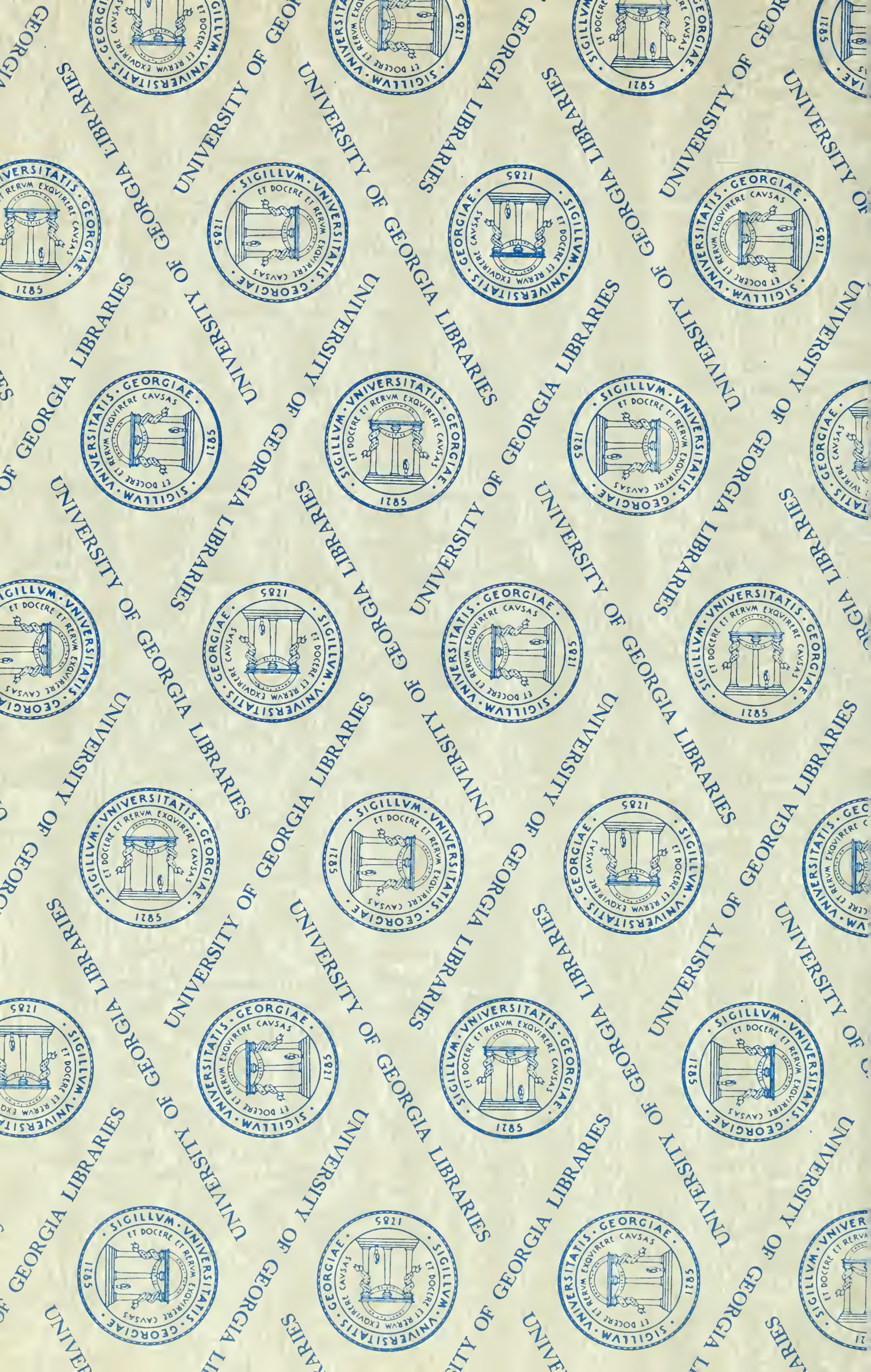


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# BIENNIAL REPORT

1943 AND 1944

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**STATE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION**

**ELLIS ARNALL, Governor**  
**Commissioner Ex-Officio**

**NELSON M. SHIPP, Assistant Commissioner**

**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY**

**J. M. TINKER, Director**

**BIENNIAL REPORT**

**1943-1944**



**435 State Capitol**  
**Atlanta, Georgia**  
**January, 1945**



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## REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

J. M. TINKER, *Director*

JANUARY 1, 1943, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1944

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR  
HONORABLE ELLIS ARNALL, AND  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, I am pleased to render you herewith a report of the activities of the Department of Forestry during the period January 1, 1943, through December 31, 1944.

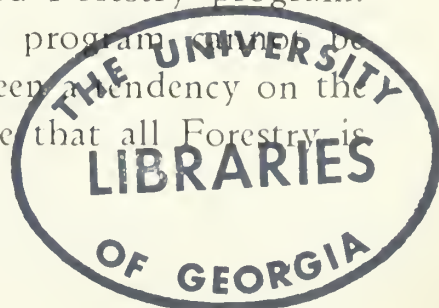
This Department has the responsibility of guarding and developing the timber resources of Georgia for the benefit of Georgians.

To quote from Georgia Progress, a publication of the Georgia Agricultural and Industrial Development Board: "Georgia's resources are an important factor in the industrial development of the State."

The Georgia Progress goes on to quote Mr. Robert Strickland, banker and Chairman of the Industrial Panel of the board, in his enumeration of the resources of the State. Third among the five resources enumerated, Mr. Strickland has the following to say regarding our Forest areas:

"Fifty-six percent of Georgia's land areas is in commercial forests, according to the 1940 census. The average for the nation is twenty-four percent. Only ten states have a higher percentage. The rapid increase in the use of wood fiber as industrial raw material promises to make Georgia's pine tree one of our principal crops. We must have the good sense to enlarge our growing of pines, and to create the necessary protection for our forest areas."

To gain the maximum benefits from her timber resources Georgia needs a strong State supported and financed Forestry program. The responsibility of a sound State Forestry program cannot be passed to the Federal Government. There has been a tendency on the part of the general public in Georgia to assume that all Forestry is



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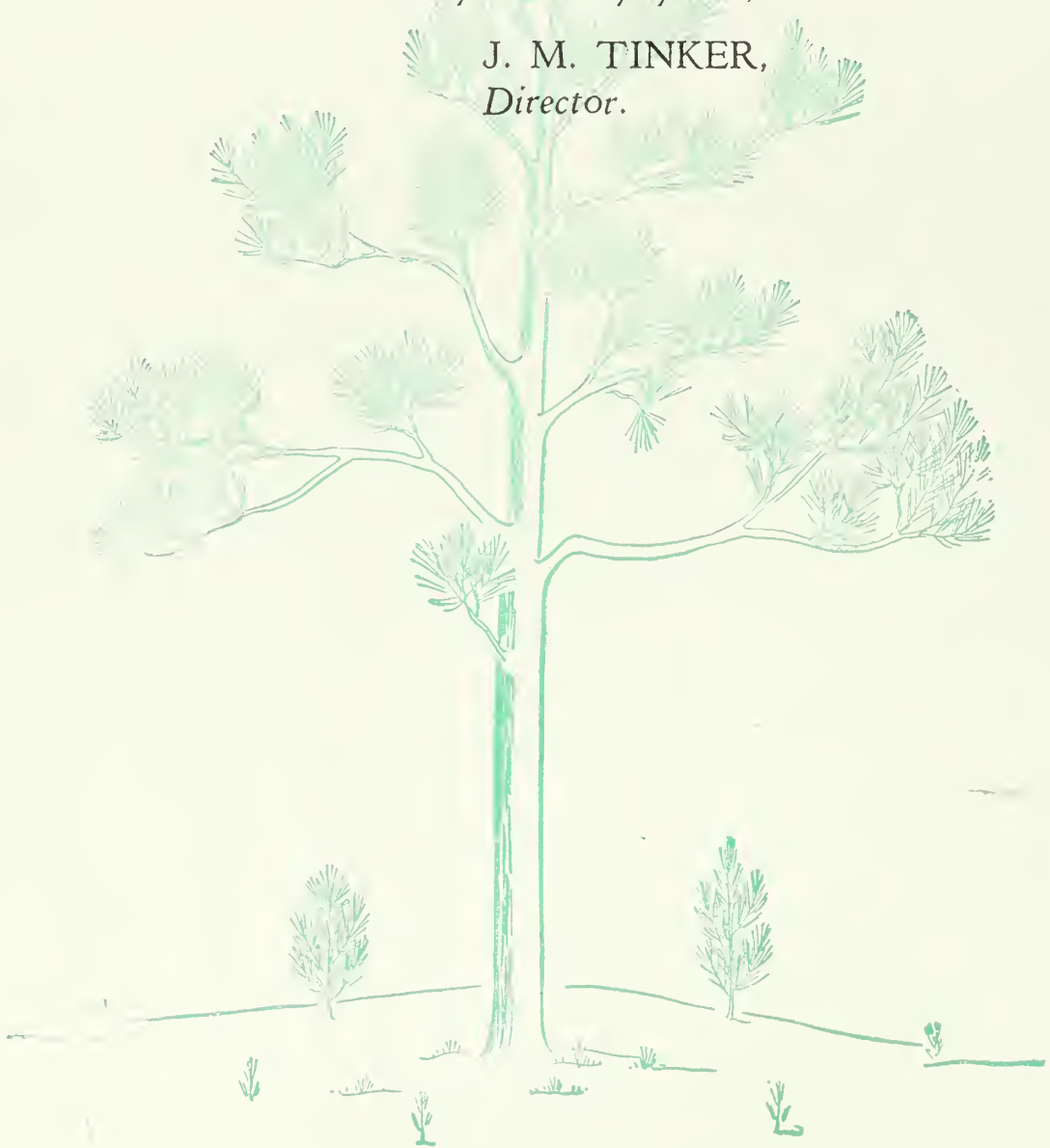


the responsibility of the Federal Government. This has been brought about by the excellent press agent facilities of the Federal Government and the relative absence of such facilities for the State.

While the State in formulating a State Forestry program must be ever mindful of the national welfare, first consideration must be given to the state's welfare. Such consideration naturally is not given when the formulation of a State program is too greatly influenced by the Federal Government.

Very sincerely yours,

J. M. TINKER,  
*Director.*



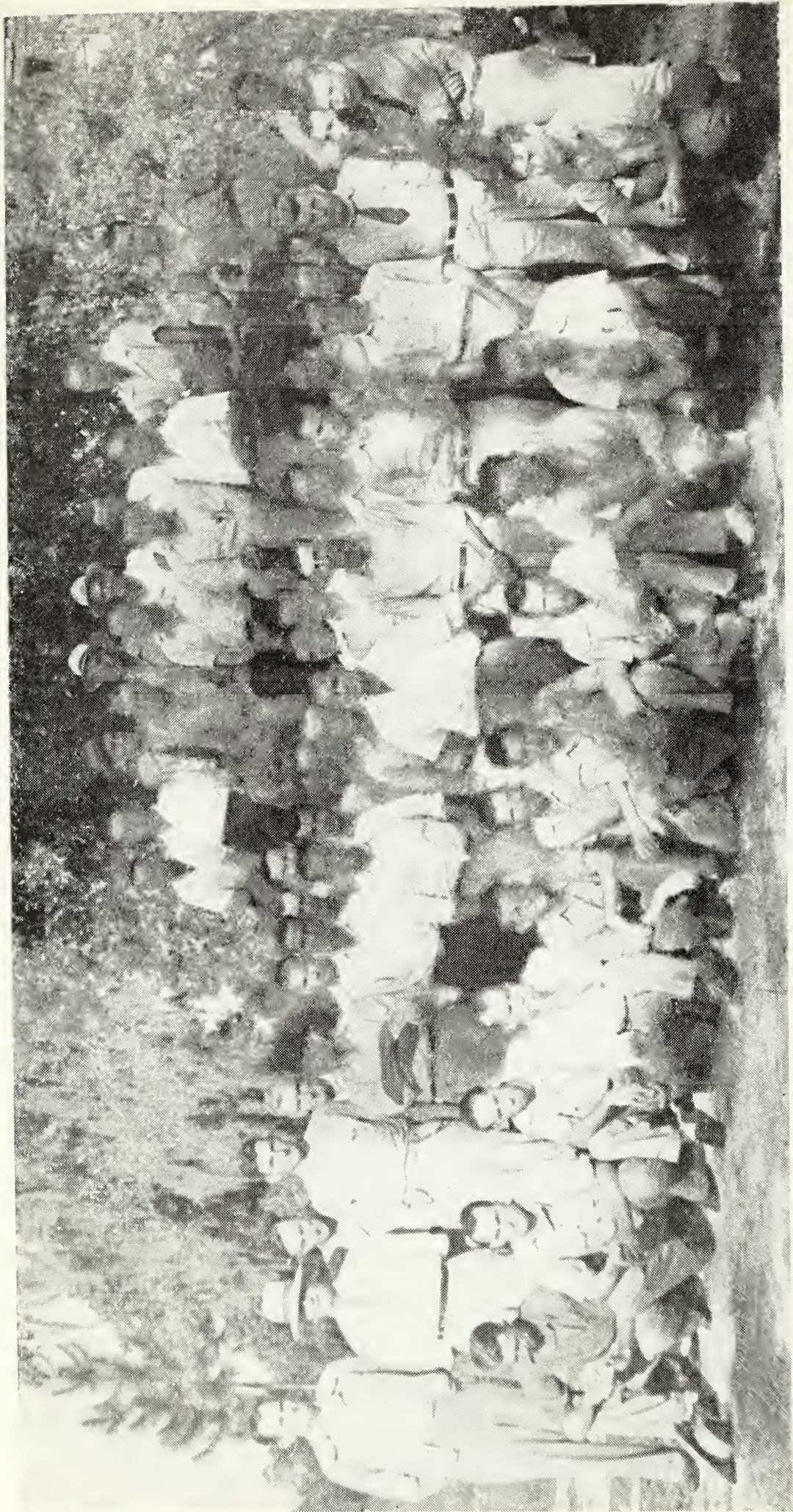
## BIENNIAL REPORT

## DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

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**FIRE FIGHTERS**



## BIENNIAL REPORT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

1943 - 44

J. M. Tinker, B.S.F., Director  
H. D. Story, Jr., B.S.F., Assistant Director  
R. Bruce MacGregor, B.S.F., State Marketing Aide  
Paul W. Groom, B.S.F., State Forest Fire Warden  
N. E. Brooks, B.S.F., State Forest Engineer

The State is divided into nine forestry districts. These districts coincide with the Congressional Districts of the State except Congressional Districts 9 and 5 comprise one forestry district. The District Foresters are as follows:

District 1—W. H. McComb, B.S.F., Statesboro  
District 2—Leslie Biggs, B.S.F., Camilla  
District 3—R. L. Mosely, B.S.F., Eastman  
District 4—W. V. Waters, B.S.F., Newnan  
District 5 and 9—O. F. Martin, Jr., B.S.F., Gainesville  
District 6—C. M. Everett, B.S.F., Macon  
District 7—F. J. Pullen, B.S.F., Calhoun  
District 8—Guyton DeLoach, B.S.F., Waycross  
District 10—W. R. Johnson, B.S.F., Washington

### REPORT ON DISTRICTS

*District One*—The First Congressional District consists of 18 counties with a total of approximately 3,239,598 acres of forest land. There are 7 counties having organized fire protection, one timber protective organization and one critical area unit which protects 360,000 acres surrounding the Camp Stewart reservation. The total forest acreage under protection is 1,533,189 acres. The fire protection units are supervised by the District Forester, assisted by the District Ranger, and the District Office is located in Statesboro, Georgia. Every Unit in the District has an experienced Ranger in charge and other personnel which includes patrolmen, assistant patrolmen, dispatcher, towermen and fire crews. The units are equipped with towers, communication systems, fire trucks and other fire fighting equipment. 801 fires occurred between July 1, 1943 and December 31, 1944, burning 25,797.75 acres or 1.756 per cent of

protected land. Many counties not having fire protection had as much as 65 % of their forest land burned annually. Total expenditures for the County Units was \$62,321.53, State share (40 %) \$24,928.61. List of the Counties having organized fire protection and their fire records is as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>No. of Fires</i>	<i>Area Burned</i>	<i>Cost of Protection</i>
Bryan -----	38	1,373.25	8,306.04
Burke -----	198	6,183.70	9,240.59
Chatham -----	133	4,533.25	8,345.67
Coastal T.P.O. ---	66	2,804.55	13,020.00
Emanuel -----	8	374.00	6,233.77
Jenkins -----	58	1,229.00	6,408.37
Montgomery -----	102	2,036.00	4,649.24
Treutlen -----	148	2,256.00	6,117.85
Camp Stewart -----	50	5,008.00	16,752.37
	<hr/> 801	<hr/> 25,797.75	<hr/> 79,073.90

The District Fire Warden has patrolled the District to detect, control and report forest fires and to investigate violators of the forest fire laws. He has contacted the judges, sheriffs and highway patrolmen in all of the counties in the District. He has also contacted 10 naval stores operators, 9 saw mill operators, 4 pulpwood operators, 12 County newspaper publishers, 12 school superintendents, 20 school teachers, 5 vocational teachers, 2 naval store inspectors, printed 36 signs for displays, had 6 window displays and 1 Fair exhibit. Distributed 65 posters, contacted highway officials to get their cooperation in burning shoulders on highways and reporting fires, raised \$400.00 in donations to sponsor Forestry contests in County schools. Cost of forest fire patrol to District was \$964.45.

The Marketing service began on March 1, 1944, and this report includes all activities through December 31, 1944. Forty-nine cruises with a volume of 12,648.519 bd. ft. on 8,386 acres have been made. 1,353 acres have been marked for selective cutting. The Marketing Aide has advised 40 forest owners concerning marketing their timber. Contacted saw mill, pulpwood operators and County Agents throughout the District in regard to his services in marketing timber. Cost to District Office \$2,103.95.

The District Forester has accomplished the following educa-



tional work: Fixed window displays in 7 counties, contacted forestry interested people in Toombs County and raised \$200.00 for prizes for forestry contest held for County schools and 4 H Club members, published 21 news articles, held 6 meetings with County Commissioners, contacted all County Agents in District, 12 highway officials, 6 highway patrolmen, 20 naval stores operators, 15 saw mill operators, 8 vocational teachers, 4 naval stores inspectors, 9 school superintendents, 15 school teachers, 12 newspaper publishers, and advised 32 landowners on management of their timber. The District Forester's office cost \$7,766.32.

*District Two*—The District Office at Camilla was established September 1, 1943, and serves the Second Congressional District. This report covers the period from September 1, 1943, through December 31, 1944.

The District Foresters during this period have been Guyton DeLoach, Leslie Biggs, E. J. Smith, Acting.

The District Forester has carried out an educational program throughout the District divided among the following activities and at a cost of \$651.00 to the Camilla District Office. He has made 5 talks, attended 7 meetings, shown 5 movies, released 21 news articles, distributed over 100 pieces of forestry literature and 150 forestry posters, contacted 7 sawmill operators, 8 vocational teachers, 10 County Agricultural Agents, 5 F.S.A. supervisors, 4 AAA officers, 20 S.C.S. technicians, 3 Federal Land Bank officials, 6 RR. Officials and over 75 timber landowners. A contest to select Junior fire fighters was conducted throughout the District.

The Marketing Service conducted throughout the 14 counties in the District to aid timber landowners in the profitable disposal of timber products and conducted by the Marketing Aide at a cost of \$1,512.65 and \$651.10 to the Camilla District Office, making a total of \$2,163.75 included the following: 6,487 acres of timber cruised, 8,329,770 bd. ft. of pine timber cruised, 1,183,000 bd. ft. of hardwood timber cruised, 9,512,770 bd. ft. total number cruised, 58 landowners, 2,071 units of 168 cubic feet, 1,044 acres of timber cruised for pulpwood, 7 landowners.

Since in almost every instance the type of pine timber cruised was trees worked out for turpentine, there was very little opportunity to mark timber selectively which would otherwise be of great importance in the management of any stand of timber. Therefore, the trees cruised to cut consisted mostly of worked out trees.



In addition to the above mentioned services, advice has been given to 18 timber landowners by the District Forester on management problems. The acreage involved was around 1,650 and the cost of the Camilla District Office \$375.55.

From November 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944, the Thomasville Air Base was furnished fire protection at a cost of \$797.17 to the Camilla District Office. This was for supervision only, the Federal government purchased all materials and financed the work including Ranger and Patrolman's salaries.

The Camilla District Fire Patrol was set up August 15, 1944, and a District Fire Warden appointed. The cost of this work is \$1,057.53 for the Fire Warden and \$130.22 to the District Office, total \$1,187.75. The Fire Warden has accomplished the following: He has made over 300 personal contacts. Included in these are 12 County Agents, 5 F.S.A. Supervisors, 2 S.C.S. technicians, 106 farmers, 7 county school superintendents, 18 highway and railroad crews, 4 sawmill operators, and 2 vocational teachers. He has made talks in 6 schools, suppressed 3 forest fires, investigated 9 which burned over a total of 1,200 acres and talked to 24 people in making his investigations. He has put out 150 state fire warden signs and 30 U. S. Forest Service signs.

Included in the above summary, the State Highway personnel has been contacted from time to time on burning shoulders along the right-of-way and much is being done during December and January.

There is only one Protection Unit in the District under CM-2, Brooks County, which operated at a cost of \$6,477.79 (40% of the total or \$2,591.12, cost to the State of Georgia). This covered the period from July 1, 1943, to December 31, 1944. In addition to the above direct cost operating under an annual budget of \$4,500 (\$1,800 cost annually to the State) \$1,953.00 chargeable to the Camilla District Office was spent.

The benefit from protection is reflected from these figures which are among the lowest in the State and reflect credit on the Ranger in charge. From July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944—number of fires, 133; area burned, 1,509 acres; total forest area, 183,283 acres; average size fires, 11.3 acres; percent area burned 0.823%. Before

protection 50 to 60% of the forested area on an average was burned annually.

An essay contest has been conducted by the Unit on the Subject of "Why I Should Fight Forest Fires." Prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 respectively were awarded in War Bonds and Stamps.

The Herty Nursery located south of Albany on the Newton Road has been operated for over 12 years by the State of Georgia. There are 60 acres on the tract and facilities and equipment for the output of 25 million trees annually. Slash and longleaf pines are grown almost exclusively, the major output being slash pine. About 1,500 cork oak seedlings are being grown this year by the State and the Crown Cork and Seal Company. The output of slash pine is around 2 million and longleaf 600,000. This has been accomplished almost entirely with German Prison labor from Turner Field, Albany. The cost from September 1, 1943 to December 31, 1944 are as follows:

Nursery operation, \$10,294.35; District Office Camilla, \$1,953.00—Total for 16 months operation, \$12,247.35. 1943 seedlings, 1½ million @ \$2.00 per M., \$3,000.00; 1944 seedlings, 2½ million @ \$2.00 per M., \$5,000.00; total 4 million @ \$2.00 per M., \$8,000.00.

The past two seasons have caused a deficit in operation, principally because of high labor costs and poor stands, due to extremely unfavorable weather during seeding time and thereafter, several beds being drowned out by washes. The cost of seedlings was not increased, and increased costs and the unavoidable setbacks mentioned above made a deficit inevitable. The nursery normally has receipts balance expenditures.

*Summary of report, Camilla District, September 1, 1943  
to December 31, 1944.*

Education Program, District Office, \$651.00; Marketing Service, District Office, \$651.00—Marketing Aide, \$1,512.55; Management advice, District Office, \$375.55; Thomasville Air Base, District Office, \$797.17; Camilla District Fire Patrol, District Office, \$130.22; and State Highway Control Burning—Fire Warden, \$1,057.53; Brooks County Protection Unit, District Office, \$1,953.00; 40% Operational Budget, \$2,591.12; Herty Nursery, District Office, \$1,953.00; State Budget, \$10,294.35.



Total State Expenditures—\$21,966.49.

Brooks County figures are from July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1944.

Thomasville Air Base figures are from November 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944, when Unit was closed.

Fire Warden spent \$264.38 out of above figure of \$1,057.53 on burning right-of-ways with fire crews of the State Highway Department.

*District Three*—The Third District with 24 counties comprises a total forest land area of approximately 2,648,609 acres. This District had its beginning shortly after July 1, 1943, and this report covers activities from July 1, 1943 to January 1, 1945.

The Third District has grown practically from scratch since July 1, 1943, and little forestry work had been accomplished prior to that date. There has been two counties organized in fire protection in previous years, however, both of these counties ceased to cooperate, as such, long before July 1, 1943. It is felt after much intensive work in the field of education, marketing, organization of units and forest management that much progress has been made. Aside from Fort Benning Protection Unit, five new counties have been organized. In addition, a marketing aide and fire warden have been employed. There is now a total of five new county units and one military unit in organized fire protection in the Third District.

Two county units (Harris and Terrell) were organized to begin operation July 1, 1943; one county (Wilcox) began operation in February 1944; two county units (Crisp County and Ben Hill) began operation July 1, 1944. Five county units under organized fire protection comprise a forest land area of 663,145 acres. Fort Benning Military Unit under protection comprises 260,000 acres of forest land. All of these units have a skeleton organization with the exception of Harris County where two trucks are in operation and a total of seven employees.

A fairly heavy educational program has been carried on in three of the county units, 5,000 individual posters have been printed, a series of moving pictures have been shown in Wilcox, Terrell and Harris Counties; in addition, "Trees for Tomorrow," has been shown in seven counties to some 4,000 people. This picture was



shown a total of 25 times in city theaters. Three Fair exhibits were put on in Dodge, Crisp and Ben Hill Counties, 25 highway signs have been erected in five county units, leaflets and booklets have been distributed to schools and libraries, some 300 warden posters have been tacked throughout the district, two Boy Scout camps were attended and field trips and demonstrations put on, around 16 schools were visited and talks made to pupils on forest fire protection and forest management, 15 news articles have been published in the district and a number of schools were visited in the State Slogan Contest.

The equipment in the Third District is in good condition. Much effort has been made in trying to keep this equipment in good shape. Five new trucks and one old truck have been purchased. All of these trucks carry proper fire equipment. There has been one steel tower erected in Harris County. At the present time no new towers are contemplated, however, detection is carried on through patrol and courthouse domes.

In county units, since the beginning of operation, there has been a total of 254 fires which burned over an area of 14,131 acres. In the Fort Benning Unit there have been 88 fires which burned over a total of 3,127 acres. The average size of fire over the entire period for county units is approximately 40 acres and for Fort Benning approximately  $35\frac{1}{2}$  acres. While there is no comparative figures for all units we do have a comparison for two counties over last season. Last year for the corresponding period, Terrell and Harris Counties had a total of 67 fires with a loss of 2,143 acres compared to a total of 17 fires with a loss of 726 acres this season. After talking with landowners in various counties it can be said that the number of fires this year has been severely cut from last season.

The work accomplished in five counties has cost a total of \$20,598.42. The Fort Benning Unit has cost \$6,525.81.

At the present time, one District Fire Warden has been employed in the Third District to enforce the Fire Laws of Georgia. A District Fire Warden was employed on August 1, 1944, and after one month resigned to accept other employment. Another Warden was employed October 1, to enforce the Fire Laws in this District.

Twenty fires have been investigated by the Warden, 3 of which will probably lead to prosecution. In addition to fires investigated,

the Warden has contacted 8 county highway patrols relative to burning right-of-ways, interviewed officials such as sheriffs, county agents, county commissioners and landowners in practically every county in the District. The Warden has been responsible for reconditioning old highway signs and at the present time is doing some of this work. In addition, the Warden has fought 5 fires.

The work accomplished by the District Fire Warden has cost \$1,024.67.

We have distributed to landowners under agreement the following equipment for the purpose of suppressing forest fires: 43 back pumps, 16 rakes, 12 fire flaps, 1 panama pump, tank and hose complete. This equipment has been distributed in 8 different counties in the Third District.

Through the State Office back pumps and fire flaps have been issued to Highway Maintenance Crews for the purpose of burning right-of-ways and suppressing small fires.

The District Fire Warden and Rangers have worked with highway maintenance crews in trying to get right-of-ways burned. At present, some of the right-of-ways have been burned, but to no great extent. The equipment issued to Highway Department has been inspected.

A Marketing Aide was employed February 1, 1944 and was transferred August 1 to fire protection. On November 7, another Marketing Aide was employed. Since it takes considerable time to train a cruiser, a great deal of the marketing work has been done by the District Forester.

A total of 93 clients have been served in cruising and marketing service in the Third District. There has been 8,375 acres cruised, on which was found 9,875,000 feet of pine and 3,206,000 feet of hardwood. The approximate stumpage value of timber cruised is around \$130,000. Around \$75,000 of this timber has been sold. In addition, there has been a total of 61 clients served in management that were advised on cutting, disease control, fire protection, and improvements. The spread of cruising and marketing has been over 11 counties in the District and management work has been carried on in 7 additional counties. Making a total spread of 18 counties in which cruising, marketing, and management service has been carried on.



The work accomplished by Marketing Aide has cost \$1,749.58 in addition, time spent on this work by the District Forester has cost approximately \$1,500, making a total cost of \$3,249.58.

Thus far only 3 days work has been spent by personnel in the Third District on this appraisal. A portion of Dodge and Harris Counties have been completed by the Department.

With the exception of planned educational work, all plans have been completed for this year. It is hoped that necessary equipment will be purchased in order that the educational phase may be strengthened. It was planned earlier in the season to carry on some educational work in every county in the District but as time goes on the number of counties in which work is carried on will be less.

The District Forester is responsible for all work carried on in the Third District. A large portion of the marketing work and all the management work has been carried on by the District Forester. In view of the fact that it is a hard matter to employ personnel that is capable of carrying on intensive educational work, the District Forester has been the main spring in this type of work. Most of the Rangers employed in the District are capable of carrying on suppression work but do not have the background to carry on an intensive program in education. The Rangers have been able to talk to a great number of landowners personally which is, after all, possibly the best way to educate the people.

254 fires handled, burned 14,131 acres in County Units, 88 fires handled, burned 3,127 acres in Military Unit. A total cost of \$20,598.42 for County Unit and \$6,525.81 at Military Unit.

Fire Warden investigated 20 fires, carried on his educational work at a cost of \$1,024.67.

Marketing—93 clients over 11 counties cruised 8,375 acres having 9,875,000 feet of pine and 3,206,000 feet of hardwood. A total of 61 management clients spread over 18 counties, at a cost of \$1,749 Marketing Aide. \$1,500 District Forester, making a total of \$3,249.58.

Total cost Third District since July 1, 1943, for District Office and County Units is \$30,262.30. In addition, \$6,525.81 was spent in Military Unit at Fort Benning.



*District Four*—The District Office at Newnan was established September 1, 1943. This report covers the period from September 1, 1943 through December 31, 1944, and serves the 4th Congressional District. The District Forester has carried on an educational program throughout the district showing 16 motion pictures, making 15 talks, making 3 displays for County Fairs, directing forestry activities at 11 Boy Scout Forestry Camps, writing 9 news articles, distributing 411 pieces of forestry literature and 136 forestry posters, contacting 18 different sawmill operators, 12 vocational teachers, all County Agents, F.S.A. Supervisors, A.A.A. Administrative Officers, all S.C.S. Technicians, 3 Federal Land Bank officials, 5 railroad officials, and 3 R.E.A. officers. At a cost of \$1,712.83 to the Newnan District Office and \$2,129.10 for the Newnan Marketing Aide, the following has been accomplished:

10,014 acres timber cruised, 1,937 acres marked for selective cutting, 19,584,885 Bd. Ft. timber cruised, of this 4,233,815 Bd. Ft. marked for selective logging operations, 16,678 Cords of pulpwood cruised on 3,651 acres, 26—five acre demonstration plots have been marked on farm woodlands. At a cost of \$2,493.56 to the Newnan District Office, chargeable to CM-2, the District Forester has supervised the operation of the Upson County Protection Unit, worked on the proposed establishment of 4 other protection units in Coweta, Troup, Meriwether and Talbot Counties.

Contacts have been made with State highway personnel from time to time relative to fire detection and suppression and burning off highway shoulders adjoining woodlands at a cost of \$228.73 to the Newnan District Office.

Timber management advice has been given by the District Forester to 51 land-owners on 7,611 acres at a cost of \$1,740.58. This is exclusive of timber cruised.

The District Forest Fire Warden has made 391 personal contacts. Included in these were 10 County Agents, 38 country store proprietors, 6 S.C.S. Technicians, 5 F.S.A. Supervisors, 10 A.A.A. Administrative Officers, 9 highway and railway crews, 94 farmers, 4 sawmill operators, 13 county school superintendents, 3 vocational teachers. He has also shown 6 motion pictures, made 8 talks on forest fire prevention, suppressed 6 forest fires, put in 3 window displays on forest fires, investigated 22 forest fires that burned 3,761 acres, and talked to 67 people during the course of investigation on

the above 22 fires. The above was done at a cost of \$1,450.76 for the Newnan District Forest Fire Warden and \$334.53 chargeable to the Newnan District Office.

The Upson County Protection Unit was established July 1, 1943. It has been operated from July 1, 1943, through December 31, 1944, at a cost of \$7,974.94 or at a cost to the State of Georgia of \$3,189.98 (40% of total). It has carried on an educational program within Upson County with the assistance of the District Forester and has suppressed 126 fires that burned 5,088 acres. Before establishment of this protection unit it is estimated that an average of 12,000 to 18,000 acres burned annually in Upson County.

*Districts 5 and 9*—The District Forester has put on an educational program throughout the District, putting on sixteen (16) motion picture shows, sixteen (16) talks in conjunction with these shows, and numerous other educational talks. Contacted all county agents, all A.A.A. Administrative Officers, eighteen (18) F.S.A. Officers, eleven (11) highway crews, twenty-three (23) sawmill operators and Judges, three (3) railroad crews, and wrote eleven (11) newspaper articles. Attended the Technical Groups meetings of the Technical personnel in this District, and spoke before them several times. The District Forester was instrumental in assisting two sawmill operators to locate in this District.

In conjunction with this work the District Forester was responsible for the operation of the Pickens County Protection Unit, Cherokee County T.P.O., Ellijay T.P.O., and the Flowery Branch Nursery. In the protection Units and T.P.O.'s educational features were sponsored.

The Farm Marketing Aide was employed July 1, 1944. During the following period he has cruised 10,362 acres on which a volume of 13,782,156 B.F. resulted. A total of 375 acre-plots were marked for demonstrations and a total of 7 tracts or 565 acres completely marked. The total sales for this period were \$85,916.07. The following is the financial data on Farm Marketing Aide expenditures since the inauguration of the service:

Personal Service, \$949.98; travel expense, \$571.50. Total, \$1,521.48.

The District Fire Warden has made many personal contacts throughout the District. Included in these were twenty-one County



Agents, twenty-one A.A.A. Administrative Officers, six State Highway Crews, nineteen County school Superintendents, five sawmill operators, twenty-nine county store proprietors, seven County Commissioners, and County Sheriffs. He has also made six talks on forest fire protection, suppressed five forest fires, investigated forty-three forest fires that burned 2,091 acres and talked to 118 people during the course of investigation. He has also worked with the Rangers in their respective Units regarding investigations. The Fire Warden has also put up numerous fire prevention posters, and Fire Patrol posters throughout the District.

The above was done at a cost of \$872.03.

This cooperation with the State Highway Department was started in the late fall of 1943, in this District. The program was started in an effort to stop fires on the road shoulders from spreading to nearby woods. Before we started our program in this District the Department held a demonstration with all highway crews in this District present. This demonstration consisted of the technically trained personnel of the Department of Forestry showing the Highway crew personnel the proper methods of fire fighting with proper equipment. Fire fighting equipment such as back pumps, fire rakes, and fire flaps, were loaned to the State Highway Department by the Department of Forestry to be distributed to each individual highway crew for the main purpose of combating forest fires whenever possible, without interfering with their own work to a great degree. This added service has been important in lessening the number of forest fires started from road shoulders. Each highway truck has been equipped with a back pump, fire rakes, and fire flaps, which are in good condition at all times and ready for use whenever needed by the Highway crews.

Since this new plan of cooperation was started it has been of mutual benefit to both State organizations in the fact that by our cooperating with the Highway Department we assist them in the upkeep of their road shoulders by helping them burn them off, and at the same time by burning off the road shoulders we lower the fire hazard.

Last year we were successful in burning off the Atlanta highway from Gainesville to Atlanta, 52 miles, and then continued to burn off the road shoulders to the South Carolina border, about 55 miles. We were also successful in the burning off of the highways leading out of Gainesville, North, East, South, and West, and at the same



time burned road shoulders along country roads in heavily timbered areas. Throughout the winter of 1943, we worked in complete cooperation with the District Office of the State Highway Department located here in Gainesville, in the matter of burning off the road shoulders throughout the counties in this District. From time to time while working with the highway crews we were successful in combating forest fires throughout the District.

The Rangers in the County Protection Units in this District also work with the Highway crews in their respective counties in the burning off of road shoulders. By doing this there will always be someone present who thoroughly knows the principles of fire fighting.

This year there is an added feature in our cooperating in burning off road shoulders in that we have a Forest Fire Patrol Truck which is equipped with a Panama pump and also the regular back pumps, fire rakes, fire flaps, a shovel, and an axe. When it is convenient for the truck to be present at the time of road shoulder burning it is seen to that the Warden and his Fire Patrol Truck are present in order to lend assistance.

We are working along the same line of cooperation with the State Highway Department this year as we have in the past in the burning of road shoulders throughout this District. It is for the mutual benefit of both State organizations that we continue this fine cooperation and mutual understanding in the future.

In the latter part of 1943, and the first part of 1944, there was an improvement in the attitude of the individuals throughout this District regarding the matter of forest fire prevention. This was partly due to the fact that we put on numerous educational programs throughout the District, such as, motion picture shows, educational talks, and demonstrations such as fire prevention matters and the use of proper fire fighting equipment.

We were successful in selling several landowners and sawmill operators throughout this District fire fighting equipment such as back pumps, fire rakes, and fire flaps. This fire fighting equipment was sold directly to the landowners throughout the District at cost in an effort to place such valuable protection equipment in the hands of more landowners throughout each District in the State.

We have also received the cooperation of numerous landowners

throughout this District regarding assistance from this office in the burning off of their land. This is a very important step toward the prevention of forest fires and at the same time will let the people know that the personnel of this District is willing to assist them at all times in their problems. When the subject of cooperation from the individuals in fire protection is brought up, I feel that all too many landowners desire to burn off because they think it is the proper thing to do. Sometimes, but not in the majority, it may be the proper thing to do providing they have the proper technical assistance from one who knows how to control burn areas. Certain sections throughout this District, I believe, should be control burned, such as Dawson County where the people burn their land regardless. A lot of damage could be avoided and the number of forest fires lowered providing this area was control burned. We have had difficulty in the past receiving cooperation from individuals in certain sections of this District, however, we try to concentrate upon such sections in order to educate them to the fact that fire protection is an essential matter at all times. We are finally realizing some benefit from this effort, however there is much more work to be done along this line and will be extensively carried on the year 'round.

Since the demand for timber has become so great and the price of timber has become so high under normal times there has been a great number of people who have taken serious note as to the protection of their timber land from fire, and at the same time, this is a valuable step forward in the fact that these people have become converted to the fact and importance of fire protection, and we dare say they will continue to look to the timber lands for a financial income source again in the future, thus, they will continue to protect their timber land.

All in all throughout this District in the year January 1, 1943, to January 1, 1944, there has been a steady increase in the number of cooperating individuals in the matter of forest fire protection. We hope to double, or triple, this number during the next year as we are at all times making individual contacts and informing the people as to the importance of fire protection.

During the past year the cooperating units of this District have been greatly improved due to the fact that the Unit personnel was increased in order to bring up the units to a satisfactory working organization. This meant that the individual County Unit budget



had to be increased in order to handle the increased personnel and to finance new plans for the Unit's expansion for this past year. The matter of an increased budget was properly and readily approved by the County Forestry Board and Commissioners. We are fortunate in having Forestry Boards in this District with far-sighted members who have proven very cooperative in the forestry program for their individual county unit which is worked out by the District Forester.

Construction of a new telephone line of thirty-two miles has been completed. This new line was sorely needed due to the fact that the Department did not own a telephone line of its own for fire protection purposes in this Unit and it was thought essential that we construct, own, maintain, and operate our own telephone line. The old line which was in use one year ago did not belong to the Department, but to a group of private individuals; however, we maintained this line for the use of the Ranger and his men for fire protection purposes. As this line ran across the mountains, maintenance was a difficult problem, and it required the Ranger and his men to work on this line repeatedly in order to keep it in operating condition. Thus, this took the Ranger and his men away from their duties from time to time. Plans were drawn up for the construction of the new thirty-two mile line, and this line is now completed and in operation. This line was designed to cover the Western section of Pickens County as well as the other sections which could be observed from the Little Mountain Tower; the Western section of the county being absolutely unprotected before except for an occasional patrol by the Ranger and his men. For a long time the protection of the Western portion of Pickens County had been overlooked. Seeing this defect and taking into consideration the resulting serious fire loss this line was especially designed to include the Western portion of Pickens County.

The construction of this telephone line was such as to provide easy maintenance the year around and to provide a line with long durability. It was also designed to connect the three lookout towers in the county to the Ranger's home making it possible to have complete coverage of the county at all times, and to make quick contact with the Ranger in case of an emergency. The material used in the construction of this line was all new.

Plans for the future for this protection calls for the construction



of a fourteen mile metallic telephone line to connect this Unit with the Cherokee County T.P.O. By doing this it will allow communication from the Little Mt. Tower in Pickens County to the Ft. Buffington Tower in Cherokee County, and will clear up the blind pockets in the Northern section of Cherokee County, and improve the detection system of both units.

Another necessary improvement in the Pickens County Protection Unit calls for the erection of two lookout towers, one in the Southern and Western sections of the county respectively. By using the triangulation system of detection this will greatly increase the effectiveness of the organization in combating forest fires. Site locations for the towers have already been chosen.

It is also planned to have the Ranger, and his Patrolmen, work in the summer months on an educational program, which will be drawn up by the District Forester. This program will call for the Ranger making personal contact with the people in this county to whom visits are seldom made, except in a case of emergency. The District Forester will work along with the Ranger on this program part of the time. Educational programs will be put on throughout the county, with the Ranger cooperating.

Following is the financial data pertaining to the operation of the Pickens County Unit from January 1, 1943 to January 1, 1944:

Personal Service, \$6,708.23; Supplies and Materials, \$838.10; Office Expense, \$69.64; Repairs, \$40.88; Miscellaneous, \$56.23; Total, \$7,713.08—County payment, \$5,021.40.

*Cherokee County T.P.O.*—This past year has seen great improvement in the operation of this Timber Protective Organization. Last year there was a lack of personnel for the operation of this T.P.O. and for a long period of time the matters were handled solely by the Ranger and the County Forestry Board. In 1944, when the District Forester made a survey of this organization to find what improvements could be made he noticed the lack of personnel. A board meeting was called with the member of the County Forestry Board and the Ranger, in order to thoroughly discuss this matter. They were of the opinion that personnel could not be found, however, the District Forester was of the opinion that personnel could be found, and told the Board that the Ranger and he would canvass the county in search of two patrolmen. This was done, and in the course of two weeks, we employed two good men, who are still working with our

organization. I find that this County Forestry Board is very cooperative at all times, and in all matters regarding the T.P.O.

This past year has seen great improvement in this organization, due to the fact that sometime back we employed two men as assistant patrolmen who were of great help in the combating of forest fires along with the Ranger. An added feature in the improvement was the building of a new seven mile metallic phone line running from the Patrolman's home along the road to join the already constructed line. This line cost \$193.00. By the construction of this new seven mile line it is now convenient for the Ranger to contact his patrolmen at all times, whereby, in the past this could not be done. The old line, which is in very fine condition, has been thoroughly checked over and bushed out along its entire length, thus bringing the maintenance factor to a minimum.

Another important factor in the improvement of this organization is that we have hired a permanent towerman to operate the Pine Log Mountain Lookout Tower. This man was put on a permanent basis for and when he is not used on the lookout tower, he is used for other work pertaining to the T.P.O. Then we have also put on a permanent man for the operation of the Fort Buffington Lookout Tower also on a permanent basis, and when not being used as a towerman he will be used in other matters concerning the operation of the T.P.O., such as, road building, telephone line construction, telephone line maintenance, etc. By employing these two men to operate the lookout towers, we can now have a much improved detection system because when one man in the lookout tower spots a fire, he can phone the other lookout men and by triangulation can locate the fire within a few seconds. This saves expenses, and wear and tear of the automobiles, whereby, with this telephone system it is very effective and accurate. The Ranger and his men would have to ride around the county in order to directly locate the fire. This triangulation system will also help to reduce the number of acres burned and the size of the burn by allowing the Ranger and his men to go directly to the fire. The future plans which have been drawn up for this T.P.O. calls for the purchase of a one-half ton pick-up truck. All fire fighting equipment will be placed on this truck, including a panama pump. This T.P.O. has never had its own truck and it is deemed essential for the proper operation of the T.P.O. which includes 193,755 acres under protection, to own and



operate its own truck. It is believed that this matter will be approved by the Forestry Board at a later date.

Another plan calls for the construction of a sixteen mile metallic phone line to connect to the phone line in the Pickens County Protection Unit in order that some blind pockets in the Northern section of the county can be properly handled by the connection of this phone line to the Pickens County Protection Unit. The lookout men in Pickens County will telephone to the Ranger of the Cherokee T.P.O. regarding all fires which he sees in the Northern section of Cherokee County. This phone line has been planned to be constructed next summer and the Ranger and his personnel along with the District Forester will construct this line.

Another plan for this T.P.O. calls for the Ranger to do educational work throughout his county, thus, bringing to the attention of all landowners throughout the county the fact that their land and their timber is being protected against forest fires. This work will be carried on by the Ranger during the summer months when he is not fighting fires.

It will also be part of the Ranger's work to contact the landowners regarding the replanting of their wasteland, or land not now being put to material use. It will be up to the Ranger to contact the individual landowner and discuss this matter with him and to take his order for pine seedlings.

Following is the financial data pertaining to the operation of the Cherokee County T.P.O. from January 1, 1943 to January 1, 1944:

Personal service—\$3,906.32, Supplies and materials, \$294.36; office expense, \$71.38; rent, \$120.00. Total, \$4,392.06. County payment, \$2,000.00.

The Gilmer County T.P.O. or Timber Protective Organization is mainly supported by paid up protection by the individual landowners at the rate of 3c per acre, along with the 40% refund from the Department. This organization operates very close due to the fact that there are only 42,685 acres under protection. Recently there has been a lack of field personnel to work with the Ranger in fire prevention matters, however, this matter has at the present been remedied by the employment of three men to act as fire crewmen for this fire season. This will be an important factor in keeping down the number of fires within the organization.



Following is the financial data for the operation of Gilmer County T.P.O. from January 1, 1943, to January 1, 1944:

Personal service, \$2,225.40; office expense, \$61.00; supplies and material, \$33.78. Total, \$2,320.18. T.P.O. payment from landowners, \$977.63.

Financial Summary for District:

District office expense .....	\$ 5,465.34
Ellijay T.P.O. ....	2,320.18
Cherokee County .....	4,392.06
Pickens County Prot. Unit .....	7,713.08
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$19,890.66

*District Six*—The sixth district forestry office was created August 11, 1943, from the old Macon District Forestry Office, which had been administering forty-four counties of the Middle Georgia section. Sixteen counties of these forty-four were placed under the new District Office, its boundaries conforming to the Sixth Congressional District. The remainder of the original forty-four counties were placed under District Offices of the surrounding Congressional Districts.

This report will endeavor to show the accomplishments of the Sixth District Forestry Office from the date of its creation up to December 31, 1944.

In the field of fire prevention within the sixth district, the District Forester has carried on a broad program of education. He has appeared before civic clubs and various gatherings 26 times, making fire prevention talks to 515 people. Six meetings of landowners have been organized by the District Forester on a county basis, with programs designed to inform landowners as to the value of fire prevention. Two District-wide forestry conferences have been organized by the District Forester, which drew landowners, sawmill owners, county officials, representatives of various agencies from the entire sixth district. These conferences were held in Bibb County and Baldwin County respectively. Eighty-nine news articles have been published in the newspapers throughout the District in regard to forest fire prevention. 792 pieces of literature have been distributed in the District and 400 prevention posters have been placed in appropriate

places. Six movies have been shown in both white and colored schools. Three exhibits for County Fairs and two for the State Fair have been shown. Six demonstrations of light and heavy fire fighting equipment have been given in the District. Three of these were in cooperation with County Agents and S.C.S. personnel. A series of nine demonstrations have been scheduled for January, cooperating with the S.C.S., U. S. Forest Service and local agencies.

The Sixth District has at the present time only one State and County owned lookout tower. This tower is located in Bibb County. There has been an effort on the part of the District Forester to supplement the lack of detection in the District as best he could. Four thousand 4x6 cards printed on both sides have been distributed by the Rangers in Bibb and Baldwin Counties. It was the purpose of these cards to obtain the cooperation of the people in these counties in reporting forest fires to the Rangers. All necessary information for the reporting of fires was shown on the cards and they were handed out personally by the Rangers who used their fire trucks for this purpose. Due to the lack of adequate detection the Rangers of three units must patrol high points of their Units regularly during fire season. Highway crews, school bus drivers, and Highway Patrolmen have been asked to report forest fires to the local Rangers. Cooperation has been secured for the past three months from airplane pilots who fly over that section of Bibb County not covered by the local tower. Up to the present these pilots have reported six fires in this section of Bibb County.

Because of the inadequate detection system in the Sixth District, and in view of the fact that the District Forester was a commercial pilot, it was decided that some work could be done in regard to developing a procedure for the use of a light airplane to patrol the counties of the District. The State Forest Fire Warden and District Forester began this work in August. A plane was found that could be purchased for \$1,800. Radio equipment could have been installed for \$153.00 additional. It was proposed that a block of six counties would be used as an initial experiment. The six counties selected were Bibb, Baldwin, Jones, Twiggs, Wilkinson, and Washington. Of these, two were already under protection. It was proposed to have the remaining four buy a truck and fire equipment and operate that at the counties' expense, using the fire detection supplied by the patrol of the plane over the County five or six times each day. In all counties except Washington, one flight through the County on each pa-



trol would give complete coverage ten to fifteen miles on each side of plane. In the case of Washington County, it would require a hair-pin shaped flight. This was mainly due to the geographic location of the County. These six counties were laid off on a grid and number system in order that Rangers in trucks might receive reports by radio by grid number, and refer to a map in the truck. It was proposed that each county cooperate with the other, thereby bringing more than one truck to fight any one fire in case the situation should demand it.

Personnel to fly the patrol could have been obtained in sufficient number by cooperation with the local C. A. P. unit of Bibb County and private pilots of the Macon Area. These pilots were paying commercial rates to fly private planes, and were glad to have the opportunity to fly the patrol at no cost to themselves, thereby building up their total flying time. This phase of the patrol would have been under the direct supervision of the District Forester.

The District Forester appeared before the County Commissioners of Twiggs and Wilkinson Counties; he also made preparations to appear before the Commissioners of Washington and Jones Counties, in order to see if the Counties were willing to cooperate in this experiment. They were approached on the basis that they would supply the suppression at their expense, while the State would supply the detection, and would also cooperate with them in obtaining fire fighting equipment. The Commissioners of Wilkinson County accepted this immediately and the Commissioners of Twiggs County were more favorable to such a proposal than to establishing a regular County Unit system, although Twiggs County was not financially able to cooperate in 1944, the Commissioners stated that they might be able to cooperate in 1945. There was favorable reaction to the proposed plane patrol in Jones and Washington Counties. The local Forestry Boards of Baldwin and Bibb Counties went on record as endorsing the plan and cooperating with the other four counties 100%.

With the service of private pilots flying the Patrol at no cost to the State, the actual cost of operating the Patrol would have been the initial cost of the plane and radio equipment plus \$1.75 per hour, the cost of plane operation. It was estimated that five to six hours of Patrol would be necessary during periods of fire hazards. It is significant that flying conditions are good when fire hazard is

greatest. For this reason, it was estimated that for the six months period of fire hazard in the District, there would be slightly less than 1,000 hours of actual patrol at a total operation cost of \$1,750.00 which is based on 1,000 hours. This figure, when it is considered as the cost of detection for six counties, comes to a cost of \$48.88 per county for a six months' period, and is quite small when compared to a minimum of twelve towers necessary to supply adequate detection to the same counties at a cost of \$2,400.00 per tower, plus cost of manning the towers the same number of hours the Patrol would fly, plus cost of telephone lines and equipment.

Unfortunately the above experiment did not materialize, due to the existence of certain laws prohibiting the purchase of an airplane by a State Department. When this was discovered, a group of lumbermen in the Macon Area agreed to buy the airplane and present to the State Department of Forestry free, in order that the above work might be carried on. However, the same laws mentioned above could not provide authority to pay operation cost of the plane or permit the Department to own the plane.

There are three protection Units under the supervision of the Sixth District Office at the present time. Two of these are County Protection systems, while the third is a Critical Area Unit, comprising 290,000 acres surrounding Camp Gordon, Augusta, Georgia. This Unit was organized in October, 1942. Since August, 1943, it has fought 75 fires, which have burned an area of 3,624.5 acres, or a percent of total area of .013. This Unit has since August 1943, operated at a total cost of \$7,572.86, which funds are supplied by the Federal Government. The cost to the State being that of a supervisory nature.

The Bibb County Protection Unit was organized in February, 1942, by the District Forester. Since August, 1943, 138 fires have been fought, which burned an area of 4,292 acres, or .061 percent of its total forest acreage. The cost to the State, charged to CM2, has been \$1,488.69 since August, 1943.

The Baldwin County Unit was organized in October, 1943, by the District Forester. Since that time, there have been 48 fires in the County, which have burned an estimated 2,227.5 acres, or 1.024 percent of the total forest lands of the County. Since its organization this Unit has operated at a cost to the State, chargeable to CM2, of \$1,377.



In regard to light equipment, the District Office has rented equipment to private owners of forest lands as follows: 35 Indian Back Pumps, 24 Council Tool Fire Rakes, and 36 Council Tool Fire Flaps. One Panama Pump has been placed with a large landowner of Washington County. Back Pumps have been placed with school bus drivers and rural mail carriers for use in fighting fires at roadsides.

A program of burning the shoulders of highways is now under way in the District in cooperation with the State Highway Department.

The Sixth District has only recently acquired the services of a District Forest Fire Warden, and while this man is new at the job, he has fought two fires and investigated three. He has contacted 32 people to date.

The work of the Sixth District Office in forest management has consisted of timber cruising, marking, timber inspections, growth study, consulting on controlling disease on both saw timber and ornamental trees, marketing of forest products, and establishing of plantations, as well as cooperating with owners in doing artificial reforestation.

The District acquired the services of a District Farm Marketing Aide in August, 1944. Prior to this, the District Forester was doing all timber cruise work in the District. Since July, 1944, a total of 3,450 acres of saw timber have been cruised, amounting to a volume of 2,983,875 board feet. Of this amount 160,426 board feet have been marked for selective cutting. Since the above date 3,055 cords of pulpwood have been cruised.

Since the creation of the District in August, 1943, 97 inspections of woodlands have been made. No data of acreage covered on these inspections is available prior to July 1944. However, since that time the Marketing Aide and District Forester have gone over 21,595 acres of timber lands with the owners or their representatives.

Of 97 inspections, 11 had to do with the pine bark beetle. The owners were advised as to control measures for these insects. The District Forester has advised 14 individuals as to disease control for ornamental trees.

In cooperation with the Timber Resource Survey being carried on in the State, the District Forester and Marketing Aide have com-

pleted cruising three-fourths of Twiggs County, or 116 one-fourth acre plots.

At the present time, work is going on in an effort to establish two small pine seedlings nurseries in the Sixth District. One of these is to be in cooperation with the State's Vocational Education system, and the other in Milledgeville in cooperation with the Boys' Training School in Baldwin County. Plans are going forward at present to establish a Bibb County Forest on a 175 acre tract now owned by the County. It is planned to set out ten to twenty thousand seedlings on this place this year.

The District Forester is cooperating with the Bibb County Agent in getting 75,000 slash pine seedlings set out by 4-H Club boys throughout the District.

At the present time the District Forester and District Marketing Aide are working with J. C. Archer of Washington County on a program of management for a tract of 14,000 acres.

*District Seven*—The District Office at Calhoun was established September 15, 1943 at Calhoun to serve the Seventh Congressional District of fourteen counties. This report covers the period from September 15, 1943 to December 31, 1944.

The District Forester has carried on an educational program throughout the district. The District Forester has contacted all County Agents, 13 AAA Officers, 12 S.C.S. technicians, visited at least 20 sawmill operators and timber buyers, met with the County Commissioners of six counties and contacted the County Commissioners of four other counties about organized fire protection. Made 15 pulpwood inspections, put on one Fair exhibit. At least 100 different people visited office seeking information on timber sales, forest management, pulpwood sales, timber marking and cruising services. Visited all State Highway Patrol Offices in district, contacted superintendent of N. C. and St. L. Railroad, held 6 Forestry Board meetings, established 2 county protection units. Met with two Chambers of Commerce, contacted the officials of the State Highway Dept. at Gainesville, wrote 10 newspaper articles, also published 4 editions of "The Seventh District Forest Ranger" containing four pages with a mailing list of 225.

The District Forester has assisted the Rangers as much as possible in carrying out an educational program. He was able to get the



assistance of a TVA Forester in Dade County to work with the Ranger in showing a series of pictures throughout the county for the past six months. In Cobb County the Ranger has contacted 2,000 homes and explained the reason for keeping fire out of the woods. Through the cooperation of the Marketing Aide and Fire Warden and Rangers, 18 back pumps, 12 rakes and 8 flaps have been let out to farmers on a loan basis to combat fires in this district.

The cost of supervising, establishing and working on proposed counties was \$2,932.00 charged against District Office. The supervising refers to the four county units. The cost of educational work carried on throughout the District by the District Forester is \$1,250.00 (including signs, motion pictures, educational contacts, preparation for forestry camp, newspaper writing, etc.) The cost of Marketing Service was \$1,042.00 (Includes training Marketing Aide, cruising timber and inspections.)

The District Forest Fire Warden made 42 personal contacts, contacted 4 county sheriffs, 4 state patron headquarters, 3 county school superintendents, 3 AAA Agents, 22 country store proprietors, 1 RR superintendent, 1 sawmill operator, and contacted 76 people in the investigation of 62 fires. He sent bills for suppression costs of fires to Railroad Companies in 15 cases, of which 4 have been collected, made one conviction, has three prosecutions pending, fought 12 fires, put on exhibit at three County Fairs and one fire prevention week exhibit in Chamber of Commerce show window. Made and erected 11 road signs, repainted and relettered 17 roadside signs. Showed 3 motion pictures to 1,335 people, showed 35 mm film in 10 towns to 7,577 people. The above was done at a cost of \$1,315.38 for the District Forest Fire Warden. The Fire Warden worked for five days using station wagon on constructing a telephone line in Dade County at a cost of \$67.25.

The following has been accomplished by the Marketing Aide in assisting farmers and other timber growers in the district:

3,774 acres timber cruised — 18,339,093 board feet timber cruised.

3,401 acres of timber inspected—199 acres inspected for pulpwood.

155 acres marked for selective cutting, most of this was in 5 acre plots.

Cost of the above service was \$1,375.00. A total amount of \$120,950.00 was received by timber growers for 12,076,765 board feet that we cruised. We estimate that this is \$25,000.00 more than would have been received had we not given assistance. Total cost of education work was \$273.90. This includes educational work, showing pictures, contacting schools, painting roadside signs, etc. Total cost of assistance given by District Forester and Fire Warden was \$556.10, which includes organization and fire prevention work, constructing phone lines, contacting county officials and attending meetings. General office work cost \$249.00. Bartow County Protection Unit was operating January 1, 1943. It has operated from that date through December 31, 1944 at a cost of \$6,855.22, of which the State paid 40%. It has suppressed 194 fires that burned 6,860 acres. Before organizing protection in this county it was estimated that the average of 30,000 acres burned annually.

Floyd County Protection Unit was operating January 1, 1943. It has operated from that date through December 31, 1944, at a cost of \$9,882.55, of which the State of Georgia paid 40%. It has suppressed 288 fires which burned 6,729 acres. Cobb County Protection Unit was organized July 1, 1944. It has operated from that date through December 31, 1944, at a cost of \$1,833.39 of which the State of Georgia paid 40%. It has suppressed 21 fires which burned 177 acres. Dade County Protection Unit was organized July 1, 1944. It has operated from that date through December 31, 1944, at a cost of \$1,610.65. It has suppressed 14 fires which burned 216 acres.

*District Eight*—This report covers the period from January 1, 1944, at which time the District Office was established in Waycross, through December 31, 1944. The majority of the District Forester's time has been consumed in the supervision of five county units, four Timber Protective Organizations, one State Forest Fire Protection Unit, one sawmill and three military units.

A small scale educational program has been carried on by means of fire prevention posters, literature, newspaper articles, one planting and cruising demonstration, supervising forestry activities in one boy scout camp, and personal contacts, including county agents, Soil Conservation Technicians, and Consolidated Schools, county officials, large landowners and key men of five unprotected counties have been contacted in an attempt to establish a fire protection unit in these counties in 1945.



During the six months' period that a fire warden has been employed, he has investigated 20 fires, helped suppress 5 fires, distributed fire prevention posters and literature, contacted numerous schools throughout the district, and made many personal contacts to discuss the work being done by the State Forest Fire patrol.

A Farm Marketing Aide was employed approximately two months during the year, but his work was confined to marking and cruising timber on the two State Forests in the District. The vacancy now existing in marketing work is expected to be filled in January, and assistance in marketing timber will be given throughout the District.

Operation costs for District Eight for the calendar year are as follows:

District Office, \$7,036.42; forest fire patrol, \$1,547.06; marketing aide, \$390.35; county units, \$47,073.38; timber protective organizations, \$54,823.29; military units, \$12,963.95.

The above expenditures cover the purchase of one truck for the District Office and three trucks, one tractor, one plow, for County Units and Timber Protective Organizations.

The cost of the State Forest Fire Protection Unit and State Forest Timber operation was kept as a single unit during the months of January, February, and March. Operative costs for this period were \$5,836.49 and receipts were \$278.28. The remaining nine months of the year the cost of the Fire Protection Unit and the timber operations were kept separately and receipts and expenditures were as follows:

State Forest Fire Protection Unit Expenditures—\$13,443.09, receipts, \$279.00. State Forest Timber Operations—Expenditures, \$7,938.21; receipts, \$11,459.50.

The above expenditures cover the purchase of a sawmill, power unit, edger, tractor, logging equipment and repair shop equipment. On the 2,997,838 acres under protection in the District 572 fires have been suppressed by State Fire Fighting Personnel. These fires burned a total of 42,560 acres, averaging 74.4 acres per fire, or 1.42% of the protected area.

Services, accomplishments and fire records during the calendar year 1945, should exceed, by far, those of 1944. Plans have been

made to purchase 16 mm projector to be used over the entire District by the Fire Warden and District Forester in carrying out a more effective educational program. Work and contacts of the Fire Warden should show more beneficial results in the near future. A radio receiver was recently installed in the Forest Fire Patrol Truck, and plans have been made to install both transmitter and receiver in the District Ranger's Truck and the District Forester's car. Work on a telephone system is now nearing completion, whereby the District Forester will be able to contact all unit personnel over State telephone lines entering a central switchboard located in the District Office.

*District Ten*—The Washington Office for District 10 was established December 1, 1943 with headquarters at Washington to serve the 10th Congressional District. This report covers the period from December 1, 1943 through December 31, 1944.

The District Forester has carried on an educational program throughout the District making 9 talks, writing 11 news articles, distributing 400 pieces of forestry literature, 110 forestry posters; contacting 12 sawmills and planing mill operators, 4 pulpwood producers, 1 hardwood buyer, 3 Production Credit Association Treasurers, 3 Federal Land Bank Secretaries, 4 State Highway Department Officials, most all County Patrolmen for the State Highway Department, all County Agents, AAA Administrative officers, all S.C.S. District Supervisors (4 State, 3 Federal) all F.S.A. County Supervisors, 2 District F.S.A. Supervisors.

All 4-H clubs in 3 counties have been visited and help given on forestry programs, one County (Wilkes) given a countywide tree identification contest with a wild life test in cooperation with the Extension Service and Wild Life Department, cash prizes were awarded.

The District Forester has visited all County School Superintendents, 5 Vocational Agriculture classes, and 2 schools interested in forestry programs. He has attended County War Board and County planning meetings for 3 counties upon request. He has attended a series of meetings of county government workers of three counties in the Piedmont Soil Conservation District planning demonstration and meetings in the three counties to help remedy the forestry problems and improve the cutting practices, etc., in the counties. Also, attended two meetings of F.S.A. clients and two Farm Bureau Meetings and made talks on Forestry.



At a cost of \$1,049.50 to the Washington District office and \$1,121.00 for the Washington Marketing Aide, the following has been accomplished in assisting farmers and other timber growers in marketing their timber: 4,836 acres timber cruised, representing 30 individuals, 1,798 acres timber marked for selective cutting, representing 17 individuals. 7,251,370 board feet of timber cruised representing 30 individuals, 125 acres pulpwood marked, 180 units pulpwood cruised, 16 five-acre demonstration plots marked, 7 acres cruised and marked 100%, 50 forest landowners contacted about their forest. Size of above timber tracts range from five to 800 acres.

The Marketing Aide began work February 15, 1944, and was out a little over a month in the spring. He has also worked in the Gainesville District when needed while that District was without a Marketing Aide.

One large tract, 700 acres was cruised and marked for selective cutting in Oglethorpe County for Mr. and Mrs. George Brooks of Crawford. This tract had been estimated at about 300,000 board feet cutting of 8 inches by a couple of mills. We cruised it at 906,680 feet and the tract is being cut as marked. The sawer says it will cut out our estimate or better.

At a cost of \$1,400.00 to the District and \$3,968.00 to the Unit the Wilkes County Protection Unit was supervised and operated and other counties were worked on to establish units in them. It is believed that units can be established in Oglethorpe, McDuffie and Taliaferro Counties at an early date. The county expense includes the cost of working over the fire truck and purchasing of a new lot of equipment. The truck is about 5 years old and a new truck is needed to put the Unit in first class shape next year. Plans are made to purchase a new truck in July if possible. The tower grounds have been terraced and attempts made to sod it, most of the washing has been stopped.

Contacts have been made with the State Highway Department in regard to the burning of the shoulders as well as the detecting and suppressing of fires along the highway. There has been fine cooperation on both and a good many fire hazards have already been done away with by burning the shoulders and aid has been given in the extinguishing of fires. Quite a few fires have been put out before they burned much by the county crews.

The District Fire Warden began work in the Washington District September 12, 1944. He contacted all County Agents, F.S.A. Supervisors, S.C.S. Conservationist and other key men of the counties. In areas of counties where most fires have been burning in the past he contacted as many landowners, tenants, and county merchants as possible, talking against forest fires, putting up posters and distributing literature.

The Warden has been repainting the Fire signs over the District as he carried on other work. Before and during Fire Prevention Week, posters have been distributed over the District. All schools were contacted by the Warden, Marketing Aide, and District Foresters in regard to the Forest Fire Slogan.

The Warden has investigated all fires in Wilkes County and fires that were found or reported out of Wilkes County. He has fought 6 fires himself with the help of volunteers over the District. The Marketing Aide and District Forester has also put out a good many fires in unprotected counties at different times. Fire equipment was purchased by the District Office to use on fires out of Wilkes County when help was requested and has been used several times and stopped fires that would have been burned over several thousand acres if not suppressed.

The expense of the District Warden has been \$786.60 charged to him and \$850.00 charged to the District Office. He has been looking after the burning of highway shoulders with the Highway Department. The Warden has resigned, but a new one will be obtained as soon as possible.

The District Forester and Marketing Aide has worked with Agricultural and Industrial Development Board on the Forest Resource Appraisal in Wilkes County, about one-third of the county has been cruised and 4 other counties in the District are to be cruised. This will be carried on as much as possible when it does not interfere too much with regular District work. So far the cost has been about \$70.00 to the District Office.

Gwinn-Nixon State Forest at Augusta has cost about \$110.00 and 522 Christmas trees sold for \$261.00 during December. It is the District Forester's plan to clean up the cedars left so they will make Christmas trees later, or fence posts if not fit for trees. It is also planned to plant more cedars on the area for Christmas trees, fence in the area as well as reclaim and maintain the fire breaks.



## NEW SPECIAL SERVICES

Two special services are featured by the Department, namely—A State Forest Fire Patrol and A State Marketing Service. Both of these services are new, having been put into action since July 1, 1943.

The Forest Fire Patrol is headed by Paul W. Groom, State Forest Fire Warden, located in the Director's office in Atlanta.

The report on this activity follows:

State Forest Fire Patrol—Georgia has had for many years a fire suppression force but during the past little effort has been made to prevent the all too many fires through the use of law enforcement.

*The State "Forest Fire Patrol"* organized in July of 1944 is to provide for the prevention and stopping of the incendiarism which now is responsible for the large number of fires in the protected and unprotected areas of the State. It is thought that the number of fires can be greatly reduced with the patrol's activities against incendiarism.

April 1, 1944 the State Forest Fire Warden was appointed and on July 1, 1944 the employment of the District Wardens began. Each Congressional District now has one Warden who works under the District Forester and who is endeavoring to investigate all forest fires which occur in the district regardless of whether on protected or unprotected forest lands.

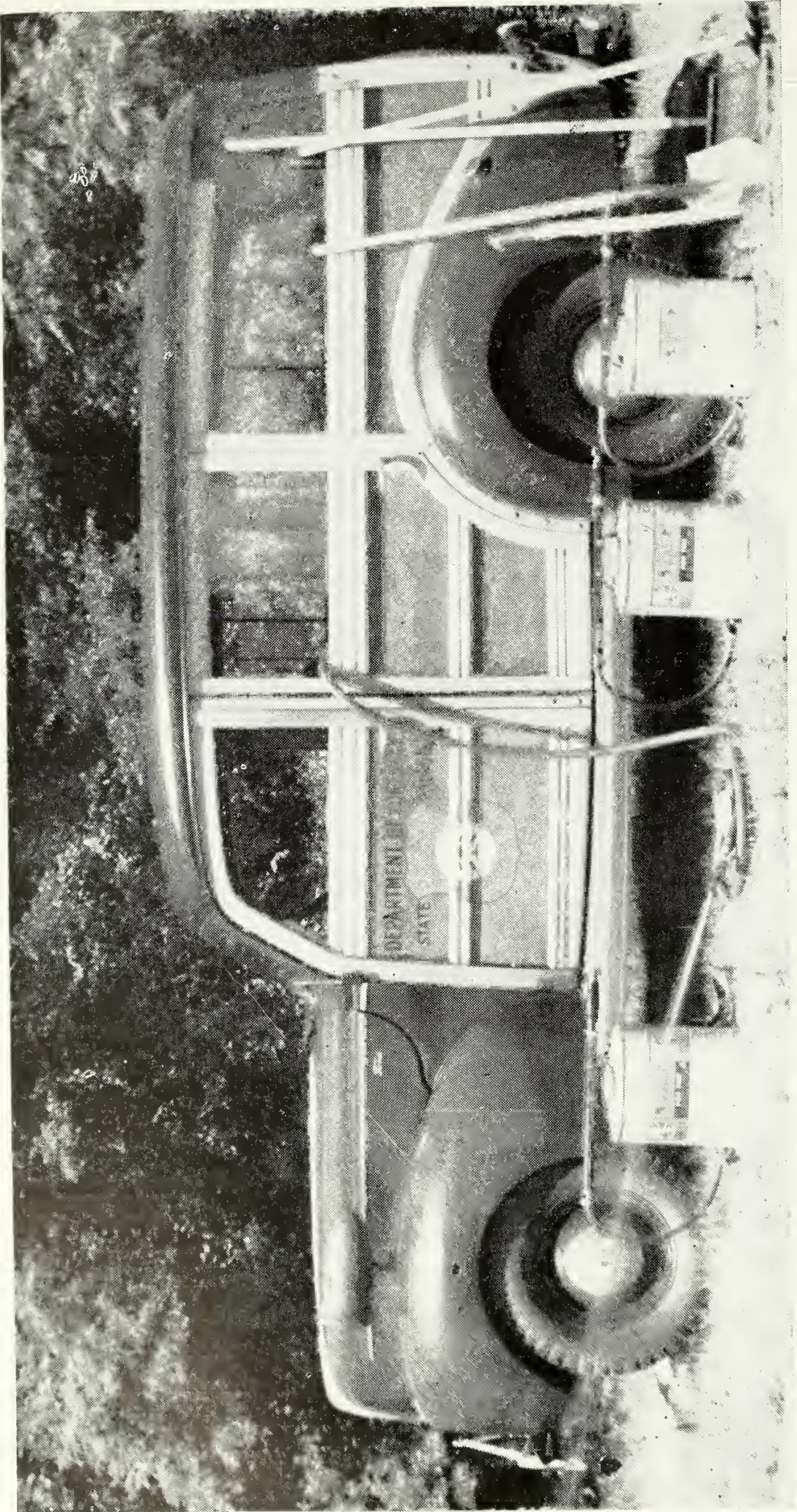
The Fire Patrol has had difficulty in securing personnel for its warden positions but now has one Warden in each district.

The Wardens are wearing forest green uniforms and are traveling in cream and red fire trucks. Effort has been made to make both the Warden and his truck stand out so that all may know of the Forest Fire Patrol and its activities.

—The fire trucks being used by the Wardens are converted station wagons equipped with a panama force pump and fifty-five gallons of water, five gallon portable back pumps, fire flaps, fire rakes, and miscellaneous fire tools. Each truck is a complete fire fighting unit and is used for fire suppression when needed, and is also used to demonstrate to children and adult groups the methods of fire suppression. During the six months' existence of the patrol, the Wardens have contacted over 45 groups to give demonstrations or talks towards fire prevention and suppression, and prepared and presented 64 County and State Fair exhibits. The patrol has also, during this



FIRE PATROL





period, distributed 3,500 posters, 2,000 pamphlets, 5,000 items of miscellaneous printed material and shown 88 motion pictures on forestry. A three color poster about the patrol was printed and 1,500 copies distributed throughout the State in addition to other posters.

The patrol has felt that part of its activities were not only to apprehend those responsible for malicious and careless burning but also the education of the people against starting forest fires. Working along this idea the Wardens have contacted the school superintendents, school principals, and school teachers and have shown motion pictures to adult and children's groups.

In many counties the Wardens have sponsored contests on forestry among the local school children with prizes to be supplied by leaders in the community. The average county having approximately \$300.00 of prize money available. Additional to this, in the Second Congressional District a group of Junior Fire Wardens of boys and girls who are working towards forestry and fire prevention has been organized.

The Wardens of the patrol have fought 62 fires, investigated 182 fires and made 4 prosecutions and 1 conviction with 3 cases pending trial. The number of prosecutions is small but this is due to having to train new men in this work. However, in some sections of the State local comment credits the very presence of officers responsible for the investigation of forest fires with reducing the number of fires.

The State Fire Warden working in conjunction with the District Forester of the Sixth Congressional District has worked up plans for the establishment of a Forest Air Patrol. This patrol to work directly with the Forest Fire Wardens in spotting persons who are setting fires and directing the Wardens to them by radio in order to apprehend them. The main plane group would be used to detect fires which occur. It is believed that the airplane will provide cheaper detection service yet adequate services in the areas needing a detection system. In Bibb County where original plans were begun for the start of the Air Patrol, airplanes have already proven their ability. Pilots of local training planes operating off the Herbert Smart Airport have on landing reported forest fires to the County Ranger before the local fire towerman could see the smoke. The cost of operating a plane for detection would be as economical as the

firetower if based on the same observation time. On page 93, January 1945 edition of "Flying," an article based on 1,133 hours of flying in the type of airplane planned for forest fire detection, it states that for gasoline, oil, maintenance material and labor required "the cost-per-hour of flying thus breaks down to about \$2.15 an hour," and "that the cost per mile of flying was but 2c." Thus the conclusion that the airplane is a need in forest fire activities and, upon the approval of the general assembly, plans are to use airplanes as a part of the State Forest Fire Patrol in 1945-46.

During the next year it is planned to increase the work of the patrol through further training of the personnel and by supplying the Wardens with more and better equipment. Further endeavor will be made to prosecute those guilty of violating the forest fire laws and to prevent forest fires.

*The Marketing Service* is headed up by R. Bruce MacGregor, State Marketing Aide, located in the Director's office in Atlanta. The report on this activity follows: Report on Marketing Service—Increasing interest among landowners during the past two years necessitated the Department to expand its service to include a program of free timber cruising, marking and marketing. This work had previously been handled by the District Forester to a limited degree but conditions became such that this was no longer possible.

Timber had become the most critical war material and, therefore, our forests were given much publicity which resulted in many landowners becoming aware of the full value of their trees for the first time. Consequently both the Atlanta Office and the field offices began receiving requests for assistance in timber management in excess of what could be handled with the existing personnel. These requests, generally speaking, followed the same pattern (1) "Can you assist me in determining the amount of merchantable timber I have and (2) how can I sell it so that my stand will remain in a productive condition."

Funds were set up for each district office to employ a Marketing Aide, as the men were to be called, and in November, 1943, the first one was employed and assigned to Congressional District No. 9 with headquarters at Gainesville. Similar personnel was furnished the remaining field offices as suitable men could be employed. The scarcity of technically trained foresters made it necessary to employ men with practical experience and train them in the technical phases



of the work. At the present time eight of our nine District Offices have Marketing Aides and it is expected this vacancy will be filled by the time this publication is printed.

Before a tract of timber is cruised by the Department the landowner must sign the following agreement:

TIMBER CRUISING AGREEMENT  
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr.\_\_\_\_\_:

Reference is made to your letter of\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

concerning having your timber cruised.

Prior to any gratis cruising done by this Department, the landowner must agree to the several conditions that are listed at the bottom of this page. These conditions are made in the interest of the landowner, and are of good forestry practices. If you agree to carry them out, please sign below and return this sheet to this office.

Very truly yours,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

I wish to have my timber cruised by the Georgia Department of Forestry and agree to the following:

1. To sell the timber provided a fair price may be obtained.
2. Allow the Department of Forestry to list my timber for sale.
3. Permit the Department of Forestry to mark a minimum of five (5) acres to be cut selectively and allow the buyer to cut only those trees that are marked.
4. Report in writing any fires that burn on my land to the State Forest Fire Warden, 435 State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.

**ACRES SELECTIVE CUTTING**

**LANDOWNER**

**&**

**OPERATOR**

**COOPERATING**

**THIS TRACT MARKED FOR CUTTING**

**BY**

**GEORGIA**

**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY**



5. I am am not willing to inform the Department of Forestry the amount received for my timber and the name of the operator.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

This is to discourage those landowners that would have the Department estimate their stumpage merely to satisfy their curiosity and who have no thought of selling. Also, it encourages selective cutting as it brings marked trees before the landowner and sawmill operator alike by establishing demonstrations over the State.

After the timber has been cruised and marked the District Forester's office aids in the sale of the product by informing operators of the tract and giving them information as to the volume, quality, logging conditions, etc. In fact, many operators keep in constant touch with our field offices to learn of available stumpage.

Since establishment of this service in November, 1943, over nine hundred land-owners have received "on the ground" assistance in management of their forests. 51,000 acres, supporting a volume of 74,000,000 board feet has been cruised. Of this amount 5,700 acres have been marked for selective cutting. Much additional assistance was rendered in the form of thinnings, prunings, plantings, etc.

The majority of these tracts have been the small farm woodlots whose owners had never before made a timber sale and therefore had no idea as to the quantity or quality of the timber involved. Nor were they aware of how a cutting could be made whereby a periodic income could be derived from their wooded area.

The Department of Forestry is assisting the Agriculture and Industrial Development Board in the Statewide Forest Appraisal being made by the Board in cooperation with the American Forestry Association. Data is being gathered on volume, growth, drain, fire occurrence and damage, markets and other pertinent information on the forest condition and results will be published by the A. & I. D. Board.

Nine preliminary surveys have been made by the Department's personnel at the request of wood using industries to determine the feasibility of locating postwar manufacturing plants in the State.

These services have been rendered at a cost to the state of \$21,423.00.

While much of the increased interest on the part of landowners has no doubt been due to the abnormal conditions existing at present, it is felt their concern in this is permanent. Much evidence has been presented in favor of selective cutting and the contrast between clear cut and selective cut areas is so marked that the benefits of the latter are convincingly demonstrated.

As previously stated much of the work was done on the farm woodlots. These tracts, averaging less than 50 acres each, while relatively unimportant individually are most important in their aggregate since they comprise 55 per cent of the forest land in the State. It is therefore necessary that the Department be in position to render the necessary aid to these areas since they are so small they do not economically justify the expense of employing a consulting forester.

## DEVELOPMENT AND INSPECTION OF FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

*Forest Engineer's Office*—The Forest Engineer's Office was established January 1, 1944. However, the Tractor Unit, Warehouse, Repair Shop and Baxley State Forest, which are now under Forest Engineer's Office are being reported for Calendar Years 1943 and 1944. Engineer's Office is reported only for Calendar Year 1944.

### UNDER DISTRICT OFFICE—1943

#### I. Warehouse

<i>Purchase of Equipment</i>	1943	1944
1. Indian Back Pumps .....	200	1159
2. Telephones .....	50	10
3. Trucks .....	0	13
4. Panama Pumps .....	14	18
5. Steel Water Tanks .....	6	30
6. Fire Flaps .....	0	542
7. Fire Rakes .....	0	509
8. Marlow Pumps .....	0	21
9. Gorman-Rupp Pumps .....	0	15
10. Pacific Marine Pumps .....	0	1



<i>Equipment Sold From Warehouse</i>		1943	1944
1. Indian Back Pumps			
A. To Forest Fire Patrol and District			
Offices -----	18	24	
B. To private landowners and County			
Officials on Loan Basis -----	67	216	
C. To T.P.O. Organizations -----	4	46	
D. To County Units -----	78	103	
E. To Military Units -----	7	46	
F. To State Highway -----	0	361	
	TOTAL SOLD -----	174	796
2. Fire Flaps		1943	1944
A. Forest Fire Patrol and District			
Offices -----	18	20	
B. Private Landowners and County			
Officials -----	10	97	
C. T.P.O. Organizations -----	24	28	
D. County Units -----	65	89	
E. Military Units -----	6	30	
F. State Highway -----	0	182	
	TOTAL SOLD -----	123	446
3. Fire Rakes			
A. Forest Fire Patrol and Dist. Offices	13	12	
B. Private Landowners and County			
Officials -----	20	58	
C. T.P. Organizations -----	12	24	
D. County Units -----	57	90	
E. Military Units -----	3	11	
F. State Highway -----	0	182	
	TOTAL SOLD 1943 -----	105	377
4. Panama Pumps			
A. Forest Fire Patrol and Dist. Offices	2	5	
B. Private Landowners -----	2	4	
C. T.P. Organizations -----	4	0	
D. County Units -----	6	7	
E. Military Units -----	3	0	
	TOTAL SOLD -----	17	16

## 5. Steel Water Tanks

A. Forest Fire Patrol .....	0	0
B. Private Landowners .....	0	3
C. T.P. Organizations .....	2	1
D. County Units .....	4	10
E. Military Units .....	1	6

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TOTAL SOLD ..... 7 20

## 6. Axes

1944 Only

A. Forest Fire and District Offices .....	7
B. T.P. Organizations .....	3
C. County Units .....	26
D. Military Units .....	4

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TOTAL ..... 40

## 7. Shovels

1944 Only

A. Forest Fire Patrol and District Offices .....	5
B. T.P. Organizations .....	4
C. County Units .....	15
D. Military Units .....	9

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TOTAL ..... 33

## 8. Marlow or Gorman Rupp Pumps

1944 Only

A. Private Timberland Owners .....	3
B. T.P. Organizations .....	5
C. County Units .....	6
D. Military Units .....	8

---

TOTAL ..... 22

## 9. Asphalt Rakes

1944 Only

A. Private Landowner Officials .....	4
B. T.P. Organizations .....	2
C. County Units .....	3
D. Military Units .....	2

---

TOTAL ..... 11



10. Athens Plow	1944 Only
A. T.P. Organizations -----	1
B. Tractors -----	1
<b>TOTAL -----</b>	<b>2</b>

11. Trucks	1944 Only
A. County Units -----	9
B. Forest Fire Patrol -----	1
<b>TOTAL -----</b>	<b>10</b>

The Warehouse furnished County Units, Military Units, T.P. Organizations, Panama Pump repair parts, Indian Back Pump repair parts, telephone, tools, equipment and supplies, handsaws, hammers, fire rake handles, truck tires, tubes, heating stoves, and miscellaneous equipment.

The Warehouse purchased and supplied the Repair Shop with truck, tractor and plow repair parts and furnished County Units' truck repair parts and Tractor Unit tractor repair parts, supplies, gas, grease, oil and fuel oil.

Total expenditures for Warehouse including Warehouse-	
man 1943 -----	\$19,423.02
Total expenditures for Warehouse 1944 -----	46,148.15
Total Receipts Warehouse 1943 -----	12,981.93
Total Receipts Warehouse 1944 -----	37,060.27

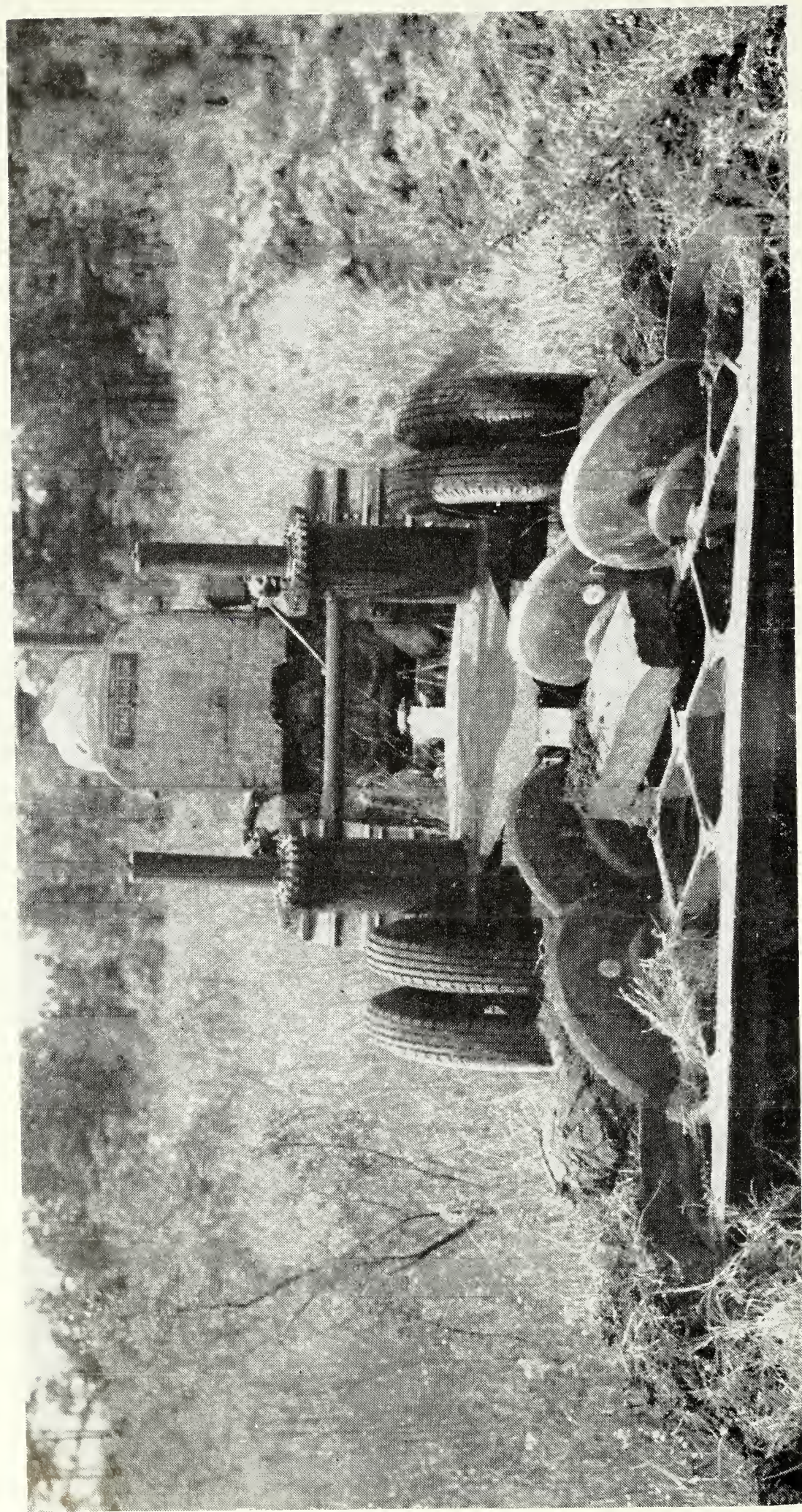
## II. Tractor Unit

Tractor Unit operation 1943 includes plowing, or grading fire lines in Jenkins County, Chatham County, Lowndes County, Appling County, Camden County, Bryan County and on CFLUA Project, at a total cost of -----	\$13,830.00
Total collection for fire lines plowed -----	8,291.93
40% Reimbursement by CM-2 -----	5,232.00

**TOTAL RECEIPTS ----- \$13,523.93**

TRACTOR UNIT OPERATION 1944 includes plowing, or grading fire lines in amount of 3,236.7 miles. Plowing was done





*FIRE LINE CONSTRUCTION*



in Jenkins County, Chatham County, Bryan County, Lowndes County, Appling County, Camden County, and Glynn County, also Tractor Unit on rent basis to CFLUA Project. No miles on this Unit included above.

Total cost of operation January 1, 1944, through December 31, 1944 .....	\$25,272.02
Total Collections for fire lines plowed through December 31, 1944 .....	7,875.26
Reimbursement CM-2 January 1, through June 30, 1944 .....	3,941.16
Refund credit due on tractor operation since July 1, 1944 .....	6,167.65
Unpaid balance due to Department of Forestry by landowners for fire lines plowed or graded .....	3,128.99
Total Receipts through December 31, 1944 .....	21,112.06

During 1944 three used TD-40 International Tractors were purchased by Tractor Unit.

One 2-Wheel Grader,

One Athens 6-Disc Fire Line Maintenance Plow,

One Mathis 4-Disc Fire Line Construction Plow.....\$7,574.00

1944 has been an exceptionally wet year in Southeast Georgia where fire line plowing is done.

III. *Baxley Repair Shop* 1943 making repairs to state and county unit trucks, state tractors and plows under District Office.

EXPENDITURES .....\$13,634.91

RECEIPTS for repairs and labor of Repair Shop

Personnel .....\$10,026.94

Only one-half of Shop Personnel labor charges were charged out on jobs to Units.

#### BAXLEY REPAIR SHOP

Making repairs to State and County Unit trucks, state tractors and plows and transportation of equipment and supplies for Units.

EXPENDITURES .....\$17,085.54

RECEIPTS for repairs and labor charges of Personnel

making repairs and transportation of supplies

and equipment .....\$16,091.07

One-half of mechanics time charged to Units part of year—Shop losing other half. All repair jobs for December and labor of Shop

Personnel will not be credited back to Shop by Repair Shop Jobs until January 1945.

#### IV. Baxley State Forest Under District Office

No sale of timber products was made on Baxley State Forest, 1943

Receipts ----- None

Expenditures for plowing and upkeep includes paint for  
timber marking ----- \$393.28

Baxley State Forest 1944 sale of forest products:

1. Crossties, 800 @ \$37.5	\$300.00
2. Pulpwood, 301.41 @ 2.00	602.82
3. Cattle Grazing, 12 head	9.70

Total Receipts ----- \$912.52

Expenditures include repairs to buildings and ground, new gates and locks on fences, purchase of wood saw, labor cutting grass and marking timber—\$387.04.

#### V. Engineer's Office 1944

The Engineer's office was established January 1, 1944 with Forest Engineer and one Stenog-Clerk, an Assistant Utility and Equipment Man and Military Inspector as personnel.

The following is handled by Engineer's Office:

All tractor fire line plowing in State, Repair Shop, Warehouse for purchase of supplies and materials and issuance of same to State organizations and private timber landowners, sale of timber products and grazing on Baxley Forest, inspections of equipment in County Units, T.P.O.'s and Military Units.

Training of State Highway personnel in use of Indian Back Pumps, Fire Flaps and Fire Rakes.

Time was devoted to Deferment of District Forester and Rangers. Also purchase of trucks from U. S. Treasury Department and resale to Units and State Forest Fire Patrol.

Another Stenog-Clerk was added to Engineer's Office May, 1944.

Expenditures for 1944—\$8,642.68.

Reimbursable by CM-2.



Future plans are to continue fire line plowing, repair shop making repairs to State & County Unit trucks, State tractors and plows and miscellaneous equipment; continue warehouse purchase of supplies and equipment for State organizations and for private timber landowners on a loan basis. Purchase and experiment with new fire fighting equipment and continue inspections of units and personnel training in fire fighting.

## STATE FORESTS

The State needs 750,000 acres of State Forests. It has less than 40,000 acres, 1,080 being owned in fee simple and 38,000 leased from the Federal Government under a 99 year memorandum of understanding.

The present State operated forests are self-sustaining and more should be acquired. With sufficient State Forests the Department can not only be self-sustaining but can contribute further by maintaining recreational areas including hunting and fishing.

The Federal Government owns 1,125,000 acres in Georgia, exclusive of Military Areas, much of it being merely held and not operated for the timber nor for recreation. Since these areas have been taken out of private ownership and have little chance of being returned to private ownership and are not producing any revenue to the State or either serving as recreational or hunting and fishing areas it might be wise to look into the possibility of acquiring them for the State's use. Authorization of a revolving fund of \$200,000 for operation of State Forests is needed to show the State's ability to finance the operation of these areas.

Some Military Areas might also be earmarked by the State for acquisition after the war to be used for State Forest and Recreational areas. One such area is the Camp Stewart Area of 277,000 acres in Liberty, Long, Tattnall and Bryan Counties. Action by the present Legislature to secure this area for a State Forest and Recreational area is recommended.

## STATE NURSERIES

The Department has two tree nurseries, one at Albany and one at Flowery Branch. Due to labor shortage there has not been enough seedlings grown in the two nurseries in the past two years to

meet the demand in the State. These seedlings are sold at \$2.00 per thousand, just enough to cover the cost of growing. The capacity of the nurseries is approximately 35,000,000 seedlings and the potential demand for the State is approximately 100,000,000 seedlings.

It is the aim of this Department to reach this goal of 100,000,000 seedlings within the next 5 years' period. A revolving fund of \$200,000 is needed to operate the nurseries on a scale to meet the needs of the State. A nursery in each Congressional District is contemplated.

### COUNTY UNITS AND T. P. O.'s.

Organized Forest Fire Control is by County Units and Timber Protective Organizations. At the beginning of the two year period covered by this report there were sixteen counties and nine T.P.O.'s. in the State System of Fire Protection representing 4,935.67 acres.

At the present time there are twenty-seven County Units and Seven T.P.O.'s representing 6,227,519 acres. The cost of protecting this area has averaged  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per acre. If this cost per acre is extended to the entire State it would make protection of the State cost \$910,651.74. The money for protection under the present State System comes from State, County, individual and Federal sources. Under a proposed state-wide system the funds for the State System would come from only State and Federal sources in equal proportions.

### COOPERATION

Federal cooperative funds available for forest fire control for the two years coming from the Federal Government under the Clarke-McNary Law amounted to \$246,005.00 and Federal Funds for protection around Military Areas was \$79,140.86.

A *Forest Resource Appraisal* for the State in which the State Agricultural and Industrial Development Board has contributed the services of two Technical Foresters and this Department the facilities of the Department are partially completed and are expected to be completed by the end of the present calendar year. The American



Forestry Association and the Georgia Forestry Association and the State AAA has contributed to this undertaking substantially.

*The State Highway Department* has been equipped for fire fighting by this Department to the following extent: Each county maintenance truck has been equipped with a back pump, a rake and a flap. The County crews have been given training on fire fighting. The Highway Department officials and crews have been most co-operative and have been responsible for a considerable decrease in the number of forest fires which usually originate along the highway of the State.

*A number of railroads* have purchased fire fighting equipment for use along their right-of-ways to prevent fire from spreading from sparks and fire box cleaning to the surrounding woods. This action on the part of these railroads is very helpful to this Department in its fire prevention program.

*Individuals* have purchased fire fighting equipment to prevent fires from originating on and spreading from individual woodlands. This increased interest in fire prevention by the individual land-owner is a healthy sign and the Department feels very much encouraged over this development.

State Extension Service:

*A memorandum of understanding between the State Extension Service* and this Department serves to coordinate the work of these two state agencies.

State Department of Corrections:

This Department furnished to the State Department of Corrections 220,000 board feet of lumber cut from State Forests by our own sawmill, with prison labor. The lumber is being used in the building program at the Tattnall Prison.

### DIRECT AID TO THE WAR EFFORT

This Department has furnished from State Forests 2,433 cords of pulpwood, 1,737 cross ties. Helped take up the slack of the coal shortage by supplying 1,200 cords of fuel wood. Supplied 59,000 board feet to box and crate material. Grazed 200 head of cattle. Supplied 532 cedar trees for Christmas trees. 260,000 board feet of lumber, 2,571 poles, 975 posts, 1,500 turpentine faces.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPANSION OF SERVICES

### *Marketing Service*

A marketing service is rendered to the farmers and other timber growers through this Department as set forth elsewhere in this report.

An annual budget of \$56,000 is set up for this service at the present time, judging from the number of requests received since this service was started; it is a service that the people want. Indications are that the demand for this service will be double within the next two year period and an increased budget will be advisable. Through this service, this Department believes that the following results may be accomplished:

Ready markets for timber will be established at fair and stable prices for farmers and other timber growers. Movement towards selective cutting and needed planting and better fire protection will result naturally as a result of improved market conditions and prices. This condition will be advantageous to both the grower and the manufacturer of timber products.

*This Department believes that the same or better results may be obtained by such a service and at a lower cost than through a compulsory law requiring cutting to be done under certain regulations. There is a determined movement in the State for such regulations on private timberlands. The movement in Georgia is a part of a national movement for regulating cutting on private land. The Georgia Department of Forestry does not advocate such regulations but offers the above service in lieu thereof.*

The budget for this service should be increased to \$100,000 in order to adequately serve the State.

### *Forest Fire Protection*

The present system of forest fire protection is a conglomeration of County Units, Timber Protective Organizations and various combinations of these two systems necessitated by expediency in the past. All of which makes for divided responsibility and authority, resulting in an unwieldy and somewhat obsolete system. Progress in covering the State with fire protection under this system has been slow with only one-third of the State under protection after 20 years of effort. The source of fund for forest fire protection in Georgia is



divided roughly as follows: One-third is State money, One-third from County and individuals, and one-third from Federal. The value of forest products in Georgia is sufficiently high to warrant an adequate system of State Forest Fire Prevention at State expense. This protection to consist of law enforcement detection, education and emergency suppression facilities, leaving the bulk of the day to day suppression to the counties and to individual landowners. Such a system as proposed will cost \$500,000. The expenditure of which will result in bringing into the State many manufacturing plants which will return to the State many times \$500,000 in revenue. Without an adequate forest fire protection system many of these industries will go to other states that do have adequate forest fire protection.

A portion of this expenditure may be recovered from the Federal Government under the Clarke-McNary Law. As much as one-half may be recovered under the Clarke-McNary Law.

*Under the present system of allotment, however, Georgia gets only \$138,000, while California with approximately the same forest acreage to protect gets \$849,000, having an annual fire budget of almost \$2,000,000 and New York State with half the acreage of Georgia receives \$145,000. It is recommended that this legislature inquire of the National Government the reason for this unequal distribution of federal funds.*

## FINANCIAL REPORT

Operating costs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944

Expenditures for operations in the year ended June 30, 1944, amounted to \$353,271.49, of which \$333,262.99 was from available income and \$20,008.50 from cash, this expenditure from cash reducing the \$60,932.81 balance at the beginning of the period to \$40,924.31 at the end of the period on June 30, 1944.

Comparison of Income and Expenditures.

<i>Income</i>	1944
State Appropriation .....	\$125,000.00
Federal Grants .....	126,651.77
County Protective Units .....	68,111.67

Earnings .....	\$ 24,399.55
Total Income .....	\$344,162.99
Less: Transfers .....	10,900.00
Net Income .....	\$333,262.99

*Year ending June 30, 1944*

<i>Expenditures</i>	1944
Personal Services .....	\$211,769.25
Travel Expense .....	16,044.40
Supplies, Materials .....	19,388.61
Communication Service .....	4,429.40
Heat, Light, Power, Water .....	902.42
Printing, Publicity .....	1,047.33
Repairs .....	19,674.54
Rents .....	242.15
Insurance and Bonding .....	1,399.30
Equipment .....	18,618.01
Miscellaneous .....	154.08
Grants to T.P.O. ....	30,060.90

Total Expense ..... \$323,730.39

Outlay:

Equipment ..... \$ 29,541.10

Total Expenditures ..... \$353,271.49

Excess of Expend. over Income  
(Decreasing Cash Balance) ..... \$ 20,008.50

Number of Employees at June 30, 1942.

*Current Balance Sheet June 30, 1944*

*Cash Assets*

Cash in Banks .....	\$ 13,805.61	
Cash in State Treasury .....	26,047.02	
Cash in Offices (Petty Cash) .....	1,371.68	\$41,224.31

*Accounts Receivable*

U. S. Government for Reimbursement ..... 36,981.79

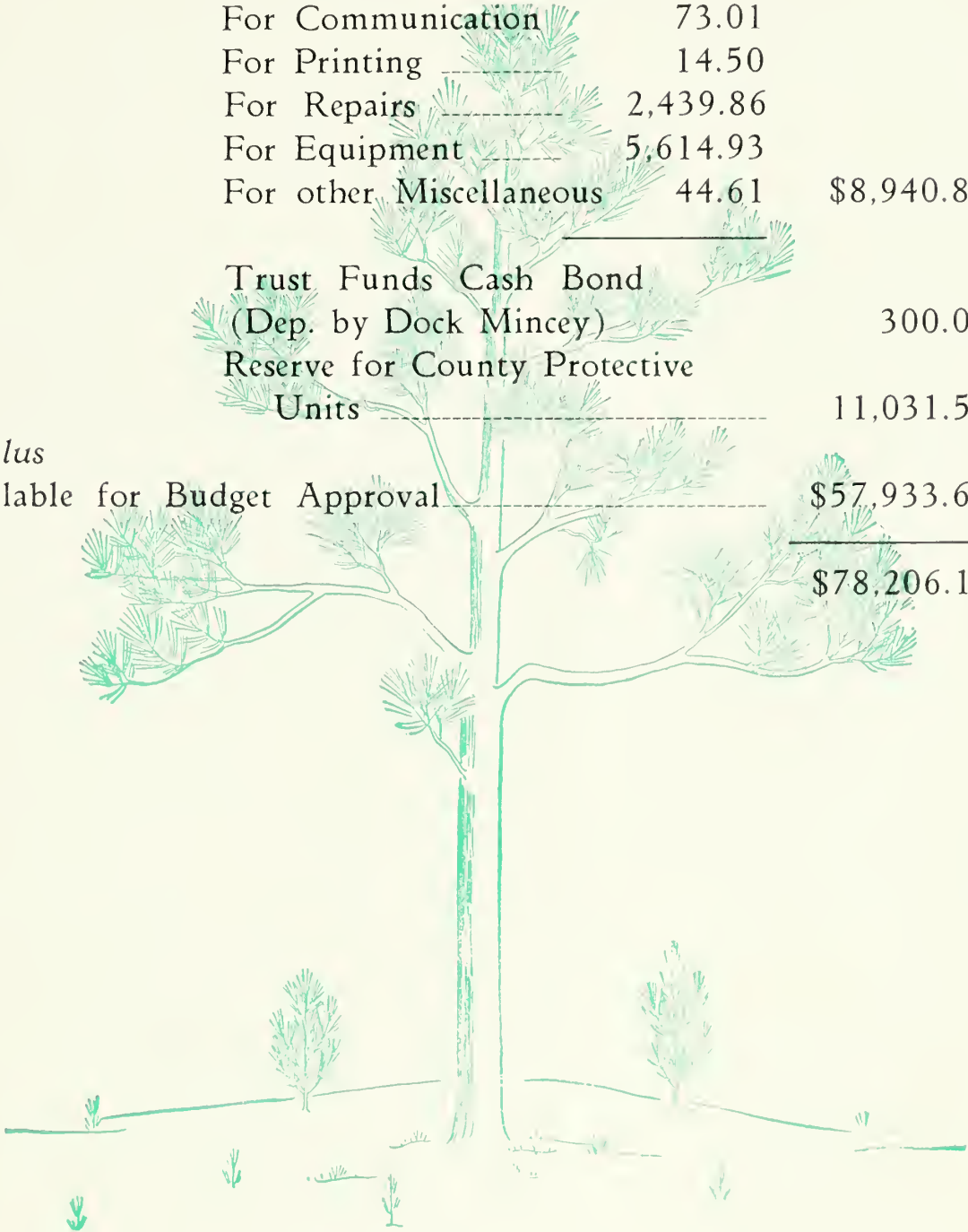
\$78,206.10



*Liabilities, Reserves, Surplus*

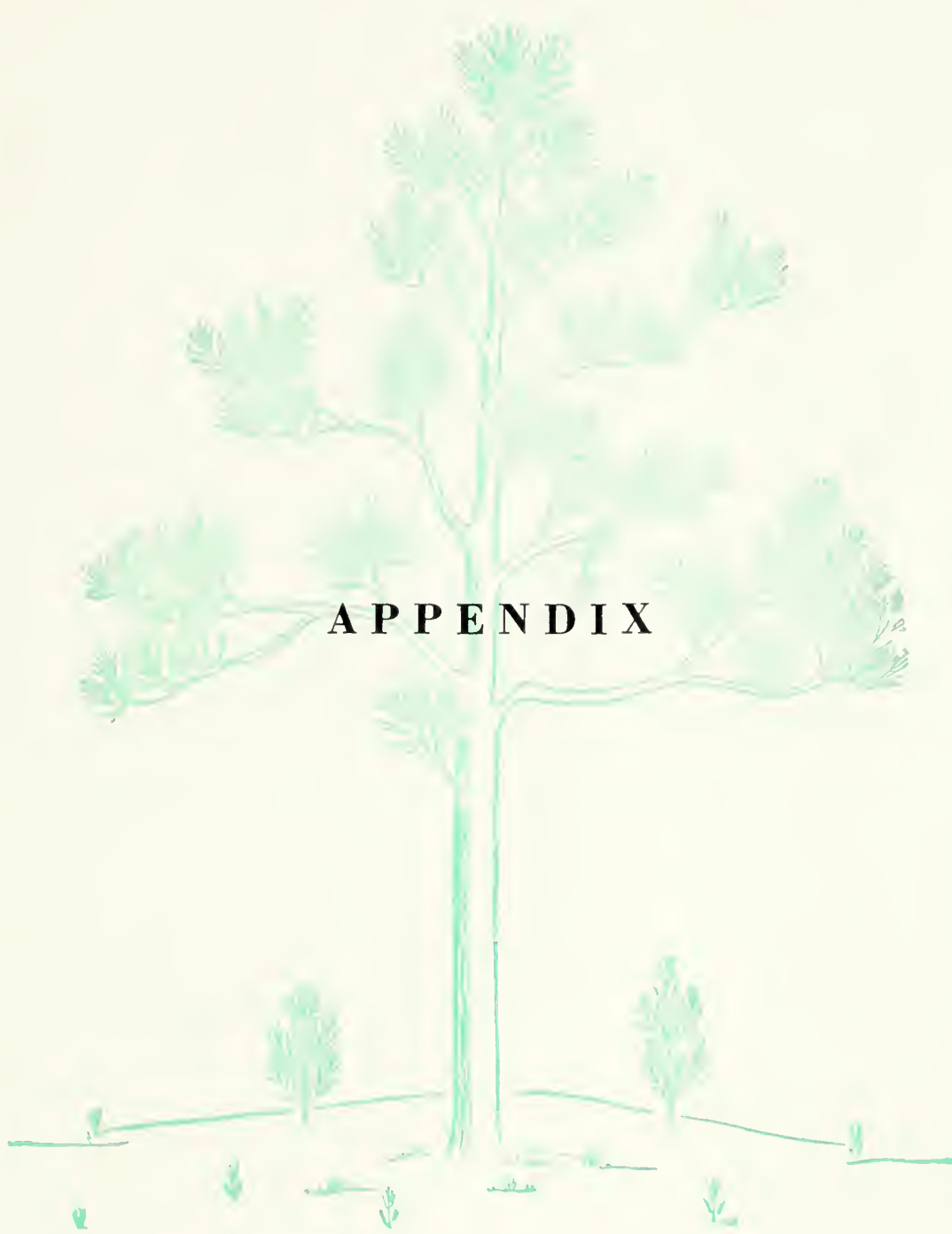
*Liabilities*

Accounts Payable (For Salaries) -----	\$	216.66	
For Supplies -----		537.29	
For Communication -----		73.01	
For Printing -----		14.50	
For Repairs -----		2,439.86	
For Equipment -----		5,614.93	
For other Miscellaneous -----		44.61	\$8,940.86
<hr/>			
Trust Funds Cash Bond			
(Dep. by Dock Mincey) -----			300.00
Reserve for County Protective			
Units -----			11,031.55
<hr/>			
Surplus			
Available for Budget Approval -----			\$57,933.69
<hr/>			
			\$78,206.10











**APPENDIX**

- ⊕ District Offices
- ☐ Engineer's Office
- 🌲 Nurseries
- ⊠ State Forests

⊕ District Offices

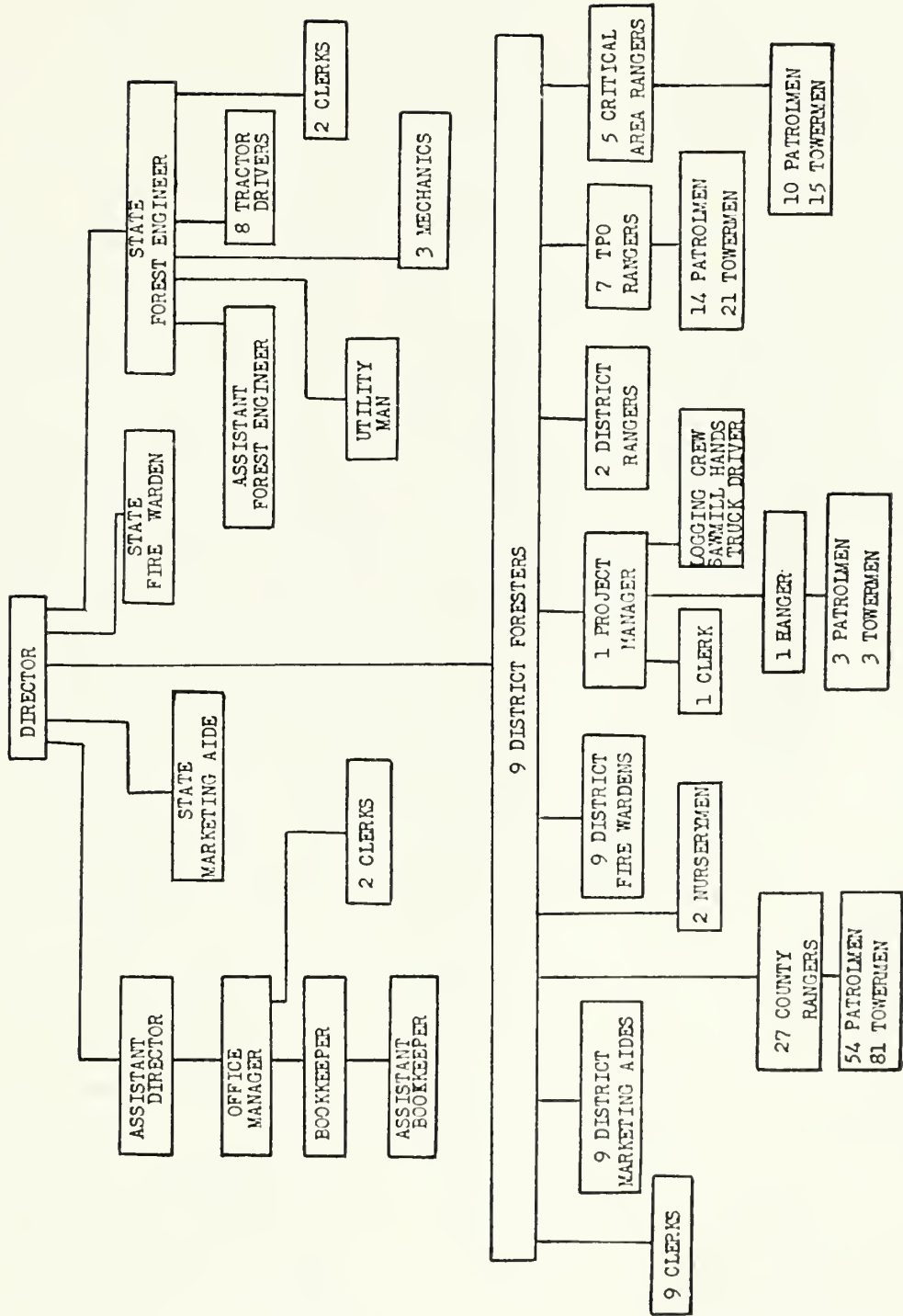
 Engineer's Office

 Nurseries

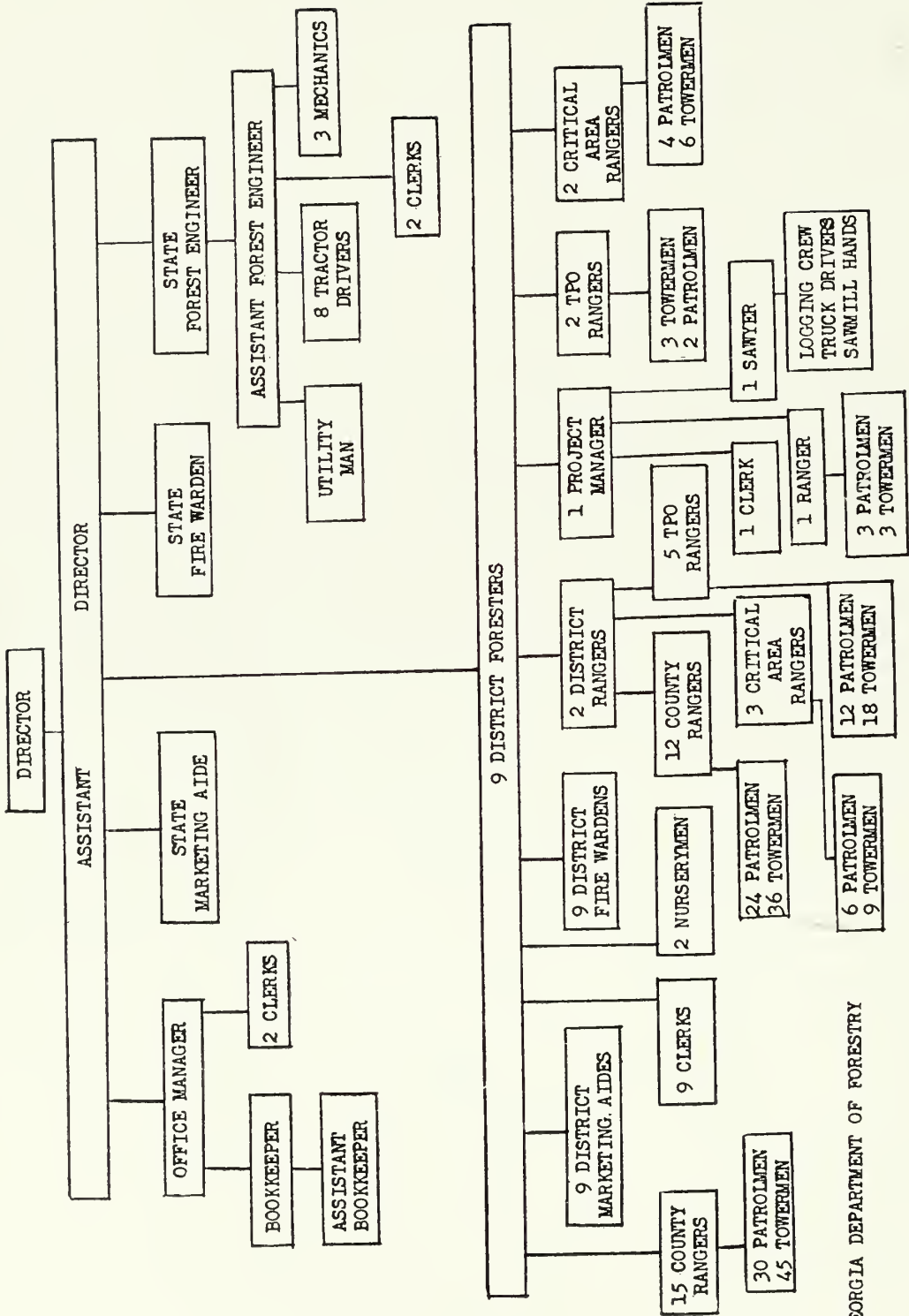
☒ State Forests



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY  
 ORGANIZATION CHART SHOWING DIRECTIVE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY



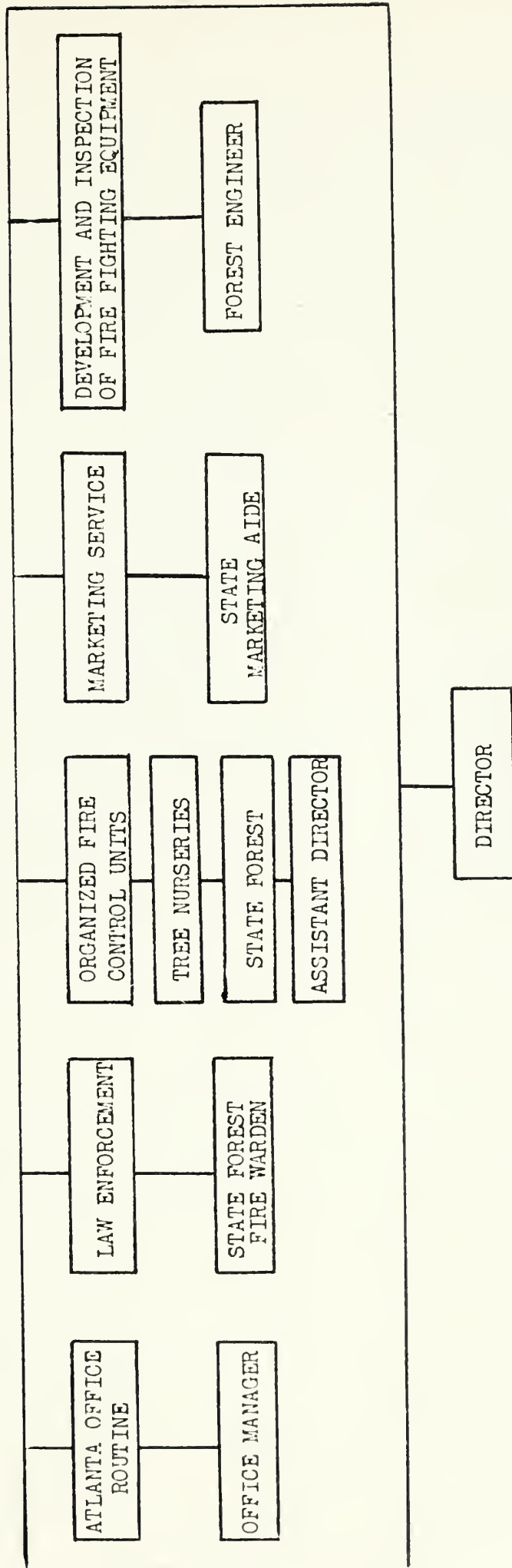
ORGANIZATION CHART SHOWING SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY  
SERVICE CHART SHOWING DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLANNING



# FINANCIAL NEEDS OF DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

## STATE OF GEORGIA

*For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946*

\$600,000—Allotment needed.

100,000—For Marketing Service including \$10,000 to Herty  
Laboratory.

500,000—State-wide Fire Prevention.

175,000—Federal Government grants of aid anticipated.

325,000—Cost to State for State-wide Fire Prevention.

100,000—Marketing Service.

425,000—Cost to State for adequate system fire prevention and  
adequate Marketing Service.

125,000—Present allotment including \$10,000 to Herty  
Laboratory.

300,000—Increased cost to State, including \$10,000 to Herty  
Laboratory.

*For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1947*

\$600,000—Allotment needed.

100,000—For Marketing Service, including \$10,000 to Herty  
Laboratory.

500,000—State-wide Fire Prevention.

220,000—Federal Government grants of aid anticipated.

280,000—Cost to State—State-wide Fire Prevention.

100,000—Marketing Service.

380,000—Cost to State for adequate system fire prevention and  
adequate Marketing Service.

125,000—Present allotment including \$10,000 to Herty Labo-  
ratory.

255,000—Increased cost to State, including \$10,000 to Herty  
Laboratory.



*Authorization of Revolving Funds Needed In Addition to Above \$200,000*—For operation of State Tree Nurseries to enable this Department to grow and distribute 100,000,000 seedlings in the State annually.

*\$200,000*—For operation of State Forests to enable this Department after the war to take over and operate Forested Areas now in military reservations or other Federal lands which might be available for State Forest.





















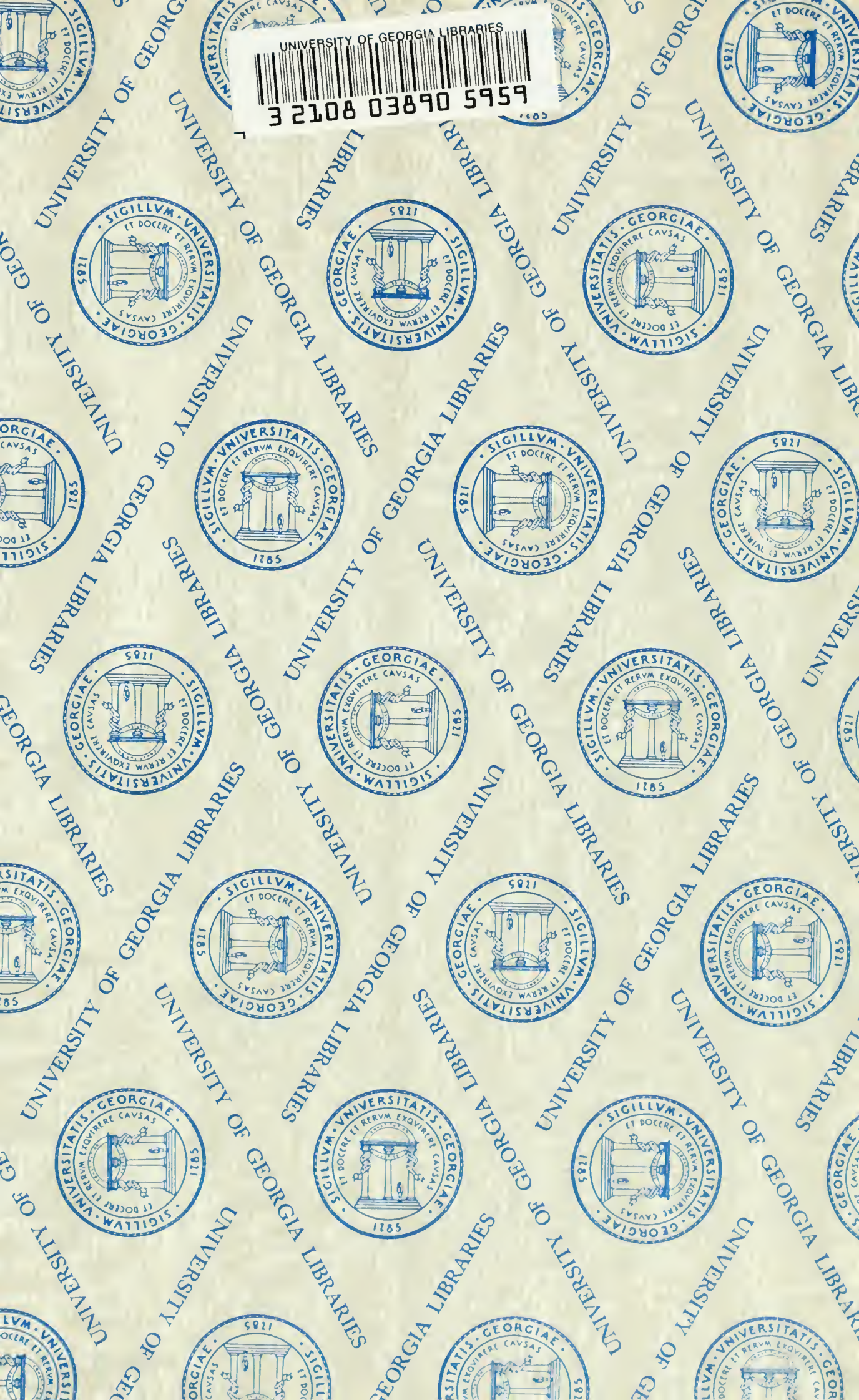






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