public more aware of the great need of individual carefulness in fire prevention. The Japanese made numerous attempts to fire west coast forests with incendiary bombs carried by balloons, but were unsuccessful. Paratroopers and Army ground personnel were of great assistance in fighting fires.

Although winning the war was the most important thing, the cause of conservation was not entirely forgotten. The demand for more lumber showed the need for more forestry legislation. Some laws passed by the 78th Congress were:

Public Law 273 of March 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 132) to authorize cooperative agreements for joint operation of public and private timber under sustained yield plans.

Public Law 296 of May 5, 1944 (58 Stat. 216) amended the Clarke-McNary Act to authorize increased appropriations for cooperative fire protection.

Public Law 321 of May 31, 1944 (58 Stat. 265) authorized appropriations to keep forest surveys up to date.

Several States passed laws permitting the establishment of State, county, city, town, and school forests. Many States increased their appropriations for forestry and for fire protection.

Since World War II

1944-46 An international organization for forestry was started under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. At the first meeting of the FAO in 1944, a technical committee on forestry and primary forest products was set up, with 9 nations represented, under the chairmanship of Henry S. Graves, Dean Emeritus of the Yale School of Forestry and former Chief of the U. S. Forest Service. A report of this committee called attention to the fact that "in the face of . . . rapidly multiplying uses for wood which create ever-mounting wood needs, the world is confronted by the incapable fact that the forests—sole source of wood—are steadily diminishing." At a meeting of the FAO in Quebec in the fall of 1945, a strongly united group representing 21 nations made up the Forestry Committee. In 1946, a Branch of Forestry and Forest Products was set up as a permanent organization under FAO, and Marcel LeLoup, formerly Director General of the Department of Forests and Waters of France, was named permanent Director. S. B. Show, Deputy Director, came from the United States Forest Service. The organization undertook to set up world-wide forestry statistical services, assist governments with advice on forest policy, send out missions to make scientific studies, promote research and circulate findings among nations, and facilitate exchange of scientific personnel.

1946 An American Forest Congress was held in October in Washington, D. C., under auspices of the American Forestry Association. Representatives

of forest industries, labor, Federal and State forestry agencies, and various civic and conservation organizations participated. Out of the discussions the American Forestry Association formulated a "Program for American Forestry" calling for effective protection of all forestry and watershed lands from fire, intensified control of destructive forest insects and diseases, expansion of technical assistance to owners of small forest properties, increased forest planting, more research in timber growing and harvesting and in wood utilization, and regulation of timber cutting practices by the several States.

1945-47 The Forest Service completed a post-war reappraisal of the forest situation in the United States. Several reappraisal reports were published. The reappraisal showed that the volume of saw timber in the country's forests had declined some 43 percent in 36 years, that saw timber was being drained from the forests one and a half times as fast as it was being replaced by growth, and that there had been a marked deterioration in quality as well as quantity of timber. It showed that cutting practice on 64 percent of all private forest land was poor to destructive; 28 percent was fair; only 8 percent was good or better. The reports said there is ample forest *land* in the United States to grow all the timber we are likely to need, but that if prospective future requirements are to be met, saw-timber growing stock should be built up to double the present volume.

A separate, independent appraisal of the forest resources of the United States was completed by the American Forestry Association in 1946. Although there were some minor differences in details, the over-all findings of this appraisal and those of the Forest Service reappraisal were basically in agreement.

1947 Congress passed a Forest Pest Control Act (61 Stat. 177) which recognizes the Federal concern and responsibility in the control of forest insects and diseases on a Nation-wide basis, and on lands in all classes of ownership. It paves the way for establishment of more adequate services and facilities for prompt detection and suppression, and authorizes Federal cooperation with States and private owners to combat outbreaks of forest pests and parasites.

1948 An Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources was held in Denver, Colo., in September. Representatives of 21 Western Hemisphere countries attended. A Declaration of Principles adopted at the Conference said, in part: "The crucial problem of our generation is to safeguard, maintain, develop, increase, and wisely use for the common benefit of mankind the natural resources of the earth."

1949 Congress gave its consent and the President approved a northeastern interstate forest fire protection compact on June 25 (63 Stat. 271). The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York banded together to promote effective prevention and control of forest fires through development of integrated fire protection plans, provision for mutual aid in fighting fires, etc.

The Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Act (63 Stat. 762) was approved October 11. It provides for more rapid reforestation and revegetation of forest and range lands in the national forests.

The Clarke-McNary Act was supplemented and amended by the Act of October 26 (63 Stat. 909), which increased from \$9,000,000 to \$20,000,000, by successive yearly increases, the annual authorization for Federal cooperation with the States in forest fire protection. It also extended the authority for cooperation with the States in distributing forest planting stock to owners of all forest lands instead of to farmers alone, and increased from \$100,000 to \$2,500,000 the yearly authorization for this work. The annual appropriation authorization for the Federal-State extension program for farmers in the management of small woodlands was increased to \$500,000.

The Third World Forestry Congress met in Helsinki, Finland, in July, under auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The Congress adopted a report affirming the belief that each nation should develop a sound forest policy for the proper management of its forest resources.

Forestry had a prominent part in the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, held at Lake Success, N. Y., Aug. 17-Sept. 6. This Conference brought together technicians, including many foresters, from many nations for exchange of ideas and discussions on the conservation and use of natural resources for human welfare.

1950 Congress passed the Granger-Thye Act, approved April 24, to facilitate and simplify the administration of the national forests. It provided for the constitution and election of local advisory boards for each national forest or administrative subdivision thereof whenever a majority of the grazing permittees so petition. Appropriation authorization for range improvements was provided for on a per-animal-month use basis; and for purposes of controlling grazing on national forest lands, the act limited issuance of grazing permits to periods of 10 years and renewals thereof. In addition, the act clarified the intent and extended certain authorities of existing statutes.

The Cooperative Forest Management Act was approved on August 25 (64 Stat. 473). It authorized Federal cooperation with the States to provide on-the-ground technical services to private forest-land owners and operators and processors of primary forest products with respect to forest management and the harvesting, marketing, and processing of forest products. This superseded the Norris-Doxey Act of 1937.

1943-50 Comprehensive inter-agency river basin planning, in which forestry plays an important part, began with the establishment of the Federal Inter-Agency River Basin Committee in 1943. This committee was formed to permit agencies of the Departments of War, Interior, and Agriculture, and the Federal Power Commission (and later the Department of Commerce and Federal Security Agency) to cooperate more effectively in connection with river basin projects. Its first move was to establish the Columbia River Basin Inter-Agency Committee. Later a Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee and a Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Technical Committee were established. In 1950 the President asked also for comprehensive inter-agency participation in river basin plans for the New England-New York region and for the Arkansas-

White and Red River Basins. Early in 1944, there appeared reports of the Departments of War and Interior presenting a plan for flood control, reclamation, etc., in the Missouri River Basin. The approval of this plan, commonly referred to as the "Pick-Sloan Plan," in the Flood Control Act of 1944 focused attention on the need for a companion program of watershed improvement work. The Department of Agriculture prepared the Missouri River Basin Agricultural Program, described in House Document No. 373, 81st Congress (Oct. 5, 1949).

1951 The American Forestry Association published a survey of progress in forestry for the period 1945-50. Some of the highlights: The adoption of forestry practices by private industry, particularly by some of the larger, more progressive companies, was significant, although in 1949 more than half of the Nation's private forest land was still without management. The "tree farm" program, industry-sponsored, was started in this period and spread rapidly. Conservation education in schools and colleges became more prominent, and women's clubs and other public-spirited organizations became more active in the movement. State forestry departments were strengthened, showing a gain in employment of professional foresters of 125 percent, with 1,087 in 1949. Six States in this period enacted control measures, raising to 16 the number of States with laws regulating cutting practices in greater or less degree. Between 1944 and 1950 the number of colleges and universities offering forestry degrees increased by 8, to a total of 34, with an enrollment of 8,000.

Conclusion

This short history of conservation gives some of the important steps in our evolution from the belief that forests were something to be exploited and gotten rid of as quickly as possible, to the realization that forests are necessary to human welfare. And that by good management they can be kept permanently productive. As tall oaks from little acorns grow, the work of conservation has grown from a tiny beginning to a great movement, extending its benefits in all directions. It is a living thing, its parts mutually interdependent. Let us keep it growing healthily.

National Forests

Many of the National Forests existed as Forest Reserves prior to the Act of March 4, 1907, which provided that Reserves be known as National Forests. On January 1, 1952, there were 153 National Forests, with an area of over 180 million acres, and 12 forest and range experiment stations, plus the Forest Products Laboratory. The figures are changing almost constantly as a result of consolidations, etc., to facilitate administration. Small areas are sometimes added to others, thus eliminating some names and reducing the number of National Forests, or a very large forest may be divided into two forests. Sometimes names are changed, usually when a consolidation has taken place.

Dates of Establishment, and Location of Headquarters

REGION 1—NORTHERN REGION

(Montana, northern Idaho, northwestern South Dakota, northwestern Washington)

<i>National Forest</i>	<i>When Established</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Beaverhead	July 1, 1908	Dillon, Mont.
Bitterroot	Feb. 22, 1897	Hamilton, Mont.
Cabinet	Mar. 2, 1907	Thompson Falls, Mont.
Clearwater	July 1, 1908	Orifino, Idaho.
Coeur d'Alene	Nov. 6, 1906	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Colville	Mar. 1, 1907	Colville, Wash.
Custer	July 2, 1908	Billings, Mont.
Deerlodge	July 1, 1908	Butte, Mont.
Flathead	Feb. 22, 1897	Kalispell, Mont.
Gallatin	Feb. 10, 1899	Bozeman, Mont.
Helena	Apr. 12, 1906	Helena, Mont.
Kaniksu	July 1, 1908	Sandpoint, Idaho.
Kootenai	Aug. 13, 1906	Libby, Mont.
Lewis and Clark	Feb. 22, 1897	Great Falls, Mont.
Lolo	Sept. 20, 1906	Missoula, Mont.
Nez Perce	July 1, 1908	Grangeville, Idaho.
St. Joe	June 29, 1911	St. Maries, Idaho.

REGION 2—ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

(Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming)

Arapaho	July 1, 1908	Idaho Springs, Colo.
Bighorn	Feb. 22, 1897	Sheridan, Wyo.
Black Hills	Feb. 22, 1897	Deadwood, S. Dak.
Grand Mesa (established Dec. 24, 1892 as Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve).	July 1, 1908	Grand Junction, Colo.
Gunnison	May 12, 1905	Gunnison, Colo.
Harney	May 16, 1911	Custer, S. Dak.
Medicine Bow	May 22, 1902	Laramie, Wyo.

REGION 2—ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION—Continued

<i>National Forest</i>	<i>When Established</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Nebraska	July 2, 1908	Halsey, Nebr.
Pike	Feb. 11, 1892	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Rio Grande	July 1, 1908	Monte Vista, Colo.
Roosevelt (Original name "Colorado")	July 1, 1910	Fort Collins, Colo.
Routt	July 1, 1908	Steamboat Springs, Colo.
San Isabel	Apr. 11, 1902	Pueblo, Colo.
San Juan (Includes former Montezuma, established June 13, 1905).	June 3, 1905	Durango, Colo.
Shoshone (Originally Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, established March 30, 1891. Also includes former Washakie).	July 1, 1908	Cody, Wyo.
Uncompahgre	June 14, 1905	Delta, Colo.
White River (Includes former Holy Cross National Forest.)	Oct. 16, 1891	Glenwood Springs, Colo.

REGION 3—SOUTHWESTERN REGION

(Arizona, New Mexico)

Apache	July 1, 1908	Springerville, Ariz.
Carson	July 1, 1908	Taos, N. Mex.
Cibola	Dec. 3, 1931	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Coconino	July 2, 1908	Flagstaff, Ariz.
Coronado	July 2, 1908	Tucson, Ariz.
Crook	July 1, 1908	Safford, Ariz.
Gila	Mar. 2, 1899	Silver City, N. Mex.
Kaibab	July 2, 1908	Williams, Ariz.
Lincoln	July 26, 1902	Alamogordo, N. Mex.
Prescott	May 10, 1898	Prescott, Ariz.
Sante Fe (Includes Pecos River Forest Reserve, established Jan. 11, 1892).	Mar. 27, 1918	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Sitgreaves	July 1, 1908	Holbrook, Ariz.
Tonto	Oct. 3, 1905	Phoenix, Ariz.

REGION 4—INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

(Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, Nevada, a small part of California)

Ashley	July 1, 1908	Vernal, Utah.
Boise (Includes former Payette National Forest, established June 3, 1905).	July 1, 1908	Boise, Idaho.
Bridger (formerly Wyoming National Forest).	July 1, 1908	Kemmerer, Wyo.
Cache	May 26, 1908	Logan, Utah.
Caribou	Jan. 15, 1907	Pocatello, Idaho
Challis	July 1, 1908	Challis, Idaho.
Dixie	Sept. 25, 1905	Cedar City, Utah.
Fishlake	Feb. 10, 1899	Richfield, Utah.
Humboldt	July 2, 1908	Elko, Nev.
Manti-La Sal (Includes former La Sal established Jan. 24, 1906.)	May 29, 1903	Price, Utah.

REGION 4—INTERMOUNTAIN REGION—Continued

<i>National Forest</i>	<i>When Established</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Minidoka	July 2, 1908	Burley, Idaho.
Nevada	Feb. 10, 1909	Ely, Nev.
Payette (Former Weiser National Forest, established May 25, 1905, and Idaho National Forest, established July 1, 1908.)	Apr. 1, 1944	McCall, Idaho.
Salmon	Nov. 5, 1906	Salmon, Idaho.
Sawtooth	May 29, 1905	Hailey, Idaho.
Targhee	July 1, 1908	St. Anthony, Idaho.
Teton	Feb. 22, 1897	Jackson, Wyo.
Toiyabe	Mar. 1, 1907	Reno, Nev.
Uinta	Feb. 22, 1897	Provo, Utah.
Wasatch	Aug. 16, 1906	Salt Lake City, Utah.

REGION 5—CALIFORNIA REGION

(California, western Nevada, a small part of Oregon)

Angeles (San Gabriel Timberland Reserve established December 20, 1892.)	July 1, 1908	Los Angeles, Calif.
Cleveland	July 2, 1908	San Diego, Calif.
Eldorado	July 28, 1910	Placerville, Calif.
Inyo	May 25, 1907	Bishop, Calif.
Klamath	May 6, 1905	Yreka, Calif.
Lassen	June 2, 1905	Susanville, Calif.
Los Padres (Formerly Santa Barbara National Forest.)	Dec. 22, 1903	Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mendocino (Formerly California National Forest.)	July 2, 1908	Willows, Calif.
Modoc	Nov. 29, 1904	Alturas, Calif.
Plumas	Mar. 27, 1905	Quincy, Calif.
San Bernardino	Feb. 25, 1893	San Bernardino, Calif.
Sequoia	July 2, 1908	Porterville, Calif.
Shasta	Oct. 3, 1905	Mt. Shasta, Calif.
Sierra	Feb. 14, 1893	North Fork, Calif.
Six Rivers	June 3, 1947	Eureka, Calif.
Stanislaus	Feb. 22, 1897	Sonora, Calif.
Tahoe	Apr. 13, 1899	Nevada City, Calif.
Trinity	Apr. 26, 1905	Weaverville, Calif.

REGION 6—PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

(Oregon, Washington, a small part of California)

Chelan	July 1, 1908	Okanogan, Wash.
Gifford Pinchot (Formerly Columbia National Forest.)	July 1, 1908	Vancouver, Wash.
Deschutes	July 1, 1908	Bend, Oreg.
Fremont	Sept. 17, 1906	Lakeview, Oreg.
Malheur	July 1, 1908	John Day, Oreg.
Mount Baker (Formerly Washington National Forest.)	Feb. 22, 1897	Bellingham, Wash.
Mount Hood	June 30, 1911	Portland, Oreg.

REGION 6—PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION—Continued

<i>National Forest</i>	<i>When Established</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Ochoco	June 30, 1911	Prineville, Oreg.
Olympic	Feb. 22, 1897	Olympia, Wash.
Rogue River (Formerly Crater National Forest).	July 1, 1908.	Medford, Oreg.
Siskiyou	Oct. 5, 1906	Grants Pass, Oreg.
Siuslaw	July 1, 1908	Corvallis, Oreg.
Snoqualmie	July 1, 1908	Seattle, Wash.
Umatilla	June 13, 1908	Pendleton, Oreg.
Umpqua	Mar. 2, 1907	Roseburg, Oreg.
Wallowa	May 6, 1905	Enterprise, Oreg.
Wenatchee	July 1, 1908	Wenatchee, Wash.
Whitman	July 1, 1908	Baker, Oreg.
Willamette	Apr. 6, 1933	Eugene, Oreg.

REGION 7—EASTERN REGION

(New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky)

Allegheny	Sept. 24, 1923	Warren, Pa.
Cumberland	Feb. 23, 1937	Winchester, Ky.
George Washington (Formerly Shenandoah National Forest).	May 16, 1918	Harrisonburg, Va.
Green Mountain	Apr. 25, 1932	Rutland, Vt.
Jefferson	Apr. 21, 1936	Roanoke, Va.
Monongahela	Apr. 28, 1920	Elkins, W. Va.
White Mountain	May 16, 1918	Laconia, N. H.

REGION 8—SOUTHERN REGION

(Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas)

Angelina	Oct. 13, 1936	Lufkin, Tex.
Apalachicola	May 13, 1936	Tallahassee, Fla.
Bienville	June 15, 1936	Jackson, Miss.
William B. Bankhead (Formerly Black Warrior National Forest).	Jan. 15, 1918	Montgomery, Ala.
Chattahoochee	July 9, 1936	Gainesville, Ga.
Cherokee	July 14, 1920	Cleveland, Tenn.
Conecuh	July 17, 1936	Montgomery, Ala.
Croatan	July 29, 1936	Asheville, N. C.
Davy Crockett	Oct. 13, 1936	Lufkin, Tex.
De Soto	June 17, 1936	Jackson, Miss.
Francis Marion	July 10, 1936	Columbia, S. C.
Holly Springs	June 15, 1936	Jackson, Miss.
Homochitto	July 20, 1936	Jackson, Miss.
Kisatchie	June 10, 1930	Alexandria, La.
Nantahala	Jan. 29, 1920	Franklin, N. C.
Ocala	Nov. 24, 1908	Tallahassee, Fla.
Osceola	July 10, 1931	Tallahassee, Fla.
Quachita (Formerly Arkansas National Forest.)	Dec. 18, 1907	Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

REGION 8—SOUTHERN REGION—Continued

<i>National Forest</i>	<i>When Established</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Ozark	Mar. 6, 1908	Russellville, Ark.
Pisgah	Oct. 17, 1916	Asheville, N. C.
Sabine	Oct. 13, 1936	Lufkin, Tex.
Sam Houston	Oct. 13, 1936	Lufkin, Tex.
Sumter	July 13, 1936	Columbia, S. C.
Talladega	July 17, 1936	Montgomery, Ala.

REGION 9—NORTH CENTRAL REGION

(Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Bellevue-Savanna (Illinois)	June 5, 1925	Winona, Minn.
Chequamegon	Nov. 13, 1933	Park Falls, Wis.
Chippewa (Formerly Minnesota National Forest.)	May 23, 1908	Cass Lake, Minn.
Clark	Sept. 11, 1939	Rolla, Mo.
Hiawatha	Jan. 16, 1931	Escanaba, Mich.
Hoosier	Oct. 1, 1951	Bedford, Ind.
Huron	June 30, 1929	Cadillac, Mich.
Manistee	Oct. 25, 1938	Cadillac, Mich.
Mark Twain	Sept. 11, 1939	Springfield, Mo.
Marquette	Feb. 10, 1909	Escanaba, Mich.
Nicolet	Mar. 2, 1933	Rhineland, Wis.
Ottawa	Jan. 27, 1931	Ironwood, Mich.
Shawnee	Sept. 6, 1939	Harrisburg, Ill.
Superior	Feb. 13, 1909	Duluth, Minn.
Wayne (Ohio)	Oct. 1, 1951	Bedford, Ind.

REGION 10—ALASKA REGION

Chugach	July 23, 1907	Juneau, Alaska.
Tongass	Sept. 10, 1907	Juneau, Alaska.

TROPICAL REGION—PUERTO RICO

Caribbean (Formerly Luquillo National Forest) Jan. 17, 1903 . . . Rio Piedras, P. R.

FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATIONS

California, Berkeley, Calif.	Pacific Northwest, Portland, Oreg.
Central States, Columbus, Ohio.	Rocky Mountain, Fort Collins, Colo.
Intermountain, Ogden, Utah.	Southern, New Orleans, La.
Lake States, St. Paul, Minn.	Southeastern, Asheville, N. C.
Northeastern, Upper Darby, Pa.	Southwestern, Tucson, Ariz.
Northern Rocky Mountain, Missoula, Mont.	Tropical, Rio Piedras, P. R.

Research in wood utilization is conducted at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin