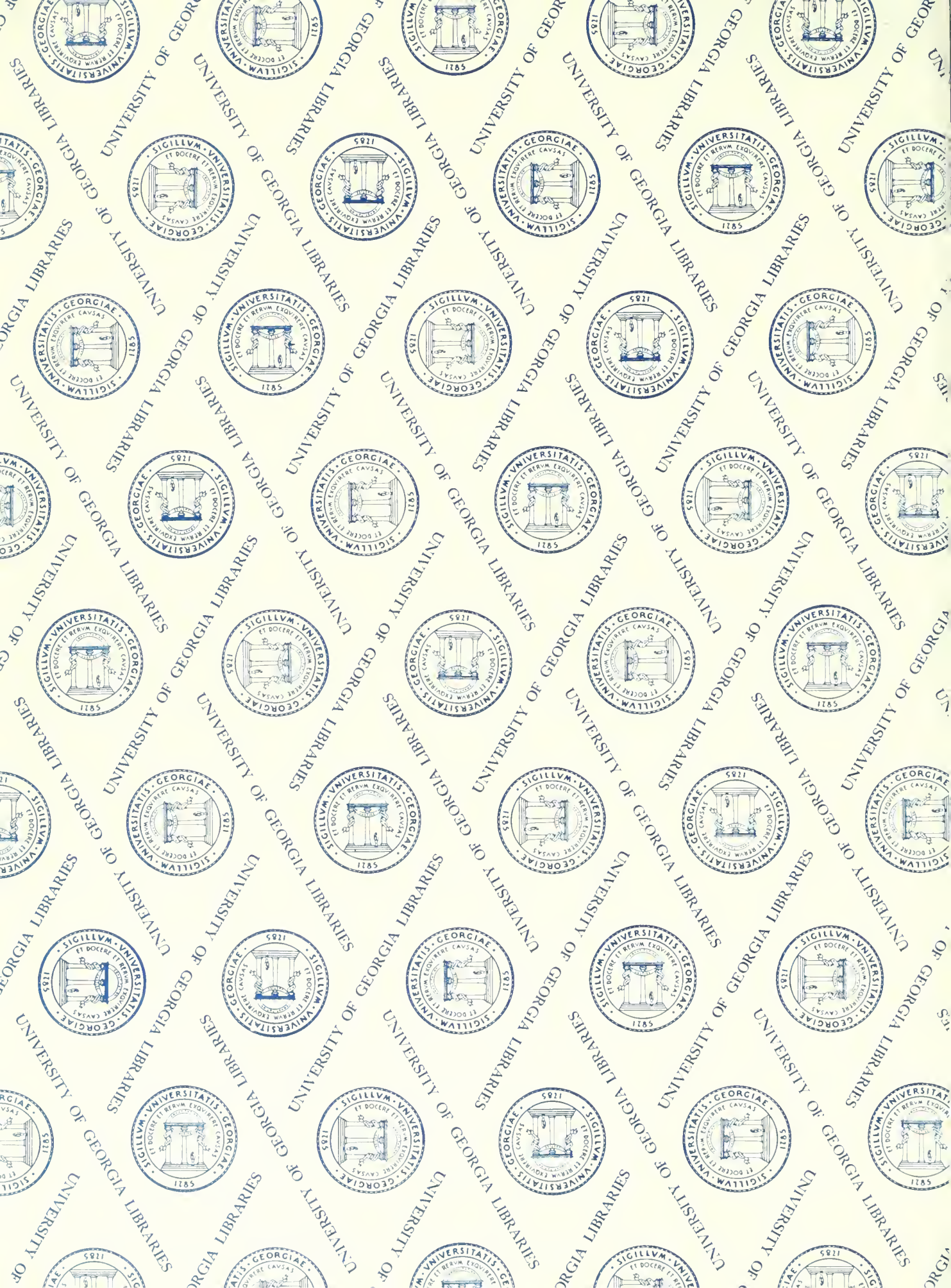
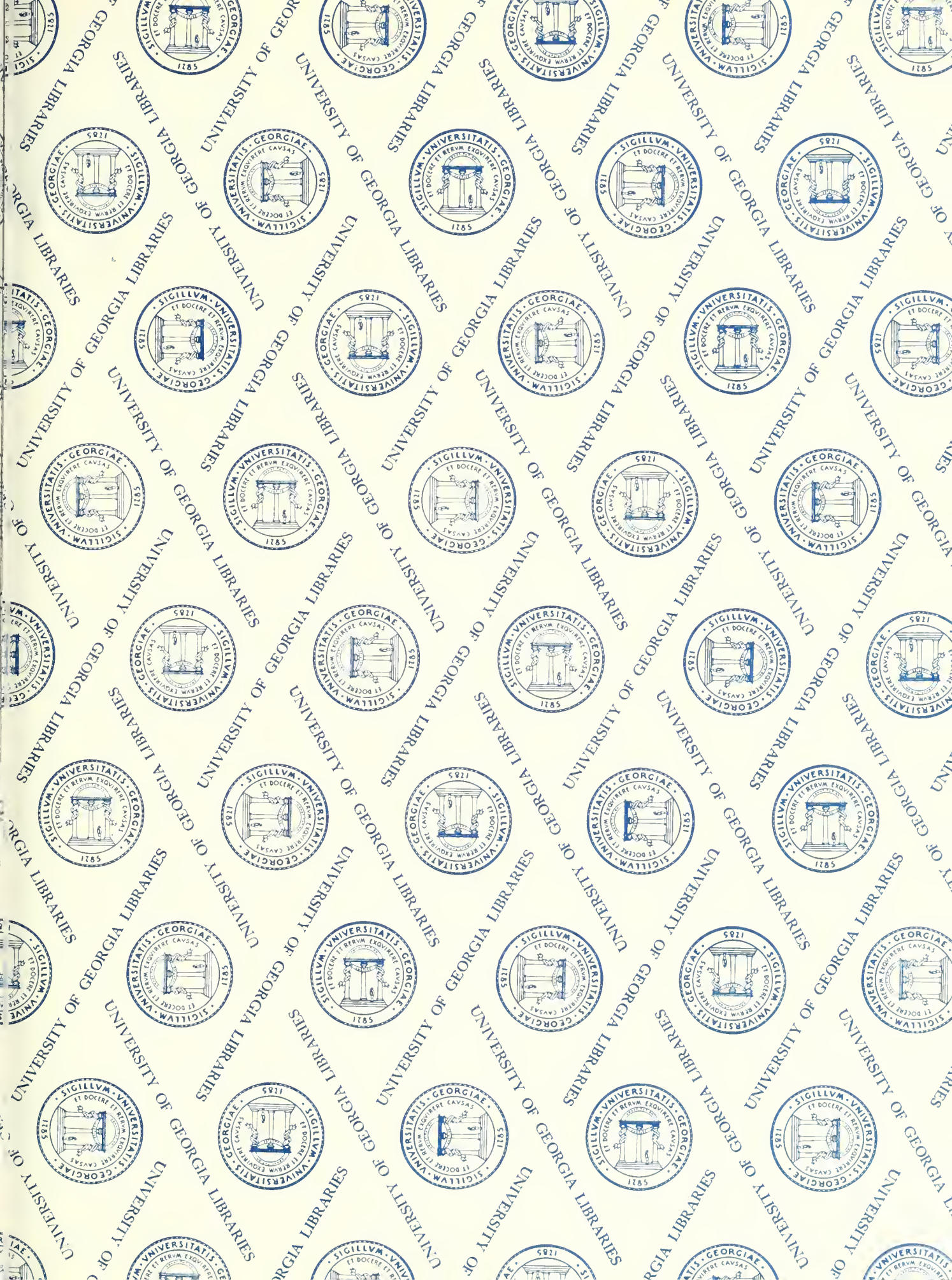


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# FORESTRY



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## On the Cover

*Our artist depicts two pioneers who stopped to chat on the path to Fort Hawkins, a hilltop military installation overlooking a wilderness which was later to become Macon. The old log fort, which signaled the*

*beginning of the little river port that has grown into one of Georgia's principal cities, has been re-created in stone and concrete and the picturesque replica now serves as one of Macon's most popular tourist attractions.*

# MACON: heart of Georgia forestry

By Howard E. Bennett



**T**he many magnificent white-columned homes that survive in Macon and surrounding towns attest to Middle Georgia's dependence on the forests for superior building materials during its early history.

And even today, the wood frames going up in the area's sprawling residential suburbs suggest that masonry, metals and plastics have failed to convince architects and engineers that the versatility, durability and beauty of lumber can be surpassed as the basic material for house construction.

But the anti-bellum mansion and the modern ranch type dwelling are but slight hints of the tremendous contributions forests have made and are making in the welfare and general economy of this section of Georgia.

Macon's first construction was Fort Hawkins, fashioned from logs cut from the surrounding virgin pine forests and perched on a hill overlooking the Ocmulgee River. A few years after the fortification was built in 1806 to provide protection

against the Indians, two brothers from North Carolina established a boat building works - Macon's first industry - on the banks of a river. The tall timbers were also their source of raw material.

Today, a WPA-constructed replica of the old fort is a popular tourist attraction and the dense forests have been replaced with one of Georgia's largest cities.

But Macon still depends on the remaining forests throughout a wide area for the materials to keep the wheels turning in many of its largest industries -- industries which turn out a never-ending stream of paper, fiberboard, corrugated boxes, crates and other material.

Among the largest enterprises is the Macon plant of the Armstrong Cork Company. Beginning operations in 1948 with 231 employees, production has more than doubled with several plant expansions and today 950 workers earn a total of \$5,000,000 annually.

Already one of the largest fiberboard producing plants in the world,

company officials recently announced plans for still another plant expansion.

The sprawling plant, which manufactures acoustical ceiling tile, sheathing, roof insulation and backer-board for aluminum siding, shingles and shakes, maintains approximately 65,000 acres of woodlands within a 75 mile radius of Macon to assure a supply of reserve pulpwood.

Nevertheless, more than 30,000 truckloads of pulpwood -- totaling nearly \$2,400,000 -- are purchased annually from local suppliers.

Another wood-using industrial giant is Georgia Kraft Company. The plant on the outskirts of Macon requires the services of 600 persons who transform pulpwood into an endless stream of kraft containerboard, a heavy paper principally used in the construction of cardboard boxes.

The plant, which was built in the spring of 1948, also pumps a \$5,000,000 annual payroll into the Middle Georgia economy. Georgia Kraft at Macon buys \$8,225,000 worth of raw materials each year.

Officials point out that water, climate, available labor and expanding nearby markets were important factors in building the big mill just south of Macon, but they said these considerations were secondary to the availability of Southern pine throughout this area of Georgia.

Besides these two large industries, more than 30 other wood-using companies within Macon and Bibb County turn out packing crates, furniture, cardboard boxes, cabinets, cartons, doors, lumber, flooring, handles, ski stock, millwork and provide wood preservative services.

Together, those industries employ more than 1,400 men and women who enjoy annual salaries totaling some \$5,800,000. The smaller companies spend \$2,850,000 each year for raw forest materials.

Add statistics of those companies



# Springing from a simple log fort, the state's central city has emerged into an important industrial area still utilizing its surrounding forests.

nging from the smallest sawmill handle factory to substantial in- ries like Southern Crate and er Company and Art Furniture manufacturing Company -- to the "two" and the annual total looks this:

umber of employees, 2,950; pay- \$15,800,000; amount spent for it materials, \$13,475,000.

ie figures do not pertain to the army of foresters, pulpwood rs, loggers and truckers through- the woodlands of Middle Georgia grow, harvest and transport the rials which keep the industries ing.

con is also the home of the gia Forestry Center, an installa- on Riggins Mill Road which in- s the state headquarters, shops warehouses of the Georgia stry Commission; offices of the gia Forest Research Council; the U. S. Forest Service's ern Forest Fire Laboratory and ern Seed Testing Laboratory. re than 120 persons are em- d at the Center, with an annual ll of \$661,400. Officials point hat expenditures for supplies, ment and services from local ess houses by the Center a-

mounts to some \$114,500 annually. Another \$50,000 is spent annually for goods and services by the Com- mission's county forest rangers throughout this heartland of Georgia.

The impact of forestry and related industries on the entire Macon trade area is also impressive, according to figures derived by a recent Georgia Forestry Commission survey.

The study showed that almost 4,500 persons in 22 Middle Georgia counties, excluding Bibb, are direct- ly employed in such industries and their total annual paychecks bring more than \$9,000,000 into the econo- my.

The annual expenditure for forest raw materials by industries in the counties -- Jasper, Monroe, Jones, Putnam, Baldwin, Hancock, Washing- ton, Wilkinson, Twiggs, Bleckley, Laurens, Johnson, Dodge, Telfair, Wilcox, Crisp, Dooley, Pulaski, Macon, Houston, Peach and Crawford -- comes to approximately \$11,500,- 000.

The industries are varied. A mill near Fort Valley, for instance, makes wooden baskets for the area's big annual peach harvest and a large plant on the outskirts of Helena pro- cesses naval stores products from

the forests of Telfair, Wilcox and other counties on the southern fringe of the Macon trade territory.

But whether the enterprise is a small cabinet works or a huge lum- ber manufacturing plant, the firm is appreciated for its contribution to the economy of the local community.

And with Macon serving as the trade center for Middle Georgia, a substantial portion of the forest in- dustry revenue throughout the region ultimately funnels into the banks, stores and other business houses of the city.

Not to be overlooked is the promi- nent role the transportation indus- try plays in getting the raw materials to and finished products from the plants.

In Macon, for instance, the rail- roads and trucking companies last year received approximately \$1,135,- 500 in freight revenue for forest materials transported into local plants. The freight for outbound products from those same plants amounted to almost \$4,500,000.

Middle Georgia's familiar pine forests that blanket the area and the valuable hardwoods that thrive along the creeks and rivers are, in essence, living "green factories" -- nature's busy industry that keeps manufacturing plants continuously supplied with raw products.

But to aid nature and step up her production, the Georgia Forestry Commission is dedicated to protect- ing those forests from fire and di- sease; perpetuating the woodlands through a vigorous reforestation pro- gram; and enhancing the value of the trees by continuing research.

The frontiersman 155 years ago sunk his axe into a pine tree to be- gin construction of Fort Hawkins for protection against the Indians.

Today, the modern woodsman is cutting the descendant of that same pine tree with a power saw to pro- tect and insure the future of a wood- using industrial complex which make Macon and all Middle Georgia economically sound.



Macon's Georgia Kraft plant.

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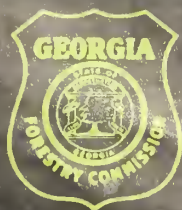
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# Cruising the News

## DANGEROUS FIRE CONDI- TIONS EXIST

(From the Camilla Enterprise)

Fields and forest are bone dry. The freezing weather has killed the little green showing and this together with the lack of rain has made rank vegetation in this county a veritable tinder box.

Hunters have a particular responsibility. One careless match can mean the loss of thousands of dollars to landowners. This is the reason most property owners post their land - not that they are so opposed to hunters, but the fact that some hunters are careless with their smoking and matches.

County and State Forestry units are on constant watch - but they cannot prevent all of the losses that will occur. At least they can just try to hold a fire in the area in which it started.

Let's be careful in the woods.

## JUNIOR TURNS IN HIS BADGE

(From the Dublin Courier-Herald)

Recently arrived at Smokey Bear headquarters in Washington a bulky package containing stickers, pamphlets, Junior Ranger Pledge card, badge - all the material usually sent out to hundreds of aspiring young rangers every day. With it was a sad little note.

I was playing with matches while I was visiting my cousin's house. I threw the matches on the ground. A fire started to burn the grass and the trees and the wild flowers. They called the Fire Department. They came to put it out before it reached our cousin's home or any home nearby.

My dad and mom told me to send everything back. They do not think I should have any of it. I do not feel worthy of belonging to the Junior Forest Rangers.

P. S.: I do wish I can be a Junior Forest Ranger after that mistake. Is there anything I can do to earn the badge again?

Smokey has written Eric that if he is good and minds the rules of a good ranger for a three months period, he may have his badge and materials back again.

## NOW IS FOREST FIRE SEASON

(From the Monticello News)

The forest fire season is again with us and millions of dollars will be lost from the burning of the woodland in Georgia during the next few weeks unless the people are careful with farm burning, and with matches, cigarettes, and cigars.

Hunters are urged by the Forestry Department to be very careful to see that fires are not started in the woodlands and grass area. Jasper County is noted for its valuable timber and we want to remind the public it is the duty of all of us to use caution to prevent forest fires during the winter months.

Activities of the Georgia Forestry Commission have been outstanding during the administration of Governor Vandiver and Director Ray Shirley in making his recent report to the Governor, said that forestry is vital to the economy of the State and outlined the rapid strides made since the Governor assumed office. He further said "We have made these improvements and advancements without any increase in State appropriations."

Every individual in Georgia can be a scout to prevent forest fires and let's make a new record for fire prevention in the next few weeks.



# Miss Susan Myrick... outstanding farm editor

They know her in the dairy belt of Putnam County, the pine forests of Bleckley and the fruit orchards of Peach. She is well respected for her keen knowledge of agriculture by dirt farmers in Twiggs, poultrymen in Wilkinson and cattlemen in Crisp.

She is Miss Susan Myrick, veteran farm editor of The Macon Telegraph and News and author of a column which often depicts nostalgic scenes of Georgia's rural life of yesteryear.

Miss Myrick, a native of Baldwin County and a graduate of Georgia State College for Women, is also associate editor of The Telegraph.

The versatile newspaper woman -- equally at home interviewing a share cropper, hog breeder or bank president for a good farm story -- is so familiar with the mores and folkways of the region that she was called to Hollywood in 1939 to serve as tech-



Miss Myrick

nical advisor on Southern accent, manners and customs in the filming of the great Civil War epic, *Gone With the Wind*.

Following graduation from college, Miss Myrick served for several years with the State Department of Education. She joined the staff of The Telegraph in 1929 as a reporter and feature writer.

During her long career she has been presented several awards by the Georgia Association of Soil Conservation Districts and in 1956 was named Woman of the Year in Georgia Agriculture by The Progressive Farmer. More recently, she was selected by the Georgia Forestry Commission as a recipient of an award in forestry conservation under a program sponsored by the Georgia Sportsmen's Federation.

Author of a reader on soil conservation for primary grades, which is widely used in public schools in Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee, Miss Myrick is the only woman to have served as president of the Farmers' Club of the Macon Chamber of Commerce.

## News Media Recognized

Appreciation awards, recognizing the efforts of nine Northwest Georgia radio stations in the salvage of ice-damaged timber in 1960, were presented at the annual Radio and TV Institute in January. Similar awards were presented to ten newspapers in the affected area at the Georgia Press Institute in February.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley made the presentations at the respective meetings presided over by Dean John E. Drewry of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at the University of Georgia, Athens.

Shirley stated that the success of the timber salvage program conducted by the Timber Salvage Advisory Committee was due in a large measure, to the untiring efforts of radio station and newspaper personnel in the affected areas. The Commission Director pointed out that the newspapers devoted 933 and 3/4 column inches to the salvage advisory program which was concentrated over a two week period in April, 1960. Radio stations in the stricken areas presented over 15 hours in public service programs and spots in addition to regular coverage on scheduled news programs.

Radio stations receiving the appreciation awards included WWCC, Bremen; WCGA, Calhoun; WC4K, Canton; WGAA, Cedartown; WLFA, LaFayette; WPLK, Rockmart; and WLAQ, WRGA, and WROM of Rome.

Newspapers recognized were the Calhoun Times, Carrollton Times Free-Press, Cedartown Standard, Dade County Times, Ellijay Times Courier, Gordon County News, Pickens County Progress, Rome News-Tribune, Tallapoosa Journal-Beacon, and the Walker County Messenger.

Members of the Timber Salvage Advisory Committee were W. H. McComb, Georgia Forestry Commission, chairman, H. O. Baxter, Extension Service; R. N. Jobe, Soil Conservation Service; H. B. Mathias, Rome Kraft; and Rex McCord, Hiawassee Land Co. County agents served as moderators at the county and community meetings.

The meetings were held in Rome, Cedartown, Buchanan, Trenton, LaFayette, Calhoun, Ellijay and Jasper.

## Meet Mr. BEAVER

When it comes to building homes overnight, any contractor will admit that you will have to be pretty sharp to beat Mr. Beaver.

A recent Georgia Forestry Commission survey of beaver residence in Georgia shows that the little animal with the built-in trowel has been active throughout the state. Approximately 15,702 acres on 519 tracts have been homesteaded by this little creature who works by night.

Figures indicate that the Middle Georgia area is the choice site of the beavers. Some 15,000 acres have been damaged on approximately 300 tracts throughout the lower piedmont. Another 400 acres of damage is confined to the mountain regions of the state.

Hardwood sites seem to be preferred to pine although both have shown considerable damage. As to timber size, pulpwood seems to be preferred over sawtimber. W. H.



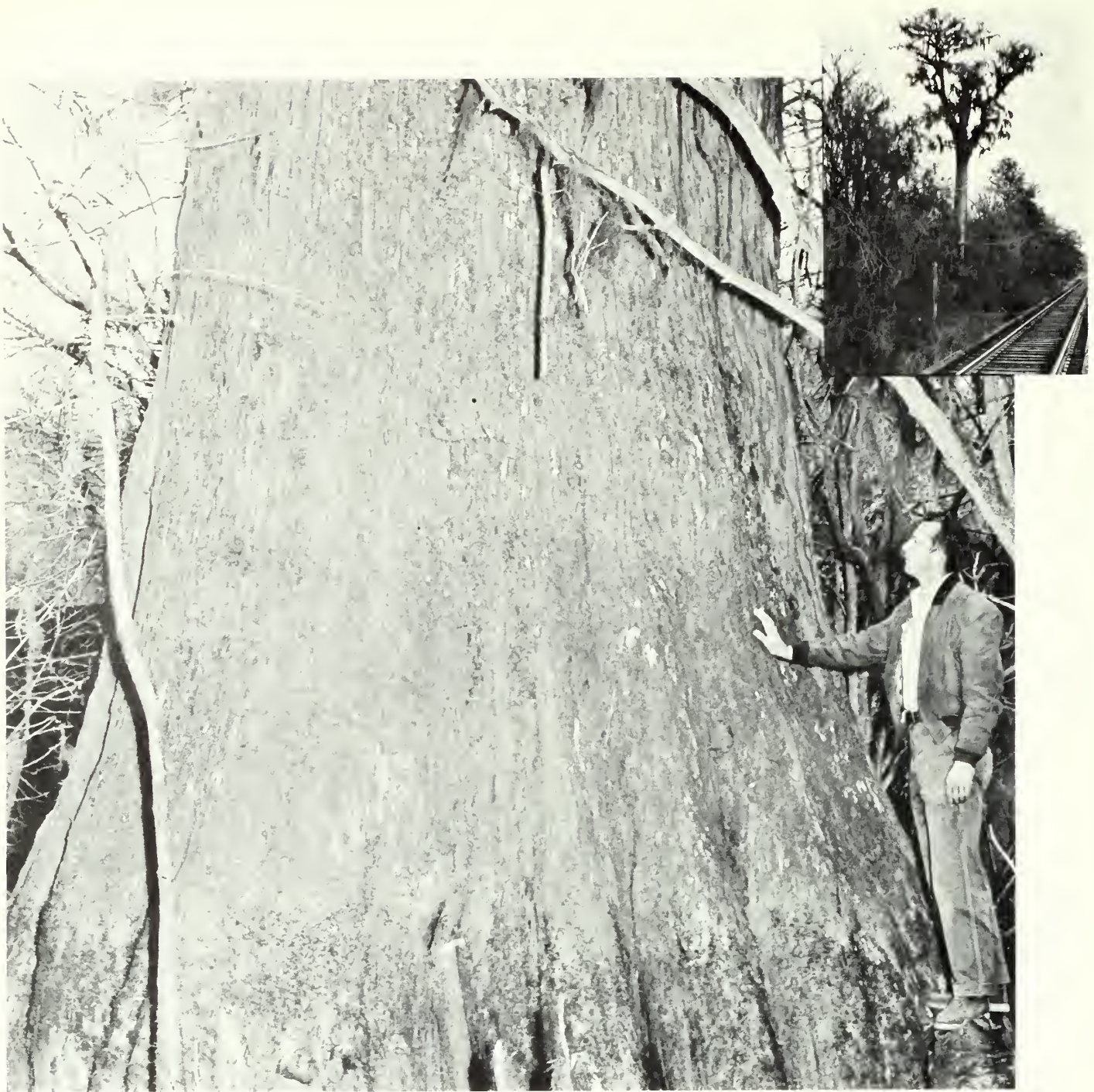
McComb, Commission management chief, stated that this situation is due to site type. Hardwood sites are more suitable to the beaver. McComb added that cutting practices are responsible for the size of timber damaged by the beavers.

In some instances, trapping and dynamite have proved successful eradicators. Bulldozing and construction of man-made dams are now being tried in an effort to rid certain areas of the beavers. Scare crows and draglines have been used to no avail.

The report, which was requested by numerous landowners, indicates a need for control methods. At the same time, however, there are many others who have indicated that waters backed up by the beaver made dams are useful for duck ponds and watering livestock.

Whether useful or not you will have to admit the beavers are a busy lot.





The dirt farm road leading off tourist-laden U. S. Highway 301 some nine miles north of Statesboro was pretty smooth at first, but as it continued further into the lowlands along the Ogeechee River it became extremely rough.

The road finally gave way to a trail and the trail soon became a mere series of mudholes - some about the size of bathtubs, but with bottoms less solid than said household fixtures.

It was time to walk.

After a steep climb up the railroad bank, the object of the search could be seen way down the track. Although it dwarfed its brothers - and they were not puny things by any means - it somehow was not too impressive.

What's more, a long single track trestle spanning swamp and river still lay between the giant and the hunters. The crossing was not exactly hazardous, but that old feeling that a fast freight train might be creeping up behind sorta' gave the brave expedition party the jitters.

There were considerable backward glances as the group journeyed forward along the crossies. About the time the middle of the deep river was gained, the long, sad wail of a steam locomotive drifted across the water. Fact was, though, it wasn't a train at all. Just a hound dog yelping at a squirrel

on the far bank of the stream.

At last, the tireless hikers were even with it. There it was, twenty feet away. But viewing it from the railroad track it still didn't appear to be the "daddy of them all."

One brave soul, however, eased down the railroad bank and into the dense swamp. "Come on down," he yelled soon after he had disappeared into the jungle. "Man, it's a big one. Really big."

It is.

It's circumference at a point six feet from the ground is 33 feet and two inches.

Forest Ranger Paul Moore of Bulloch County, a full grown fellow who is certainly not considered a runt by his wife and friends, posed for a picture at it's base and it made him look like a midget.

The discovery was well worth the rough ride, the mud bogs, the imaginary trains and the strange rustling sounds on the floor of the swamp.

And the folks in the area, which is just over the Bulloch County line in Screven and a stone's throw from the village of Dover, will tell you the lofty old cypress, is absolutely the "biggest tree in the State of Georgia."



# LEGISLATORS PRAISE COMMISSION PROGRAM . . .

## Request Appropriation Increase

The Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives was recently asked to seriously consider an increase in the Georgia Forestry Commission's appropriation for the coming year. The request was based on a recent six-day inspection tour of Commission facilities by the Forestry Sub-Committee of the Natural Resources Committee of the House of Representatives.

Representative W. H. "Bill" Kimmons of Pierce County, Chairman, stated that the increase is needed to strengthen fire protection in areas where thousands of acres have been planted in trees and to speed up the control of undesirable and cull specie program on productive forest acreage. The Committee also urged that funds be made available to bring under forest fire protection eight counties not under the program and for those counties to take advantage of the service. The counties contribute one-third of the cost of each fire unit.

Representative Kimmons pointed out that the Commission, under the direction of Ray Shirley, is saving state and county governments thousands of dollars each year by obtaining and making usable surplus equipment from the federal government. The Commission is eligible for equipment suitable for forest fire protection through a cooperative agreement with the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report showed that equipment is in excellent condition in all county or area fire protection units. The forest fire records were complete and indicated the degree of supervision and training of the personnel, Representative Kimmons added.

Five of the six forest tree seedling nurseries are using state prisoners from the Board of Correction for their common labor requirements. Representative Kimmons said this is an excellent program and is assisting greatly the Board of Corrections financially.

Georgia's reforestation program exceeds that of any other state, emphasized Representative Kimmons. We were impressed by the vast amount of forest area in the state and recognize that timber is a major natural resource of the state and in it lies a great potential for further industrial expansion of Georgia. In the past four years, more than 1,500,000 acres have been planted to trees that were formerly in agricultural crops. Almost one million acres have been planted under the Soil Bank Program. Some counties

have planted 35 - 40,000 acres to trees under this program in addition to what is normally planted.

The report revealed that Georgia has between seven and seven and one-half million acres of forest land on which cull trees make up a considerable part of the area. The Commission is rendering outstanding service to timberland owners on these lands reported Representative Kimmons. A hardwood control program is converting 5,000 acres per year to pine timber or valuable hardwoods.

The Waycross State Forest was visited and was observed as being a well managed forest area growing all types of forest products. The Forest also serves as a demonstration area for forest landowners and for training state and county personnel.

The Commission's headquarters at Macon was visited and the committee was impressed with the efficient staff, as well as the various services rendered.

Areas included in the six-day tour were the state headquarters at Macon, Page, Walker, and Hightower Nurseries, McRae District Office, Telfair County Forestry Unit and hardwood control areas in that county. The Morgan-Walton, Gilmer and Bartow Forestry Units were also inspected.

The inspecting team included, in addition to Representative Kimmons, Representatives Hubert H. Wells, Oconee County, vice-chairman; W. C. Parker, Appling County, secretary; Byrom M. Fitzgerald, Long County; Roy R. Kelly, Jasper County; J. Floyd Larkins, Brantley County; W. T. McCown, Polk County; and W. G. Todd, Glascock County.

This program is saving the state and county governments thousands of dollars, and without it the state and county government would have to provide a much larger budget for the operation of this vital public program.

The counties contribute one-third of the cost of each fire unit. A forestry advisory board in each county works with the Commission, and this Committee strongly feels that the state and counties are receiving more for their money through this program than any other program of the state government of which we have any knowledge.

Representative Kimmons concluded his report stating that he wished it was possible for every member of the House of Representatives to see for themselves the work of the Commission and realize the importance of forestry to Georgia's economy.



Rep. W. H. Kimmons



Multiple





**A**reas managed for big and small game; picnicking, camping, swimming, boating, and autumn foliage; clear sparkling trout streams and unpolluted lakes; a source of plentiful clear water; and a vital raw material and livelihood; constitute multiple use of the forest.

Wood has long been thought of as the principal product of the National Forests. It is still important, but in balance with other resources. The Georgia National Forests harvest over 50 million board feet of sawtimber and pulpwood a year and will strive for increased sustained yield through sound management practices. Virgin timber is gone and no area on the forests can be truly called virgin.

Wildlife is a renewable forest resource just like timber and grass. National Forests are great hunting and fishing grounds for America... particularly for the people of Georgia. In the

## se . . . . FROM LIVELIHOOD TO RECREATION

mountainous sections of the Forests are found most of the limited number of streams suitable for trout fishing. Many of our large and small game animals and upland bird species make their homes on the Forests.

There are certain services, not considered resources, necessary to practice multiple use. Included are roads and trails, fire and pest control, and communications.

The Georgia National Forests are not all alike, and since they must work together to produce the various benefits for the public, they are placed in a number of groups. These include streamside, roadside, trailside, waterfront, and recreational areas. Others include the general forest area and the scenic and other near-natural areas.

The Chattahoochee and the Oconee National Forests are two of the Nation's 151 National Forests. The Chattahoochee, with its 681,000 acres, is located in the Appalachian Mountains of North Georgia. The 96,000 acre Oconee National Forest makes up the former Piedmont and North Central Georgia Land Utilization Projects. These forests contain some five percent of the land area within their zone of influence. Approximately 2,300,000 people live in the zone and the figure is expected to double by the year 2000.

A multiple use management guide has been written for the two forests. It describes the land area and situation, objectives for each resource and service, management direction for each principal area, and possible sources of conflict between uses. It is also the basis for the more detailed ranger district multiple use plans.

The plans will list the situation as it applies to that particular working unit, cover problems

that will be encountered, and spell out management decisions thought to best obey the laws and policies governing the Forest Service.

To supplement the forest guide and district plans are resource development and facilitating service plans which list specific jobs that should be accomplished during the next 5 - 10 years.

An analysis of conditions found in particular logical subdivision of land is called a multiple use prescription. It is the written direction for putting multiple use into operation on every applicable acre in that subdivision. These subdivisions usually average approximately 1,000 acres.

It is by the manipulation of the timber resource that multiple use is accomplished on-the-ground. It is basic to the handling of other resources...water, wildlife, and recreation. A selective harvest of mature timber, will produce revenue and may even increase water yield by

reducing the number of large trees soaking up rainfall before it reaches the streams. Timber cutting will cause hardwood sprouting, an important source of browse needed by deer herds. A closed canopy of large mature trees, with little understory, is very nearly a desert for wildlife. Openings created by timber cutting, or permanent openings prescribed in areas where no sale is made, will give 'edge' conditions beneficial for grouse and turkey. Standard marking and TSI instructions specify leaving enough mast, den and roost trees on every acre so that food and shelter for all species of game is assured. Water temperature will remain at the necessary level for fish by removing only those trees in streamside areas specified by the prescription.

The man on-the-ground, using a paint gun to mark a tree, or swinging an axe to create a wildlife opening, has to understand and appreciate multiple use the same as the district ranger. Benefits will come to other resources, and the public, through good management of one resource.

Multiple use is practical. It has been practiced more or less for many years. In the increasing competition for use of the same land, it must be remembered that the same amount of land must serve more and more people. The overall objective is to meet the Forest's share of the demands consistent with the capabilities of the land and the ecological characteristics of the resources available. Multiple use serves more people in the long run; it is the only way to meet their growing needs.

Yes, we can have our cake and eat it too. Not only that but we can have a better cake through the application of the multiple use policy.

# STICKS....

## that tell a story

**T**housands of dollars and acres are saved the taxpayers and landowners of Georgia through advice given them...on whether to burn or not to burn. This invaluable information is obtained through the Georgia Forestry Commission's 88 fire weather danger stations.

At each of these strategic stations fuel moisture readings are included in fire danger reports. These readings tell the ranger how much moisture is contained in the surface forest litter located in its natural condition.

The key to the accuracy of these reports are three fuel moisture sticks placed on racks under a wire screen approximately eight inches above four inches of forest litter. In winter, only one screen is used while in summer six screens are used. This simulates the amount of tree shade. In North and Middle Georgia, a combination of pine needles and hardwood leaves is used as litter; and in South Georgia, all pine is used. This represents the litter native to that part of the state.

The sticks are replaced every six months to insure accurate readings the year round. They are obtained from the U. S. Forest Service Southern Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon.

The Macon lab furnishes 800 active stations, in 25 eastern and southern states, with two sets of sticks per year. A total of 2,000 sets are produced annually to meet the above requirements, replace damaged sticks and for use in research and lab tests.

The sticks are made of basswood because of its ability of giving repeatable results. The wood is sized and treated to meet desired specifications, measuring 18 x 2 3/8 x 1/8 inches. The sticks are then weathered from four - six months depending on season, rainfall, and temperature.

The aluminum weathering racks hold approximately 3,000 sticks or 1,000 sets. Extreme care has to be taken not to bend or warp sticks nor allow one stick to partially cover another. The weathering operation removes approximately five percent of the sticks initial dry weight.

After the sticks are weathered they are stored until the actual calibration process is started. This includes oven drying, moisture absorption tests, selection of uniform sets and retesting non-uniform sets. They are now ready for processing, shipment and their crucial role in fire prevention and control.



*In the field the fuel moisture sticks provide the ranger with invaluable information on the moisture content of surface litter.*



# SEED LAB RENAMED

The six-year old tree seed testing laboratory, located at the Georgia Forestry Center near Macon, has been renamed the "Eastern Tree Seed Laboratory", it was announced by Ray Shirley, Director of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Originally established by the U. S. Forest Service to test seed of southern pines, services have been expanded to meet demands from as far West as Montana.

"With billions of tree seeds being sown each year in nurseries and in open fields throughout the nation, foresters and landowners must have better control over rates of germination," said Shirley. The laboratory was formed in 1954 and ran tests on only 175 samples of seed destined for planting in the Southeastern states. Last year, the lab made over 2200 seed tests representing 70 percent of all tree seed sown in the nation. The samples came from pulp companies, seed dealers, and state, private, and federal nurseries in 18 states.

Biggest users of these services

have been Georgians as Georgia led the nation in planting 300,000,000 tree seedlings last year.

J. K. Vessey, Regional Forester of the USFS in Atlanta, commenting on the name change, said that this laboratory was an outstanding example of a cooperative program between state, private, and federal agencies. The Georgia Forestry Commission and the U. S. Forest Service jointly staff the laboratory. Forest tree seed is tested for any private individual, company, or public agency that has need for its services. Charges for this work are running about \$12.00 a test", he said. "This specially designed laboratory, which was formally dedicated in 1958, has the space, the facilities, and the trained scientists to greatly improve the handling of forest tree seed for the entire Eastern United States".

Persons having need for tree seed testing facilities should write to: Director, Eastern Tree Seed Laboratory, Box 1077, Macon, Georgia.

## EXPANSION KEYS FIRE REPORT

The intensification and extension of fire protection in Georgia highlighted the 1960 Fire Control Report of the Georgia Forestry Commission, headed by Ray Shirley.

Assistant Director and Fire Control Chief Jim Turner stated that Webster and Fayette Counties and a portion of Clinch County came under organized protection during 1960. The above counties accounted for an additional 185,544 forest acres under the Commission's Fire Control program. This brought the total acreage under protection to 21,494,602.

The revision of fire plans, the extension of air patrol to all ten Commission Districts and more effective sound and efficient supervision of Commission field programs provided Georgia landowners with the most-up-to-date fire control program.

April and December haunted the statistical end of the Fire Control report. Severe March ice-storms fed April fires with downed timber in North Georgia. Approximately 170 fires occurred during the period and destroyed some 3,000 acres of forest land. Fires on Lookout and Pigeon Mountains accounted for more than half the damage.

Unseasonable dry weather in December accounted for another rash of fires throughout the state. Some 1,833 fires occurred during the month destroying approximately 11,707 acres throughout the state. The largest single day occurrence in December, and the year, was on the fifth when 200 fires were suppressed.

Of the 8,335 fires during the year, debris burning, smokers and incendiaries were the major causes. Debris burning accounted for 2,761 fires, smokers, 1,542 and incendiaries 1,180 fires. Last year's fires only burned .290 percent of the 21,680,146 acres under protection. The average size fire was 7.55 acres.

Georgia citizens, in 1960, continued to be the backbone of the fire protection program. Shirley stated that without the full cooperation of Georgia citizens 1960 could have been tragic. Notification of intention to burn, proper preventive measures and full cooperation given to county forest rangers enabled Georgia to retain its national leadership in forestry and forestry its economical impact on the state, Shirley added.

## 4-H CHAMP

"I have worked in naval stores on my father's farm ever since I was old enough to carry a dip bucket," explained 18-year-old Louis Pete Peebles of Pitts, one of the nation's six sectional winners in the annual 4-H Forestry Project competition.

Drawing upon that early experience in gum operations, the youth during the past year engaged in tree planting, thinning, selective cupping, acid stimulation and naval stores production in such an effective manner that he was chosen to represent Wilcox County in the district elimination contest.

Louis, son of prominent naval stores operator, farmer and cattleman L. O. Peebles, was declared district winner in June and went on to win the state award in August.



As recipient of the award for the section, which includes some 14 states, the young man received an expense paid trip to Chicago to attend the 39th annual National 4-H Club Congress and tour the city.

During his week-long stay in the windy city, which was financed by the American Forest Products Industries, Louis also visited museums, toured a large farm machinery plant and attended several banquets.

Louis, who with his brother owns a 250-acre farm recently set out in young pines, estimates his 4-H forestry project has netted some \$1,000 so far and the money will pay about half of his college expenses. He is now a freshman at the University of Georgia.

"I am interested in business administration at the present," Louis said, "but I might get into forestry later."

Louis received instructions and encouragement in his project from Eddie Powell of the Extension Service and Wilcox County Agent W. N. Hudson, as well as from his father.

Shelton McWhorter, ranger of the Wilcox County Unit, Georgia Forestry Commission, said Louis' father "has the largest gum operation in our county and he has given his son a lot of valuable training...We are all very proud of Louis' accomplishments."

# New Seedling Lifter Made in Georgia

A new tree lifting machine will be put into use by the Georgia Forestry Commission in the fall of 1961, announced Commission Director Ray Shirley. The new seedling harvester will speed up lifting and shipping and make a more efficient operation, Shirley said.

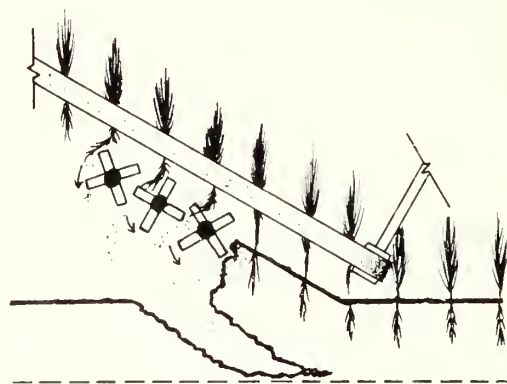
The Georgia-made 'lifter' was designed and constructed by the Forestry Commission and the University of Georgia's Agricultural Engineering Department. Sanford Darby, Commission reforestation chief, and Charles E. Rice, associate professor of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Georgia, have worked jointly on the project since 1956.

The lifter is designed to remove soil from the roots and move the trees in a manner that keeps tops to tops and roots to roots. It also places the trees in containers for transportation to the packing shed.

Tests this year show that it takes approximately 25 minutes for the 'lifter' to harvest 520 feet of nursery bed. There are eight drills or rows to a bed. The present hand-lifting procedure requires 26 men to lift 1,000,000 per day. The Georgia 'lifter' can lift this same quantity per day with a six man crew.

The present lifting machine is an outgrowth of two previous machines designed by Darby and Rice. Knowledge gained from them resulted in the present machine which harvests the whole bed. The operation of the seedling 'lifter' is based on a series of revolving belts driven by an air-cooled engine.

Specially designed double-notched flat rubber belts mounted on an incline pick up the seedlings in an upright position. A set of agitators, made from commercial chicken picker fingers, shakes the soil from the roots without damage to them. The seedlings are deposited on a cross conveyor, at the rear of the machine, which deposits the seedlings in tubs.



*After undercutting of beds to a depth of ten inches the seedlings are lifted by belts and soil shaken from roots by a series of agitators.*





# TREES FOR TRAINING

Members of the Future Farmers of America chapters at Lanier and Willingham High Schools in Macon are learning all about the full cycle of a forest, from tree planting to timber harvesting.

They're getting practical experience in all phases of forestry at their well managed 193-acre school forest near Lizella.

Herschel Simmons, the boys' instructor, had some of the 85 boys out on a field trip the other day to help harvest pulpwood, while another crew planted young pines on a 35-acre open area.

"In the classroom," Simmons said, "we cover all phases of the work...how to prepare land for planting, correct planting procedures, difference in species, forest management, harvesting, etc."

The Vo-Ag teacher said the oldest trees in the school forest were planted 15 years ago and are now yielding pulpwood. "We've sold about

120 cords of pulpwood in recent years," he said, "and we also sold \$400 worth when we cleared out some wolf trees to make way for more planting."

The schools have their own tractor and necessary hand tools. Some five miles of fire breaks are maintained at the forest and Simmons said, "we have never had a wild fire on the property."

After the boys are given classroom instructions on a particular phase of forestry, they make a field trip to the forest to apply the methods they have studied in school.

Most of the boys take a real interest in the forest, according to the teacher. "I know I have some boys who will never go into farming or forestry when they leave school," he said, "but I feel they will have a greater appreciation of the forests for the rest of their lives by participating in the projects on our school plot."



*While some students plant seedlings ...  
... Others harvest pulpwood*





# LETTERS

Mr. Ray Shirley, Director  
Georgia Forestry Commission  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shirley:

*This is to advise you of the prompt and efficient manner the Sumter County Forestry Unit handled a small fire in our woods recently, and to commend Mrs. Alice McCord on the tower, and Mr. Bill Bowen, who answered the call.*

*I just wanted you to know of the splendid manner in which this job was handled and commend the two members of your Service.*

Very truly yours,

E. H. Kinnebrew  
The Kinnebrew Company

Mr. T. M. Strickland  
Georgia Forestry Commission  
2035 Lumpkin Road  
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Strickland:

*Mrs. Wilkens and I wish to express to you our sincere appreciation for the efficient assistance you rendered in controlling the recent fire on our farm at Hephzibah.*

*We feel ourselves fortunate in having an organization such as yours always available.*

Best wishes.

Yours very truly,

R. B. Wilkens, Jr.

Mr. A. R. Shirley  
Director, Georgia Forestry Commission  
Box 1077  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shirley:

*Yesterday fire broke out and swept out into a spot of my young pines. While some three or four acres of trees about shoulder high were destroyed, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the alertness of the crew under Mr. Robert H. Lane and towerman William S. Weaver.*

*Had it not been for these able and competent men being on the job my loss would have been heartbreaking.*

With my thanks and best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

S. Bert Kinard  
Life Insurance Company of  
Georgia

## ANNUAL FIRE WEATHER REPORT

The mild weather of 1959 continued through 1960 in Georgia with the exception of the month of December, according to the recent 1960 Georgia Fire Weather Report.

Dan Kreuger, U. S. Weather Bureau fire weather forecaster, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Macon, stated that dry weather in December raised fire expectancy to about double the seven year-average of 602 fires. Fire occurrence was also greater than expected. December 1960 was the first month since November 1958 that fire expectancy and occurrence was much above the average.

The annual fire weather report

showed that March fire occurrence was much greater than expected in contrast to other months. This may be partially accounted for by the above normal amounts of fuel available. In March, severe ice storms caused a considerable amount of timber to be downed thus creating fire hazards.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley said that there is still a considerable amount of downed timber in North Georgia and drought exposed fuel in Central and South Georgia. As long as these conditions exist everyone in the state must exercise extreme caution in burning, Shirley added.



Students of the T. D. Tinsley School in Macon observed Georgia's annual Arbor Day recently by planting pine and hardwood seedlings on the school grounds. Curtis Barnes, regional forester of the Georgia Forestry Commission, is shown instructing fourth and fifth graders on the correct planting procedures.



New faculty members of the School of Forestry, University of Georgia, are shown with Dean A. M. Herrick. Left to right are Dr. Claude Brown, Dr. Ernest Provost, Dean Herrick, and William Moss. Dr. Brown is jointly staffed with the University's botany department and will do research in forest tree physiology and genetics. Dr. Provost will teach game management and participate in research at the Savannah River Energy Commission Project. Moss will teach mensuration and initiate research on testing and guidance for forestry education.



# Logging the foresters...



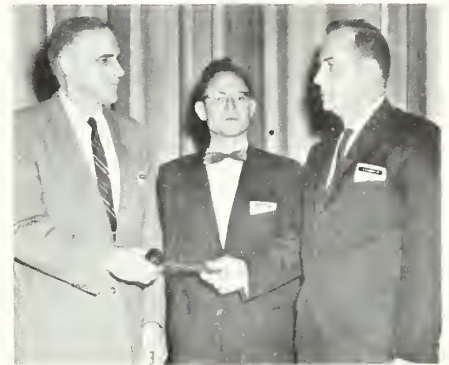
U. S. Army Photo

The four millionth tree to be planted at Fort Gordon near Augusta is shown being set out during a recent ceremony at the military reservation. Left to right are Harold Barnett, post forester; George Collier, Tenth District forester; Frank Craven, chief of Georgia Forestry Commission's Information and Education Division; John Blanchard, superintendent of Columbia County Schools; Col. Hugh T. Cary, deputy commander of Fort Gordon; Col. Robert R. Creighton, deputy Army Signal Corps Training Center commander; and Brig. Gen. Howard M. Hobson, commanding general of the fort.



This is the new headquarters building of the Laurens County Forestry Unit. Ranger Grable L. Ricks, shown standing in front of the new structure, said the office building was erected by personnel of the unit. Ricks formerly had his office in a section of the shop and garage building located at the rear of the unit's two-acre lot some three miles south of Dublin on U. S. Highway 441.

**IN MEMORIAM...** Samuel D. Beichler, veteran of 31 years with the U. S. Forest Service, died February 10 in Atlanta. Beichler, for the past seven years, has been head of Cooperative Forest Fire Protection in the Southern Region. Beichler was associated with forest fire control work in 11 southern states for more than 15 years and was Forest Service coordinator for the 10-state Southeastern Forest Fire Compact at the time of his death. His first assignments were to National Forest staff positions in Ark. and Miss.



"What Are The Responsibilities of the Profession in the Southern Forestry of the Future" was the theme of the recent annual meeting of the Southeastern Section of the Society of American Foresters. Approximately 400 foresters from Ala., Ga., and Fla. attended the two-day session held in Jacksonville, Fla. James W. Owens, Jr., Tuscaloosa, Ala., was named SAF section chairman. He received the gavel from Donald D. Stevenson, Foley, Fla. Richard H. Riggs, Birmingham, Ala., was elected secretary-treasurer. Not shown above was Ed Ruark, Macon, Ga., chairman elect.

**NEW HOME...** The Georgia Forestry Center has a new resident. The Macon office of the State Game and Fish Department is now quartered at the Center. Commission Director Ray Shirley said the move was based on a directive from the Department of Civil Defense which required all state agencies with two-way radios to provide a generator at each station for emergency purposes. Fulton Lovell, director, Game and Fish Department, said his division is joining the Forestry Department in providing a generator in Macon. This will be an economic saving to both departments. Chief Ranger J. W. Thomasson is head of the Macon office. In addition to the above, the Forestry Center is the home of the U. S. Forest Service's Southern Forest Fire and the Eastern Tree Seed Laboratories.



Stuart Moore, supervisor, Waycross State Forest, discusses naval stores management practices at the recent naval stores and forest management school held on the Waycross State Forest. Other speakers included W. H. McComb, and Sam Thacker, chief and assistant chief, respectively, Management Division, Georgia Forestry Commission; Norman R. Hawley, Henry G. Backus and Charles Shea, supervisor and area foresters, respectively, Naval Stores Conservation Program.

**COLOR CHANGE...** The Georgia Forestry Commission has changed its official vehicle color from forest green to white. Director Ray Shirley said the change was made to make highway operation safer and identification from air patrol planes easier. Only new trucks, surplus vehicles being initially placed into operation and those trucks that needed repainting were effected immediately.

# HANGING TREE



HERE'S GOOD NOOSE ... JUST AS THE VILLIAN OF  
THE OLD WEST WAS FOUND SWINGING FROM THE NEAR-  
EST TREE, TODAY'S GEORGIAN WHO IS CARELESS  
WITH FIRE FINDS HIMSELF IN THE TIGHTENING  
NOOSE OF PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

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## Cruising the News

ol. 14 June, 1961 No. 2

Frank Craven Editor

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**RAY SHIRLEY - DIRECTOR**

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DISTRICT III—P. O. Box 169,  
Americus  
DISTRICT IV—P. O. Box 333,  
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DISTRICT VII—Route 1,  
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DISTRICT VIII—P. O. Box  
1160, Waycross  
DISTRICT IX—P. O. Box 416,  
Gainesville  
DISTRICT X—Route 3,  
Washington



Member of the  
Georgia Press Association.

Georgia Forestry is entered as second  
class matter at the Post Office under  
the Act of August 24, 1912.

## Area Leads in Pulpwood

Georgia's pulpwood harvest last year was the highest in the South for the 12th straight year, with total purchases valued at more than \$94 million.

The significant thing about the report, was that three counties in the Waycross area were listed as the state's leading producers.

Camden's pulpwood crop was valued at \$2,866,940, Ware was second with a figure of \$2,606,380 and Clinch was third with a crop valued at \$2,276,060.

The pulp and paper industry and "satellite" industries would do well to consider this part of the state for new plant sites.

This is regarded as one of the last great Eastern areas open to major industrial expansion.

In addition to natural resources, ideal climate and excellent transportation facilities, Southeast Georgia is blessed with forward-looking people.

Waycross and other communities welcome the opportunity to discuss industrial sites and other matters. We believe that there is no better location for new plants and factories than here in the heart of the great Dixie forestry empire.

*(From the Waycross Journal Herald)*

## For Forests' Best Use

In the President's economic message to Congress earlier this year were two ear-quickenning items for those attuned to the present and future value of Northeast Georgia's most vast resource, our 600,000 acres of national forest.

President Kennedy emphasized improvement of forest resources, credit for the development of woodland properties and acceleration of the National Forest Service multiple purpose program.

He pointed to opportunities for programs to improve roads and recreation in the nation's forests and parks and asked "high priority for areas of surplus labor."

Georgia National Forest Supervisor Paul Vincent, whose Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests add up to better than 750,000 acres, points out in his 1960 report how those acres can by the year 2,000 grow to 3,000,000.

"Multiple use" means deriving every use from every possible acre and keeping the uses compatible to and complementary with each other. The uses are timber production, watershed protection, wildlife and recreation.

Not every acre can be developed on a multiple purpose basis. Each user has to realize that he can't have every acre just as he would wish it. The timber people have to leave trees to provide cover, protect watershed, and maintain stream temperatures. The hunters must concede that areas must be open for the campers and hikers. In short, management must provide for the best all-around use of every acre.

We are sort of "nuts" on the subject of natural resources. But the land and what it offers the nation is our best hope for continued health and prosperity.

*(From the Gainesville Daily Times)*

## Keep Georgia Green Theme Urges Safety in Forests

Appling County is known for her pine trees. She is called "The Turpentine Capital of the World".

For timberland owners, the present is good and the future looks brighter. Turpentine is at its highest level in history and more uses for it are being developed. New and improved methods of harvest are being studied and put into practice which will make naval stores more profitable.

It is with this thought that The Baxley News-Banner joins the Georgia Forestry Commission and several interested private firms in the theme "Keep Georgia Green."

Appling County soil is ideal for the pine tree, yet, soil alone is not enough. Fire can destroy in hours a forest that has been growing for years. In 1954-55, 9,152 acres of valuable timber were wiped out by fire. In 1960, only 644 acres burned. This is evidence that we are making progress, however, we need to be always on the alert and to completely eliminate our fire loss.

The Appling County Forestry Unit is to be congratulated on the fine job its members are doing in guarding the 253,000 acres of forest land under protection.

*(From the Baxley News Banner)*





## SIGNS OF PROGRESS



If the goal of Al Davenport of Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation of Savannah is to be achieved, hundreds more of those familiar "Tree Farm" signs will be added this year to the landscape of rural Georgia. "We are certifying an average of one new farm a day," said Davenport, new state chairman of the Georgia Tree Farm Committee, "and our total acreage in the state has passed the five million mark."

Davenport, who defined the program as "industry's way of thanking the landowners for a job well done," said the committee has 100 foresters who are prepared to inspect the lands of prospective members.

"If the woodlands meet our forest management specifications," he said, "we give the landowner a sign to place on his property, a certificate, and a subscription to *The Forest Digest*." The square metal sign with the green Tree Farm emblem on a white background "announces to the public that the site is being used to grow trees in an efficient manner," Davenport said.

The chairman said inspection is never carried out in a slipshod way. "If a man's land doesn't come up to par," he said, "we refuse to certify the acreage as a Tree Farm...the inspecting forester, however, points out ways in which the woodlot can be brought up to standard for a later consideration."

The American Tree Farm System, which Georgia entered in 1948, is the outgrowth of a plan initiated by a West Coast lumber company in the early forties. The unique idea soon spread and the program is now sponsored in 46 states, with more than 50,000 certified Tree Farms comprising 50 million acres.

Sponsored by forest industries through the American Forest Products Industries, a Tree Farm today is "an area of privately owned, taxpaying forest land dedicated voluntarily by its owner to the growing and harvesting of repeated forest crops."

Davenport said Georgia now ranks third in the nation in

total acreage certified and eighth in total number of acres. "We are striving to place Georgia at the very top," he said. "It will be a struggle, but it can be done."

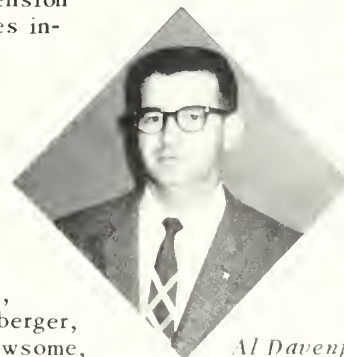
But Davenport said, "it will not be a rat race with other states just to get the number one spot...we will continue to maintain the rigid qualifications."

The chairman, in fact, said his committee is "re-inspecting Tree Farms in Georgia which went under the program prior to 1958 and we are weeding out those that have failed to continue to meet the program's standards."

Davenport said Georgia currently has 771 Tree Farms, ranging from six acres to tracts comprising thousands of acres. He said Greene County leads the state with 29 Tree Farms and Long County is second with 21. Emanuel and Mitchell Counties are tied with 20 each.

The committee head, who writes a personal letter of congratulations to each new landowner accepted, said, "we are receiving wonderful cooperation from the Georgia Forestry Commission, Georgia Agricultural Extension Service and other agencies interested in forestry."

Area chairmen working with Davenport are John R. Sisley, Macon, and Walter Stone, Savannah. District chairmen are H. B. Mathias, Rome; Donald T. Sonnen, Forsyth; L. O. Wright, Louisville; Norman Stone, Valdosta; and H. J. Malsberger, Richmond Hill. E. T. Newsome, Rome, a former state chairman, is an ex officio member of the committee and Harry Crown, Atlanta, serves as secretary.



*Al Davenport*

# Brunswick, Ga.

*with a treasure in trees*



The hour glass sands of time have sifted through scores of years since Georgia's Golden Isles cushioned the heavy steps of pirate seamen, hid the skull and crossbone jack of a 'Blackbeard or Abraham' and buried into legend the buccaneer treasures.

Clubs are formed...excursions planned...in hopes of finding these treasures. But could it be they can't see the treasure for their golden illusion? Land lubbers from far and near come and search the ageless sands around this shoreline which has sprung a city of industrial development, Brunswick.

With bent back the gold seekers fail to discover the treasure that clothes, feeds, houses and provides employment and recreation for thousands. Yes, Georgia's Gold Coast is filled with an endless number of

acres of pines which have brought Georgia world prestige in naval stores, national recognition in fire control and reforestation, and a leader in commercial forest land acreage and annual timber production in the South. Georgia's buried treasure has grown into an industry that can be seen and had by everyone.

There are those who have been able to see beyond the bark and recognize the great potential of our forests. At the turn of the century Brunswick's wood-using industries included several lumber and planing mills, a barrel factory, and a turpentine still manufacturing plant.

Today, the world's largest naval stores and paper size plant is located here. The Hercules Powder Plant, in 1920, purchased the Yaryan Rosin and Turpentine plant and now



Photo by Brunswick Pulp and Paper



employs over 1,000 persons in its local mill and some 400 workers in its woods camps.

The total payroll of this company exceeded seven million dollars in 1960, with plans to enlarge their research facilities at a cost of more than \$60,000. Hercules last year consumed 18,000 carloads of pine stumps in their production of paper, perfumes, paint, pine oil, rosin, turpentine, soap, and insecticides. In addition, Hercules spent over \$3,000,000 in freight and approximately the same amount in raw materials. Services and materials cost the company some \$330,000. Area taxes accounted for another \$294,000.

Brunswick's second largest wood-using industry came in 1936 as a result of the discovery for making paper pulp from slash pine. The Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co., the only 100 percent bleached sulphate pulp mill in the country, has increased its number of employees from 317, in 1938, to the present total of 730. The Brunswick mill, owned jointly by Scott Paper Co. and

Mead Corp., has an annual payroll of more than \$4,300,000 for plant employees.

Last year Brunswick Pulp and Paper spent \$1,323,199 for freight and trucking and another \$5,110,177 for raw materials. In addition, taxes took a total of \$372,652. Plans now call for expanding the facilities at a cost of more than \$35 million. This is larger than all past industrial investments in Glynn Co.

The Georgia Creosoting Company has been a leader for many years in the production of treated timbers such as crossties, piling and utility poles. Last year the company was sold to the Escambia Treating Co. of Pensacola, Fla. and adopted the name of Georgia Creosoting Corp. The corporation uses an annual volume of 1,200,000 board feet and works some 60 employees.

Other wood-using industries in Glynn County have payrolls totaling \$1,069,200. These companies, which produce cabinets, lumber, sash and doors, furniture and poles utilized some 7,797,558 board feet of saw-

timber and 5,000 cords of pulpwood in 1960.

Brunswick's trade area, Camden, McIntosh and Wayne Counties, are also thriving wood producing communities. Combined, their payrolls total \$3,607,253 for over 3,500 employees. From this total it is estimated that over \$550,000 is fed into Brunswick and Glynn County.

In 1960, Brunswick's trade area had 108 naval stores producers working 119 crops that produced some 25,950 barrels of rosin. Glynn County's 173,500 forest acres have a net volume of 2,327 cords of pulpwood and approximately 405,000,000 board feet of sawtimber according to a recent preliminary survey report by the U. S. Forest Service. Amount spent for raw products amounted to approximately \$6,625,200.

The effective buying income of the 2,190 wood-using employees averages \$4,690 per person. This is in comparison to the \$3,343 average of the remaining 13,334 employees in Brunswick and Glynn County. The per capita buying income is \$1,341. The buying income for 1960 was \$56,254,000 and the retail sales were \$56,150,121.

Georgia's Gold Coast is definitely rich in natural resources which play an important role in Georgia's \$930,000,000 forestry business. Yet we have barely tapped the surface of a gold mine that must be properly developed and managed to meet the demands of need and competition in the future.

Unlike the pirates of yore we must not fondle our treasure through our finger tips but grasp the roots of opportunity that lie ahead of us by taking advantage of research facilities, seeking available forest management services and through individual cooperation maintain and improve Georgia's forestry program that today is second to none.

*By Rip Fontaine*





**T**he vast size of America's tree planting program has amplified the need for high quality seed. In Georgia, where one and a half billion trees have been planted, the problem has been magnified, according to Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission.

The Georgia seed certification program was developed during 1956 to meet the challenge of providing high quality planting stock, Shirley said. The immediate objective of the program was to raise the quality of seed currently being used, thus improving stands being established. Sanford Darby, Commission Reforestation Chief, added that the ultimate objective is to make available and maintain a source of high quality seed and propagation material of genetic superiority.

The Georgia certification program is simple in structure and yet ample to accomplish the desired results, Darby added. It has established a precedent whereby other states, given necessary leadership, have established similar programs. Certification of forest tree materials, seed and scion, should be accomplished throughout America in the future.

Initially, the Seed Certification Committee, with Georgia Chapter, Society of American Foresters, was called upon to study the advisability of initiating such a program. The committee, provided with the necessary legal tools, was directly responsible for the programs development. Officials of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, were authorized to provide for seed certification and the Georgia Crop Improvement Association was designated, by law, as the certifying agent. The Georgia law and designated agency had techniques developed for certifying agricultural and horticultural plants but not commercial forest trees. This committee developed a firm set of standards and presented them to the legal certifying agency.

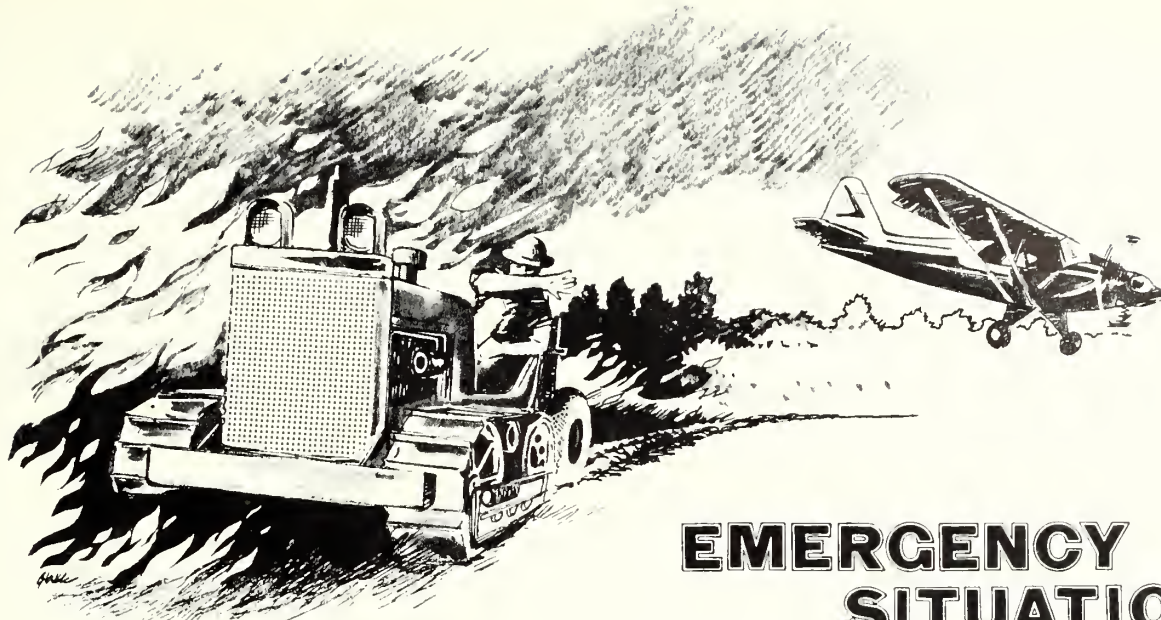
The certification program, from this point, became the responsibility of the G.C.I.A. This association is a private, non-profit organization, whose aim is the upgrading of various crops. The association administers all certification activities. This organization is composed of six commodity groups and a board of directors. The commodity committee on tree seed is composed of leading foresters and geneticists. This group periodically meets to study the standards to determine if changes are necessary. Recommended changes are made to the board of directors, giving the program the necessary flexibility to meet changing conditions.

Under Georgia standards, seed are certified as Class I, II, and III. Class I is reserved for seed produced from progeny-tested clones in seed orchards or from controlled pollinations of progeny-tested elite trees. Class II includes seed from seed orchards prior to completion of progeny tests, and open-pollinated seed from progeny-tested elite trees. Class III seeds are from seed production areas or from open-pollinated plus trees. An isolation strip is required for all production except where controlled pollination is used.

The landowner, company or government agency desiring to become a producer of certified seed has its areas selected, marked and brought to the class standards. He then files an application for inspection with the association and tenders the required payment. The first inspection must be made at least 21 months prior to the initial cone collection. This is insurance against contaminating pollen. A second inspection is required immediately prior to cone collection, at which time the inspector will make a confidential estimate of production. The producer is subject to spot inspection of the cones or seed during collection and processing. The seed must be extracted and cleaned in an approved plant.

Inspectors are graduate foresters with special training to qualify them for this work. They will insure that the "Blue Tag" of Georgia certified seed, with its guaranteed quality for the buyer and premium price to the producer, will sell the program of "all trees from seed of known genetic quality."





## EMERGENCY SITUATION

**T**his magazine congratulates several members of the Commission family who have, in recent months, proved that they know how to cope with danger by quickly moving into an emergency situation with calmness, intelligence and oftentimes courage.

Take, for instance, Thurman McDonald of Alma, veteran pilot of the Eighth District.

While circling over a 40-acre fire near St. George, he spotted a tractor operator in real trouble and landed his plane on a highway and ran 300 yards to rescue the trapped man.

The fire-fighter, Vess Yeoman, was plowing a fire break when the wind suddenly changed. "I saw him try to back up his tractor," the pilot said, "but it got hung on a stump ... I saw the flames come back on him and cover the tractor and then he staggered out of the smoke and fell to the ground."

McDonald said, "nobody else could get to him, so I decided to take a chance." Following the rescue, the pilot radioed a landing field at Folkston to have an ambulance stand by to take the severely burned man to a hospital.

"I felt mighty relieved when it was over," McDonald said. "I could've clipped a powerline and

that would've been all."

Another man who showed up on the spot when help was needed was B. S. Booth, district ranger at Waycross.

During an early morning rainstorm, a bus overturned on a highway near his city and Booth called the state patrol and ambulances before rushing to the scene. With a jack, he assisted in freeing a sailor who was pinned under a seat of the bus. He also carried four other victims of the wreck to a hospital.

T. M. Strickland, Richmond County ranger, did some fast thinking recently when a big valve at a propane bulk plant began spraying gas over the area. He called nearby schools and other institutions to alert them for possible evacuation and notified civil defense units and radio stations.

The Richmond ranger and his personnel then blocked off a section of the neighborhood and began directing traffic around the danger area. Fortunately, workmen were able to shut off the gas and prevent a possible holocaust.

When a recent spring tornado suddenly dipped down in the Ringgold area and leveled several barns and poultry houses and damaged farm

homes, it was Fred Baker and other personnel of the Rome district office who moved in for the initial salvage operations.

The foresters removed fallen trees from roads, helped direct traffic and moved livestock and chickens to shelter from the debris of wrecked farm buildings. They also helped move feed and grains to shelter.

The clouds were dark and the ceiling was low on the day it was reported that a private plane from a neighboring state was feared lost somewhere in Cherokee County.

A Georgia Forestry Commission plane later spotted the wreckage near the fire lookout tower on Pine Log Mountain and a radio call sent Cherokee Ranger James E. Kelly hurrying to the scene.

Kelly was the first on the scene but soon had help in recovering the body of the dead pilot from the twisted wreckage of the aircraft.

These are recent examples of Forestry Commission personnel taking over in emergencies. Many have had extensive training in Civil Defense rescue work, first aid procedures and other life-saving drills.

Contrary to widespread belief, they are more than just "woods fire-fighters."



Strickland

Baker

Booth

Kelly

McDonald



*From left to right are Harley Langdale, M. S. Briggs, A. R. Shirley, G. P. Shingler, C. M. Jordan, E. L. Patton and K. S. Varn.*

## Gum Men Honored

Five Southeastern Forest Conservationists, two from Georgia, were recently cited for outstanding contributions made in gum naval stores and forestry in Georgia and the nation.

The recipients of the Georgia Forestry Commission award were Judge Harley Langdale, ATFA president since 1936, Valdosta; Milton S. Briggs, Alexandria, Va.; Elmo L. Patton, New Orleans, La.; George

P. Shingler, Lake City, Fla.; and K. S. Varn, Waycross. The awards were presented at the 25th annual meeting of the ATFA in Valdosta.

Commission Director Ray Shirley, in presenting the awards, lauded Langdale, for his leadership in organizing the gum naval stores farmers; Briggs, for improving market and price structure of gum naval stores for the past 25 years; Patton, a designer of naval stores equipment;

Shingler, for development of present day naval stores processing and Varn as operator and co-owner of the first modern naval stores processing plant.

The annual meeting was highlighted by the crowning of Lucille Pittman, Helena, Miss Turpentine, 1961. Miss Pittman, 18, is a South Georgia College Freshman.

Approximately 1,200 delegates attended the convention at which the present slate of officers were re-elected. They include President Harley Langdale, Valdosta; Vice-President R. M. Newton, Wiggins, Miss.; and Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Ora Hemmingway, Valdosta. Downing Musgrove, Homerville, was named ATFA manager.

## Weight-Volume Study Completed

Density and moisture content are major factors affecting weight of sawlogs according to a recent weight-volume study. The project was jointly conducted by the Georgia Forestry Commission, Georgia Forest Research Council, and the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station.

Weight gives an accurate measure of cubic foot volume and, within wide limits, a measure of board foot volume for pine sawlogs in Georgia. Since board foot measure is greatly affected by log size, weight conversions to board feet should be adjusted to account for log size. The data presented in the report permits either buyer or seller to make these calculations and arrive at mutually equitable values.

This system deviates from straight weight scaling in that diameters are used to modify weight. To be even more effective, as a basis for price determination it should further be modified by log grading.

For any given mill actual mill data would result in more realistic values because they would be based on utilization practices and other factors peculiar to that mill.

The report revealed that when variations and factors are lumped together green weights increase from approximately 55 pounds per cubic foot in butt logs to 60 pounds per cubic foot in top logs. The varia-

tions include density, moisture content and bark weight. However, the variation, by specie and location, is small and weight difference is modest.

If the cubic foot were the standard measure in pricing forest products, a conversion to weight would be simple and reasonably accurate. In most instances, however, the board foot serves as the measure in marketing of wood products. Therefore, a weight conversion is needed.

Using a board foot conversion, the report revealed that a ton of large logs will usually produce more lumber than a ton of small logs. This is due to higher percentage of bark residue, slabs, edgings, sawdust and more taper.

An analysis showed that differences between weight-board-foot relationships of loblolly and shortleaf pine were so small that they could be summarized together. Slash and longleaf pine were fairly close and could possibly be combined but not with loblolly and shortleaf pine.

The variability in unit weight of logs of comparable size indicates a close agreement on the basis of cubic foot measure but a wide spread when converted to board foot measure. Since the variations are more man-made than natural, the values should be widely applicable in the southern pine territory if adjusted by species and average log size.

Weight has been the unit of measure for a number of mills buying pulpwood in the Southeast for a number of years. Weight may eventually replace stick scaling for most round timbers including poles, piling, and even fence post. An advantage in weight scaling is that truckload weight factors can be used for inventory control. Inventory control by weight would, it is believed, be equally effective for other round timbers.

Many sawmills are looking for ways to utilize the whole tree. Markets are now available for most forms of residue, but bark is the hardest to move profitably. For those interested in bark as a fuel, and mulching material, the data on pounds of bark per thousand feet of lumber offer a quick conversion factor.

Governor Ernest Vandiver made funds available for the study through the Georgia Forest Research Council. Members of the Georgia Farm Bureau, headed by John Duncan, requested that the study be initiated in an effort to standardize sawlog weights.

General supervisor of the project was Rufus H. Page, assistant chief, Division of Forest Utilization Research, USFS. Assisting Page were Paul Bois and Joe Saucier, wood technologists for the Forestry Commission and USFS.



# New Nursery Program Initiated

Some 90,000,000 seedlings are being grown in state nurseries in 1961-62, announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley. The reduction in production is due to the elimination of the Soil Bank program, Shirley said.

A nursery program has been initiated whereby seedlings have been planted for bed-run shipment. The Commission, last year, found that disease-free, bed-graded stock is superior to table-graded seedlings and should have 10-15 percent better survival.

To grow high quality trees, seed bed density has been reduced from 1,000,000 seedlings per acre to 715,000 per acre. The additional growing space will produce less

culls, control height and increase diameter growth which will result in a short stocky plant with a balanced root-top ratio.

Sanford Darby, Reforestation chief, stated that the nursery soil management program calls for soil tests, giving field fertility levels; planting sized seed, effective irrigation control, root pruning and a rigid spraying program for fusiform rust. Darby pointed out that the seedlings will be sprayed twice weekly to insure that landowners receive disease-free stock. In addition, the seedlings will be sprayed after each rain. The soil has been fumigated to eliminate root rot and damping-off disease and nematodes.

Prior to lifting the trees will be in-

spected and all undersized and diseased trees removed. The high quality disease-free seedlings will have a top of approximately 8-10 inches, a stem diameter of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch with a fibrous root system 6-8 inches long.

Darby emphasized that the bed-run seedlings should survive better than the table-graded trees because of less exposure of air and sun. The 1961-62 crop will be packed in Commission 'wraparound' crates which were used for the first time last year.

Slash pine will account for the largest percentage of the seedling crop. Loblolly, longleaf, white and Virginia pine, yellow poplar, Arizona cypress, and red cedar round out the planting program.

The second annual statewide Future Farmers of America Forestry Field Day was captured by the Crawford County FFA Chapter. The contest, held at Covington, brought together 150 participants from 15 area elimination field day events throughout the state.

The Louisville Academy FFA Chapter placed second. Counties and towns represented were Atkinson, Charlton, Claxton, Crawford, Gilmer, Glenwood, Hawkinsville, Henry, Jackson, Louisville Academy, Menlo, O'conee Webster, Western, and Whigham.

First place winners in the various events were Jimmy Copeland and Calvin Baker of Menlo, planting; Donald Skelton, Jackson, selective marking; Duane Wright, Crawford, pulpwood volume estimation; Johnny Walton, Crawford, sawtimber volume estimation; David Moncrief, Crawford, tree identification; and Claude Abercrombie, Hawkinsville, ocular estimation. Others included Louie Lambert, Gilmer, land measurement; Wesley Polk, Henry, log scaling; Harry Bradberry and James Hayes, O'conee, sawing; and Jimmy Goodwin, Louisville, pulpwood scaling.

The Crawford County FFA Chapter, directed by J. F. Lowrey, received an inscribed plaque and \$100 in cash. The Louisville Academy FFA Chapter received a plaque and \$50 for second place. First place winners in the individual events were awarded \$25 for first place and \$15 for second.

Ed Kreis, Vocational Agricultural Department Forester, stated that the FFA field days gave each member an opportunity to display the forestry skills

## STATE FFA WINNERS FROM MID-GEORGIA



he has acquired in Vocational Agriculture. In addition, it gave the FFA advisors a means of creating an interest in forestry for FFA members.

Wood-using industries in the state provided prize money in the area events and the Georgia Forestry Association for the state awards. Georgia Forestry Commission and industry personnel judged the events.

*FFA champs, Crawford County, receive their award from Harvey Brown, executive secretary, Georgia Forestry Association. J. F. Lowrey, FFA advisor, receives the award. Winning chapter members are, front row; Johnny Walton, Lowell Justice, Terrell Marshall, Hugh Rowell and David Moncrief. Back row are Luther Wilder, Bobby Smith, Donald Hartman, Duane Wright and James Walton.*





# Washington, Georgia

## CITY OF HISTORIC HOMES

A trip to Washington, Georgia is a nostalgic journey into yesterday.

At least, the Wilkes County city provides that atmosphere for those who share a sentimental regard for the past glories of the Old South.

To the insensitive, on the other hand, it's just another Georgia town with a courthouse square, church steeples, parking meters, speed limits.

An unhurried visit in the old town reveals that it is not only rich in Civil War history, but actually dates back to the days of the American Revolution. It was here that patriots turned back British forces and broke their hold on Georgia.

The most interesting aspect of present day Washington is its great abundance of well-preserved ante bellum homes - massive white-columned mansions intermingled with the modern dwellings, service stations and stores along its tree shaded streets.

Georgia Forestry recently visited the famous Berry-Hay-Pope house on West Robert Toombs Avenue, a two-story frame in Greek Revival. The older portion was built with hand hewn timbers and marked in the plaster in one of the closets of the 15-room house is the date 1818.

Following several alterations, the big house was adorned with a Doric colonade with six great columns across the front and a "widow's walk" on the roof. Formal gardens, with ancient oaks, boxwood and magnolias, grace the extensive front lawn.

One of the most attractive features of the interior of the home, which is now

owned and occupied by Mrs. Pembroke Pope, is the spiral stairway near the main entrance. Back when a young lady named Susan Cooper married into the Pope family, the intricate staircase was built on her grandfather's plantation in Bartow County and installed in the Washington mansion.

Although many of the original floors, walls and ceilings are now covered with modern building materials, the basic timbers in the old building include massive beams and wide planks of oak and heart pine. With the exception of some brick, marble, and wrought iron used for foundations, fireplaces, and for ornamental purposes, the builders depended on the surrounding forests for their materials.

Down through the years, many visitors have stopped to admire the Berry-Hay-Pope house. Perhaps the most prominent in recent years was Adali Stevenson.

Across town from this stately home is a well-kept mansion in which Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her children visited almost a century ago while awaiting the arrival of her husband, the president of the Confederate States of America. Down the street is the tall-spired Presbyterian Church, famous landmark for the past 136 years. Some seven miles out in the country is Mount Pleasant plantation, where Eli Whitney once worked on his miniature cotton gin in a log workshop.

If you occasionally like to linger in the shadow of the past, you'll enjoy the many historic sights of Washington, Georgia.



*District Forester George Collier admires spiral staircase in old home.*



## The United Tenth

"Togetherness" has taken over in the Georgia Forestry Commission's Tenth District and it's bringing about better morale, improved working conditions and a greater interest in the daily life of the community.

At least, that's the aim of the Tenth District Forestry Club, composed of all Commission personnel who make up the 10 units in the 15-county area.

T. M. Strickland, Richmond County Ranger and president of the club, said, "we abolished the old Rangers' Club sometime ago and formed this new organization with a membership which includes not only county rangers, but technical foresters, assistant rangers, patrolmen and towermen...and as a result, we believe everyone now feels that they are an important part of the organization."

The meetings, held monthly, rotate throughout the counties in the district. The host county provides a dinner and a program, usually including an outstanding speaker.

"The speaker is not always in

forestry or related industry," said Strickland. "He can be a representative of any industry, trade, or profession, and it gives us a good picture of the problems and aims of people in other fields...It not only increases our knowledge of the community, but it gives us a greater appreciation of the contributions others are making."

Club members sometime come out with helpful suggestions at the meetings which are considered by the group and often adopted to improve their work.

Walter F. Smith, assistant ranger of the Greene-Taliaferro Unit, is vice president of the club, and Larry Edmunds, assistant ranger of the Columbia County Unit, is secretary-treasurer. A new slate of officers will be elected in July.

"There is one point I would like to make clear," said the current president. "We pay our own way...our own dues and travel expenses...The club is of no expense to the Commission."

## Fertilization Test Sites Established

The Georgia Forestry Commission, in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, has established four fertilization test sites in North Georgia, announced Commission Director Ray Shirley. The field planting test demonstration of nursery fertilized treated seedlings is being made on loblolly and shortleaf pine, Shirley said.

The TVA stated that the tests should determine whether or not seedlings, produced by various types of fertilizer, show any unusual growth and survival characteristics when grown under field conditions.

Under the test plan, the TVA has provided 1,300 seedlings for each test site and stakes for marking corners of planting sites and seedling rows. The Commission has arranged for the planting site, seedlings to be planted, and will record growth and survival date. Seventh District Forester Julian Reeves said that the Commission has set up two test plots each in Catoosa, Dade, Whitfield, and Murray Counties.

W. H. McComb, Commission management chief, stated that each test area consist of four blocks of seedlings. There are 13 rows to a block with 25 seedlings from one of the fertilizer treatments in each row. McComb added that rows are randomized on six-foot spacing in each block with seedlings six feet apart

along each row. Stakes showing the fertilizer type are placed at the head of each row and at the corners of the test plot.

Reeves added that height measurement was recorded at the time of planting and will be repeated at the end of the first, second and fifth growing seasons. Survival data was also recorded at the time height measurements were made.

The TVA will analyze the data at the end of the second and fifth growing seasons. A report of their findings will be made to the Commission.



Murray County FFA members Lester Hill and Larry Lowman plant test sites under supervision of Commission personnel.

## DIRECT SEEDING

### Increased Survival? Less Costly? Practical?

A direct seeding experimental area of approximately two acres has been set up on the Waycross State Forest, announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

Shirley added that the process is not designed to replace nursery-grown stock. It is to be used in areas where practical or where land values may prohibit planting by other methods.

W. H. McComb, Commission management chief, stated that the cost of the operation will be from six-eight dollars per acre. McComb said the Commission is attempting to find a suitable method of direct seeding pine, reduce cost in site preparation and also satisfactorily reproduce longleaf pine artificially.

At Waycross, slash and longleaf pine seed were planted by a farm-type harrow and planter, a seedhorn (or hand planter.) The harrow and planter were pulled by a tractor. In the first method the seed were pressed into the ground by a 'flat' wheel attachment with the harrow being used to expose the mineral soil. The hand planter is a pipe cylinder with a rake attachment which is used to disturb the soil. The rake has three mower blades which cut away any heavy undergrowth.

An important development in the direct seeding field has been the production of a repellent to protect the seed from hungry rodents and birds. McComb stated that the treated seed were planted approximately one foot apart.

Some of the problems of direct seeding are control and spacing of trees during planting, absence of an opportunity to grade and discard seedlings of an inferior quality before planting and the probable necessity of thinning the trees before they reach salable size.

Direct seeding is the practice of planting seed by hand seeder, airplane, hand broadcasting or mechanical planter. Extensive research in this method of reforestation is underway in the South. The Commission plans to set up additional plots in other areas of Georgia using longleaf, slash, and loblolly pine seed, McComb said. Pulp mills and other groups have already used direct seeding to reforest some areas for commercial purposes.

## Commission Has Library Facilities

"An informed public is an educated public" is the theory behind the growth and development of the library facilities of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Four years of planning and selective ordering of volumes pertaining to forestry and related fields have made this library one of the most up-to-date of its kind in the state. The spacious facilities are also used for conferences with adequate room for the use of visual aids.

The library has 1800 catalogued volumes, receives 210 periodicals regularly, has available pamphlet materials on forestry subjects and station papers from Forestry Experiment stations throughout the U. S. A selection of PHD thesis on microfilm is maintained as well as out-

standing reference books and current foreign publications.

The expansion of the library can largely be contributed to a seven man committee which screens and selects books, that are purchased for the library. The committee is made up of men from the Georgia Forestry Commission, Georgia Forest Research Council and the U. S. Forest Service. Frank Craven, Information and Education Chief for the Georgia Forestry Commission is chairman.

The "house of books" is headed by Mrs. Yvonne Saucier, who extends an invitation to professional foresters, researchers, students and the general public to use the facilities. Mrs. Saucier stated that the books may be checked out for a period of two weeks. The library is opened Monday through Friday.

## Increased Forest Acreage Reported

Southeast Georgia's forest acreage is increasing and cull timber is decreasing, according to a preliminary report by A. S. Todd, Jr., acting chief, Division of Forest Economics Research, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, stated that the third Forest Survey of Southeast Georgia shows that more land is growing timber than ever before. Shirley added that this increased growth and reduction in cull species will aid Georgia in meeting present and future timber needs. The Forestry conditions of SE Georgia are of utmost importance to the economy of this area and the State, Shirley emphasized.

The commercial forest area, 7.9 million acres, is four percent greater than in 1952 and eight percent greater than in 1934. Since 1934, there has been a reduction in softwood cull timber from 108 million cubic feet to 54 million cubic feet and in hardwood from 527 million cubic feet to 448 million cubic feet.

Almost half of the increase since 1952 has been in pine and oak-pine types, land on which at least 25 percent of the stocking is pine. This is a reversal of the 1934-52 trend which reduced that area by nine percent. However, today's 5.7 million acres of pine and oak-pine type still fall short of the 6.1 million acres present in 1934.

The report pointed out that since

1952 timber growth has about kept pace with timber removal. There has been no significant change in inventory volume either in softwoods or of hardwoods.

Approximately 4,246,000 cords of softwood and hardwood are being cut annually. The annual growth rate is 4,997,000 cords. In the sawtimber size some 1,385,000 board feet are grown annually. Of this total approximately 1,184,000 board feet are cut.

Since 1952, the Southeast area has gained some 300,000 acres of which 152,000 acres is in hardwoods. The growing stock in softwoods has increased some 700 million cubic feet and the hardwood over 400 million cubic feet.

A preliminary report on the lower piedmont is expected shortly. The remainder of the study covering the Upper Piedmont and mountain regions will be carried out during June, July and August.

The survey, which started in August 1952, is expected to be completed in the latter part of 1961. MacKay B. Bryan, Research Forester, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, is in charge of the study.

The survey is being conducted by U. S. Forest Service personnel with additional backing of the Georgia Forestry Commission, Georgia Forest Research Council, Georgia Forestry Association and industry.

Mrs. Laura Lee  
SPARROW

## Outstanding Farm Editor

In the woods...on the farm...in the tobacco warehouse, the figure of the Waycross Journal-Herald's farm editor is where there is farm people.

Sometimes as leader, and at all times as reporter, the native of Ware County has left her mark in broadening the farmer's horizons through her forward writing and initiative in developing and working in the community's various farm programs. Mrs. Laura Lee Sparrow, 50, has been Farm Editor of the Journal-Herald since 1950.

She came with the Herald in 1941 and was assigned to general reporting. Prior to that time, Mrs. Sparrow worked with the Department of Public Welfare of which she has been a member since 1937.

At present, she has a daily radio program, Rural Ramblings, and is annually the forest festival queen chairman, an event she helped to initiate. An active member of the Waycross Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee, Mrs. Sparrow assisted in the formation of the Satilla Livestock



Mrs. Sparrow

Association in 1948. She annually serves as rodeo queen chairman. The Association awarded Mrs. Sparrow, on three occasions, for her unselfish and untiring service to the rodeo. The local farm editor also assisted in the establishment of the Waycross Livestock market.

Since becoming Farm Editor, she has received the Georgia Press Association award for agricultural reporting, the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation award in 1956 and '57 and the meritorious award to 4-H clubs in 1955. On three occasions, she has received the Associated Press news writing award on features.

During World War II, Mrs. Sparrow was head of the Waycross USO and has twice been recognized for outstanding community service. She was also statewide vice-president of the Social Workers Council.



# Seedbed Grafting

Seed bed grafting, a new technique to improve grafting of scion material used in tree improvement work, is being carried out by the Georgia Forestry Commission, Director Ray Shirley announced. The project is expected to increase graft survival at a reduced cost and speed up tree improvement work. This program, Shirley said, is being conducted at Commission's Walker and Morgan Nurseries.

Sanford Darby, Commission Restoration Chief, stated that slash and loblolly scion are being taken from the Commission's two seed orchards, Arrowhead and Horseshoe Bend, and from parent trees throughout the State. The grafting is being done by trained inmate labor under the supervision of Darby and Dr. Claude Brown, professor of Botany, University of Georgia.

Nursery beds have been thinned so that seedlings are spaced every foot. This enables growth of extra large seedlings which allows grafting after one year's growth instead of two as in field grafting.

Darby pointed out that seed bed grafting, concentrated in a relatively small area (two acres), allows closer supervision of workers, better spray programs for insect and disease control, and controlled temperatures through shading. Darby added that this will enable us to make 20,000 grafts per year with a minimum 70 percent survival instead of 30 percent as in the past.

Since tree improvement work was initiated in 1955, there have been 6,850 grafts made with slash and loblolly pine. Of these, the Commission has 18,000 living grafts. The majority of this total has been field grafted (seedlings planted in seed orchard and after two years superior scion grafted on to the seedlings.)

Darby pointed out that field grafting, on a large scale, is undesirable because it produces uneven age orchards. Weather conditions and inadequate irrigation facilities account for the failure of many grafts.



*In seedbed grafting the root stock is selected to match the scion material used. An incision of 2" - 2½" is made on an area cleared of needles and limbs.*



*...The scion is then inserted in the incision so that the cambium layers of the root stock and the scion match. The scion material is shaved to a feathered end so that it will fit snug in the incision and there will be no air pockets.*



*...With the insertion of the scion material the root stock and scion are bound together with a grafting band. The band is released after the graft has taken. After the stock is bound the seedling is covered with a polyethylene bag which maintains a high humidity.*

## Fighting Fire... with sand

Landowners and foresters recently attended a two-hour demonstration of a new forest fire fighting machine at the Waycross State Forest. The machine, a sandcaster, is a new approach to forest fire fighting in the South, according to Ed Ruark, director, Georgia Forest Research Council.

The sandcaster has been under tests by a team from the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory and the Georgia Forestry Commission for the past several weeks. The machine was developed by the State of Michigan and the U. S. Forest Service. Ray Shirley, Commission director, added that studies are being made on the amount of sand it will cast, distance the sand can be thrown, and its effectiveness on indirect and direct attack on forest fires.

Thus far, tests have shown that this machine is capable of throwing three to five cubic yards of sand per minute up to a distance of 100 feet. Shirley said that this represents the work of some 50 men. The machine moves at a forward speed of up to one and one-half miles per hour. A high speed rotortype blade cuts a trench 26 inches wide by six inches deep and can cast sand in any direction.

The sandcaster, which is designed to extinguish and retard forest fires, weighs 6,800 pounds. It has its own power unit and is controlled by a hydraulic system. The machine is pulled by a separate tractor unit.

Ruark pointed out that this is just one of the many new tools and developments that are being uncovered by the forest fire research staff with the aim of helping Georgia's landowners keep fire losses at a minimum.



U. S. Forest Service





All members of the ATFA Board of Directors were re-elected at the 25th annual meeting recently in Valdosta. They are Judge Harley Langdale, Valdosta; Emmett Pilkinton, Douglas; Jim L. Gillis, Jr., Soperton; S. O. Spooner, Sr., Warwick; M. S. Stallworth, Jr., Vinegar Bend, Ala.; Lindsay Grace, Screven Co.; and R. M. Newton, Wiggins, Miss. Not shown are William Knabb, Macclenny, Fla.; W. B. Nagle, Glen St. Mary, Fla.; and W. L. Rhodes, Estill, S. C.

**MEMORIAM...**R. Bruce MacGregor, Jr., 47, forestry research technician, Southern Forest Fire Lab, Macon, died April 25. MacGregor began his forestry career in '37 as Vogel State Park superintendent. From '41-March '45 he served with the Georgia Department of Forestry as assistant and district forester, Gainesville, and assistant state forester, management, Atlanta. After serving tenures with the Southern Pine Assn. and Thornton Realty Co., Macon, he returned to forestry in Jan. '59 with the Georgia Forest Research Council. In July '59 MacGregor transferred to the U. S. Forest Service and his position at the time of his death.

**FIRE PROTECTION...**Jeff Davis and Peach Counties will join 151 other Georgia counties now under forest fire protection July 1. The addition of these two counties will bring the total forest acreage under protection to 22,081,213. There are 24,000,000 acres of forest land in Georgia. Jeff Davis County has 170,000 forested acres or 81 percent of their total land area. There are some 37,600 acres of forest land in Peach County. This represents 39 percent of their land area.

## Logging the foresters...

**STATE BOARD...**of Registration for foresters has a new member, J. Walter Myers, Jr. Governor Ernest Vandiver appointed the executive director of the Forest Farmer Association to a four year term. He is also editor of the "Forest Farmer" magazine and the annual "Forest Farmer Manual". The board of registration for foresters considers and acts on all applications for registration under the Georgia Law authorizing optional licensing of professional foresters.

**STATE FORESTERS MEET...**The Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, will be host to the annual State Foresters meeting Oct. 1-5. Commission Director Ray Shirley said that Georgia Governor Ernest Vandiver has accepted an invitation to speak at the Convention's banquet Oct. 3. The meeting will take place at the Dempsey Motor Hotel.

**RESEARCH PAPERS...**The Georgia Forest Research Council recently released two research papers; one 'Protection of Pine Seed Orchards and Nurseries from Fusiform Rust' and the other, 'An Analysis of 1959 Forest Fires and Fire Danger in Georgia. The papers were authored by A. A. Foster and Dan W. Krueger and James E. Hefner and Theodore G. Storey, respectively.

### MULTIPLE USE 'ROUND UP' THEME...

Fontana Village Resort, in Western North Carolina, was host to the second annual "Conservation Roundup", June 1-4.

The 4-day "Roundup", was attended by top officials, department and division directors and others connected with Conservation. The Georgia Forestry Commission was represented by its director Ray Shirley.

Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, The Honorable Frank P. Briggs, Missouri, was principal speaker at the conservation banquet.

The theme of the three-day session was "Multiple Use of Natural Resources". Resident manager O. A. Fetch said the meeting provided the conservation leaders an opportunity to discuss current problems, policies, practices and procedures and general management and use.

All natural resource groups in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia participated in the program.

**OFFICIALS ELECTED...**Edwin Walker, Tifton, has been named president of the Georgia Christmas Tree Growers Association. T. L. Williams, Cordele, is vice-president. Secretary-treasurer is Bill Murray, Athens. Elected to the board of directors were J. E. Hambrick, Hahira; Walter Rylander, and Olin Witherington, Americus; Sam Rambo, LaGrange and W. A. Hartman, Lilburn.

**I & E HEAD...**George S. James, head of U. S. Forest Service public information programs in 11 southern states since 1958, was promoted to the Washington, D. C. staff of the U. S. Forest Service in April. Southern Region Forester J. K. Vessey, said James is Deputy to Assistant Chief A. W. Greeley. He is in charge of the nationwide programs of National Forest Protection and Development.



Beverly Ann Holcombe, Miss Georgia Forestry, 1960 of Bremen enplanes for the sixth annual Southern Pine Machinery and Equipment Exposition. The machinery show was held in connection with the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Southern Pine Association. Her reign came to end recently at the Georgia Forestry Association meeting at Jekyll Island.

**APPOINTMENT...**Andrew Brands has been selected to fill the position of chief of the Cooperative Forest Protection Section, Division of State and Private Forestry. Prior to his appointment, Brands was with the Cooperative Fire Protection Section of Region Seven. Brands succeeds the late Sam Beichler.





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GEORGIA FORESTRY QUEENS -  
Georgia Forestry presents a few of  
the beauties in contention for the  
title of "Miss Georgia Forestry".

- (1) MISS SCHLEY COUNTY -  
Paula Jo Tondee
- (2) MISS OGLETHORPE COUNTY -  
Robbie Maxwell
- (3) MISS TOOMBS COUNTY -  
Donna Jean Montoya
- (4) MISS RICHMOND COUNTY -  
Peggy Von Nessen
- (5) MISS CHARLTON COUNTY -  
Judy Odum
- (6) MISS MERIWETHER COUNTY -  
Bonnie Simmons
- (7) MISS WARE COUNTY -  
Sharron West
- (8) MISS WILKINSON COUNTY -  
Lynn Broyles



4



3



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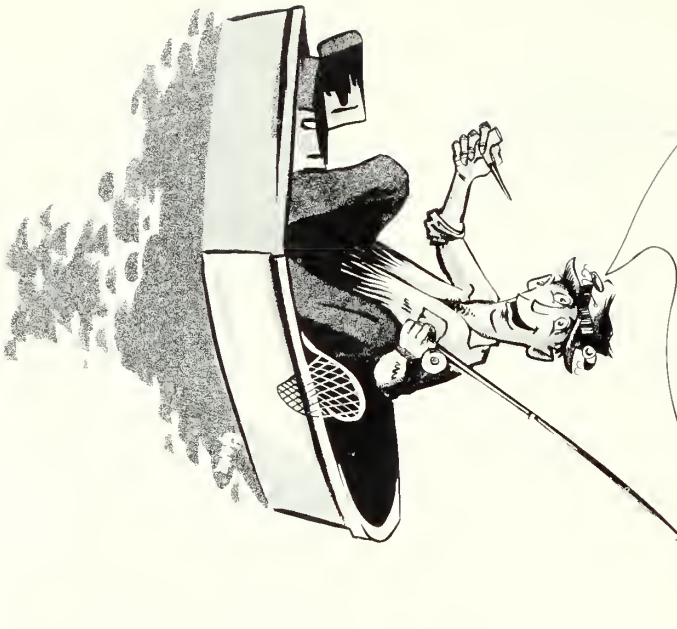


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*I'm telling you, these Georgia  
Forests provide just about anything a  
fellow could ask for in relaxation...  
enjoyment in the great outdoors with the  
assurance that the wood-using industries  
will keep humming to the tune of an  
abundance of raw materials!*



GEORGIA STATE LIBRARY  
301 JUDICIAL BUILDING  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



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MACON GEORGIA

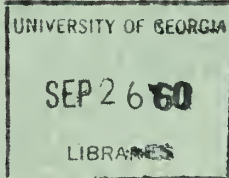
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Georgia

# FORESTRY

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39th ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE STATE FORESTERS

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14 September, 1961 No. 3

Frank Craven *Editor*

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## DISTRICT OFFICES

GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION

DISTRICT I- Route 2,  
Statesboro

DISTRICT II-P. O. Box 26,  
Camilla

DISTRICT III-P. O. Box 169,  
Americus

DISTRICT IV-P. O. Box 333,  
Newnan

DISTRICT V-P. O. Box 328,  
McRae

DISTRICT VI-P. O. Box 505,  
Milledgeville

DISTRICT VII-Route 1,  
Rome

DISTRICT VIII-P. O. Box  
1160, Waycross

DISTRICT IX-P. O. Box 416,  
Gainesville

DISTRICT X-Route 3,  
Washington

## On the Cover

*The State of Georgia, the City of Macon and the Georgia Forestry Commission welcome you to the 19th annual convention of State Foresters. Macon is proud to be host to the first Foresters meeting to be held exclusively in Georgia. Your convention headquarters is the Dempsey Motor Hotel.*

Member of the

Georgia Press Association.

Georgia Forestry is entered as second class matter at the Post Office under the Act of August 24, 1912.

## TREES ARE DURABLE

Reforestation has made great strides within the last two decades, prompting economists to look at trees and inquire: Are we planting too many trees?

An article in the most recent issue of Atlanta Economic Review concentrates attention on this particular question, attempting to analyze the current situation and the outlook for landowners who expect to receive profits from their forests in the future.

The conclusion is made that the demand for forest products "will continue to increase so long as the industrial strength of this nation continues to grow." That, in essence, is saying that trees are a durable form of capital, as safe as any other tangible thing which may be acquired for economic purposes. The inflationary spirals of recent years and the depression of the early 1930's prove that money itself is subject to drastic change as far as its value is concerned.

Reforestation has been emphasized in recent years as a means of increasing farm income, and that emphasis has been based on solid factors. Acreage control and increased yield per acre in various crops have not required the total acreage which once was needed to farm. Likewise, soil conservation practices have eliminated the necessity of constantly breaking new ground for productive reasons. Hence acreage which once was needed in the rotation system now can be allocated to pastures and reforestation.

It has also been found that forests prevent erosion, and that trees give off oxygen. Hence they have value other than for marketing.

In this scientific age, many new uses have been found for wood, and the paper industry has expanded many times.

Apparently the South is not planting too many trees.

*(From the Moultrie Observer)*

## FOREST FIRES

The benign 'beauty' of fall is misleading.

Too often the blazing colors of the woods and forests end up just that - blazing.

The number of forest fires in this country and Canada, for example, is reported up considerably over last fall.

In our own Southeastern Georgia, we have been fortunate, however, with losses reported under the preceding year so far.

But the danger is ever present, particularly with the excessive dryness.

There have been predictions that this may yet be the worst year for forest fires.

Only by constant vigilance can we prevent forest fires that are so destructive.

*(From the Waycross Journal-Herald)*

## LAZY ACRES CAN WORK FOR YOU

If you are a landowner who no longer lives in the rural area, you can still put lazy acres to work by contacting your local county forest ranger.

The ranger, as well as the county agent and other agencies are prepared to help you plan a reforestation program. They will aid in site preparation, help you choose the right specie, assist in ordering your seedlings, and will arrange for a contractor to plant your trees. In years to come, they will advise you on the proper management of your growing trees.

Whether you are a landowner who has become a "city slicker" or you still live on your land, now is the time to investigate the possibility of making those abandoned fields, cut-over forests, and slopes productive through reforestation.

*(From the Twiggs County New Era)*





Convention Hdq.

To Ga. Forestry Center

Macon Georgia

# welcome delegates

Georgia Governor Ernest Vandiver will address members of the Association of State Foresters at their annual meeting in Macon Oct. 1-5, announced Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission. Governor Vandiver will speak at the convention's banquet Oct. 3.

The 39th annual meeting of the Association will attract some 45 State Foresters and their wives. The meeting will take place at the Dempsey Motor Hotel. This marks the first time that the Association has met in Georgia.

Featured speakers of the four day meeting are W. Y. Benedict, charge of Pest Control, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Mortimer Doyle, executive vice-president, National Lumbering Manufacturing Association, Washington; Seymour I. Somberg, president, Association of Consulting Foresters, Williamsburg, Va.; and Dr. Frank Welch, assistant secretary,

Federal-State Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

U. S. Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle, Washington, D. C., heads a group of Forest Service foresters that will attend the meeting. Others include W. S. Swingler, assistant chief, State and Private Forestry, Washington; Jim Vessey, Region 8 forester and Doug Craig, assistant Region 3 forester, both of Atlanta.

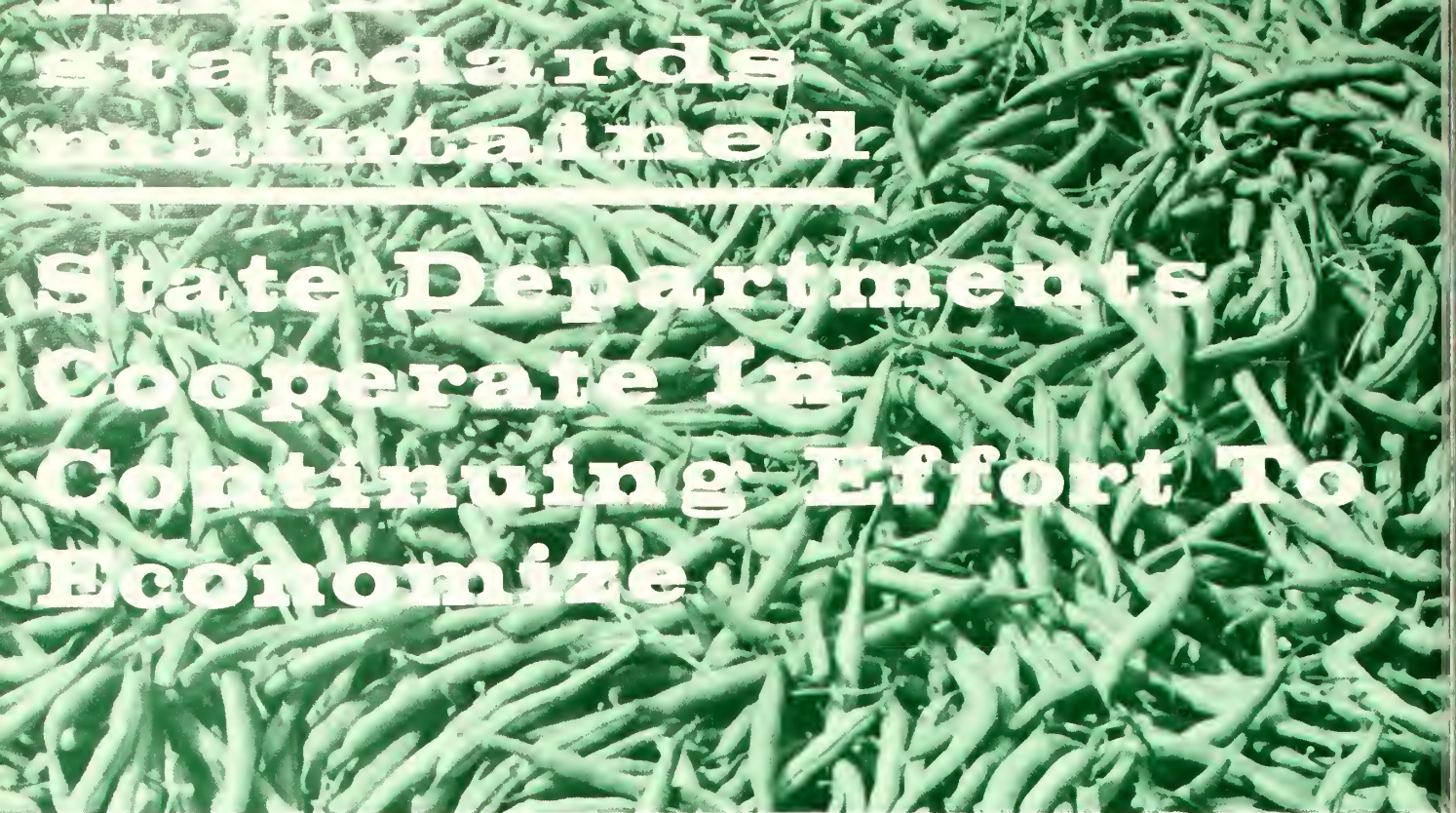
Shirley added that a highlight of the four day meeting will be a tour of the Georgia Forestry Center, Macon, and the Commission's field activities. The group will also visit forest industries in the Macon area.

The Commission Director said that Macon Mayor Ed Vilson would welcome the foresters to Macon and the State. A. D. Folweiler, State Forester, College Station, Texas, is president of the Association.



State Foresters will tour the modern Headquarters of the Georgia Forestry Commission.





**standards  
maintained**

# **State Departments Cooperate In Continuing Effort To Economize**

The signing of two co-op programs and the continuation of a third between State Departments is another step taken by these Departments to economize operations and at the same time maintain high service standards.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that the Commission has entered into three such agreements. They are with the Department of Health, John H. Venable, director; Game and Fish Commission, Fulton Lovell, director; and the Department of Corrections, Jack Forrester, director.

Cover crop is to seedlings as vegetables are to seedlings...is the new formula being applied by the Forestry Commission. Shirley stated that the vegetables being grown at the six Commission nurseries save the Commission the cost of producing a cover crop. Shirley emphasize

ed that the agreements also enable all the Commission's six nurseries to remain in operation and personnel maintained on a profitable basis.

The Commission director added that the savings are extended to the other departments involved. It saves them the cost of buying wholesale, allows them to make more effective use of canning facilities and enables the control of flow and quality of vegetables.

Shirley pointed out that a reduction in seedling production enabled the Commission to participate in the cooperative programs. The Commission is producing some 90,000,000 seedlings for the 1961-62 planting season. The reduction was brought about by the curtailment of the Soil Bank Program and a business recession which effected all phases of forest industry.

Under the agreement with the Health Department, the Commission is providing the Milledgeville State Hospital at cost, with tomatoes, beans and corn. The fall crop will include potatoes. These vegetables help fulfill the needs of the State Hospital and at the same time, leave green residue in the nurseries to be turned under and used to feed our seedling crop next year. This process assists in maintaining soil organic matter, holding the fertilizer, and converting the fertilizer from inorganic to organic form.

The cooperative program with the Game and Fish Commission involves the growing of 5,000,000 lespedeza plants at cost. The plants will be used in the Game and Fish Management program to increase wildlife food. Approximately six acres at the Page Nursery were utilized for this program.







*Darby, Harris, and Shirley check final tomato crop.*



A third cooperative program at Reidsville has been in effect for three years. The prison is allowed to produce food crops at the Page-Walker Nurseries on areas not assigned to seedling production. There are some 140 acres in food crops this year. The number of acres in food production each year depends on the size of the Commission seedling crop. The crops include tomatoes, turnips, stringbeans, butterbeans, corn, cabbage, onions, and squash.

The prison uses its own labor and equipment in working the land. The prison cannery will process some 100,000 gallons of tomatoes this year. This is enough to feed some 2,400 prisoners in addition to providing other prison camps with the produce at cost.

This year approximately 220 acres have been put into vegetable production at the Commission's Davisboro,

Herty, Hightower and Morgan Nurseries. Some 76 acres will be used for the fall crop at the Herty and Morgan Nurseries. The tomatoes and beans were produced on 90 acres each with 40 acres in corn. Approximately 330,000 tomato plants, 400 pounds of corn seed, and 4,000 pounds of stringbean seed were planted to this acreage. Approximately 20,000 pounds of potatoes will be used in the fall planting on 20 acres. From this planting, a production of approximately 6,000 bushels of tomatoes, 14,000 bushels of beans, and 274,000 pounds of corn was obtained.

Shirley pointed out that the Commission's initial venture in vegetable production is proving to be beneficial to all concerned. It has kept the Commission nurseries in condition for capacity production, provided food for the State Hospital and Reidsville State Prison and the Game and Fish Commission a means of increasing the food for the State's wildlife population.



*Sanford P. Darby*



# Gum study results encouraging

Weekly chipping returns higher, dipping cost excessive, minimum labor turnover, and overall operations comparable to experienced crews in quality and quantity...summarized the first year results of the Georgia Gum Naval Stores Study. The project is being conducted by the Georgia Forestry Commission at the Waycross State Forest.

Commission Director Ray Shirley viewed the results with enthusiasm even though they are based on the highest prices ever received by gum producers for pine gum. Shirley stated that the results will prove invaluable in making recommendations to woodland owners, determining where naval stores will be profitable and as a classroom for Commission personnel. The research project is a practical study adapted to the average landowner's use, Shirley pointed out.

Initial results show that bi-weekly gum production cost was \$26.81 per barrel in contrast to \$27.42 of 435 pounds net on a weekly basis. The weekly chipping grossed \$131.81 more per 1,000 faces than the bi-weekly chipping. The report emphasized that on the weekly schedule the faces were worked one-third higher with less profit per streak and higher costs per barrel than the bi-weekly schedule. The above figures exclude Naval Stores Conservation Program cost sharing payments.

In "dipping" the laborers were placed on piece rate of \$4 per barrel due to excessive costs on an hourly wage rate. Working on this basis, during the second half of the season, laborers gathered approximately 25 percent more gum on a piece rate than on hourly wage.

All trees were worked with the bark hack and acid stimulation. Spiral gutters, double headed nails and two quart cups were used in installing the faces.

The chippers worked in squads of five men. It was found that inexperienced men could be better supervised compared to individual drift

basis and that no two workers have the same ability and skill. Therefore, men working in squads must be carefully grouped for harmony and best results.

The gum was sold by bid, however, the buyer voluntarily paid market prices when it exceeded bid price.

The laborers were employed on the following basis: wages, \$1 per hour; transportation, from pickup point in Waycross to the Forest and return; housing not furnished; no indebtedness assumed or credit extended; payment on Friday of each week.

Norman Hawley, supervisor, Naval Stores Conservation Program, Valdosta, and Charley Shea, Area Forester, Waycross, trained the personnel for the project and advised on production techniques throughout the year. Foresters of the Commission designated trees and areas to be worked. Production techniques are based on results of pilot tests conducted by the Lake City Naval Stores Research Branch of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Lake City, Fla.

Shirley added that the project should determine if untrained labor can be used effectively for naval stores. This is provided that wages paid by other forest industries, on a minimum forty-hour week per year basis, can be followed, and net income is sufficient to make this method of turpentine practical.





# Debris fires top causes

Debris burning was by far the biggest single cause of fires which burned approximately 44,242 acres of Georgia forests in the first half of 1961, said A. R. Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission.

Of the total acreage burned, Shirley said, about 17,676 could be attributed to the 2,190 fires resulting from debris burning. He said records showed a total of 5,528 fires in the period from Jan. 1 - June 30.

Incendiary or deliberately set fires were second as a major headache for Georgia's foresters during the first half of the year, Shirley said. There were 909 such fires in the half year period, destroying 9,550 acres. Smokers were blamed for 843 fires destroying 5,124 acres.

Other causes listed by the Forestry Commission director included lightning, 125 fires; railroads, 380; lumbering operations, 63; pulpwood operations, 82; recreational activities, 358; and miscellaneous, 543.

Georgia's campers had the lowest fire starting record of any of the major causes covered in the report. They were held responsible for 35 fires burning over 7,692 acres.

Shirley said the Ninth District with headquarters at Gainesville had the smallest acreage loss, 1,438. Largest loss in the state was reported in the First District, 12,471.

# FIRE PROTECTION EXPANDED

Jeff Davis and Peach Counties represent the 152 and 153 counties to come under organized forest fire protection in Georgia. The counties came under protection on July first.

The Jeff Davis Forestry Unit is headed by Ranger Joe Moore, graduate, School of Forestry, University of Georgia. Peach County is combined with the Crawford County Unit headed by Ranger Jesse Rigdon, a forestry veteran of fifteen years.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley stated that this is another step toward our goal of providing organized fire protection for all of Georgia's 24,000,000 forest acres. Shirley added that there are now 22,881,213 acres in 153 counties participating in the fire control program. The six counties not under protection include Baker, Quitman, Glascock, Johnson, Union and Towns.

Jeff Davis County's 170,700 acres of forest land represents 81 percent of the total land area of 211,840 acres. The 37,600 acres of forest

land in Peach is 39 percent of the total land area of 96,640 acres. The combined Crawford-Peach County Unit has a total forest acreage of 182,900 acres.

The Jeff Davis Unit is located five miles SW of Hazlehurst on U. S. 221. The Peach County headquarters is located in Crawford County two miles East of Knoxville on Ga. 42. The secondary headquarters is located at the Peach Tower, two miles East of Fort Valley on Ga. 96.

Ranger Moore stated that the 1961-62 budget is \$55,916. The county's portion is \$18,637. The budget for the combined unit is \$22,846, \$5,065.70 of which is paid by Peach County. This includes monies spent for the purchase of equipment. The Crawford County portion is \$5,396.64.

The program is financed two-thirds by state funds and one-third by the county. When combined, the counties one-third is divided according to acreage. The state assumes the cost of new tower construction.

Peach <sup>153<sup>rd</sup></sup>

Jeff Davis <sup>152<sup>nd</sup></sup>

# FOREST ACREAGE ON INCREASE

Increased pine and hardwood volume coincides with the upward trend in forest acreage in Central Georgia according to a recent U. S. Forest survey.

Pine and oak-pine types, which now occupy 4,800,000 acres, are increasing at the rate of 55,000 acres per year in the 49-county area. This is ten times the increase rate between 1936 and 1952. Since 1952, forest acreage has increased 11 percent. The total commercial forest acreage is 7,413,100 acres.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, said the Cen-

tral Georgia survey indicates the availability of raw material for industries interested in locating in the area. Shirley added that the trend is an indication of the value that Georgia landowners of today place upon their forested areas.

The report was released by A. S. Todd, Jr., acting chief, Division of Forest Economics Research, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C.

The report showed that pine volume has increased 28 percent, to 2.9 billion cubic feet, since 1952. An approximately 12 percent increase

was noted in hardwood volume since '52.

The report pointed out that much of the increased pine volume is in sawtimber size. Central Georgia has 8.4 billion board feet of pine or 33 percent more than in 1952. This more than replaces the hardwood sawtimber which has only shown moderate increases.

The survey is being conducted by USFS personnel with additional backing of the Forestry Commission, Georgia Forest Research Council, Georgia Forestry Association and industry.



# The fire fighters



Whiskey, Victor, Uniform, tango...a Zulu...principals in a murder plot... the latest hit tunes...neither, these are call letters of Georgia Forestry Commission operated and manned planes.

Some 19 state-owned light mono-planes, based at each of the Commission's ten district offices, enter the fight against forest fires whenever extreme fire danger occurs. This operation, in addition to fire tower observation, is the difference between keeping a fire small and letting it grow to 'blow-up' proportions.

Full-time and part-time pilots operate six planes from Waycross, four from Statesboro, two each from Camilla and Gainesville, and one each from Americus, Newnan, Milledgeville, Rome, and Washington. Four contract planes are operated in the McRae District, two from Fitzgerald and one each from Dublin and Vidalia.

The jobs created by new industry and expansion of others with higher incomes makes our forest acreage more valuable than ever before. However, with this expansion the fire hazard in Georgia has increased. The Forestry Commission, under the direction of Ray Shirley, is conducting a program designed to reduce this problem.

There are 153 counties, with a total forest acreage of 22,881,213 acres, participating in the fire control program. In 1961, continued progress was made toward the goal of providing organized fire protection for all of Georgia's 24,000,000 forest acres. Another 208,300 acres came under protection July 1 with the addition of Peach and Jeff Davis Counties. The program is financed two-thirds by the state and one-third by the county. A forestry advisory board in each county works with the Commission in determining fire protection needs.

At Commission headquarters, Macon, one TBM and Commanche are stationed for fire patrol and other related work. Specialized personnel at the Forestry Center keep the Commission planes ready for immediate service. 'Mechs' Vernon Crouch and J. P. Gallman carry out maintenance and make annual and 100 hour inspections on all aircraft.

The Commission owned TBM fire retardant chemical bomber is used on major fires over the state. In 1959, the bomber made two 220-gallon drops on fires in Northwest Georgia. Excellent results were obtained from mono-ammonium phosphate, a plant fertilizer, which was mixed with water. Again in 1960 the bomber dropped 3,000 gallons of fire retardant on blazes in Northwest Georgia. The bomber was also used on surveillance missions.

Under the provisions of the Southeastern Forest Fire Compact Commission the TBM has been used three



# bird hand



*V. Crouch and J. P. Gallman*

times on large fires in Northeast North Carolina. There are ten member states of the Compact. They are, in addition to Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The Commanche is used in fire patrol and civil defense emergencies. The Commission planes are also used to assist the State Corrections Department in the capture of escaped prisoners and wanted suspects. In 1960, the bird-dogging of a wooded area near Nahunta resulted in the capture of two bank robbers. One of the captured bandits stated that everytime they started to run for it the plane would be right on top of them.

On several occasions, Commission planes have been used to search for drowning victims on the Ohoppe River near Statesboro. In addition, anytime a plane is reported missing, military

or private, Commission aircraft are put on the hunt.

The planes, equipped with two-way radios and loudspeakers for direct ground-to-air communication, range over counties in each district investigating smokes to see if they are wildfires or controlled burns. The trained Commission pilots are able to analyze the progress of the flames and the men and equipment needed to suppress the blazes.

Upon arrival of fire fighters, the pilots direct ground crews to the hottest part of the fire by the quickest routes. They are also in position to warn and direct to safety any fire fighters who are in danger of being trapped by the flames.

In 1959-60, patrol aircraft, both state-owned and under contract by the Commission, flew a total of 3,999 hours on aerial fire patrol. While on these patrols, the pilots reported 833 wildfires, 9,321 controlled woods fires and 20,300 other types of smokes. Many thousands of

miles of travel by state trucks were saved through pilots advising ground crews as to the exact nature of the smokes. This made unnecessary many trips by trucks to check safe controlled fires.

Through the cooperative efforts of landowners, industry and the Commission a drastic reduction in fire losses has been obtained. In 1949-50, for example, 9,641 wildfires burned 291,502 acres or more than two percent of the area protected at that time. In 1959-60, 6,593 fires burned only 51,702 acres, less than one-fourth of one percent of the protected area.

Earlier detection of fires through increased use of aircraft and short-wave radio has made major contributions. A zebra...an animal; a tanga...a dance; to Forestry Commission personnel and Georgia woodland owners they are a vital link in the growth and preservation of Georgia's forest land.

# Gillis fills top post

New president named, Miss Georgia Forestry of 1961 crowned, awards made and talks were presented at the 54th annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association. The theme of the three-day session was 'From This Tree'.

Jim Gillis, Jr., Soperton, was named president of the Association succeeding J. Frank Alexander, Talbotton. Miss Georgia Forestry is Glenda Ruth Jones, Savannah. Runner-up is Miss Donna Montoya, Vidalia. Miss Jones was crowned by the reigning queen Beverly Ann Holcombe, Buchanan. Tenth District Forester George Collier received the Association's Outstanding General Performance Award for the district and Ranger J. D. Beauchamp received the Outstanding County Award for Dodge Co. Wilkes Co., headed by Ranger T. H. Bullard, was honored for having the best fire record.

J. Thomas Thornton, Mitchell Co. farmer-dairyman, was presented a Tree Farm Award by Al Davenport, Georgia Tree Farm Committee chairman. Thornton's 149-acre farm represented the 5,000,000th tree farm acre to be certified in Georgia.

Golden Pine Cone Awards were presented to Lee J. Settel, Ellijay; Harold Joiner, Atlanta and Gillis. Harvey Brown, Association executive secretary made the presentation.

Eight Georgia forest conservationists were cited for outstanding contributions in the advancement of forest industry by the Georgia Forestry Commission. Recipients of the award were Hobart L. Manley, Savannah; R. H. White and Hugh W.

Dobbs, Atlanta; W. Kirk Sutlive, Savannah; Robert H. Rush, Hawkinsville; W. M. Oettmeier, Fargo; J. Frank Alexander, Talbotton; and Burley M. Lufburrow, Hinesville. Commission Director Ray Shirley, Macon, in presenting the awards, lauded the group for their pioneer efforts in organizing and leading Georgia Forestry to its present status.

Individual county winners and rangers are Bulloch, Paul L. Moore; Dougherty, Norman Ketchie; Stewart-Webster, James I. Lane; Meriwether, Ernest E. Orr; and Dodge, Beauchamp. Others include Wilkinson, J. L. Stanford; Whitfield, C. V. Bramlett; Consolidated T.P.O., Homerville, D. T. Spells; Jackson-Barrow, George Davis; and Oglethorpe, John H. Buckman.

In other business A. E. Patton, treasurer and Harvey R. Brown, executive secretary, Atlanta, were re-elected to their respective positions.

New directors are J. T. Strahan, Port Wentworth; Holt Walton, Cordele; Ben C. Meadows, Atlanta;



*Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd, Miss Glenda Ruth Jones and Miss Beverly Ann Holcombe.*



*Jim Gillis, Jr.*

John McElrath, Macon; Stewart McCrary, Gainesville; and W. A. Stuckey, Eastman. New area vice-presidents are Bob Balfour, Thomasville; and William P. Simmons, Macon.

Speakers and their subjects included C. E. Tyler, Hercules Powder Co., Brunswick, 'From This Stump'; George W. Varn, Varn Trading Co., Jacksonville, Fla., 'From The Living Tree'; Barry F. Malac, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., Savannah, 'From The Pulpwood Tree'; Carl D. Wheeler, Georgia-Pacific Corp., Savannah, 'From The Sawtimber Tree'; and Downing Musgrove, executive secretary, ATFA, Valdosta, 'From My Trees'.

Reports on 'Georgia Forestry' were given by Shirley; Ed Ruark, director, Georgia Forest Research Council, Macon; Allyn M. Herrick, dean, School of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens; and C. Dorsey Dyer, project leader, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens.

## Tree Standards adopted

Christmas Tree Standards recently adopted by the Georgia Christmas Tree Growers Association indicate that Georgians will be receiving fresh, clean, and healthy Georgia grown trees in Dec., 1961.

Association president, Edwin Walker, Tifton, said that all trees bearing the Association label or sold under the Association's name must have been grown by a member in good standing. Walker added that the

standards set are minimum and that the overall stock should be of higher quality than the standards set.

The standards place emphasis on density, taper, foliage and bundling of trees for shipment. Trees with less than 40 percent taper must be one foot taller than the size class in which it is placed; the tree taper must be between 30 to 90 percent; browning of the foliage cannot exceed 10 percent of tree height; and three

of the four faces of the tree must be full. When shipped the number of trees per bundle is determined by tree height (three feet and under, six per bundle; eight feet and larger, one per bundle).

Walker pointed out that the Association's main objective is to put Georgia grown trees on a competitive basis with northern species. The establishment of the above standards is a step in that direction, Walker added.



# FOREST LEADERS RECOGNIZED

J. T. Stubbs of Lanier, prominent Bryan County naval stores producer and agricultural leader, grew up in the "turpentine business."

As a child, he helped his father hack faces, nail cups, carry dip buckets and attend to the many other chores associated with a gum operation.

By the time he finished high school, however, he decided he would be more content in the law profession. He attended Macon's Mercer University and studied some law at that school. But he couldn't forget those youthful years spent in the great pine forests of South Georgia and he was soon back in Bryan County and in the naval stores business for himself.

As the years rolled by, Stubbs accepted the new techniques of naval stores operations and carried out all the practices of modern forestry to make his forests yield some of the best crude gum, pulpwood, sawlogs and veneer timber in this state.

This summer, Stubbs was presented a statewide award for his contribution to and promotion of good forestry in Georgia.

The landowner, who along with his brother manages some 4,200 acres of pine forests, was presented a plaque by Commission Director Ray Shirley at the annual Governor's Awards Banquet in Atlanta.

The presentation was included in a program sponsored by the Georgia Sportsmen's Federation and the Sears Roebuck Foundation to recognize the state's outstanding leaders in all phases of conservation.

Shirley also presented awards to five other Georgians who have made outstanding contributions to forestry on the regional level.

J. E. Baynard, editor of the Jeff Davis County Ledger at Hazlehurst, was honored for his continued promotion of good forestry through the press. He has published a special "Keep Green" edition each summer the past 13 years and was instrumental in the establishment of a Jeff Davis forestry unit, which went into operation in July.

Oscar Garrison of Homer, prominent Banks County lumber mill and

cotton gin operator, was honored for devotion to better forestry practices in his section of the state. Garrison was also praised for his service as a member of the state board of forestry commissioners.

In addition to owning and operating a lumber and building supply company, Garrison manages large tracts of fine timber from which the raw product is harvested for his mill. He was a leader in organizing a forestry unit in Banks County and has planted a large acreage in trees during recent years.

R. M. Reynolds of Bainbridge, banker, farmer and merchant, has played a prominent role in forestry in his section of Georgia. In the presentation of his award it was pointed out that Reynolds has been connected with the naval stores industry since 1917. The Decatur Countian, former member of the Georgia Senate, began his tree planting program 21

years ago with 100,000 seedlings. Since that time, he has planted more than two million trees.

While serving as chairman of the board of county commissioners, Reynolds was instrumental in placing Decatur County under the fire protection program.

Regional winner J. Frank Alexander of Talbot County is chairman of his county's forestry board. He is president of the Georgia Forestry Association. A former lumber manufacturer, he is known for his extensive forestry program on his timberlands.

Alexander is also a prominent pulpwood dealer in Talbot and adjacent counties and a leader in the forest fire protection program in his section of the state.

H. G. Garrard of Wilkes County, chosen for a regional award because of his devotion to enhancing the forests in the Washington area, is a retired lumber mill operator. He owns some 3,500 acres of well-managed forests and is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Washington, an institution which he helped form.



*Ray Shirley*



*J. T. Stubbs*



*J. Frank Alexander*



*R. M. Reynolds*



*J. E. Baynard*



*Oscar Garrison*

# Wood pays off in industry



The headlong drive of Georgia and the South to attract new industry is brilliantly illustrated in the City of Augusta, home of the Masters Golf Tournament, where enterprising local businessmen put their heads together five years ago in a concentrated effort to lure a whole series of big plants---and big payrolls---to the Central Savannah River Area.

The hard work of Augusta's Committee of 100 and other local groups has paid off handsomely. The five-year figures for Augusta are dramatic: 11,248 more people; \$22,420,000 more personal income annually; \$13,680,000 more retail sales; 6,612 more workers employed.

Making a major contribution to these eye-opening increases in Augusta's economy are a number of huge wood-using industries, chief among them a sprawling new giant, the Continental Can Company.

In operation only since the end of 1960, Continental Can employs 469 workers at the Augusta plant and 48 in its Woodlands Division for a com-

bined annual payroll of approximately \$3,200,000. The main plant, located on 2,600 acres off Old Savannah Road, turns out 300 tons of bleach sulfate board a day. This product is used in the manufacture of paper cups and plates, frozen food cartons and other packaging.

The Southland Timber Corporation opened an office in Augusta in 1960 and is one of several independent suppliers of wood to industries in the area. Southland employs 20 persons in the Augusta trade area and has a payroll of about \$90,000. It handles some 40,000 cords of pulpwood and 8 million board feet of saw timber at a cost of about \$400,000 annually.

Nine counties in the Augusta trade area play a vital role in the booming economic drama, and all of these counties contribute heavily to the timber using industries. Supplying 176,427 cords of pulpwood in 1960 were the counties of Burke, Columbia, Glascock, Jefferson, McDuffie, Taliaferro, Wilkes and

Warren as well as Richmond County, the home of Augusta. Some 43 pulpwood producing concerns employ almost 1,000 workers.

Experts in such matters estimate that every pulpwood truck operating in a county means about \$23,000 a year for that community's economy. Citizens of the Augusta trade area see scores of pulpwood trucks coming and going every week. That means they literally watch the money rolling in.

The nine trade area counties, dealing in a whopping 224,533,266 board feet of saw timber annually, produce a wide variety of timber products including rough lumber, finished lumber, pulpwood, chips, cleats, crates, posts, builders, supplies, flooring, framing, sheeting, veneer, board staves, crossties, broom and furniture squares, chair seats and frames, and wood handles for axes, sledges, picks and hammers.

Continental Can was a major triumph, but Augusta's relentless



industry hunters have captured other timber using plants, or encouraged the expansion of already existing plants.

Southern Glassine Company, manufacturing a transparent, translucent paper used in food and candy packaging, set up a \$2,500,000 plant, employing 68 workers, last year. The annual payroll runs around \$442,000. The Georgia Pacific Corporation, a big lumber, plywood and paper concern, has its Southern Division headquarters offices in downtown Augusta and employs about 75 people. The Lily Tulip Cup Corporation recently expanded its Augusta operations. Fine Products Company is another important plant.

These big industries, taken together, employ about 1,010 workers and the combined payroll runs close to \$5.5 million a year.

But the big industries are not the whole story of the effect of Georgia's timberlands on the Augusta economy. Playing no small part are Augusta's lumber and mill products companies, employing a total of around 430 workers and accounting for a combined payroll of about \$1,073,280.

Nor is the story completed by a mere listing of companies and employees. Experts estimate that for every person employed at a pulpmill, for instance, there are four or five workers in woodlands or related areas indirectly connected with the mill operation.

When Augusta's boosters went out seeking industry, one of their main talking points was undoubtedly the city's excellent transportation facilities. The trucking and railroad industries, while not directly connected with timber production, play a vital transportation role. Accurate figures on what timber-using operations mean to transportation are difficult to compile, but one of Augusta's pulp plants had 45,000

cords delivered by rail in a seven month period at an estimated cost of \$157,500. This is only one example of how wood-using industries in Augusta's trade area enrich other sections of the economy.

The Augusta area offers many advantages for an industry seeking a good place to locate a plant. Continental Can, for example, was attracted by the transportation facilities and the ready supply of water from the Savannah River, a prime

necessity for the plant which uses some 25 million gallons a day.

But Georgia's rich treasure of forest trees was also a major consideration in this company's decision to locate in Augusta. Continental, the biggest single initial investment ever to come into Georgia other than military establishments, is expected to spend more than \$5,500,000 a year for raw forest materials.

Augusta and its trade area supply a heavy share of the forest materials used by such operations as Continental. The nine counties considered as part of the trade area contain a total of about 1,218,100 acres of commercial forest land.

Richmond County is well aware of its woodlands and the economic value of timber to the surrounding area. The county has long been one of the most outstanding supporters of the work of county rangers and the Georgia Forestry Commission. The county and district rangers work closely in cooperation with landowners and wood users in the Augusta area, advising on good forestry practices and protecting the vast stands of trees that are so important in Augusta's fast developing economic progress.



*Augusta's hard-working industry hunters achieved a major triumph when the Continental Can Company decided to locate a huge plant on 2,600 acres outside the city. The company, with an annual payroll of well over \$3 million, manufactures 300 tons of bleach sulfate board a day and is one of a number of wood-using industries playing an important role in Augusta's economy.*

# HAROLD JOINER OUTSTANDING FARM EDITOR

Recently, a reporter covering the Georgia Forestry Association convention on Georgia's Gold Coast at Jekyll Island, was surprised when his name resounded from the emcee as being a recipient of the Golden Pine Cone award. The reporter was Harold Joiner, farm editor, Atlanta Journal.

The Pine Cone award is the latest of many recognitions given the Journal farm editor for outstanding contributions to agriculture. The Laurens Countian participated in the International Farm Youth Exchange Program after receiving his Journalism Degree from the University of Georgia in 1952.



*Harold Joiner, outstanding farm editor*

In 1956, Joiner received the first of three awards from the Georgia Farm Bureau for outstanding services to Agriculture. During the same period, he was named winner of the highest award presented by the FFA, the Honorary Georgia Planter Degree. Joiner stated that one of his most cherished awards is the National 4-H Alumni Award presented in Chicago in 1960. The award is presented to 4-H Alumni who have continued to work for and live by those ideals set by 4-H.

Joiner's interest in agriculture and forestry stems from his 4-H days. While obtaining his Journalism degree, Joiner worked part time with the Agricultural Extension Service. Following his tenure as an exchange student, Joiner joined the news staff

of the Atlanta Constitution. In 1953, the Army called, and for two years he received a background in public information work.

Joiner's junkets from the hilltops and valleys of North Georgia to the flat lands of South Georgia cover some 40-50,000 miles annually. His eagerness to know the man on the farm, his problems and needs, is reflected in his weekly column.

Forestry, in Georgia, which has grown by leaps and bounds during the past decade, owes much to the written picture, of not only Harold Joiner, but all farm editors in the state who have presented the tree as an economy crop of the present and future.



*J. Carl Adams*

## RETIREMENT

Fifth District Fire Control Ranger J. Carl Adams has flipped his last flap, plowed his last fire break and answered his last midnight fire call. Adams' retirement June 30 marked the end of a meritorious career with the State that began in 1929 with the Highway Department. The Montgomery Countian came with the Forestry Commission in November 1943 as Ranger I of his home county. In 1954 he was made Ranger II and in Jan. 1957 he was promoted to Fifth District Fire Control Ranger. His high moral standing and standards of ethics is a tribute to his family, the citizens of Montgomery County and the Commission. During Adams' career, he passed from one era to another in forestry. From an era

when the forest were taken for granted to the present where the forests are considered a part of our every day existence. Adams, on retiring recalled the days when he had only one tractor and by himself went from tract to tract plowing fire breaks, if the owners would let him, in preparation for the fire season ahead. In those days, he remarked, fires were flapped out, not plowed out as today because the equipment wasn't available.

## LETTERS

Mr. Julian Reeves  
Georgia Forestry Commission  
Rome, Georgia

Dear Mr. Reeves:

More valuable than the crops your personnel saved from the rains that followed the storm week before last, was the thought that there is sympathetic help available at such a time. I want to thank Fred Baker and his crew for their very willing help.

Very truly yours,

Henry Owings  
Ringgold, Georgia

Mr. Alvin T. Wallace  
Clayton County Forestry Unit  
P. O. Box 522  
Jonesboro, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Mr. Robert Reid and I express our gratitude for the prompt response and efficient work done by your fire fighting unit on February 11th when the woodlands of our property were set fire.

We feel that, had it not been for your speed in reaching the scene with the necessary men and equipment, our loss would have been many times as great.

Sincerely,

George H. Smith, Minister  
East Point Presbyterian Church  
East Point, Georgia

Ranger T. M. Strickland  
2035 Lumpkin Road  
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Ranger Strickland:

Just wanted to tell you how very much I appreciated your usual efficient service handling our fire.

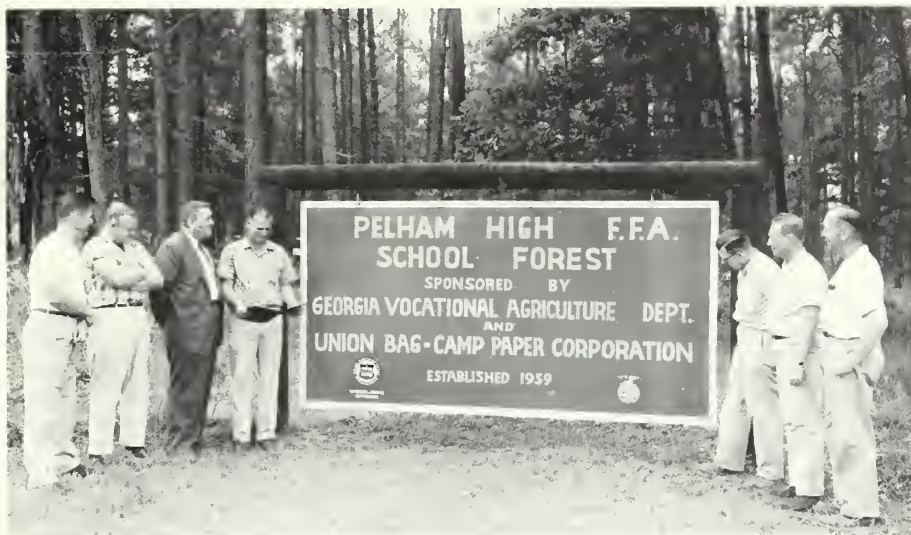
You have helped us out many times in the past and I just want to say thank you for everything.

Sincerely,

Jim Wells  
Southern Roofing & Insulating Co.  
Augusta, Georgia



# Logging the foresters...



*Pelham Vo-Ag teacher, M. R. Stewart, fourth from left, explains his state prize winning School Forest to the program's judges and visitors as they admire his sign. The Pelham FFA Chapter, this year, won out over 49 schools in the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. and Georgia Department of Vocational Agriculture sponsored forestry program.*

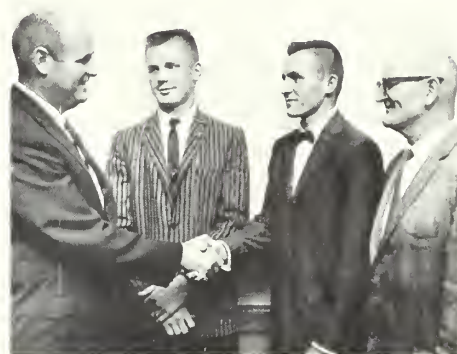
**PROMOTION...**Frank Eadie, Sixth District Forester, Milledgeville, has been transferred to the Management Department. He is heading up the Watershed Program in the Coosa River Critical Watershed Program which is under the direction of the Soil Conservation Districts and the Soil Conservation Service. W. D. Millions, Jr. succeeds Eadie. Millions was Assistant Fourth District Forester, Fire Control, Newnan.

**PROMOTION...**Dr. William A. Campbell, research center leader, Athens, has been promoted and transferred to the new disease and insect laboratory now under construction at North Carolina's Research Triangle. Joseph Pechanec, director, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, said that Campbell will conduct fundamental studies of disease problems in the area and plan new programs of disease research to be pursued at the new lab.

**INFO CHIEF NAMED...**William W. Huber, new Assistant Regional Forester, is in charge of USFS information programs in the South. He succeeds George S. James who was promoted to Deputy to Assistant Chief A. W. Greely. Greely is in charge of nationwide National Forest Protection and Development. Since 1955, Huber has been director of the National Smokey Bear Forest Fire Prevention program. During his tenure the program received the American Public Relations Association Silver Anvil Award.



Florida Governor Farris Bryant signs Foresters' Registration Act. The signing made the Southeastern Section of the Society of American Foresters 100 percent in the establishment of such provisions. Other members of the Section are Alabama and Georgia. Present at the signing were Don Post, left, University of Florida professor and chairman, Florida Chapter, SAF; and Frank Albert, Manager of Lands and Forests, Southern Woodlands Division, St. Regis Paper Co., chairman elect.



*Florida Youths John Morris, Fernandina, and Ralph Pacetti, Jr., Callahan, center, are winners of the Continental Can Co.'s two four-year forestry scholarships valued at \$1,000 each per year. Walter N. Stone, Continental Can, Savannah, left; Dean A. M. Herrick, School of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens; Dr. C. M. Kaufman, director, School of Forestry, University of Florida, Gainesville; and J. F. Spiers, area forester, Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association; made the selection.*

**JOINT MEETING...**The Society of American Foresters and the Canadian Institute of Forestry will hold a joint meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8-11, 1961. "Forestry's Common Frontiers" is the theme of the international meeting of professional foresters. The three day session will be opened by Charles A. Connaughton and H. J. Hodgins, heads of the SAF and the CIF respectively.



A tour of Georgia Forestry Commission facilities will be conducted by the Forestry Sub-committee of the Natural Resources Committee, Georgia House of Representatives. The committee, headed by Representative W. H. (Bill) Kimmons, will begin its inspection either in October or November.

**Georgia**

SEPTEMBER, 1961

# FORESTRY

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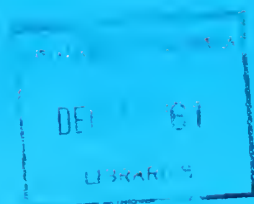




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**Georgia**

# FORESTRY



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# Georgia FORESTRY

Vol. 14 December, 1961 No. 4

Frank Craven *Editor*

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## On the Cover

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Member of the

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Georgia Forestry is entered as second  
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the Act of August 24, 1912.

# Cruising the News

## FORESTERS CONVENTION HELD IN RIGHT STATE

The Association of State Foresters, which is holding its annual convention in Macon, should find Georgia most hospitable.

Forestry is a greatly appreciated industry in the state as is evidenced by the fact that Georgia leads the nation in privately owned commercial forest land, in forests under fire protection and in reforestation. Half of the world's supply of gum naval stores are produced in Georgia and the state leads the Southeast in pulpwood production.

The value of Georgia forest products last year was a whopping 978 million dollars.

Convention delegates can be assured their efforts are appreciated in making the forestry industry the giant it is, especially so in Georgia.

*(From the Atlanta Constitution)*

## BE CAUTIOUS..PREVENT WOODS FIRES

It has been a very dry fall. Frost has arrived to further dry out the ground by drawing the moisture to the surface for the sun to evaporate. Days are often windy.

This is a dangerous time for forest fires. A moment's carelessness, a match or cigarette tossed out of a passing car or hurled to the ground by a hunter can result in a blaze that could reach major proportions with weather conditions as they are now.

This is now and is increasingly becoming an area where pine trees are grown for profit. These woods fires can destroy years of growth and work and result in dollars going up in smoke.

Be careful in the woods. Don't be the cause of a forest fire.

*(From the Baldwin-News)*

## FOR A BALANCED ECONOMY

There should always be a ready market for pulpwood and it is important to this area which has become one of the largest tree growing sections of the nation.

Newspapers alone use several million tons of paper each year and the production of paper and paper-board combined in 1960 is placed at a trifle over 34 million tons.

Since pulp is made from wood, and wood comes from our growing trees as well as those in other parts of the continent, it is of vital interest to the people of the Southeast that the industry shall remain in a prosperous condition and the use of pulpwood and its products shall be stimulated.

Use of submarginal lands for growing timber means converting to eventual profitable use, lands which otherwise might not produce a profit. But to take good productive farm lands and plant in trees might not be so profitable as in row crop farming based on annual yield.

Let's keep timber growing and protect it against fire, but not overlook the necessity for maintaining a good balance on productive farm lands. We do not want to see this become a vast wilderness of trees anymore than we want to see this become a great open country which might easily become a dust bowl. A good balance of farm and timberlands is vital to our economy.

*(From the Thomasville Times-Enterprise)*

## NATIONAL FOREST LAW ANNIVERSARY

Georgians have a special reason to observe the 50th anniversary of the Weeks Law. The Weeks Law, passed in 1911, was the basis for acquiring most of the national forests in the Eastern United States.

To Georgia, the law has meant establishment of one of our two national forests, the Chattahoochee in North Georgia. The other one, the Oconee National Forest between Athens and Macon, was acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act during the 1930's.

The Weeks Law came into being during a period of change in basic philosophies in the use of natural resources, change from all-out exploitation and outright waste to the conviction of a few leaders that we must guard and treat with special care certain critical areas located and naturally suited for production of water and timber.

The Weeks Law authorized the federal government to acquire lands along the headwaters of many navigable streams and encouraged states to control damaging forest fires, making it possible for citizens to enjoy many benefits from our forests.

In Georgia, the more than 770,000 acres of land in national forests are managed under a multiple use principle, providing outdoor recreation, timber, water and wildlife for the people of this state and the nation.

The Weeks Law was an important contribution to conservation of America's vast natural resources. We are happy to salute it on the 50th anniversary of its adoption.

*(From the Augusta Herald)*





*Lumbermen express views during panel discussion at Macon meeting.*

# Promotion Cooperation

Georgia lumbermen, faced with problems of declining Southern pine markets and stiff competition, were strongly urged recently to get together and promote the fine structural qualities of their product.

W. Scott Shepherd, vice president, Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La., told a lumberman's meeting in Macon that the new building products on the market are "not temporary fads." He called on lumber producers to turn out better quality wood at competitive prices.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, said Georgia's lumber business had declined by one-third in 10 years. He termed this trend alarming and said the meeting had been called to discuss what might be done to regain markets for Southern pine.

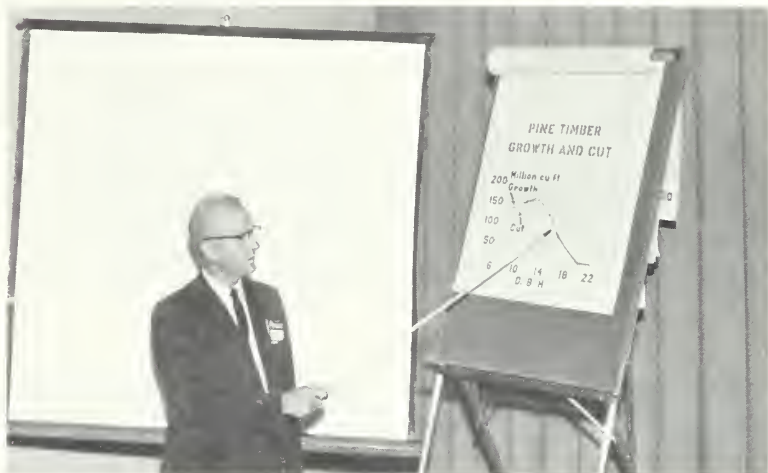
Shirley joined other speakers in urging a drive to develop additional markets, promote wood use in new products and educate the public and builders to the high construction qualities of Southern pine.

West Coast timber, Shirley said, has made strong inroads in the East and recently obtained a seven percent freight cut.

The lumbermen themselves, in a lively panel discussion, outlined problems from their points of view. They discussed the need for better promotion, better cooperation in selling lumber and developing markets, a better product from the Southern pine mills and more equitable rates for raw material.

Rufus Page, assistant forest utilization chief, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C., told the lumbermen they were themselves partly responsible for the decline of their markets.

He emphasized the need for proper wood seasoning. "Acceptance of



*Joseph Pechanec*

## Lumbermen Success

Southern pine by the public depends on its performance in their homes and buildings," Page said, "and its performance depends on proper seasoning."

Joseph Pechanec, director of the Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, presented a statistical review showing there has been an 18 percent drop in pine lumber production over the past 20 years.

Citing U. S. Forest Service figures, Pechanec said the drop in lumber production was not due to a shortage of timber. Growth of large saw timber is currently about 780 million board feet annually, he said. But there has been a decline in the amount of saw timber 15 inches and over. This made up a third of the state's saw timber 20 years ago, but only a fifth at present.

However, Pechanec said, the volume of pine cut for all products -- pulp, plywood, veneer, etc. - has increased 29 percent in 20 years. The increase in total cut has been accompanied by an increase in timber growth. Current growth appears to be sufficient to sustain a cut of about a billion board feet of lumber and still leave room for an increase in the pulpwood cut.

Joseph Liska, physicist with the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisc., detailed structural qualities of Southern pine and said architects and engineers need to be convinced of its value.

H. O. Fleischer, another Forest Products Laboratory scientist, discussed various methods of treating and finishing wood in the lumber yards. Scientists, he said, have found that wood is better than metal for some experiments in outer space.

Alec Skoropat, sawmilling superintendent for Valdosta's Langdale Industries, called on lumbermen to produce the type of product in demand.

W. R. Smith, U. S. Forest Service researcher, described the remarkable qualities of Southern pine in resisting hurricane and storm damage.

Max Webb of the Del-Cook Lumber Company, Adel, stressed the economic advantages of debarking and chipping.

Harley Langdale, Jr., Valdosta, called for a "Back to Wood" promotion campaign to meet competition from other products and strongly advised fellow lumbermen to cooperate in promoting research, better products, better prices and more wood utilization.



*Dwight Phipps, Oregon; John Beale, Wisconsin; Francis Raymond, California; Ralph Wible, Pennsylvania; A. D. Folweiler, Texas.*



## Georgia Up-holds National Ranking

### ...NATION'S FORESTERS AWED

More than forty chief foresters from other states sat under a hot Georgia sun one day in October and watched with cool professional interest as Georgia Forestry Commission personnel displayed their fire fighting equipment and techniques.

This was a hard audience to impress. As a group, these foresters knew about all there is to know about state forestry operations.

But impressed they were. As the Georgia demonstration reached a climax with a demonstration of fire fighting aircraft, the out-of-state forestry chiefs broke into a spontaneous round of applause.

And when the Association of State Foresters ended their 39th annual convention at Macon on October 5, they passed a resolution praising the Georgia Forestry Commission's "exceptionally well planned program."

The high point of the five-day convention was an all-day field trip through Middle and South Georgia, a trip crammed with interesting sights for the visiting foresters.

"A mammoth operation," commented Ralph C. Wible, Pennsylvania State Forester and newly elected president of the Association, as he viewed the Georgia Commission's Morgan Tree Seedling Nursery near Byron. Wible noted that his state is also in the nursery business, but not

on the same scale with Georgia.

"Amazing progress since the last time I was here in 1931," said Perry Merrill, Vermont's Director of Forests and Parks. The Vermonter was not only impressed by the Georgia Forestry Commission's facilities and operations, but also by the evident progress of Georgia in agriculture and industry.

Georgia's treasure in trees was bountifully evident on all sides as the state foresters rode buses along the highways south of Macon. The rapid growth of slash pine and other species particularly impressed men from the far northern states where timber grows much more slowly. And two naval stores stands attracted particularly keen interest since this forest product is almost a Georgia monopoly. The state is the world's leader in naval stores production.

The foresters visited the Georgia Commission's Arrowhead Seed Orchard, where again the size of the operation was the most impressive factor. Many expressed amazement, tinged perhaps with some natural envy, at the equipment provided Georgia's county forestry units -- the first line of defense against fires. The Macon Forestry Center's mobile field headquarters, mobile kitchen and other rolling equipment were real eye-openers to the visitors.





*Al Folweiler, Austin Wilkins, Tom O'Ryan*

The field trip included stops at a gum processing plant at Helena, a pulp wood yard at McRae, a FFA High School Forest, the Dodge County Forestry Unit and the Fifth District Headquarters. Fried chicken was served from the mobile kitchen at the fire control demonstration in the wilds of Bleckley County and a steak supper put the finishing touches on the trip at Little Ocmulgee State Park.

The Association of State Foresters were welcomed to Macon by Mayor Ed Wilson and to Georgia by Ray Shirley, director of the host Georgia Forestry Commission. Georgia went all out to make the convention a resounding success, and the effort paid off.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver was scheduled to address the state foresters but was taken ill. His aide, Wallace Jernigan, filled in ably and delivered the governor's prepared address, a resume of Georgia's forest potential and economic importance.

Dr. Frank Welch, assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, assured the foresters that the present administration has a strong interest in conservation and forestry.

Other speakers included Mortimer Doyle, executive vice president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, who presented an en-

couraging view of the future in opposition to the prophets of gloom in forestry. Owen Riley, of the Association of Consulting Foresters, described the problems and aims of consulting foresters. W. V. Benedict, U. S. Forest Service pest control chief, spoke on his specialty.

The wives of the state foresters were conducted on sight-seeing tours to Ida Cason Callaway Gardens, the Stuckey Candy Company in Eastman, Little Ocmulgee State Park, and were treated to bridge parties and other special events.

The foresters and their wives toured the Georgia Forestry Center in Macon, a world-famed forestry center which combines the Commission's headquarters with the Georgia Forest Research Council and the extensive research facilities manned by U. S. Forest Service personnel.

Wible, former vice president of the Association, succeeded Dr. A. D. Folweiler of Texas as president. Francis H. Raymond, California State Forester, was named vice president, succeeding Wible. John Beale, Wisconsin State Forester, succeeded Kentucky's Gene Butcher, as secretary-treasurer.

The Association voted to meet in Wisconsin next year. The time and place will be announced later.

The National Association of Transit Advertisers was honored with the annual presentation of the Smokey Bear Golden Statuette for outstanding contributions to the campaign against forest fires.

This was the first time Georgia was chosen as a site for the annual convention since the Association's organization in 1920, although Georgia and Florida combined as hosts in 1931. The Georgia Forestry Commission carefully planned every day's events for the visitors, and made liberal use of training aids in telling the story of forestry in Georgia. The use of training aids -- pictures, graphs, charts, key words on cards, etc., was one of the devices the Commission learned to appreciate fully at the Instructor Training Course for its personnel in Athens last summer.

One of the U. S. Forest Service instructors at that course, Norman Hawley, naval stores project manager at Valdosta, was particularly pleased when he witnessed training aids effectively presenting Georgia's forestry story. "I'm delighted with the effective manner in which the Commission is employing the principles taught in the training course," Hawley said. "I think the presentation on this field trip has been marvelous."

# Abundant Forests Attract Industry

Sen. Herman Talmadge, who does a good job of managing timberlands on his farm and knows what he is talking about, predicts a bright future in forestry for Georgia.

"Georgia has merely scratched the surface of tremendous progress in its timber resources and production," Sen. Talmadge told an audience of landowners, industrial leaders and others at the Extension Service Forestry Meeting in Statesboro Nov. 7.

The Senator said the rapid growth of trees in Georgia has lured a high percentage of the new industry which has located here in recent years. These industries, he said, wanted to locate near the source of raw material -- wood.

"We have now the outstanding forestry program of any state," Talmadge said, pointing out that nearly all Georgia's counties are now under protection of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

"Timber is the only crop I know where, if properly managed, you don't have to plant it, fertilize it, cultivate it, pick it, poison it or harvest it on any particular day or week," Talmadge said.

The forestry-minded audience heard William Smith, chairman of the Extension Service Advisory Committee, W. A. Sutton, Extension Service director, and Charles R. O'Kelley, state agricultural leader, call for an increased landowner income from timber in the years ahead.



*Senator Herman E. Talmadge*

O'Kelley pointed out that landowner forestry income has increased greatly in recent years and that the Extension Service forestry promotion program has been of enormous value in bringing it about.

Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley outlined the work of the Commission in fire control and management services, and called for an emphasis on pine tree growing and a stepped-up effort to promote Georgia's timber products over out-of-state competition.

Outlining the problems and future prospects in their respective fields were Downing Musgrove, manager of

the American Turpentine Farmers Association; B. E. Allen, manager of the Union Bag-Camp Paper Co. woodlands division; Harley Langdale, Jr., Valdosta, president of the Langdale Co.; and Jim Gillis, Jr., president of the Georgia Forestry Association.

Dorsey Dyer, head of the Extension Service's forestry department, presided over the meeting. A barbecue was served following the Talmadge address on the Georgia Southern College Campus, and visitors were invited to tour the Continental Can Company's tree nursery and seed orchard nearby.

## Legislators Inspect

## Commission Praised

Members of the Georgia House of Representatives Forestry Committee have completed an inspection of the facilities and programs of the Georgia Forestry Commission, according to Ray Shirley, director, of the State agency.

The legislators had high praise for the Commission's "efficient and well trained personnel" after a tour of the many activities and units in Middle and North Georgia Oct. 9-11.

W. H. Kimmons, Pierce County, chairman of the house committee, and fellow members also took an all-day field trip with members of the Association of State Foresters while that

group was holding its annual meeting in Macon Oct. 1-5. The legislators also attended the annual banquet of the Association.

In addition, the legislators complimented the Commission for the efficiency of the various county fire protection units. They noted that even though a number of fires occurred in the counties visited, the average size was held to three-five acres.

Rep. H. H. Wells of Oconee County is vice-chairman of the Forestry Committee and Rep. Tom Parker of Ware County is secretary. Other members include Roy R. Kelly, Jasper County; W. G. Todd, Glascock County; and Byrom M. Fitzgerald, Long County.



# Forestry

## Commissioner Appointed

W. George Beasley, Lavonia, was recently appointed to the Board of Commissioners of the Georgia Forestry Commission by Governor Ernest Vandiver. He succeeds John M. McElrath, Macon.

Beasley, elected for a five year term, is one of five commissioners who supervise the forestry program in Georgia. Other members of the Board are Andrew J. Aultman, Sylvester; Oscar Garrison, Homer; C. M. Jordan, Jr., chairman, Vidalia; and Alexander Sessoms, Cogdell.

A staunch supporter of the Soil Conservation movement, Beasley first began the tree planting operation in 1938. During the last five years, he has planted over 900,000 seedlings. At present, the Commissioner has 1,200 acres in planted pine and another 200 acres in native pine.

Beasley said he is now taking part in the Commission's cull specie control program. The Master Tree Farmer added that he is in the process of replanting his bottom land in pine and poplar.

Besides forestry interest, Beasley is Captain and Commander of Company 'B' 878th Engineering Battalion, Lavonia. He organized the Unit in 1955 with a complement of nine men. The Unit's manpower now totals over 100. Beasley served with the First Calvary Division in Japan during World War II.

A deacon in the Baptist Church, Beasley is a member of the Franklin County Planning Commission, the Community Council, Rod and Gun Club and is a past Scoutmaster. His hobbies include coin collecting, fishing and raising camellias.

Beasley received his high school education in Lavonia and completed a two year Math Course at North Georgia College. He attended the University of Georgia working toward a degree in mathematics. His college education was cut short in 1944 when he went to Officer Candidate School.

A family man, Beasley and his wife Mary have three children. They are two boys, Jordi, 14 and John, 10; and a girl, Martha, 13.



W. George Beasley

## Fire Damage Appraisal Taught

Thirty foresters from the Georgia Forestry Commission's ten district offices completed a three-day training session recently at Little Ocmulgee State Park near here.

Jim Turner, the Commission's chief of fire control, said the course in fire damage appraisal was taught by a team of U. S. Forest Service experts from the Region Eight Office in Atlanta.

The Georgia foresters were trained in techniques of appraising and reporting forest fire damage. The

federal government plans a program, with the cooperation of state forestry organizations, of accumulating statistics on fire damage for study.

Teaching the course were U. S. Forest Service personnel, including Jim Cartwright, Rip Williams, Cliff Faulkner and Austin Hasel.

The Georgia Forestry Commission group, which stayed at the camp for the three days of the training session, included management and fire control staff members from the Macon headquarters of the Commission.

## Efficiency Begins In the Field

A new training program designed to increase ranger efficiency was initiated this summer, announced Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission. Shirley said that the initial course has been completed with five new personnel assigned to county units throughout the State for further training as forest technicians.

Shirley pointed out that the two month "in the field" training course better qualifies the new personnel to advise landowners on the management of their woodlands. It also provided the Commission an opportunity to familiarize the personnel with Commission programs and policies.

The two month short course includes training in timber marking and cruising, site preparation, control burning, equipment maintenance, timber management techniques and administrative procedures. The course included a practical exercise in naval stores practices and techniques.

Area Forester Charlie Shea, Naval Stores Conservation Program, Waycross, was in charge of the naval stores training. The personnel received training on factors affecting gum yields and returns, cost and returns, chipping, installation of cups and the NSCP.

During the training period, personnel observed pulpwood, sawmill, and naval stores operations, assisted in supervising turpentine crews and stood fire watch on weekends.

Completing the initial course were Crawford Cooper, Athens; Preston Fulmer, Macon; Dillard Helmy, Rincon; John Mixon, Kite; and George Turk, Pitts. The Forest Technicians have been assigned respectively to Coffee-Atkinson, Lowndes, Dougherty, Floyd and Liberty Counties.



# Rome's Eighth







Rome...The City of Seven Hills... This thriving North Georgia city, whose name was drawn from a hat and whose prosperity began with cotton, is now drawing her economic wealth from an eighth hill...a hill of wood.

This 'eighth hill' has a lake at its summit, streams from which rivers are made, wildlife dotting its forests, and majestic colors to tempt an artist brush. It is a provider for all.

The hills of forests that look down on the floor of the Coosa Valley have had an economic effect on Rome since its incorporation in 1847. As early as 1887, the Fairbanks Company went into operation. They are the manufacturers of hand-trucks, wheelbarrows, luggage carriers, and other related items.

The Fox Manufacturing Company, Georgia's largest furniture maker, has been in operation since 1906.

More recently the Rome area has become steadily industrialized. In the fall of 1954, Rome Kraft Company, jointly owned by the Mead Corporation and Inland Container Corporation, began operation. At that time, there were approximately 600 mill employees producing some 750 tons of containerboard daily.

With the addition of a second paper machine this year, Rome Kraft expanded their operations. The Company now employs some 900 workers with daily output increased to 1,300 tons of containerboard. Not to be overlooked in this enormous production is the 2,200 cords of pulpwood used daily. Approximately 25 percent is trucked into the plant from within a 50 mile radius of Rome.

Economically Rome Kraft, through its employees payroll, pump \$5,600,000 annually into circulation in the Rome area. In addition, the company

spends \$12,500,000 annually for raw forest materials. Still another \$7,500,000 is spent annually on freight by the company.

Even more important than dollars and cents, is the fact that the majority of pulpwood used in the mill is provided by the private producer and small landowner. The company has also contributed to the protection of forest lands in the area making available the latest fire fighting equipment. The company works hand in hand with the Georgia Forestry Commission's forest fire prevention program to insure maximum protection of all forest lands.

Inland Container's Corporation's plant in Rome began manufacturing corrugated fiberboard shipping containers in 1954 with a nucleus of some dozen men. Today the Rome plant employs as many as 325.

Shipments of containers are averaging about 20 carloads daily. This output provides considerable revenue to the transportation industry as well as to the general economy of the community. The large, modern plant provides shipping containers for customers throughout northwestern Georgia and the rest of the South and from Texas to North Dakota to Rhode Island.

Other wood-using industries in Rome and Floyd County employed some 245 persons with an annual income of over \$618,921 in 1960. These workers turned out such necessities as siding, moulding, cabinets, tool handles, caskets, surveyors stakes and windows. Pulpwood mills, sawmills, and planer mills are also included.

The Forestry Commission makes its contribution to the Rome economy. The Floyd County Forestry Unit and

the Seventh District Office, combined, employ 18 personnel. In 1960, these men drew an annual payroll of \$76,860. In addition, the units spent approximately \$9,640 on supplies.

Rome's retail sales in 1960 totaled \$62,940,000 for a population of 32,105. With some five percent of the population directly employed in wood-using industries, it is evident that forestry plays an important role in the growth of Rome and its trade area.

The trade area consists of Bartow, Chattooga, Gordon and Polk Counties. A recent survey showed that these counties have a total of 312 persons employed in wood-using industries drawing an annual payroll of approximately \$456,150. These industries, producing boxes, crates, furniture, doors, window frames, dowels, and corrugated board, paid out over \$1,000,000 for raw forest materials and in excess of \$200,000 for freight.

In 1960, these counties produced approximately 61,615 cords of pulpwood, 38,603,000 board feet of sawtimber, 251,200 square feet of plywood, 8,500,000 square feet of corrugated board and 3,000,000 dowels. Pulpwood and sawtimber production in Floyd County totaled 36,137 cords and 23,905,396 board feet.

Rome's 'Eighth Hill'...its wood... is making itself more widely evident with each passing year. Held back in the haze of those who refused to recognize trees as an agricultural crop, forestry during the past decade has risen its head above the clouds with the assistance of every landowner. The landowners in this area can certainly be proud that they had a part in making Georgia the number one forestry state in the nation.

Rome... 'The City of Eight Hills'...



## Short Course Held

More than 250 county forest rangers and district office personnel assembled early last September at the FFA-FHA Camp on Lake Jackson near Covington for a two-day training session.

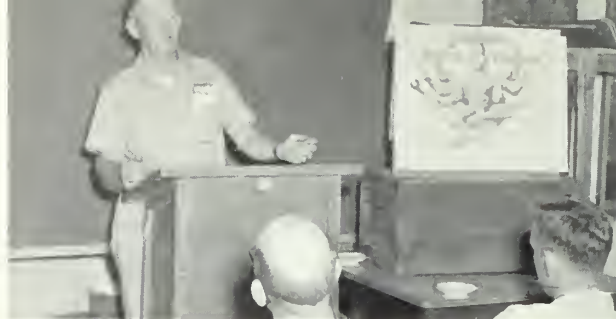
Most of the courses were taught by department heads from the Georgia Forestry Commission's headquarters in Macon.

The foresters attended hour-long lectures in a wide variety of special fields of knowledge, including lectures on news writing, meeting the public, making a talk, administrative procedures, prescribed burning, marketing and utilization of timber, ad-

vantages of field run seedlings, forest fire weather forecast, radio procedure, fire control procedures and use of tools and equipment.

The training session also provided a fine opportunity for a discussion of overall Georgia Forestry Commission policy by Director Ray Shirley and his department heads.

Shirley described the Commission's programs and policies and discussed plans for the future. Department heads described the latest developments and plans in fire control, management, information and education, safety and law enforcement, reforestation, general services, communication and administration.



Jimmy McElhannon

All of the courses were taught by men who had attended the instructor training school held at the Center for Continuing Education in Athens last summer. The Athens school, taught by U. S. Forest Service personnel, lasted a week and was an intensive survey of effective teaching methods.

The principles of effective training learned at the Athens school were put into effect by instructors at the Lake Jackson training session. Many of those who were present for the two-day session at Lake Jackson commented that it was the most effectively presented training course they had ever attended.

## Shipping

### Seedling



### Time

The shipment of Georgia Forestry Commission custom grown, field graded seedlings is underway.

Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley said that the disease-free, bed-graded stock is being shipped 100 percent in Commission developed 'wraparound' crates. Limited use of the crates last year proved them more efficient, both from the landowner and nursery standpoint.

In producing the high quality trees, seed bed density was reduced which cut the number of culls, controlled height and increased diameter growth. The Commission's quality product is a short stocky plant with a balanced root-top ratio.

Shirley pointed out that the 90,000,000 seedling crop is being grown at

all six Commission nurseries. The nursery and specie being grown include Davisboro, slash and loblolly pine; Herty, slash, loblolly, and longleaf pine and Arizona cypress and yellow poplar; Hightower, loblolly, shortleaf, Virginia, and eastern white pine; Walker, slash, loblolly, and longleaf pine and Arizona cypress, Page, slash pine; and Morgan, slash, loblolly, and longleaf pine and Arizona cypress and eastern red cedar.

All pine seedlings, with the exception of eastern white pine, are \$4 per thousand. Eastern white pine is \$6 and yellow poplar, eastern red cedar and Arizona cypress are \$10 per thousand, Shirley added.

A transportation charge of 25 cents per thousand must be added if deli-

very is by State truck to the county rangers headquarters. The minimum acceptable order is 500 for each tree specie.

Seedling order forms are available from county rangers, county agents, Soil Conservation Service technicians, or Georgia Forestry Commission, P. O. Box 1077, Macon.

Payment must be made when the order is placed. Only checks, money orders or government purchase orders payable to the Georgia Forestry Commission will be accepted. Orders paid by government purchase orders should have vendor's copy with the order.

Assistance in establishing your tree plantation can be obtained from your county ranger or district forester.



# A PASSING TRIBUTE

Georgia's first State forester is dead.

Burley Matthew Lufburrow, 70, Hinesville, died Sunday, October 15 of a coronary attack in a Savannah hospital. A native of Oliver, Ga., Lufburrow was the first graduate of the University of Georgia School of Forestry.

Lufburrow, who served as State Forester from 1925-37, was instrumental in setting the ground work for a forestry department that today stands number one in the country. It was through his efforts that the governing bodies and the people of Georgia were brought around to the fact that there were "trees in the forest" and forest a potential provider for industry. In 1951, Lufburrow became the State's first registered forester.

Prior to his death, Lufburrow served as a consultant to Fort Stewart from 1956-61. A coronary attack in 1955 had forced him to retire from his job as Executive Secretary of the Georgia Forestry Association; a position he had held since 1945. It was fitting that just this past summer, Georgia's "Man of the Woods" was cited for outstanding contributions in the advancement of forest industry by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Lufburrow, a charter member of the Society of American Foresters, be-



*B. M. Lufburrow receives forestry award from Georgia Forestry Director Ray Shirley.*

gan his forestry career with the U. S. Forest Service in Virginia in 1914. He interrupted his tenure there in 1916 to serve a year as forester for the Case-Fowler Lumber Co.

World War I found him with the U. S. Army Engineers in France supervising cutting operations. Following the war, Lufburrow was made supervisor of the Black Warrior National Forest at Bankhead, Ala.; a position he held until 1935, and the beginning of an illustrious career as State Forester of Georgia.

From 1937-40, he served as forester for the Southern Pine Association after which he was employed as purchaser for the Department of Agriculture. In this capacity, Lufburrow was in charge of land acquisition for Fort Stewart's 280,000 acres.

Among his many awards include the Forestry Association award for his lifetime of service to forestry and the Forest Farmer's Association Certificate of Appreciation for outstanding contributions to the protection and development of Southern forest lands during his service as State Forester.

The 1955 edition of The Cypress Knee, University of Georgia, was dedicated to Georgia's first State Forester with these words... "No other person has contributed more to the advancement of forestry in the State and in the South."

## LET'S UPGRADE FOREST LAND

The 'upgrading of forest land' was the theme of a recent forestry demonstration sponsored by the Dade County Forestry Club. The demonstration was held at the J. A. Case farm on Sand Mountain.

An 'eyeballing' contest in which participants estimated board foot volume, a work accomplishment report on the Case tract and a tour of the forest highlighted the day's events. The day's program was concluded with the presentation of forestry board awards by Frank Craven, Georgia Forestry Commission Information and Education Chief.

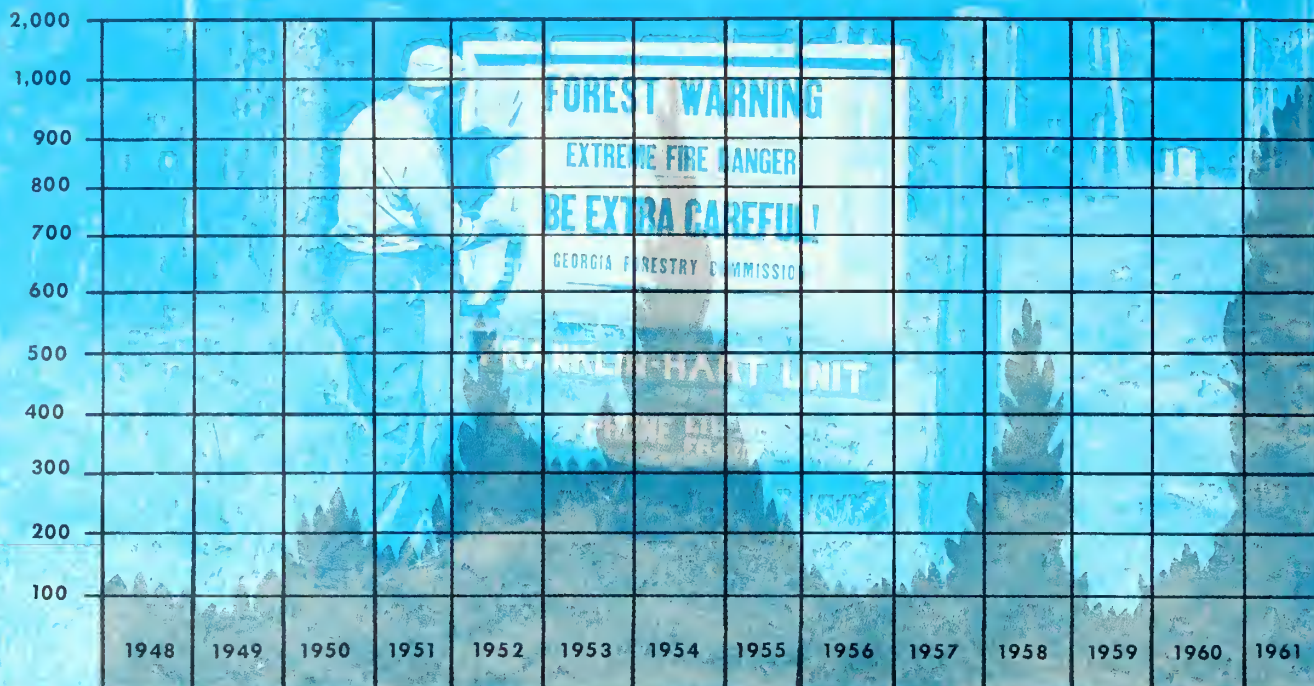
Dade County Agent L. C. Adams gave a forestry progress report and John Sisley, Rome Kraft, a history of the Tree Farm Program. Billy Pullen, 4-H Club member, demonstrated proper management techniques.

The demonstration was conducted by the Forestry Commission, Georgia Extension Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority. A. L. Dyer is president of the Club.



*Bob Nelson, Rome Kraft; Ross Bernhard, Hiwassee Land Co.; A. L. Dyer, Dyer Lumber Co.; A. B. Newby, Dade County*

## Number of October Fires



# Georgians Meet Fire Danger

## Worst Since '54

"Georgia was ready," remarked Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley in commenting on the worst fire conditions facing the Commission since 1954.

Shirley said, "Some sections of the State had gone from one month to a month and a half without rain, creating a low moisture content and a high burning index. Only through the cooperative efforts of Georgia citizens and all news media were we able to successfully combat the hazardous conditions."

During the month of October, there were 991 wildfires which brought the 1961 total to 7,071. Add to that 364 wildfires that have occurred during the first nine days of November and you have the hottest "Indian Summer" in Georgia since '54. In that unforgettable year, there were 1,567 in the "spiced" month. Through October '61 there have been 49,350 forest acres destroyed or just under six

acres per fire.

However, the 991 blazes only destroyed some 3,250 acres compared to the 17,405 acres in '54. The acreage lost in this year's October fires is only a little less than 3.3 acres per fire, almost four acres less than the yearly average.

Countless days of high skies, no clouds, appealing to the outdoorsman and nature lovers, put Commission personnel on a 24-hour schedule. Shirley stated that the recent drought conditions have proven the 'salt' of the countless number of hours spent in training field personnel, making known the value of a sound fire prevention program, along with increasing aerial fire detection and fire fighting equipment.

During the height of the fire danger period, when high winds increased chance of forest destruction, the Commission supplemented the constant warnings being put on the

streets by newspapers and airways via radio and TV. Some 3,000 warning signs dotted the shoulders of Georgia's highways warning motorists of the danger of a flicked cigarette in the brush instead of the ash tray.

Nature, in addition to creating a fire hazard by day, helped alleviate the danger by night. Dying winds, heavy dews, and a reservoir of moisture from excess summer rains assisted fire fighters in the early stages.

Debris burners and smokers ran one-two in the causes of the October wildfires. Hunters were a distant third. Debris burning accounted for 282 fires, smokers, 204; and hunters, 133; during the 31-day period, according to the Commission's October fire report. The report indicated that the western half of the State was the most susceptible to fire. District Seven, Rome, had 187; District Four, Newnan, 149; and District two, Camilla, 108.



# Mountains...Sings



Ranger Arthur Woody

U. S. Forest Service photo

"Tell 'em in a few years their North Georgia hills will be a paradise. Tell 'em to come on up...look at the mountains...fish the streams...make better men of them".

That's what the late Ranger Arthur Woody, pioneer conservationist and beloved "old man of the mountains," told a reporter for the Sunday American in 1937.

This year, they're coming to the green, lush mountains of North Georgia to hunt game in the well-managed reservations; they're coming to fish in the winding streams and cool lakes; they're coming to camp in the magnificent state parks; they're coming to enjoy the grandeur of the vaulted peaks that look down on scenery unsurpassed in any other section of the state.

Georgians and out-of-state visitors are able to enjoy these aspects of a mountain vacation because of the long crusade of Woody to improve this vast area. He not only fought for more effective forest fire prevention and better wildlife conditions, but he was a staunch advocate of better roads, schools, churches, medical facilities, and recreation.

Woody was born in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Georgia on April 1, 1884. As a boy, he trapped, hunted and fished in every ridge, cove and creek within horse-back riding distance of his home.

He spent many of his early years driving cattle to Atlanta, a 90-mile trip which required 10 days. During those long trips across the mountain trails and down through the flatlands, Woody learned to appreciate the forests that blanketed much of the area.

At 16 Woody attended North Georgia College in Dahlonega. He soon had his fill of the confinement of classrooms, however, and left the fine old institution his great grandfather had helped found.

On October 1, 1912, he began work for the U. S. Forest Service, starting as an axe man on a base-line crew and later running compass on land acquisition projects. He became a forest guard in 1915 and in July of 1918, passed an exam which qualified him as a U. S. Forest Ranger.

He was the first ranger of the Blue Ridge District of the Georgia National Forest, an area now known as the Chattahoochee National Forest.

Ranger Woody knew that game was swiftly being depleted in the area by careless hunters and he was determined to do something about it. He campaigned for tighter laws and took money out of his pocket to import young deer from North Carolina to begin a re-population of game.

In 1940, Woody was instrumental in arranging a bow and arrow deer hunt in his mountainous area. The

hunt, the first of its kind in this country since the Indians switched over to gun powder, resulted in Woody having his story and picture appear in Time Magazine.

Back in 1937, Woody told a reporter that "My grand daddy came to these mountains nearly 100 years ago. Built him a cabin and took up farming not more than hollerin' distance from where Joe Brown, Georgia's governor during the Civil War, grew up."

Many of his mountain friends and neighbors were living in about the same manner as had that ancestor before Woody set about improving the economic, educational and cultural pattern in the granite hills.

Woody, a 225-pounder, was always good for a witty comment. On fighting forest fires: "In case of a crown fire, run like hell and pray for rain." On his salary: "I make a thousand dollars a day, most of it in scenery." On improving the economic status of his neighbors: "Put your money in mare mules and bottom land."

With his dreams accomplished, Woody retired from the U. S. Forest Service in 1945 after 30 years service. He died in June, 1946, at the age of 62. Friends and admirers from a wide area gathered at the Mt. Lebanon Church at Suches for the final rites for the man who not only made life better for those in his own time, but for generations yet unborn.

In recent years, a bronze plaque in honor of Woody was embedded in a huge boulder on the North side of Black Mountain -- a peak surrounded by the almost million acres of forests which he so adequately guarded and improved during his lifetime.

Woody's son, Clyne, retired from the U. S. Forest Service this year after 30 years service. Another son, Walter, retired from the service several years ago and a grandson, Dick Woody, now carries on the tradition of the family. He is stationed at the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas.

"...Their North Georgia hills will be a paradise. Tell 'em to come on up," said the Ranger.

They're coming. They're accepting Woody's invitation and they're coming in droves to enjoy the paradise above the clouds...the trout streams, the lakes, the nature trails, the abounding beauty. And, the wind in the tall timbers still whispers the legend of Ranger Woody.



# Georgia's Green Wealth

The vast forests of Georgia today offers one of its brightest promises for continued industrialization and increasing wealth.

Prior to the arrival of the boll weevil and dethronement of King Cotton, generations of row crop farmers abused the forests by cutting, burning, and depleting their soil in quest for more and better fiber. However, Georgia is now green again with healthy productive forests supplying the world as well as the state and nation with a variety of essential products.

Today, more than 60,000 persons are employed full time in Georgia industries turning out a continuous stream of pulp, paper, resin, lumber, veneer, furniture, poles, railroad timbers, doors, crates and specialized products from the raw forest materials. These workers receive \$250,000,000 annually in wages that are pumped into the state's expanding economy. Industries spend millions more for machinery, supplies and services. Additional millions are funneled into the transportation industry for transporting raw forest materials and finished products into and from the plants.

Georgia's 24,000,000 productive forest acres are responsible for its place among the nation's leaders in the production of forest products valued at over \$930,000,000. Georgia leads all eastern states in the production of pulpwood, all southern states in the production of southern pine lumber, the nation in the number of private forest acres under organized fire control and number of planted tree seedlings; and the world in the production of naval stores.

As a result of the Georgia Forestry Commission's reforestation program, the state is presently growing more wood than its industries are using. Georgians, during the past five years, have reforested some 1,500,000 acres with Commission grown seedlings. The millions of acres of

young trees assure future materials for present industries and new ones to be established in the years ahead.

The availability of labor, good climate, and the continuous promotion of the improvement, and expansion of the forests by the Georgia Forestry Commission, U. S. Forest Service, Georgia Forest Research Council, forest industries and other agencies, is luring more industry into the state each year. In 1960 more than 40 new wood-using industries located in Georgia with indications pointing toward greater expansion in '61.

Georgia's forests are owned by more than 196,000 landowners. Of the total acreage more than 90 percent is privately owned. Small landowners, with tracts less than 5,000 acres, own 77 percent, with the average woodlot about 113 acres. Woodland owners with 5,000 acres or more represent only 23 percent of the total forest acreage. Federal, state, and local governments own a mere seven percent.

The value of Georgia's forests, of course, are not measured only in the quality and volume of forest products. The woodlands throughout the state provide recreational areas for all citizens. Included are game and fish preserves, state parks, and other areas developed for scenic recreation spots.

Although many landowners, years ago, were reluctant to treat their forest as a valuable asset, the trend has changed radically. They are now aware that timber brings greater profits than all other farm crops combined.

Georgia has all the advantages for both the timber grower and manufacturer and all those in between who benefit from an expanded economy. The conditions are ideal for the many new wood-using industries that will be lured to Georgia because of its abundance of rich, green, growing forests.

## LETTERS

Mr. Ray Shirley, Director  
Georgia Forestry Commission  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shirley:

*We sincerely appreciate the effort put forth by you and your personnel, in placing an outstanding exhibit in the 1961 Georgia State Fair.*

*From the many favorable comments received, we know that the public was well pleased with your display.*

*As always, we are grateful for everything that you contribute toward our success.*

Sincerely,

R. M. Wade, Gen. Mgr.  
Georgia State Fair

Mr. Frank Craven, Chief  
Information and Education  
Georgia Forestry Commission  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Frank:

*In the last issue of 'Georgia Forestry', you praised several Commission employees for outstanding work. One of these employees being Ranger Fred Baker of the Rome District Office. Baker, along with several employees of this district came in mighty handy during the storm that struck up here. We have had many fine comments from local people on the manner these men handled themselves and on the work performed.*

*Our Civil Defense Unit was set into motion on Friday night before the storm touched down on the following Wednesday. Being newly founded, we were at a loss as to how to cope with such a disaster. Since that date we have over 100 members enrolled in various classes of the Unit that are required by the State Office.*

*Again, it certainly was a good sight to see Herman Scoggins, Smokey Bear White, Sonny Huggins, C. V. Bramlett and members of the other units from this area that had received word of the storm.*

Sincerely,

Ralph Clark, Jr., Director  
Civil Defense, Catoosa Co.

Ranger Robert D. Holland  
Terrell Co. Forestry Unit  
Dawson, Georgia

Dear Mr. Holland:

*Thanks for the trees you so willingly gave to the Yeoman's Community improvement club. They will add much to the beauty of our grounds.*

*Thank you again for the trees.*

Yours truly,

Mrs. Jerome Thaxton, Sec.  
Yeoman's Improvement Club



# Logging the foresters...



*Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, second from right, welcomes Jim Gillis, Jr., chairman, Georgia Soil Conservation Committee and the SCS to the Georgia Forestry Center. Committee members are, L-R, Fred Statham, Americus; Cecil Chapman, advisory committee, Athens; David Kistner, Loganville;; Gillis; Clarence Higginbotham, Royston; Shirley; and Lamar Franklin, Marietta.*

**FESTIVAL...**James Henson, Eighth District forester, Waycross, has been named chairman of the 1962 Ware County Forest Festival. Noel Miller, vice-president-cashier, Southern Bank, and James Cumbie, representative, Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp., are co-chairmen for the event. R. T. Kirkland, Ware County ranger, is serving on the exhibits committee. The festival is expected to attract over 1,000 persons.

**MEMORIAM...**A former Murray County Forest Ranger William J. Jackson, 70, passed away Sept. 1, 1961. Jackson came with the Georgia Forestry Commission in 1946. He retired in July 1957. Prior to his service with the Commission, he worked for several years with the Soil Conservation Service. A farmer most of his life, Jackson served with the 82nd Div. in France during World War I. Jackson was a man of sterling character serving well in all capacities of duty and was respected by all who knew him. He is survived by his wife the former Macie Holcomb.

**CONGRATULATIONS** ... Lindsay Grace, a member of the Wayne County Forestry Board and one of the directors of ATFA, has been named "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" by the Wayne County Chamber of Commerce. The award was made to the farmer and civic leader at the annual banquet of the chamber in the Cracker Williams Park recreation center.



*Recently some 44 Middle Georgia businessmen, city and county officials were given an air tour of soil and water conservation practices in Middle Georgia. The tour included the proposed Tobesofkee Watershed area. The tour was sponsored by the Ocmulgee Soil Conservation District, Macon Chamber of Commerce Farmers Club, and Delta Airlines. Photo by SCS.*

**AWARD...**A \$300 incentive award for outstanding accomplishments has been presented to Frank A. Bennett. Bennett is project leader, Forest Management Research, Macon Research Center, Cordele. Joseph F. Pechanec, director, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C., said Bennett's leadership has resulted in high quality research work contributing materially to the advancement of forest management in the Southeast.

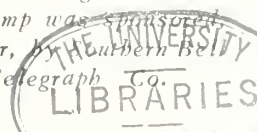
**MEMORIUM...**George Washington Boggs, 73, who retired in 1955 after 19 years of service as Floyd County Forest Ranger, died Nov. 5.

Boggs, a farmer before he became ranger in Floyd County, is survived by his wife, Bessie Samantha Green Boggs of Rome, two sons and five daughters.

**RESCUE...**A car radio, a sharp eye, and a Georgia Forestry Commission ranger led to the rescue of John Wade, 69, a Bleckley Countian. Wade, recently lost in a swamp between Taversville and Bullard, heard over his car radio that searchers were trying to locate him. Wade built a fire which was spotted by Lamar McFarland. McFarland notified Twiggs County Forest Ranger Harold Watkins who went to the spot and found Wade. Wade, a semi-cripple was stranded when his car became stuck.



*Assistant District Forester Jimmy McElbannon, Gainesville, gives tree measuring instruction to 4-H Club members Angelyn Childers, Spalding Co., left, and Sara McBride, Burke Co. McElbannon was an instructor at the North Georgia 4-H Forestry Camp at Camp Wabsega near Dahlonega. The camp was sponsored for the 11th year, by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.*



**Georgia**

# **FORESTRY**

**DECEMBER, 1961**

Entered as second class matter at  
the Post Office, Macon, Georgia



**Season's Greetings**

**GEORGIA FORESTRY  
COMMISSION**













