

THE FEDERAL DIARY

Reg. U. S. Patent Office.

Promotion.

C. L. Forsling, director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station Asheville, N. C., has been appointed assistant chief forester in charge of all research activities of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is announced by Chief Forester F. A. Silcox. Forsling comes to Washington Saturday to assume his new duties.

In the new post, he will supervise the work of the division of silvics, forest influences, range research, forest products and forest economics.

Forsling biography: He was born in Nebraska and was graduated from the university of that State. He specialized in forestry, botany and animal husbandry. He entered the Forest Service in 1915 and was assigned to the intermountain region. In 1917 he was transferred to the Jornada Experiment Station, in New Mexico, where he remained until July, 1922. Then he was sent to the Great Basin Experiment Station in Utah. In 1930 he was placed in charge of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, at Ogden, Utah, and was transferred to the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, in Asheville, in 1935.

Chief Forester Silcox says of him: "Mr. Forsling is recognized as one of the outstanding national authorities on the relation of forest and range vegetative cover to water run-off and erosion. During more than 20 years in the Forest Service he has shown marked ability and leadership in many lines of forestry work."

Interior's Museum.

The life story of Interior exhibits are now being prepared in the field laboratory at Fort Hunt and at the museum activities division of the National Park Service in the Ford Theater.

The museum will be designed to tell a running story through pictures, charts, maps, models and dioramas arranged in narrative sequence. There will be no cases of haphazardly organized, unco-ordinated

As they say on TV, contrasting points of view from responsible individuals are welcome. Please give us your opinions on continuing a book review column.

DEDICATED TO STAN AND ALL THE OTHER
SUFFERING BILLHEIMERS OF THE WORLD

OR

WHY CAN I CALL WASHINGTON, D.C.,
EASIER THAN KETCHUM, IDAHO

By Art Selin

I still recall the good old days
When phones where dialed in simple
ways
A few dial turns would get me through
And 0-perator would help me too.

But since old ways are thought defi-
cient
Because they're quote: "just not
efficient"
Tossed out was the old time styling
In favor of things like "die-rect"
dialing.

So now to call a Sawtooth cousin
I have to dial an even dozen
And do you know the odds fantastic
Of getting through with fingers
spastic?

Even when I dial Ketchum extra slow
A recorded voice will still say: "No,
I'm sorry, for your information,
That number's not in operation."

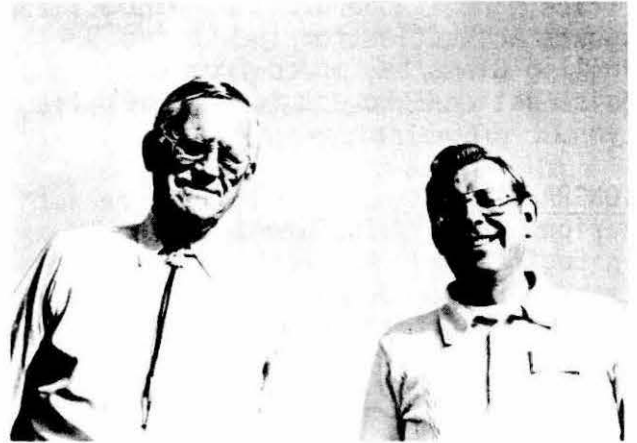
I've had it! I'd like to pick a bone
With each dial tone upon my phone
And so you'll know my feelings well
*(Expletive deleted), Ma Bell!

Apologies, Ma - the curse is on GSA
but you're in cahoots and rhyme
better!

(For original, unedited message,
contact Art Selin, Sawtooth NF)

SOMETIMES IT'S BETTER TO ASK SOME
OF THE QUESTIONS THAN TO KNOW ALL
THE ANSWERS.

CHANCE MEETING



Mr. C. L. Forsling (L) and Pat
Sheehan (R) at a recent meeting
in Orlando, Florida.

While in Orlando, Florida to attend the American Forestry Association annual meeting, Pat Sheehan, Information Director, chanced to meet, Mr. C. L. Forsling, the first Director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (1922-35). Neither knew of the other's Forest Service connection until they struck up a conversation. Mr. Forsling told of many fine recollections of his days in Ogden. Later he moved to Washington, D.C. to head up the research program, then transferred to the old Grazing Service, Department of Interior (predecessor to BLM). Mr. Forsling was involved in range adjustments throughout Western States.

Pat Sheehan reports that Mr. Forsling is in good health and travels a great deal. He still maintains an active interest in forestry and range management issues. He now resides at 1330 Louisiana Boulevard, NE, Apt. 304, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110.

Albuquerque Journal
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

OCT 10 1957
New Mexico Press Clipping Bureau
Albuquerque, N. M.

Ex-Forest Service⁷⁴ Official Forsling Dies

Clarence Luther Forsling, 88, a former assistant chief of the U.S. Forest Service, died Friday at Presbyterian Hospital after a long illness.

A native of Cheyenne, Wyo., Forsling began his career with the Forest Service in 1915 after graduating from the University of Nebraska.

Forsling was appointed director of the Great Basin Experiment Station in Utah in 1922 and held that post until 1929, when he established the Intermountain Regional Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden, Utah. From 1934 until mid-1937, he was director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station and from 1937 until 1944 he was the Forest Service's assistant chief in charge of Research.

In 1944, Forsling was named director of the Grazing Service, now the Bureau of Land Management. Upon his retirement in 1953 from the Department of the Interior, Forsling was chief tax

commissioner of New Mexico and a member of the New Mexico State Parks and Recreation Committee.

Forsling was an Oberlander Trust Fellow in 1935, participated in the 8th Inter-American Scientific Congress in 1940, and was a participant in the United Nations Scientific Congress on Conservation and Utilization of Resources in 1949.

He was a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Society for Range Management, the American Forestry Association and the Nebraska State Historical Society. He authored and co-authored many government publications and papers on range management, grazing and watersheds.

He is survived by a son, Richard of Denver, a daughter, Betty of New York City, and a granddaughter in Albuquerque.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Monday at the First Presbyterian Church in Albuquerque.

combined with the General
Land Office in 1946 to form



Forsling.

See Bro-Photos

Forling, by Chapline for J.L.R.
Obit. / Bel-S-99- Page 2
Dec. 1981

Is 7 4th Congress

3 d P

P. 2

not 3 4th Cong

call from Betty Evans
Lisiz' office

12/23/81

make correction on our
copy -
I can't find our copy.

Kotok

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
War Food Administration

(For Forestry Press and Administrative Use) Washington, May 11, 1944

Kotok Succeeds Forsling as Forest Service Research Head

Following approval by the Senate (May 10) of the nomination of Clarence L. Forsling, former assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of research, to be director of grazing, Department of Interior, Lyle F. Watts, chief, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced these transfers and appointments within the Forest Service.

Edward I. Kotok, since December, 1941, assistant chief in charge of the branch of State and Private Forestry, with headquarters in Washington, to succeed Mr. Forsling.

Richard E. McArdle, since July 1, 1938, director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, headquarters Asheville, N. C., to be head of the branch of State and Private Forestry at Washington. Because of a current post-war planning assignment, McArdle will not take up his new duties until late summer. Both Mr. Kotok and Mr. McArdle are veteran foresters with outstanding records in government service.

Editor: Additional details follow:

Mr. Kotok was born in Russia in 1888, was reared in New York City, and graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1909. He took his post-graduate work at the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of Master of Science in Forestry in 1911.

While at Michigan in 1910 he was employed by the Forest Service during vacation as a student assistant in the Rocky Mountain Region. A few days after graduation he was appointed a forest assistant on the Shasta National Forest in California.

He was made supervisor of the Eldorado National Forest, California in 1916, and examiner in charge of fire cooperation activities for the California region in 1920. He headed the California Forest Experiment Station at Berkeley from its establishment in 1926 until 1941. His leadership was a major factor in developing the San Dimas Experimental Forest and the San Joaquin Experimental Range. He headed the department of Agriculture Sub-committee in charge of developing the Los Angeles River watershed project, first of its kind under the Flood Control Act.

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USDA 2275-44

C. L. FORSLING

Appointment of C. L. Forsling to be Assistant Chief Forester in charge of all research activities of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was announced by Chief Forester F. A. Silcox today. (May 10, 1937) Mr. Forsling, who is now serving as Director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station with headquarters at Asheville, N. C., will assume his new duties in Washington on May 15.

As Assistant Chief Forester, Mr. Forsling will supervise the work of the Divisions of Silvics, Forest Influences, Range Research, Forest Products and Forest Economics, which are carrying on specialized investigations in the protection and management of forest and range lands, utilization of wood, and other phases of forestry,

Among the important projects in the Forest Service research program are a nationwide survey of present and potential timber resources - the first complete survey of the country's forests ever attempted -- which will provide a basis for determination of future National forestry policy; and studies of the feasibility of forest fire insurance, and of forest taxation problems.

Other important investigations deal with the influences of forest and range vegetation in watershed protection and flood control, with methods for determining forest fire danger and controlling forest fires, timber growing and harvesting, and reforestation practices.

Forsling is a native of Nebraska, and a graduate of the University of Nebraska, where he specialized in forestry, botany, and animal husbandry. He entered the Forest Service in 1915, and was assigned to the Intermountain Region. In 1917 he was transferred to the Jornada Experiment Station in New Mexico, where he remained until July, 1922, when he was assigned to the Great Basin Experiment Station in Utah. In 1930 he was placed in charge of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah, and was transferred to the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, N. C., in 1935.

"Mr. Forsling is recognized as one of the outstanding national authorities on the relation of forest and range vegetative cover to water run-off and erosion," says Chief Forester Silcox. "During more than 20 years in the Forest Service he has shown marked ability and leadership in many lines of forestry work."

- - - - -

1107-R

CLARENCE L. FORSLING

Born: November 7, 1893, Cheyenne, Wyoming

Raised on cattle ranch in western Nebraska.

Attended public schools of western Nebraska.

Graduated from the University of Nebraska, 1915, with a B.Sc. degree in agriculture, majoring in forestry and range management.

Experience:

July 1915. Appointed Grazing Assistant in the U. S. Forest Service and assigned to range surveys in the Intermountain Region.

Feb. 1916. Promoted to assistant at Jornada Experimental Range, Las Cruces, New Mexico on range research.

Apr. 1917. Placed in charge of Jornada Experimental Range.

May 1920. Made administrative and technical assistant in the Office of Grazing Studies, Forest Service, Washington, D. C. This office had general charge of range research on public and private range lands and range surveys and technical aspects of grazing administration on national forests.

July 1922. Appointed Director, Great Basin Experiment Station, Forest Service, Ephraim, Utah. Range Research.

Apr. 1930. Appointed Director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah. This Station absorbed the Great Basin Experiment Station. It has responsibility for direction of all range management, forest management, and forest and range influences (watershed) research in the Intermountain Region, consisting of Utah, Nevada, southern Idaho, and southwestern Wyoming. The Director of the Experiment Station is a coordinate position in the Forest Service with that of Regional Forester, and the Director serves as an advisor on administration.

Apr. 1935. Made Director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, Asheville, North Carolina. This Station has responsibility for the direction of all forest management, forest influences (watershed), economics, and forest survey research in the Appalachian Region.

July 1937. Made Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, In Charge Research. This position carries full responsibility for administration, coordination, and direction of all

(Over)

MAIN PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES OF CLARENCE L. FORSLING

- Chopped Soapweed as Emergency Feed for Cattle on Southwestern Ranges. U.S.D.A. Bul. 645, 1919.
- Range and Cattle Management During Drought. (J. T. Jardine, senior author). U.S.D.A. Bul. 1031, 1922.
- Saving Livestock from Starvation on Southwestern Ranges. U.S.D.A. Far. Bul. 1428, 1924.
- Fire and the Range Improvement Problem. Nat'l Wool Grower, July 1924.
- Grazing in Pine Plantations. Jour. of For., Nov. 1925.
- Some Methods Used in Grazing Studies. The Idaho Forester, 1925.
- Development of Better Grazing Practice. Producer, April 1927.
- Making Grazing Lands Most Productive. Nat'l Wool Grower, June 1927.
- Grazing Control is Needed for Proper Watershed Protection. U.S.D.A. Yearbook, 1927.
- The Spring Range Problem. Producer, Oct. 1928.
- The Soil Protection Problem. Jour. of For., Dec., 1928.
- The Utilization of Browse Forage as Summer Range for Cattle in Southwestern Utah. (E. V. Storm, junior author). U.S.D.A. Circ. 62. 1929.
- Relationship of Forest and Range Lands to Erosion Control as Affecting the Water User." Nat'l Water Users Conf. Proceedings, pp. 42-48, 1930.
- Research Needs in the Intermountain Region. Utah Juniper, pp. 9-13, 1930.
- A Study of the Influence of Herbaceous Plant Cover on Surface Run-off and Soil Erosion in Relation to Grazing on the Wasatch Plateau in Utah. U.S.D.A. Tech. Bul. 220, March 1931.
- Artificial Reseeding of Western Mountain Range Lands. (W. M. Dayton, junior author). U.S.D.A. Circ. 178, Aug. 1931.
- Torrential Floods in Northern Utah. (With several co-authors). Utah State Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 92, 1931.
- Surface Run-off and Erosion in Relation to Soil and Plant Cover on High Grazing Lands in Central Utah. Jour. of Soc. of Agron., 23(10):815-832, Oct. 1931.

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TO

Clarence L. Forsling
1330 Louisiana Blvd., N.E. Apt. 304
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

3

13 January 1976

FROM

Frank J. Harmon, Acting in Charge
History Unit, Administrative Mgt. Div.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agric.
Room 4115 South Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20250

SUBJECT

Interview on History of F.S. Research

MESSAGE

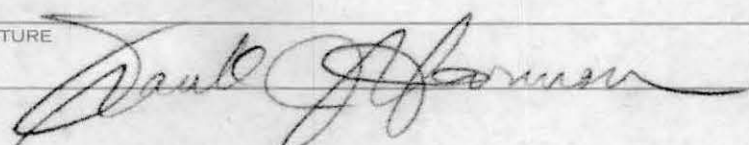
We believe you could provide the Forest Service with much valuable historical background on the development of Research and Research Administration in the Forest Service between 1915 and 1944, particularly from 1930-1944. We are placing a high priority on securing your potential contributions. We plan to have Elwood Maunder, executive director of the Forest History Society, interview you on your experience in research and research administration and planning in the Forest Service during your period of service.

If this proposal is agreeable to you, we will ask Mr. Maunder to pursue this area. We will ask him to review your extensive comments to us in connection with your review of the grazing portions of Harold Steen's new History of the U.S. Forest Service, and also to review the index of and, if possible, audition the tape recorded interview which Arthur H. Carhart made with you at the Denver Conservation Library some years ago. We are also providing Maunder with a brief biographical sketch from our files, and a list of your published articles and research results accomplished while you were in the F.S. We would be glad to furnish Mr. Maunder and yourself with any available reports and file material of the period which you believe necessary.

Would you please let us know if this proposal meets with your approval? Many thanks for your very valuable past cooperation and assistance.

SIGNATURE

REPLY



SIGNATURE

DATE

Rec'd Jan. 28

CLARENCE L. FORSLING

1330 LOUISIANA BLVD., N.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX. 87110
PHONE 255-7403

January 23, 1976

Frank J. Harmon.

History Unit, Administrative Mgt. Div.

Forest Service, USDA, Room 4115 South Bldg

Washington, DC 20250

Dear Frank: I will be glad to assist the Forest History Society, to the extent of my ability, in providing information for the development of ^{the history of} Research and Research Administration in the Forest Service, as suggested by you in your letter dated Jan. 13, 1976. It would be most satisfactory for me to meet with Mrs. Maumde for the purpose of interviews and recording information based upon my experience in the field of Forest Research.

In this connection I have a "copy" of the tape recorded in the interview I had with Arthur Carhart, and would be glad to make it available for transcription or making an other "copy".

As a start in refreshing my memory for this undertaking, I would appreciate it if you would loan me a copy of the printed report prepared by the S.A.F. Committee on Forest Research entitled "A National Program of Forest Research" 232 Pp., Washington, D.C. 1926.

I would like also to have a copy the manuscript entitled "The History of Research" by ^{Hubert} ~~Ralph~~ C. Storey, which you loaned to me and I examined when I was in Washington last October and, if available, a copy of the pages dealing with forest research in the manuscript of Steens New History of the USFS. Additional references will come to mind later. Sincerely, Clarence L. Forsling

10.5 Office Phone No. 255-7368

Washington

Administrative Management Group

29 January 1976

Clarence Forsling
Albuquerque, N.M.

Dear Mr. Forsling:

Thanks very much for consenting to the interview by Elwood Maumder of Forest History Society for

I enclose the materials you requested in your letter of Jan. 23: The SAF "National Program of Forest Research", 1926; Herbert Storey's "History of Forest Service Research", 1974; and parts of Pete Steen's new History of US Forest Service. I am enclosing Chapters 5,6,7,8,9 and 10, and you may keep them if you wish.

I will inform Maumder and he will contact you. I will send him an outline of your taped interview with Carhart.

Sincerely,

Frank J. Harmon
Acting in Charge
History Unit

- Harper became
 Dir. N.E. Sta 1945
 Chief Dir. Econ. 1943
 Asst Dir. Dir. Services 1937
 at S.O. Sta. 1937-37

Clarence L. Farthing

Harper became Deputy Chief for Research, 1951.

May 10, 1944 - Became Director of Grazing, Dept. of Interior.

July 1937 - Became Asst. Chief of Forest Service in Charge of Research.

April 1935 - Became Director of Appalachian F.C. Station, Asheville, N.C.

~~1935 - Became Director of Rocky Mtn. Forest Expt. Station~~

April 1930 - Became Director of Intermountain F.C. Sta. (absorbed B.S. Sta.)

May 1920 - Asst in Ofc of Grazing Studies - W.O.

July 1 1922 Became Director of Great Basin Expt Station, Wyo.

April 1917 - Put in charge of Jornada Exptl Range.

Feb 1 1916 served at Jornada Range Expt Sta, N-Mex

1915 Entered Forest Service as Grazing Asst. in Intermountain Region.

1915 - Graduated Univ. of Nebraska - B.Sci. in Forestry & Range Management.

Nov. 7, 1893 - Born Cheyenne, W. Wyoming. Raised on a cattle ranch in western Nebraska.

Recognized authority on relation of forest & range vegetative cover to water runoff & erosion. Did pioneer research in that field.

Tape Interview with him made by Art Carhart in 1960's. Indep. At Conservation

CLARENCE FORSLING, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, PRINCIPLE
SUBJECTS, WATERSHED, DEFINITION OF THE CRITICAL ZONE
(CLOUD BURST ZONE) THE PINYON-CEDAR BELT AND ITS
VULNERABILITY TO MASSIVE EROSION, GRAZING AND RANGE
SURVEYS.

METER READING

Identification

Ranch boyhood. Panhandle of Nebraska shortgrass, country. Forslings still own family ranch on Lodgepole Creek between forks of Platte. Still run cattle at this ranch. Clarence Forsling read stories by Will C. Barnes and this decided he would study forestry. Nebraska University, 1915, entered the University at Lincoln. Forsling one of the last grads. Dr. Bessey at Forest School. Nursery named after Bessey.

047 -WH

Reference to nursery at Halsey. Successful tree plants in plains.

059

Appraisal Bessey's work.

067

Bessey and shelterbelt. Project plains shelterbelt

075

Student summer work Kentucky. Grazing phase attracted Clarence Forsling. Research. Transfer from Utah to Touranado Research Grazing range, New Mexico.

098

South of Socorro. NE of Las Cruces. There until 1925.

105

GR. Forsling, Chapline ~~and~~ in old Washington office at head of "Range Research."

115

GR. Samson at head of Utah grazing went to University of California. Forsling took Samson's place. Established Intermountain Experiment Station. GR. The above the first in the world. Some studies in 1908 or 1909 in Willowa NF Oregon. But Utah station on the Manti NF. Over grazing on public domain the first station as such. Watershed. Floods destroyed towns and property. R. B. Reynolds did one of series this one in 1909, telling of flood conditions. In Manti Forecast of Davis County floods. Great Basin Experiment Station. Two basins being studied. These "Followed wagonwheel."

181

Gap Experiment Station by one year Wagonwheel was established by Carlos Bales (Refer to Raphael Zon's diaries in CLC.) Forsling, 1913, met Zon. Farquar making work studied (Farquarson??)

198

Zon characteristics described. An inquiring mind. Experiment stations wagonwheel. Manitou, etc. Bates, Roeser, Keplinger.

CLARENCE FORSLING INTERVIEW, continued.

- 225 Mention of location of Ft. Basin Experiment Station. Watershed. Floods. Reed W. Bailey was geologist, worked with Forsling on Davis County floods.
- 260 Watershed - Mud flows, Davis County. Boulders in flood estimated 200 tons. Land ownership pattern. Governor Dern of Utah. Criticism of livestock operators, following day wool growers jumped Dern.
- 297 Reed Bailey Ray Beast Craft (sp.?) and Clarence Forsling visit Dern in Governor's office. Forsling had just visited watershed. Dern appoints 17-man investigation Commission.
- 313 CCC Camp. Forsling compares 1931 with 1931 flood time. No flood, mud flow out of rehabilitated basins. Bountiful canyons never grazed, had no floods.
- 335 Watershed, rehabilitation Davis County one of earliest. Soil. Mgt. Lake Bonneville formation. Bailey showed Davis County floods results, of man's misuse, for some 50 years after 20,000 years stability. Dr. George Cottam's Bulletin, "Is Utah Sahara Bound?" Greeley sent Forsling to Gt. Basin Exp. Station, 1922, 1925, to S. E. Exp. Station.
- 393 1935 all hardwood forests gone. Corveta Exp. Station one of greatest biological study.
- 404 Bates Lowdermilk, et. al, study San Dumas Exp. Station in So. California. See many stereopticon slides from this station.
- 414 Reforestation. Loblolly and So. short leaf pine by natural seeding after Civil War. Hardwoods low quality taking over. For products first creosoting plant.
- 443 Biltmore Forest, Pinchot, Schenck? German forester? World War, helping through Forest Lab., etc. Spruce production for airplanes WW and (we have reports) Aviation. (Jim Gerard. WWI planes trainers all of wood. Packaging studies of Forest Lab. Both World Wars. 1944. Forsling left USFS to follow Carpenter then Rutledge as Director of Taylor Grazing Act. Grazing Service.
- 421 Forsling tells of western members of Congress preventing application of sound grazing, and points finger at Sen. McCaren for preventing adequate management.
- 31 Price controls off caused overuse. Grazing, Nomad sheep flocks. Also public lands. Two major factors destroying range overgrazing and drouth.

CLARENCE FORSLING INTERVIEW, continued.

- 575 Over grazing, false reductions, shown by tax rolls. in 2 1/2 years. Forsling had 18 1/2 days of protest hearings. Ickes as head of Interior. Was a real conservationists.
- 512 Ickes quits and King came in. Made error of trying to work with Politicians, Frank Barrett, and McCarren of Nevada lead moves to break up Grazing Service. And change to BLM.
- 542 Frank Moore, director of Colorado Forest Service mentioned.
- 570 Grazing on public lands a subsidy of Permittees. G. Forsling continued Grazing Service until BLM took over. Then to 1953 in Planning Div of Secretary of Interior office. Now called Technical Review Committee. Seymour was first head of original committee.
- 735 Red - Ark. Coordinating Committee. Sen. Kerr and Barge Canal to Tulsa. Forsling cost about as much as 4 lane highway Tulsa to Washington, D. C. Had to have great overage for silt storage.
- 768 With Pack Foundation and as consultant on watershed, range, etc.
- 798 Forsling compares old range with today's better form of management.
- 842 Kauffman - Ranger. Confidence. Helen Dow (Burgess, first woman fire lookout and on range survey also.) Getting a ranger's confidence. Scotty Bauman NPS.
- 950 Rec. Now at beginning. Rec. coming into its own. Forest lands most demand on them. Rec.
- 1055 Vee Carhart's voice on tape.
- 1070 GR. Range management originated in national forests.
- 111 Specialization Localization (segments) rather than dealing in basics. And then coordination. Forsling comments on need of knowledge of interrelationships.
- 000 BEGINNING OF SIDE #2.
- 008 Identification of persons, places, etc.
- 020 GR. Complexity (ecology)
- 027 Forsling definition of range management.
- 231 Sage elimination to establish grass. Sagebrush problem.

CLARENCE FORSLING INTERVIEW, continued.

- 061 GR. Grass in pioneer days and before. Wasatch Plateau grasses abundance. Relation of grass growth to Utah climate.
- 080 Gr. Rehabilitation of range at Hot Sulphur Springs. Wildlife. Dolloff ranch purchase for State of Colorado. Trespass by stockmen on lands obligated to same range by Grazing Service. Watershed. Recovery of at Hot Sulphur, (Bever Creek Gully) (This also has pictures of this in my collection.) Three years without domestic stock. Forsling describes watershed in Davis County. (Tar weed had taken over. "had to eliminate tar weed before grass could be reestablished.) GR. Russian thistle prevents regressing. Climate change adjacent to Lake Bonneville. May prevent regressing. McGuinnies article in Journal of Forestry on tree ring record of climatic change.
- 180 To this talk is of Ponderosa Pine and Higher Elevation. Forsling begins to talk of Pinyon-Cedar Zone most critical. In Range Management. Senate Documents 199. 1935. Classification of Desert Grasses. GR. Alpine and Desert Range compared in destruction of soil.
- 273 Watershed Alpine Zone Importance of insoak.
- 293 Little of runoff surface, high country. The floods and sediment from Pinyon Juniper. Watershed. Insoak. Erosion. Rio Puerco in New Mexico. Galisto Creek record of Pancost 1853.
- 340 Bailey's fossil soils shown on arroyo walls, Kanabe Creek, "thh. Then were cutting floods before grazing overuse. But never before cut from surface to present beds.
- 359 Rio Puerco arroyo cited. Forsling uses FRAIL LAND designation. (Carhart uses "tender land.")
- 380 Origin of sedimentation.
- 404 Poor land and sandy land should be totally to non-use by humans for natural production should be open space.
- 452 Engineering plus ecological on such as Rio Puerco problems.
- 473 Forsling discussed the Phreatophytes. Rio Grande sedimentation Salt Cedar Water Robber alkaline tolerant. Tooling of Columbia River by sporatalis bacterium.
- 512 Water pollution by erosion, sediment. Phreatophytes take water out, leaves alkali so PH is built up and no mere destruction of the tamarix. 2000 of water in New Mexico and Arizona robbed by Phreatophytes. Oscar Chapman's

CLARENCE FORSLING INTERVIEW, continued.

letter on sedimentation of Lake Mead. Water - Reservoirs - Evaporation 8 to 10 feet off surface for year if Reservoirs in low country. Water - runoff believes no water runoff from Juniper Zone hard only way, Forsling says we do is flood and silt. Water Ponderosa to oak conversion and Robinice get conversion and the evaporation via oak Ribina and Juniper.

Sign off and record of first show of year in Albuquerque.

Arthur H. Carhart

CLARENCE L. FORSLING

Born: November 7, 1893, Cheyenne, Wyoming

Raised on cattle ranch in western Nebraska.

Attended public schools of western Nebraska.

Graduated from the University of Nebraska, 1915, with a B.Sc. degree in agriculture, majoring in forestry and range management.

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July 1915. Appointed Grazing Assistant in the U. S. Forest Service and assigned to range surveys in the Intermountain Region.

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Forsling studied forestry and grazing problems in the Central European countries during four months of 1935.

Part of the duties in Washington has dealt with forestry and timber supplies in this country and throughout the world. Mr. Forsling is a member of the Log and Lumber Policy Committee, appointed by the Director of the War Production Board.

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Biography - Forsling
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
~~War Food Administration~~

(For Forestry Press and Administrative Use)

Washington, May 11, 1944

Kotok Succeeds Forsling as Forest Service Research Head

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Following approval by the Senate (May 10) of the nomination of Clarence L. Forsling, former assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of research, to be director of grazing, Department of Interior, Lyle F. Watts, chief, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced these transfers and appointments within the Forest Service.

Edward I. Kotok, since December, 1941, assistant chief in charge of the branch of State and Private Forestry, with headquarters in Washington, to succeed Mr. Forsling.

Richard E. McArdle, since July 1, 1938, director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, headquarters Asheville, N. C., to be head of the branch of State and Private Forestry at Washington. Because of a current post-war planning assignment, McArdle will not take up his new duties until late summer. Both Mr. Kotok and Mr. McArdle are veteran foresters with outstanding records in government service.

Editor: Additional details follow:

Mr. Kotok was born in Russia in 1888, was reared in New York City, and graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1909. He took his post-graduate work at the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of Master of Science in Forestry in 1911.

While at Michigan in 1910 he was employed by the Forest Service during vacation as a student assistant in the Rocky Mountain Region. A few days after graduation he was appointed a forest assistant on the Shasta National Forest in California.

He was made supervisor of the Eldorado National Forest, California in 1916, and examiner in charge of fire cooperation activities for the California region in 1920. He headed the California Forest Experiment Station at Berkeley from its establishment in 1926 until 1941. His leadership was a major factor in developing the San Dimas Experimental Forest and the San Joaquin Experimental Range. He headed the department of Agriculture Sub-committee in charge of developing the Los Angeles River watershed project, first of its kind under the Flood Control Act.

FOREST SERVICEWashington Office Information Digest, March 20, 1944(CONFIDENTIAL - SERVICE)Mr. Forsling Nominated to Head Grazing Service

The President has nominated Clarence L. Forsling for the position of Director of the Grazing Service, Department of the Interior, and sent his name today to the Senate for confirmation. Notice will be sent out through the Information Digest as soon as the Senate has taken action.

Returns from Chile Mission

Dr. M. L. Haertel, who has been consulting technician of the forestry mission to Chile, has returned to Washington. He reports his participation in the mission as having been strenuous but satisfactory. He is now in the W. O. preparing his report.

Follow-up on Mr. Cooperrider

Any mail for C. K. Cooperrider, who has been located at the Southwestern Experiment Station for many years and is now ill, should not be sent to him at his hospital address but should be addressed to C. K. Cooperrider, care of Mrs. S. E. Irvine, 1401 Highland Avenue, Newcastle, Pa.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information
Press Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1937

FILE COPY.

RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION
MAY 10, 1937 (MONDAY)FORSLING TO HEAD RESEARCH
PROGRAM OF FOREST SERVICE

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Appointment of C. L. Forsling to be Assistant Chief Forester in charge of all research activities of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was announced by Chief Forester F. A. Silcox today. Mr. Forsling, who is now serving as Director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station with headquarters at Asheville, N. C., will assume his new duties in Washington on May 15.

As Assistant Chief Forester, Mr. Forsling will supervise the work of the Divisions of Silvics, Forest Influences, Range Research, Forest Products and Forest Economics, which are carrying on specialized investigations in the protection and management of forest and range lands, utilization of wood, and other phases of forestry.

Among the important projects in the Forest Service research program are a nationwide survey of present and potential timber resources--the first complete survey of the country's forests ever attempted--which will provide a basis for determination of future National forestry policy; and studies of the feasibility of forest fire insurance, and of forest taxation problems.

Other important investigations deal with the influences of forest and range vegetation in watershed protection and flood control, with methods for determining forest fire danger and controlling forest fires, timber growing and harvesting, and reforestation practices.

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Forsling is a native of Nebraska, and a graduate of the University of Nebraska, where he specialized in forestry, botany, and animal husbandry. He entered the Forest Service in 1915, and was assigned to the Intermountain Region. In 1917 he was transferred to the Jornada Experiment Station in New Mexico, where he remained until July, 1922, when he was assigned to the Great Basin Experiment Station in Utah. In 1930 he was placed in charge of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah, and was transferred to the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, N. C., in 1935.

"Mr. Forsling is recognized as one of the outstanding national authorities on the relation of forest and range vegetative cover to water run-off and erosion," says Chief Forester Silcox. "During more than 20 years in the Forest Service he has shown marked ability and leadership in many lines of forestry work."

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The Federal Diary

By SCOTT HART

A DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST of the Government's Forestry Service has referred to C. L. Forsling, the new research chief, as the man who has "the most significant and absorbingly interesting job in the world . . . A man who will have a lot to say about how the United States will look 100 years from now."

"Science," said the scientist, "takes time continuously and without end.



How long will it take and what is the best practice to follow to grow a crop of trees?" "That," he went on, "is a sample of the practical and difficult questions which Forsling will be called on to answer. And the answers will vary widely—widely as the climate, soil and tree species vary in the United States. Yes, a fellow needs to start young in forestry," the scientist said.

Forsling, tall, rangy and in his early forties, came here recently from the directorship of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, N. C. Here he became assistant chief forester and director of all research activities of the Forest Service.

C. L. FORSLING. A chemist may often witness a chemical reaction instantly. A geneticist can breed and compare several generations of vinegar flies in a few weeks. And field crops can be planted, grown and harvested in a single year, some of them several times a year. But it may take decades to bring a tree crop to a commercial harvest; it may even take scores of years and all of it depending upon local or regional conditions. These are problems for Forsling. To almost anyone but a scientist, such an unending task would be heartbreaking.

Forsling was reared on a Western ranch, studied forestry at the University of Nebraska and had 20 years of exacting scientific work at the experiment stations and on the ranges and national forests of the West. Ahead of him now, as a colleague pointed out, "lie further grapplings with the big problems involved in supplying the necessary fundamental background for progress in dealing with forestry in the national economy, such as striking a balance between taxation and methods of cropping timber, improving flood control through reforestation and revegetation of watersheds, improving management of range lands, and the raising of enough timber and the right kind of trees to meet the needs of the country in whatever emergencies are likely to arise."

He will be immediately responsible for the work of 12 well-equipped forest and range experiment stations and the Forest Products Laboratory.

Forest Service studies already have made possible the saving of millions of dollars annually through development of improved logging methods, fire protection, introduction of improved naval stores and paper-pulping methods, drying and preserving of lumber and timbers, protection of watersheds and the management of grazing on the western ranges, says the Forest Service. "Now, immediate and pressing problems present themselves."

Some of these problems—and Forsling is concerned with them—are: "How shall timber and timberlands be taxed and at the same time protect all legitimate interests and to prevent unduly rapid liquidation of timberlands remaining in the United States? Can timber-stand insurance be made as practical as insurance of houses and goods? How far is it practical to extend farm forestry and attempt to grow wood requirements for agriculture and industry locally or regionally? To what extent should the country depend upon the proved capacity of forests to regulate stream flow and lessen flood damage?"

"These problems and many others will be easier of solution when more information becomes available through research," says the Forest Service, adding:

"The productivity, beauty, utility of the forests of the future are in the hands of the owners of today. Whatever Forest Service research can do to increase these values will be given alike to public and private owners as the information becomes available. The director of research dealing with the ten-year, 40-year, and even the centennial crop, will project, rather than witness, many of the achievements of forestry of the future . . . but he will at least have the satisfaction of seeing gradual progress as the trees put out new spring leaves, new rings of annual wood growth and send new roots into the earth to hold the soil wealth of a continent."

Mr. Robinson
Hammett
Clapp
Forsling
Marsh
Chapline
Trayer
Mumma

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List of publications by C. L. Foraling and with co-authors:

- "Chopped Soapweed as Emergency Feed for Cattle on Southwestern Ranges."
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Bull. 1428. 1924.
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Utah." (E. V. Storm, junior author.) U.S.D.A. Circ. 62. 1929.
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- "Artificial Reseeding of Western Mountain Range Lands." (W.M. Dayton,
junior author.) U.S.D.A. Circ. No. 178. Aug. 1931.
- "Floods and Accelerated Erosion in Northern Utah." (R.W. Bailey and R.J.
Becraft, co-authors.) U.S.D.A. Misc. Pub. 196. 1934.
- "The Influence of Climate and Grazing on Spring-fall Range in Southern Idaho."
(G.W. Craddock, senior author.) U.S.D.A. Tech. Bull. 600. 1938.
- "Torrential Floods in Northern Utah." (With several co-authors.) Utah State
Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 92. 1931.
- "Erosion on Uncultivated Lands in the Intermountain Region." Scien. Monthly,
Vol. 34, No. 4. pp. 311-21. April 1932.
- "Surface Run-off and Erosion in Relation to Soil and Plant Cover on High Graz-
ing Lands in Central Utah." Jour. of Soc. of Agron. Vol. 23, No. 10.
pp. 815-832. Oct. 1931.
- "Grazing in Pine Plantations." Jour. of For., Nov. 1925.
- "The Soil Protection Problem." Jour. of For., Dec. 1928.
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- "Stabilizing Streamflow as Viewed by a Forester." Watershed Management Sym-
posium of the Soc. of Am. For. Jour. of For., pp. 1028-1032. Nov. 1937.

- "The Influence of Vegetal Cover in Flood Control." Proceedings of the 62d Ann. Meet. of the Am. For. Assoc. pp. 59-65. May 31-June 3, 1937.
- "Fire and the Range Improvement Problem." Natl. Wool Grower, July 1924.
- "Making Grazing Lands Most Productive." Natl. Wool Grower, June 1927.
- "Maintaining Forage Production on the Range." Natl. Wool Grower. pp. 15-17 and 29-32. May 1934.
- "Development of Better Grazing Practices." Producer, April 1927.
- "The Spring Range Problem." Producer, Oct. 1928.
- "Some Methods Used in Grazing Studies." The Idaho Forester, 1925.
- "Range Management as a Field in Forestry." The Idaho Forester. pp. 10-11 and 49. 1931.
- "Research Needs in the Intermountain Region." Utah Juniper. pp. 9-13. 1930.
- "Erosion--A Challenge to America." Utah Juniper. pp. 5-8. 1934.
- "Relationship of Forest and Range Lands to Erosion Control as Affecting the Water User." Natl. Water Users Conf. Proceedings. pp. 42-48. 1930.
- "Range Conservation the Exception." (Foraling and others). Separate No. 9 of the Range Report. Sen. Doc. 199. 1936.
- "Grazing Control is Needed for Proper Watershed Protection." U.S.D.A. Yearbook, 1927.
- "Management of Uncultivated Lands." Reprint from World's Grain Exhibition and Conference. 1933.

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File under Biography

RESEARCH MAIL

JUN 26 1937

REFERRED TO

Publications by C. L. Forsling

Appalachian Forest Experiment Station

Forest fires in Central Europe. Farmers' Federation News, March, 1936.

Farm forestry in Europe. Farmers' Federation News, July, 1936.

Soil conservation in parts of Europe. Farmers' Federation News, August, 1936.

Problems in marketing the farm forest crop. Farmers' Federation News, October, 1936.

[The western range. Senate Document No. 199. Senior author, Chapter on "Range conservation the exception," and Chapter on "The administration of public range lands."]

European forestry - methods and practices - and how these methods can be applied to southern forests. Address before the annual meeting of Southern Agricultural Workers, Nashville, Tennessee, February 3, 1937.

Farm forestry and co-operatives. Farmers' Federation News, February, 1937.

C. L. FORSLING

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On July 1, 1937, Mr. Forsling was appointed Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, in charge of all research activities, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. In this capacity he has supervised the work of the Divisions of Forest Management Research, Forest Influences, Range Research, Forest Products and Forest Economics which carry on specialized investigations in the protection and management of forest and range lands, utilization of wood, and other phases of forestry.

Among the important projects in the Forest Service research program is a nationwide survey of present and potential timber resources - the first complete survey of the country's forests ever attempted - which will provide a basis for determination of future national forestry policy. Other important investigations deal with the influence of forest and range vegetation in watershed protection and flood control, with methods for determining forest fire danger and controlling forest fires, timber growing and harvesting, new and improved uses of wood, reforestation practices, studies of the feasibility of forest fire insurance and of forest taxation problems.

Mr. Forsling is recognized as an authority on the relation of forest and range vegetative cover to water runoff and erosion, and is one of the pioneer research workers in this field. One of the outstanding accomplishments during his directorship of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station was the development of successful methods of flood control at the headwaters of mountain streams in Utah. In 1935 he was selected to visit Central European countries under an Oberlaender Trust and Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation fellowship for the purpose of studying forestry methods in those countries.

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CLARENCE FORSLING, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, PRINCIPLE
SUBJECTS, WATERSHED, DEFINITION OF THE CRITICAL ZONE
(CLOUD BURST ZONE) THE PINYON-CEDAR BELT AND ITS
VULNERABILITY TO MASSIVE EROSION, GRAZING AND RANGE
SURVEYS.

METER READING

Identification

Ranch boyhood. Panhandle of Nebraska shortgrass, country. Forslings still own family ranch on Lodgepole Creek between forks of Platte. Still run cattle at this ranch. Clarence Forsling read stories by Will C. Barnes and this decided he would study forestry. Nebraska University, 1915, entered the University at Lincoln. Forsling one of the last grads. Dr. Bessey at Forest School. Nursery named after Bessey.

047 -WH

Reference to nursery at Halsey. Successful tree plants in plains.

059

Appraisal Bessey's work.

067

Bessey and shelterbelt. Project plains shelterbelt

075

Student summer work Kentucky. Grazing phase attracted Clarence Forsling. Research. Transfer from Utah to Touranado Research Grazing range, New Mexico.

098

South of ⁰Succoro. NE of Las Cruces. There until 1925.

105

GR. Forsling, Chapline ~~was~~ in old Washington office at head of "Range Research."

115

GR. Samson at head of Utah grazing went to University of California. Forsling took Samson's place. Established Intermountain Experiment Station. GR. The above the first in the world. Some studies in 1908 or 1909 in Willowa NF Oregon. But Utah station on the Manti NF. Over grazing on public domain the first station as such. Watershed. Floods destroyed towns and property. R. B. Reynolds did one of series this one in 1909, telling of flood conditions. In Manti Forecast of Davis County floods. Great Basin Experiment Station. Two basins being studied. These "Followed wagonwheel."

181

Gap Experiment Station by one year Wagonwheel was established by Carlos Bales (Refer to Raphael Zon's diaries in CLC.) Forsling, 1913, met Zon. Farquar making work studied (Farquarson??)

198

Zon characteristics described. An inquiring mind. Experiment stations wagonwheel. Manitou, etc. Bates, Roeser, Keplinger.

CLARENCE FORSLING INTERVIEW, continued.

- 225 Mention of location of Ft. Basin Experiment Station. Watershed. Floods. Reed W. Bailey was geologist, worked with Forsling on Davis County floods.
- 260 Watershed - Mud flows, Davis County. Boulders in flood estimated 200 tons. Land ownership pattern. Governor Dern of Utah. Criticism of livestock operators, following day wool growers jumped Dern.
- 297 Reed Bailey Ray Beast Craft (sp.?) and Clarence Forsling visit Dern in Governor's office. Forsling had just visited watershed. Dern appoints 17-man investigation Commission.
- 313 CCC Camp. Forsling compares 1931 with 1931 flood time. No flood, mud flow out of rehabilitated basins. Bountiful canyons never grazed, had no floods.
- 335 Watershed, rehabilitation Davis County one of earliest. Soil. Mgt. Lake Bonneville formation. Bailey showed Davis County floods results, of man's misuse, for some 50 years after 20,000 years stability. Dr. George Cottam's Bulletin, "Is Utah Sahara Bound?" Greeley sent Forsling to Gt. Basin Exp. Station, 1922, 1925, to S. E. Exp. Station.
- 393 1935 all hardwood forests gone. Corveta Exp. Station one of greatest biological study.
- 404 Bates Lowdermilk, et. al, study San Dumas Exp. Station in So. California. See many stereopticon slides from this station.
- 414 Reforestation. Loblolly and So. short leaf pine by natural seeding after Civil War. Hardwoods low quality taking over. For products first creosoting plant.
- 443 Biltmore Forest, Pinchot, Schenck? German forester? World War, helping through Forest Lab., etc. Spruce production for airplanes WW and (we have reports) Aviation. (Jim Gerard. WWI planes trainers all of wood. Packaging studies of Forest Lab. Both World Wars. 1944. Forsling left USFS to follow Carpenter then Rutledge as Director of Taylor Grazing Act. Grazing Service.
- 521 Forsling tells of western members of Congress preventing application of sound grazing, and points finger at Sen. McCaren for preventing adequate management.
- 531 Price controls off caused overuse. Grazing, Nomad sheep flocks. Also public lands. Two major factors destroying range overgrazing and drouth.

CLARENCE FORSLING INTERVIEW, continued.

- 575 Over grazing, false reductions, shown by tax rolls. in 2 1/2 years. Forsling had 18 1/2 days of protest hearings. Ickes as head of Interior. Was a real conservationists.
- 512 Ickes quits and King came in. Made error of trying to work with Politicians, Frank Barrett, and McCarren of Nevada lead moves to break up Grazing Service. And change to BLM.
- 542 Frank Moore, director of Colorado Forest Service mentioned.
- 570 Grazing on public lands a subsidy of Permittees. G. Forsling continued Grazing Service until BLM took over. Then to 1953 in Planning Div of Secretary of Interior office. Now called Technical Review Committee. Seymour was first head of original committee.
- 735 Red - Ark. Coordinating Committee. Sen. Kerr and Barge Canal to Tulsa. Forsling cost about as much as 4 lane highway Tulsa to Washington, D. C. Had to have great overage for silt storage.
- 768 With Pack Foundation and as consultant on watershed, range, etc.
- 798 Forsling compares old range with today's better form of management.
- 842 Kauffman - Ranger. Confidence. Helen Dow (Burgess, first woman fire lookout and on range survey also.) Getting a ranger's confidence. Scotty Bauman NPS.
- 950 Rec. Now at beginning. Rec. coming into its own. Forest lands most demand on them. Rec.
- 1055 Vee Carhart's voice on tape.
- 1070 GR. Range management originated in national forests.
- 111 Specialization Localization (segments) rather than dealing in basics. And then coordination. Forsling comments on need of knowledge of interrelationships.
- 000 BEGINNING OF SIDE #2.
- 008 Identification of persons, places, etc.
- 020 GR. Complexity (ecology)
- 027 Forsling definition of range management.
- 231 Sage elimination to establish grass. Sagebrush problem.

CLARENCE FORSLING INTERVIEW, continued.

- 061 GR. Grass in pioneer days and before. Wasatch Plateau grasses abundance. Relation of grass growth to Utah climate.
- 080 Gr. Rehabilitation of range at Hot Sulphur Springs. Wildlife. Dolloff ranch purchase for State of Colorado. Trespass by stockmen on lands obligated to same range by Grazing Service. Watershed. Recovery of at Hot Sulphur, (Bever Creek Gully) (This also has pictures of this in my collection.) Three years without domestic stock. Forsling describes watershed in Davis County. (Tar weed had taken over. Had to eliminate tar weed before grass could be reestablished.) GR. Russian thistle prevents regrassing. Climate change adjacent to Lake Bonneville. May prevent regrassing. McGuinnies article in Journal of Forestry on tree ring record of climatic change.
- 180 To this talk is of Ponderosa Pine and Higher Elevation. Forsling begins to talk of Pinyon-Cedar Zone most critical. In Range Management. Senate Documents 199. 1935. Classification of Desert Grasses. GR. Alpine and Desert Range compared in destruction of soil.
- 273 Watershed Alpine Zone Importance of insoak.
- 293 Little of runoff surface, high country. The floods and sediment from Pinyon Juniper. Watershed. Insoak. Erosion. Rio Puerco in New Mexico. Galisto Creek record of Pancost 1853.
- 340 Bailey's fossil soils shown on arrayo walls, Kanabe Creek, ^uthh. Then were cutting floods before grazing overuse. But never before cut from surface to present beds.
- 359 Rio Puerco arroyo cited. Forsling uses FRAIL LAND designation. (Carhart uses "tender land.")
- 380 Origin of sedimentation.
- 404 Poor land and sandy land should be totally to non-use by humans for natural production should be open space.
- 452 Engineering plus ecological on such as Rio Puerco problems.
- 473 Forsling discussed the Phreatophytes. Rio Grande sedimentation Salt Cedar Water Robber alkaline tolerant. Tooling of Columbia River by sporatalis bacterium.
- 512 Water pollution by erosion, sediment. Phreatophytes take water out, leaves alkali so PH is built up and no mere destruction of the tamaurix. 2000 of water in New Mexico and Arizona robbed by Phreatophytes. Oscar Chapman's

CLARENCE FORSLING INTERVIEW, continued.

letter on sedimentation of Lake Mead. Water - Reservoirs - Evaporation 8 to 10 feet off surface for year if Reservoirs in low country. Water - runoff believes no water runoff from Juniper Zone hard only way, Forsling says we do is flood and silt. Water Ponderosa to oak conversion and Robinice get conversion and the evaporation via oak Ribina and Juniper.

570

Sign off and record of first snow of year in Albuquerque.

Arthur H. Carhart

1964-5/2

NOMINATION FOR
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION ADVISORY COUNCIL

Category

For which Representative of the

Nominee Clarence L. Forsling nominated: public at large

Recommending organization:

Nominee's present position or affiliation, including address:

Retired U.S. civil service employee. At present is one of the seven members of the New Mexico State Park and Recreation Commission, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Date and place of birth: 11/7/1893, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Native born citizen.

Present home address: 307 Solano Dr. SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Educational background: Grade and high school; Uni. of Nebr. BSc. 1915

Experiences in matters affecting public lands, including participation with citizens' groups or government agencies:

Raised on a Nebraska cattle ranch in the area bordering Colorado and Wyoming, during the latter years of its open public domain; 1915-44, with the U.S. Forest Service in the West, Southeast and Washington, D.C.; 1944-46, Director of the Grazing Service under the Taylor Grazing Act; 1946-53, attached to the Office of the Secretary of the Interior in Washington D.C., and in the Southwest as Coordinator of the work of all of the U.S.D.I. bureaus in the Southwest Region; 1952-53, with Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation in research in watershed management in the Southwest. Member Society of American Foresters, American Society of Range Management and American Forestry Assn; 1953-1964, shared responsibility with brother in management of family owned cattle ranch and feeding operation in Western Nebraska.

Participation with citizens' groups or government agencies not directly involved with public lands.

1955-56, Chief Tax Commissioner, State of New Mexico; 1954 to date, Helped organize and was first Chairman and still a member of the successful Albuquerque Citizens' Committee (nonpartisan) formed to nominate and promote election of qualified candidates to City Commission. Member Rotary International and Washington Cosmos Club.

Previous employment or affiliation considered pertinent to this nomination

Listed assignments total some 50 years of dealing with all types of matters affecting public lands. Research work in the Forest Service began as a field assistant and extends through the directorship of two Regional Forest and Range Experiment Stations and 7 years as Assistant Chief of that bureau, in charge of its nationwide research program. It includes authorship and publication of numerous papers on problems related to public lands. Special emphasis is given to management of range and forest watershed lands to regulate runoff, increase water yield, mitigate erosion and lessen harmful downstream sedimentation. Work in Interior Dept. dealt with Grazing Districts and out side Federal grazing leases. Coordination work involved familiarity with all Bureaus of USDI insofar as it dealt with public land and its minerals, timber, grazing, wildlife, investigation and disposal.