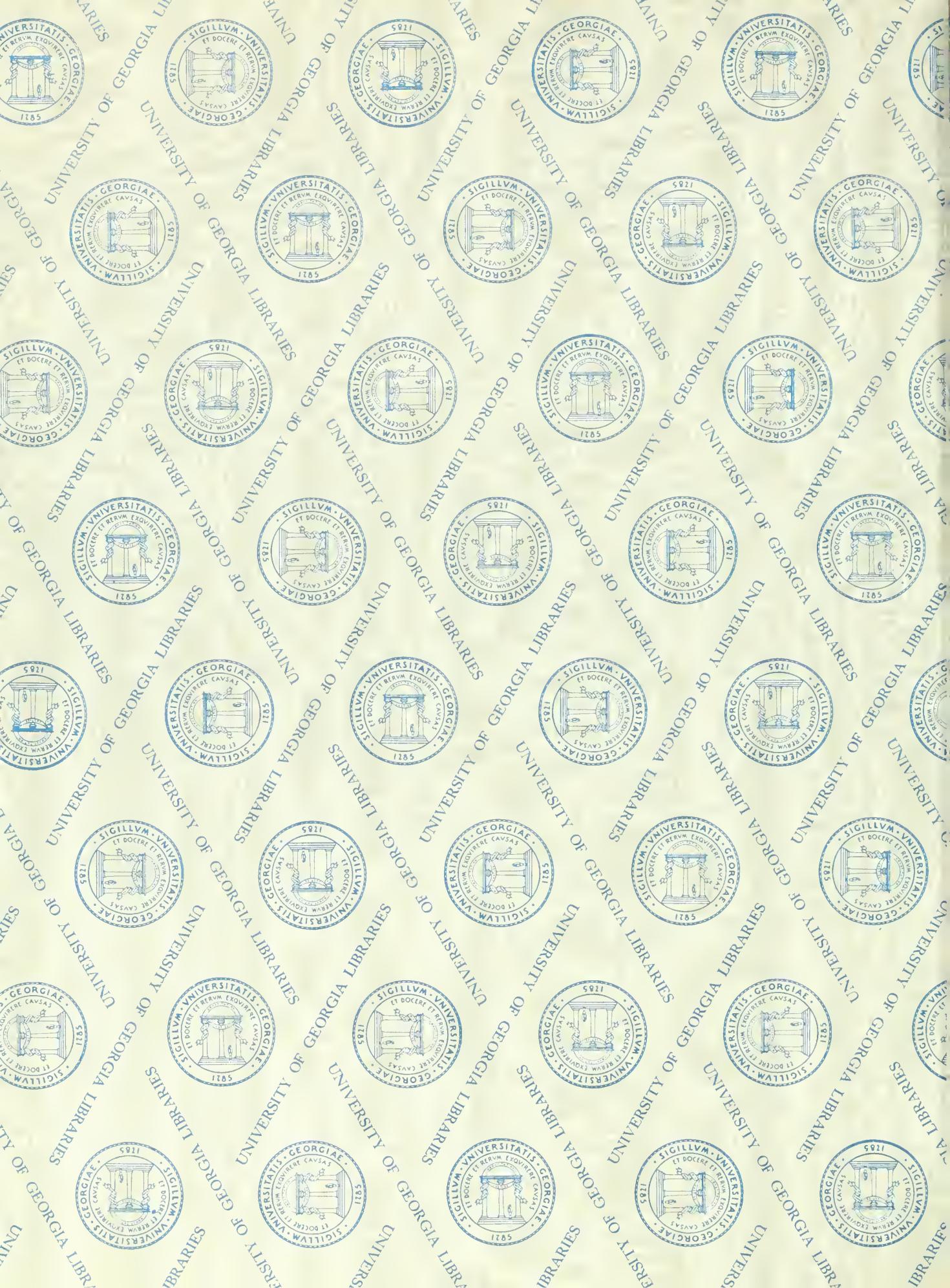


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Georgia

FORESTRY

**WHAT ARE
OUR FUTURE
FOREST NEEDS**



**SEE
PAGE 3**

Georgia FORESTRY

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Frank Craven Editor

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On the Cover

What will the demand be on our forests at the turn of the century? Now, we can only prognosticate. But, one thing is certain. We must be prepared for any eventuality. Strong markets and new developments will result only from a sound basis of raw material.

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Cruising the News

Great Year For Georgia Forests

All Georgians have cause to be proud of the newly-issued report of the Georgia Forestry Commission on activities for 1965. It was a gratifying year indeed in forest protection, forest management and education.

The fire prevention record of 1965 was a splendid one. The acreage loss and the percentage of acreage loss were both the lowest on record with only 20,464 acres burned.

In the way of forest management, assistance was extended during 1965 by the Commission to more than 10,000 woodland owners involving almost a million acres. The wide variety of timber stand composition in Georgia and the nature of growing and harvesting timber make it imperative that the woodland owner be aided in good management procedures.

Major advance in reforestation is in the production of improved seedlings. The program, begun in 1954, has reached the point where this year's production of superior pine seedlings was 3,600,000. Georgia, a national leader in Tree Improvement, has 450 acres developed for the state's superior tree program, and seed orchards have 38,314 living grafted trees.

In the field of education, the Commission has made many advances. The message "Help us protect your forests" was put before all Georgians Conservation camps, TV and radio programs, news releases to the press, talks and beauty contests were employed to teach people the value of Georgia's 26 million forest acres.

Macon Telegraph

Expression Of Confidence

Announcement by Georgia-Pacific Corp. of plans to build a \$3 million pine plywood plant adjoining its present facility on the old Louisville Road coupled with acquisition of the 40-year-old Reynolds and Manley Lumber Co. of Savannah is good news for the Community. The new plant will provide approximately 200 additional jobs and is expected to be operational by August, 1966. The firm's existing plant employs about 400 persons. The Savannah company which Georgia-Pacific purchased employs about 130 workers and between 75 and 100 logging contractors.

Georgia-Pacific's decision to expand operations in the Savannah area is an expression of confidence in the community and its capacity for industrial growth. The expansion here will make it one of the community's larger employers with a major capital investment in the county.

We join the community in saying thanks to the firm's management for their faith in us and extend a fervent wish for continued successful growth in the Greater Savannah area.

Savannah Evening Press

GEORGIA'S YEAR 2000 FORESTRY NEEDS FOR SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

A century makes a difference. The beginning of the Twentieth Century saw forestry stumbling at the starting gate. Those interested in creating a planned forestry program, in having forestry represented in government and foreseeing forestry as a major pillar of the state's economy were in the minority.

However, the minority consisted of men with dedication, purpose and inexhaustible courage and fortitude. The results need no explanation. In each county throughout this state, the eye can see the smoke swirling skyward, not from a wood consuming fire, but from a wood-using industry; The ear can hear the voices of the forest, a sign of planned management; and forestry is talked about, by both rural, urban and metropolitan citizens which indicates its economic strength.

Therefore, our forestry program, today, has come from a stumbling beginning to the head of the pack going into the home stretch.

Where will the year two thousand find us? The future of Georgia prosperity and growth is dependent on increasing, preserving and maintaining the basic resources: soil... water...trees...and other allied factors.

STRAIN ON RESOURCES

To maintain and increase these basic resources, the utilization requirements of these resources will have to be projected. People will determine these requirements. Statistics show that more people are going to be around, thus the soil and water and timber resources will be strained. How much they will be strained will be determined by our flexibility in making transitions and formulating programs with the supply and demand.

By the year 2000, the demand for timber products are projected to increase some 80 percent. This means that we will have to cut about 81 billion board feet at the turn of the century compared with the 48.4 billion board feet cut in 1962.



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IN GEORGIA 72nd Arbor Day Anniversary Observed



Jimmy Hamilton and Vicky Lamon of East Point participate in planting ceremonies at Church Street School. Photo by Atlanta Constitution.

The 72nd Anniversary of Arbor Day in Georgia was recently observed.

It isn't a legal holiday. But, it is a very important day, a day we pause to pay tribute to the tree. It is a day in which school boys and girls, throughout our state, conduct programs and participate in memorial planting ceremonies on the school grounds or in public parks.

The observance annually occurs on the third Friday in February.

A tree means many things. It provides beauty. It provides shade. It provides nuts and fruits. It provides fuel and lumber. It provides turpentine and other naval stores products. It provides the raw materials for paper and dozens of other products.

You can trace tree planting ceremonies back to the beginning of civilization, but the first formal ceremony, which we pattern our

program after, had its start in Ohio in 1882.

Today, Georgia doesn't wait until Arbor Day to plant trees. The nurseries of the Georgia Forestry Commission each year grow millions of seedlings which are transplanted in every county in the state.

But Arbor Day does give every student a chance to see how a tree is properly planted. It gives him a new appreciation of the tree, which means so much in the lives of all Georgians.

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

Arbor Day, then, allows each citizen to re-dedicate himself to the protection, preservation and perpetuation of our state's leading crop - Trees.

The Georgia Forestry Commission knows how to plant a tree, fight fires, which threaten the life of trees, treat forests for insects and diseases and give directions in the correct way in which trees should be thinned and harvested, but can't describe a tree as did Joyce Kilmer, who said:



Smokey advises students, Max Shockley, Gene Clay and Marilyn Futural, on how to protect trees planted during Arbor Day Festivities. Photo by Atlanta Constitution.

Make Georgia Beautiful

"Make Georgia Beautiful Month" has come and gone. However, the spirit and the necessity behind the 'Month' lingers.

The garden, women's, men's, youth and civic groups realize that a one month campaign doesn't hide all the junk yards and trash dumps that more often than not greet the city visitor. It doesn't make all the school yards, parks, civic centers and other areas of public domain more attractive.

It does make the local gentry aware of the 'corns' that it has always taken for granted. It does instill a need for community pride. It does make families of communities rather than individuals in communities. And, it does Make Georgia More Beautiful.

In reality, "Make Georgia Beautiful Month" is a 12 month program. The eyesore spots are still there, in your community and mine. Proclaiming a 'Month' will not do away with them. Cooperative planning and ACTION will.

Mary Fortson, an Atlanta Constitution writer, wrote of the work women's clubs are doing with youth through the Georgia Forestry Commission. She quotes Forester Louie Deaton, ranger, South Fulton County Forestry Unit, "We help the students plant seedlings made available by the women's clubs. This may be the only time a youngster gets to plant a tree and watch it grow. It gives them a feeling of real accomplishment." It gives the community a sense of pride.

This is not a project that is confined to one club, community or city. All progressive Georgia communities are involved in beautification.

The 1966 "Make Georgia Beautiful Month" was coordinated by the State Department of Industry and Trade and the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. Representing the respective groups were Bill T. Hardman, director, Industry and Trade's Tourist Division and Thomas G. Williams, Jr., head, Extension's Landscape Department.



Members of the Forget-Me-Not Garden Club receive tree planting instructions from Louie Deaton, ranger, South Fulton County Unit. The seedlings were used in the "Make Georgia Beautiful Month" program. Members taking part are, Mesdames M. H. Allen, W. D. Morgan, Helen S. Pruitt, J. H. Blair and A. C. Carraway. Others are Mesdames J. H. Griffith, project chairman; Daniel Wells, second vice-president; and Willis Brown, president.



School grounds were excellent subjects for "Make Georgia Beautiful Month". Sanford Darby, left, Georgia Forestry Commission Reforestation chief, and E. J. Cagle, principal, Mark Smith High School, Macon; plant the first dogwood on the school site.



South Fulton County Ranger Louie Deaton talks 'Beautification' to East Point Junior Woman's Club. They are, l-r, Mrs. Charles Carson and Mrs. R. A. Carroll. Photo by Atlanta Constitution.

Conservation Workshops Offer Teacher Training

Georgia's first Teacher Conservation Workshops will unfold from a plan on paper to reality this summer.

The first Natural Resource Use Workshops are an outgrowth of the thinking of the members of the Georgia Natural Resources Education Council. Council Chairman Jim Morrison, Atlanta, stated that the Council members decided that the greatest opportunity for promoting good natural resource use lies in reaching our young people through their teachers at school.

Morrison emphasized that the Natural Resource Use Workshops will provide additional training and information for teachers, irrespective of their fields, in the wise use of Georgia's abundant natural resources. The subject matter is aimed at creating an interest in Georgia's natural resources while showing how wise management can improve the economic and social future. The final goal is for teachers to be able to supply this knowledge in their yearly school programs.

He added that the two workshops are being sponsored by three colleges. They are Shorter and Berry Colleges, Rome; and Valdosta State College, Valdosta. The courses will be held at Shorter and Valdosta State Colleges. The three week course will begin at Shorter June 22 and at Valdosta State Aug. 3.

Zoologist Dr. Clyde Conell, Biology Department head, Valdosta State, will coordinate the South Georgia workshop. Ecologist Miss Lewis Lipps, professor of Biology at Shorter, is in charge of the North Georgia workshop.

The workshop is set up for 50 participants, 25 at each school. Five quarter hours or three and one-third semester hours of undergraduate credit will be given by

each college.

The curriculum will include a combination of geology, soils, water, forestry, wildlife and outdoor recreation. In addition, some fundamentals of botany, biology and zoology will be offered. During the three weeks, field trips will afford opportunities for illustrating key points. Morrison said that both workshops will feature outstanding guest lecturers from conservation agencies and other educational institutions.

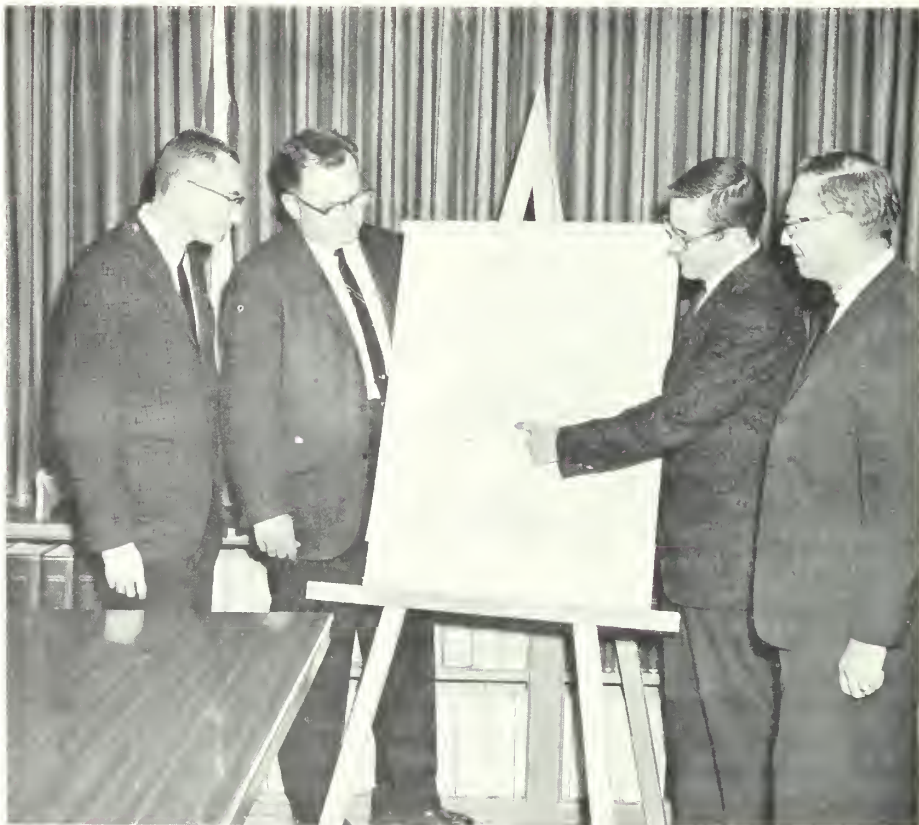
Scholarships are still needed. Interested groups, companies and individuals are invited to participate, Morrison stated. Either whole or partial scholarship contributions are welcomed.

Information may be obtained

from the Georgia Forestry Commission, P. O. Box 1077, Macon; State Game and Fish Commission, 401 State Capitol, Atlanta; the National Forests in Georgia, 322 Oak Street, Gainesville; or representatives of the participating agencies.

The workshop is a cooperative project sponsored by the various state and federal conservation agencies. They include the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, Georgia Forestry Commission, State Parks Department, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Others are interested civic groups, industrial concerns, and State Education Department.

Officers of the Council are Malcolm Edwards, USFS, Gainesville, vice-chairman; Mrs. Betty Croke, USFS, Atlanta, secretary; and David Almand, Cooperative Extension Service, Athens, treasurer.



Making plans for the Natural Resource Use Workshops are, l-r, Committee Chairman Jim Morrison, Game and Fish Commission, Atlanta; Dr. C. E. Conell, Valdosta State College, Valdosta; Dr. Phillip F. C. Greor, Shorter College, Rome; and Frank Croven, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon.

REPORT SHOWS FORWARD MOVEMENT

Implementation of Merit System; forest protection record ranks nationally; woodland owners step up request for forest management and marketing services; and vigorous reforestation and educational programs were maintained.

All permanent Georgia Forestry Commission personnel were put under the Merit System during the 1964-65 fiscal year. The implementation of the Merit System affected 773 personnel. By coming under the Merit System, all Commission personnel are under retirement. This enactment affected 330 employees not previously covered by retirement.

The 1965 annual report shows that the Commission reached another pinnacle in the detection and suppression of wildfire. During the fiscal year, only 20,464 forest acres were burned. This is less than one-tenth of one percent of the 23,676,500 forest acres under organized state protection.

The 1964-65 acreage loss and percent burn is the lowest on record. The average 3.73 forest acres burned per fire is also a record figure.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 154 counties under organized state protection. Counties not under protection were Quitman, Towns, and Union. Baker and Glascock came under protection July 1 in combination with Mitchell and Jeffersan, respectively. There were five county mergers. Upton County's merger with Lamar-Pike-Spalding, Taylor's with Crawford-Peach and Stephens' with Habersham-White accounted for the multiple mergers. Two-county mergers were realized between Bibb-Monroe and Jeff Davis-Telfair. This brought the number of county forestry units to 117. Of this total, 32 consisted of more than one county, making 68 counties in combined units.

Intensive training was given

Commission personnel in its fire control simulator. The unit makes possible the placement of fire fighters and supervisors, both trained and untrained, in a realistic situation under carefully controlled conditions.

Forest management assistance was provided 10,813 woodland owners on 952,056 acres. This included, timber stand improvement, development of management plans, weed tree control and others.

The Commission serviced the following agencies' forestry programs: ASC, ACP, Conservation Reserve, Farmer's Home Administration, Small Watershed, Rural Area Development and the Georgia Crop Improvement Association's Certified Pine Seed Program.

Industry, Chamber of Commerce and area and community development groups were supplied forest resource data reports. The data includes information on forest area, ownership, annual volume cut, growth, pulpwood production, volume of standing timber by species class and seedling shipments.

Work was started on an aerial camera for use in detecting any abnormal insect and disease activity. This method, when perfected, will replace the visual method now used.

A revision of the Commission's "Utilization Report and Directory of Wood-Using Industries in Georgia" is being made. The data will show trends and changes in the utilization of forest products and raw material.

During the 1964-65 planting season, Georgia landowners, for the first time, were able to purchase improved slash and loblolly pine seedlings. Georgia, a national leader in Tree Improvement, has 450 acres developed for the state's superior tree program. Tree Improvement activities were initiated in 1954.

This program covers slash, loblolly, Virginia, shortleaf and

white pine. Plans are underway to include longleaf pine and a number of hardwood species.

The Commission formed a Tree Improvement Technical Advisory Committee. The ten-man committee is to periodically review the Commission's Tree Improvement Program and assist in formulating long-range plans.

The tree plantings with Commission grown stock, during the past fiscal year, were enough to establish fifty thousand acres of new forests. Private landowners purchased 61.5 percent of the trees. Industry accounted for another 23.1 percent.

Newspapers, radio and TV programs, conservation camps, parades, exhibits, talks and beauty contests were vehicles used by Forest Education to promote the Commission's forestry programs. The largest undertaking was a forestry exhibit, Georgia's Woodland Wealth, involving 16,500 square feet. The Southeastern Fair exhibit told of the economic impact forestry plays in Georgia's economy. Cooperating in this project were all forestry groups and industries.

The Commission was active in forming a teacher's conservation workshop. It is scheduled to come into being during the summer of 1966. Grammar school teachers will take a three-week course and be given five college credit hours. The courses will be held at Shorter College, Rome and Valdosta State College, Valdosta.

Filming of "Georgia's Hardwood Country", was started. A script for a new film, in cooperation with the State Parks Department, was begun.

The annual report points to the Commission's sound approach to the job of assisting Georgians in the use of proper forestry practices. This endeavor is a cooperative one involving the county, state and federal governments as well as the state's citizens and forest industries.

TO SUPPLY FUTURE FOREST MARKETS GEORGIA NEEDS TO GROW A CORD PER ACRE ANNUALLY

Estimated demands for pulpwood, plywood and veneer by the end of the century are 2.7 times the 1962 level of consumption. Demands for lumber are projected to rise approximately 43 percent in this period, while the use of fuelwood is assumed to decline by about 45 percent.

Since 1930, industrial timber products have represented a fairly constant 22.5 percent of all industrial raw materials consumed in the United States. Some wood products, such as lumber, have failed to hold their own in the mix of raw materials used.

However, this has been offset by the increased use of other industrial wood products such as container board and plywood. The projected demands for wood products represent about 21 percent of the estimated total industrial raw materials that might be consumed in the year 2000.

DOUBLE RAW MATERIAL

In Georgia, pulpwood production will need to increase from the 5.5 million cords in 1963 to 12 million cords by 1985 and 15 million cords at the turn of the century. Projected demand requirements indicate a need for two billion board feet of sawtimber against the present one billion board feet. Our present growth rate is six-tenths of a cord per acre per year. By or before the twenty-first century, we need to be growing one cord per acre per year.

It is encouraging to note that supply-demand relations are improving. The growth of both softwood and hardwood timber has been steadily rising as a result of increasingly effective forestry programs. Fire protection, in particular, has paved the way for extensive natural restocking of lands and a green wave of young timber now reaching sufficient size to be counted in timber inventories. During the past fiscal year, Georgia recorded the lowest acreage loss on record, 20,464.

For industries dependent primarily upon wood fiber, including the pulp and paper industry, the outlook for timber supplies appears favorable, even though further adjustments to smaller timber and greater use of hardwoods appear necessary.

Georgia's commercial forest lands have the capability of producing substantially more growth provided recent levels of forest

In Georgia, pulpwood production will need to increase from the 5.5 million cords in 1963 to 15 million cords at the turn of the century.

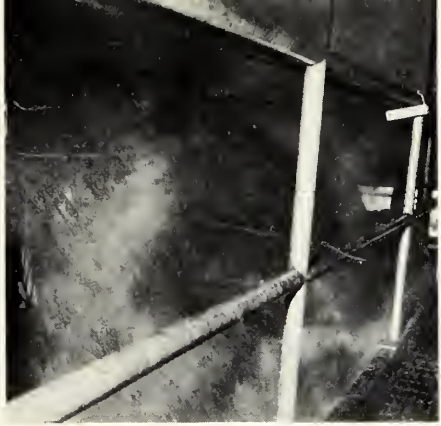
management are maintained. Timber stand improvement, today, appears to represent the major technical opportunity for improving the timber supply situation over the next few decades.

Planting or seeding of productive sites also offers opportunities for increasing future yields of timber. In recent years, tree planting has covered some 1.3 million acres annually. Georgia landowners planted 1,548,112,854 seedlings from state nurseries since 1945. Another 458.5 million were grown by industry. The two billion trees are more than any other state planted. This represents about 2.8 million acres planted from industry nursery stock.

Adequate protection from fire, insects, disease and other destructive agents will be needed to assure expanding wood supplies. Closer utilization of timber in the woods and in manufacturing plants will also stretch available timber supplies.

In recent years, tree planting has covered some 1.3 million acres annually. Georgia landowners have planted over 1.5 billion seedlings from state nurseries since 1945. Another 458.5 million seedlings were grown by industry.





By the turn of the century, the demand for timber products is projected to increase some 80 percent.

Research and development efforts also will be of major importance to provide the knowledge needed for more efficient management of forest resources and improved technology in the wood-using industries.

Production of timber on lands owned by farmers and miscellaneous private owners is of key importance in Georgia. These ownerships include the major part of the commercial forest land in Georgia, about 75.4 percent. They contain about 71 percent of the current inventory of growing stock in our state. In Georgia, the 71 percent growing stock is taking care of about 81 percent of the cut.

Industrial holdings in Georgia are higher at more than 15 percent.

MARKET SUPPORT AVAILABLE

This appraisal of the state's timber situation indicates that supplies of timber over the next two or three decades could support a substantial expansion of markets for timber products.

Georgia's forests can meet these future needs with better management, increased tree growth and adequate forest protection from insects and disease and fire. Each year thousands of Georgians are taking advantage of technical forest management assistance provided, not only by the Georgia Forestry Commission, but by consultant and industrial foresters.

The Commission's tree improve-

ment program, which began to bear fruit last year, should give our woodland owners a tree that will provide industry with a higher quality raw material and in the end a higher quality product. The improved seedlings are from selected parent trees. These trees possess characteristics of fast growth, resistance to insects and diseases, good form, high cone bearing ability, long fiber length and low specific gravity.

An aerial camera is in the making for use on insect and disease surveys. Through this development more efficient and effective data can be obtained in detecting and evaluating insect and disease occurrence.

The Commission will continue to maintain and further its fire organization in keeping with the value of timber land throughout the state. This will involve bringing under protection those counties not provided with this service, combining county forestry services where feasible and a continuation of efficient detection and suppression operations.



The raw material demands of wood-using industries can be met through better management and adequate forest protection from fire, insects and disease.

Demands for lumber are projected to rise approximately 43 percent by the end of the century.



If the forests are managed wisely, it will result in the conservation of soil and water resources. Trees are the best and most permanent stabilizer of the soil. Combined they are the basis to sound water management. Trees not only conserve water in preventing rapid run-off and related functions, but also in controlling pollution. Pollution is related to soil erosion and all factors that disturb the soil, roads, ditches, land clearing and others.

What will the demand be on our forests at the turn of the century? Now, we can only prognosticate. But, one thing is certain. We must be prepared for any eventuality. Strong markets and new developments will result only from a sound basis of continued raw material.

by
A. Ray Shirley
Director
Georgia Forestry Commission

Prof Bishop Retires

G. Norman Bishop, retired professor of Forestry, was honored at recent ceremonies in the George Foster Peabody School of Forestry Auditorium, University of Georgia.

Laudatory comments were made on behalf of the University of Georgia by Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president. John W. Cooper, past president of the School of Forestry Alumni Association, remarked on the early forestry experiences of Professor Bishop. Professor A. E. Patterson, senior member of the Forestry faculty in terms of service, saluted Professor Bishop wishing him well during "the remaining chains in his cruise line".

Dr. A. M. Herrick, Dean of the School, presented Professor Bishop an engraved plaque in recognition of his 29 years of service.

The occasion centered around the announcement that a portion of the Whitehall Forest had been designated as the G. Norman Bishop Arboretum. The 50-acre site will serve as an area for instruction in Dendrology which Professor Bishop had taught for almost three decades.

Forest Service Promotions

Edward P. Cliff, chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announces the transfer of James K. Vessey, regional forester, Atlanta, to a new position in Upper Darby, Pa.

Vessey has taken over the position of area director of State and Private Forestry in the states extending from Maine to Maryland and Minnesota to Missouri. Edward W. Schultz succeeds Vessey as regional forester at Atlanta.



University of Georgia School of Forestry Dean, A. M. Herrick, presents plaque, designating a portion of the Whitehall Forest as the G. Norman Bishop Arboretum to Professor Bishop, retired, George Foster Peabody School of Forestry. Others taking part are, l-r, John W. Cooper, past president, School of Forestry Alumni Association; Dr. O. C. Aderhold, president, University of Georgia; and A. E. Patterson, professor, University of Georgia School of Forestry.

Schultz is responsible for the administration of 33 National Forests in 13 Southern States extending from Virginia to Texas. He has had wide experience in National Forest management serving in various positions in Oregon and California. In 1956, he was promoted to a staff position in the chief forester's office in Washington, D. C. He was chief of the Division of Administrative Management. In 1964, Schultz became associate deputy chief for Forest Protection and Development.

Elmer M. Bacon has been named area director of State and Private Forestry for Region Eight with headquarters at Atlanta. Bacon has been director of the Division of Cooperative Fire Control for two years. He has been responsible for the Forest Service cooperative efforts with state agencies nationwide on controlling fires on state and private forest lands.

Douglas A. Craig, assistant regional forester for State and Private Cooperative Programs, Atlanta, has been selected to fill the new position of associate area director.

"These transfers and promotions are made in connection with the realignment of Forest Service activities," Chief Forester Cliff said.

Forestry Training Program Initiated

The Georgia Cooperative Extension Service has launched a program of depth forestry training for Georgia landowners and land managers.

The depth training courses are providing them with more technical information and background information regarding forest management practices. Dorsey Dyer, head, Extension Forestry Department, states that this type of training should serve a real need in the state where many of the landowners are advanced in their training and knowledge.

The courses are designed for five weeks' duration, meeting once each week. The fifth session is a daytime meeting, held in the woods, where all the forest management practices learned are demonstrated.

Dyer reports that the counties of Appling, Columbia, Coweta, Dodge, Emanuel, Haralson and Laurens have completed the training courses.

The classes are taught by members of the Extension Service Forestry staff.

Kiln Drying Demonstration Set

Wood seasoning specialists, at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisc., will conduct their 90th Kiln Drying Demonstration here April 18-29.

The two-week session will be packed with up-to-date research

results and advanced technology of dry kiln operations, according to FPL Director Edward G. Locke.

Enrollment application blanks are available through the Georgia Forestry Commission, Box 1077, Macon, Ga. The request should be directed to Forest Management Chief W. H. McComb.

The cooperative contribution per enrollee is \$275.

Kenneth E. Kimball, engineer specializing in kiln drying, is in charge of this year's demonstration. Subject matter highlighted in the demonstration will be basic wood drying technology, types of kilns and auxiliary equipment, drying schedules and moisture control of lumber and other wood products during storage and production.

Vincent Retires Stradt Is Successor

A chapter, in the life of the Chattahoochee National Forest, has ended with the retirement of Forest Supervisor Paul Y. Vincent. After 32 years with the U. S. Forest Service, the last nine of which were spent pampering the 700,000 acres of National Forest land, Vincent plans to travel and visit old friends.

His successor is Cherokee National Forest Super-

visor Gilbert Stradt, announced Regional Forester J. K. Vessey. Stradt has been supervisor of the 596,000 acre Forest since 1957.

He has had outstanding success in developing the natural resources of the Cherokee. In his new job, Stradt will be in charge of the Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests.

Stradt began his USFS career in California in 1931.

Adhering to a multiple use philosophy, Vincent encouraged better timber, game and water management. The retired forester has predicted that ten million people a year will soon be enjoying the magnificent mountain forests of North Georgia for recreation. He feels that the federal government, as far as tourism is concerned, should provide these tourist attractions. Private property owners, scattered throughout the National Forest and along its boundaries, can develop the commercial facilities to serve these tourists.

Vincent, a native of Indiana, received his forestry degree from Michigan State University. During his Forest Service career, he worked out of the Atlanta Regional Office in timber management, the Service's Washington office and California. On the West Coast, he worked on a project to make rubber from a native plant, the gualeya bush.



Paul Y. Vincent



Gilbert Stradt

Ranger Of The Quarter

The esthetic values that make up the hidden beauty of the mountains change to treacherous pitfalls with the start of a blazing wildfire.

Frank Davenport, ranger, Fannin County Forestry Unit has been meeting these pitfalls that begin with the season of the crackling leaves. The cliffs, rock formations, and coves, that are subjects for the artist's brush, are barricades for the firefighter.

Since 1952, Davenport has been on more than ninety percent of the wildfires occurring in the county. In 1952, 1,485 forest acres burned. More than 13 years later only 130 burned.

A well-developed detection system, improved communications and equipment, increased timber value and the cooperation of Fannin Countians have led to this decrease. Another factor is the cooperation between the Commission and the U. S. Forest Service. A portion of the Chattahoochee National



Frank Davenport

Forest, 95,900 acres, lies in Fannin County. Their personnel and tower-detection system are invaluable.

In the early years of the Unit, Davenport established a forest fire protection show-me area. In the Mobile Section of the county, there were six one-half acre plots planted to show growth and results if kept free from wildfire.

In the field of management, a four acre weed tree control demonstration area has been established. Davenport states that mist blower and various hand methods are depicted.

There are 221,900 forest acres in Fannin County. This is 86.7 percent of the land area. This acreage is supplying most of the raw material for the 22 sawmills operating on a seasonal basis and three that run full-time. The county also has one pulpwood yard.

Unit personnel, in addition to Davenport, are Ralph Pittman, patrolman and Lawrence Davis, towerman. Forester Billy L. James works out of the Unit. He serves Fannin, Gilmer and Union Counties under the Georgia Appalachia Program.

Burned Forest Acreage Reduced

More acres under protection and a drier year with a reduction in the number of forest acres lost to wildfires in Georgia.

This is the outstanding record achieved by the Georgia Forestry Commission with the aid and support of Georgia landowners, according to James C. Turner, Jr., Commission assistant director and Forest Protection chief.

During 1965, the extension of forest fire protection further strengthened the Commission's program. Baker and Glascock Counties came under protection in combination with Mitchell and Jefferson Counties, respectively. This added 194,600 forest acres to the state's forest protection program, making 23,871,100 forest acres under protection. Quitman, Towns and Union Counties are the only counties without state forest fire protection.

Rainfall, in Georgia last year, was below normal in the northern portion, and slightly above normal in most of the southern portion, according to Paul H. Hagerty, supervising fire weather forecaster for Georgia. During this period,



A backfire is set to meet the on-rushing wildfire before it causes further timber damage. A raker clears the firebreak to prevent the backfire from jumping across the break.



The average size wildfire dropped from 3.93 acres in 1964 to 3.68 acres in 1965. There are 23,871,100 forest acres under state protection in Georgia.

the number of forest fires increased by 401 over 1964. There were 6,823 wildfires that burned 25,092 forest acres in 1965.

However, the average size fire dropped from 3.93 acres in 1964 to 3.68 acres in 1965. The percentage of protected forest land burned followed the same trend dropping from .107 to .105 percent.

Across the state, debris burning was the leading fire cause with 2,403 fires. These fires burned some 7,399 forest acres. Incendiary blazes, third in number of fires, 1,302, was second in acreage burn-

ed with 6,713. Smoker fires were second in number 1,664, burning 6,060 forest acres.

Turner emphasized that this record was achieved through the cooperation of the people of Georgia, in quickly reporting wildfires, and the constantly improving detection system of the Commission. "Our big problem now," Turner pointed out, "is to reduce the number of forest fires. This can be accomplished," he added, "by the increased awareness, by Georgians, to the dangers of uncontrolled fires in and around our forests".



Debris burning was the leading wildfire cause in Georgia last year. There were 2,403 wildfires, caused by debris burning, that burned 7,399 forest acres.

COMMISSION FILMS RELEASED

The Re-Creating Spirit

Georgia's Hardwood Country

"Georgia's Hardwood Country", a 13-minute color presentation, has been released by the Georgia Forestry Commission. The film was produced in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service.

The film depicts Georgia's hardwood growing sites, hardwood availability and the demand for high quality hardwood. The important role of hardwood management, marketing and research is emphasized.

The film is designed to encourage the landowner to develop his hardwood potential by growing quality timber on suitable hardwood sites. In Georgia, there are about five million acres of lowlands which are the state's main source of high quality hardwoods. Today, desirable broadleaf trees stock only some 18 percent of this area.

The film sets forth a challenge to all woodland owners to put forth greater effort to maintain and expand Georgia's billion dollar timber industry through its hardwood country.

"Georgia's Hardwood Country" is available through the Georgia Forestry Commission and the U. S. Forest Service.

A Georgia Forestry Commission produced color film, "The Re-Creating Spirit", has been released.

"The Re-Creating Spirit" plays on Georgia's state parks showing the many facilities made available to Georgians and the thousands of tourists that pass through the state annually. The place forestry has taken in the development of the state parks is depicted. The fact that Georgia's state parks are a major resource is emphasized.

The 15 minute color film was produced in cooperation with the Georgia Parks Department. Copies of the film may be obtained for public showing through the Forestry Commission and the Parks Department.

Forestry Services Combined

Liberty and Long Counties have merged their county forestry units, announces Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission. Their combined forest acreage is 481,200. Of this total, 134,600 forest acres are federal lands.

The combination brings to 37 combined units throughout the state. Of the 156 counties under organized forest fire protection, 78 counties are in combined units, Shirley said.

M. F. Futch, Jr., ranger, Liberty-Long County Forestry Unit, said that a savings of approximately \$6,000 state and county monies will be realized on the merger for the 1965-66 fiscal year. Each county's contribution is approximately 7,020. The total budget is \$42,121. Futch added that Liberty and Long Counties pay one-third and the state two-thirds of the total budget.

Futch emphasized that no changes will be made in equipment and personnel. However, all equipment and personnel are available to both counties. Between the two counties,



there are five truck-tractor units, two jeeps and two pickups.

Unit personnel are Futch, ranger; Cecil Morris, L. B. Strickland, Larry Swindell, Jimmy Lee Ussery and Cecil Williams, tractor operators; Mrs. Lena E. Butler, Mrs. Serena Smith and Mrs. Vera Mae Ussery, tower operators.

The central headquarters is on U. S. Highway 82, one mile east of Ludowici. The sub-headquarters is maintained on U. S. Highway 17, one mile south of Midway.

The Commission congratulates

the Long County Timber Protection Organization and the Liberty County Forestry Board, County Commissioners and other citizens who have worked to make this combination possible.

Members of the Liberty County Forestry Board are C. Russell Smiley, chairman; Olin Fraser, J. F. Gill, J. E. Hook and John P. Stevens.

Officials of the Long County T.P.O. are Hugh D. Howard, chairman, H. H. Howard, Dr. O. D. Middleton, Marcus Smith and Phillip Swindell.

Shirley stated that in addition to financial savings to the county and state governments, there are other benefits. It means conserving heavy equipment, buildings and other costs of a forestry unit, while still insuring adequate and efficient protection.

Shirley pointed out that a combination unit means economically speaking...savings on the local level; and program wise...to land owners and industry, a more efficient unit.

Compact Names Officers

Toombs Countian Hugh Dixon, lumber manufacturer of Vidalia, and Columbia Countian Jack E. Eubank, lumberman and pulpwood producer of Appling, have been appointed Members of the Georgia Advisory Committee, Forest Fire Compact Commission, representing industry. The appointments were made by Governor Carl Sanders.

The announcement, of the two Members, was made at the annual meeting of the Compact held recently in Atlanta. The newly elected Compact chairman is Carl I. Peterson, Tennessee state forester, Nashville. Other officers are John Tiller, South Carolina state forester, Columbia, vice-chairman; and James B. Cartwright, forester, State and Private Division, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer and coordinator.

As one of two Members representing industry, Eubank was elected to serve on the Executive Council to plan for cooperative programs of training and other activities for the coming year. Representative William Jordan, Kentucky Legislature, Jenkins, Ky., was the other Member elected to the Council.

Senator Hugh Gillis, Soperton, and Representative George L. Smith, Swainsboro, were designated by the Georgia Forestry Commission on Interstate to represent Georgia.

The Compact promotes effective forest fire prevention and control by the development of integrated forest fire plans, the maintenance of adequate forest fire fighting services and by providing for mutual aid in fighting forest fires among the Compact states.

Member states are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

New Board Appointee

Mayor Hugh M. Dixon, Vidalia, has been appointed to the Board of Commissioners of the Georgia Forestry Commission by Governor Carl E. Sanders. He succeeds Board Chairman C. M. Jordan, Jr., Vidalia.

Mayor Dixon, elected for a seven year term, is one of five commissioners who supervise the forestry program in Georgia. Other members of the Board are Andrew J. Aultman, Sylvester; W. George Beasley, Lavonia; L. H. Morgan, Eastman; and Alexander Sessoms, Cogdell.

The Vidalia Mayor, a lumberman and timberland owner, began his lumber career with the Foley Lumber Co. of Perry, Fla. Before going into business for himself in Vidalia in 1945, he worked for the Wilson-Cypress Lumber Co., Palatka, Fla.; and the Putnam Lumber and Export Co., Cross City, Fla.

The native of Perry, Fla. is a Member of the Georgia Advisory Committee, Southeastern Forest Fire Compact Commission, representing industry. The president of the Hugh Dixon Lumber Co. is a director of the Georgia Forestry Association. He is a member of the Southern Pine Association and past director of the Florida Lumber and Mill Association.

In 1963, he was an area chairman for the Georgia Wood Council. During this period, he was a Lt. Col. Aide DeCamp on the Governor's staff.

The new Board member belongs to the State Democratic Executive Committee, the State Chamber of Commerce and the Vidalia Chamber of Commerce.

A Rotarian, Mayor Dixon is a Mason, Shriner, Moose and Elk, and member of the Toombs County Sportsman's Club.

A member of the Board of Stewards of the Vidalia Methodist Church, Mayor Dixon and his wife, Myrtice have three children. They are Bobby R., Ronny A. and Windell H., all of Vidalia.

LETTERS

Georgia Forestry Commission
Haralson County Forestry Unit
Buchanan, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

May I express our sincere appreciation for your recent help.

A fire is an unpleasant experience, but it is comforting to know we have willing and capable men to handle the situation.

The Haralson County Forestry Unit deserves much praise for its professional services rendered.

Again, our thanks.

Yours very truly,
S. W. Rodwell
General Manager
Haralson Metals

Ranger D. G. McWhorter
Pickens County Forestry Unit
Jasper, Georgia

Dear Mr. McWhorter:

My husband and I want to express our gratitude to all of you for fighting our forest fire.

As we had our Thanksgiving dinner today we had you and your men to thank for saving the old house and barn and also our woods. Although lots of the trees will probably die, it might have been all except for you and your men.

Sincerely,

Mrs. C. B. Couch
Hapeville, Georgia

Clay County Forestry Unit
Fort Gaines, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This office would like to express its appreciation to your men for the prompt and efficient way they extinguished the fire on Government property in front of our office. If it had not been for their quick arrival and know how, the fire could have spread and been of a more serious consequence.

Please express our gratitude to your men.

Yours very truly,
Olin M. Taylor, Jr.
Manager
Walter F. George Reservoir

Logging the Foresters...

GRANTS...Inland Container Corporation Foundation, Inc. has made its seventh consecutive annual grant of \$10,000 to Berry College, Rome. C. Wayne Smith, Inland vice-president, Rome, said, "The grant recognizes the outstanding contribution Berry College has made to southern forestry and agriculture. ...The University of Georgia School of Forestry has received a U.S. Forest Service grant of \$30,000. The grant is for support of basic research entitled "The Chemistry of Resin Acids from Oleoresin", according to Dean A. M. Herrick.

ANNIVERSARY...This year marks the Silver Anniversary of the American Tree Farm System. The American Tree Farm System dates back to 1941 when Weyerhaeuser Co. dedicated 120,000 acres of second-growth forest in Washington State as a tree farm.



W. George Beasley, Lavonia, has been elected chairman of the Georgia Forestry Commission Board of Commissioners, announces Ray Shirley, Commission director. He succeeds E. M. Jordan, Jr., Vidalia. Beasley, a member of the Board since November, 1961, is a Master Tree Farmer. Beasley first became interested in tree farming in 1938. Since that time, he has been a strong advocate of forest management in producing quality timber.



Georgia Forestry Commission District, Woycross State Forest and Atlanta office secretaries recently attended a day-long training session at the Commission Headquarters near Mocon. The program was aimed at familiarizing them with new administrative procedures. They are, l-r, front row, Mrs. Mary Jo H. Key, Milledgeville; Mrs. Marion C. Jordan, Washington; Mrs. Sharon Bennett, Woycross; and Mrs. Zella Wilbanks, Gainesville. Middle row, Mrs. Lillian L. Hatchett, State Forest, Woycross; Miss Frances Stonley, McRae; Mrs. Karen Mulkey, Newnan; and Mrs. Clorice Manry, Americus. Back row, Mrs. Evelyn Vause, Statesboro; Mrs. Shirley Ford, Atlanta office, Atlanta; Miss Elsie Scoggin, Rome; and Mrs. Mabel S. Holder, Camillo.

THE PAPER FOREST...is a new education motion picture produced by the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association. The film is available for special showings, announced H. J. Malsberger, SPCA general manager, Atlanta. The film presents the pulp and paper story, how it works and the economic contributions it makes.

RESEARCH HEAD...Dr. George M. Jemison has been appointed Forest Service deputy chief in charge of research, announced Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture. He succeeds Dr. Verne L. Harper who has retired after 38 years with the Department. In his new assignment, Dr. Jemison will be responsible for all Forest Service research activities.

NEW PERSONNEL...Forester BILLY L. JAMES is assigned to the Appalachia Program in the Ninth District Office...ROBERT G. BOLTON is the new assistant Tenth District forester in Management...GEORGE P. UNDERWOOD, forester, is working in the Eighth District as an assistant district forester in Management.



Floyd Cook, ranger, Muscogee County Forestry Unit, is in the process of erecting a number of informational centers on the Bull Creek Watershed. The watershed lies in parts of Muscogee and Harris Counties. When the centers are completed, conservation literature will be available and a map showing the boundaries and structures of the watershed. The above partially completed center is located in Windsor Park off Moon Road, in Columbus.

Georgia FORESTRY

MARCH 1966

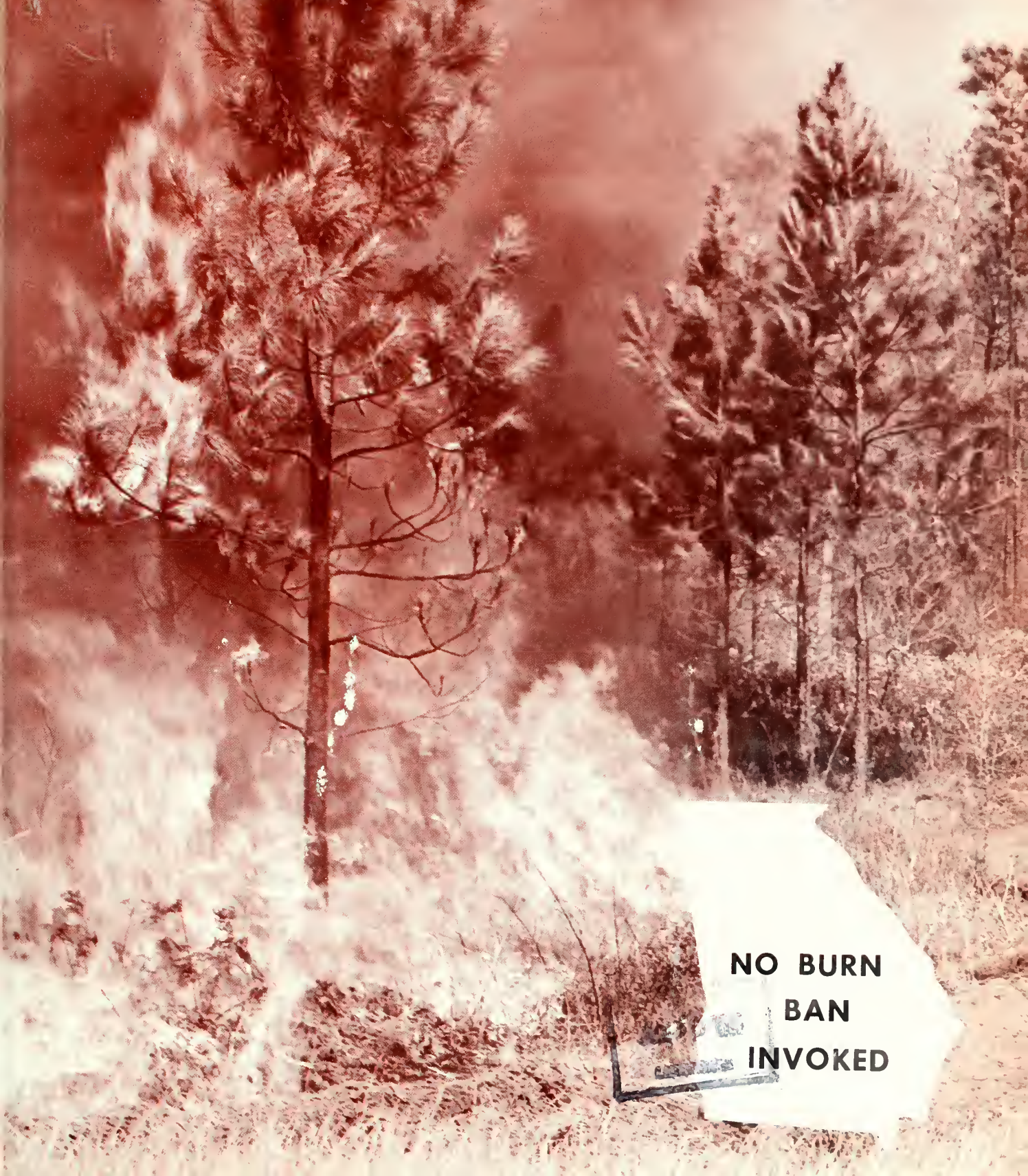
**Industries Come
Where Trees Are!**



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CHAIRMAN

W. George Beasley - Lavonia

Andrew Aultman - Sylvester

Hugh Dixon - Vidalia

L. H. Morgan - Eastman

Alexander Sessoms - Cogdell

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Waycross

DISTRICT IX--P. O. Box 416

Gainesville

DISTRICT X--Route 2

Washington

On the Cover

Georgia Forestry Commission suppression crews held a siege of March and April wildfires to an average of 12.6 acres per fire. The 2,169 wildfires, that occurred in a 20-day period, burned some 33,021 forest acres.

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Cruising the News

Carelessness Breeds Costly Fires

During the past week, we have witnessed the destruction of valuable timberlands throughout Georgia to the worst enemy of the forest - a fire. Chatham County was not spared from the fire destruction as huge blazes caused considerable woods damage in the Windsor Forest and Sand Fly sections.

Many of the woods fires can be traced to plain carelessness. During dry periods such as existed in our area last week, no burning should be undertaken, especially when there are 20 m.p.h. winds around to fan the flames.

We agree with the Georgia Forestry Commission that there is no excuse for a woods fire. Our timberlands are too valuable and too difficult to establish to go up in a fire overnight.

So, be careful with fires, be sure they are put out, and above all, don't do any burning during the dry periods.

Savannah Evening Press

Forest Fires Are Costly

It is sickening to see valuable timber go up in flame and smoke.

Yet considerable acreage in the Colquitt County area has been burned over in recent days by wildfires because of timber-dry conditions.

A carelessly dropped cigarette, match or spark from a bit of pipe tobacco can start a wildfire which can destroy and damage thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber in a matter of hours. And, when drought conditions exist, the situation becomes even more hazardous at this time of year when stiff winds have a tendency to scatter the fire far and wide.

We had the experience last weekend of walking into a large timber tract which was being ravaged by a wind-propelled wildfire. Forest rangers were grimy and sweaty as they ploughed firebreak after firebreak through the timberland in the hope of halting the licking flames. Burning embers were blown across the firebreaks into untouched timber areas, starting new fires and forcing the weary rangers to circle the blaze and run new firebreaks.

In the wake of the fire was ravaged timber - reforested areas planted in pines which appeared to be eight to ten years old, and planted neatly in long rows across the tract. Their burned trunks and badly scorched foliage cried out, in stark reality, the effects of uncontrolled fire.

The Colquitt Forestry Unit, only hours before the weekend fire, reported that March was the worst month for fires since 1962 in the area, and citizens were cautioned to observe a "no burning" practice until after rain had alleviated the danger of wildfires. We would go further and suggest that all citizens be extremely careful of any kind of fire at any time. It will conserve our natural resources and help the economy.

Moultrie Observer



Ray Shirley

Solicitation Charges Unfounded

secretary, Georgia Association of Independent Insurance Agents.

First, the charges made, by Mr. Bock on behalf of the Georgia Association of Independent Insurance Agents, are entirely false. I do not have, nor have I ever had, any interest, whatsoever, in any insurance company or agent, nor have I ever solicited the purchase of any insurance on behalf of any company or agent.

Alleged solicitation for insurance program charges against A. Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, have been ruled unfounded by Attorney General Arthur K. Bolton.

Bolton, in his letter to Governor Carl Sanders, said, "I can find Mr. Shirley guilty of no infraction of the Insurance Code, and if a violation does exist, it would be on the part of the insurer". Bolton added, "It is my opinion that the sole purpose of the Commission's interest was to provide its employees with a voluntary program whereby they might obtain liability insurance at a reasonable rate while operating state-owned equipment."

Bolton further stated, "It seems doubtful that Mr. Shirley's acts or admissions could have bound the broker in any manner. Any action taken by him appears to have been on behalf of the employees of the Commission only as a service to them."

In making the ruling, Bolton cited "casualty insurance", as defined by Sections 56-407 and 56-408 of the Georgia Code Annotated, as including automobile insurance of the type offered. He pointed out that Shirley "relied upon the provisions of Section 56-2431 as his authority to enter into negotiations with the insurance company."

In regards to the memorandum sent to Commission employees, Bolton said, "he merely used the memorandum, in my opinion, to advise the employees of the results of the negotiations carried on in their behalf. In my view, it was a simple notification that the plan was available to employees rather than a solicitation that they subscribe."

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, has vehemently denied accusations of illegal solicitation of insurance among Georgia Forestry Commission employees.

The following letter, to Governor Carl Sanders, is in answer to the charges.

Dear Governor Sanders:

This refers to charges, that I have made illegal solicitation of insurance among Commission employees, and allegations that there is a conflict of interest pertaining thereto, being made by Mr. Robert C. Bock, executive

As Director of the Georgia Forestry Commission, I am interested in the welfare of its employees. For the past six years, employees have made annual requests that something be done to relieve them of the liability they assume when operating a Commission vehicle, including pickups, trucks, truck-tractors and various sizes of tractor units. We have a number of employees who have been individually sued, or threatened with a suit, as a result of accidents which occurred while they were operating State equipment.

The insurance section of the Comptroller General's office was contacted to obtain information on companies selling group automobile insurance, which would include liability insurance when driving mobile equipment other than the employee's own vehicle. We did not receive any information from the Comptroller General's office pertaining to this type of insurance. We also contacted Mr. Charles Duncan, State Insurance Director in the office of the Supervisor of Purchases, for his recommendation and advice. We learned, from Mr. Duncan, of a company which had begun to write such a plan that he felt might meet the needs of the Commission.

From our further investigation, we found that Associated Indemnity Corporation of the Firemen's Fund Group had begun to write group automobile insurance policies which would qualify under the provisions of Sections 56-713(4) and 56-2431 of the Code of Georgia. As a result of the low rates quoted and the full coverage granted to the employees, when operating State vehicles, we authorized the above named insurance company to solicit our employees about such coverage with the cost thereof to be deducted on a monthly payroll deduction plan.

We are currently making payroll deductions for other group insurance plans under the authority provided by the above quoted Code Sections.

Wildfires Plague Georgia

High Winds And Low Humidity Contribute To Suppression Problems



No Burning Ban invoked, forest fires continue to plague Georgia's timber land and wind gust up to 40 miles per hour with humidity 10-15 percent. This was the situation that confronted Georgia Forestry Commission personnel during the first of April.

During the four-day ban period, March 31-April 3, there were 1,187 wildfires that burned 18,697 forest acres, reports Ray Shirley, Commission director. From March 24-April 12, 33,021 forest acres were scorched by 2,169 wildfires. The average size fire was 12.6 acres per fire.

Shirley pointed out that this was the most disastrous fire danger period since the 1954-55 blow-ups. The fact that the high fire danger existed over the entire state made the situation more dangerous. Heretofore, the 'hot spots' had existed in one section of the state at a time enabling a more flexible movement of equipment and personnel, Shirley said. In addition, soggy ground conditions increased the difficulty of tractor operations in suppressing wildfires.

He added that high winds and low humidity brought about the invoking of the ban, which was endorsed by Governor Carl Sanders. During the

ban period, winds ranged from 15 to 40 miles per hour with the highest winds occurring in gusts. The humidity fell in a range from 10 to 30 percent.

The ban prohibited fire being set under any conditions. Provisions of the act prohibited setting of controlled fires or burnings and the setting of fires in the open for the purpose of warmth, cooking, the burning of refuse and any combustible material, whether set for clearing land for Spring planting or otherwise. Violation of the ban is a misdemeanor.

James C. Turner, Jr., Commission Forest Protection chief, said that during the 20-day period there were seven fires that burned over 500 forest acres. The largest, 1,168 and 1,163 acres, occurred in McDuffie and Upson Counties, respectively. Other counties and acreage burned include Dodge, 901; Jones, 685; Laurens, 559; Montgomery, 754; and Wayne, 678. The fires were of debris burning, smoker, railroad and incendiary origin, Turner added.

He cited debris burning and incendiary set fires as the major fire cause throughout the state. Debris burning blazes accounted

for more than 37 percent of the fires and over 32 percent of the acres burned. Some 28 percent of the wildfires and 29 percent of the acres burned were of incendiary origin. The Commission's First District, with headquarters at Statesboro, was hit hardest by the woods' arsonists. There were 322 sets that burned approximately 2,604 forest acres in this area. The debris burning fires were scattered throughout the state with the largest acreage burned from this cause, 2,310 acres, occurring in the Commission's Fifth District with headquarters in McRae.

Turner added that 46 percent of the wildfires, from January 1 to April 12, occurred in the 20-day period. They burned some 66 percent of the forest acreage. The average size fire, since January, is over 8.7 acres or about four acres above the same period last year.

Shirley emphasized that the well trained and dedicated Commission personnel prevented further devastation during the high fire danger period. He pointed out that the Commission patrol craft were instrumental in keeping acreage losses down through their surveillance, and advising ground crews on oper-

PROCLAMATION OF REGULATION PROHIBITING CONTROLLED BURNING AND OTHER FIRES

Whereas, there exists an acute emergency in this state relative to forest fires, and

Whereas, during the past seven days there have been a large number of extremely destructive fires, and

Whereas, the forests and woods of this state are in an extremely dry condition, and what with prevailing seasonal high winds, present an imminent and threatening danger to life and property, and

Whereas, it is therefore necessary and desirable that all controlled burning and other fires be prohibited for the present time in the more critical areas, such burning being hereby declared to constitute an unusual hazard;

Now therefore, pursuant to authority vested in me by Section 26 of that Act of the 1955 General Assembly referred to as House Bill 57 and approved by the Governor, the following regulation is hereby promulgated, declared and established, effective immediately upon the signing of these presents, to remain in force and effective for a period not to exceed sixty days, unless sooner repealed or superseded by regulation.

- a. This regulation shall be effective statewide.*
- b. No person shall set or cause to be set any fire of any description under any condition in any of the woods, forests, marshes, or other lands in this state within the areas prescribed in paragraph (a) hereof. This shall include the setting of controlled fires or burnings, and the setting of fires in the open for the purpose of affording warmth, cooking, the burning of refuse or any other combustible material, whether set for the purpose of clearing land for Spring planting or otherwise.*
- c. No backfire shall be set in any case, except under the direct supervision or permission of a state or federal forest officer, unless it is established that the setting of such backfire was necessary for the purpose of saving life, and such setting shall be subject to the provisions of law, more particularly Section 26 of H. B. 57 hereinbefore referred to.*

Executed and promulgated,

This the 1st day of April, 1966, at 10:00 a.m., E.S.T.

Director, Georgia Forestry Commission



Fires, whipped by high winds, skip through tree tops and leap frog over acres of forest land.

tional procedures. The Commission's aerial tanker was also used in North Georgia on suppression operations.

Shirley cited forest industry and the U.S. Forest Service for providing equipment and personnel, the Berry School, Rome, for making available students as rake crews and various counties for making prisoners available for suppression activities.

Industry, landowners, U. S. Fire Weather Bureau officials, local and state law enforcement officers and all news media are praised for their full cooperation, Shirley added.



Night turns to day...a tree turns to ash...all the result of a wildfire that knows no boundary, but runs aimlessly until it can be checked by suppression units.

Fires, of incendiary origin, are investigated in an effort to bring the woods' arsonist to justice.



Forest Farmers Association Marks 25th Anniversary



Among the southern forestry leaders at the conference were, l-r, Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon; Harley Langdale, Jr., Georgia's first president of the Southern Pine Association, Valdosta; Stanley P. Deas, executive vice-president, SPA, New Orleans, La.; T. W. Earle, president, Forest Farmers Association, Savannah; Walter Myers, executive secretary, FFA, Atlanta; and George Peake, Jr., president, Georgia Forestry Association, Macon.

"The Challenge of the Next 25 Years" was the theme of the recent 1966 Southern Forestry Conference. It marked the 25th anniversary of the Forest Farmer's Association, Atlanta. The conference attracted some 300 timber growers and forestry leaders from over the South and the nation.

Among the top-flight speakers, developing the conference theme, were E. V. McSwiney, executive vice-president, Georgia Kraft Co., Rome; and Wilson W. Wyatt, former Kentucky Lt. Governor. McSwiney presented the keynote address, and Wyatt addressed the delegation at the banquet. Dr. Edward P. Cliff, chief, U. S. Forest Service, and Hardin R. Glascock, newly-appointed executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters, both of Washington, D. C., also spoke.

Other speakers and presentations included Dr. Robert Gara, Boyce Thompson Institute's Forest Laboratory, Beaumont, Texas, "The South-

ern Pine Beetle, New Information on Its Prevention and Control"; Walter Jarck, Catawba Timber Co., Catawba, S. C., "What Increased Mechanization Will Mean to the Small Timberland Owner"; and Dr. Osborn O. Wells, Southern Forest Experiment Station, "What the 10-Year Evaluation of the Geographic Races of Pine Study Reveals" and "Challenging New Developments in Wood Chemistry". Dr. Wells' talk was the first presentation on the 10-year results of the geographic races of pine study.

The Association's annual tax institute closed out the business session. Hugh M. McNeill, tax manager, Continental Can Co., discussed "The Problem of Fair and Equitable Ad Valorem Taxes, What Can Be Done?". W. C. Colville, contract administrator, St. Regis Paper Co., Jacksonville, Fla., outlined "Florida's Green Belt Law, What It Is and How It Works?".

Georgia Senator Richard B.

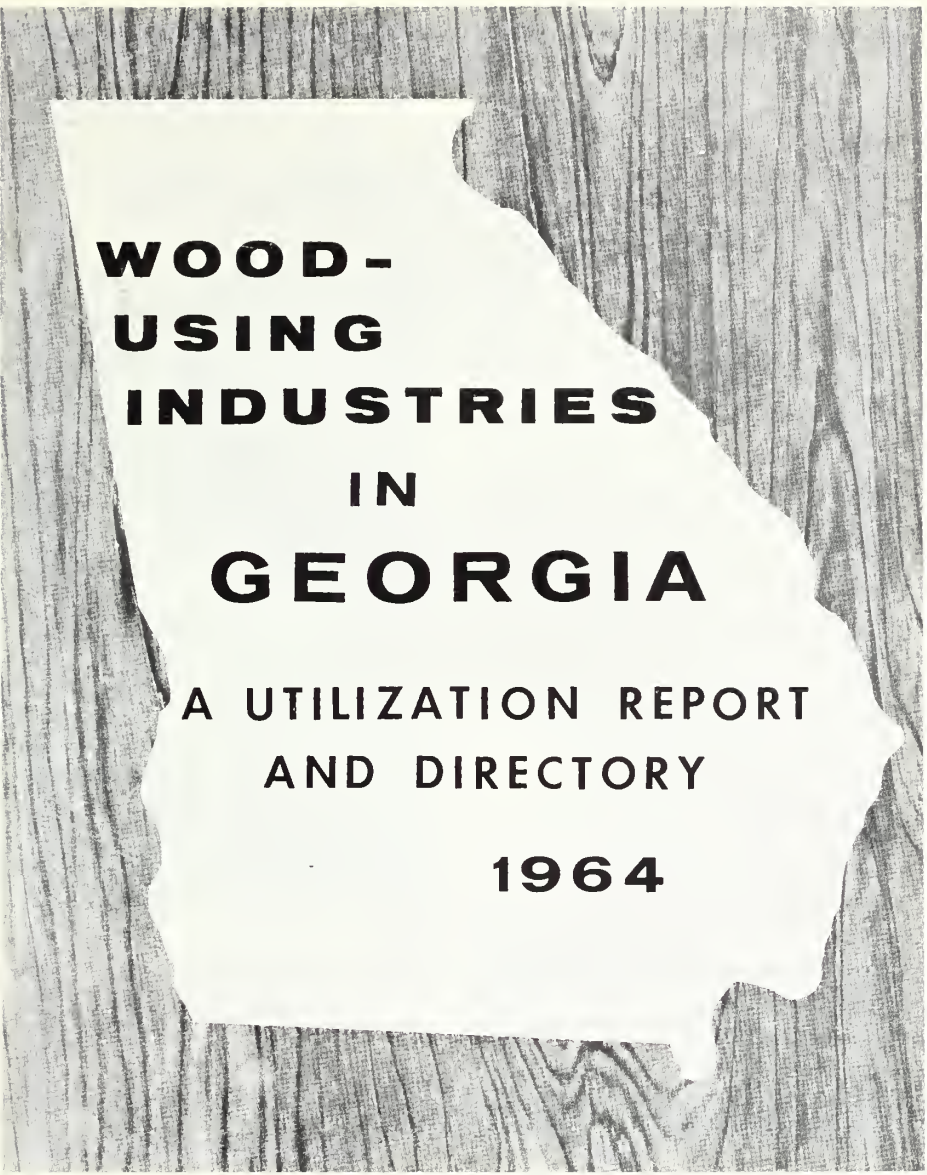
Russell was awarded the annual Forest Farmer's Award for outstanding contributions to southern forestry at the annual banquet. In his absence, the award was accepted by Judge Richard B. Russell, III, Winder.

The Forest Farmer's Association was founded in 1941. Bill Oettmeir, Fargo, was the organization's first president. Among the organization's founders was Judge Harley Langdale, Valdosta. Charter members were A. V. Kennedy and J. H. King, both of Waycross and J. E. Woodman, Jacksonville, Fla. The association now boasts a membership of 1,750 from 15 southern states.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, and other state forestry leaders welcomed the delegation.



Senator Richard B. Russell is the 1966 recipient of the annual Forest Farmer Award. Senator Russell was recognized for his efforts in promoting forest research, not only in the South, but over the nation. The award was accepted, on his behalf, by Judge Richard B. Russell, III, Winder, right. Presenting the award is Harley Langdale, Jr., Valdosta.



WOOD- USING INDUSTRIES IN GEORGIA

A UTILIZATION REPORT AND DIRECTORY

1964

A revision of the 1961 "Utilization Report and Directory of Wood-Using Industries in Georgia" is completed, announces Roy Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission. The combined Report and Directory was compiled by Paul Butts, Commission utilization and marketing specialist.

Shirley emphasized that the utilization report and directory is an attempt to bring buyer and seller together where Georgia grown or manufactured forest products are involved. The report should also be of interest to foresters, economists and others concerned with formation of forestry programs, enterprises and the evolution of timber production trends, he added.

Wood-using industries, in operation during 1964, are presented in alphabetical order within each coun-

ty. Names and addresses and a brief description of materials purchased and products sold are given. In the last column of each page of the directory section, a size-class code, based on number of employees, is listed.

The production data are presented by geographical areas identical to the forest survey units of the 1960 Georgia Forest Survey. In this way, production data can be compared directly with the forest survey statistics.

The Utilization Report shows that in 1964 Georgia's wood-using industries processed 1.3 billion board feet of logs and standing timber. Seventy percent of this volume was pine, and oak, gum and poplar were 25 percent. Cypress and minor hardwood species accounted for five percent.

Sawmills utilized over one billion board feet or 78 percent of the state total. The principal species used were pine, 78 percent and oak, gum and poplar, 17 percent.

The next large user of logs and standing timber was the veneer and plywood industry which consumed about 133 million board feet. This is ten percent of the total used in the state. Oak, gum and poplar were principal species used.

Pulp roundwood production was a record five million cords, of which almost 90 percent was pine. In addition to the roundwood, 761 thousand cords were produced from mill residues. Pine accounted for 86 percent of the residue pulp production.

Chapters are devoted to the pulp and paper, sawmill, planing, veneer and plywood, flooring and furniture industries, treating plants, cabinet shops and a few of the specialty industries. In addition, the report shows how production volumes are distributed with details on species utilized for each type of industry.

Shirley added that the publication was made possible through the fine response and cooperation of the wood-using industries to the requests made by the Commission foresters and county rangers who gathered the information.



Georgia's wood-using industries processed 1.3 billion board feet of logs and standing timber in 1964.

Wood Industries Have Growing P

Did you ever hear a tree grow? Probably not!

Yet, from the forest at Riceboro and Macon, Ga. and Mahrt, Ala., there is and will be a new kind of sound. You might call it an echo of tree growth. You can hear it, the sounds of building, of rivets and welding machines, of giant cranes and bulldozers, of men at work building about 75 million dollars of wood-using and related industry.

Linerboard Mill

A 25 million dollar kraft linerboard paper mill is to be built by The Interstate Container Corporation of New York in Riceboro.

The new mill, to be located on a 1,900 acre tract between Brunswick and Savannah, will be operated by T. J. K. Corporation, according to Saul L. Epstein, Interstate president. "The new mill means that we have a firm base for future expansion, opportunity to provide better service and double our sales," Epstein said.

Over 300 people will be employed directly at the mill, about 1,000 others within a radius of 150 miles will supply pulpwood, and 200 more will furnish services directly connected with operations. Plans now call for doubling mill capacity in three to five years. At that time, an additional 1,200 people will be employed directly and indirectly.

The Riceboro mill will produce initially 400 tons of linerboard per day, and 600 tons per day when the mill moves to full production. Maximum production will be 210,000 tons of linerboard annually.

For this production, it is estimated that 224,000 cords of wood will be needed initially and 336,000 cords per year at maximum production. This supply of raw material will come through arrangements made with hundreds of landowners. Instead of buying forest land outright, or leasing it, landowners will retain control of their property and supply Interstate as needed.

Total payroll and pulpwood pur-

chases, for the mill, will amount to \$8 million per year. Economic estimates indicate that the mill should have an economic impact of \$50 million annually in Long County and the surrounding areas.

The Riceboro mill will use ten million gallons of water daily drawn from wells. The mill's wastes will be treated in series of ponds covering 600 acres and capable of holding 900 million gallons. Wastes will be stored and treated for 90 days and aerated before being channeled into the Newport River. The company pledged itself to a continuing research program dedicated to the treatment of wastes.

Interstate is a major producer of corrugated shipping containers and folding cartons. It has six converting plants located at Glendale, N. Y.; Harrison, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; Lowell, Mass.; Reading, Pa.; and Baltimore, Md.

The new installation will have several buildings including a five-story machine room, 500 feet by 100 feet. The building which houses the recovery boiler will be approximately 11 stories. In addition, there will be an office building, power house, pulp mill building, maintenance and various woodyard buildings.

Some \$3 million is scheduled to be spent in the Liberty County area during construction. A large part of this sum will be allocated for labor. The mill should be in operation within 18 months with construction expected to begin immediately.



Molded Pulp Products Plant

A \$4 million molded pulp products plant is to be built in Macon by Packaging Corporation of America, according to W. H. Mapes, Jr., senior vice-president of the company's molded pulp division.

The 200,000 square foot facility is expected to be in operation some time in 1967. The plant will be located on a 23-acre site in the Airport Industrial Park.

Construction on the new industry is expected to begin within the next five months, announced William Greathouse, plant manager, Griffith, Ind. plant.

The new plant will manufacture "filler flats", cushion-like trays,

ins



Artist's rendering of Interstate Container Corporation's \$25 million Kraft linerboard mill to be built in Riceboro, Ga. The mill houses a paper machine with maximum production of over 600 tons of linerboard per day.

used in bulk packaging of eggs, and two types of retail egg cartons. Other molded pulp products, including meat, fruit and vegetable trays and pie plates, will be marketed from the new facility. Massive 250-foot-long molding machines, installed in the new plant, will produce millions of individual molded pulp units daily.

Greathouse said that a great deal of the raw material, virgin fibre and reclaimed paper stock, will come from Georgia.

Completion of the Macon Molded pulp plant will enable the company's molded pulp division to improve and expand its services to southern and eastern markets. The packaging firm's operations include nine paperboard mills and a national network of corrugated container and folding carton plants.

The southeastern sales headquarters of the company's pulp division will be located at the Macon plant.

Containerboard Mill

Rising up along the banks of the historic Chattahoochee River is the new \$45 million Alabama Kraft Company Paper Mill. This new industrial complex was made possible by the availability of wood from the nearby forests of Alabama and Georgia and the availability of large quantities of water from the river. It is located at Mahrt, Ala., halfway between Phenix City and Eufaula, Ala.

In reality, this new mill is a monument to tree growth. A monu-

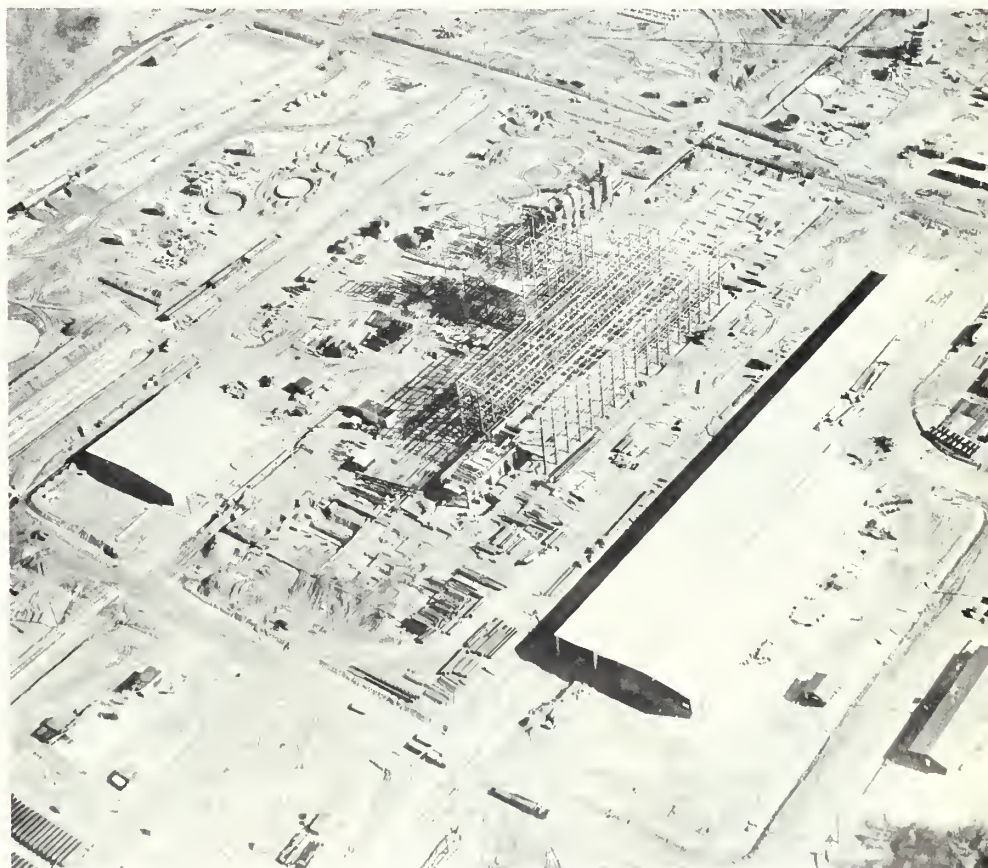
ment that will provide some 350 new jobs in the business of making paper.

It is anticipated that more than \$15 million will flow out of the new facility into the surrounding area each year. This will mean more than 3.5 million dollars in payroll, another nine million for wood and the balance in supplies, taxes and other business expenditures.

The new plant, designed to manufacture 800 tons of high quality containerboard daily, will provide a market for some 10,000 cords of pulpwood each week from the forests of the surrounding area. More than 75 percent of this wood will be purchased from private individuals who own land located within a 75 to 100 mile radius of the mill.

So, have you ever heard a tree grow?

It has been said that more than 50 percent of all the manufactured goods on earth are made in American factories. That there is not a single item which does not in some way incorporate paper in its design, manufacture, shipment or sale. Listen closely to the sounds of America. Automobiles, planes, the hammers of the buildings, the school bell, each is the sound of the forest growing.



Construction, of the \$45 million Alabama Kraft Company paper mill, is well underway. The mill, located at Mahrt, Ala., will provide a market for some 10,000 cords of pulpwood each week.

Sibley To Keynote GFA Convention



Ann Bartlett
Miss Henry County
McDonough



Jetta Biggers
Miss Meriwether County
Greenville



Jane Brooks
Miss Murray County
Chatsworth



Lynn Cauthen
Miss Wilkes County
Washington



Lou David
Miss Lincoln County
Lincolnton



Renee Harris
Miss Long County
Ludowici



Toni McNair
Miss Chattooga County
Summerville



Sandra McRae
Miss Muscogee County
Columbus



Bobbie Mixon
Miss Wilkinson County
Gordon



Carol Pennington
Miss Dooly County
Vienna



Persons
Miss Talbot County
Talbotton



Mary Jo Page
Miss Macon County
Byromville



Judy Samples
Miss Jefferson County
Wrens



Sarah Steinberg
Miss Emanuel County
Swainsboro



Mary Ann Taylor
Miss Richmond County
Hephzibah



Janet Wilhoite
Miss Walker County
LaFayette

The 59th annual meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association will be held at the Aquarama on Jekyll Island, June 12-13-14. President George Peake, Jr. of Macon will preside.

A highlight of the meeting will be an address by John A. Sibley, retired board chairman, Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta. His subject is "Forestry Still Georgia's Opportunity". Sibley's address will kick-off the general session of the convention on June 13th. The convention theme is "Timber, Taxes and Tree Growers".

A delegation of more than 500 foresters and landowners are expected for the convention, announced Harvey R. Brown, executive director of the GFA, Atlanta. He added that an outstanding array of speakers will address the delegates.

The speakers and their subjects are Willard S. Bromley, executive secretary-treasurer, American Pulpwood Association, New York, "Industry and the Tree Farmer"; Dorsey Dyer, forester, Georgia Extension Service, Athens, "Tree Farmers and Taxes"; W. W. Lanier, president, Georgia Farm Bureau, Macon, "Agriculture and the Tree Farmer"; Boyd Rasmussen, deputy chief, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C., "The Role of the Forest Service in the South"; and Walter Stone, district procurement forester, Continental Can Co., Savannah, "Harvesting the Tree Farm".

More than 38 counties will present Queens for the title of "Miss Georgia Forestry". In addition to those pictured, they are Ben Hill, Bryan, Camden, Charlton, Coastal TPO, Colquitt and Columbia. Others are Decatur, DeKalb, Douglas, Floyd, Forsyth, Glynn, Grady and Hall.

Harris, Johnson, Lowndes, Taylor, Troup and Ware Counties complete the list.

The state winner will receive a \$350 scholarship to the college of her choice in Georgia. Both the queen and runner-up will receive numerous gifts. During the year, the queen will attend various functions of the Association.

The 1965 Miss Georgia Forestry is Carol Jean Walden of Atlanta.

LANGDALE HEADS SPA



Harley Langdale, Jr., leading figure in Georgia's forest products industry, is the new president of the Southern Pine Association.

Langdale was elected to the high office during the Association's 51st annual convention in New Orleans. He is president of the Langdale Company, Valdosta.

On taking office, Langdale said he hopes to generate greater indus-

try support behind the SPA program which is aimed at further expansion of southern pine markets. He points out that 20 new member mills joined SPA last year, and that many more are expected to follow suit in the near future.

During the convention Langdale participated in planning sessions designed to stimulate future growth of the South's forest-based economy.

Thomas E. Shelton, veteran forest fire investigator, has retired after 14-years service with the Georgia Forestry Commission. Shelton was recently honored by Commission personnel from Macon, Atlanta and the Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Forestry Districts.

Ray Shirley, Commission director, praised Shelton's contribution to effective law enforcement in Northeast Georgia. "Men, of Shelton's caliber, have built an enviable record for the Commission," Shirley added.

Shelton plans to do a "lot of fishing" and catch up on his many other hobbies.

Retirement

Lester Lundy, right, Commission regional forester, Macon, presents an engraved plaque and leather reclining chair to the veteran peace officer. Present at the presentation is Mrs. Shelton.



RANGER OF THE QUARTER



Coy Womack

Forestry is a team effort in Baldwin and Hancock Counties. Local individuals, state and industry work together to grow better timber, through fire prevention and suppression, reforestation and management programs, according to Coy Womack, ranger, Baldwin-Hancock County Forestry Unit.

Womack points out that the

average size fire has decreased from 14 acres in the fifties to 2.9 acres last year. Improved communications, better equipment and trained personnel are certainly factors. Womack states, however, that landowner cooperation, in calling in wildfires and advising on controlled burns, and industry's assistance in fire suppression, along with educational programs, provide elements for a complete program.

There are 372,000 forest acres, an increase of 37,000 acres since 1961, in the two-county area. Drawing on this raw material, locally, are five sawmills, seven woodyards and a box and furniture factory.

Womack reports that the landowners, who provide this raw material, take part in such management programs as weed tree control and prescribed burning. Approximately

100-125 acres are annually mist blown, and another 100 acres hand treated. These treatments are principally done to release pine. Prescribed burning is annually conducted on some 200 forest acres. These burnings are usually prescribed to lessen the fire hazard and kill scrub hardwood.

Womack promotes forestry through fire prevention and reforestation demonstrations with youth and adult groups, floats, and radio and newspaper articles. This is in addition to his personal contacts with the woodland owners in the field.

Other Unit personnel are Patrolmen Tommy Foster, Sparta; Forrest Mills, Culverton; Carl Stamey, Devereux; and Joe Weaver, Milledgeville. The tower operators are Mrs. Grace Weaver, Milledgeville and William Hopkins, Devereux.

Our memorandum, that accompanied the literature sent out by the insurance company, stated our interest in providing protection against any alleged liability while operating state-owned equipment, and the fact that this was a VOLUNTARY program for employees. We suggested that a quotation be obtained, on rates prior to the expiration of the employee's existing policy, which would permit him to properly evaluate a change in the placing of his insurance. We never intended to recommend, nor to even suggest, that the employee change his insurance, or that it was mandatory that he purchase this, or any other plan. Our purpose merely was to make the information available to the employee as a service to the employees of the Commission.

The sole purpose of our interest in the program, under discussion, is that State employees have an opportunity to obtain liability insurance at a reasonable rate while operating state-owned equipment. The rider is being made available at a rate of \$3.00 per person per year covering all vehicles and equipment.

The Commission welcomes any insurance agent, or company, to solicit its employees on behalf of any automobile insurance program offering similar protection.

We welcome any type investigation of our activities concerning this, or any other program of the Commission.

If there is any further information you desire, I will be happy to furnish it.

Very sincerely yours,

Ray Shirley
Director

Board Commends Director's Actions

The Georgia Forestry Commission Board of Commissioners, appalled at the charges, passed the following resolution commending Shirley for his actions, and denouncing the illegal solicitation charges.

Resolution

Whereas, A. Ray Shirley does not have, or has had, any interest, whatsoever, in any insurance company, nor solicited the purchase of any insurance on behalf of any company or agent, and

Whereas, the insurance section of the Comptroller General's office was contacted to obtain information on companies selling group automobile insurance, which would include liability insurance when driving mobile equipment other than the employee's own vehicle. No information from the Comptroller General's office was received regarding this form of insurance. The State Insurance Director, in the office of the Supervisor of Purchases, was contacted for his recommendations and advice, and

Whereas, such a corporation was found that would write insurance of the type that would provide employees with the needed personal liability coverage, and

Whereas, it is unthinkable that any business, private, state or federal, would have its employees operate vehicles without personal liability coverage, and

Whereas, A. Ray Shirley, acting in the best interest of the state employees, under his jurisdiction, and the citizens and taxpayers of the State of Georgia, and

Whereas, the action taken was presented on a voluntary basis, with no mandatory allocations, and

Whereas, all insurance companies and/or agents have access to the Commission offices and personnel for presentation of their respective programs.

Now therefore, the Georgia Forestry Commission Board of Commissioners, who had, in previous years acknowledged the need for such a program, and on the finding of said program endorsed and consented to its presentation to the employees of the Georgia Forestry Commission, so

Therefore, this Board, in regular session, do condemn, denounce and refute the erroneous accusations and implied coercion made, without notification, written or oral, and without foundation against A. Ray Shirley director, Georgia Forestry Commission, so

Therefore, we resolve that the 30-year record of service, to the people of Georgia, and the exhibiting of character beyond reproach by A. Ray Shirley, not be blemished by misinformed accusers as regards the aforementioned insurance program, but be commended for his action on behalf of the employees of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Executed this 18th day of May at 1:00 p m., E.S.T.

Chairman
Board of Commissioners
Georgia Forestry Commission

Member

Member

Member

Member

25th ANNIVERSARY



May 21st marked the 25th Anniversary of the nationwide Tree Farm Movement.

Local observances included special programs recognizing first tree farmers in the area, welcoming new tree farmers and presenting the background of the Tree Farm Program.

On the national level, there were two significant events. One was the re-dedication of the Clemons Tree Farm; the first to be so designated in 1941. The Tree Farm is located at Mantoloking, Washington.

The other event was the Spring meeting of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., national sponsor of the American Tree Farm System, at Chicago, Ill. Pioneers of the Tree Farm Program, state foresters and Tree Farm Committee chairmen were recognized for their contributions to the 25-year program.

Georgia was the 21st state to join the American Tree Farm System. The Georgia Tree Farm Program was launched in 1948, under the sponsorship of the Georgia Forestry Association and the Georgia Forestry Commission, with the cooperation of the Southern Pine Association. When the Georgia Forest Industries Committee was organized in 1953, it assumed sponsorship, and appointed a Tree Farm Committee to push the program by enlisting the active interest of local forest industries.

The inception of the Tree Farm Program marked one of the more important achievements in forestry. Trees are an essential part of our economy, of our living standards and of just about everything that makes for an advanced civilization. One could hardly conceive of a nation, such as ours, without forest resources.

Yet, not so very long ago, that danger appeared. It had once seemed that our forests were limitless. All that had to be done was to cut and move on to new stands. Then, finally, it was seen that the forests were going, and there would be a time when they would be entirely gone unless something was done.

The answer was the Tree Farm. A Tree Farm is an area of privately owned taxpaying forest land dedicated voluntarily, by its owner, to the growing and harvesting of repeated forest crops.

It is, in many ways, a unique business. The tree farmer must constantly fight the natural enemies of the forests, fire, disease and insects. He must build roads and employ labor. He must pay taxes. Yet, depending on varieties and areas, the crop may not be ready for market for many years.

This unique business has been and is paying off in Georgia. A strong factor in Georgia's economic growth, it provides the raw material for industry, and contributes to the state's needs for employment, soil stability, wildlife, water and recreation.

A. H. Gregory, Continental Can Co., Inc., Augusta, Georgia Tree Farm Committee chairman, states that Georgia leads the nation with 7,325,579 certified acres. She is third in number of Tree Farms with 2,236. Mississippi and Alabama, with 3,365 and 2,452 Tree Farms, respectively, lead Georgia. Al Davenport, Union Camp Paper Corp., Savannah, is chairman of the Georgia Forest Industries Committee which governs the Tree Farm Committee's activities.

The first Tree Farm certified in Georgia was that of E. C. Fancher of Pearson. One of the oldest Tree Farms in the country, in point of family ownership, belongs to R. W. Lane and family near Thomsen.

The Tree Farm Committee has 200 industrial foresters who are prepared to inspect the lands of prospective members. The Committee is divided into two areas, North and South. The chairmen are John F. Sisley, Georgia Kraft Co., Rome, North, and Howell J. Foster, International Paper Co., Richmond Hill, South.

The five district chairmen are, in order, H. B. Mathias, Georgia Kraft, Rome; Harold Harney, Georgia Kraft, Macon; R. G. Harris, Continental Can Co., Inc., Swainsboro; Nael Haskins, Great Southern Land and Paper Co., Cuthbert; and Robert H. Tift, Union Camp Paper Corp., Douglas.



Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, right, received the American Forest Products Industries Award commemorating the Silver Anniversary of the American Tree Farm System. James C. McClellan, chief forester, AFPI, Washington, presented the award at the recent Swainsboro Pine Tree Festival. The award was presented to Shirley in appreciation for his outstanding support of forest industry forestry programs.

PATTERSON TAKES FIELD DAY HONORS



W. D. Padgett, vice-president, Trust Company of Georgia, presents plaque to FFA Field Day winner, Patterson. Oswald Smith, advisor, accepts the plaque. Team members are, front row, Larry Tyre, Jimmy Wooten, Tommy Foster, Larry Altmen and David Aspinwald. Back row, Terry Herrin, Woodard Holland, Floy Gill, Jerry Bennett, Ronald Deen, Jimmy Winn and James Williamson.

The Future Farmers of America Chapter of Patterson High School took top honors in the State FFA Forestry Field Day for the second straight year. The Greenville FFA Chapter placed second in the seventh annual event held at Indian Springs.

Some 180 contestants, representing FFA Chapters in 18 counties, participated in the field day, according to Stewart Bloodworth and Malcolm Dillard, consultant foresters, State Vo-Ag Department, Atlanta. Schools represented were Charlton and Chattooga Counties, Claxton, Crawford County, Greenville and Jackson and Lanier Counties, Louisville Academy and Milton.

Others were Monticello, Patterson, Pelham, and Pickens, Randolph, Stephens and Sumter Counties, Treutlen County Training and Wheeler County.

First place winners in the various events were Kenneth Bennett and Swenson Bennett, Lanier County, selective marking; Phil Worley, Milton, selective marking; Charles Honea, Stephens County, pulpwood timber estimation; Elliot Alford, Claxton, sawtimber volume estimation; James Williamson, Patterson and Rocky Roquemore, Lanier County, tree identification; and Woodard Holland, Patterson, ocular estimation.

Others included Johnny Eaton, Randolph County, land measurement; Jimmy Cagle, Pickens County, log scaling; Woodard Holland and

Terry Herrin, Patterson, sawing; and Mike Butler, Pelham, scaling stacked pulpwood.

The Patterson FFA Chapter, directed by Oswald Smith, received an inscribed plaque and \$100. The Greenville Chapter, under J. R. Cook, received a plaque and \$50. The first place winners, in the individual events, were awarded \$20; second place, \$10; and third and fourth place, \$5 each.

Bloodworth and Dillard pointed out that the FFA Field Days create competition between FFA Chapters whose members have acquired a basic knowledge of forestry, and who possess skills in the various phases of forestry. It gives the FFA advisors a means of creating an interest in forestry for FFA members, they added.

The State Field Day was sponsored by the Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, and its six affiliated banks. They are The First National Bank and Trust Company of Augusta, the Trust Company of Georgia Bank of DeKalb, The Fourth National Bank of Columbus, The First National Bank and Trust Company in Macon, The First National Bank of Rome and The Liberty National Bank and Trust Company of Savannah.

W. D. Padgett, vice-president, the Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, presented the awards.

LETTERS

Mr. George Barfield
Jefferson-Glascock Forestry Unit
Louisville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Barfield:

Mr. Lewis P. Brown, Jr. reports that on April 1, 1966, your units suppressed a wildfire on our Brassell Tract in Glascock County.

Mr. H. G. Harris also reports that on April 5, 1966, you suppressed a wildfire on our Lamb and Raines Tract in Jefferson County.

We certainly want to thank you and your men for this valued service, and to assure you of our appreciation for the fine job of fire control that you are doing. We put a lot of faith in the ability of the Georgia Forestry Commission and the various county units,

Sincerely,

David W. Fitzgerald
Continental Can Company

Mr. Hugh P. Allen
Georgia Forestry Commission
Camilla, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

Several times this winter Bill Etchells and Bill Adkins have told me about the fine cooperation received from your office and particularly the service rendered by Mr. Jeff Davis in the Elmodel Tower. This enabled us to make it through the season without any timber loss from fire and also made it possible for our manpower and equipment to stay on their regular jobs.

May I join Messrs. Etchells and Adkins in conveying to you and your staff our deep appreciation.

Cordially yours,

J. W. Jones
Ichauway Plantations

Irwin County Forestry Unit
Ocilla, Georgia

To All Concerned:

I deeply appreciate your fast and efficient work Monday, February 7, in securing a fire that had gotten out of my control. It is good to have a dependable service like this in the county.

Sincerely,

Jule Ed Thomas
Ocilla, Georgia

Logging the foresters...



"The ability to diversify is the secret behind Georgia's successful industry boon." John A. Sibley, retired board chairman, Trust Company of Georgia. Sibley, speaking to representatives of area planning and development commissions and chamber of commerce groups, cited forestry, with its many diversifications, as a leading influence in the state's economy with opportunities unlimited. The Forest Industry Symposium was sponsored by the Georgia Forestry Association, Georgia Forestry Commission and Georgia Forest Research Council.

AWARD...William W. Huber, assistant regional forester, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, is one of 11 winners of the 1966 American Motors Conservation Award, announces Roy Abernathy, president, American Motors. Huber was cited for his work in behalf of forest fire prevention.

SCHOLARSHIP...Continental Can Co., Inc. will again provide five forestry scholarships totaling \$4,000 each, announces L. F. Kalmar, general manager, Woodlands Division. This is the 13th consecutive year that Continental has offered these scholarships to outstanding high school graduates in states where the Company owns timberlands.

CONSULTANT LISTING...Any registered consultant forester wishing to be placed on the Georgia Forestry Commission published list of consultants notify W. H. McComb, chief, Forest Management, P. O. Box 1077, Macon, Ga.



Miss Gum Turpentine for 1966 is Patsy Rhodes of Cordele. The Crisp County High School senior won out over ten other contestants at the annual meeting of the American Turpentine Farmer's Association. Miss Rhodes plans to attend Piedmont College and study nursing next year.



William L. Gillis, Jr., president, ATFA, left, and ATFA board of directors get together for their annual meeting. Members of the board are, front row, Downing Musgrove, Homerville; W. B. Nagle, Glen St. Mary, Fla.; H. Lindsey Grace, Screven; and C. A. Roberts, Lake Butler, Fla. Back row, S. O. Spooner, Warwick; E. R. Pilkinton, Douglas; D. R. Stallworth, Vinegar Bend, Ala.; J. B. Newton, Wiggins, Miss.; and J. T. Rhodes, Estill, S. C.



Henry Clepper, top has retired from the position of executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters and managing editor of the Journal of Forestry. He had held the executive secretary position since 1937. During his tenure, the SAF grew from 4,000 to 15,000 members. Clepper is succeeded by Hardin R. Glascock, Jr., Portland, Ore., bottom. Glascock has been forest council for the Western Forestry and Conservation Association for the past seven years.



W. George Beasley, Lavonia, center, chairman, Georgia Forestry Commission Board of Commissioners, presides over Board which governs the Commission's activities. Members of the Board, l-r, are L. H. Morgan, Eastman; Alexander Sessoms, Cogdell; Beasley; Andrew Aultman, Sylvester and Hugh Dixon, Vidalia. Dixon is the Board's newest member. Commission director, Ray Shirley, is executive secretary of the Board.

Georgia FORESTRY

June, 1966

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FORESTRY



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CHAIRMAN

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Andrew Aultman - Sylvester

Hugh Dixon - Vidalia

L. H. Morgan - Eastman

Alexander Sessoms - Cogdell

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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 96

McRae

DISTRICT VI--P. O. Box 881

Milledgeville

DISTRICT VII--P. O. Box 2136

Rome

DISTRICT VIII--P. O. Box 1160

Waycross

DISTRICT IX--P. O. Box 416

Gainesville

DISTRICT X--Route 2

Washington

On the Cover

NBC, this Fall, will salute Smokey Bear on his 21st birthday with a one hour TV special, "The Ballad of Smokey Bear." Our thanks to U. S. Forest Service artist, Rudy Wendelin for this colorful cover.

Member of the
Georgia Press Association

Second-class postage paid at Dry Branch, Ga.

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Cruising the News

Georgia Is First In Forestry

What's the nation's leading forestry state?

It's Georgia, of course, and there are new figures to prove it.

American Tree Farmer and Forestry Digest, in a report on U. S. tree farm progress, reported recently on forest acreage and tree farms of last September.

The southeastern and southwestern states hold an overall lead over other states in the number of farms and acreage in production.

Georgia leads all others in tree farm acreage with 7,286,093. We have 2,240 tree farms. Mississippi with 3,378 tops us in this respect, but the total acreage of our sister southern state falls far short. It's 3,154,818 acres.

Interestingly, only eight states, outside the South, have a million or more acres in production. They include, among others, California, Maine, Oregon, and Washington.

Running second to Georgia, in tree farm acreage, is our neighboring state of Alabama with 6,861,518. Another bordering state, Florida, is third with 6,485,877 acres.

What do these figures mean? For one thing, that we are doing a pretty good job of managing and conserving our woodlands.

The time may come when our forests will be more valuable than any of the gold ever mined from the lands of the west.

Wise forestry practices should be continued. The South's woodlands are indeed a major source of its vitality today and its bright promise for the future.

Waycross Journal-Herald

More Pines Needed In Georgia

Occasionally, we hear a woodland owner say he is afraid we are overplanting pines in Georgia, and that he worries lest the price of pulpwood drop sharply.

Latest figures released by the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association indicate the need for pulpwood is increasing at a rapid rate. Per capita consumption of paper and paper products is now at a record high of 500 pounds a year. By 1975, the rate is expected to be 570 pounds with the population increased by 30 million.

Those figures mean that in less than 10 years, the need for paper and paper products will be 17 billion, 100 million pounds, per year.

Meanwhile, we continue to lose forest lands to such uses as super highways, reservoirs, urban and suburban development, recreational areas and other requirements.

The obvious result is that more and more trees will have to be grown on less and less land. That is why the Georgia Forestry Commission and the pulp and paper companies continue to emphasize better forest management and protection, and the planting of improved seedlings.

It is apparent there is no basis for fear on the part of woodland owners that the demand for pulpwood will fade out.

Macon Telegraph

Growing Cost Ups Price

Fifty Million Seedlings Available For Order

A new form, for ordering seedlings, and revised price list, of available species, will greet Georgia landowners this year.

Roy Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, said prices have been increased on most species of forest tree seedlings. Shirley emphasized that the price increases were kept in line with the cost of labor and materials. He pointed out that the last price increase occurred in the early fifties.

Shirley added that the new seedling application form, which will be submitted in a single copy, is designed for more efficient dissemination of seedlings and easier administrative handling.

A supply of 50 million trees, an increase in production over last year, is available for order by Georgia landowners. Shirley added that orders for dogwood and redbud will be limited to maximum orders of 1,000 each.

All orders received prior to the first of November will be filled depending on supply. If orders exceed supply, the trees will be prorated between orders. Orders received after the first of November will be filled on a first come, first serve basis, Shirley stated.

Landowners may place their seedling applications without payment prior to the 20th of November. After November 20, payment must

cont'd. pg. 4

Ordering Instructions

Payment must be in the form of check, money order, or government purchase order for the correct amount, made payable to the Georgia Forestry Commission. For assistance contact your local County Forest Ranger.

The following plants may be purchased; availability depends on supply.

Arizona Cypress	12.00
Bald Cypress	10.00
Bicolor Lespedeza	6.00
Black Gum	10.00
Black Walnut	10.00
Catalpa	10.00
Cattanwaad	10.00
Dagwaad*	35.00
Eastern Red Cedar	12.00
Live Oak	10.00
Pine	
Eastern White	9.00
Improved Lablally	6.50
Improved Slash	6.50
Lablally	4.50
Langleaf	4.50
Shartleaf	4.50
Slash	4.50
Virginia	4.50
Redbud*	35.00
Sweet Gum	10.00
White Oak	10.00
Yellow Paplar	10.00

Supply is limited to a maximum of 1,000 Dagwaad and Redbud per customer.

Transportation charge of \$.50 per thousand must be added to above cost if trees are delivered by State truck to County Ranger Headquarters.

APPLICATION FOR NURSERY STOCK
GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION MACON, GEORGIA 31202
P.O. BOX 1077

ORDER NO. _____

NAME OF APPLICANT: _____ PHONE NO. _____
ADDRESS: _____ CITY _____

AGENT'S NAME: _____ PHONE NO. _____
ADDRESS: _____ CITY _____

* SEEDLINGS ARE TO BE DELIVERED TO SOMEONE OTHER THAN APPLICANT, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

SPECIES	DATE	NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS	COUNTY OF PLANTING	FOREST DISTRICT

DELIVERY DESIRED AS SHOWN BELOW:

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP: (Check one)
 1. Private persons, Clubs, Associations & Private Schools,
 2. Private Forest Industry - Lumber Mfg.
 3. Private Forest Industry - Pulp & Paper
 4. Private Forest Industry - Naval Stores, Plywood, etc.
 5. Private other industry lands.
 6. Town, County, and Public Schools.
 7. State and other Public Lands.
 8. Federal Government
 9. Other (specify) _____

METHOD OF SHIPMENT: 1. STATE TRUCK TO COUNTY FORESTRY OFFICE
 (Check one) 2. APPLICANT WILL PICK UP AT NURSERY

1. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I DESIRE TO PURCHASE THE ABOVE NURSERY STOCK AND UNDERSTAND THAT THE GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION WILL ADVISE ME AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF SEEDLINGS.

PAYMENT \$ _____ DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

NURSERY ASSIGNED: DAVISBORO HERTY HIGHTOWER WALKER MORGAN

be submitted with application.

Species available and cost per thousand are loblolly, langleaf, shartleaf, slash and Virginia pine, \$4.50; improved loblolly and improved slash pine, \$6.50; eastern white pine, \$9.00 and bicolor lespedeza, \$6.00.

Others are bald cypress, black gum, black walnut, catalpa, cottonwood, live oak, sweet gum, white oak, and yellow poplar, all \$10.

Arizona cypress and eastern red cedar, \$12; and dogwood and redbud, \$35, complete the list.

On orders for less than 500, seedling packages of 50, 100, 200, 300, and 400 will be available. There will be no mixed packages. The minimum acceptable order is

BASE COST PER/M	\$4.50/M	\$6.00/M	\$6.50/M	\$9.00/M	\$10.00/M	\$12.00/M	\$35.00/M
Package Size 50	.45	.60	.65	.90	1.00	1.20	3.50
100	.85	1.10	1.20	1.70	1.80	2.20	6.30
200	1.20	1.60	1.75	2.40	2.60	3.15	9.10
300	1.55	2.10	2.25	3.10	3.40	4.10	11.90
400	1.90	2.55	2.75	3.80	4.20	5.05	14.70

Prices apply to one species only. No packages having mixed species available.

50 trees of any one species.

A transportation charge, of 50 cents per thousand, is added if trees are delivered by State truck to the County Ranger's headquarters.

Sanford Darby, Commission Reforestation chief, said seedling application forms may be obtained from the Commission County Rangers, County Agents, Soil Conservation Service Technicians, and Agricultural Conservation Program Officers. All orders must be sub-



TREES PROTECT GAME & WATER PLANT TREES

**CONTACT YOUR
COUNTY FOREST
RANGER**

GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION



Trees, initially selected, for the Commission's Tree Improvement Program, possessed several superior characteristics based on rigid selection standards. This tree illustrates three desired characteristics, straight bole, small branches and narrow crown.

mitted on a Commission application form. If a landowner desires additional trees after initial order, another order must be completed, District added.

Mail completed applications to the Georgia Forestry Commission, P. O. Box 1077, Macon, Ga. 31201.

For assistance in determining your reforestation needs, contact your local county forest ranger.

TIMBERLAND TAX SOLUTION URGED



The 1966 Miss Georgia Forestry, Lone Brooks, Chatsworth, is crowned by the reigning queen, Miss Carol Jean Wolden, Atlanta.

A reasonable solution, to Georgia's timberland tax problem, urged. Dorsey Dyer, forester, Georgia Extension Service, Athens, said, "The high tax rates, along with the threat of higher rates, are causing some of the small woodland owners to sell out."

Dyer, in addressing the Georgia Forestry Association's 59th annual meeting, emphasized "The small landowners must be encouraged to hold on to their timberland. Landowners have spent much time, effort and money in replenishing the

State's timber resources during the past 25 years. To destroy these valuable resources, and the great industry that they support through an unreasonable tax program, would be the height of folly."

Dyer concluded, "The entire community benefits. The basis for Georgia's second largest industry, the forest industry, is the timber resources."

Keynote speaker John A. Sibley, retired board chairman, Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, said, "Modern techniques in the development of new products, ready markets, adequate financing and the availability of raw material are the propelling factors that will enhance the development of future forest industries turning out highly specialized forest products that will require skilled craftsmen and future employment for many young Georgians."

Sibley added, "I see no diminishing supply of raw material to feed the wood-using industries of Georgia, both large and small, in the future. The ability to diversify is the secret behind Georgia's successful industry boom."

The convention's theme "Timber, Taxes and Tree Growers", was further elaborated on by W. S. Bromley, executive vice president, American Pulpwood Association, New York, N. Y.; W. W. Lonier, president, Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, Macon; Boyd Rasmussen, deputy chief, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.; and Walter Stone, engineering and development forester, Continental Con Co., Inc., Savannah.

Bromley stressed the dependence of the forest industries, of Georgia, on the tree farmers of this state.

He said, "The annual production, of forest products in Georgia, has

increased more than 100 percent during the past 25 years. This high rate of growth, and the leading national position held by Georgia in pulpwood production, can only be maintained with the continued support and growth of tree forming."

"The forest industries, in Georgia, have depended on and will always need to get more than two-thirds of their total annual requirements, for pulpwood and logs, from land other than their own," Bromley emphasized.

Lonier said, "Georgia's number two industry, forestry, cannot survive with excessive taxation. Over 70 percent of Georgia's woodlands is owned by small farmers. The Farm Bureau seeks the help of all those interested, in Georgia's economic development, in correcting the danger to this industry."

Rasmussen cited the Forest Service Laboratories at Athens and Macon as attesting to the close working relations with the University, Georgia Forestry Commission

cont'd pg. 8



George Peake, Jr.

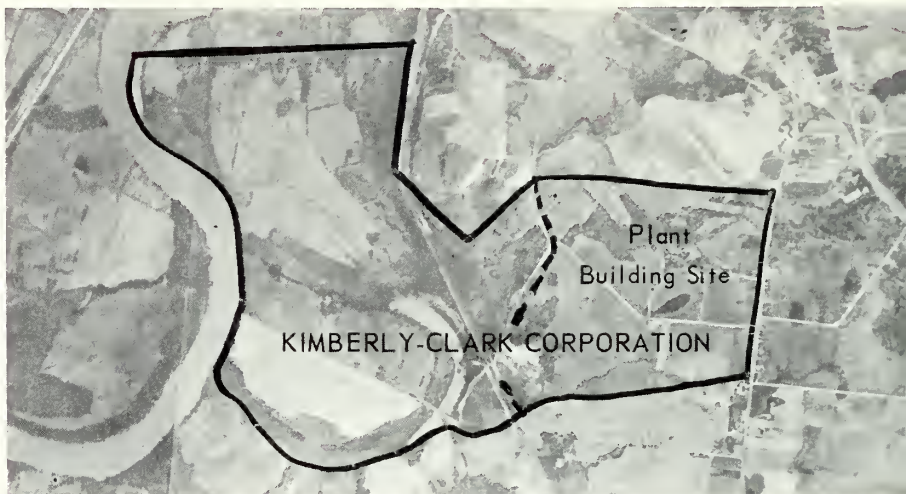
Wood-Using Industry

Construction Announced

The fact, that Georgia's timber situation indicates that supplies of timber over the next two or three decades could support a substantial expansion for timber markets, is being substantiated.

Announcements, for the construction of new and expansion of established industries, were made during the first six months of 1966 to the sum of more than 170 million dollars. The most recent facilities announced for construction include a pulp, paper and paper products mill at Beech Island, S. C., and plywood manufacturing plants at Cedar Springs and Perry.

The Kimberly-Clark facility, at Beech Island, will be built on a 1,100 acre site about five miles southeast of Augusta. The new plant will include modern, high speed tissue manufacturing and converting facilities for the production of its line of branded consumer tissue products. A kraft pulp mill, with a probable capacity of 500 tons per day, will also be installed. This will supply the plant's tissue machine and, until further expansion, serve other Kimberly-Clark plants and the company's market pulp customers.



Production is expected to begin in 1968 with the production of tissue products. Raw material will be drawn from a 100-mile radius of the mill site. At the outset, the mill requirements are expected to be about 300,000 cords annually. Both pine and hardwood will be utilized.

A South Carolina news source estimates initial employment of 1,000 to 1,500 persons. The cost of the facilities is put at an unofficial 90 million dollars by the source.

Great Northern Paper Company is about to construct a 4.4 million dollar plywood manufacturing plant.

It will be located on a 40-acre site adjacent to the company's present paper mill near Cedar Springs.

The new division is expected to be in operation by July, 1967. It will have a rated capacity of 120 million square feet of three-eighths-inch plywood. This will mean the utilization of some 25 million board feet annually. The new plant is being designed so that it can be expanded for an annual production capacity of 120 million square feet.

The new division will employ 325 persons with 140 being manufacturing personnel. It will take 100 employees to supply the pine-needle logs.

The latter part of 1967 is the operation date set for a new plywood plant at Perry. The plywood facility, a division of Tolles Lumber Company, Inc., Perry, will be constructed at a reported cost of approximately 2.2 million dollars.

Initial production is expected to be 40 million square feet of three-eighths-inch plywood. This will mean the utilization of some 15 million board feet annually. The raw material will be drawn from the Perry and Fitzgerald areas.

Initial employment calls for 150 personnel. This includes the wood's force.

Yes, wood-using industries are coming where the trees are.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER COMPANY

Plant Building Site



Forest Fire Protection Expansion

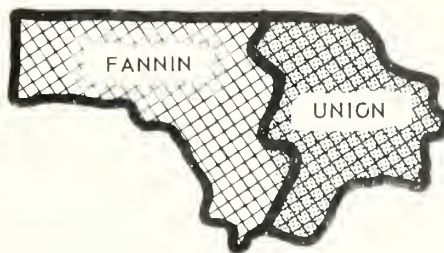
And Merger

Organized forest fire protection has expanded to 157 counties in Georgia, announces Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon.



Union County, effective July 1, came under protection in combination with the Fannin County Forestry Unit. This brings to 23,941,200 forest acres under organized State protection. Another 1,705,800 acres are under the protection of the U. S. Forest Service. Some 90,700 acres of this acreage is located in Union County. There are 25,772,200 acres of forest land in Georgia.

Union County's 160,800 forest acres represent 78 percent of its total land area. The combined Fannin-Union County Unit has 382,700 forest acres.

The new combination brings the total combined units throughout the State to 38. Of the 157 counties



LEGEND

-  Came Under Protection July 1, 1966
-  Combined July 1, 1966

under organized forest fire protection, 79 counties are in combined units, Shirley said.

Shirley stated that bringing Union County under protection brings us a step closer to our goal, providing organized fire protection for all of Georgia's forest acres. The two counties not under protection are Quitman and Towns.

Shirley emphasized that, through a merger, a financial savings is realized by both county and State. In addition to financial savings, there are other benefits. It means conserving equipment, buildings and the many other costs of a for-

estry unit while still insuring adequate protection, Shirley added.

The program is financed two-thirds by the State and one-third by the counties. In the Fannin-Union combination, the counties pro-rata share is on an acreage basis.

The Fannin-Union County Unit is under H. F. Davenport. The Unit headquarters is located on U. S. 76 near Morganton.

Davenport pointed out that the Unit will mean extra dividends to the people of Union County because it will work to protect, improve and perpetuate their vast areas of timber.

RENTAL PAYMENTS CEASE ... GROWING PROFITS CONTINUE

Many Soil Bank or Conservation Reserve Contracts, on land planted to trees, will be expiring soon. This will result in the end of government rental payments to pine plantation owners under this program.

W. H. McComb, chief, Forest Management Division, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, says that even though Soil Bank rental payments will cease, with contract expirations, profits will continue with the growing tree. He urges woodland owners to continue timber production in pine plantations planted under the Soil Bank Program, 1956-61.

Clear cutting, at this time, will mean cashing in the trees' accumulated growth which has been increasing in value each year. However, their greatest value can only be realized by keeping the planted area in continued production. Land

clearing and conversion is costly. Allowed to grow, the trees will provide a satisfactory financial return, McComb emphasized.

He pointed out that timber planted under this program, in most instances, is not of merchantable size at present. However, in a few more years, the timber will become of marketable size, and the annual growth, in many cases, will equal the value of the annual rental received over the past ten years.

McComb added that the trees are at an age to realize their greatest rate of growth. He cited the need for cutting poorer quality, slow growing trees, on a thinning basis, to make way for the growth of the better timber. This should be done by getting a forester to select and mark the trees to be cut.

In a few years, following the

first thinning, a second or third thinning can be made. In this cutting, the trees will be of sawtimber size which will further enhance their value, McComb stated.

In Georgia, there were 558,449,420 tree seedlings purchased under the Soil Bank Program. This represented about 700,000 acres, and accounted for almost one-third of all trees planted, in the United States, under this program. In the peak year, 1958, landowners bought 298,077,500 seedlings.

Georgia Forestry Commission Area Management Foresters are available to assist woodland owners with their forest management planning. They may be contacted through local county forest rangers, Commission District Offices and the Commission's headquarters near Macon.

and Georgia Forest Research Council. He said, "The Coweto Experimental Forest, Scull Shoals, Hitchiti and George Wolton Forests, in Georgia, and the Olustee Experiment Station, in Florida, are examples of close cooperation with the many industrial and other landowners of Georgia."

"We have been interested in efforts to base property tax assessments upon values that are realistic in terms of earning capacity in timber production. We are interested in working, with you and other groups, toward improvement in the methods by which forest lands and forest operations are taxed," Rosmussen emphasized.

Stone commented, "With the present lumber situation, we are going to have to prepare ourselves to handle the product in any form that it might come to the mill from the producer from the woods."

"The producer must equip himself," Stone added, "and, we must equip ourselves to meet this situation to stay in business."



Participants in the tax forum are Roy Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon; Jim L. Gillis, Jr., County Commissioners Association of Georgia, Soperton; R. C. Plymale, landowner, Douglas; Mercer Durham, Greene County Tax Assessing Board, Union Point; Dorsey Dyer, Agriculture Extension Forester, Athens; Gerald Saunders, landowner, Columbus; Dr. Leon Hargreaves, chairman, Tax Study Group, Athens; Rolph Hodges, vice-president, National Forest Products Association, Washington; and J. E. Parker, landowner, Ludowici.



Commission personnel recognized for outstanding service are, front row, T. H. Bullard, Wilkes; James H. Henson, Waycross; Coy Womock, Baldwin-Hancock; Loyd Monn, Carroll-Douglas; Robert D. Holland, Randolph-Terrell; and J. J. Carter, Horolson-Polk. Back row, M. F. Futch, Liberty-Long; J. C. Bowen, Ben Hill; W. F. McArthur, Jeff Davis-Telfair; Newell D. Lastinger, Colquitt; John W. Rice, Elbert-Madison; F. L. Stoten, Echols; and H. F. Davenport, Fannin-Union.

Officers

Reelection of officers, Miss Georgia Forestry crowned and awards presented highlighted the awards banquet.

George Peeke, Jr., Macon, was named to a second term as president of the Association. Horley Longdole, Jr., Valdosta, first vice president was also named to a second term. A. E. Potton, treasurer; Horvey R. Brown, executive director; and Mrs. Helen M. Dixon, secretary, all of Atlanta, were reelected to their respective positions.

Forestry Queen

The 1966 Miss Georgia Forestry is Jone Brooks of Chatsworth. The 18-year-old Murroy Countion was crowned by the reigning queen, Miss Carol Jeon Wolden of Atlanta. Miss Noncy Elizabeth Lee, 16, Lakeland, was the runnerup.



Bob Tift, right, conservation forester, Union Camp Corp., Douglas, was recognized for leading the nation in certifying Tree Farm acreage. Al Davenport, chairman, Georgia Forest Industries Committee, Savannah, made the presentation.

Miss Brooks won a \$350 scholarship to the college of her choice in Georgia. During the year, Miss Brooks will attend various functions of the Association. There were 38 contestants in the pageant.

Awards

General Performance awards were presented to the district and those counties that have been outstanding in the performance of their services to the citizens of Georgia. Their cooperativeness and regards, for responsibility, have been on the highest level. Through these and all personnel of the Georgia Forestry Commission, the Commission has been able to make contributions and accomplishments in the perpet-

uation of forestry in Georgia.

The best fire record award went to Echols County. This county had only ten wildfires that burned 22.3 forest acres. This award is based on the least number of fires per unit of burning index per one hundred thousand acres. The Echols County forest ranger is F. L. Staten.

The Commission's Eighth District, with headquarters near Waycross, received the top district award. James A. Henson is the district forester.

The Randolph-Terrell County Forestry Unit was named the outstanding unit. Robert D. Holland is the Randolph-Terrell County forester.

Individual unit winners and rangers are Liberty-Long, M. F. Futch, Jr.; Colquitt, Newell D. Lastinger; Randolph-Terrell, Robert D. Holland; Carroll-Douglas, Loyd Mann; and Jeff Davis-Telfair, W. F. McArthur.

Others are Baldwin-Hancock, Coy Womack; Horolson-Polk, J. J. Carter; Camden, James B. Simpson; Fannin, H. F. Davenport; and Elbert-Madison, John W. Rice.

The Association's initial 'Forestry Public Service Award' went to the Jeff Davis County Ledger and the Wilkinson County News. J. E. Baynard and Joe Boone, editors of the Ledger and News, respectively, were presented the awards.

Baynard has published a Keep Green Edition, aimed at the promotion of forest conservation, for the

past 18 years. It was through these editions that the citizens of Jeff Davis County made a concerted effort to obtain a county forestry unit. Their efforts became a reality in 1961.

Boone was cited for the editorial stand and factual news presentation on the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service condemnation proceedings. Through this coverage, the protection of private, taxpaying woodland owners in the Oconee River Valley was upheld, enabling some 14,000 forest acres to remain in private rather than transferred to federal ownership.

Bob Tift, conservation forester, Union Camp Corp., Douglas, was recognized for his outstanding service to the Georgia Tree Farm Program. Al Davenport, chairman, Georgia Forest Industries Committee, Union Camp Corp., Savannah, in making the presentation, pointed out that Tift leads the nation in certifying Tree Farm acreage with 288,358 acres.

For outstanding and meritorious service to the Association, five Georgians received the Order of the Golden Pine Cone. Recipients were Joe Boone, editor, Wilkinson County News, Irwinton; Sanford P. Darby, chief, Reforestation; W. H. McComb, chief, Forest Management; Charles B. Place, Jr., Forest Education assistant; and James C. Turner, Jr., assistant director, all of the Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon.



More than 190 forest conservation billboard signs were erected this Summer throughout Georgia.

Weather Influences Wildfire Occurrence

Fire occurrence in Georgia, during 1965, was significantly lower than the previous ten year average, according to Paul H. Hagerty, supervising fire weather forecaster for Georgia, Macon.

A report, Georgia Fire Weather 1965, shows that the 6,823 wildfires were 14 percent lower than the ten year average of 7,910 wildfires. The average size fire for 1965 was 3.7 acres, breaking the low record of 3.9 acres established in 1964.

The favorable fire weather, which prevailed throughout 1964, continued into the Spring of 1965. Hagerty pointed out that March, usually the worst month of the year for wildfire occurrence, sustained only 771 wildfires or 49 percent of the average number of fires, 1,570, for the month.

Hagerty said that May, with its record high temperatures and lack of rainfall, broke the reprieve from adverse burning conditions. Fire occurrence jumped to 925 or 182 percent of the average 507 wildfires.

Hagerty added that a relatively cool and wet Summer and early Fall kept the number and size of fires well below what might normally be expected. The only exception was August which showed a wildfire occurrence increase to 200, from 128 in July, due to rainfall deficiency. Wildfire occurrence dropped back to 135 in September.

Temperatures were warmer than normal in November. This, coupled with spotty, insufficient rainfall, raised fire danger and occurrence to slightly above normal. Rainfall deficiencies continued through December making it one of the more severe months of the year.

Wildfire occurrence in November and December was 674 and 1,179, respectively. Hagerty reported, however, that acreage burned was approximately 1,000 forest acres less than the ten year average of 4,000 acres.



Loyd Bazemore, ranger, Screven County, is one of seven Georgia Forestry Commission rangers participating in a cooperative project with the U. S. Weather Bureau. He operates a key weather station, and provides requested weather data for the federal agency's Fort Worth, Texas office. Other participating Commission units are Berrien, Cook, Dodge, Marion, Meriwether and Miller Counties.

WILKES COUNTY RANGER RETIRES

An era of forest conservation has come to an end in Wilkes County with the retirement of Ranger Tom Bullard.

For 21 years, Bullard has promoted forest fire prevention throughout Wilkes County. And, it has paid off. Up to 1939, over 50 percent of Wilkes County timberland burned annually. From Jan. 1, 1966 to June 30, date of his retirement, six wildfires have burned only three acres of Wilkes County's 212,000 forest acres.

Ranger Bullard has received many honors during his forestry career. Among these were awards presented in 1959, 1960 and 1964 by the Georgia Forestry Association in recognition for having the best fire record in the State.

Wilkes County officials credit

this fine record to Bullard's continuous education program in county schools whereby thousands of youngsters were informed of the dangers of wild forest fires.

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, praised Bullard's devotion to duty in sacrificing leisure hours to insure the protection of Wilkes' timberlands.

The retiring 70-year-old ranger and his wife, Myrtis, plan to remain in Washington.

Memoriam

G. Norman Bishop, 62, died on June 14, 1966 in Athens. He taught at the George Foster Peabody School of Forestry for 29 years prior to his retirement, from the University of Georgia, on October 31, 1965.

In January, Professor Bishop's friends, former faculty colleagues and School of Forestry alumni recognized his loyal and dedicated service by designating 50 acres of the Whitehall Forest as the G. Norman Bishop Arboretum. This area, an outdoor museum of trees and shrubs, serves as a tribute to him, and now has become a living memorial.

Author of the widely-used handbook, "Native Trees of Georgia", Professor Bishop had concentrated his teaching in the fields of Dendrology, Fire Protection and Nava Stores.

He earned his B. S. in Forestry at the University of Georgia in 1926. In 1932, he received the first advanced degree in Forestry ever conferred by that institution.

Professor Bishop served as a surveyor and cruiser for Hercules Powder Co. in Mississippi from 1926-28. The following two years he was employed as a research wood technologist in Hercules New Jersey Laboratories. From 1933-35, he was employed by the U. S. Forest Service as a C.C.C. Camp superintendent in Tennessee. During World War II, Professor Bishop was a district forester and assistant state forester in South Carolina.

He held membership in various church, professional and civic organizations.

Memoriam

Walter A. Morgan, 58, one of the Georgia Forestry Commission's oldest employees, in terms of service, is dead.

Morgan, a native of Ellabelle, came with the Commission in December 1935 as a towerman at the Daniels Tower near Richmond Hill. In July 1937, he was promoted to patrolman in the Bryan County Forestry Unit. Morgan headed the Unit from January 1942-August 1944. At that time, he was elevated to First District ranger; the position he held at the time of his death.

During his 31 year tenure, Morgan became proficient in tower and telephone line construction, fire protection and unsurpassed in his knowledge of equipment. Ray Shirley, Commission director, stated that Morgan was a high caliber employee dedicated to his job. Morgan's efficiency and devotion to his work was a tribute to him as a man and to the State as an employee, Shirley added.

Morgan was a member of the Methodist Church and the Georgia Farm Bureau.

Among his survivors is his wife, Mrs. Annis Louise Morgan.

PLACE RECEIVES SCSA AWARD

Charles B. Place, Jr., Forest Education assistant, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, is the recipient of the Presidential Commendation for the Southeastern Region of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

The award was presented at the National Convention of the SCSA in Albuquerque, New Mexico. John Bradshaw, Society president, Salt Lake City, Utah, made the presentation.

Place was named for his contribution toward the Georgia Chapter's annual Natural Resources Conserva-

RANGER OF THE QUARTER

Approximately 82 percent, 167,300 acres, is in forest land in Paulding County. This acreage represents a growing volume of 217.6 million cords of pulpwood.

These figures are evidence of a growing and important crop in Paulding County, a money making crop for landowners.

All of this woodland wealth, with its economical potential, could go up in smoke at any time. Or, it could fall prey to insects, diseases and poor management practices.

Alfred Craton, ranger, Paulding County Forestry Unit, has the challenging job of seeing that the county's woodlands are protected from its natural enemies, fire, insects, diseases and neglect.

Craton has been successfully meeting that challenge since he became ranger in 1959. In the past five years, Paulding Countians have planted 597,700 seedlings on idle land, and converted approximately 6,000 acres of unproductive forest land.

An effort, to further protect the forest acreage, has been made with the development of a county-wide fire prevention plan. The plan pinpoints the principal 'hotspots' in the county. In 1965, 96 wildfires burned some 294 forest acres.

More than 100 landowners were provided forest management assistance during the past fiscal year. Previous records show only 44

cases. This technical assistance was provided by David McClain, assistant Seventh District forester, Management, Rome, through the county forestry unit. The increase was due to the increased effort to get woodland owners to obtain the best production out of their forest acreage.

Craton carries out an education program through local groups and news media. One of the top attractions is 'Pride in Paulding Day'. An exhibit is furnished for the occasion.

Other unit personnel are Patrolmen Dewey Costlow and James Tomlin and Towerman, Gordon Lawrence.



Alfred Craton



Charles B. Place, Jr., left, receives award from John Bradshaw, president, SCSA, Salt Lake City, Utah.

tion Youth Workshop, assisting with the annual Rainey Mountain Boy Scout Camp and work within the Chapter.

The award was sanctioned by the Region Awards Committee and the National Executive Council of the SCSA. He was nominated by the Georgia Chapter, SCSA.

In other business, Cecil Chapman, State Conservationist, Athens, was named president for 1967. It was announced that the 1968 national convention will be held in Athens in August.

Resource Workshops Completed

Unlocking the mysteries of the outdoors has been made easier for 37 Georgia teachers.

The teachers have just completed their first Natural Resource Use Workshop at Berry College, Rome, and Valdosta State College, Valdosta. Dr. Phillip Greear, chairman, Department of Biology, Shorter College, Rome, was in charge of the North Georgia workshop. Zoologist, Dr. Clyde Connell, Biology Department head, Valdosta State, coordinated the South Georgia workshop.

Jim Morrison, chairman, Georgia Natural Resource Education Council, said that the teachers received five quarter hours, or three and one-third semester hours, of undergraduate credit.

The three-week workshops provided additional training, for the teachers, in the wise use of Georgia's abundant natural resources. The teachers are able to supply this knowledge in their yearly programs.

The curriculum included a combination of geology, soils, water, forestry, wildlife and outdoor recrea-



Floyd W. Hubbard, Jr., utilization and marketing forester, Georgia Forestry Commission, left, explains the Marshal tract to the Natural Resource Use Workshop. The tract, located on Horseleg Creek Road, south of Rome, is one of two areas recognized by the Society of American Foresters as approaching a 'natural' forest condition in Georgia. Professor Phillip Greear, workshop head, is on Hubbard's left.

tion. In addition, some fundamentals of botany, biology and zoology were offered. Field trips offered opportunities for illustrating key points.

In the forestry phase of the workshop, the teachers were exposed to management and reforestation programs and problems in Georgia. They became familiar with the impact forestry has on Georgia through visits to local wood-using industries. State, federal, industry and education leaders taught the courses.

Scholarships, for the 37 teachers, were sponsored by more than 40 conservation-minded organizations. They included sportsmen's, women's and garden clubs, soil and water

conservation districts and many large corporations.

The workshops were a cooperative project sponsored by the various State and federal agencies. They include the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, Georgia Forestry Commission, State Parks Department, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Others are interested civic groups, industrial concerns and the State Department of Education.

The workshops are an outgrowth of the thinking of the Georgia Natural Resources Education Council.

Callaway Wins Scholarship

Mark Callaway, Ringgold, has won the Natural Resources Conservation Workshop \$252 college scholarship. The scholarship, to the college of his choice in the University System, covers tuition for three quarters.

Mike Fowler, Blythe, placed second. All workshop participants received certificates. The awards, for the fifth annual workshop held at Statesboro, were presented by Sam G. Dunaway, Soil Conservation Service, Winder, workshop director.

Dunaway stated that compe-

tion, for the scholarship, was based on grades from tests given on subjects covered during the one-week workshop. The group, of 163 boys, received training in Conservation Practices, Research-Recreation-Wildlife, Forestry and Soils-Land Judging-Watersheds. Forest protection and management, gum naval stores and timber stand improvement were covered in the forestry phase of the program.

The forestry program instructors were Eugene Carswell, Ashburn; George Turk, McRae; A. L.

Jacobs, Dublin; Ray Nunn, Millen, all Commission assistant district foresters, Management; and Jerry Lanier, Commission assistant district forester, Forest Protection, Statesboro. Henry Swindell, Commission assistant district forester, Management, Midway, was the forestry program coordinator.

Dunaway added that the workshop was co-sponsored by the Georgia Chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America, and the Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors.

Forest Conservation Project Pays Dividends

A 14-year-old project has borne fruit for the Camilla Garden Club.

In 1952, the Camilla Garden Club asked for and obtained the consent of the city fathers to plant 17 acres of slash pine at the Camilla Airport. This year the 17-acre tract yielded some 144 cords of pulpwood valued at \$941.

Mrs. P. C. Cullens and Mrs. Cameron Head propelled the project into action. Noting that the requested area was not being used for runways or under cultivation, the garden club was successful in their plea. Receiving technical advice from the Georgia Forestry Commission, the club's airport project became a showplace for the community and a demonstration area for various forestry groups.

The city of Camilla expressed their confidence in the project each year by allowing the garden club to maintain the tract.

Ed Forsyth, assistant Second District forester, Management, Camilla, said that this year's cut involved the thinning of diseased, deformed and other inferior trees. This thinning has opened the stand which will promote better growing conditions. Another pulpwood thinning is scheduled for 1970.

Forsyth added that, prior to the cutting, the tract was prescribed burned in 1963. This reduced rough and lessened the chance of severe damage by wildfire. In addition, firebreaks are constructed and maintained annually in and around the stand.

Mrs. Cullens emphasized that the project was educational, a demonstration on how to grow pine trees, and an example of their value to Mitchell County. She pointed out that the reforestation project was a perfect tie-in with their tree planter program.



Mrs. P. C. Cullens, Camilla, was instrumental in getting the slash pine project off to a productive start.



Hugh Allen, Second District forester, Camilla explains cutting practices to Camilla Garden Club members. They are, l-r, Mrs. P. C. Cullens, Mrs. T. B. Twitty and Mrs. Vernon Twitty.



The initial thinning yielded 144 cords of pulpwood. Camilla Garden Club members Mrs. Vernon Twitty, Mrs. T. B. Twitty and Mrs. P. C. Cullens get an insight on the loading operation from Hugh Allen, Second District forester, Camilla.

In 1947, the Camilla Garden Club promoted a successful drive to purchase a tree planter. The planter, rented at cost, was used by local landowners. The ingenuity of the club later prompted four Mitchell County banks to fall in step with the garden club.

The reforestation project produced the club a Green Ribbon Certificate, awarded by the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., and first place in conservation at the 1954 convention of the Garden Clubs of Georgia, Inc.

The 17-acres of slash pine at the Camilla Airport is growing evidence of the Camilla Garden Club's theme, 'Conservation Through Education'.

LETTERS

Improved Seedlings Provided On Unlimited Basis

The commercial production of Improved Slash and Loblolly Pine Seedlings highlights the Georgia Forestry Commission's 1965-66 annual seedling report.

For the first time, Georgia landowners were able to purchase Improved Seedlings on an unlimited basis. The first year, 1964-65, saw 600,000 of these trees produced. In 1965-66, 2,897,600 Improved Seedlings were grown. Commission Director Ray Shirley states that production will be steadily increased until complete production of slash and loblolly pine is obtained. Production of Improved Seedlings this year is expected to be about seven million, Shirley added.

The report shows that 4,467 Georgia landowners purchased 39,428,753 seedlings. Private landowners purchased 53.7 percent of the trees. Industry accounted for another 25.9 percent.

Commission Reforestation Chief Sanford Darby pointed out that Georgia landowners planted enough seedlings to establish 100,876 forest acres. These new forests, 49,286 acres, were established with Commission grown stock, Darby added. Pulp mill nurseries provided the balance of the planting stock.

In addition to Georgia purchases, there were 898,700 seedlings, surplus to Georgia needs, shipped out of state. States, who were shipped seedlings, included Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida and Mississippi. North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia complete the list.

Mr. Ray Shirley
Director
Georgia Forestry Commission
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shirley:

Mr. Louie F. Deaton recently calmed our fears on a wood borer problem we thought existed. He also looked at our neighbors' damaged trees and gave several of us advice on treatment of the damage and fungus.

His knowledge, coupled with an interest in our problems, is indicative of his devotion to his career. We consider him a decided asset to the Georgia Forestry Department.

Lt. Col. John H. Barker
East Point, Georgia

Mr. Jerry Ridley
Georgia Forestry Commission
Eatonton, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ridley:

The Putnam County Future Farmers of America very truly appreciate your past services.

As a substitute teacher for our Vocational Agriculture Teacher, you have given us many interesting and factual programs not to mention your services as a dedicated forest ranger. We would like to thank you for helping us prepare for our Forestry Field Day and for the time you spent with us while our teacher was attending cattle showings and other activities with our club.

Again, we express our many thanks.

Very truly yours,

Jeff Maddox
President

Mr. John Mixon
Georgia Forestry Commission
Room 545, 7 Hunter Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mixon:

I am happy to confirm that our so-called "dying pine trees" in our yard and that of our next door neighbor seem to be in real fine shape.

We citizens are glad we have an office, such as yours, to call upon for advice.

We love our beautiful trees and before we panic in the future, we shall surely call on your office for expert advice.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Glenn D. Farrar
Atlanta, Georgia

State Forestry Commission
Fire Protection Unit
Reidsville, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Some weeks ago when fire broke out on my land you were kind enough to extinguish the blaze and for this I am grateful to you. I realize that you have saved many dollars for the citizens of this county, and it goes without saying that all of your efforts may be disregarded. However, I am grateful for your assistance.

With kindest regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

A. F. Williams, M. D.
Savannah, Georgia

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

Dear Mr. Shirley:

We, of Davis Lumber Company, wish to express our appreciation for the assistance and advice of Mr. Paul Butts, of the Georgia Forestry Commission, in the recently completed mill study at our Albany mill.

It is good to know that a business, such as ours, can get the advice and experience of qualified people who can look at an operation and render advice that you can trust is unbiased, and is not based upon the sale of a piece of machinery or equipment.

Mr. Butts and his associates performed a job and presented a report which we consider vital to our ability to make the right decision regarding future expansion of our operation. The manner, in which Mr. Butts and his associates conducted themselves and the quality of work presented, certainly creates confidence and is a credit to the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Forest Service.

We thank you for a job well done.

Yours very truly,

S. M. Davis
Davis Lumber Company

Logging the foresters...



TV SHOW...Television will salute the 21st birthday of Smokey Bear with a special, "The Ballad of Smokey Bear". The program will be a one-hour show on NBC this fall. The date and time will be announced later.

Beautification of Macon's out-of-salvage yards is underway. Four members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, under the guidance of Frank Croven, chief, Forest Education, Georgia Forestry Commission, planted some 600 loblolly pine seedlings at two local out-of-salvage yards. Youth Corps members, that took part in the tree planting project, are Thomas Wright, Ernest Tolbert, Eddie Lomax and Bill Prine. The planting is part of a beautification program to make Macon more attractive.



I. E. Hombrick, Hahira, second from left, has been elected president of the Georgia Christmas Tree Growers' Association. Jock Warren, past president, Athens, congratulates Hombrick on his election. Others are Mrs. Hombrick and B. R. Murroy, secretary-treasurer, Tifton. The purpose of the Association is to promote and develop the exchange of experience among the growers of Christmas Trees in Georgia. Through cooperative efforts, practical solutions are found for the many problems in producing and marketing Christmas trees.

FILM AWARD... "The Paper Forest", an educational motion picture produced by the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, has won the Golden Tree Award. The award, the top prize of the International Festival of Forestry Films, was presented in Madrid, Spain at the Sixth World Forestry Congress. The film presents the pulp and paper story, how it works and the economic contribution it makes.

SYMPOSIUM...A "Hardwood Symposium" will be held at the Dempsey Motor Hotel, Macon, October 26-27, 1966. The symposium, being sponsored by the Georgia Forest Research Council, is for southern foresters interested in the problems confronting the hardwood industry. The program will include hardwood silvics and silviculture, hardwood regeneration, stand management and economic aspects of hardwood management.



'Smokey Bear' appeared at the Victoria Evens Memorial Library to present Smokey Bear Reading Club certificates to Turner County youngsters. Some 125 enrolled in the Summer Reading Club. The club was sponsored by Mrs. Madge Rouse, librarian, and the Turner County Forestry Unit. Participants include, l-r, Vic Hordin, Johnny Holly, Mrs. Rouse, George Shingler, district forest ranger, Smokey, Marvelyn Morris and Anita Barber.

NEW PERSONNEL...Forester BEN BRANDON, JR. is the new forest technician in the Third District office...WESLEY HARTLEY, JR. is assigned to the Eighth District office as a forest technician... WILSON H. WRIGHT, forester, is working in the Seventh District as a forest technician with headquarters in Cobb County...MARVIN L. NICHLESS is the new storekeeper at the Macon Warehouse.

SEPTEMBER, 1966

PLANT TREES

"Everyone benefits from trees"



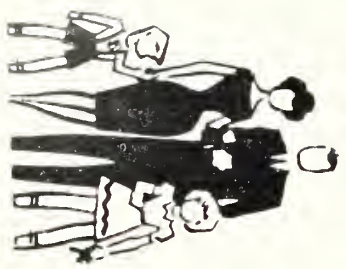
WORKERS



FARMERS



MERCHANTS



FAMILIES



BUSINESS

Georgia

FORESTRY



Peace On Earth

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Cruising the News

Fair And Favorable

Suppose you wanted to plant a crop that couldn't be marketed for 20, 50 even 100 or more years. And suppose you and those who followed you would have to care for it during all that time and protect it from its natural enemies.

You would, obviously, have to be sure that when that distant marketing day finally arrived you'd be able to sell the crop under circumstances that would pay all the bills and leave you a fair after-tax profit.

That is the position the tree farmers are in. Tree farming is only a quarter-century old -- a very brief period of time as history goes. But, in that time, it has accomplished miracles. The new growth not only equals but actually exceeds the cut. Thus the nation is assured a perpetual supply of timber and the countless products, running an amazingly varied gamut, into which wood can be transformed.

Back of that achievement are tax systems which recognize the unique problems the timber farmer must face. He pays taxes during all the long growing years, just as he builds roads, fights fire, disease, insect and animal pests. But the system permits him a profit.

We now have the forest eternal -- and a fair and favorable tax climate is essential to it.

Thomasville Times Enterprise

Maconite Wins National Honor

Georgians long have known of Ray Shirley's leadership qualities in the field of forestry.

It is gratifying to learn the Maconite's talents are receiving recognition on the national level.

The election of Mr. Shirley, who heads the Georgia Forestry Commission, to the presidency of the National Association of State Foresters is an event which brings honor not only to Mr. Shirley but also to his community and his state.

We congratulate him and commend the wisdom of those who elected him to this important national post.

Macon Telegraph

Seedlings Are Available Many Species Sold Out



With a five percent increase in seedling sales over last year, Georgia landowners are urged to take advantage of this year's tree seedling crop produced by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Commission Director Ray Shirley reports that sales totaled 28,388,650 trees as of November 4. This figure includes dogwood, redbud and live oak which have been purchased by many organizations that will be participating in 'Make Georgia Beautiful Month' in January. These species are sold out; however, bald cypress, eastern red cedar and white oak are available.

There is also a good supply of catalpa, loblolly and slash pine and yellow poplar. Shirley added that it is important for landowners, who are planning to plant, to sub-

mit their seedling order as soon as possible. Orders are being filled on a first come first serve basis. Payment must be submitted with the application.

Sanford Darby, Commission Reforestation chief, said that the initial shipments of ornamentals, for 'Make Georgia Beautiful Month', are scheduled for the week of December 11. The second shipment of these species is slated for the week of January 10.

Darby added that an orders for less than 500 seedlings, packages of 50, 100, 200, 300 and 400 are available. There are no mixed packages. The minimum acceptable order is 50 trees of any one species.

cont'd pg. 4

Ordering Instructions

Payment must be in the form of check, money order or government purchase order for the correct amount, made payable to the Georgia Forestry Commission. For assistance, contact your local County Forest Ranger.

The following plants may be purchased with availability depending on supply.

SPECIE	COST/M
Bald Cypress	\$10.00
Catalpa	10.00
Eastern Red Cedar	12.00
Pine	
Loblolly	4.50
Slash	4.50
White Oak	10.00
Yellow Poplar	10.00

A transportation charge of \$.50 per thousand must be added to above cost if trees are delivered by State Truck to County Ranger headquarters.

Cut along dotted line. →

APPLICATION FOR NURSERY STOCK
GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION MACON, GEORGIA 31202
P.O. BOX 1077

ORDER NO. _____

NAME OF APPLICANT: _____ PHONE NO. _____

ADDRESS: _____ CITY _____

IF SEEDLINGS ARE TO BE DELIVERED TO SOMEONE OTHER THAN APPLICANT, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

AGENT'S NAME: _____ PHONE NO. _____

ADDRESS: _____ CITY _____

DELIVERY DESIRED AS SHOWN BELOW:

DATE	SPECIES	NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS	COUNTY OF PLANTING	FOREST DISTRICT

METHOD OF SHIPMENT: 1. STATE TRUCK TO COUNTY FORESTRY OFFICE
2. APPLICANT WILL PICK UP AT NURSERY (Check one)

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP: (Check one)
 1. Private persons, Clubs, Associations & Private Schools,
 2. Private Forest Industry - Lumber Mfg.
 3. Private Forest Industry - Pulp & Paper,
 4. Private Forest Industry - Naval Stores, Plywood, etc.
 5. Private other industry lands,
 6. Town, County, and Public Schools,
 7. State and other Public Lands,
 8. Federal Government
 9. Other (specify) _____

1. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I DESIRE TO PURCHASE THE ABOVE NURSERY STOCK AND UNDERSTAND THAT THE GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION WILL ADVISE ME AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF SEEDLINGS.

PAYMENT \$ _____ DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

NURSERY ASSIGNED: _____ MORGAN WALKER HIGHTOWER HERTY DAVISBORO

Christmas Trees, A Specialized Crop



A transportation charge of 50 cents per thousand is added if trees are delivered by State truck to the county ranger's headquarters. There is no transportation charge on seedlings picked up by the landowner at the State nurseries.

Darby added that seedling application forms may be obtained from Commission County Rangers, County Agents, Soil Conservation Service Technicians and Agricultural Conservation Program Officers. Mail completed applications to the Georgia Forestry Commission, P. O. Box 1077, Macon, Ga., 31202.

For further assistance in determining your reforestation needs, contact your local county forest ranger.

There is a catch, like most get-rich-quick schemes. The Christmas tree growing business in Georgia has taken on the theory of plant it...leave it...and harvest it, states Sanford Darby, Georgia Forestry Commission Reforestation chief.

The success of this theory is evident in the fact that Georgians

are only producing some ten percent of the trees placed in Georgia homes today.

Christmas trees are a specialized crop that requires effort on the part of the grower. Weeds, brush and grass must be controlled. They stunt the growth of the Christmas trees by shading out the lower branches. This shading may cause you to lose one to two years' growth, Darby said.

In order to obtain uniform shape, the trees should be sheared. Shearing will also help produce dense, compact crowns. For uniform shape, there should be a 40 to 50 percent ratio between height and diameter.

Selecting the proper site and planting the proper species will help control tree height along with pruning. It is important that Christmas trees do not grow too fast. If they do, you obtain too much stem growth between limbs. The results, a thin crown that is difficult to decorate.

Finally, to have a profitable operation, the grower must make every tree merchantable. This is best done by producing a quality tree. Shape, height, fragrance and flexibility are selling factors, Darby added.

In Georgia, red cedar, eastern white pine and Arizona cypress make good trees. The eastern white pine is primarily a North Georgia tree while the others do well over the entire state. The Commission has some 125,000 red cedar, 50,000 Arizona cypress and 150,000 Eastern white pine seedlings left for sale.

The local county forest range is able to furnish you with an order blank and provide assistance in determining your planting needs.

Christmas tree growing in Georgia is in its infancy. With the gaining of knowledge, this business should mature into another successful wood-using industry.

HANDLING AND PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

CARE DURING STORAGE

Planting stock may be left in sealed package up to two weeks without additional moisture. The healing in of plants is not necessary as adequate protection is given by the sealed package. When packages are received they should be placed in a cool place and out of direct sun rays. Packages should not be stacked or heating may result. Adequate ventilation will assist in eliminating this hazard. IT IS MOST IMPORTANT that packages not be torn as seedling roots will become dry.

CARE DURING PLANTING

Adequate soil moisture should be present to insure good survival. Planting operation should be stopped during extreme dry periods.

It is recommended that tree planting activities be stopped during prolonged periods of freezing temperatures. Newly planted seedlings, which do not have an established root system, suffer from excessive moisture loss during these periods. Freezing of seedlings in packages should be prevented. Should they freeze, allow package to thaw naturally. If frozen trees are handled, damage will result by the breaking of roots.

Drying or heating during hauling should be avoided. Trees should be unloaded in a shady spot near the planting site. During planting do not expose roots to wind or sun. Seedling roots should be placed in a container of wet moss or mud.

Depth of planting should be equal or slightly deeper than depth grown in the nursery. Tap roots should be kept straight and soil firmly packed around roots.

Check your planting techniques daily to insure a well stocked plantation. Planting assistance may be obtained by contacting your local County Forest Ranger.

Remember - to make your woodlands pay dollars, protection from wildfires is essential. Help keep Georgia green by preventing forest fires.

Wood-Using Industry Expansion

More than 200 million dollars in wood-using industry construction was announced in 1966 for Georgia. Yes, the vast forests of Georgia offer one of the brightest promises for continued industrialization and increasing wealth.

A 3.5 million dollar industrial complex has been announced for Waycross. This is the largest capital expenditure in the Waycross area in over 50 years.

The complex includes a pine plywood plant to be built by U. S. Plywood Corporation and a chip mill to be constructed by Allied Timber Co., Inc. The preliminary plans were announced jointly by William W. Wells, vice-president, U. S. Plywood; and Albert Ernest, Jr., president, Allied Timber. The mill is slated for construction in the Waycross-Ware County Industrial Park.

U. S. Plywood will use approximately 22 million board feet of logs annually. Allied will process about 75,000 cords of wood chips annually for sale to local pulp and

paper mills.

Approximately 140 employees will be needed by U. S. Plywood. Allied Timber's needs will require 15 employees as well as service from local logging operators.

A post, pole and chip mill has also gone into operation at Waycross. The Ace Post Co., Inc., operated by C. M. Eunice, Jr., is a \$100,000 industry. The mill is located on U. S. 82, two miles east of Waycross.

The company is expected to produce an annual volume of 1,000,000 posts and 250-300 thousand poles. Production will also include 10,200 cords of pulpwood yearly.

The company employs 12 people. The annual payroll exceeds \$40,000.

The sixth southern pine plywood mill, to be completed by Georgia-Pacific Corp., has started production at Savannah, announces H. S. Mersereau, vice-president. The plant is located adjacent to the company's existing hardwood plywood plant.

Production is in both sanded

and sheathing grades including full exterior panels. The rated capacity is 56 million square feet annually on a three-eighths inch basis.

The new facility adds some 200 employees to the 400 already employed. Georgia-Pacific employment at Savannah is approximately 1,000. This includes 75 employees to be employed at the corporation's new hardwood lumber mill at Port Wentworth.

The hardwood mill is being constructed on a 96-acre tract purchased from the Savannah River Lumber Co. The construction also calls for a 100-foot wharf.

The estimated annual capacity is 12 million board feet of southern hardwoods. Production is expected in the immediate future.

The consistent construction, of new and expansion of established wood-using industries in Georgia, is an incentive for all Georgia landowners to strive to produce the highest quality timber obtained only through proper management.

Georgia Leads In Pulpwood Production

The 1966 edition of 'Southern Pulpwood Production' shows Georgia as the leading southern pulpwood producer in 1965 with a production of 6,159,600 cords of round pulpwood and residues. This marks the 18th consecutive year that Georgia has led the south in pulpwood production.

Pulpwood production in the south advanced to a new high for the seventh straight year. The 30,790,800 cords represent 63 percent of the nation's total or a two percent increase over 1964.

Alabama ranked second to Georgia producing more than 4.8 million cords. Other States producing more than two million cords included Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Virginia. Oklahoma had the largest percentage increase,

30, with a production of 91.7 thousand cords.

Georgia retained its leadership in wood residue production with 812,800 cords. Wood residue production in the south was more than 5.1 million cords.

The combined daily capacity of Georgia's 13 pulpmills increased 625 tons over 1964. Their capacity was 11,048 tons per day in 1965. The daily capacity of the 82 southern pulpmills was 59,930 tons per day.

Union Parish, La. was the south's leading producer of roundwood for the second consecutive year with 203,484 cords. The second highest production, 200,750 cords, went to Baldwin County, Ala.

Camden, Clinch, Echols, Liberty, Ware and Wayne Counties were among 37 counties producing more than



100,000 cords of roundwood in the south. Wayne County led Georgia with 174,127 cords.

The report includes charts and graphs on the number of companies procuring pine and hardwood roundwood, mill capacity, production increases and declines and detailed tables on all phases of production by State. Hardwood and pulpwood cordage is listed by State and county.

RAY SHIRLEY ELECTED TO NATIONAL OFFICE

Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, has been elected president of the National Association of State Foresters. He was named to the post at the 44th annual meeting of the Association at Williamsburg, Va.

Shirley succeeds Gareth C. Moon, state forester, Missoula, Mont., who becomes a member-at-large on the executive committee.

Other officers are Osol B. Copps, state forester, Jefferson City, Mo., vice-president; H. C. Buckingham, state forester, Annapolis, Md., secretary-treasurer; and E. E. Nuuttila, state forester, Springfield, Ill., member-at-large.

Shirley served as the Association's vice-president for 1966 and secretary-treasurer in 1964. He has been a member of the Association since 1960 when he became director of the Georgia Forestry Commission.



Officers of the National Association of State Foresters for 1966-67 are, l-r, Osol B. Copps, vice-president, Jefferson City, Mo.; Gareth C. Moon, immediate past president, Missoula, Mont.; Ray Shirley, president, Macon, Ga.; H. C. Buckingham, secretary-treasurer, Annapolis, Md.; and E. E. Nuuttila, member-at-large, Springfield, Ill. Photo by Virginia Department of Conservation Economic Development.

The Commission director is chairman of the State Board of Registration for Foresters. He is a member of the Georgia Forestry Association, Georgia Farm Bureau, Soil Conservation Society of Ameri-

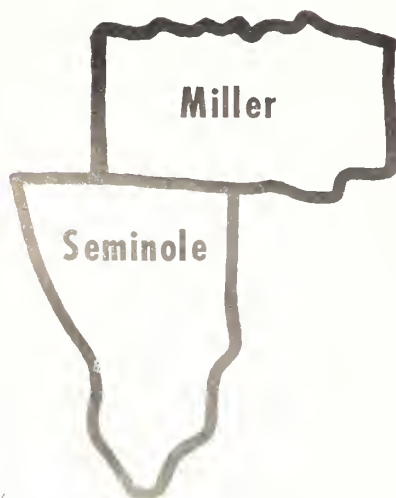
ca and the Society of American Foresters.

Shirley announced that the Association's 1967 annual meeting will be held at Sacramento, Calif.

Counties Merge Forest Protection Facilities

Miller and Seminole Counties have merged their forestry units, announced Georgia Forestry Commission Director Ray Shirley.

The Miller-Seminole combina-



tion brings the number of combined units throughout the State to 39. Of the 157 counties under organized forest fire protection, 81 counties are in combined units, Shirley said.

The new combination is under Bobby Richardson of Colquitt. There are 159,300 forest acres in the unit. Headquarters are located at Colquitt and Donalsonville. At Colquitt, the unit office is located one mile west on Ga. 91. The Donalsonville office is located one mile south on U. S. 84.

Shirley pointed out that both county and State realize a financial savings through a merger. In addition to financial savings, there are other benefits. It means conserving equipment, buildings and the many other costs of a forestry unit while

still insuring adequate protection, Shirley added.

The forest fire protection program is financed two-thirds by the State and one-third by the counties.

The Commission congratulates the Miller and Seminole County Forestry Boards and other citizens who worked to make this combination possible. Members of the Miller County Forestry Board are J. O. Shephard, Jr., chairman; O. C. Dixon, John Bailey and Dol Cook, all of Colquitt, and H. Grady Cobb, Donalsonville.

Officials of the Seminole County Forestry Board are R. S. Roberts, chairman, Gordon Spooner, T. N. Smith and Norman Sawyer, all of Donalsonville, and C. A. Lone, Iron City.

COMMISSIONER PROFILE

This is the first in a five part series on the Board of Commissioners of the Georgia Forestry Commission. The Commissioners are W. George Beasley, chairman, Lavonia; Andrew J. Aultman, Sylvester; Hugh M. Dixon, Vidalia; L. H. Morgan, Eastman; and Alexander Sessoms, Cogdell. The Commissioners adopt all rules, regulations and methods of administration necessary for the efficient operation of the Commission's activities.

W. George Beasley, Board chairman since January, 1966, has been a member of the Board since November, 1961.

A Master Tree Farmer, Beasley first became interested in tree farming in 1938. Since that time, the native Lavonian has been a strong advocate of forest management in producing quality timber.

There are 1,300 acres in his pine-hardwood Tree Farm. In addition, Beasley has 150 acres in planted pine and another 50 acres in native pine. His management plan is based on selective thinning and/or cutting. This, he says, will give him a continuous yield. The first cutting is planned for 1967.

Beasley has taken part in the Commission weed tree control program. Through this program, he has planted hardwoods in draws, river and creek bottoms.



Wayne Meeks, ranger, Franklin-Hart County Unit, left, assists George Beasley in ordering his tree seedlings.

The Board chairman is a strong advocate of fire prevention. Beasley has his Tree Farm broken up by farm roads and open fields which make excellent firebreaks. On small timber, up to eight years, he believes in plowing firebreaks through and around the stand.

Beasley's main occupation is farming. Row crops, beef cattle and poultry comprise his principal business interest.

Besides forestry interests, Beasley is Captain and Commander of Company 'A' 560th Engineering Battalion, Lavonia. He organized the unit in 1955 with a compliment of nine men. The unit's manpower now totals over 70 personnel. Beasley served with the First Cavalry Division in Japan during World War II.

A deacon in the Baptist Church,

Beasley is a member of the Franklin County Planning Commission, Community Council and Rod and Gun Club. He is a past scoutmaster and Explorer advisor. His hobbies include coin and gun collecting, fishing, photography 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 four children. They are three boys, Jordi, 19; John, 14; and Jeffery, 4; and a girl, Martha, 17. Jordi and Martha are attending the University of Georgia where both are members of Georgia's Dixie Red Coat Band.



Hardwoods have a place in George Beasley's forest management plan. He calls on Robert McMurry, assistant Ninth District forester, Lavonia, right, for marking assistance.



A forest management plan aids the landowner in obtaining the most out of his woodlot. George Beasley and Forester Robert McMurry check the various practices called for in his management plan.

Jeff Owens

Named State Conservationist

The 1966 State Conservationist is Jeff Owens, area conservationist, SCS, Milledgeville.

The presentation was made by Democratic nominee Lester Maddox at the 31st annual meeting of the Georgia Sportsmen's Federation in Macon. The Sears Roebuck Foundation sponsored the awards program.

Other conservation winners were Communications, Jimmy Lee, WMAZ, Macon; Educators, Dr. Clyde Connell, Valdosta State College, Valdosta, and Dr. Phillip Greear, Shorter College, Rome; and Forest, Harvey Brown, Georgia Forestry Association, Macon.

The list also includes Legislation, George Busbee, Albany; Soil, Fred Statham, Americus; Water,

couraged a total program of resource development including conservation planning and the application of needed conservation practices.

As Executive Secretary of the GFA, Brown continually promotes wise forest conservation practice in Georgia. Matters affecting forestry legislation, on the State and national levels, have been studied, and advice given to those legislators seeking information by Brown.

Owens, Brown, Boren and the Bulloch County Sportsmen's Club will be entered in national competition. The competition will take place at the 31st annual meeting of the National Wildlife Federation in Washington, D. C.



Jeff Owens

Bobby C. Smith, Towaliga Soil and Water Conservation District

Harvey Brown



Trammel Carmichael, Canton; and Wildlife, Dr. Ralph Tyson, Statesboro.

FFA and 4-H youth were recognized for their achievements. Tommy Boren, Macon, was the Youth Conservation winner.

The outstanding Conservation Organization was the Towaliga Soil and Water Conservation District. For the second straight year, the Sportsman Club of the Year was the Bulloch County Club.

Owens was recognized for his work in the Piedmont and Towaliga Soil and Water Conservation District Boards in a careful analysis of their present District programs. As a result, both District Boards have given wildlife management greater emphasis. Owens also en-



Governor Sanders Cites Forestry Commission Progress

The annual, three-day training session, for Georgia Forestry Commission field personnel, was held at the State FFA-FHA Camp near Covington.

A highlight of the opening session was a speech by Georgia Governor Carl Sanders. Using the theme, "Georgians Working Together", he cited the success of the Commission's programs as due, in large measure, to the wholehearted cooperation of tens of thousands of private citizens.

He emphasized that the forest industry is the second most valuable industry in Georgia pointing out that it brings over a billion dollars to our State annually. He added that almost 70 percent of our land area is devoted to trees. "Not only do we produce more pulp and paper products than any other State, but we also produce over half of the world's gum naval stores," Governor Sanders added.

The State's Chief Executive expressed confidence in the Commission personnel that they would meet all challenges and opportunities involved in moving a State and a statewide industry ever-deeper into the Twentieth Century. See text of Governor's speech on pages 10-11.

Awards, given in recognition of leadership in promoting forest conservation, were presented to B. E. Allen, director, Woodlands Division, Union Camp Corporation, Savannah; William H. Booth, executive director, ASC, Athens; Daug Craig, associate area director, State and Private, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta; and Hugh A. Inglis, Extension agronomist, in charge of seed certification, Athens.

Others are Judson T. Mayfield, president, State Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Cairo; Erle T. Newsam, Jr., director of Woodlands, Georgia Kraft Company, Rome; George Peake, Jr., president, Georgia Forestry Association, Macon;

Edwin L. Swain, director, State Merit System, Atlanta; and Vernan Yow, Dean of Men, Abraham Baldwin Agriculture College, Tifton.

Ray Shirley, Commission director, Macon, stated that personnel received instruction in all phases of service rendered Georgia landowners by the Commission. This embraces Forest Protection, Forest Management, Reforestation and Administrative and Forest Educational procedures.

Courses were taught by specialists from the Commission's Macon and Atlanta Offices.

"The aim of the Forestry Commission's training program is to constantly strive to improve the performance and service of the Commission in its program of forest protection, landowner assistance, nursery production and other activities," Shirley said.



B. E. Allen



Erle T. Newsam, Jr.



Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, presented Certificates of Appreciation to outstanding forestry leaders in the State. They are, l-r, Daug Craig, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta; Judson T. Mayfield, State Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Cairo; Edwin L. Swain, State Merit System, Atlanta; Governor Sanders; A. Ray Shirley; Rufus Adams, ASC, Jackson; Vernan Yow, ABAC, Tifton; Hugh A. Inglis, Cooperative Extension Service, Athens; and George Peake, Jr., Georgia Timberlands, Inc., Macon. Not shown is B. E. Allen, director, Woodlands Division, Union Camp Corporation, Savannah and Erle T. Newsam, Jr., director of Woodlands, Georgia Kraft Company, Rome. Rufus Adams accepted on behalf of William H. Booth, executive director, ASC, Athens.

Looking around me at the large, diverse group gathered here, I am once again impressed by the enthusiastic and determined way in which Georgia's private industries and public agencies cooperate.

Georgia On The Move

I'm sure every one of you is fully aware that Georgia has moved a long way forward during the past four years, and I hope you also share my confidence that our progress will continue.

It has been my great privilege to be your Governor during these years of change and modernization, and I am very honored to have had the opportunity of working with you, and with thousands of other Georgians like you, for the benefit of every one of our four-and-one-half million citizens.

Georgia's record-breaking strides on a great number of fronts have made us the envy of many other

states, not only here in the South, but all across the Nation. I can't begin to count the number of times I have been asked to explain how we have done so much in such a short time. To every such question, I give a simple, three-word answer: "Georgians working together!"

I sincerely believe that this phrase completely sums up the spirit and the driving force which has moved our State fully into the Space Age.

We have worked together.

We have united in determination to improve the educational opportunities open to our sons and daughters, and, as a result we have erected seven new junior colleges, four new four-year colleges, over 6,000 new classrooms, added 10,000 extra teachers, built needed vocational technical schools, a statewide educational television network, and created innumerable other opportunities, both tangible and intangible, both immediate and long-range.

willing to cooperate and to work hard for our mutual benefit.

Cooperation

One of the most outstanding examples of how this cooperation has led to success is the development of Georgia's forests.

I certainly don't have to tell any of you how important our forests are to Georgia's well-being. It is the second most valuable industry we possess, and it brings over a billion dollars to our State every year.

Georgia is the largest State East of the Mississippi, yet almost 70 percent of our land area is devoted to trees. Not only do we produce more pulp and paper products than any other State in the Union, but we also produce over half of the world's gum naval stores.

I could go on and talk about everything from toothpicks to ski equipment, because we furnish them

Text Of Governor Sanders



Luke H. Morgan, a Georgia Forestry Commission Commissioner, Eastman, right, presents Georgia Governor Carl Sanders a Certificate of Appreciation for outstanding service in forest conservation.

We have joined hands in a common effort to improve our economic status, and by so doing we have attracted almost 400 new industries, encouraged the renovation and expansion of 400 others, added two-billion dollars to our personal income alone, and we have created secure, well-paying jobs for some 200,000 Georgians.

We have labored together to create adequate physical and mental health services for our citizens, and out of these efforts we have spun a web of hospitals, clinics, institutions, research and training centers, and free or low-cost services which encompass every county in our State.

In addition, we have built airports, developed ports, encouraged tourists, beautified parks, and accomplished many other wonders which every day are making Georgia a better place in which to live and work.

We, the private citizen and the public official, have done all of this simply because we have been

all.

All of these facts point to a single conclusion, my friends: if we want Georgia to grow more prosperous and more progressive, then we must see to it that our forest industries grow accordingly.

This immense task, of vital importance to every citizen of our State, has been left primarily in the able hands of the Georgia Forestry Commission and Georgia's private wood products industries.

I hope that all of you here today will heartily endorse my statement that the Forestry Commission, under the able leadership of Ray Shirley, has done a splendid job of encouraging and coordinating the development of Georgia's forests.

Working Together

Yet, the Commission could never have done the job alone. Less than 10 percent of our forest area is owned by government, both State and federal. More than 24 million acres of Georgia's forests

are owned by private individuals and corporations, and without their help, the Forestry Commission could do almost nothing to help develop this vital industry.

I'm sure Roy Shirley will be the first to acknowledge that, in large measure, the success of his programs has come about because of the wholehearted cooperation of tens of thousands of private citizens.

This is what I meant when I credited our successes to Georgians working together!

Working apart, neither the Forestry Commission nor private industry could have done much to improve our forests. But by working together, you have accomplished miracles.

The Commission has successfully carried out its role as an advisory and research group, as a coordinator of policy and information, and as an organization which, by virtue of its statewide authority,

Speech

can help private industries carry out programs and projects they themselves cannot accomplish.

And, in turn, the over 900 Georgia industries which use wood as a raw material have worked closely with the Commission, both in utilizing its discoveries and recommendations, and in accepting its authority in certain areas.

It is, of course, only logical that the two groups should cooperate, because they are only hurting themselves if they do not. At times, of course, people do not always show a high regard for logic. All of you are undoubtedly aware of situations in which the best and most reasonable course was not followed because of human elements.

You who are here today should be proud that you have avoided such traps. You have all worked together, not because of coercion, but because you realized that such cooperation was in your own best interests.

Perhaps the best example of how

The Pay-Off

this cooperation, pays off is Georgia's forest protection services. Forest fires, as you all know, are an ever-present danger in Georgia, and in all other states with large tracts of timberland. A careless hunter or farmer, a cigarette thrown from an automobile, and any number of other human or natural accidents can turn a million-dollar piece of timberland into an utter ruin within hours.

During this year's dry seasons, the dangers of such fires were exceptionally high. If past records were any indication, then Georgia should have lost over a hundred thousand acres from forest fires. Yet, because of the skill and dedication of Forestry Commission employees, and because of the safety precautions taken by private industries and private citizens, we



lost only little over 58,000 acres. We had the lowest acreage loss, the lowest percent burned, and the smallest average fire on record. Clearly, all Georgia has benefited greatly from your cooperation and your dedication.

And I'm certain that, as you receive better equipment and further training, and when the last two Georgia counties are brought under organized forest fire protection, your record of accomplishment, and of service, will grow even higher.

Your Reward

Those of you here today who represent private industry have already been richly rewarded for your efforts. Georgia's forest-related industries are more prosperous than ever before. Your future growth is almost assured, because not only is the population--and hence the demand for more wood products--itself growing, but through

scientific techniques, better seedlings, and wiser use of forest land your supply is growing, too. You have been rewarded, not only by your prosperity, but by the sense of accomplishment and achievement which growth inevitably fosters.

Those of you who are members of the Georgia Forestry Commission also have received your rewards for your outstanding service. You now receive the advantages and protection of the Merit System, and not the least of these benefits is higher pay. Yet, as with every public post, your rewards are probably weighted more heavily on the side of satisfaction in a job well done, and hope of increased responsibilities, rather than dollars-and-cents remuneration.

Probably most Georgians take their forests for granted. They rightfully boast of the beauty of Georgia's woodlands and mountains and coastal plains. They know that we have many thriving industries in Georgia which deal with wood and wood products, and if they've traveled through much of the State, they cannot help but notice the many Forestry Commission facilities scattered about.

Like most people, Georgia's citizens are busy with their own lives and their own interests, and many remain unaware of the tremendous effort it takes to protect and improve our forests and our forest industries.

Although many citizens may remain uninformed of how long and how diligently you have worked, and are working, to make their lives pleasant and prosperous, I can say without hesitation that your labors have not gone unnoticed by either the government or business of Georgia.

I would like to close by telling you that, both as Governor and as a Georgian, I am proud of you and of the tremendous job you have done.

Your industriousness, your intelligence, and your devotion all mark you as the kind of citizen Georgia must have if she is to prosper and to lead.

And I am confident that you will successfully meet all of the challenges and opportunities involved in making a State, and a statewide industry, ever-deeper into the Twentieth Century.

Thank you all and Godspeed.

FIRE IN MANAGEMENT



The U. S. Forest Service held two of five national Prescribed Fire Seminars at the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory near Macon. Dee F. Taylor, chief, Southern Forest Fire Laboratory was the national seminar chairman.

Taylor pointed out that the seminars had a two-fold purpose. One was to equip those who attended with technical information needed to train their own personnel in the use of fire as a management tool. Second, was to instruct land management personnel in the wise use of prescribed fire, emphasizing the advantages and limitations of this practice.

Taylor said some 70 management and fire control personnel attended the Macon sessions. They represented national, State and private organizations. The remaining seminars were held at the fire lab in Missoula, Mont. and Riverside, Calif. and involved over 150 forest personnel.

Merlin J. Dixon, forester, Cooperative Forest Fire Control Division, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, presents a prescribed burning situation using the USFS's fire control simulator.



One phase, of the program, was the equipment demonstration where management and fire control personnel became familiar with the various tools involved in prescribed burning. The instructor is Steven S. Sackett, research forester, of the Macon Lab.

Fire can be friend or foe in the forest, Taylor emphasized. Used in the right way, at the right time, in the right place, prescribed burning can be a valuable management tool. Taylor added that if we are to realize the potential benefits of this force, we must learn how and when to use it, what its effects and limitations might be and how it can be coordinated with a particular scheme of forest management.

Instructors for the five seminars were Dr. William R. Beaufait, physicist, Northern Forest Fire Laboratory, Missoula, Mont.; R. W. Cooper and Dr. W. A. Hough, research foresters, Macon; Dr. James L. Murphy, research forester and Harry Schimke, forest research technician, Western Forest Fire Laboratory, Riverside, Calif., and Dansey T. Williams, research meteorologist, Macon.

In addition, local experts, in the various fields of fire utilization, presented prescribed burning situations, problems and solutions using the recently developed fire simulator.

Cooperating, in the conducting of the Macon Seminar, were the Georgia Forestry Commission, Georgia Forest Research Council and Region 8 of the U. S. Forest Service.

Tree Seed Short Course Held

A recent Tree Seed Short Course provided an up-to-date look at progeny testing and other research leading to the development of superior pines for Georgia.

The one-day short course brought together representatives of the Georgia Crop Improvement Association, Georgia Forestry Commission, University of Georgia, U. S. Department of Agriculture and forest industries. The course, sponsored by the GCIA and hosted by the Forestry Commission, was held at Arrowhead Seed Orchard near Cochran.

Topics and speakers were History of Tree Seed Certification in Georgia, Hugh A. Inglis, Extension Agronomist, Seed Certification, Athens; Present Status and Future Plans for Commission Seed Orchards, Sanford Darby, Commission Reforestation chief, Macon; Summary of Seed Orchard Tree Seed Work by Industries, Barry Malac, research director, Union Camp Corp., Savannah; and Progeny Testing and Results, John Kraus, Plant Geneticist, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, USDA, Macon.

Others were Functions of the Eastern Tree Seed Laboratory, LeRoy Jones, officer in charge, Macon; Status of Tree Improvement Work as to Known Characteristics, James Beland and Claude L. Brown, University of Georgia School of Forestry, Athens; Inspection Re-



Tree Seed Short Course speakers were, l-r, James Beland, School of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens; Sanford P. Darby, chief, Reforestation, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon; Leroy Jones, officer in charge, Eastern Tree Seed Laboratory, Macon; Claude L. Brown, School of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens; and W. H. McComb, chief, Forest Management, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon. Others are E. E. Winstead, in charge of Georgia seed laws, Georgia Department of Agriculture, Atlanta; Hugh A. Inglis, Extension agronomist, Seed Certification, Athens; Barry Malac, research director, Union Camp Corporation, Savannah, and John Kraus, plant geneticist, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, USDA, Macon. C. Dorsey Dyer, head, Extension Forestry Department, Athens, standing, presided.

port Procedures, W. H. McComb, Commission Forest Management chief, Macon; and Seed Laws, E. E. Winstead, in charge of Georgia seed laws, Georgia Department of Agriculture, Atlanta.

A field trip of the Arrowhead Seed Orchard concluded the short

course. This enabled the group to view forest research projects at the orchard.

C. Dorsey Dyer, head, Extension Forestry Department, Athens, presided. The welcome was presented by A. Ray Shirley, Commission director, Macon.



Hugh A. Inglis, Extension agronomist, Seed Certification, Athens, addressed the delegates at the History of Tree Seed Certification in Georgia.



A flame cultivator was demonstrated to participants at the recent Tree Seed Short Course. The cultivator is used to control weeds, providing for better equipment operation, easier accessibility and facilitating the collection of cones.

Mock Fires Upgrade Efficiency



Chief Umpire James C. Turner, Jr., Macon, gives out assignments to personnel prior to the mock fire.



Preparations are made ready for a long night as personnel draw their equipment.



Mock fires destroyed thousands of valuable forest acres during five fire fighting exercises recently conducted by the Georgia Forestry Commission. Commission Director Roy Shirley said the exercises were held to train State, industry and other agency personnel in project fire organization.

The mock fires "roared" through the forests during the 24 hour drills. They resulted in the use of 386 fire fighters from the State's county forestry units, industry and federal agencies in the Commission's ten districts throughout the State.

Shirley pointed out that the primary purpose of the drills was to combine personnel into an efficient team to battle forest fires. In addition, it provided training in the management of personnel and equipment on large fires under critical fire weather conditions.

Industry is often called in to aid in combating large fires. The Commission wanted to acquaint their personnel as well as its new employees with the complete operation employed by the state agency when a wildfire strikes. In addition, it enabled personnel to put into practice the experience gained from the 1966 Spring fire season in which critical conditions existed.

The Commission's fire simulator, headquarters trailer, field kitchen and supply unit were dispatched from the Commission's State headquarters near Macon.

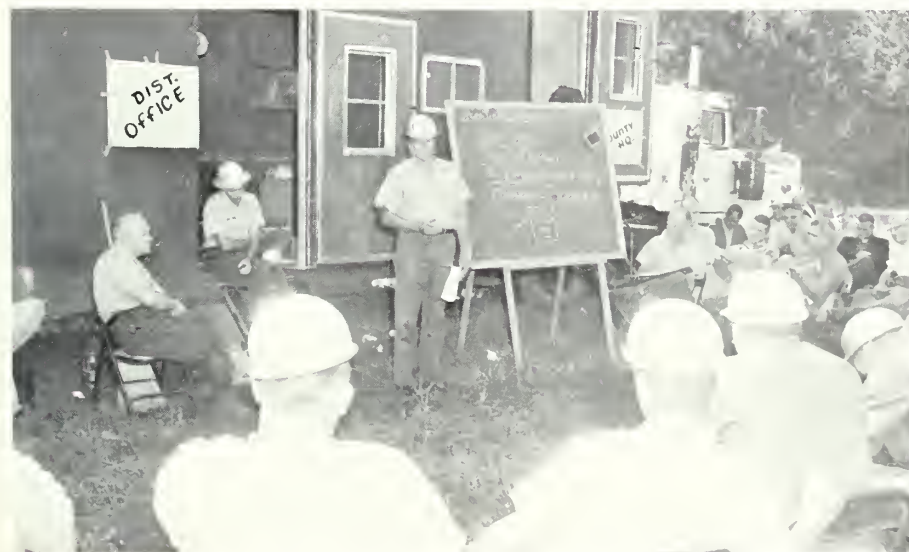
Back at headquarters data is analyzed to determine future needs on the "fire" line.



Personnel see the fruits of their fire suppression efforts as they give instruction for their next action against the 'blaze'.



The fire problem controllers act on the instructions of the fire suppression personnel during the mock battle.



Technicians, from the district offices, installed radio and field telephone systems to handle communications. Portable water and electric systems went into operation. A 'tent city' was erected at the fire camp headquarters. This is the first time that the simulator has been used under field conditions.

In the simulator, personnel carried out their suppression actions utilizing telephone and radio communications in moving ground and air personnel and equipment from one location to another. Controllers increased or lessened the movement of the fire and changed the volume and drift of the smoke in accordance with fuel and weather conditions.

Referees threw in obstacles to make the exercise more realistic. Men were "injured" in the battle against the "flames" and equipment "breakdowns" plagued the fire bosses.

Following each problem, a critique was made. Through the problem analysis, errors are corrected and improved techniques are formulated.

Assistant Commission Director James C. Turner, Jr., Macon, was Chief Umpire for the fire problems. Turner Barber, Curtis Barnes and Lester Lundy, regional foresters, Macon, coordinated plans for the "dry run" exercises.

Shirley termed the simulated operation "very successful" and excellent training for all personnel concerned.

Following the fire problem a critique is made of the operation.

NSCP Participation At Highest Level



The Naval Stores Conservation Program enjoyed its highest participation in 1965. Throughout the belt, 89 percent of all 1965 faces was in the Program.

In addition, seven out of ten producers participated, another Program high. Norman Hawley, Program supervisor, Valdosta, emphasized that the figures indicate

that the conservation level continues to rise, as the producers, who carelessly work timber, fade from the picture.

In Georgia, 3,203 producers worked 24,889,031 faces. More than one-fifth of the faces worked were classified as virgin or first year faces. Georgia accounted for approximately 88 percent of the

producers, and more than 80 percent of the faces worked throughout the naval stores belt. The 31,019,168 faces worked, during the year, represented about a ten percent decline from the 1964 total of 34,628,867 faces.

Appling County led Georgia in the number of producers with 318. The most faces, 1,920,597, being worked were in Clinch County. Other counties, working over a million faces, were Appling, 1,689,970; Coffee, 1,396,222; Wayne, 1,241,139; Ware, 1,174,054 and Telfair, 1,076,996.

Dodge, 1,081,664; Jeff Davis, 1,029,755; and Treutlen, 1,032,831 Counties complete the list.

There are 14 gum stills in Georgia with 11 gum buying platforms. The stills are located at Baxley, Douglas, Valdosta, Helena and Homerville. Others are at Swainsboro, Fitzgerald, Savannah, Tifton, Waycross, Hoboken and Vidalia.

Gum buying platforms are listed at Alamo, Pembroke, Broxton, Odum and Hazlehurst. Mershon, Poulan, Soperton, Nicholls, Glennville and Pearson complete the list.

RANGER OF THE QUARTER

Fire protection is being practiced through fire prevention in Glynn County.

Clarence Hilburn, ranger, Glynn County, is promoting fire prevention through community meetings.



Clarence Hilburn

Through these meetings with local leaders, residents are requesting permission to burn and firebreaks to be plowed.

A countywide fire prevention plan has already proved invaluable. During the severe fire danger period this past Spring, 100 wildfires burned some 500 forest acres. Without prompt action, the acreage would have been an incalculable figure. In 1966, the unit has suppressed 134 blazes that burned 611 acres.

The countywide prevention and control plan outlines control problems in Glynn County and lists the available equipment to control forest fires including that of industry. This enables quick and sound decisions to be made on fire fighting procedures.

Hilburn is working with George Underwood, management forester,

Brunswick, on an Improved Slash pine seedling plot at Colonel's Island. Underwood states yard tree and management assistance has increased during 1966. Due to initial contacts, approximately 1,000 acres, in management plans, is expected to be activated this winter.

All news media in the area have been cooperative in promoting the Commission's program. When the No Burn Ban was in effect during the severe Spring fires, radio and newspaper announcements and articles constantly warned of the hazards of burning.

Other unit personnel are Clayton Bunkley and Johnnie Bunkley, patrolmen, Warnell Sapp, assistant patrolman; Mrs. Jonnie Phillips, dispatcher; and Mrs. Pauline Miller, towerwoman.

Hardwood Management Is An Urgent Problem

Georgia Landmark Dedicated



State, federal and industry heads get together during the Hardwood Symposium. They are l-r, A. M. Herrick, dean, School of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens; Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, F. C. Gagg, vice-president, Southern Kraft Division, International Paper Co., Mobile, Ala.; W. M. Zillgitt, director, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service, Asheville, N. C.; and H. E. Ruark, director, Georgia Forest Research Council, Macon.

Professional foresters, from ten southern states, were recently advised that "It is time we began to apply some of the same basic principles for forest management to hardwoods which we have been applying to our pine management for a number of years".

Fred C. Gagg, vice-president, Southern Kraft Division, International Paper Company, Mobile, Ala., was the keynote speaker at the 1966 Symposium on Hardwoods of the Piedmont and Coastal Plains in Macon. He also reminded the foresters that there are 201 million acres of forest land in the South. "Approximately 60 percent of this is considered hardwood producing land, but, what really concerns us is that the best productive hardwood lands amount to only some 45 million acres."

Dean A. M. Herrick, School of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens, in summary, stated that southern hardwood management presents a great opportunity to our forest researchers, and a distinct challenge to the ingenuity of our land managers. As has been traditional in the south, we will lick

the problem by dedicated effort and cooperation.

The optimism is backed by the rapid rise in demand which provides an economic incentive for hardwood management that has not been present until recently. "The pulp industry alone, in 1960, used more hardwoods than pine just a score of years earlier. This change in requirements is coming about by population increase and through research, both in manufacturing techniques and in end products, themselves. Research, manufacturing and sales are way ahead of raw material production, that is, timber management", Herrick added.

Herrick concluded, quoting from Gagg, "I believe the management of our southern hardwoods is one of the most pressing problems facing the wood-using industry today."

H. E. Ruark, director, Georgia Forest Research Council, Macon, said the symposium "clearly focused the current need for accelerated research and new knowledge in hardwood management." The two-day symposium, sponsored by the Research Council, attracted over 200 forestry leaders.

The first national, natural landmark in Georgia was dedicated recently in Floyd County.

The Marshall Forest, one of 14 natural landmarks in the United States, is located at the base of Horseleg Mountain near Rome. It has been used by nearby Shorter College and other area schools as a biological laboratory.

The Forest is owned by Maclean Marshall, a nationally known artist.

The principal speaker at the dedication ceremony was Dr. Aaron John Sharpe, University of Tennessee and retiring president of the Botanical Society of America, Knoxville, Tenn.

Vincent Ellis, superintendent, Kennesaw National Park, Marietta, presented a plaque to Maclean Marshall commemorating the acceptance by the Department of the Interior of the 100-acre site.

The Society of American Foresters had previously recommended that the 100-acre stand of loblolly and shortleaf pine, on the Marshall Estate, be preserved as a natural forest area.



Vincent Ellis, superintendent, Kennesaw National Park, Marietta, right, presents plaque, denoting the natural landmark, to Maclean Marshall, Rome, center. Taking part in the presentation is Miss Lewis Lipps, professor, Shorter College, Rome.

Letters

SHADE TREE SERVICE

You are to be congratulated and complimented on the rapid and efficient service you gave me concerning my declining sweet gum trees at my home.

I received your detailed instructions as to how to fertilize my trees and also as to how to treat the base wound that is around the trunk. This kind of service makes one think that all taxes and other problems pertaining to government are really worth it.

Thank you again, Mr. Mixon, for your very outstanding response to my problem.

Sincerely,

Lowell D. Fox

COUNTY FAIR

On behalf of the Fayette County Kiwanis Club, our deep appreciation for the fine exhibit display by the Forestry Commission at the annual Fayette County Fair this year.

The exhibit was educational, interesting and caused many favorable comments from those who saw it.

Please convey our appreciation to Mr. T. G. McClendon who arranged the exhibit for us.

Sincerely,

Grady L. Huddleston
General Fair Chairman

GRAND JURY INSPECTION

EXHIBIT M GWINNETT COUNTY GEORGIA SEPTEMBER 15, 1966

This is to certify that we, the undersigned members of the Gwinnett County Grand Jury, designated to visit and inspect the Gwinnett County Forestry Unit, report as follows:

1. Buildings and grounds, neat, orderly, and in good repair.
2. Equipment - In excellent condition, with all maintenance and repairs being done by personnel.
3. Personnel - Competent, efficient, well qualified and thoroughly versed in operating procedure.
4. We were much impressed with the efficiency of the unit, although operating under a limited budget.
5. We believe this unit offers one of, if not the finest and best services to the people of Gwinnett County, and were amazed to learn that our share of the operating expenses is such a small amount.
6. We appreciate the long hours and untiring efforts of the personnel and recognize them as devoted Public Servants.
7. We commend the entire unit, and solicit the heartiest co-operation of every Gwinnett County citizen.

Signed: T. K. Ewing, Chairman, Gwinnett County Grand Jury
L. W. Chadwick, Gwinnett County Grand Jury
Harold Clack, Gwinnett County Grand Jury
Lee Elinburg, Gwinnett County Grand Jury

FOREST FIRE SUPPRESSION

Our local Fire Department expresses its sincere thanks to you and Ranger Riley Harcrow of the Heard County Forestry Unit. At one point during the recent fire danger period there were numerous fires reported simultaneously in our area.

If it had not been for the prompt action of Ranger Harcrow and his alert crew, these fires most probably would have involved several structures in the city.

On behalf of the business leaders and Fire Department of Franklin, I express our appreciation for the good job, constantly being done in Heard County.

Sincerely,

Shuford Jones, Jr.
Secretary
Franklin Volunteer
Fire Department

I have been looking through your fine publication, GEORGIA FORESTRY, and it reminded me that I have been negligent in not properly expressing thanks for the wonderful work your people are doing in McDuffie County.

Several months ago we suffered a serious forest fire which would have done much more damage in the county if it had not been for the prompt and untiring efforts of your unit here.

I am deeply indebted to Mr. Tom McFarland for his timely assistance and advice in helping me get the damaged timber salvaged and in protecting what remains. It seems to me that he goes far beyond his duty as management forester.

I have thanked him personally, and through you wish to extend my thanks to the entire unit.

Sincerely,

D. A. McNeill, Jr.
Thomson, Georgia

Logging



Cecil Chapman, state conservationist, Athens, is the 1967 president of the National Soil Conservation Society of America. He served as vice-president and president elect in 1965 and 1966, respectively. Chapman became a Fellow in the SCSA in 1960.



Richard F. Blamquist has joined the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station as a principal wood scientist. He is in charge of a U. S. Forest Service Housing Research Project giving particular emphasis to better wood and forest product utilization. Work will be centered in the Forest Sciences Laboratory at the University of Georgia, Athens.

the Foresters...

NEW PERSONNEL...Milton Rose is the new investigator located at Macon.

STATE FORESTER...Ralph C. Winkworth has succeeded Fred H. Claridge as North Carolina's state forester. Claridge retired after having served in the top forestry post for 15 years.

CONVENTION...The annual meeting of the Southeastern Section, Society of American Foresters will be held in Orlando, Fla. January 12-13. Headquarters is the Robert Meyer Motor Inn. The theme of the technical program is "Outdoor Recreation, Challenge and Opportunity for Southeastern Forest Managers".

TRANSFERS...James L. Castleman is undertaking new duties as an assistant First District forester in Forest Protection, Statesboro.



The Georgia Tree Form Committee recently held a planning meeting at the Georgia Forestry Commission near Macon. The session was conducted by Chairman Albert H. Gregory, center, research forester, Continental Can Co., Inc., Savannah. Others are, l-r, Harold E. Horney, supervisor, Wood Procurement, Georgia Kraft Co., Macon; Harry V. Crown, district manager, American Forest Products Industries, Atlanta; Howell J. Foster, district supervisor, International Paper Paper Co., Richmond Hill; and Robert Tift, field representative, Conservation, Union Camp Corp., Tifton.

ANNUAL MEET...The Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association will hold their annual meeting at the Marriott Motor Hotel on February 1-2 in Atlanta. "The Paper Industry's Role in a Changing South" will be discussed by outstanding speakers.



This is the "Animagic" figure of Smokey, star of the General Electric Fantasy Hour that premiered on Thanksgiving night. The musical tribute was titled "The Ballad of Smokey the Bear".

PROMOTIONS...Howard Stanley is the superintendent of the Page-Walker Nursery, Reidsville, succeeding M. C. Coleman who resigned... The Morgan Nursery, Byron, has a new assistant superintendent in H. G. Ellenberg. Donnie Ratliff has been named assistant superintendent of the Arrowhead Seed Orchard near Cochran.

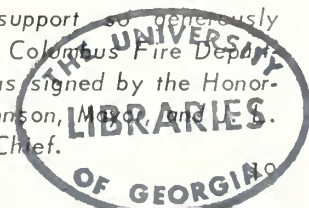
DEPUTY CHIEF...E. M. Bacon, Atlanta, is the new deputy chief of the U. S. Forest Service for Cooperative State and Private forestry programs. He succeeds Boyd Rasmussen who recently became director of the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior.



Norman Gay, left, national vice president, Future Farmers of America, presents the Georgia FFA Association's Distinguished Service Award to Alan L. Fowler, forester, Seaboard Airline Railroad. The award is in recognition of the railroad's activities in forestry development.



Muscogee County Forest Ranger Floyd Cook was the recent recipient of an appreciation award from the city of Columbus. The citation was presented to Ranger Cook for "Faithful and unselfish service rendered to our community and for the loyal support so generously given to the Columbus Fire Department." It was signed by the Honorable Ed Johnson, Mayor, and E. Quinn, Fire Chief.



DECEMBER, 1966

SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE
PAID AT DRY BRANCH, GA.

The Legend Of The DOGWOOD

There is a legend, that at the time of the Crucifixion the dogwood had been the size of the oak and other forest trees. So firm and strong was the tree that it was chosen as the timber for the cross. To be used thus for such a cruel purpose greatly distressed the tree, and Jesus, nailed upon it, sensed this, and in His gentle pity for all sorrow and suffering said to it:

"Because of your regret and pity for My suffering, never again shall the dogwood tree grow large enough to be used as a cross. Henceforth it shall be slender and bent and twisted and its blossoms shall be in the form of a cross...two long and two short petals. And in the center of the outer edge of each petal there will be nail prints, brown with rust and stained with red, and in the center of the flower will be a crown of thorns, and all who see it will remember..."



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