

Forest Service Observing 50th Anniversary; Rogue River Headquarters Staff Here Describes Progress, History of Forest Land Management, Hopes for Development

(Editor's note: The following article was prepared by the headquarters staff of the Rogue River National Forest. It describes the first 50 years of the Forest Service, history of the Rogue River forest, and the progress which has been made in forest management over that half-century.)

The year 1955 marks the 50th anniversary of the Forest Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In 1905 the Forest Service was created in its present form through the merging of the earlier Bureau of Forestry and the Forestry Division of the General Land Office. Administration of the Rogue River National Forest, previously called the Crater, began in 1908. Prior to that time the Rogue River forest was part of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, created by proclamation of President Cleveland in 1893.

Colorful Years

The 50 years of Forest Service history have been colorful. Many will recall the early struggle to promote forest land management for continuous production and, in the face of much misunderstanding, to develop public forests for use and benefit of the public. The Forest Service came into being under President Theodore Roosevelt who said "Forestry is the preservation of forests by wise use."

Progress in American forestry has been great during the past 50 years, and covers a broad front.

At the turn of the century very few woodland owners gave serious thought to holding and managing their lands for permanent production. Today large numbers manage their forests for continuous timber crops. Numerous national as well as local forest industry groups promote good forestry practices. The "tree farm" movement is an example, and now operates in 36 states. Just last month 81,000 acres of private timberland in local ownership was certified to tree farm status. Forest products industries are sponsoring, and expanding privately-financed forest nurseries to grow seedlings for planting on cutover or denuded lands. Research agencies, such as the Stanford Institute, are being supported and consulted. Private research also is encouraged.

Start With Two

In 1898 Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves, the first two chiefs of the Forest Service, were the only two native-born professionally-trained foresters in the United States. For a number of years after the turn of the century the Forest Service was the principal employer of professional foresters. It is still the largest single employer, but its complement today is only a small part of the total. Private industry alone employs some 5,000 foresters.

State forestry organizations have grown and expanded to include most states in the nation. Fifty years ago very little land outside of the national forests received regular fire protection. This year state forestry organizations (Oregon's is highly regarded) collectively provided systematic protection to almost 375,000,000 acres of state and privately-owned forest land.

Long Fires

In 1905 back-country fires often burned weeks or even months until rain extinguished them. Today both state and federal fire control are highly organized with modern equipment, methods, communication, transportation, and experience.

The Rogue River National Forest has a goal to burn not more than 0.025% of commercial timber land in any one year. The goal has been met consecutively for the last 11 years.

Most states now grow and distribute forest nursery stock, provide technical assistance to woodland owners, and manage state, county, and municipal forest land; such as the rehabilitation project currently being conducted in the vast Tillamook burn in northwestern Oregon.

Several Congressional acts, including the Clark-McNary of 1924, laid a base for federal-state cooperative forestry. Extension departments offer forestry information to farm woodland owners and 4-H groups. Other agencies are concerned with certain aspects of forestry, including the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Soil Conservation Service and others.

Three Lines

Forest Service work in the past half-century progressed along three principal lines: administration of the National Forests, research, and cooperative programs among state and private forest owners.

In 1905 national forests were remote, undeveloped, back-country areas. Now they are an important part of local and national economies. Combined receipts in 1905 from use of resources in the national forests were approximately \$75,000. Last year income from the Rogue River Forest alone reached almost \$1,500,000. The national forests contain several natural resources including timber, forage, water, recreation, and wildlife. A policy of multiple use is followed, which aims at continuous integrated use of all resources for maximum benefit to the public as a whole.

Research has been a major activity through most of the life

of the Forest Service. Great strides have been made in recent years. New methods and new practices developed through research have been worth millions of dollars to the forest industries and the general public. The future seems to hold almost unlimited promise. The Forest Service maintains nine regional research centers and a Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisc., which is one of the world's largest institutions for research in wood utilization.

Cooperation is one of the principal keys to continued progress in forestry with its many facets and its many ownerships, large and small, public and private. Cooperation has been instrumental not only in the enactment of basic federal and state

forestry legislation such as the Weeks Law of 1911 and the later Clark-McNary Act, but also in numerous specific projects such as the spruce budworm control project in the Pacific Northwest, and the Southern Oregon Conservation and Tree Farm association which aims toward better protection and management of private forest lands in southern Oregon.

In addition, cooperative effort is the mainstay of the "Keep Green" and "Smokey Bear" forest fire prevention campaigns. Joint cooperative effort between public and private agencies is of proven value in organized protection of forests from fire, insects, and disease, as well as good management practices and wise use of the nation's forest resources.

American forestry has made remarkable progress. Half a century ago predictions of progress fell far short of actual accomplishment. Like our predecessors, we have only limited foresight concerning that which lies ahead.

It seems conservative to assume, however, the people of the United States will continue to need the products and services of forest lands. There is every prospect the needs for water will increase. Our per capita consumption of water has multiplied during recent decades. In many parts of the country further economic development depends primarily on increasing the supply of usable water. The function of forests as a protector

of watersheds and sustainer of stream flow is a vital service.

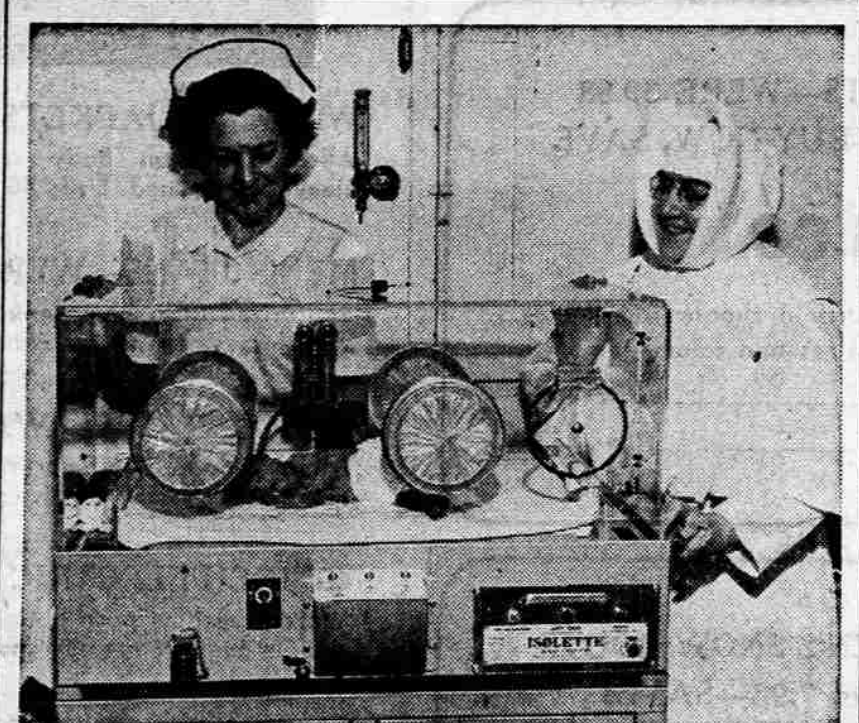
There is reason to believe requirements for timber will continue to grow. As the supply of some of the non-renewable resources dwindles, it would seem the substitution of wood products will call for an increased output of timber from renewable forests.

Recreation Use Up

Recreational use of the forests has nearly doubled since 1941, the year of highest pre-war use. Last year alone, recreation visits to the Rogue River forest increased an estimated 15 per cent. Continued growth in the demand for forest recreation seems inevitable. As the complexities of modern living increase, and as the work-a-day activities of

most people become further removed from forest and stream, the need for healthful and relaxing outdoor recreation will be greater than ever.

With increasing demands in prospect for water, timber, recreation, and other products and services of the forests, it may be expected that private forestry will continue to advance and that the development of the national forests and other public forests will continue in response to growing needs. Forestry, then, should go steadily forward. Its contribution to national prosperity, security, and progress already is great. In future years the strength of the nation will lie in its people and in its resources, even as it does today.



NEW EQUIPMENT—Patricia Mary Scarlett, born prematurely Dec. 9, 1954, is shown above in an Isolette, an air-conditioned infant incubator, at Sacred Heart hospital. The equipment was installed and tested only about four minutes before the infant was born. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Scarlett, 651 J st. The Isolette was presented to the hospital through the Providence guild, benefit group for the hospital, and is in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth McGlone Camarata, of Atlanta, Ga. It was through donations made by the Camaratas and others in her memory that the valuable piece of equipment was added to the hospital nursery.

Pictured are Mrs. Addie Price, nurse in the obstetrics department, and Sister Helen Yvonne, who is in charge of the department. —Brainerd photo.

Isolette, Presented Hospital by Guild, Is Newest Equipment

The latest piece of equipment added to the Sacred Heart hospital through the Providence guild, benefit group for the hospital, is an Isolette, air-conditioned infant incubator, Mrs. J. W. McDuffie, guild president, announced last week.

The equipment was made possible through donations, and it is in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth McGlone Camarata, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Camarata was taken unexpectedly ill while visiting in Medford and in appreciation of her care at Sacred Heart hospital, made a donation through the guild members toward the Isolette.

Friends Mail Checks—Later Mrs. Camarata died at Atlanta, and in her memory friends mailed checks to the local hospital to be applied toward the cost of the machine. Her husband completed payment of the balance. Total cost, with installation, amounted to \$844.44, the president said.

Though the Isolette was delivered to the hospital last fall, a service man to install the machine did not arrive for about two months. The machine was installed and had been tested about four minutes before Patricia Mary Scarlett, premature infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Scarlett, 651 J st., was born Dec. 9. She has been in the incubator continuously since.

The baby weighed 3 pounds 6 ounces at birth, and now has regained her birth weight and more. She now weighs 3 pounds 11 1/4 ounces. The Scarlets have another daughter, Pamela, 3 1/2 years old.

Work To Aid Hospital

The Providence guild, a small group of women who work to-

4-H Club News

Crater Clothing Club—The Crater 4-H Clothing club held its second meeting on Jan. 3. The meeting was called to order by President Phyllis Taylor. Roll was called and answered with what was planned for our first project. The members present were Barbara Swanson, Glenda Branch, Phyllis Taylor and Joan Dobrot.

We discussed ways of getting more members out to the meetings. Then the year's schedule was planned. Reports on our Christmas projects were given.

We decided to have our patterns and material for our next meeting, which will be held on Jan. 17, at the home of our leader. We also discussed methods of pinning our pattern on the material. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Ashton.

For our next meeting Janet Anderson is going to serve the refreshments, and Joan Dobrot will give a demonstration on the proper method of pinning on a pattern.

Joan Dobrot, Reporter

4-H Canyon Club

The 4-H Canyon club, Prospect, held a cooking meeting at Florence Shafer's Wednesday, Jan. 5. This was their first meeting this year. They elected officers, President Renelda Griffith, Vice-President Jill Hedgpath, Secretary-Treasurer Eldonna Bean, Reporter Laura Bean.

They are going to have meetings every other Wednesday. The next meeting will be Jan. 19 at Mary Pope's house after school.

The members of the club are Sally McKillop, Mary Pope, Eldonna Bean, Renelda Griffith, Laura Bean, Fay Jantzer, Jill Hedgpath. Helen Jantzer is going to help the girls in first year cooking.

Laura Bean, Reporter

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Having won the two-week trip to the Islands, starting Monday, we sincerely wish you could all go along with us. Also, our sincere thanks to "Hug" for making such a program possible.

While away on our vacations, our Service Stations will be in competent hands, and good service and friendly surroundings, plus top-grade Mobil Products will continue to be our Standards of Business. Your continued loyal support will be appreciated. Who knows, maybe we can be repeat winners in "Hug's" "Greenback Derby" for 1955.

Thanks and Happy New Year To All!

EARL and EVELYN READ,
CHUCK and GERTRUDE RISSE.