

Southwestern Region

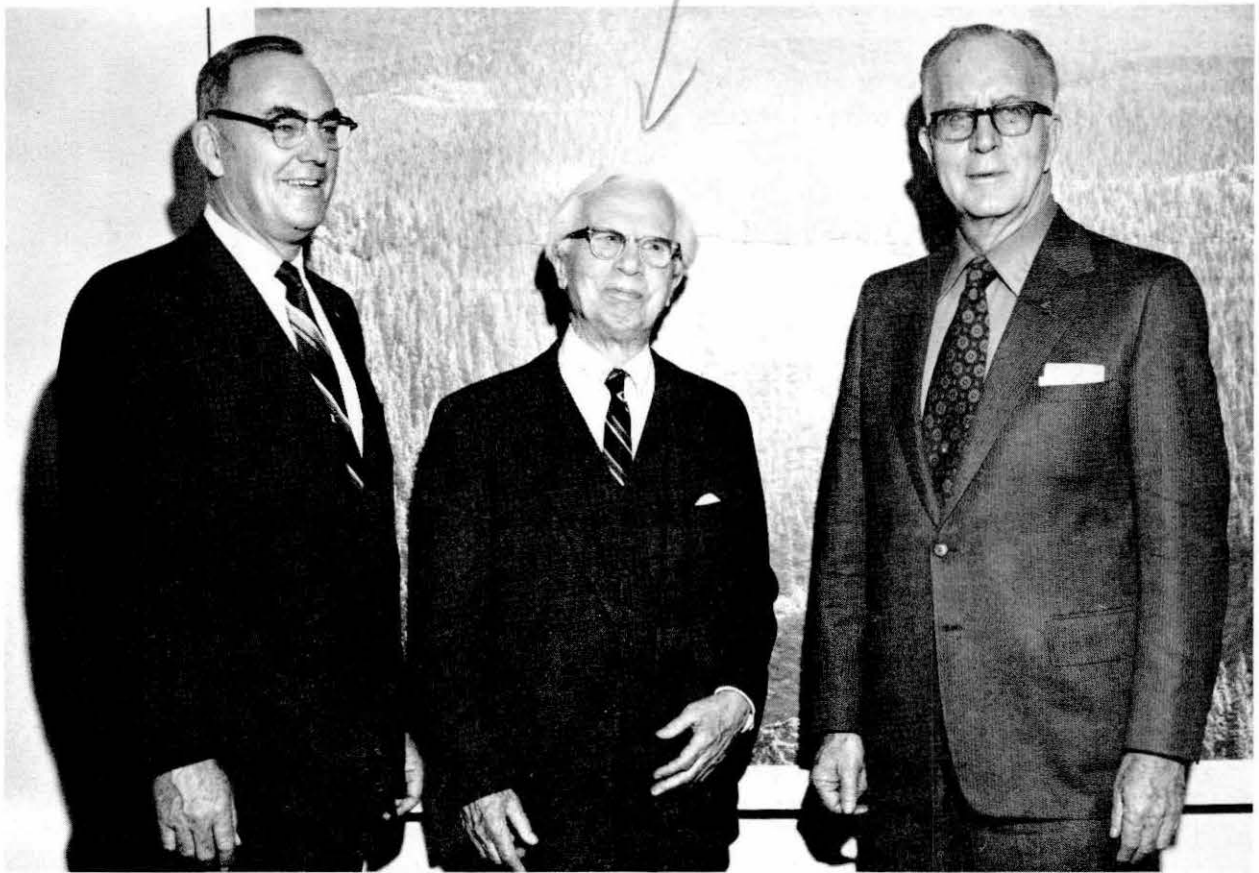


ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETIN



*Cliff oversley - Catch him on tape
and in print soon!
he's V.*

FEBRUARY, 1971



Arthur Ringland, Southwestern Regional Forester from 1908 to 1916, met recently with Regional Forester Wm. D. Hurst, left, and Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff, right, during a Washington visit. Shortly after the picture was taken, Ringland wrote Hurst to express delight with the Region's latest status report, "Southwestern National Forests Are Unique!" "Again and again I look it over," Ringland said, "and marvel at the development revealed in the text, its photographs, and the map...I travel over it, admittedly assailed with nostalgia, from the Kaibab along the Mogollon Rim to the Coronado, and from the Carson to the Lincoln. If only my old chief GP (Gifford Pinchot) could see it; the realization of his visions!"

BOSEN RETIRES FROM APACHE POST

Leland J. Bosen, administrative officer for the Apache National Forest, retired Feb. 6 after 37 years with the Forest Service. His long career began in 1933 as a clerk on the Manti National Forest in Utah. In 1948 he became an administrative assistant on the Wasatch National Forest at Salt Lake City and then took a similar job on the Apache in 1952. He was promoted to administrative officer in 1956.

Congratulations will reach Leland at P. O. Box 335, Springerville, Az. 85938.



SOUTHWESTERN SKIING IS GREAT, SAYS ARTICLE

Winter sports areas of Arizona and New Mexico are featured in CHEVRON USA, the quarterly travel magazine of the Standard Oil Company of California. The article, "Skiing in Saguaro Country," describes every area, and specifies which ones lie within National Forests.

LETTERS TO THE FORESTS

Sallie Pennybacker of Albuquerque, writing for the New Mexico Horse Shows Association, was pleased with an exhibit prepared for the group's convention in January by William Bixby of the Sandia Ranger District, Cibola. She commented:

I want you to know how much we... enjoyed and appreciated your display for our convention. It was a really handsome piece of work and the source of many complimentary comments.

RANGE MEN DISCUSS LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Bob Williamson and Bill Currier, both range experts and branch chiefs with the Division of Range and Wildlife in the RO, combined talents to produce an article called "Applied Landscape Management in Plant Control." It appeared in the January issue of the

JOURNAL OF RANGE MANAGEMENT.

They demonstrate that through "a joint effort by all disciplines, it is possible to apply a practical form of landscape management that results in the retention and even enhancement of the natural beauty while accomplishing the basic resource objectives desired in a plant control program."

FOREST SERVICE INVENTORIES NATION'S TIMBER

The Forest Service has started a new appraisal of the Nation's current timber situation and outlook for the future.

Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff said basic statistics will be available by July 1, 1971, with the full analysis to be completed in the following year.

He said a new look at trends in timber supplies and demands is needed to help determine how best to meet the Nation's expanding markets for forest products and other uses of forest lands. It will provide a basis for judging the general effectiveness of current forestry programs and the requirements of a growing population, he pointed out. Also, it will serve to guide investment decisions of private forest industries and forestry programs of Federal, State, and private forestry groups, he added.

This new study will, in effect, update two earlier studies on the subject--Timber Resource Review of 1952 and Timber Trends in the United States, of 1962.

Information to be provided on the current timber situation, Cliff said, will include new basic statistics for forest lands which cover about a third of the 2.3 billion acres in the 50 States. Information--as of 1970--will include forest land areas, timber volumes, growth and mortality, and timber removals for industrial products and other purposes. The data will be compiled by States, and by National Forests, other public lands, forest industry, and other ownerships.

THUMB BUTTE IS SCENE OF WEDDING

The Prescott's Thumb Butte Picnic Ground was the scene last fall of a wedding for a Prescott girl, Jacqueline K. Prochaska, and Ronald J. Dolberry of Clifton, N.J.

The Forest had no objection to the elegant picnic but wondered how it should be listed in the annual recreation information management report--spectator sports? attending programs? viewing exhibits?

EIGHTH ARIZONA NATURAL AREA CREATED

Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff has designated a 312-acre tract within the Apache National Forest as Arizona's eighth research natural area.

The Phelps Cabin Research Natural Area lies about 24 miles southwest of Springerville, on the lower slopes of Mt. Baldy. The principal vegetative types are high mountain spruce and aspen and a grassy meadow. Part of the tract has been considered a botanical area since about 1910.

Research areas are established to preserve selected sites. Logging, road construction, mining activities, plant collection, or similar disruptive uses are prohibited.

The areas are established to study the environment and to learn the effects of changes by man or nature. Universities or other responsible research organizations may conduct studies in natural areas with the approval of the Supervisor of the National Forest involved or the Director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado.

All of the Research Natural Areas are open to hiking for public enjoyment of the natural conditions and the solitude.

DEATHS

Word has been received on the deaths of two R-3 retirees--John T. Sanders and Leo Wortman.

Sanders, a long-time employee of the Coconino National Forest, died Jan. 15. He was buried at Camp Verde where his widow, Catherine, still resides. He also is survived by two daughters.

Wortman retired from the Division of Recreation and Lands in 1956 and moved to a farm near Mountain View, Mo., where he died. He is survived by his widow, Gladys, a son, and a daughter.

WILDERNESS REGULATIONS TRIP BIKE RIDERS

Eight motorbike riders were fined for operating their bikes in three Wildernesses in 1970. Fines imposed by U.S. Commissioners ranged from \$20 to \$50. Four violations occurred in Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, three in Eagle Cap, and one in Glacier Peak. Two of the convictions in Eagle Cap Wilderness were made possible by cooperation

of a hiker and his family who spotted the violators and turned the necessary information over to the FS. (Reprinted from R-6 GREENSHEET)

PERSONNEL CHANGES

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Jimmy Gass, Soil Scientist, Watershed Management, NM Zone, Santa Fe
Quinn E. Johnson, Civil Engineer, OHP-Engineering, Tonto NF
Jerald R. Lopeman, Forester, Black River RD, Apache NF
Maria G. Romero, Clerk-typist, Reserve RD, Gila NF
Tren G. Spendlove, Automotive Mechanic, OHP-Engineering, Sitgreaves NF
LaWana Gai Cusick, Clerk-typist, Jacob Lake RD, Kaibab
Amy F. Denipah, Payroll Clerk Typing, Budget, Fiscal and Personnel, Kaibab NF
Paul A. Garcia, Forestry Aid, Williams RD, Kaibab NF
Janet L. Grooms, Personnel Staffing Specialist, Personnel Management, RO
Gary A. Mick, Civil Engineer, OHP-Engineering, Sitgreaves NF

REASSIGNMENTS

William L. Chapel, III, Forester (Admin), Gila, Black Range RD to Apache, Jewett RD
Arthur S. Maynard, Jr., Forester (Admin), Pecos RD, Santa Fe to S&S, Apache NF
Thomas R. Chacon, Forester, Chevelon RD, Sitgreaves to El Rito RD, Carson NF
Eric G. Johanson, Forester, Sitgreaves NF to Division of R&L, RO
Janell Daniel, Payroll Clerk, to Accounts Maintenance Clerk, B&F&Personnel

PROMOTIONS

Wayne E. Orr, Forester, Apache NF to Heber RD, Sitgreaves NF
Christobal B. Zamora, Forester, S&S, Cibola NF
John T. Drake, Forester (adm), Canjilon RD, Carson NF
John W. Chambers, Forester, Santa Fe NF
Harold G. Coley, Budget & Accounting Analyst to Admin Officer, Apache NF
Carveth V. Kramer, Cibola NF, Hydrologist
William E. Pint, Forester, Carson NF
Amon J. Garner, Forester (Adm), Tres Piedras RD, Carson NF
Curtis M. Johnson, Forester, Apache NF
John A. Purselley, Computer Operator, Division of Operation, RO

PROMOTIONS (CONT'D)

Solomon V. Garcia, Cartographic Technician, Division of Engineering, RO
Paul B. Standing, Surveying Tech., Engineering Branch, to Civil Engineering
Tech., Tonto NF
Rosenaldo Martinez, Forestry Technician to Supervisory Forestry Technician,
Canjilon RD, Carson NF
Fernando Cordova, Surveying Technician, to Civil Engineering Technician,
OHP-Engineering, Carson NF
Margaret Dawson, Personnel Clerk, Business-Management-Personnel Section, Gila NF
Duncan Siutza, Engineering Equipment Operator, OHP-Engineering, Sitgreaves NF
Esther M. Hale, Voucher Examiner, Business Mgmt. -Budget & Fiscal Section,
Sitgreaves NF

TRANSFER OUT

James R. LeFlore, Personnel Management Specialist, Sitgreaves NF to R-8

TRANSFER IN

William C. Elmore, Civil Engineering Technician, Ozark & St. Francis NF,
R-8 to Sitgreaves NF

RESIGNATION

Jack A. Bloom, Administrative Assistant, Coconino NF

RETIREMENT

Earl A. Jarboe, Electronic Technician, Gila NF

VALLEY OF THE SUN DINNER SCHEDULED

The 16th annual Valley of the Sun Foresters Dinner will be held in Phoenix March 20 for all Forest Service retirees, employees, and friends. Tonto Supervisor Fred Wirth said the event would be held at the Smokehouse Restaurant, 4701 N. 16th Street. He asked those planning to attend to send him their reservations as early as possible at 230 N. First Ave., Room 6208, Federal Building, Phoenix, 85025. The dinner price is \$5.50.

in the other O.I. 74211 - 652-3291 - Susan & Dorothy - wife

called Peter Ringland son
657-3291
652-4178 He will call
Clare Hendee.
He will call Wash. Post.

w/b cremated - part. Ruling's
Nat. Cem.

not decided - 59th June.
Daughter - Susan Ringland - killed. Wed am. Has been cremated
did not want service
no ^{24-48 hours} decision - may scatter ashes - maybe
one Aila M.T. she prefers
part. w/b no formal funeral. Some kind of memorial service -

act. 1 - Secy. Ag. wrote memo - justify any
in ad's to A.B. 59 was kind
why needed
admin. problems not affected, but distribn
is limited.

Hancock. come down to see
Covers in both. in both covers
quotations - if over 6 lines need written
authorisation.

Call 2:55 (10-16-81)
Peter Ringland -

Les obit. notice for him.

He read it to me over the phone. Covered all major points.

He will call The Post & read it to them.

I asked if he had a photo.
He didn't know. (I sent several 2 years ago.)

I said we had several & I would take them over to the Post this afternoon.

He said he would call me back to tell me where to leave it.

It. - obit. back to send T. T. & younger photo

(Frank Harmon, History Section. 12/21/78)

Telephone conversation with Stuart Shelton, Office of General Counsel, who assembled the Forest Service's case in the Rio Mimbres water rights case against the State of New Mexico, 1977-78, adversely decided by the New Mexico Supreme Court and upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court later.

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(Peter Ringland)
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Ringland says tha
one of the few FS men
and did some writing o

Ringland moved to the house next to his son's home and behind his own early in 1979. Then in the early fall of 1979 he and his wife and daughter moved to a one-story modern house at 6801 West Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. 20015 near Bradley Blvd.

He called me at the office Jan. 11, 1980 to say he was back from the hospital and was under treatment for inflammation of the prostate gland, and has not been feeling well for several weeks. (He called about Nov. '79 to say he was scheduled for some tests and wasn't feeling so good.)

June 1980 - condition the same.

12-21-78
Oct. 14/1981 - called
Bob Winters - called
Ed. H. J. J. history

Winters will write it

He will be at the
Couchman - Int'l. Fair
tomorrow.

He has tape by art Ringland
sailing of 1st contingent,
any Engrs. to France
interested in FS history,
museum at Tucson may have some of his writings.

Art Ringland's Relief Work
after World War I -

See Service Bulletin,
Jan, 26, 1925 -
p. 9, 10

Ringland compiled
forestry legislation in
Europe, 1919-1930, 30
countries, in 1933, for
Forest Service.

on trip there to study
European forestry.

Service Bulletin
p. 6, July 31, 1933.

vol. 17, no. 16
see also May 8, 1933, p. 1
letter from Ringland - 2/24/34

P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

1680

FEB 27 1980

Mr. William Voigt Jr.
Rockin' Cheer Farm
Route 3
Blackshear, Georgia 31516


Dear Mr. Voigt:

We are sending you a biographical sketch of Arthur Ringland from his file here. It is not complete, as it was written in 1930, although he already had an impressive list of accomplishments. We also enclosed a brief item sent to forestry magazine last fall.

Mr. Ringland served in the Forest Service and its predecessor agencies, the Division of Forestry and Bureau of Forestry, from 1900 to 1903, when he entered Yale Forest School. He rejoined the agency when it became the Forest Service in 1905, serving until his enlistment in the Army in 1917. From 1919 to 1924 he served with the American Relief Administration in Czechoslovakia and Turkey on assignment from the Army under Herbert Hoover. From 1925 to 1929 he was executive secretary of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation and served on special National Park Service boards. From 1930 to 1932 he was an attache of the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, observing and reporting on forestry practices throughout western Europe. From 1933-1934 he was liaison officer for the Civilian Conservation Corps for the Forest Service, Army, and Federal and State conservation agencies. In 1935-36 he was principal conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, USDA, and 1937-40, chairman of the Flood Control Coordinating Committee, USDA, in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers. In 1941 he was a consultant with the

National Defense Advisory Committee. From 1942-45 he was assistant executive director of the President's War Relief Control Board; he organized the CARE program for European war victims. From 1946-52 he was executive director of this board which had become the Advisory Committee on Volunteer Foreign Aid in the Department of State. He retired in 1952.

Sincerely,

 DENNIS ROTH
Head, History Section

Enclosures

FHARMON:ac:2/25/80:0550A

14
Arthur C. Ringland served as a student forest assistant [and expert] between 1900 and 1904. In 1905 he was appointed forest assistant on the Lincoln National Forest. [Subsequently he became chief of the sections of reserve boundaries and settlement, assistant forester in charge of lands,] ^{He was made} and district forester for the Southwest Region. *Dec 1, 1908 - 713*

In 1916 he was an inspector to report on forest conditions in Alaska. On military furlough during World War I, he remained in Europe on the board of war damages for the American Peace Commission. Between 1919 and 1921 he was an executive assistant on the American Mission to Czechoslovakia for food relief and between 1922 and 1924 Chief of Mission to Turkey for relief of Russian refugees.

Between that time and 1934 he made a private study of the walnut industry in California, worked on the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and went abroad with the Agricultural Foreign Service. He became a Forest Service CCC inspector in 1934, [but soon] ^{and} transferred ^{in 1936} to SCS, then to the Secretary's Office and finally to the State Department.

Born Sept. 1882. Lived early life in Montclair, N. J., where his family moved in 1888. He was 5-6 years old
Mr. Ringland is a native of Brooklyn, New York. He received his MF degree from Yale. He now lives at 322 Dorset Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. *6801 West Ave.*

5400 Moorland Lane,
Bethesda, Md. 20014,
August 21, 1979.

Mr. Ronald J. Fahl,
Editor,
Journal of Forest History,
109 Coral Street
Santa Cruz
California

Dear Mr.

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by Eli Eldridge.
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streets of South-
we marched long

the women on the sidewalks were very pleased to see us, and their remarks were very enthusiastic. But now and then there was an uproar in the distant rear. I was marching at the head of the column with Col. Woodruff, and he turned to me and said, 'Ring-land, what is that noise.' I said, 'I don't know, Sir.' 'Go back and stop it.' 'Yes, Sir'. So I went back. And there was Eli with an orderly behind him leading a goat, I should say, the goat. And whenever the lumberjacks saw a Marine on the sidewalk a shout would go up, 'Did they get our goat. Hell, no.' That shout reverberated along the narrow streets of Southampton and could be heard for a long, long way. But the noise was, of course, silenced as I passed on the orders of the Colonel. The last I saw of the goat, it was asleep in the arms of a drunken cook in a camp in France."

In 1930 I was guided through the maritime pine forest south of Bordeaux, France by an officer of the French Forest Service. As we stopped for the night at Mimizan on the seacoast, my guide regaled me with stories of the American loggers that had logged and operated small circular sawmills in the vicinity during World War I. One story had to do with a Spanish wine ship that was wrecked directly off the coast. Wine casks came bobbing in like corks on a millpond.

Years later I got the American version from Eli (Cap) Eldridge, in charge of Company C, which operated in the nearby forest. He reported that when word of the wreck reached his camp the men moved enmasse to the beach with tin pails, mess kits, bottles, and all other available containers. Even the five men in the hoosgow escaped somehow and joined the melee. Some men simply knocked in the bungs and sloshed wine into their buckets, spilling much. Others rolled casks across the beach and buried them in the sand of the encroaching forest. Everyone was drunk beyond belief.

Well, much later I recounted this story to a small group at a Washington cocktail party. At the conclusion one of my listeners, a lawyer connected with the U.S. Court of Claims, said, "And did you know that in the final settlement of war claims the U.S. Government paid more than half of the value of that ship's cargo?"

Another story of that era and locale comes to mind. The several companies of the Tenth Engineer Regiment logging in the area obtained some of their logging horses from the front combat lines. Those cavalry and draft horses that were slightly wounded or otherwise incapacitated by duty were shipped out to work in the logging woods. They came in special trains, eight horses per car. As the trains reached the siding nearest to the camps of the several companies, a given number of cars would be dropped off to supply additional draft stock.

Captain Eldridge was in command of Company C and Major John D. Guthrie commanded the adjacent camp of Company D (I believe). At their siding the stock were to be equally divided between the two companies. On one particular occasion, according to Eldridge's account, his barn sargent came to him with the following complaint, "Captain, in the last batch of horses we got the sorriest lot you ever did see. In the next one we gotta do better." "Well," replied the Captain, "what do you suggest?" The reply, "We could arrange a picnic for the two companies on the following Sunday, have a baseball game, etc. Major Guthrie's barn sargent and I on Saturday could match the horses into teams and arrange them in order from the best to the worst. After

the ballgame you and the Major could flip a coin to see who gets the first, third, fifth, etc. team." "How would that get us any advantage?" was the Captain's rejoinder. "Well, after the coin-toss I could have some of our boys start a fight on the edge of the crowd and get others to join in. In the fracas I and my barn boys could switch teams so that we would get all the best ones."

According to Eldridge's story the plan worked perfectly. A week or so later, Guthrie came over to have a "snort of Scotch" after supper. During the conversation he was reported as saying, "Eli, my barn sargent swears that there was some hanky-panky mixed in the division of horses last Sunday." Eldridge, "I wouldn't believe a word of it if I were you."

I have never heard Guthrie's side of the story.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Winters
Robert A. Winters

Draft, Chief's letter to Mrs. Dorothy Ringland
6801 West Ave., ~~Bethesda~~, Md. 20015
Chevy Chase

Harmon 10/26

(Form Office of Information)

*changed recently.
Call all phone lines.
523-3235 or
657-3291*

We in the Forest Service have indeed long been proud to consider Arthur Cuming Ringland ~~one~~ one of our most distinguished alumni. He was one of Gifford Pinchot's bright young men in the earliest days of the Forest Service, contributing substantially toward getting new areas into National Forests and getting the whole system under effective protection and management. In 1908 when ~~only~~ 27 he was ~~chosen~~ ^{picked} to organize and lead the new Southwestern Region.

After service with the Army in France and Belgium during World War I, he was chosen to ~~lead~~ ^{direct} relief work under Herbert Hoover in Czechoslovakia, and, in cooperation with the League of Nations, the relief and resettlement of Russian war refugees *who had fled to Turkey.*

Mr. Ringland then entered a series of projects covering a wide range of natural resource conservation. ^(In 1925) He headed the first National Conference on Outdoor Recreation which laid groundwork for the second recreation commission 40 years later. Following a study of forestry and watershed protection in Europe for the Department of Agriculture in 1931-33, he recommended conservation work relief projects that helped lead to the Civilian Conservation Corps program and he became CCC ^{liaison} officer with the participating State and Federal agencies. He was named principal silviculturist for the Soil Conservation Service and then chairman of the USDA Flood Control Coordinating Committee in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers, which led to major flood prevention projects on our major river systems.

After serving as consultant to the National Defense Advisory Commission, Mr. Ringland became executive director of President Roosevelt's War Relief Control Board and conceived and organized the CARE ^(Committee for American Remittances to Europe) food program for European war victims, as executive director of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid in the State Department. In retirement he remained active in these various causes in which he had participated.

Mr. Ringland was a guest for years at the annual luncheons of our Regional Foresters and Experiment Station Directors. I was honored by his personal visit to me after becoming Chief, and was delighted to chat with a man with such charm, vigor, humor, and alertness at his advanced age--one who had accomplished so much for mankind both at home and abroad yet retained great modesty. he retained a lifelong love for the Forest Service, and just four years ago, at the age of 95, performed us a valuable service by testifying at length in a major water rights ~~case~~ court case in New Mexico, in which he clearly recalled pertinent early experience and decisions there ^(first) as Regional Forester.

Your late husband has been an inspiration to all of us and I am sure it must be a great satisfaction and consolation for you to know that he had such a long and productive life, and was still deeply appreciated by the agency for which he worked as a young man.

Sincerely,

R. Max Peterson

Chief, Forest Service

Born ~~Sept 29, 1882~~ 1882
from 1888-1900.

He grew up in
Montclair, N.J.
He did land surveys
for new forest reserves
in Washington State
in 1902.

the Lincoln Forest Reserve in New Mexico,
Doc, 1908.

He was a forest
inspector in
Alaska in 1916

Arthur C. Ringland is one of the foresters who saw the

beginning of widespread forestry activity in the United States.

Brooklyn, ~~Sept 29, 1882~~ in Sept. 29, 1882.

He was born in New York, received his master's degree in the

Sheffield School of Science at Yale University and entered

as a student assistant in the Division of Forestry, USDA
federal forest work in 1900. He joined the Forest Service when it

was organized as a Bureau of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

in 1905 ~~to~~ to the Forest Service. He was made a forest assistant on

the Lincoln Forest Reserve in New Mexico, and District Forester in
In 1917 he joined the Army, and saw overseas service as a

Captain. At the close of the war he was Chief of Mission of the

American Relief Administration in Europe, where he visited a number

of countries. After various public service and employment with

..... he ~~became~~ ^{became} ~~returned~~ to the Forest Service as collaborator in

1925. In 1930 he became forest economist, and in ^{summer of} 1931 was sent to

Europe by the ^{Foreign Agent (USDA, forestry representative)} Forest Service, and the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics to study forestry and forest products trade relations.

He spent 2 years in studies of forest and conservation projects

in Italy, France, Germany and other countries, and upon returning

to the United States in 1933 he made reports on the combination of

work relief and the conservation of natural resources, which reports

had an important bearing on employment and conservation measures

adopted to defeat the depression here.

^{1933-34 - conservation liaison office}
~~Rejoined Forest Service in 1934 as~~ for CCC, with U.S. Army, 41
Corps area (Southeast)

For 2 years he had charge of special details studying land-use

problems including watershed protection and flood control and the

employment of CCC labor in protecting and developing natural resources.

Chairman,
Flood Control
Coordinating
Committee,
USDA, which
included FS, SCS + BAE.

1903-05.
Forestry from the
in 1905
succeeding
Leon Kneip
who had
been on leave
from the F.
and wished
to return to
F.S.

1935?
Became its
Principal
Conservationist

In 1936, Mr. Ringland transferred to the Soil Conservation Service, and at the beginning of 1937 he was appointed to head the Flood Control Coordinating Committee. This committee is composed of Mr. Ringland, E.N. Munns, chief of the Division of Streamflow Investigations, of the Forest Service, and Dr. Hendrickson of the Bureau of Agricultural ^{Economics} ~~Information~~.

This committee is what its name implies: an organization to gather and make usable all the scientific information and records on streamflow, rainfall, and protective measures, in a national effort to mitigate the effects of floods and to control the so far as possible the runoff, in order to prevent flood disasters in the future. The War Department, the Federal Power Commission and other departments and agencies of the Government cooperate through the Flood Control Coordinating Committee to make erosion and flood control measures more effective.

Arthur C. Ringland served as a ^{summer} student forest assistant between 1900 and 1904. In 1905 he was appointed forest assistant on the Lincoln National Forest. December 1, 1908, he was made district forester for the Southwest Region.

In 1916 he was an inspector to report on forest conditions in Alaska. On military furlough during World War I, he remained in Europe on the board of war damages for the American Peace Commission. Between 1919 and 1921 he was an executive assistant on the American Mission to Czechoslovakia for food relief and between 1922 and 1924 Chief of Mission to Turkey for relief of Russian refugees.

Between that time and 1934 he made a private study of the walnut industry in California, worked on the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and went abroad with the Agricultural Foreign Service. He became a ^{US Army} Forest Service CCC inspector in 1933-1934, and transferred to SCS ^{in 1936} then to the Secretary's Office and finally to the State Department. ¹⁹⁴⁶⁻⁵²

Mr. Ringland is a native of Brooklyn, New York. He received his MF degree from Yale ^{in 1905}. He now lives at 322 Dorset Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. ^{6801 West Ave,}

Family moved to Montclair, N.J. in 1888
lived early years in Montclair, N.J.
1888-190

Arthur C. Ringland is one of the foresters who saw the beginning of widespread forestry activity in the United States. He was born in ^{Brooklyn,} ~~New York~~, received his master's degree in the Sheffield School of Science at Yale University and entered federal forest work in 1900. He joined the Forest Service when it was organized as a bureau of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1905.

In 1917 he joined the Army, and saw overseas service as a Captain. At the close of the war he was Chief of Mission of the American Relief Administration in Europe, where he visited a number of countries. After various public service and employment with he returned to the Forest Service as collaborator in 1925. In 1930 he became forest economist, and in 1931 was sent to Europe by the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to study forestry and forest products trade relations. He spent 2 years in studies of forest and conservation projects in Italy, France, Germany and other countries, and upon returning to the United States in 1933 he made reports on the combination of work relief and the conservation of natural resources, which reports had an important bearing on employment and conservation measures adopted to defeat the depression here.

For 2 years he had charge of special details studying land-use problems including watershed protection and flood control and the employment of CCC labor in protecting and developing natural resources.

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This committee is what its name implies: an organization to gather and make usable all the scientific information and records on streamflow, rainfall, and protective measures, in a national effort to mitigate the effects of floods and to control the so far as possible the runoff, in order to prevent flood disasters in the future. The War Department, the Federal Power Commission and other departments and agencies of the Government cooperate through the Flood Control Coordinating Committee to make erosion and flood control measures more effective.

Arthur C. Ringland served as a student forest assistant between 1900 and 1904. In 1905 he was appointed forest assistant on the Lincoln National Forest. December 1, 1908, he was made district forester for the Southwest Region.

In 1916 he was an inspector to report on forest conditions in Alaska. On military furlough during World War I, he remained in Europe on the board of war damages for the American Peace Commission. Between 1919 and 1921 he was an executive assistant on the American Mission to Czechoslovakia for food relief and between 1922 and 1924 Chief of Mission to Turkey for relief of Russian refugees.

Between that time and 1934 he made a private study of the walnut industry in California, worked on the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and went abroad with the Agricultural Foreign Service. He became a Forest Service CCC inspector in 1934, and transferred to SCS, then to the Secretary's Office and finally to the State Department.

Mr. Ringland is a native of Brooklyn, New York. He received his MF degree from Yale. He now lives at 322 Dorset Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.



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



WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release - Immediate.

November 18, 1930.

FORESTER IS APPOINTED TO
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Arthur C. Ringland, formerly a member of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has been appointed to the Department of Agriculture foreign service, it was announced to-day.

Mr. Ringland's field will be nominally all of Europe. The object of the position is to keep the United States in touch with the status and trends of forestry developments and the improvement of technical forestry practices in Europe, as an aid in the development of American forestry. Particular attention will be given to land use in relation to forestry.

The agricultural foreign service is being established under a recent act of Congress and the administrative direction is being centered in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to which Mr. Ringland will be attached. Technical direction of his work will be handled by the Forest Service.

Mr. Ringland is a graduate of Yale Forest School. For thirteen years he had wide experience in the Forest Service, as forest assistant, assistant forester, regional forester in charge of the Southwestern District with headquarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and as inspector in the office of the Forester in Washington. A study of the Chugach Forest in Alaska was one of his assignments as Forest Inspector.

Mr. Ringland served as Regimental Adjutant to Colonel Woodruff, Military Commander of the Forestry Troops, A. E. F., (10th and 20th Engineers), from which post he was transferred to combatant service with the Pioneer Engineers of the 37th Division in Belgium. His most outstanding work was in central and southern Europe with the American Relief Administration where he served as chief of mission, with headquarters at Prague, and later at Constantinople.

Since his return from Europe, he has been active in forest recreation work and in forest and wild life conservation, as Executive Secretary of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, member of the Commission on the Conservation of the Jackson Hole Elk of Wyoming, Treasurer and member of the Board of Directors of the American Forest Week Committee, member of the Forest Policy Committee of the Society of American Foresters, member of the Coordinating Committee on National Park and Forest boundaries and of the Yellowstone National Park Boundary Commission.

Mr. Ringland will spend a short time at the United States Forest Service headquarters in Washington and will then go to Berlin, with the possibility of transfer to some other headquarters in Europe later.

-----W-----

ARTHUR C. RINGLAND

MONORS AND AWARDS

The Czechoslovakia ORDER OF THE WHITE LION by President Masaryk, 1921
The ORDER OF St. STANISLAUS by General Wrangel for the Russian
Government in Exile, 1922.

AWARD by CARE for "his foresight and ceaseless effort while
assisting the Executive Director of the President's WAR RELIEF
CONTROL BOARD inspired the creation of CARE by twenty-two National
Organizations.

Awarded the STATE DEPARTMENT'S CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

"He served with distinction as the Executive Director of the
President's WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD *Franklin Roosevelt*
(~~Herbert Hoover~~).

ARTHUR CUMING RINGLAND

1882 - Sept. 29 - Born in Brooklyn, N.Y. *grew up in Montclair, N. J. 1888-1900.*

Oct. 23, 1888 - ~~Graduated Sheffield School of Science, Yale Univ.~~
1900 - Student Assistant, Division of Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture under Gifford Pinchot, in the Atlantic Building on F Street.

~~1903~~ - Entered Yale School of Forestry. *Born Sept. 29, 1882 in Brooklyn, N.Y. ←*
1905 - Graduated Master of Forestry, Yale School of Forestry - *two-year graduate course.*

June 1905 - Forest Assistant, *for the newly organized* United States Forest Service, *on Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico.* and Charter Member.

1907 - Land surveys for new forest reserves in Washington State.

1907 - United States Forest Service, Chief, Section of Boundaries, 1907.

1908-1916 - Chief, Office of Lands, 1908, Assistant Chief Forester, 1908. *Regional District*

Forester of Region 3--Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Florida, *appointed Dec. 1, 1908. Recalled to Washington Office Feb. 1916*

March, 1916 - Forest Inspector in Alaska District, U. S., Chugach National Forest.

1917-1918 - Commissioned. *Requested and became* Adjutant, 10th Engineers (Forestry) American Expeditionary Forces. *Became a Captain. Transferred to Pioneer Engineer 37th Division, on combat in Belgium.*

1919 - Attached *to forestry engineers staff attached to the* Board of American Peace Commission for field examination, enemy damage to French forests.

1919-1923 - Assigned by Army to American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover. *Executive assistant to Chief of mission to Czechoslovakia* in charge of mass feeding of children in cooperation with Czechoslovak Government, 1919-1921; *Chief of Mission in* and operations for relief and evacuation of White Russian refugees in Constantinople in cooperation with the League of Nations, 1922-1923.

1924 - Made a private study of the walnut industry in Calif. Received high awards from governments of both Czechoslovakia + the Russian Government in exile.

1925-1929 - Executive Secretary, President Coolidge's National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and member, President's Coordinating Commission on National Park and National Forest Boundaries; Commission on the Conservation of the Elk of Jackson Hole, Wyoming; and President Hoover's Yellowstone Park Boundary Commission.

1930-1932 - Attache', Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture--Alpine Watershed *engineering*, Italy, France and Switzerland; forestry in Germany, Holland, Denmark and Great Britain.

1933- 1934 - Liaison Officer, Civilian Conservation Corps, with Army and Federal and State Conservation agencies.

1935-36 - Principal Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

1937-1940 - Chairman, Flood Control Coordinating Committee, U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with Army Engineer Corps, Dept. of Interior, Federal Power Comsn, etc.

1941 - Consultant, National Defense Advisory Commission.

1942-1945 - Assistant Executive Director, President Roosevelt's War Relief Control Board.

An Organizer of CARE Program - Food for European war victims

1946-1952 Executive Director, Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, Department of State--successor _____ to the War Relief Control Board.

CARE.

1952 Retired as a Foreign ^(Service) Affairs Officer, Department of State.

1952+ Honorary Associate, American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service; Trustee, American Freedom from Hunger Foundation; Member, Board of Directors, Citizens Committee on National Resources.

1953+ Retirement Activities. Elected Honorary Associate, American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. Member, Board of the National Roadside Protection Committee. Advisor, President Kennedy, Food for Peace. Trustee, American Freedom from Hunger Foundation. Member, Board of Directors of the Citizens Committee on National Resources.

Fellow, Society of American Foresters

Member, Cosmos Club

Member, Forest History Society

FOREST SERVICE
DAILY NEWS DIGEST
October 13, 1981

PAPER SPECULATES ON TIMBER EXTENSIONS - The Oregonian predicts that Chief Peterson will announce tomorrow that timber companies will be granted further contract extensions. Deputy Asst. Secy. Douglas MacCleery said a number of short-term and long-term changes in FS timber sale policy have been considered, paper reported. An aid to Oregon Gov. Vic Atiyeh said the governor will ask the Agriculture Dept. to delay implementing changes until a task force, which Atiyeh has appointed, has time to make its recommendations.

PREDICTED 1980's HOUSING DEMAND MAY NOT OCCUR - Although housing demand will be "strong" throughout the 1980's, "it may not prove to be the record demand members of the industry had anticipated," reports the Washington Post. Based on a study by U.S. Housing Markets, a publication of Advance Mortgage Corp., article said the crucial factor will be the number of nonfamily households formed during the decade. "If the economy is weak, mortgage rates stay high and supply is low, then it is likely that fewer new households will be formed," paper said. Fewer young people will leave home before marriage. Doubling up in apartments and shared homebuying will become fixtures of American life. Article added that if demand for housing does rise, an important question is whether or not industry can build enough new units to accomodate it.

LAST OF PIONEER FS LEADERS DIES - Arthur Ringland, 99, last of the Forest Service's pioneer leaders, died last night in Chevy Chase, Md., reports the Chief's Office. Ringland entered the agency in 1900, at the age of 18, when it was still called the Division of Forestry. He graduated from Yale Forest School in 1905, and in 1908 was picked to direct what was then called the Southwestern District, one of six newly-created western regions. Funeral services are pending.

YEAR'S FIRST SNOWSTORM SWEEPS ACROSS ROCKIES - The first major snowstorm of the year fell in the northern Rockies yesterday, reports the New York Times. Snow was falling in Montana at a rate of one inch per hour, where four-foot drifts closed the Going-to-the-Sun Highway in Glacier National Park. Heavy snow fell over much of western Montana, northwestern Wyoming and the mountains of Utah.

JANTZEN IS NEW F&WS DIRECTOR - President Reagan has "capitulated to wildlife and conservation groups," naming Robert A. Jantzen as director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, reports the Washington Post. The nomination ended a "three-month-long guessing game" over whether the job would go to Jantzen or Norman C. Roberts, "a Californian and longtime Reagan supporter whose candidacy had been opposed by major conservation groups," article said. Jantzen is a former director of the Arizona Fish and Game Dept.

HATFIELD PROMISES VOLCANO-RELATED FLOOD AID - Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore) has promised financial aid if the Toutle and Cowlitz rivers flood this winter, despite Reagan administration budget cuts, reports the Oregon Journal. Authorities fear heavy rains may send mud and debris from the slopes of Mount St. Helens into the rivers. "Thank God Sen. Hatfield is chairman of the Appropriations Committee," said Rep. Don Bonker (D-Wash). "He is aware of the problem, where another senator from another region would not be as considerate."

RIVER FLOW BELOW NORMAL - Water flow in five of the nation's largest rivers was 12 percent below normal in FY 1981, making it the driest year since 1977, the New York Times quotes USGS.

RE-OPENING, CLOSING, REDUCING SHIFTS AND CUTTING PAY - The H.R. Jones Corp. veneer mill in Grand Ronde, Ore., has re-opened after a one-year closure, putting about 30 people back to work, reports the News-Review of Roseburg, Ore. The mill had closed because of a death in the family that operated it, not because of market conditions. Meanwhile, three mills in the Medford, Ore., area plan to either close or reduce shifts, due to poor market conditions, reported the News-Review. Those moves are expected to put about 300 workers out of a job. Finally, Mt. Mazama's plywood mill in Sutherlin, Ore., has reduced worker's wages by 25 percent through November. A company spokesman said the choice was between that and shutting the mill down.

A SMALLER ELF - In a lengthy article on radio communication with submarines, the New York Times explains the "Austere ELF (extremely low frequency)" project. The project may serve as a model for part of President Reagan's recently-announced nuclear defense plans. Scaled down from earlier ELF proposals, "Austere ELF" would involve an existing test site at Clam Lake, Wisc., on R-9's Chequamegon NF (not the Hiawatha NF in Michigan, as the 10/9 DND quoted the Washington Post).

GYPSY MOTHS HEADING SOUTH AND WEST - "Think about it, Alabama. Gypsy moths are coming to you and your southern hardwoods," says the October issue of OMNI magazine. "They are also moving westward. Appleton, Wisc., was infested this year. Caterpillars appeared in Florida, California and even in Seattle, Wash." Article gives background on the gypsy moth, and explains efforts being made to manage it.

MOTHS IN MIDWEST - State and federal officials plan to go door-to-door in Lincoln, Nebr., next month looking for gypsy moth egg masses, reports UPI. Due to infestations there, USDA is imposing pest control regulations in seven areas of the state.

BLM DELAYS ADOPTION FEE INCREASE - BLM is delaying an increase in fees for adoption of wild horses and burros, reports the New York Times. Reason was that the new fees could result in destruction of some animals and less money for the government, paper said. An FS release also announced that the fee increases for adopting wild horses and burros from NFS lands will be postponed for 90 days, to Jan. 2, 1982.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY MAY GO ELECTRONIC - The editor of President Reagan's White House News Summary is worried about meeting his new morning deadline, reports the New York Times. So editor William E. Hart is considering using an electronic information service to obtain up-to-date information for Reagan and other top Administration officials. Meanwhile, the Washington Post's Ear column reports that the team that wrote the news summary in the Carter Administration is going into free-lance work. They plan to write a similar summary for subscribers in the general public, to cost almost \$700 per year.

Historical Feature
From History Section, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

RINGLAND, OLDEST FOREST SERVICE PIONEER LEADER, IS 97

Arthur Ringland, last of the pioneer higher echelon Forest Service leaders still living, celebrated his 97th birthday on September 29, active and alert as usual.

He is proud to be probably the only man alive who knew well all of the early Chiefs, and he worked closely with most--Gifford Pinchot, Henry Graves, William Greeley, Robert Stuart, F. A. Silcox, and Earle Clapp. He has become well acquainted with the later ones, Lyle Watts (deceased), Richard McArdle, Edward Cliff, and John McGuire, and just recently had a chat with the new Chief, R. Max Peterson.

Ringland entered the agency in 1900 as a student ^{assistant} when he was 18 and when it was still called the Division of Forestry. He graduated from Yale Forest School in 1905. In December 1908, he was one of six bright young men picked to direct the newly-created six western regions (then called districts). He was sent to Albuquerque, N.M., to head the Southwestern District. His assistant was Earle Clapp, later head of Research and Chief of the Forest Service.

Several of the other first district foresters went on to high posts. Greeley, assigned to the Northern District at Missoula, Mont., became the third Chief in 1920 and later became manager of the West Coast

Lumberman's Association. E. T. Allen, assigned to the North Pacific District at Portland, Oregon, soon left to direct the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. Allen had been chief inspector for the Forest Service in California in 1905-06 and at the same time, California's first State Forester. Clyde Leavitt, sent to the Inter-mountain District at Ogden, Utah, later became Assistant Dean of Forestry at Syracuse University. He was the only one to approach Ringland in age, reaching 94 before his death in 1972, in Pascagoula, Miss.

Ringland directed and is one of only two or three surviving men who participated in the agency's early widespread land and boundary survey work of 1906-08 in which many new Forests were established, much agricultural land deleted, and many Forests consolidated. He is also one of the very few still living who served with the forestry engineers in France during World War I.

Ringland did considerable humanitarian work after both World Wars, as well as expert forestry, soil conservation, flood control, outdoor recreation, and other work for various federal agencies over the years, here and abroad. He retains a keen interest in all these fields today, recently testifying for the Forest Service in a water rights court case in New Mexico. He has been a luncheon guest at numerous annual meetings of the Regional Foresters and Station Directors in Washington. He has lived in Chevy Chase, Md., just outside Washington, D.C., for many years, and takes a daily walk to keep fit.

REFERENCE SLIP

10/16/81

TO

Castillo

Harmon

☒ ACTION☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ APPROVAL☐ PER PHONE CALL☐ AS REQUESTED☐ RECOMMENDATION☐ FOR COMMENT☐ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF☐ FOR INFORMATION☐ RETURNED☐ INITIALS☐ SEE ME☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ YOUR SIGNATURE

REMARKS

Contains
info that
would be
interesting for
the SAK
about
Arthur Ringland.

FROM

Folk

GPO c48-16-83471-1

FORM AD-514 (8-64)

Re-
I talked with
- whom I have
1. Ring was
and had him
to south.
We discuss
them in the
suggested the
and Peter a
would need to
2 His obituary
Post today or in
3. I talked with
re: an item in
Ring suggested to
Governor state would be
available for the SAF and RARF.
I sent him out there and it was
most visit to the location.

4. Ring was also in the SW
about 3 yrs ago to testify in
a lawsuit brought by the State
against the Feds. Ring had
made the first agreement on the
water supply with the State
(he was the first RT in R-3)
He called ^{me on his return} ~~me on his return~~ and
said he had 60 pages of
testimony to review.

5 Ring was in his 100th yrs.

(704)
Gordon

✓ Joe Armijo - R-3
474-2444 OI

657-3291 - Peter Ringland

Bob Winters - 6568294

Total

Arthur C. Ringland, 99, Conservationist, Whose Efforts Led to the Founding of CARE

Arthur Cuming Ringland, 99, a retired government conservationist who also worked with refugee programs and was a principal founder of CARE, died of respiratory failure Oct. 12 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda.

Mr. Ringland joined the U.S. Forest Service in 1900 and helped establish the national park and national forest systems. After World War I service as a captain in the Army in France and Belgium, he went to work for the American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover. He headed the agency's mission to Czechoslovakia.

When he returned to the Forest Service, Mr. Ringland held a number of positions concerning national parks and forests, outdoor recreation, flood control and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In World War II, he became executive director of the President's

War Relief Control Board, later the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. In 1945, he originated the concept of the private voluntary organization that became CARE. A principal aspect of that work was persuading the government to provide ships to transport food packages that had been donated for the needy in Europe. He thus became known as "the father of CARE," and was honored for his efforts by the United Nations in 1958.

Mr. Ringland, who lived in Chevy Chase, retired from the government in 1952. In subsequent years he was active in the Food for peace Program, the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation and the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. Ringland, who was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., earned bachelor's and master's degrees from Yale University. He was a member of the Society of American Foresters, the For-



ARTHUR CUMING RINGLAND

est History Society and the Cosmos Club.

Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, of Chevy Chase, two children, Peter and Susan Ringland, also of Chevy Chase, and five grandchildren.

January 30, 1978

Summary of Conversation with Arthur Ringland of Chevy Chase, Md. Jan. 30, 1978
AT Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C. (F. J. HARMON)

1. Bandelier National Monument, southwest of Santa Fe, New Mex., on Santa Fe National Forest.

Ringland, Will Barnes and Judge Abbott were in inspection party on a field trip at Camp Rio de las Frijoles to evaluate the area in mid-1915. Ringland was District (Regional) Forester, Barnes was WO Chief of Grazing. Barnes and Abbott suggested it be named Bandelier in honor of the ex-Swiss army officer, who was so interested in it, as a historian and anthropologist. (Pueblo Indian cliff houses). In late 1915 or early 1916, Ringland wrote this report recommending the monument status, and it was approved (Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1916) (Transferred from Forest Service to Park Service Feb. 25, 1932).

2. Mr. Ringland mentioned that a close friend of his while he was in New Mexico and Arizona as District Forester was Miss Anna Bourke, daughter of a distinguished Army officer, Capt. John G. Bourke, who had been aide-de-camp to General Crook in the Apache Indian wars. Gen. Bourke wrote several books on the Apache wars. Miss Bourke, Mr. Ringland said, died two to three years ago, nearly 90 years of age.

Gen. Bourke was Troop Commander to Will Barnes when Barnes was in the Signal Corps at Fort Apache, Mr. Ringland said. Mr. Ringland added that ~~he~~ he has in his possession some letters which Will Barnes wrote to Bourke.

3. Mr. Ringland mentioned that he has been interviewed ~~for~~ for both the Hoover and Truman Libraries on his State Department work.

4. He said that he has a mass of papers and reports that need to be classified. He has some letters from Gifford Pinchot. He said that he has not decided where to send his papers, but may send them to New Haven (Yale University library). He is also considering the Forest History Society and the Denver Conservation Library. Ringland was a student at the Yale Forest School, class of 1905, and has some photos taken of the students at their

5. summer work at Pinchot's home, Grey Towers, Milford, Penna. He has many of his old daily work diaries, but not all. His was the fourth class at Yale.

5. Mr. Ringland said he is anxious to know whether the various Forest Service Regions are providing libraries of materials pertinent to the history of their areas. He mentioned that the papers of Fred Winn, an early supervisor of the Coronado National Forest are at Tucson, Arizona Historical Soc. He said histories of the various National Forests need to be compiled, to include the signs of the first appearance of man and other early historical data. He said an article on the old Portales Forest Reserve, set up in 1901 and cancelled in 1907, recently was in Heritage magazine. He has a copy.

6. He said Gifford Pinchot addressed the New Mexico legislative Assembly one year while Ringland was District Forester, probably 1909. He urged we inquire if a copy of this talk is in the legislative archives in Santa Fe.

7. He said he started a Daily Bulletin in District (Region) 3 soon after becoming District (Regional) Forester, as a means of keeping track of his work force. He recalls asking a high official of Sears, Roebuck of the best way to do this and the man said Sears was using a daily bulletin.

newspaper clipping found

Conversation, F.J. Harmon of F.S. History Section, with Arthur Ringland in Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C., Jan. 30, 1978, Continued

8. Some early important men in the Forest Service, now neglected, should be written up:

- FHS will include him in Biogr. of Am. Forestry*
- a. Overton Price, right hand man of Gifford Pinchot, studied forestry in Munich soon after Henry Graves. A ^{very} brilliant young man who was a great help to the Forest Service in its early days. Committed suicide soon after Pinchot's dismissal from office by Taft in early 1910. 1914.
- b. Philip P. Wells, lawyer, who did much to establish grazing rights for the Forest Service. His nephew died recently in Region 6 (Pacific Northwest).
- c. Henry Graves, who succeeded Pinchot as Chief Forester.
- d. R. C. Hall, a tax authority in forestry. Died about 6 months ago, lived in Alexandria. Wife may be living.

- Le proposed for National Forests*
9. He recalled his survey work in western Washington State in January-February 1907, for additions to the Mt. Baker National Forest. It led to a violent local reaction and led to Congress' action March 4, 1907 prohibiting any more Presidential proclamations of National Forests in 6 western states. The land was never farmed and is all now owned by Georgia Pacific, he was told by a recent forest supervisor. This is mentioned in his Bancroft Library published interview.

10. He recalled the cancellation of District (Region) 3 ranger schools in 1919 by a USDA attorney, as not provided for specifically in the appropriations act. The schools were urgently needed to train new men coming in just after World War I, he said. He added that if the school had been held indoors it would probably have been permitted.

11. He mentioned the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation of the early 1920s, which he said did not receive proper recognition then or later. He said it was started on the initiative of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. and others of the Boone and Crocket Club started by the elder TR. Leon Kneipp was the first executive director and organized the group, then went to supervise land acquisition under the Weeks Act. Ringland succeeded him. In 1925-26 detailed reports were issued, including one on recreation policies in the various states. When the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission made its studies and set up the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the 1960s, it erroneously stated that no such reports had previously been issued, Ringland stated,

- Nov. 1978*
12. Mr. Ringland spoke about the court case on water rights in which he participated as a Federal Government witness two months ago in the New Mexico District State Court at ROSWELL in Chavis County, presided over by Judge Snead. The State contested the Forest Service basis of grazing management, contending that the rights of individuals take precedence in cases of conflict. Mr. Ringland said that if the State viewpoint were to prevail, management of grazing on National Forest land would be impossible there. The case involved the Rio Benito and Rio Rudo which form the Rio Hondo, a long river emptying into the Pecos River. Mr. Ringland flew from Washington to Albuquerque with USDA lawyer Stewart Shelton of OGC and Noel Larson, FS Hydrologist, and spent two hours on the witness stand. He has received a 60-page copy of his testimony.

ARTHUR CUMING RINGLAND

(September 29, 1892 - October 12, 1981)

Arthur Cuming Ringland, lifelong conservationist and humanitarian, who was the last of the living Forest Service pioneer leaders, died October 12, 1981 in Bethesda, Md. He had lived in adjacent Chevy Chase, Md., for many years. He is survived by his widow, Dorothy, and their son, Peter, and daughter, Susan Ringland, also^{all} of Chevy Chase, and five grandchildren. He was born September 29, 1892 in Brooklyn, N.Y.

He held a number of student assistant field party positions with the old Division of Forestry under Chief Gifford Pinchot, starting in 1900 when he was 17 years old. He was a graduate of high school in Montclair, N.J., and studied at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., to qualify for admission in 1903 to the new graduate Forest School set up by the Pinchot family at Yale University, where he received his master of forestry degree in 1905, when the Division of Forestry became the Forest Service and took over the reserves. Ringland then served for a year as forest assistant on the Lincoln Forest Reserve (renamed National Forest in 1907). He directed Forest Service land and boundary survey work, 1906-08, in which many new Forests were established, much agricultural land was deleted for homesteading, and many Forests were consolidated. National Forest additions which he recommended after making surveys in Washington State were disapproved after a storm of local protest, but 40 years later all of the land involved was still in forest. After serving as Chief of Lands and Assistant Chief Forester in 1908 he was selected at age 27, Southwest District (Regional) Forester, one of six men assigned to these new decentralized posts in the West^{on December 1, 1908}. In 1916 he was assigned to an inspection visit on the Chugach National Forest, Alaska. With the American entry into World War II in 1917 he enlisted and became Adjutant of the Tenth Army Engineers

(Forestry) in France and served in combat with the Pioneer Engineers, 37th Division, in Belgium, as a Captain. In 1919 served with others of the 20th Engineers staff examining war damage to French forests for the American Peace Commission. Later that year he was assigned by the Army to the American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover, becoming for two years executive assistant for the Chief of Mission to Czechoslovakia in charge of mass feeding of children in cooperation with the Czechoslovakian Government. From 1922 to 1923 he served as Chief of Mission to Constantinople, Turkey, for relief and evacuation of White Russian refugees from the Communist Revolution, in cooperation with the League of Nations. For the next decade, he performed expert forestry, soil conservation, flood control, outdoor recreation, and related coordination work with various Federal agencies.

Returning to the United States in 1924, Ringland made a private study for the walnut industry in California. In 1925 he became executive secretary of the President's first National Conference on Outdoor Recreation. Zits report laid the groundwork for the second such commission 40 years later. During this period he also served as a member of the President's Coordinating Commission on National Park and National Forest Boundaries, the Commission on the Conservation of Elk of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and President Hoover's Yellowstone Park Boundary Commission.

In 1930 he was appointed forestry expert for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's new Foreign Agricultural Service, and for two years studied alpine watershed conservation engineering projects in Italy, France, and Switzerland, and forestry administration, laws, and trade relations in Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, and Germany. His reports in 1933 and his recommendations for combining work relief and conservation helped lead to the emergency programs adopted by President Franklin Roosevelt, including the Civilian Conservation Corps of which he became Southeastern regional liaison officer

for the Army in cooperation with the Forest Service, National Park Service, Labor Department, and State agencies.

of the newly established USDA
Ringland was appointed principal conservationist, Soil Conservation Service in 1935, and from 1937 to 1940 served as chairman of USDA's Flood Control Coordinating Committee (embodying the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and Bureau of Agricultural Economics) which cooperated with the Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of the Interior, and the States. Its work led to legislation which set up major flood prevention projects on the nation's major river systems.

As the United States entered World War II, Ringland became a consultant to the National Defense Advisory Committee, then served from 1942 to 1945 as assistant executive director of the President's War Relief Control Board, and from 1946 to 1952 as executive director of its successor, the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid in the Department of State. It was here in 1946 that he conceived and organized the CARE program (Committee for American Remittances to Europe) for which he was honored by the United Nations in 1958. He retired from the State Department in 1952.

His activities after retirement included advisor to President Kennedy's Food for Peace program, trustee for American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, member of board of directors of Citizens Committee on National Resources, member of board of directors of National Roadside Protection Committee, honorary associate of American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. He received the Order of the White Lion from President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia in 1921, and the Order of St. Stanislaus from General Wrangel for the Russian Government in Exile in 1922. He was a lifelong member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, one of the first members of the Society of American Foresters which made him a Fellow, and was a member of the Forest History Society.

Ringland, as Southwestern Regional Forester, was a member of the New Mexican delegation which accepted Statehood from President Howard Taft in Washington in 1912. In 1974 he was an honored guest at the 50th anniversary celebration of the creation of the Gila Wilderness by the Forest Service in southwestern Arizona, first in the nation. Aldo Leopold, a pioneer wildlife management expert who was responsible for getting the wilderness established, was on Ringland's early staff at Albuquerque, N. Mex. In November 1978, at the age of 96, Ringland testified and was cross-examined at length in the State vs. Federal water rights case in the State Court at Roswell, New Mex., concerning his experience and decisions as first Regional Forester in the Southwest. It was his wish that his ashes be scattered over the Gila Wilderness.

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The Albuquerque Tribune

OCT 22 1981



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® Give Light And The People Will Find Their Own Way

Death recalls N.M. birth

The death this week of Arthur C. Ringland, the last surviving member of the New Mexico delegation that watched President William Taft sign the bill creating the state of New Mexico, gives us pause to think of our state's birth.

Next Jan. 6, New Mexico will be entering her 70th year of existence.

Somehow, history is like a river. While we stand looking at the part we see now, we think it has always been so and probably always will be. We cannot think of how New Mexico was as a territory and how it changed on becoming a state because few of us remain as witnesses of both stages.

Ringland, who lived to the ripe age of 99 and died at his home in

Chevy Chase, Md., was one of the few who remained. He was even a participant in the changeover. Ringland lived in New Mexico from 1905 to 1916 as director of the newly created Southwestern region of the U.S. Forest Service.

One would wonder if Ringland would be pleased with New Mexico as it is after six decades as a card-carrying member of the 50 United States of America.

Just as Ringland and his associates in 1912 thought it would be better for New Mexico to be a state in the Union, we today must look around and see if there aren't further changes and improvements we can all take part in to make New Mexico an even better place 70 years from now.

Arthur C. Ringland, 99, Conservationist, Whose Efforts Led to the Founding of CARE

Arthur Cuming Ringland, 99, a retired government conservationist who also worked with refugee programs and was a principal founder of CARE, died of respiratory failure Oct. 12 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda.

Mr. Ringland joined the U.S. Forest Service in 1900 and helped establish the national park and national forest systems. After World War I service as a captain in the Army in France and Belgium, he went to work for the American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover. He headed the agency's mission to Czechoslovakia.

When he returned to the Forest Service, Mr. Ringland held a number of positions concerning national parks and forests, outdoor recreation, flood control and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In World War II, he became executive director of the President's

War Relief Control Board, later the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. In 1945, he originated the concept of the private voluntary organization that became CARE. A principal aspect of that work was persuading the government to provide ships to transport food packages that had been donated for the needy in Europe. He thus became known as "the father of CARE," and was honored for his efforts by the United Nations in 1958.

Mr. Ringland, who lived in Chevy Chase, retired from the government in 1952. In subsequent years he was active in the Food for Peace Program, the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation and the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. Ringland, who was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., earned bachelor's and master's degrees from Yale University. He was a member of the Society of American Foresters, the For-



ARTHUR CUMING RINGLAND

est History Society and the Cosmos Club.

Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, of Chevy Chase, two children, Peter and Susan Ringland, also of Chevy Chase, and five grandchildren.

Washington Post 10/21

Oct. 8, 1982



ARTHUR CUMING RINGLAND (1882-1981)

The late Arthur Ringland devoted his life to the conservation of all resources-- human and natural. In observing his centenary, Mr. Ringland's family and friends, and CARE join together to celebrate and continue the work of this outstanding American.

A graduate of the Yale School of Forestry, Mr. Ringland participated in the establishment of the National Forestry System. He also served in the Civilian Conservation Corps, as principal conservationist when the Soil Conservation Service moved to the Department of Agriculture, as Chairman of the Agricultural Flood Control Coordinating Committee, and as liaison between agencies considering National Forest and Park boundaries. As the first forester in the Foreign Agricultural Service, Mr. Ringland served in several European countries.

During World War II, he was Executive Director of the President's War Relief Control Board, later the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. As the "Father of CARE," Arthur Ringland was responsible in 1945 for initiating the program of voluntary food aid for the needy in post-war Europe. This program became CARE.

Currently in its 37th year, CARE, the international development and relief organization, operates in 38 countries. CARE programs focus on self-help in the development process, so that beneficiaries are actively involved in the improvement of their lives. Emphasis on food and agricultural programs carefully negotiated with host governments assures that CARE projects mesh with national development goals while providing for "survival today" en route to "self-support tomorrow."

In seeking to maximize the effectiveness of these development efforts, CARE has recognized that the destruction of the environment through deforestation and improper use of agricultural and range lands is one of the most serious problems facing the world's poor. Land denuded of trees and other vegetative cover loses precious topsoil through wind and water erosion, making it unable to sustain any plant or animal life. This process hampers all other development efforts, because it limits the population's ability to grow food, graze animals, and collect firewood-- all basic to survival in rural areas.

During the past decade, CARE has successfully implemented resource management projects in Egypt, Niger, Guatemala, Chad, and Haiti. Under a new three-year matching grant provided by the United States Agency for International Development, CARE will substantially expand its resource development programs, and initiate new projects in Cameroon, Mali, and Nepal, among others. The total project cost is \$5.4 million, half of which must be raised by CARE.

In light of Arthur Ringland's remarkable humanitarian and environmental achievements, CARE is honored to highlight this Renewable Natural Resources Matching Grant on the occasion of Mr. Ringland's centenary. We feel confident that he would be very pleased to know that the organization he was instrumental in founding has undertaken a program consistent with his interest in resource conservation and renewal. Contributions to the program may be made in memorium to Arthur Ringland, and sent to CARE, 1016 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Copies of the program prospectus are available upon request.

See 400+ - Page Interview
with Arthur Ringland

(Bound volume in Blue)

(RFF-U. of Cal. Bancroft Library)
(1970)

on shelves of History Section
Reference Shelf

ARTHUR CUMING RINGLAND

(September 29, 1882 - October 12, 1981)

Arthur Cuming Ringland, lifelong conservationist and humanitarian, who was the last of the living Forest Service pioneer leaders, died October 12, 1981 in Bethesda, Md. He had lived in adjacent Chevy Chase, Md., for many years. He is survived by his widow, Dorothy, and their son, Peter, and daughter, Susan Ringland, ^{all} also of Chevy Chase, and five grandchildren. He was born September 29, 1882 in Brooklyn, N.Y. He held a number of student assistant field party positions with the old Division of Forestry under Chief Gifford Pinchot, starting in 1900 when he was 17 years old. He was a graduate of high school in Montclair, N.J., and studied at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., to qualify for admission in 1903 to the new graduate Forest School set up by the Pinchot family at Yale University, where he received his master of forestry degree in 1905, when the Division of Forestry became the Forest Service and took over the reserves. Ringland then served for a year as forest assistant on the Lincoln Forest Reserve (renamed National Forest in 1907). He directed Forest Service land and boundary survey work, 1906-08, in which many new Forests were established, much agricultural land was deleted for homesteading, and many Forests were consolidated. National Forest additions which he recommended after making surveys in Washington State were disapproved after a storm of local protest, but 40 years later all of the land involved was still in forest. After serving as Chief of Lands and Assistant Chief Forester in 1908 he was selected, at age 27, Southwest District (Regional) Forester, one of six men assigned to these new decentralized posts in the West ^{on December 1, 1908.} In 1916 he was assigned to an inspection visit on the Chugach National Forest, Alaska. With the American entry into World War II in 1917 he enlisted and became Adjutant of the Tenth Army Engineers

(Forestry) in France and served in combat with the Pioneer Engineers, 37th Division, in Belgium, as a Captain. In 1919 served with others of the 20th Engineers staff examining war damage to French forests for the American Peace Commission. Later that year he was assigned by the Army to the American Relief Administration under Herbert Hoover, becoming for two years executive assistant for the Chief of Mission to Czechoslovakia in charge of mass feeding of children in cooperation with the Czechoslovakian Government. From 1922 to 1923 he served as Chief of Mission to Constantinople, Turkey, for relief and evacuation of White Russian refugees from the Communist Revolution, in cooperation with the League of Nations. For the next decade, he performed expert forestry, soil conservation, flood control, outdoor recreation, and related coordination work with various Federal agencies.

Returning to the United States in 1924, Ringland made a private study for the walnut industry in California. In 1925 he became executive secretary of the President's first National Conference on Outdoor Recreation. Its report laid the groundwork for the second such commission 40 years later. During this period he also served as a member of the President's Coordinating Commission on National Park and National Forest Boundaries, the Commission on the Conservation of Elk of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and President Hoover's Yellowstone Park Boundary Commission.

In 1930 he was appointed ^{the first} forestry expert for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's new Foreign Agricultural Service, and for two years studied alpine watershed conservation engineering projects in Italy, France, and Switzerland, and forestry administration, laws, and trade relations in Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, and Germany. His reports in 1933 and his recommendations for combining work relief and conservation helped lead to the emergency programs adopted by President Franklin R_oosevelt, including the Civilian Conservation Corps of which he became Southeastern regional liaison officer

for the Army in cooperation with the Forest Service, National Park Service, Labor Department, and State agencies.

of the newly established USDA
Ringland was appointed principal conservationist, Soil Conservation Service in 1935, and from 1937 to 1940 served as chairman of USDA's Flood Control Coordinating Committee (embodying the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and Bureau of Agricultural Economics) which cooperated with the Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of the Interior, and the States. Its work led to legislation which set up major flood prevention projects on the nation's major river systems.

As the United States entered World War II, Ringland became a consultant to the National Defense Advisory Committee, then served from 1942 to 1945 as assistant executive director of the President's War Relief Control Board, and from 1946 to 1952 as executive director of its successor, the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid in the Department of State. It was here in 1945 that he conceived and organized the CARE program (Committee for American Remittances to Europe) for which he was honored by the United Nations in 1958. He retired from the State Department in 1952.

His activities after retirement included advisor to President Kennedy's Food for Peace program, trustee for American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, member of board of directors of Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, member of board of directors of National Roadside Protection Committee, honorary associate of American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. He received the Order of the White Lion from President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia in 1921, and the Order of St. Stanislaus from General Wrangel for the Russian Government in Exile in 1922. He was a lifelong member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, one of the first members of the Society of American Foresters which made him a Fellow, and was a member of the Forest History Society.

Ringland, as Southwestern Regional Forester, was a member of the New Mexican delegation which accepted Statehood from President Howard Taft in Washington in 1912. In 1974 he was an honored guest at the 50th anniversary celebration of the creation of the Gila Wilderness by the Forest Service in southwestern Arizona, first in the nation. Aldo Leopold, a pioneer wildlife management expert who was responsible for getting the wilderness established, was on Ringland's early staff at Albuquerque, N. Mex. In November 1978, at the age of 96, Ringland testified and was cross-examined at length in the State vs. Federal water rights case in the State Court at Roswell, New Mex., concerning his experience and decisions as first Regional Forester in the Southwest. It was his wish that his ashes be scattered over the Gila Wilderness.

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THE FOREST SERVICE

History Line

TO: *History Coordinators*
Forest Service Personnel

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WINTER 1980

WINTER 1980

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As the Forest Service prepares to celebrate its 75th anniversary in 1980, Chief R. Max Peterson chats with forestry pioneer Arthur C. Ringland, 97, first Southwestern District (Regional) Forester (1908-16), on problems then and now. Ringland, who joined the agency in 1900 when it was called the Division of Forestry, was close to the early Chiefs, and has known all the others. He is the last of the original six western District Foresters and has outlived four of the six retired Regional Foresters who succeeded him in Albuquerque. Ringland's long and varied career as a conservationist and humanitarian included heading the first outdoor recreation commission, working as a CCC advisor, and participating in European food relief after both world wars. He was a member of the New Mexican delegation which accepted statehood from President Taft in 1912. He recently testified for the Forest Service in a Federal-State water rights case in New Mexico. A number of special events are planned for the Forest Service's 75th anniversary (see page 2).

OUR DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY 1905-1980

The year 1980 marks the 75th anniversary of the Forest Service. The central theme for nationwide celebration of the year will be "Plant a Birthday Tree." The various field units will take opportunities to publicize the multiple use values of trees in cities, countryside and forests, in meeting the environmental and economic needs of the people. The goal is to have 75 million more trees planted in the United States in 1980 than were planted in 1979, in cooperation with many private groups. A great variety of promotional materials for all media will be distributed to the field by the Washington Office. A new motion picture film will be produced and a second release made of the slide-tape show, "Evolution of the Forest Service." Units will be encouraged to send in their best photos for inclusion in an annual photoreport of activities. A ceremony is scheduled with conservation organization participation in June at the Pinchot home at Milford, Pa. A major nationwide effort will be cooperation with the American Association of Nurserymen to supply trees for numerous plantings.

A videotape of Chief Peterson and former Chiefs McArdle, Cliff and McGuire, made in January, is being sent to field offices to start off the anniversary year. It was the January 2-4, 1905 American Forest Congress in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the American Forestry Association, which brought together numerous groups and leaders to urge Congress to transfer the forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. This meeting had the desired effect, for an act was passed by both houses of Congress that month and signed by President Theodore Roosevelt February 1 providing for the transfer. The famous "Wilson Letter" of Secretary James Wilson to "The Forester," Gifford Pinchot, outlining the aims and duties of administering the reserves (actually composed by Pinchot), was sent the same day. It emphasized "productive use" and "conservative use," "for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies," and the rule of management for "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run." Pinchot sent letters to all forest supervisors the same day.

The Pacific Northwest Region in Portland held its third annual "History Day" on December 7, including demonstrations of "How things were done" in the early days, and a display of old photos. Retirees were guests. The Eastern Region held its fifth annual Open House and coffee for retirees September 26 in Milwaukee. The Southern Region held a special "family" meeting February 7, 1980, commemorating the birth of the Forest Service. A brief slide program was presented. Historical exhibits developed by units of the Regional Office and Southeastern Area were on display. Retirees assisted in planning and developing the exhibits and contributing artifacts and photographs, and were guests. Other headquarters and units are planning similar celebrations.

WHAT IS THE HISTORY SECTION UP TO?

Changing of the Guard.-- Dennis M. Roth has been chosen to lead the History Section, replacing David A. Clary who resigned September 7 to do free-lance writing and research. Dennis holds a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Oregon and also has a background in history, archaeology, statistics and tech-

nical editing. He wrote *The Friar Estates of the Philippines* (University of New Mexico Press, 1977). He joined the staff of the History Section in September 1978. (See *History Line*, Summer issue, 1978.) Dennis is now researching the historical background of the current so-called "Sagebrush Rebellion" for the Policy Analysis

Staff, Washington Office. We will present some of his findings in our next *History Line*.

New and Timely.--A comprehensive history of range management in the Forest Service is being prepared by NRC Inc., Reno, Nev., under contract with the Forest Service. Among other things, this research will help us to understand the sources of the "Sagebrush Rebellion." The research and writing is being done by Dr. William D. Rowley, professor of history, University of Nevada, and two of his assistants, Robert A. Nylen and Kathryn M. Totton. Dr. Rowley is a scholar of American western and agricultural history and has been executive secretary of the Western History Association since 1974. For the past 10 years he has taught at the University of Nevada and Nebraska. Mr. Nylen and Ms. Totton each have an MA in history from the University of Nevada. Mr. Nylen is a researcher at the Nevada State Historical Society. Ms. Totton is Assistant Director of the University's Oral History Office. Technical advice and review will be provided by Dr. Paul Tueller and Garwin Lorain. Dr. Tueller has a PhD degree in range ecology from Oregon State University, has taught range management for 16 years and has worked on rangeland problems in the West. Mr. Lorain has a Master's degree from the University of Nevada, established NRC in 1973 and has been a range management consultant since then. He is a former employee of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. He will administer the project.

Current Projects.--Complete review drafts of all three major projects have just been received from contractors. The chapters on the history of wildfire by Dr. Stephen J. Pyne, and the history of telecommunications electronics in the Forest Service by Gary C. Gray (for Denver Research Institute, University of Denver), are being reviewed by experts selected by the Forest Service in cooperation with the authors. (An article by Gray, "Forest Service Radio: The Beginning," was published last May in *Mobil Times*, a trade magazine.). . . The study of the impacts of Federal land programs on the people of southern Appalachia will get similar review. It was prepared for Maxi-

mus, Inc., McLean, Va., by Dr. Nan J. Lowerre and Shelley Smith Mastran under the research direction of Dr. Ernest C. Swiger. . . An earlier study, of the white pine blister rust control program, by Dr. Warren V. Benedict, is being prepared for final editing and publication. . . Extra copies of the *Grey Towers Historic Structure Report* (the Pinchot home at Milford, Pa.) will soon be distributed throughout the Forest Service by the Pinchot Institute to enable all interested employees to have ready access to it. Cultural resource specialists will find it to be a model for future historic structure reports.

First Woman Ranger

The first woman district forest ranger in the Forest Service is believed to be Wendy Milner of the Blanco Ranger District, White River National Forest, Meeker, Colo., Rocky Mountain Region. She took up her post last July. . . Another first belongs to Joanne G. McElfresh, zone specialist for Timber Management Planning, Deerlodge National Forest, Mont., Northern Region. She blazed the trail as the first woman supervisory timber management specialist in the Forest Service.

LET'S LOOK AT THE FIELD

Northern Region.--Quite a bit of history of the Forest Service in Montana and northern Idaho is being compiled and published. A history of the Seeley Lake Ranger District, Lolo National Forest, Mont., including the former Bonita RD, was completed this fall and submitted to the Forest by James Black, Missoula journalist working as a temporary employee under the CETA program. The history includes many Forest Service photographs. He found that conscientious objectors participated in the smokejumping program in World War 2. Publication awaits editing and funding. . . On the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Kaniksu, St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene), Norman Hesseldahl, information officer, and Cort Sims, newly-hired archaeologist, are working to establish a CETA position so that historical records and photos can be organized, retirees interviewed, and a history compiled.

(Continued on page 6)

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

and HISTORY : A PARTNERSHIP

The Forest Service is developing a substantial program of cultural resource management (often called CRM for short) on its large nationwide landholdings. The term cultural resources is very broad, comprising all evidences of previous and present human habitation and activity.

The Forest Service is committed to locate, evaluate, protect, interpret, and enhance cultural resources within its jurisdiction to the maximum practical extent. This rapidly growing program applies to its lands the large body of cultural resource legislation, regulation, and Presidential executive orders. These laws, rules, and orders require the Federal government and its agencies to assume active leadership in preserving our Nation's cultural heritage, which includes the artifacts and structures created by a great variety of past and present societies.

The cultural resource staff of the Forest Service comprises nearly 100 professional archaeologists and historians. There are nine Regional archaeologists: *Northern*, Dr. Ernestene Green Robles (formerly in the Southern Region); *Rocky Mountain*, Dr. J. Steve Sigstad; *Southern*, Kent Schneider (formerly on the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests); *Southwestern*, Dr. Dee F. Green; *Intermountain*, Dr. Evan I. deBloois; *Pacific Southwest*, Donald S. Miller; *Pacific Northwest*, Dr. Leslie Wildesen; *Eastern*, Judith E. Propper; and *Alaska*, Dr. Gerald Clark. Floyd W. Sharrock, formerly in the Northern Region, is now with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior, at Anchorage, Alaska. For the past year, Dr. Janet Friedman has provided direction and leadership to the Forest Service program from the Washington Office, as Cultural Resource Management Coordinator.

CRM specialists work closely with other National Forest System program areas to eliminate or minimize adverse effects to cultural resources which could result from construction or ground-disturbing activity. Beyond compliance with legal requirements, however, the Forest Service is working to develop a completely integrated CRM program. This includes inventories of all of its lands to identify cultural resources, evaluation of identified resources to determine their relative significance, protection of the resource from vandalism and deterioration, adaptive reuse of historic buildings, and enhancement and interpretation of the resource for the enjoyment and education of the public. The goal for total inventory nationwide is 1990.

During the past year, Forest Service regulations implementing the National Forest Management Act and USDA Regulations for the protection, enhancement, and management of the cultural environment (7 CFR 3100) have been written to stress the close ties of the CRM program to the land management planning process. By integrating cultural resources at the earliest stages of planning, it is possible to adequately protect the cultural environment without unnecessarily delaying or halting other Forest Service program activities, such as timber, range, and recreation management.

The Forest Service recently developed procedures for managing the cultural environment in response to the President's Water Resource Memorandum, USDA regulations, and Regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800). The draft direction published in

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 11)

Southeastern Station.--Arthur F. Verral has submitted his draft of "A History of Forest Pathology Research in the South and Southeast," done under contract with the Station. In 118 double-spaced pages it summarizes projects on diseases of pines, hardwood, and forest products, and their control. The research summarized is mainly that of the USDA Bureau of Plant Industry to 1953 and at the Southern and Southeastern Stations since then, but there is also a review of work done at 12 universities in the region. Lists of major research reports are included. Verral worked on treatment of decay in trees and lumber for 45 years, with the Forest Service 1936-1965, and at Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Tex., 1965-1970. He acknowledges help from George H. Hepting, retired, formerly of the Southeastern Station and former chief FS plant pathologist, and from Phillip C. Wakeley's unpublished manuscript, "A Biased History of the Southern Station."

Pacific Southwest Station.--In the last History Line, we mentioned the PSW's cooperative study with the Forest History Society, "Development of Managerial Systems in the Forest Service." Another person interviewed by Ronald Larson, project leader, was Walter Graves, an assistant to Gordon Fox, retired Associate Deputy Chief for Administration. The society is in the process of publishing the work.

More Southern Region News.--"Frontier Culture, Government Agents, and City Folks: A Triangle of Conflict in the Cherokee National Forest" analyzes two different types of rural communities and shows how the perceptions of their residents leads to varying degrees of conflict with Forest Service personnel and visitors. The 35-page study was made in 1978 for the Forest by Dr. James W. Jordon, professor of anthropology, Longwood College, Farmville, VA. . . The Cultural history of the Uwharrie RD, a master's thesis by David Nash, graduate student at University of North Carolina at Charlotte, was completed earlier for the National Forests in North Carolina under a special agreement, reports Ed Grushinski, FS land management planner at Asheville.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

the Federal Register on September 18, 1979 has received extensive public comment and internal review. The comments will be analyzed and, where appropriate, incorporated into the final procedures. The procedures will then serve as a basis for future Forest Service directions. The policy portion will be extracted to form the new 2361 section of the Forest Service Manual. Procedural direction will be expanded into a detailed handbook to provide specific guidance to the field. This handbook is being created by all cultural resource personnel under the direction of the Washington Office Recreation Staff, and with assistance from Dr. Dennis Roth, Head, History Section, Administrative Management Staff, and Sharon Haywood of Data Management Staff, both of the Washington Office.

Cultural resource are one of the many kinds of resources being considered and provided for in the multiple resource management programs of the Forest Service. Increasingly, it is being recognized within the agency that nonrenewable cultural resources are valuable parts of our National Forests and other lands, which must be managed, protected, and used for the benefit of the general public.

Many Forests have recently produced comprehensive cultural resource overviews in cooperation with outside specialists to guide their future planning and management. Several such overviews are described in this issue of History Line. Earlier ones were described in past issues, and others will be mentioned as received.

Forest Service cultural resource management specialists may receive regularly free of charge copies of the quarterly magazine, Technology & Conservation, by writing to the magazine, at One Emerson Place, Boston, Mass. 02114, giving their title and duties. Preservation, restoration, and other topics related to historic sites and objects are described and illustrated.

(Continued from page 3)

They expect to have someone on the job by mid-1980. An overview of the Avery RD has just been completed and printed. . . Bob Oakley, retiree volunteer, is compiling a history of the Philipsburg RD, Deerlodge NF, Mont. . . A booklet on the Lochsa Historical Ranger Station, Clearwater NF, has been reprinted. . . The completed History of Nine-Mile Remount Depot (Lolo NF) will be published early in 1980 by the Glacier Natural History Association. The Depot is expected to be accepted for the National Register of Historic Places by June 1980. (For more details see the Spring Issue of History Line). . . A book on Bob Johnson and his Johnson Flying Service, used by the Forest Service for many years in fire fighting, air cargo, seeding, dusting, reconnaissance, search and rescue, has just been published by the Mountain Press, Missoula, using many Forest Service photos. Johnson, now 84 and living in Missoula, piloted the plane that made the first Forest Service smokejump. Title is Fly the Biggest Piece Back, by Steve Smith, local journalist. . . Two photo books by Danny On, former silviculturist, Flathead NF, Mont., have just been published, also by Mountain Press. One is Along the Trail. The other is on wildlife and wildflowers. Danny was killed a year ago in a skiing accident. A tribute to him and some of his color photos appeared in the November-December issue of Colorado-Rocky Mountain West magazine. . . A well-illustrated book of R-1 reminiscences, by Kenneth Swan, Forest Service photographer for 37 years, entitled Splendid Was the Trail, was recently received by the History Section. . . Another book about experiences in R-1, by a ranger's wife, Never Marry a Ranger, by Roberta McConnell, published in 1950 by Prentice-Hall, is a good candidate for the current historical search being conducted by the Forest Service Wives Club. . . A photo history of the CCC is being planned by a Missoula publisher. . . A Forest Service veteran and a new employee have collaborated on an article, "The Birth of Montana's Lumber Industry," which appeared in the Winter 1978 issue of Pacific Northwest Forum, a periodical published at Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington. It notes the severe criticism of early lumbering in the Bitterroot Valley made by John B. Leiberg,

an agent of the U.S. Geological Survey, in his field description of new forest reserves in 1899, carrying out a mandate from Congress. The authors are Clarence C. Strong and Judy Schutza. Strong is retired R-1 Operations Chief and State and Private Forestry Chief, and is a former supervisor of Coeur d'Alene NF. He was also coauthor of the book, White Pine: King of Many Waters. Judy wrote "History of Forest Policy in Montana" as her master's thesis at the University of Montana in 1979, and has worked for the Forest Service in California, Idaho, and Montana, most recently in timber stand improvement work on the Kootenai NF.

Rocky Mountain Region.--Cultural resource overviews are now under contract for three Forests (two administrative units): Arapaho-Roosevelt and Bighorn. The prehistoric contract for the Arapaho-Roosevelt went to Colorado State University, and the historic contract to Downing-Leach Co., Boulder. The historic contract for the Bighorn went to Eastern New Mexico University, Portales. . . The Pike-San Isabel NF administrative unit is compiling historical material on techniques and actions taken in watershed management over the years, reports Supervisor R. N. Ridings. The first watershed management plan ever made for a Forest was made for the Pike in 1945 by Everard S. Keithley, the Supervisor, with the assistance of Clifford C. Spencer, and of Russell B. McKennan and others in the Regional Office. A copy was recently sent to the History Section by Ed Johnson, formerly of the WO Watershed Management Staff and now with the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. Johnson says the plan was used as a model for many Forests. It was done as a result of a heavy flood. It was modified and enlarged by McKennan, who succeeded Keithley as supervisor. Restoration work soon followed on the Pike, and, in the 1950s, on the neighboring San Isabel. . . A history of the Pike NF was compiled by Raymond G. Colwell, senior clerk, in 1946, and a history of the Monument Nursery on the Pike was gathered in 1944 by Harry Galbraith. A copy of the 1922 R-2 report, "The Minimum Requirements in Protection and Silviculture," 118 pages with 67 photo prints,

was received recently by the History Section via Dr. Laird of R-1. . . Ronald Fahl, Forest History Society, sent in his copy of Len Shoemaker's book about William R. Kreutzer, *Saga of a Forest Ranger* (University of Colorado Press, Boulder, 1958). Keithley and Kreutzer were two of the very few men who started work on the forest reserves under the old General Land Office and remained to pursue distinguished careers with the Forest Service for many years after the transfer.

Southwestern Region.--A "Living Archaeology" concept for reconstituting an ancient Hopi Indian pueblo village and trading center at Chavez Pass, largest and most significant prehistoric site on the Coconino NF, Arizona, is being considered by the Forest Service in cooperation with other public agencies. The site, located southeast of Flagstaff, contained three large pueblos in the 13th and 14th centuries and was occupied over a period of 450 years. If rebuilt, it could serve as a major demonstration, recreation, and interpretive site in the Region. . . Two major cultural resource overviews have recently been completed for the Region, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. One, by Dr. Linda Cordell, is for the Middle Rio Grande Valley in north central New Mexico, including parts of the Santa Fe, Carson, and Cibola NFs, and the other, by Mary Jane Berman, is for Socorro and Catron counties in west central New Mexico, including parts of the Gila, Cibola, and Apache NFs. . . In August the Region issued "The Santa Fe National Forest Area, An Historical Perspective for Management," by David Gillio, assistant regional archaeologist. Completed last year was "An Analytical Approach to the Little Colorado Planning Unit," part of the Apache-Sitgreaves NF administrative unit. Fred Ploeg was editor of this joint effort of Arizona State University and the Forest Service, which had been preceded by an "Archaeological Survey of the Little Colorado Planning Unit, East Section" in 1977. . . The Region is now evaluating for future management the site of Camp Rucker, an old Army post of the Apache wars, on the Douglas RD, Coronado NF, Arizona, near the Mexican border. It was operated as a ranch after being aban-

doned by the Army. Incidentally, R-3 hired the first archaeologist in the Forest Service in 1969.

Intermountain Region.--A history of the Boise NF, Ida., has just been published by the Idaho Historical Society. It was compiled and written by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, who began the project in 1974 under an agreement with the Forest. She also has written a history of the Salmon NF, which was issued by the Forest in 1972. She and her husband, Don I. Smith, are natives of the Salmon area, and have lived in Boise for the past decade. . . A Cultural Resource Overview of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River has just been completed and is now under review. It was a joint project of R-4 under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, the University of Idaho (Moscow), and Washington State University (Pullman). The two universities supervised the work and prepared the report. Publications were searched for all known historic and prehistoric sites, and a 12-week field survey was conducted. . . Other more limited overviews have been conducted, and target dates (beginning in 1981) have been established for overviews of each of the Forests in the Region. . . A history of the Wasatch NF is being written under a cooperative agreement with Utah State University, Logan. Charles Peterson of the Department of History and Geography is supervising the work and will do the rewriting, introduction, and summary. (He did a history of the Manti-La-Sal NF several years ago.) Two graduate students, Linda Speth and Betsy Finch, majoring in history and natural resources respectively, are gathering the material. They visited the Regional and Forest offices in November. . . On the Payette NF, Hank Shanks of the Recreation and Lands Staff is conducting interviews and collecting data on historic sites. Art Shellon of the VIS Staff, Sawtooth NF, is documenting historic sites. Both are in Idaho. . . Jay M. Hammond, University of Utah, has written the doctoral thesis, "A History of the Manti National Forest, Utah: A Case Study of Conservation."

Pacific Southwestern Region (California).-- Although no Forest has completed a cultural resources overview, all forests

are doing site surveys, both in-Service and by contract. The Tahoe NF has a historic and prehistoric overview in process under Dick Markley, Forest archaeologist for the past year and a half; it contains much Gold Rush site material. George Taylor, recreation planner and a veteran on the Forest, has been collecting historic data informally for some time. Theeta McMillan is conducting oral interviews with older rangers and staff people and is compiling historical material, under the Older American program of the Human Resources Staff. In a list of participants in the last issue of History Line, the name of Earl Bachman was omitted. A review of data on traces of old railroad logging systems was held by personnel of the national forests in the Central Sierras December 19 at Nevada City, Calif., to work out criteria for preservation. Mike Boynton, archaeologist for the Mendocino NF, recently submitted a nomination for a historic bridge to the National Register of Historic Places. . . The 126-page typed reminiscences of Robert H. Abbey, "Early Day Experiences in the U.S. Forest Service." covering the period 1905-35 on the Lassen NF, describes ranger tests, uniforms, and general work routine of those times. . . Victor R. Hake, retiree of Sacramento, Calif., has sent in 61 photos he took in the 1920s and 1930s, all on the Plumas NF, except for a few on the Kaniksu NF, and has provided detailed descriptions.

Pacific Northwest Region.--Cultural Resource Overviews have been completed for all Forests in the Region. During the past year, overviews were done for the Deschutes, Fremont, Ochoco, Siskiyou, Umpqua, and Winema NFs in Oregon, and for the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, and the remainder of the Okanogan in Washington. A preliminary "Inventory of Depression-Era Structures" has been compiled by Gail Throop, a historian at Portland State University, in an internship for her master's thesis, and it is now under review. Some 700 structures, many CCC-built, are described. . . Considerable material for a history of the Wenatchee NF has been gathered by Mrs. Bernice G. Greene, who comes from a pioneer family in the area and has been working as a Volunteer in

the Forest Service on the project for the past five years. She has tape recorded interviews with more than 100 persons including past supervisors and rangers, of whom 26 have since died, which emphasizes the need to record historical material while participants are still on the scene. Her part of the job is now completed, and the Forest is cataloguing and organizing the material in preparation for securing the services of a writer. . . On the Mt. Hood NF, a new day lodge for skiers is being built to relieve wear on the historic Timberline Lodge (completed in 1937 as a public work project). . . An article, "The Silverton Nursery: An Early Experiment in Pacific Northwestern Reforestation," by David Cameron, a seasonal Forest Service employee and teacher of Everett, Wash., appeared in the July issue of *Journal of Forest History*. Silverton was the first public tree nursery in the Pacific Northwest, serving from 1909 to 1916 to reforest burns on the local ranger district of the Snoqualmie NF. It was replaced by the Wind River, Wash., nursery which was opened in 1910 by the Region, under the direction of the late Thornton Munger. Cameron has written a manuscript history of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NFs, and a tour guide to the Monte Cristo RD.

Southern Region.--Considerable activity is underway under sponsorship of the cultural resource program, the Regional and Forest information offices, and independent investigations and studies. The cultural resource program began in 1973 with the first regional archaeologist. The first Forest archaeologist (for Chattahoochee-Oconee NFs) was hired in 1976 (Kent Schneider). Soon after, Mike Barber came to the Jefferson NF in Virginia, and Jack Keller to the Kisatchie NF in Louisiana, and three cultural resource zones were established. Documentation and surveys of sites are well along in these Forests, and are underway on the Marion-Sumter NFs in South Carolina. The CR programs in these Forests are being reviewed by a Regional task force, which will produce a model action plan for all Forests in the Region integrating CR management into Forest management. By the end of September 1980, six more of the administered Forests will

(Continued on page 10)

SECRETARY TO 7 CHIEFS DIES

The next to last direct living link with the old Division of Forestry under Gifford Pinchot's leadership was broken on October 7 with the death on her 103rd birthday of Mrs. Edna (Frost) Crocker, who joined his staff on December 12, 1898, five months after Pinchot himself was hired, becoming the second stenographer. She typed for Pinchot and his assistants, Henry S. Graves and Ed Griffith, who had been hired in October, and George B. Sudworth, one of the few holdovers from Bernhard Fernow's regime. Then she became the personal secretary to Overton W. Price, who was named Associate Forester soon



after being hired in June 1899. Price remained in that position with Mrs. Crocker as his secretary until he and Pinchot were fired in January 1910 by President Taft during the Alaska coal land leasing dispute with Interior Secretary Ballinger. By September 1910 Mrs. Crocker had become secretary to Henry Graves, who had left his post as Dean of the Forest School (set up by Pinchot at Yale University in 1900) to become second Chief of the Forest Service on Pinchot's indirect recommendation several days after Pinchot left. From then on her position as Chief's secretary was unchallenged: Chiefs came and went but she remained

the secretary. Graves resigned in April 1920 to be succeeded by William B. Greeley, with whom she is pictured in the adjacent photograph taken in 1924. Greeley resigned in April 1928 to be succeeded by Robert Y. Stuart, who was himself succeeded in 1933 by Ferdinand A. Silcox, whose successor was Earle H. Clapp in 1939. The last Chief she served was Lyle F. Watts, who replaced Clapp in 1943. Mrs. Crocker retired December 30, 1944 after 46 years of service as secretary in the Chief's office, a record not likely to be approached again. *Information Digest* for November 11, 1944 said her retirement marked "the end of the first forestry epoch." She was then 68. At 91, she entered the Powhatan Nursing Home in Falls Church, Va. She remained mentally alert until her death, although her sight and hearing virtually disappeared by the age of 100. Her 100th birthday in the fall of 1976 coincided with the 100th anniversary of the hiring of the first forestry agent in the Department of Agriculture, Franklin B. Hough.

Forest History Society.--"Remaking of Forest Service Statutory Authority in the Seventies" is the title of a new FHS project receiving financial support from the Forest Service and the Laird, Norton Foundation. The research and writing will cover development and implementation of recent Federal forestry legislation. It will be done by

Dennis C. LeMaster, economist and associate professor, Department of Forestry and Range Management, Washington State University, Pullman. He was a staff consultant to the House subcommittee on Forestry, and director of resource policy for Society of American Foresters. The His-

(Continued on back cover)

(Continued from page 8)

have CR specialists, and the remaining five will get help from the zone specialists. Some 400 CR reports have been produced covering 300,000 acres surveyed. Some Forests have completed overviews summarizing the cultural resources in certain geographic areas; others have conducted extensive testing of archaeological sites to collect as much data as possible before planned construction projects could disturb them. A few intensive surveys have been made on exceptionally valuable sites, such as Plum Grove (Jackson Farm), Cherokee NF, Tenn., and Scull Shoals in northern Georgia. Dr. Theda Perdue of Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, N.C., directed excavation at the first site last summer. It has ties with modern Cherokee Indians, as well as to much earlier aboriginal groups. Scull Shoals also contains evidence of both historic and prehistoric settlement; it was one of the first contact communities between Indians and whites. It was on the frontier of westward European movement soon after settlement around 1780, but poor farming practices led to its extinction. The prehistoric area consists of three large mounds and an extensive village. The potential for a visitor interpretation program at the site will be evaluated. Excavations have been made by Georgia State University and further work is anticipated... The socio-economic overview of the Pisgah and Nantahala NFs in North Carolina, covering 19th and 20th century land uses and living patterns and changes, including establishment of the national forests, has just been completed, and reviewed by the Regional office. It was written by Drs. Evelyn Underwood, Ronald Eller, and Peggy Boland, of Mars Hill College, Mars Hill, N.C.

Eastern Region.--The Green Mountain NF, Vt., hired a graduate student in history, John Douglas, who is in the publicity program, University of California at Santa Barbara, to organize material preparatory to a history of the Forest which will mark its 50th anniversary in 1982. Historical material had previously been gathered by Alan Taylor, retired employee. The Forest cultural resource report was issued a year ago. . . As in R-6, cultural resources overviews have been prepared for

all Forests. Several were summarized in previous issues of *History Line*, and more outlined below, from copies provided by the Region. Also completed are those for the Shawnee in southern Illinois, by Fischer, Stein Associates, Carbondale (1978); Hiawatha, upper Michigan (second phase completed by Michigan State University Museum 1979); White Mountain, N.H., by Steven Pendery and Stuart Wallace, University of New Hampshire, 1979; and Chippewa, Minn., by Nancy Woolworth, White Bear Lake, and Cathy Roetzel, Mankato (now under review). Site inventories are progressing in the Region, often with the assistance of enrollees in the Youth Conservation Corps.

The *National Register* has accepted designation of 18 sites for its list of historic places. These include the Round Island Lighthouse, Hiawatha NF; Millstone Bluff, a fort, and Saline Springs, both prehistoric sites on the Shawnee NF, and Turtle Effigy Mound, an Indian religious site, Chippewa NF. It is planned to have one-fifth of the area of each Forest in the Region inventoried by 1985. The Region has been divided into five archaeological zones, led by Janet Brashler, Toby Hastie, Billie Hoornbeek, Dick Malouf, and Gordon Peters. Already 46 FS personnel have been certified as "para-professionals" qualified to conduct "pre-work" surveys of sites. . . Overviews recently received by the History Section follow:

1. Monongahela National Forest, W.Va. Prepared by R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., research archaeologist, West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, Morgantown. Records and queries disclosed 79 prehistoric sites, half of them campsites mostly on non-Federal land, and 650 historic sites, mostly on Federal land. A preliminary evaluation of these sites was made. He proposed that FS personnel be trained to recognize cultural resources. Most evidence of human activity relates to the 1880-1920 lumbering period--comprising over 70 circular or bandsaw mills, over 100 probable logging camps, and many segments of logging railroads. There are also traces of log cabins, forts, Civil War camps and battlefields, early sash saw and grist mills (one standing), salt springs,

saltpeter and coal mines; and several houses, schools, and churches, some of which still stand. Two houses are on the National Register and two are considered eligible. Also, 21 CCC camps were located; several are in use as Forest Service recreation facilities. One early fire tower is listed.

2. *Allegheny National Forest*, northern Pennsylvania. Prepared by Northwest Institute of Research, Erie, Pa.: Dr. Renata Wolyne, project director, Bernard Werner, and Charles and Joy Kolb. Of the 56 previously known archaeological sites, 34, almost two-thirds, are now under the water of the Kinzua Dam on the Allegheny River; many still exposed are rockshelters. The study yielded 120 prehistoric sites and 377 historic sites, several of the latter of National Register caliber. Most sites of greatest historic interest were found to be on private inholdings. Major threats to cultural resources are oil, gas, and mineral recovery, illegal pot hunting (vandalism), and timbering. They recommended acquisition of subsurface rights of abandoned wells so that unsightly and stream-polluting oil rigs can be removed and seeping wells plugged. They advise hiring an attorney and a law-enforcement officer, and establishing one or two more accessible information centers.

3. *Huron and Manistee National Forests*, Lower Michigan. Prepared by Museum of Michigan State University, East Lansing, William A. Lovis, principal investigator. Known historic sites outnumber prehistoric sites by three to one, but the site data were too incomplete to make an evaluation. Few surveys were found; three zones were identified by density on maps. CCC camps are not included in the historic list. Interim guidelines are offered for known sites. The report recommends that (1) a historian-archivist be retained for site studies; (the Forests share an archeologist).

Alaska Region.--Among a number of archaeological sites discovered and explored recently by Regional archaeologists on the Tongass NF are those at a logging camp on Coffman Cove, Prince of Wales Island, and Hidden Falls, Baranof Island, 20 miles from Sitka. The latter

appears to be a major one, the oldest level more than 10,000 years old, one of the oldest yet found in southeastern Alaska, and the first on coastal islands. It was uncovered during bulldozing for an access road to a new State salmon hatchery. There is evidence that prehistoric man left the site because of glaciation, returned about 5,000 years ago, then left again. The work is being directed by Stanley Davis, Chatham Area archaeologist. . . Prof. Lawrence Rakestraw, author of a history of the Forest Service in Alaska now in process of publication, wrote an article for the July 1979 issue of *Journal of Forest History* entitled, "Forest History in Alaska: Four Approaches to Two Forest Ecosystems." The approaches he used were economic colonialism, regional planning, biography, and comparative frontiers.

North Central Station.--Paul O. Rudolph, retired principal silviculturist, reports that his present draft of a history of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, which he revised after receiving comments from a number of reviewers, is being retyped in the NCS office in St. Paul. . . "Thirty Years of Soil and Water Research. . . in Wisconsin's Driftless Area: A History and Annotated Bibliography," by Richard Sartz, was issued as Technical Report NC-44, 1978.

Rocky Mountain Station.--R. R. Alexander has compiled a bibliography entitled "The Fraser Experimental Forest, Colorado, Research Published, 1940-1977." (General Technical Report, RM 40A, 9 pp., 1978)

Southern Station.--A large-scale ten-year study of the effects of forest management practices on the forest environment of national forest and Weyerhaeuser lands in the Ouachita Mountains of central Arkansas has been started jointly by the Forest Service, the Weyerhaeuser Company, and the University of Arkansas at Monticello. Clearcutting and selective cutting will be compared on nine watersheds for effects on soil nutrient content and physical properties, tree regeneration and growth, water quality and quantity, wildlife forage. All tests will be replicated. Edwin Lawson is the project leader.

(Continued on page 5)

tory Society says it is intended as the first part of its longterm study of the history of sustained-yield forestry in the United States. . . A new FHS slide-tape film, "We Cannot Escape History," was shown at a special meeting for industry leaders in October in Washington, D. C. . . A copy of the most definitive biography of the Forest Service's first Chief, Gifford Pinchot: Forester-Politician, by M. Nelson McGeary, has been donated to the History Section by Elwood Maunder, retired executive director of the Society.

"Purposes of the National Forests--A Historical Re-Interpretation of Policy Development," by Drs. Norman Wengert and A. A. Dyer, and Henry A. Deutsch, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, is a major study commissioned by the Forest Service, with crucial implications for the current fight by western states over Federal water rights and Federal land ownership in the West. It examines the debates and consenses behind Congressional acts for creation and administration of forest reserves, and criticizes the recent narrow Supreme Court decision in the Rio Mimbres, New Mexico, water rights case.

Questions for Retirees:--Does anyone know if there is a Forest Service Norfolk jacket uniform in existence? It was the official uniform from 1921 to 1935. We would also like to locate one of the first bronze heather uniforms of the 1935-40 period. . . We have located a hat and corduroy jacket of the second uniform (1909-21). It belonged to Louis A. Barrett, first Supervisor, Plumas National Forest,, Calif. The hat and jacket are in the county museum in Quincy, Calif.

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COPY

THE SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN
Thursday, January 4, 1912

STATEHOOD ON FRIDAY--The President Will Issue His
Proclamation To-morrow Forenoon--Election Certificate
Given--New Mexico Delegation Calls at the White House
With Returns.

Special to the New Mexican.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4--The President at 12:35
met the New Mexico delegation, composed of Delegate
W. H. Andrews, Governor George Curry, H. B. Fergusson,
A. B. McGaffey, F. H. Pierce, A. C. Ringland, Ira
M. Bond, Charles Curry, T. A. Riordan, Flagstaff.

President Taft requested Secretary of State to have
a proclamation prepared by 10 o'clock tomorrow when
he promised to sign, and make New Mexico a state.
President Taft said he would be pleased to have the
entire delegation present at the ceremony. Curry and
Fergusson expect to be seated tomorrow.

The President said he would attend to the appointment
of U. S. judge as soon as he could reach the matter.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.--The formal certificate
and returns of New Mexico's first election as a
prospective state were placed in the hands of President
Taft today. A delegation from the new state took the
papers to the White House. President Taft was much
interested for it was the first time he has had a
chance to add another star to the American flag.

President Taft later sent the papers to Secretary of
State Knox who will draw the formal proclamation of
admission. The President expects to sign the proclamation
at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

COPY

THE SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN
Saturday, January 6, 1912

STATEHOOD PROCLAMATION SIGNED, INAUGURATION JANUARY 15

President Taft Affixes His Signature to Document That
Relieves New Mexico of Territorial Shackles--Enthusiastic
Delegation at the White House.---Washington, D.C.,
Jan. 6.--New Mexico, the forty-seventh State to enter
the Union, ceased to be a Territory at 1:35 p.m. to-day,
when President Taft signed the Proclamation of Statehood.---

Proclamation for Historical Society

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6--Four members of the President's Cabinet, the two Congressmen-elect from New Mexico, George Curry and H. B. Fergusson, a dozen prominent citizens from the new state, several White House employees and three photographers witnessed the ceremony which took place in the President's private office. The proclamation was signed in duplicate, one to be preserved in the records of the government, the other to go to the New Mexico Historical Society.

Glad to Give Life to State.

Special to the New Mexican

Washington, D.C., Jan. 6--President Taft today signed the statehood proclamation at 1:35 p.m. The New Mexicans present were Congressman George Curry, Congressman H. B. Fergusson, W. H. Andrews, District Forester A. C. Ringland, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McGaffey, Charles Curry and John W. Roberts. Four members of the cabinet were present. A photograph was taken. President Taft said, "Well, it is all over, I am glad to give you life." Then he smiled and added: "I hope you will be healthy." Governor Curry thanked him on behalf of the people of New Mexico. Andrews on behalf of the Republican party, and Fergusson on behalf of the opposition. The New Mexicans here are jubilant. Yesterday when Curry found out about the delay he went to the White House to plead with President Taft for immediate admission. Curry and Fergusson will be sworn in on Monday as Congressmen.

COPY

THE SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN
Saturday, January 6, 1912

Another Account

Special to the New Mexican

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6--President Taft at 1:35 signed proclamation admitting New Mexico to statehood of states. He also signed a certified copy which with valuable gold pen, pearl handled, furnished by Delegate W. H. Andrews, was given to him. Delegate Andrews will file the certified copy and gold pen with the New Mexico Historical Society. Representative-elect Curry and Fergusson thanked the President. Ira M. Bond, in behalf of part of the press of New Mexico, thanked the President for signing the proclamation. The President said he highly appreciated the thanks of the press of New Mexico. Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary Fisher, other officials and persons were present. Andrews will file picture taken with all the state institutions and in each county court house.

COPY

THE SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN, Monday, March 15, 1909, Page Four

The sixty men gathered around Governor Curry's banquet board on Saturday evening were certainly much impressed with Speaker Miera's earnest defense of New Mexico legislators and their work and it was apparent that he made a very favorable impression upon the guest of the evening, Hon. Gifford Pinchot, who, realizing that the speaker is a native born citizen who had climbed to the top through his own efforts, must have known that those who malign the native people either fail to speak the truth or lack judgment. Mr. Miera spoke in English and eloquently, too, and he voiced the aspirations and the ideals of his people, who are, as good Americans, as true and patriotic, as there are any under the Stars and Stripes

The address of Hon. Gifford Pinchot to the joint session of the legislature assembly on Saturday afternoon brought forcibly home to the legislators the wide scope and the greatness of the conservation movement and should induce them to act upon the suggestion and recommendation of Governor Curry for a conservation commission that as a preliminary for constructive work would take an inventory of the resources of New Mexico. How can this commonwealth expect capital to take up the work of developing the latent resources of the region if it has no clear idea itself of the extent and nature of these resources!



Humorous Incidents -- for History Line

(From Service Bulletin, internal Forest Service newsletter)

1. (March 30, 1934, Vol. 15, No. 13, p. 7,8). By Joe Santucci, messenger. (He speaks of the transfer of many office people to the new districts.)
". . . I arrived in Albuquerque about three weeks before the bunch arrived. . . I started operation to have the office in readiness when they arrived. We occupied the Luma Strickler Building on Gold Avenue and First Streets. I shall never forget the day of their arrival. After seeing Albuquerque they wished they had remained in Washington. I don't know how the other Districts shared in this respect, but Albuquerque in 1908 was enough to make anyone start back East. But let me tell you we had a fine personnel, such men as A.C. Ringland, Clapp, Recknagel, Woolsey, John Kerr, A.S. Peck, Marsh, Kircher, A.R. O. Waha, and Marris, and the Chief of Maintenance, Mr. Bunton, say, he was a prince of a fellow. During dull times at the office we played pool together.

I want to tell you a little story that occurred. The clerks were constantly coming in late mornings and Mr. Ringland, our District Forester, told Mr. Bunton to put down the names of those who came in late, but we had two entrances to the office from different streets and Mr. Bunton told the clerks if they were late to come in on First Street instead of Gold Avenue, so he wouldn't see them. Well to my knowledge the same bunch was late but Mr. Bunton didn't have a darn name down except one, and that was Mr. Ringland, our District Forester. Mr. Ringland then decided that the system was bum and told Bunton to forget it."

Telephone conversation between Frank Harmon, History Section, Forest Service, and Arthur C. Ringland, oldest living FS retiree in the Washington, D.C. area. Monday, May 22, 1978. Concerning early FS uniforms and insignia.

Mr. Ringland said he doesn't remember a regulation Forest Service uniform or button while he was an assistant on the Lincoln National Forest (then a Forest Reserve) in New Mexico (1905), or as a forest supervisor there, or as District (now called Regional) Forester of the Southwestern Region in Albuquerque (Dec. 1, 1908).

He said that the distinguishing insignia of a Forest Service man in the field in those days was the tag of a bag of Bull Durham tobacco hanging on a string out of his right pocket, and the Forest Service shield badge on his left pocket of the coat or shirt of his preference, and that he always wore a vest which was very handy because it had so many pockets, and was also the customary wear of cowboys and other westerners. Mr. Ringland said that there was a poem going around when he was out there to the tune of "Out where the West begins," substituting "Vest" for "West". As with cowboys, the old original jeans was the most popular trousers worn by Forest Service field men then.

Ringland says he does remember serving on a Forest Service uniform committee in Washington, D.C., when he served as a liaison officer for the Army, and State and Federal conservation agencies on the Civilian Conservation Corps program, 1933-34. Ferdinand Silcox was then Chief of the Forest Service. He recalled that Silcox said that the Forest Service had to get away from wearing old clothes, and issued a major memo on the subject. (Major uniform changes were made effective in 1935). Ringland recalls correspondence with a uniform company and a fashion magazine like Vogue in New York City on the question of the green color cloth to be used. The Forest Service wanted to be sure it would be distinctively different from the Western Union uniform. It was suggested that a thread of gold or yellow resembling the color of Ponderosa pine be included in the fabric. (A bronze heather green color fabric was finally decided on.)

Ringland recalls that there was opposition to any uniform both in early days and later, with many men having their own strong preferences to wear what they wanted.

Concerning the badge, Ringland recalls that Bill Hodge, who worked for the Forest Service mostly in California, helped design it.

Ringland also mentioned that the Forest Service once had its own flag, around 1910 to 1920 or later. It was inspired by and was much like that of the U.S. Geological Survey, and was flown at ranger stations. He recalls seeing it when he was in Alaska for the FS in 1916. He saw one later in the home of John Guthrie in Virginia after Guthrie retired from the FS. In Alaska it was used on FS boats. Although a green background was desired by the FS, manufacturers said it was not practical since it was a "fugitive" color, that is, would fade and wash out easily (with the dyes available at that time). The flag, he said, had a blue background with 13 white stars in a circle. In the center was a pine tree, also white.

Ringland said that when he was a guest of Regional Forester Hurst in New Mexico in 1972 he recalled that the girls (women) looked very smart in their uniforms. However, he said that when he testified for the Forest Service on water rights in Roswell, N.M., last December, in the 6th N.M. State District Court, he noticed that the Forest Service men testifying from the Lincoln National Forest, technicians such as wildlife and hydrology specialists, were not wearing the FS uniform.

Arthur Ringland, District (Regional) Forester, District (Region) Three,
Southwest Region, Forest Service, ~~1908-1916~~ 1908-1916.

Testified for federal government (Forest Service) in state court case in
New Mexico, late in 1977, on conflict over water appropriation rights.
State upheld rights of individuals. ~~Ringland~~ said this would
make management of grazing on the national forests impossible.
Roswell, N.M. On stand two hours. Flew out with Stewart Shelton of OGC
and Noel Larson, FS hydrologist. Rio Benito and Rio ~~Rudoso~~ Rudoso, Lincoln
National Forest, N.M.

(Frank Harmon, History Section. 12/21/78)

12-21-78
Telephone conversation with Stuart Shelton, Office of General Counsel, who assembled the Forest Service's case in the Rio Mimbres water rights case against the State of New Mexico, 1977-78, adversely decided by the New Mexico Supreme Court and upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court later this year.

at 4722 Dorset Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.,
Shelton disclosed that the old wood frame home of Arthur Ringland, first District (Regional) Forester for District (Region) 3 in Albuquerque, N.M., was ~~destroyed~~ ^{badly burned} by fire the week of December 10-14, 1978.

(Dorothy)
Ringland, his wife and daughter Susan, are at present living in his son's (Peter Ringland's) home to the rear of Arthur Ringland's home, on Essex Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. The phone in this house is (301) 657-3291. (Ringland's old phone was 652-4498). Peter's address: 4727 Essex Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. 2001

Telephone conversation with Arthur Ringland and his daughter, Susan, 12/21/78:

The back half of their home was burned and badly damaged by fire, water, mud, and smoke. Their pets were lost. Much material was piled in boxes, over 100, which they are now going through. They have found some old FS photos which we may not have prints of, and they may give us some. He will continue to go through the boxes, and will call us when he has something for us. They will rent a house in the neighborhood (Somerset) for a few months while their home is rebuilt, for which they have long had plans. They are looking now for an experienced renovator of old houses.

Ringland says that Fred Winn, deceased early supervisor at Tucson, Ariz., was one of the few FS men in the Southwest of his time to be interested in FS history, and did some writing on it. The museum at Tucson may have some of his writings.

(Dec. 21, 1978)

1. Telephone conversation with Arthur Ringland, June 6, 1978:

He is preparing a short autobiography sketch for the University of California. He will send us a copy. *again promised Sept. 23, 1979.*

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He plans to write an article on the Rio Mimbres water rights case (N.M.), using the dissent of Supreme Court Justice Powell in support. (Since this date I have sent him a copy of Dr. Wengert's critique, which he was delighted to see. He has spoken with Stuart Shelton, USDA-OGC attorney on the case, the week of Dec. 10-15.)

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4. Ringland and Waha were student assistants together at \$25 a month in Washington, D.C., and also were tentmates on their first field assignment in Texas for the Kirby Lumber Co., under a Bureau of Forestry cooperative arrangement, about 1901. Waha was one or two classes below (after) Ringland at Yale School of Forestry. He was called "Wu" as a nickname. Waha was Chief of Operation for District 3 at Albuquerque under Ringland. ^{Forest asst.} Later he was supervisor of the Mt. Hood Natl. Forest, Oregon. Ringland was on the Lincoln Natl. Forest, N.M., ¹⁹⁰⁵ until 1906 when he went to Washington, D.C., returning to Albuquerque in Dec. 1908 as DF. Ringland calls Waha his "dearest friend". Waha was the first director of the Ranger School at Flagstaff, Ariz. It was a field school, held for one month, for the two principal forest officers from each Forest. The school "died" after McCabe, USDA ~~general~~ general counsel, said there was no appropriation for it in the regulations. Henry Graves was Chief then. The school lasted for two groups, two months.

Howard Waha, brother of A.O. Waha, was an engineer for the Forest Service, and is still living, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

5. Earl Loveridge served as a ranger on the old Pecos Natl. Forest, N.M. He had his ashes scattered over his old ranger district after his death. (His obituary says Santa Fe N.F.)

6. There is a photo of John D. ~~Waha~~ Guthrie on horseback, Ringland will try to get ~~us~~ us a copy. Guthrie was in the Southwest many years, also in PNW, later in D.C.

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(Frank Harmon, interviewing Arthur Ringland at his son's home, Chevy Chase, Md., Oct. 31, 1978, contd.)

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(#34,838-A)

Ringland remembered the photo/showing him at a drafting board mounted on three legs, amidst wooden barracks under construction on American Univ. brushland, Washington, D.C., in 1917, ~~when~~ shortly after U.S. entered World War 2. I gave our last old print from the A-V file. He recalled that ~~at~~ he and Eli Eldridge (leader of Company E) laid out the camp then for the 10th Engineers. It was all in underbrush then, he said.

He said Eldredgeworked on timber surveys in the South in the 1920s, ~~and~~ after serving as Supervisor of the Choctawhatchie National Forest in northwestern Florida.

Ringland recalled a Bert Williams, supervisor of a national forest in Montana, who transferred from the 10th Engineers to the combat engineers with Art Ringland. Williams, he said, went into a gas regiment and was killed in the regiment's first action.

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Clarence Luther Forstling, 88, died, October 9 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Born November 7, 1893 in Cheyenne, Wyoming, he was raised on the family cattle ranch in western Nebraska. He graduated, with majors in forestry and botany from The University of Nebraska in 1915. He stood first on The Grazing Assistant register that year, and entered the Forest Service in June as Chief of the Range Reconnaissance party on the Carls National Forest in Utah. He had worked during the spring planting seasons of 1912 and 1915 on the Nebraska National Forest, one summer in eastern Kentucky and two summers in Montana. In March 1916, he transferred, as assistant to Leon Hurtt, Director of The Jornada Experimental Range, in New Mexico, and a year later became its Director. That was a trying time because of 3 years of drought. Nevertheless, through improved management, beef production was doubled by 1920. He came to Washington that year as Assistant Chief of the Office of Grazing Studies.

In 1922 when Dr. Arthur W. Sampson left to teach range management at the University of California, Forstling became Director of the Great Basin Experiment Station, on the Manti National Forest in central Utah. He developed a fine program of field demonstrations of research results and won support from prominent stockmen and others. In 1929, the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station was established, with Forstling as Director. Over the years all phases of research were materially expanded and extended into all Intermountain States. Cooperation with the US Sheep Experiment Station in Idaho was arranged especially for spring grazing management and the Desert Experimental Range was established in western Utah for winter grazing studies. Over the years all phases of research were materially expanded, under Forstling's guidance. The five Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Utah were

used exclusively for control of erosion and floods from mountain watersheds. Guidance and direction of the work was under The Intermountain Station. The success of that program was outstanding.

In 1935 Forsling was transferred to the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station as Director. His major accomplishment there were in guiding the development of the Coweta Hydrologic Laboratory for developing knowledge of the effect of forest cover on runoff, stream flow and erosion under Appalachian conditions. Also in starting new studies in the shortleaf pine lands to obtain a new crop without the interference of the low quality hardwoods.

Forsling was awarded an Oberlander Trust Fellowship ~~to~~ in 1935 for study of forestry in Germany. He was also called into Washington to lead preparation of two chapters of the report, "The Western Range a Great but Neglected Natural Resource" published as Senate Document 199, 74th Congress.

In 1937 Forsling became Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of Research. During the war period he was responsible for several special programs and served on War Production Board ~~program~~ Committees dealing especially with wood products. He took an active part in having forestry included in the program of the new Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In 1944 Forsling was named Director of the Grazing Service of the Department of Interior and two years later transferred to the Secretary of Interior's office. Later he transferred to Albuquerque as ~~Coordinator of Southwest regional activities of that Department~~ Chairman of the Southwestern Regional Committee, consisting of the regional directors of the nine bureaus

- 2 -

of the Department to coordinate their work into one smooth operation.

After retirement in 1953 Forsling continued in a number of activities. He served as Chief tax commissioner of New Mexico, as a member of the New Mexico State Parks and Recreation Committee, and was instrumental in the reorganization and revamping of the City government of Albuquerque. He also served as a Consultant to several Southwestern Indian tribes in connection with their forestry and range concerns.

Over the years he attended a number of International conferences. He served as discussion leader at the 8th Interamerican Scientific Congress in 1940 and was a participant in the United Nations 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 Historical Society. He authored or coauthored many government publications relating especially to range ^{and watershed} management. On the whole, he selected capable assistants and was strongly instrumental in their development.

Founded 1875



1319 Eighteenth Street NW Washington DC 20036 telephone (202) 467-5810


November 9, 1981

Frank Harmon
History Section
Forest Service, USDA
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Frank:

Many thanks for the material on Arthur Ringland. We will carry--in the December issue, I hope--a brief obit written by Henry Clepper.

Sincerely,


Bill Rooney
Editor

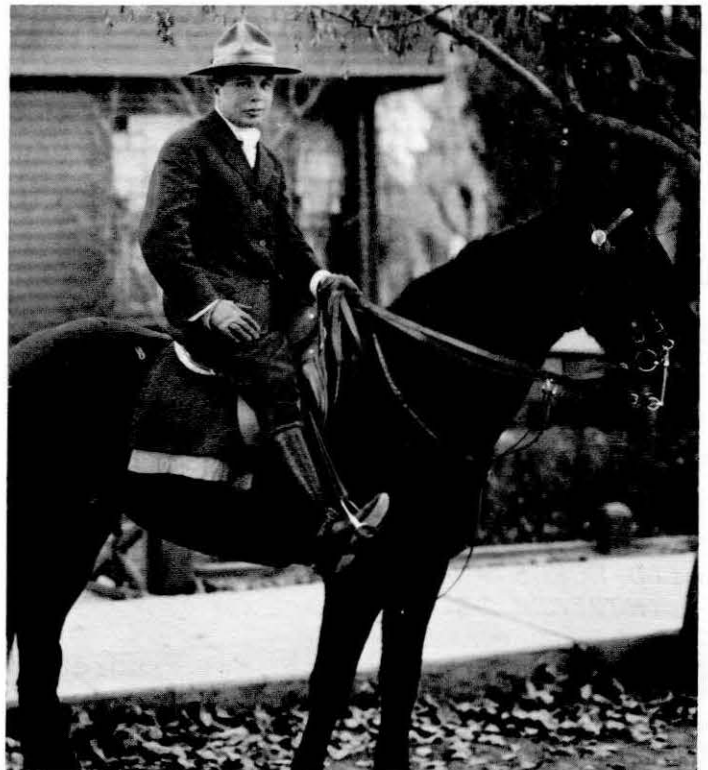
Southwestern Region



ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETIN

October 1981

CONSERVATIONIST, HUMANITARIAN --
Arthur C. Ringland, who died Oct. 12 at the age of 99, is shown in file photos taken during his long and varied career. The photo at right was taken when Ringland, second from left, worked with a planning crew in West Virginia in 1903. Ringland on horseback was taken in 1910 in Albuquerque while he was Regional Forester. Bottom left shows Ringland during his last visit to R-3 in 1978 with Regional Forester Jean Hassell and retired Regional Forester William D. Hurst. (Story on page 2)



ARTHUR RINGLAND IS DEAD

Arthur C. Ringland, 99, first Regional Forester for the Southwestern Region, one of the founders of the National Park and National Forest systems, founder of the CARE food program for war ravaged Europe in 1945, died Oct. 12 in Chevy Chase, Md.

Ringland joined what was then the Division of Forestry, in 1900 when he was 18. He graduated from the Yale Forestry School in 1905 and in 1908 was named district (regional) forester for the Southwestern Region which extended at that time from Arizona to Florida. He was district forester until 1916. While district forester, Ringland served on the New Mexico delegation that watched President William Taft sign the bill that made New Mexico a state Jan. 6, 1912.

Ringland served in the Army in World War I. When he returned to the Forest Service, he held several positions concerning outdoor recreation, flood control and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In World War II he became executive director of the President's War Relief Control Board, later the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.

He retired from government service in 1952. In following years he was active in the Food for Peace Program, the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation and the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

Ringland visited this region several times in recent years. The last time was in 1978 when he was called to testify in a court case involving a water rights dispute.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO FEE INCREASE DELAYED

Implementation of the fee increase for adopting wild horses and burros from National Forest System land has been delayed until January 2, 1982,

R. Max Peterson, Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, announced.

The fee increase is being delayed in order to give the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which principally administers the Adopt-A-Horse Program, more time to consider alternatives in financing the program and to evaluate the effects of a fee increase on wild horse and burro populations, Peterson said.



SERVICE -- Sandia District Ranger Jerry Greer, left, presents length of service awards to Neel Marsh, 10 years; Bob Crew, 25 years, and Martha Stribling, 10 years.

TENTH BIENNIAL PRONGHORN ANTELOPE WORKSHOP

The state of North Dakota is pleased to announce the Tenth Pronghorn Antelope Workshop to be held at the Ramada Inn in Dickinson, North Dakota, April 5 - 7, 1982. A business meeting for voting members is scheduled as the last order of workshop business on Wednesday, April 7.

Preliminary plans for the workshop include a status review of pronghorn populations over the past two years and technical sessions featuring presentation of recently completed research findings concerning pronghorn biology and/or ecology.

Historical Feature
From History Section, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

RINGLAND, OLDEST FOREST SERVICE POINEER LEADER, IS 97

Arthur Ringland, last of the pioneer higher echelon Forest Service leaders still living, celebrated his 97th birthday on September 29, active and alert as usual.

He is proud to be probably the only man alive who knew well all of the early Chiefs, and he worked closely with most--Gifford Pinchot, Henry Graves, William Greeley, Robert Stuart, F. A. Silcox, and Earle Clapp. He has become well acquainted with the later ones, Lyle Watts (deceased), Richard McArdle, Edward Cliff, and John McGuire, and just recently had a chat with the new Chief, R. Max Peterson.

Ringland entered the agency in 1900 as a student ^{assistant} when he was 18 and when it was still called the Division of Forestry. He graduated from Yale Forest School in 1905. In December 1908, he was one of six bright young men picked to direct the newly-created six western regions (then called districts). He was sent to Albuquerque, N.M., to head the South-western District. His assistant was Earle Clapp, later head of Research and Chief of the Forest Service.

Several of the other first district foresters went on to high posts. Greeley, assigned to the Northern District at Missoula, Mont., became the third Chief in 1920 and later became manager of the West Coast

Lumberman's Association. E. T. Allen, assigned to the North Pacific District at Portland, Oregon, soon left to direct the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. Allen had been chief inspector for the Forest Service in California in 1905-06 and at the same time, California's first State Forester. Clyde Leavitt, sent to the Intermountain District at Ogden, Utah, later became Assistant Dean of Forestry at Syracuse University. He was the only one to approach Ringland in age, reaching 94 before his death in 1972..

Ringland directed and is one of only two or three surviving men who participated in the agency's early widespread land and boundary survey work of 1906-08 in which many new Forests were established, much agricultural land deleted, and many Forests consolidated. He is also one of the very few still living who served with the forestry engineers in France during World War I.

Ringland did considerable humanitarian work after both World Wars, as well as expert forestry, soil conservation, flood control, outdoor recreation, and other work for various federal agencies over the years, here and abroad. He retains a keen interest in all these fields today, recently testifying for the Forest Service in a water rights court case in New Mexico. He has been a luncheon guest at numerous annual meetings of the Regional Foresters and Station Directors in Washington. He has lived in Chevy Chase, Md., just outside Washington, D.C., for many years, and takes a daily walk to keep fit.



Forest Service, USDA
Historical Feature, Arthur Ringland
Caption for photo
(Journal of Forestry)

Forest Service pioneer Arthur Ringland, 97, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, chats with the new Chief, R. Max Peterson. Ringland joined the agency in 1900, became Southwestern District (Regional) Forester in 1908, and is probably the only man living who knew intimately all the early Chiefs from Gifford Pinchot to Earle Clapp, and became well acquainted with all the others, from Lyle Watts to Peterson. He is the last of the original six District Foresters and has outlived four of the six retired Regional Foresters who succeeded him in Albuquerque. Ringland has had a long conservation career with several federal agencies and retains an active interest in their activities, recently testifying in a Federal-State water rights case in New Mexico. (Forest Service photo)

Forest Service, USDA
Historical Feature, Arthur Ringland
Caption for photo
(American Forests)

The last of Gifford Pinchot's first team of District Foresters, Arthur Ringland, meets with today's Chief of the Forest Service, R. Max Peterson, to discuss how the problems of 70 years ago compare to those of the present. Ringland worked with all the early Chiefs, having begun as a student assistant in ⁸(the Division of Forestry in) 1900. He headed the Southwestern District (Region) from 1907 to 1916. His long career embodied many aspects of conservation in a number of federal agencies including the State Department and the Civilian Conservation Corps, and foreign relief work after both world wars. Just two years ago he returned to the scenes of his earliest Forest Service days in the Southwest as a witness in a water rights case. Ringland marked his 97th birthday in September. He lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland. (Forest Service photo)

THE FOREST SERVICE

History Line

TO: *History Coordinators*
Forest Service Personnel

1680

WINTER 1980

WINTER 1980

Issued by the History Section, Administrative Management Staff, Washington, D.C.
Room. 4214, South Agriculture Building

Phone: 202-447-2418



As the Forest Service prepares to celebrate its 75th anniversary in 1980, Chief R. Max Peterson chats with forestry pioneer Arthur C. Ringland, 97, first Southwestern District (Regional) Forester (1908-16), on problems then and now. Ringland, who joined the agency in 1900 when it was called the Division of Forestry, was close to the early Chiefs, and has known all the others. He is the last of the original six western District Foresters and has outlived four of the six retired Regional Foresters who succeeded him in Albuquerque. Ringland's long and varied career as a conservationist and humanitarian included heading the first outdoor recreation commission, working as a CCC advisor, and participating in European food relief after both world wars. He was a member of the New Mexican delegation which accepted statehood from President Taft in 1912. He recently testified for the Forest Service in a Federal-State water rights case in New Mexico. A number of special events are planned for the Forest Service's 75th anniversary (see page 2).

OUR DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY 1905-1980

The year 1980 marks the 75th anniversary of the Forest Service. The central theme for nationwide celebration of the year will be "Plant a Birthday Tree." The various field units will take opportunities to publicize the multiple use values of trees in cities, countryside and forests, in meeting the environmental and economic needs of the people. The goal is to have 75 million more trees planted in the United States in 1980 than were planted in 1979, in cooperation with many private groups. A great variety of promotional materials for all media will be distributed to the field by the Washington Office. A new motion picture film will be produced and a second release made of the slide-tape show, "Evolution of the Forest Service." Units will be encouraged to send in their best photos for inclusion in an annual photoreport of activities. A ceremony is scheduled with conservation organization participation in June at the Pinchot home at Milford, Pa. A major nationwide effort will be cooperation with the American Association of Nurserymen to supply trees for numerous plantings.

A videotape of Chief Peterson and former Chiefs McArdle, Cliff and McGuire, made in January, is being sent to field offices to start off the anniversary year. It was the January 2-4, 1905 American Forest Congress in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the American Forestry Association, which brought together numerous groups and leaders to urge Congress to transfer the forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. This meeting had the desired effect, for an act was passed by both houses of Congress that month and signed by President Theodore Roosevelt February 1 providing for the transfer. The famous "Wilson Letter" of Secretary James Wilson to "The Forester," Gifford Pinchot, outlining the aims and duties of administering the reserves (actually composed by Pinchot), was sent the same day. It emphasized "productive use" and "conservative use," "for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies," and the rule of management for "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run." Pinchot sent letters to all forest supervisors the same day.

The Pacific Northwest Region in Portland held its third annual "History Day" on December 7, including demonstrations of "How things were done" in the early days, and a display of old photos. Retirees were guests. The Eastern Region held its fifth annual Open House and coffee for retirees September 26 in Milwaukee. The Southern Region held a special "family" meeting February 7, 1980, commemorating the birth of the Forest Service. A brief slide program was presented. Historical exhibits developed by units of the Regional Office and Southeastern Area were on display. Retirees assisted in planning and developing the exhibits and contributing artifacts and photographs, and were guests. Other headquarters and units are planning similar celebrations.

WHAT IS THE HISTORY SECTION UP TO?

Changing of the Guard.-- Dennis M. Roth has been chosen to lead the History Section, replacing David A. Clary who resigned September 7 to do free-lance writing and research. Dennis holds a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Oregon and also has a background in history, archaeology, statistics and tech-

nical editing. He wrote *The Friar Estates of the Philippines* (University of New Mexico Press, 1977). He joined the staff of the History Section in September 1978. (See *History Line*, Summer issue, 1978.) Dennis is now researching the historical background of the current so-called "Sagebrush Rebellion" for the Policy Analysis

Staff, Washington Office. We will present some of his findings in our next *History Line*.

New and Timely.--A comprehensive history of range management in the Forest Service is being prepared by NRC Inc., Reno, Nev., under contract with the Forest Service. Among other things, this research will help us to understand the sources of the "Sagebrush Rebellion." The research and writing is being done by Dr. William D. Rowley, professor of history, University of Nevada, and two of his assistants, Robert A. Nylen and Kathryn M. Totton. Dr. Rowley is a scholar of American western and agricultural history and has been executive secretary of the Western History Association since 1974. For the past 10 years he has taught at the University of Nevada and Nebraska. Mr. Nylen and Ms. Totton each have an MA in history from the University of Nevada. Mr. Nylen is a researcher at the Nevada State Historical Society. Ms. Totton is Assistant Director of the University's Oral History Office. Technical advice and review will be provided by Dr. Paul Tueller and Garwin Lorain. Dr. Tueller has a PhD degree in range ecology from Oregon State University, has taught range management for 16 years and has worked on rangeland problems in the West. Mr. Lorain has a Master's degree from the University of Nevada, established NRC in 1973 and has been a range management consultant since then. He is a former employee of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. He will administer the project.

Current Projects.--Complete review drafts of all three major projects have just been received from contractors. The chapters on the history of wildfire by Dr. Stephen J. Pyne, and the history of telecommunications electronics in the Forest Service by Gary C. Gray (for Denver Research Institute, University of Denver), are being reviewed by experts selected by the Forest Service in cooperation with the authors. (An article by Gray, "Forest Service Radio: The Beginning," was published last May in *Mobil Times*, a trade magazine.). . . The study of the impacts of Federal land programs on the people of southern Appalachia will get similar review. It was prepared for Maxi-

mus, Inc., McLean, Va., by Dr. Nan J. Lowerre and Shelley Smith Mastran under the research direction of Dr. Ernest C. Swiger. . . An earlier study, of the white pine blister rust control program, by Dr. Warren V. Benedict, is being prepared for final editing and publication. . . Extra copies of the *Grey Towers Historic Structure Report* (the Pinchot home at Milford, Pa.) will soon be distributed throughout the Forest Service by the Pinchot Institute to enable all interested employees to have ready access to it. Cultural resource specialists will find it to be a model for future historic structure reports.

First Woman Ranger

The first woman district forest ranger in the Forest Service is believed to be Wendy Milner of the Blanco Ranger District, White River National Forest, Meeker, Colo., Rocky Mountain Region. She took up her post last July. . . Another first belongs to Joanne G. McElfresh, zone specialist for Timber Management Planning, Deerlodge National Forest, Mont., Northern Region. She blazed the trail as the first woman supervisory timber management specialist in the Forest Service.

LET'S LOOK AT THE FIELD

Northern Region.--Quite a bit of history of the Forest Service in Montana and northern Idaho is being compiled and published. A history of the Seeley Lake Ranger District, Lolo National Forest, Mont., including the former Bonita RD, was completed this fall and submitted to the Forest by James Black, Missoula journalist working as a temporary employee under the CETA program. The history includes many Forest Service photographs. He found that conscientious objectors participated in the smokejumping program in World War 2. Publication awaits editing and funding. . . On the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Kaniksu, St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene), Norman Hesseldahl, information officer, and Cort Sims, newly-hired archaeologist, are working to establish a CETA position so that historical records and photos can be organized, retirees interviewed, and a history compiled.

(Continued on page 6)

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

and HISTORY : A PARTNERSHIP

The Forest Service is developing a substantial program of cultural resource management (often called CRM for short) on its large nationwide landholdings. The term cultural resources is very broad, comprising all evidences of previous and present human habitation and activity.

The Forest Service is committed to locate, evaluate, protect, interpret, and enhance cultural resources within its jurisdiction to the maximum practical extent. This rapidly growing program applies to its lands the large body of cultural resource legislation, regulation, and Presidential executive orders. These laws, rules, and orders require the Federal government and its agencies to assume active leadership in preserving our Nation's cultural heritage, which includes the artifacts and structures created by a great variety of past and present societies.

The cultural resource staff of the Forest Service comprises nearly 100 professional archaeologists and historians. There are nine Regional archaeologists: *Northern*, Dr. Ernestene Green Robles (formerly in the Southern Region); *Rocky Mountain*, Dr. J. Steve Sigstad; *Southern*, Kent Schneider (formerly on the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests); *Southwestern*, Dr. Dee F. Green; *Intermountain*, Dr. Evan I. deBloois; *Pacific Southwest*, Donald S. Miller; *Pacific Northwest*, Dr. Leslie Wildesen; *Eastern*, Judith E. Propper; and *Alaska*, Dr. Gerald Clark. Floyd W. Sharrock, formerly in the Northern Region, is now with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior, at Anchorage, Alaska. For the past year, Dr. Janet Friedman has provided direction and leadership to the Forest Service program from the Washington Office, as Cultural Resource Management Coordinator.

CRM specialists work closely with other National Forest System program areas to eliminate or minimize adverse effects to cultural resources which could result from construction or ground-disturbing activity. Beyond compliance with legal requirements, however, the Forest Service is working to develop a completely integrated CRM program. This includes inventories of all of its lands to identify cultural resources, evaluation of identified resources to determine their relative significance, protection of the resource from vandalism and deterioration, adaptive reuse of historic buildings, and enhancement and interpretation of the resource for the enjoyment and education of the public. The goal for total inventory nationwide is 1990.

During the past year, Forest Service regulations implementing the National Forest Management Act and USDA Regulations for the protection, enhancement, and management of the cultural environment (7 CFR 3100) have been written to stress the close ties of the CRM program to the land management planning process. By integrating cultural resources at the earliest stages of planning, it is possible to adequately protect the cultural environment without unnecessarily delaying or halting other Forest Service program activities, such as timber, range, and recreation management.

The Forest Service recently developed procedures for managing the cultural environment in response to the President's Water Resource Memorandum, USDA regulations, and Regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800). The draft direction published in

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 11)

Southeastern Station.--Arthur F. Verral has submitted his draft of "A History of Forest Pathology Research in the South and Southeast," done under contract with the Station. In 118 double-spaced pages it summarizes projects on diseases of pines, hardwood, and forest products, and their control. The research summarized is mainly that of the USDA Bureau of Plant Industry to 1953 and at the Southern and Southeastern Stations since then, but there is also a review of work done at 12 universities in the region. Lists of major research reports are included. Verral worked on treatment of decay in trees and lumber for 45 years, with the Forest Service 1936-1965, and at Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Tex., 1965-1970. He acknowledges help from George H. Hepting, retired, formerly of the Southeastern Station and former chief FS plant pathologist, and from Phillip C. Wakeley's unpublished manuscript, "A Biased History of the Southern Station."

Pacific Southwest Station.--In the last History Line, we mentioned the PSW's cooperative study with the Forest History Society, "Development of Managerial Systems in the Forest Service." Another person interviewed by Ronald Larson, project leader, was Walter Graves, an assistant to Gordon Fox, retired Associate Deputy Chief for Administration. The society is in the process of publishing the work.

More Southern Region News.--"Frontier Culture, Government Agents, and City Folks: A Triangle of Conflict in the Cherokee National Forest" analyzes two different types of rural communities and shows how the perceptions of their residents leads to varying degrees of conflict with Forest Service personnel and visitors. The 35-page study was made in 1978 for the Forest by Dr. James W. Jordon, professor of anthropology, Longwood College, Farmville, VA. . . The Cultural history of the Uwharrie RD, a master's thesis by David Nash, graduate student at University of North Carolina at Charlotte, was completed earlier for the National Forests in North Carolina under a special agreement, reports Ed Grushinski, FS land management planner at Asheville.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

the Federal Register on September 18, 1979 has received extensive public comment and internal review. The comments will be analyzed and, where appropriate, incorporated into the final procedures. The procedures will then serve as a basis for future Forest Service directions. The policy portion will be extracted to form the new 2361 section of the Forest Service Manual. Procedural direction will be expanded into a detailed handbook to provide specific guidance to the field. This handbook is being created by all cultural resource personnel under the direction of the Washington Office Recreation Staff, and with assistance from Dr. Dennis Roth, Head, History Section, Administrative Management Staff, and Sharon Haywood of Data Management Staff, both of the Washington Office.

Cultural resource are one of the many kinds of resources being considered and provided for in the multiple resource management programs of the Forest Service. Increasingly, it is being recognized within the agency that nonrenewable cultural resources are valuable parts of our National Forests and other lands, which must be managed, protected, and used for the benefit of the general public.

Many Forests have recently produced comprehensive cultural resource overviews in cooperation with outside specialists to guide their future planning and management. Several such overviews are described in this issue of *History Line*. Earlier ones were described in past issues, and others will be mentioned as received.

Forest Service cultural resource management specialists may receive regularly free of charge copies of the quarterly magazine, *Technology & Conservation*, by writing to the magazine, at One Emerson Place, Boston, Mass. 02114, giving their title and duties. Preservation, restoration, and other topics related to historic sites and objects are described and illustrated.

(Continued from page 3)

They expect to have someone on the job by mid-1980. An overview of the Avery RD has just been completed and printed. . . Bob Oakley, retiree volunteer, is compiling a history of the Philipsburg RD, Deerlodge NF, Mont. . . A booklet on the Lochsa Historical Ranger Station, Clearwater NF, has been reprinted. . . The completed History of Nine-Mile Remount Depot (Lolo NF) will be published early in 1980 by the Glacier Natural History Association. The Depot is expected to be accepted for the National Register of Historic Places by June 1980. (For more details see the Spring Issue of *History Line*). . . A book on Bob Johnson and his Johnson Flying Service, used by the Forest Service for many years in fire fighting, air cargo, seeding, dusting, reconnaissance, search and rescue, has just been published by the Mountain Press, Missoula, using many Forest Service photos. Johnson, now 84 and living in Missoula, piloted the plane that made the first Forest Service smokejump. Title is *Fly the Biggest Piece Back*, by Steve Smith, local journalist. . . Two photo books by Danny On, former silviculturist, Flathead NF, Mont., have just been published, also by Mountain Press. One is *Along the Trail*. The other is on wildlife and wildflowers. Danny was killed a year ago in a skiing accident. A tribute to him and some of his color photos appeared in the November-December issue of *Colorado-Rocky Mountain West* magazine. . . A well-illustrated book of R-1 reminiscences, by Kenneth Swan, Forest Service photographer for 37 years, entitled *Splendid Was the Trail*, was recently received by the History Section. . . Another book about experiences in R-1, by a ranger's wife, *Never Marry a Ranger*, by Roberta McConnell, published in 1950 by Prentice-Hall, is a good candidate for the current historical search being conducted by the Forest Service Wives Club. . . A photo history of the CCC is being planned by a Missoula publisher. . . A Forest Service veteran and a new employee have collaborated on an article, "The Birth of Montana's Lumber Industry," which appeared in the Winter 1978 issue of *Pacific Northwest Forum*, a periodical published at Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington. It notes the severe criticism of early lumbering in the Bitterroot Valley made by John B. Leiberg,

an agent of the U.S. Geological Survey, in his field description of new forest reserves in 1899, carrying out a mandate from Congress. The authors are Clarence C. Strong and Judy Schutza. Strong is retired R-1 Operations Chief and State and Private Forestry Chief, and is a former supervisor of Coeur d'Alene NF. He was also coauthor of the book, *White Pine: King of Many Waters*. Judy wrote "History of Forest Policy in Montana" as her master's thesis at the University of Montana in 1979, and has worked for the Forest Service in California, Idaho, and Montana, most recently in timber stand improvement work on the Kootenai NF.

Rocky Mountain Region.--Cultural resource overviews are now under contract for three Forests (two administrative units): Arapaho-Roosevelt and Bighorn. The prehistoric contract for the Arapaho-Roosevelt went to Colorado State University, and the historic contract to Downing-Leach Co., Boulder. The historic contract for the Bighorn went to Eastern New Mexico University, Portales. . . The Pike-San Isabel NF administrative unit is compiling historical material on techniques and actions taken in watershed management over the years, reports Supervisor R. N. Ridings. The first watershed management plan ever made for a Forest was made for the Pike in 1945 by Everard S. Keithley, the Supervisor, with the assistance of Clifford C. Spencer, and of Russell B. McKennan and others in the Regional Office. A copy was recently sent to the History Section by Ed Johnson, formerly of the WO Watershed Management Staff and now with the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. Johnson says the plan was used as a model for many Forests. It was done as a result of a heavy flood. It was modified and enlarged by McKennan, who succeeded Keithley as supervisor. Restoration work soon followed on the Pike, and, in the 1950s, on the neighboring San Isabel. . . A history of the Pike NF was compiled by Raymond G. Colwell, senior clerk, in 1946, and a history of the Monument Nursery on the Pike was gathered in 1944 by Harry Galbraith. A copy of the 1922 R-2 report, "The Minimum Requirements in Protection and Silviculture," 118 pages with 67 photo prints,

was received recently by the History Section via Dr. Laird of R-1. . . Ronald Fahl, Forest History Society, sent in his copy of Len Shoemaker's book about William R. Kreutzer, *Saga of a Forest Ranger* (University of Colorado Press, Boulder, 1958). Keithley and Kreutzer were two of the very few men who started work on the forest reserves under the old General Land Office and remained to pursue distinguished careers with the Forest Service for many years after the transfer.

Southwestern Region.--A "Living Archaeology" concept for reconstituting an ancient Hopi Indian pueblo village and trading center at Chavez Pass, largest and most significant prehistoric site on the Coconino NF, Arizona, is being considered by the Forest Service in cooperation with other public agencies. The site, located southeast of Flagstaff, contained three large pueblos in the 13th and 14th centuries and was occupied over a period of 450 years. If rebuilt, it could serve as a major demonstration, recreation, and interpretive site in the Region. . . Two major cultural resource overviews have recently been completed for the Region, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. One, by Dr. Linda Cordell, is for the Middle Rio Grande Valley in north central New Mexico, including parts of the Santa Fe, Carson, and Cibola NFs, and the other, by Mary Jane Berman, is for Socorro and Catron counties in west central New Mexico, including parts of the Gila, Cibola, and Apache NFs. . . In August the Region issued "The Santa Fe National Forest Area, An Historical Perspective for Management," by David Gillio, assistant regional archaeologist. Completed last year was "An Analytical Approach to the Little Colorado Planning Unit," part of the Apache-Sitgreaves NF administrative unit. Fred Ploeg was editor of this joint effort of Arizona State University and the Forest Service, which had been preceded by an "Archaeological Survey of the Little Colorado Planning Unit, East Section" in 1977. . . The Region is now evaluating for future management the site of Camp Rucker, an old Army post of the Apache wars, on the Douglas RD, Coronado NF, Arizona, near the Mexican border. It was operated as a ranch after being aban-

doned by the Army. Incidentally, R-3 hired the first archaeologist in the Forest Service in 1969.

Intermountain Region.--A history of the Boise NF, Ida., has just been published by the Idaho Historical Society. It was compiled and written by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, who began the project in 1974 under an agreement with the Forest. She also has written a history of the Salmon NF, which was issued by the Forest in 1972. She and her husband, Don I. Smith, are natives of the Salmon area, and have lived in Boise for the past decade. . . A Cultural Resource Overview of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River has just been completed and is now under review. It was a joint project of R-4 under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, the University of Idaho (Moscow), and Washington State University (Pullman). The two universities supervised the work and prepared the report. Publications were searched for all known historic and prehistoric sites, and a 12-week field survey was conducted. . . Other more limited overviews have been conducted, and target dates (beginning in 1981) have been established for overviews of each of the Forests in the Region. . . A history of the Wasatch NF is being written under a cooperative agreement with Utah State University, Logan. Charles Peterson of the Department of History and Geography is supervising the work and will do the rewriting, introduction, and summary. (He did a history of the Manti-La-Sal NF several years ago.) Two graduate students, Linda Speth and Betsy Finch, majoring in history and natural resources respectively, are gathering the material. They visited the Regional and Forest offices in November. . . On the Payette NF, Hank Shanks of the Recreation and Lands Staff is conducting interviews and collecting data on historic sites. Art Shellon of the VIS Staff, Sawtooth NF, is documenting historic sites. Both are in Idaho. . . Jay M. Hammond, University of Utah, has written the doctoral thesis, "A History of the Manti National Forest, Utah: A Case Study of Conservation."

Pacific Southwestern Region (California).-- Although no Forest has completed a cultural resources overview, all forests

are doing site surveys, both in-Service and by contract. The Tahoe NF has a historic and prehistoric overview in process under Dick Markley, Forest archaeologist for the past year and a half; it contains much Gold Rush site material. George Taylor, recreation planner and a veteran on the Forest, has been collecting historic data informally for some time. Theeta McMillan is conducting oral interviews with older rangers and staff people and is compiling historical material, under the Older American program of the Human Resources Staff. In a list of participants in the last issue of History Line, the name of Earl Bachman was omitted. A review of data on traces of old railroad logging systems was held by personnel of the national forests in the Central Sierras December 19 at Nevada City, Calif., to work out criteria for preservation. Mike Boynton, archaeologist for the Mendocino NF, recently submitted a nomination for a historic bridge to the National Register of Historic Places. . . The 126-page typed reminiscences of Robert H. Abbey, "Early Day Experiences in the U.S. Forest Service." covering the period 1905-35 on the Lassen NF, describes ranger tests, uniforms, and general work routine of those times. . . Victor R. Hake, retiree of Sacramento, Calif., has sent in 61 photos he took in the 1920s and 1930s, all on the Plumas NF, except for a few on the Kaniksu NF, and has provided detailed descriptions.

Pacific Northwest Region.--Cultural Resource Overviews have been completed for all Forests in the Region. During the past year, overviews were done for the Deschutes, Fremont, Ochoco, Siskiyou, Umpqua, and Winema NFs in Oregon, and for the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, and the remainder of the Okanogan in Washington. A preliminary "Inventory of Depression-Era Structures" has been compiled by Gail Throop, a historian at Portland State University, in an internship for her master's thesis, and it is now under review. Some 700 structures, many CCC-built, are described. . . Considerable material for a history of the Wenatchee NF has been gathered by Mrs. Bernice G. Greene, who comes from a pioneer family in the area and has been working as a Volunteer in

the Forest Service on the project for the past five years. She has tape recorded interviews with more than 100 persons including past supervisors and rangers, of whom 26 have since died, which emphasizes the need to record historical material while participants are still on the scene. Her part of the job is now completed, and the Forest is cataloguing and organizing the material in preparation for securing the services of a writer. . . On the Mt. Hood NF, a new day lodge for skiers is being built to relieve wear on the historic Timberline Lodge (completed in 1937 as a public work project). . . An article, "The Silverton Nursery: An Early Experiment in Pacific Northwestern Reforestation," by David Cameron, a seasonal Forest Service employee and teacher of Everett, Wash., appeared in the July issue of *Journal of Forest History*. Silverton was the first public tree nursery in the Pacific Northwest, serving from 1909 to 1916 to reforest burns on the local ranger district of the Snoqualmie NF. It was replaced by the Wind River, Wash., nursery which was opened in 1910 by the Region, under the direction of the late Thornton Munger. Cameron has written a manuscript history of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NFs, and a tour guide to the Monte Cristo RD.

Southern Region.--Considerable activity is underway under sponsorship of the cultural resource program, the Regional and Forest information offices, and independent investigations and studies. The cultural resource program began in 1973 with the first regional archaeologist. The first Forest archaeologist (for Chattahoochee-Oconee NFs) was hired in 1976 (Kent Schneider). Soon after, Mike Barber came to the Jefferson NF in Virginia, and Jack Keller to the Kisatchie NF in Louisiana, and three cultural resource zones were established. Documentation and surveys of sites are well along in these Forests, and are underway on the Marion-Sumter NFs in South Carolina. The CR programs in these Forests are being reviewed by a Regional task force, which will produce a model action plan for all Forests in the Region integrating CR management into Forest management. By the end of September 1980, six more of the administered Forests will

(Continued on page 10)

SECRETARY TO 7 CHIEFS DIES

The next to last direct living link with the old Division of Forestry under Gifford Pinchot's leadership was broken on October 7 with the death on her 103rd birthday of Mrs. Edna (Frost) Crocker, who joined his staff on December 12, 1898, five months after Pinchot himself was hired, becoming the second stenographer. She typed for Pinchot and his assistants, Henry S. Graves and Ed Griffith, who had been hired in October, and George B. Sudworth, one of the few holdovers from Bernhard Fernow's regime. Then she became the personal secretary to Overton W. Price, who was named Associate Forester soon



after being hired in June 1899. Price remained in that position with Mrs. Crocker as his secretary until he and Pinchot were fired in January 1910 by President Taft during the Alaska coal land leasing dispute with Interior Secretary Ballinger. By September 1910 Mrs. Crocker had become secretary to Henry Graves, who had left his post as Dean of the Forest School (set up by Pinchot at Yale University in 1900) to become second Chief of the Forest Service on Pinchot's indirect recommendation several days after Pinchot left. From then on her position as Chief's secretary was unchallenged: Chiefs came and went but she remained

the secretary. Graves resigned in April 1920 to be succeeded by William B. Greeley, with whom she is pictured in the adjacent photograph taken in 1924. Greeley resigned in April 1928 to be succeeded by Robert Y. Stuart, who was himself succeeded in 1933 by Ferdinand A. Silcox, whose successor was Earle H. Clapp in 1939. The last Chief she served was Lyle F. Watts, who replaced Clapp in 1943. Mrs. Crocker retired December 30, 1944 after 46 years of service as secretary in the Chief's office, a record not likely to be approached again. *Information Digest* for November 11, 1944 said her retirement marked "the end of the first forestry epoch." She was then 68. At 91, she entered the Powhatan Nursing Home in Falls Church, Va. She remained mentally alert until her death, although her sight and hearing virtually disappeared by the age of 100. Her 100th birthday in the fall of 1976 coincided with the 100th anniversary of the hiring of the first forestry agent in the Department of Agriculture, Franklin B. Hough.

Forest History Society.--"Remaking of Forest Service Statutory Authority in the Seventies" is the title of a new FHS project receiving financial support from the Forest Service and the Laird, Norton Foundation. The research and writing will cover development and implementation of recent Federal forestry legislation. It will be done by

Dennis C. LeMaster, economist and associate professor, Department of Forestry and Range Management, Washington State University, Pullman. He was a staff consultant to the House subcommittee on Forestry, and director of resource policy for Society of American Foresters. The His-

(Continued on back cover)

(Continued from page 8)

have CR specialists, and the remaining five will get help from the zone specialists. Some 400 CR reports have been produced covering 300,000 acres surveyed. Some Forests have completed overviews summarizing the cultural resources in certain geographic areas; others have conducted extensive testing of archaeological sites to collect as much data as possible before planned construction projects could disturb them. A few intensive surveys have been made on exceptionally valuable sites, such as Plum Grove (Jackson Farm), Cherokee NF, Tenn., and Scull Shoals in northern Georgia. Dr. Theda Perdue of Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, N.C., directed excavation at the first site last summer. It has ties with modern Cherokee Indians, as well as to much earlier aboriginal groups. Scull Shoals also contains evidence of both historic and prehistoric settlement; it was one of the first contact communities between Indians and whites. It was on the frontier of westward European movement soon after settlement around 1780, but poor farming practices led to its extinction. The prehistoric area consists of three large mounds and an extensive village. The potential for a visitor interpretation program at the site will be evaluated. Excavations have been made by Georgia State University and further work is anticipated. . . . The socio-economic overview of the Pisgah and Nantahala NFs in North Carolina, covering 19th and 20th century land uses and living patterns and changes, including establishment of the national forests, has just been completed, and reviewed by the Regional office. It was written by Drs. Evelyn Underwood, Ronald Eller, and Peggy Boland, of Mars Hill College, Mars Hill, N.C.

Eastern Region.--The Green Mountain NF, Vt., hired a graduate student in history, John Douglas, who is in the public history program, University of California at Santa Barbara, to organize material preparatory to a history of the Forest which will mark its 50th anniversary in 1982. Historical material had previously been gathered by Alan Taylor, retired employee. The Forest cultural resource report was issued a year ago. . . . As in R-6, cultural resources overviews have been prepared for

all Forests. Several were summarized in previous issues of *History Line*, and more outlined below, from copies provided by the Region. Also completed are those for the Shawnee in southern Illinois, by Fischer, Stein Associates, Carbondale (1978); Hiawatha, upper Michigan (second phase completed by Michigan State University Museum 1979); White Mountain, N.H., by Steven Pendery and Stuart Wallace, University of New Hampshire, 1979; and Chippewa, Minn., by Nancy Woolworth, White Bear Lake, and Cathy Roetzel, Mankato (now under review). Site inventories are progressing in the Region, often with the assistance of enrollees in the Youth Conservation Corps.

The *National Register* has accepted designation of 18 sites for its list of historic places. These include the Round Island Lighthouse, Hiawatha NF; Millstone Bluff, a fort, and Saline Springs, both prehistoric sites on the Shawnee NF, and Turtle Effigy Mound, an Indian religious site, Chippewa NF. It is planned to have one-fifth of the area of each Forest in the Region inventoried by 1985. The Region has been divided into five archaeological zones, led by Janet Brashler, Toby Hastie, Billie Hoornbeek, Dick Malouf, and Gordon Peters. Already 46 FS personnel have been certified as "para-professionals" qualified to conduct "pre-work" surveys of sites. . . . Overviews recently received by the History Section follow:

1. Monongahela National Forest, W.Va. Prepared by R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., research archaeologist, West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, Morgantown. Records and queries disclosed 79 prehistoric sites, half of them campsites mostly on non-Federal land, and 650 historic sites, mostly on Federal land. A preliminary evaluation of these sites was made. He proposed that FS personnel be trained to recognize cultural resources. Most evidence of human activity relates to the 1880-1920 lumbering period--comprising over 70 circular or bandsaw mills, over 100 probable logging camps, and many segments of logging railroads. There are also traces of log cabins, forts, Civil War camps and battlefields, early sash saw and grist mills (one standing), salt springs,

saltpeter and coal mines; and several houses, schools, and churches, some of which still stand. Two houses are on the National Register and two are considered eligible. Also, 21 CCC camps were located; several are in use as Forest Service recreation facilities. One early fire tower is listed.

2. *Allegheny National Forest*, northern Pennsylvania. Prepared by Northwest Institute of Research, Erie, Pa.: Dr. Renata Wolyneć, project director, Bernard Werner, and Charles and Joy Kolb. Of the 56 previously known archaeological sites, 34, almost two-thirds, are now under the water of the Kinzua Dam on the Allegheny River; many still exposed are rockshelters. The study yielded 120 prehistoric sites and 377 historic sites, several of the latter of National Register caliber. Most sites of greatest historic interest were found to be on private inholdings. Major threats to cultural resources are oil, gas, and mineral recovery, illegal pot hunting (vandalism), and timbering. They recommended acquisition of subsurface rights of abandoned wells so that unsightly and stream-polluting oil rigs can be removed and seeping wells plugged. They advise hiring an attorney and a law-enforcement officer, and establishing one or two more accessible information centers.

3. *Huron and Manistee National Forests*, Lower Michigan. Prepared by Museum of Michigan State University, East Lansing, William A. Lovis, principal investigator. Known historic sites outnumber prehistoric sites by three to one, but the site data were too incomplete to make an evaluation. Few surveys were found; three zones were identified by density on maps. CCC camps are not included in the historic list. Interim guidelines are offered for known sites. The report recommends that (1) a historian-archivist be retained for site studies; (the Forests share an archeologist).

Alaska Region.--Among a number of archaeological sites discovered and explored recently by Regional archaeologists on the Tongass NF are those at a logging camp on Coffman Cove, Prince of Wales Island, and Hidden Falls, Baranof Island, 20 miles from Sitka. The latter

appears to be a major one, the oldest level more than 10,000 years old, one of the oldest yet found in southeastern Alaska, and the first on coastal islands. It was uncovered during bulldozing for an access road to a new State salmon hatchery. There is evidence that prehistoric man left the site because of glaciation, returned about 5,000 years ago, then left again. The work is being directed by Stanley Davis, Chatham Area archaeologist. . . Prof. Lawrence Rakestraw, author of a history of the Forest Service in Alaska now in process of publication, wrote an article for the July 1979 issue of *Journal of Forest History* entitled, "Forest History in Alaska: Four Approaches to Two Forest Ecosystems." The approaches he used were economic colonialism, regional planning, biography, and comparative frontiers.

North Central Station.--Paul O. Rudolph, retired principal silviculturist, reports that his present draft of a history of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, which he revised after receiving comments from a number of reviewers, is being retyped in the NCS office in St. Paul. . . "Thirty Years of Soil and Water Research. . . in Wisconsin's Driftless Area: A History and Annotated Bibliography," by Richard Sartz, was issued as Technical Report NC-44, 1978.

Rocky Mountain Station.--R. R. Alexander has compiled a bibliography entitled "The Fraser Experimental Forest, Colorado, Research Published, 1940-1977." (General Technical Report, RM 40A, 9 pp., 1978)

Southern Station.--A large-scale ten-year study of the effects of forest management practices on the forest environment of national forest and Weyerhaeuser lands in the Ouachita Mountains of central Arkansas has been started jointly by the Forest Service, the Weyerhaeuser Company, and the University of Arkansas at Monticello. Clearcutting and selective cutting will be compared on nine watersheds for effects on soil nutrient content and physical properties, tree regeneration and growth, water quality and quantity, wildlife forage. All tests will be replicated. Edwin Lawson is the project leader.

(Continued on page 5)

tory Society says it is intended as the first part of its longterm study of the history of sustained-yield forestry in the United States. . . A new FHS slide-tape film, "We Cannot Escape History," was shown at a special meeting for industry leaders in October in Washington, D. C. . . A copy of the most definitive biography of the Forest Service's first Chief, *Gifford Pinchot: Forester-Politician*, by M. Nelson McGeary, has been donated to the History Section by Elwood Maunder, retired executive director of the Society.

"Purposes of the National Forests--A Historical Re-Interpretation of Policy Development," by Drs. Norman Wengert and A. A. Dyer, and Henry A. Deutsch, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, is a major study commissioned by the Forest Service, with crucial implications for the current fight by western states over Federal water rights and Federal land ownership in the West. It examines the debates and consenses behind Congressional acts for creation and administration of forest reserves, and criticizes the recent narrow Supreme Court decision in the Rio Mimbres, New Mexico, water rights case.

Questions for Retirees:--Does anyone know if there is a Forest Service Norfolk jacket uniform in existence? It was the official uniform from 1921 to 1935. We would also like to locate one of the first bronze heather uniforms of the 1935-40 period. . . We have located a hat and corduroy jacket of the second uniform (1909-21). It belonged to Louis A. Barrett, first Supervisor, Plumas National Forest, Calif. The hat and jacket are in the county museum in Quincy, Calif.

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*Photos
#1 and #3*

Forest Service, USDA
Historical Feature, Arthur Ringland
Caption for photo
(Journal of Forestry)

Forest Service pioneer Arthur Ringland, 97, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, chats with the new Chief, R. Max Peterson. Ringland joined the agency in 1900, became Southwestern District (Regional) Forester in 1908, and is probably the only man living who knew intimately all the early Chiefs from Gifford Pinchot to Earle Clapp, and became well acquainted with all the others, from Lyle Watts to Peterson. He is the last of the original six District Foresters and has outlived four of the six retired Regional Foresters who succeeded him in Albuquerque. Ringland has had a long conservation career with several federal agencies and retains an active interest in their activities, recently testifying in a Federal-State water rights case in New Mexico. (Forest Service photo)

Photo no. 7

Forest Service, USDA
Historical Feature, Arthur Ringland
Caption for photo
(American Forests)

The last of Gifford Pinchot's first team of District Foresters, Arthur Ringland, meets with today's Chief of the Forest Service, R. Max Peterson, to discuss how the problems of 70 years ago compare to those of the present. Ringland worked with all the early Chiefs, having begun as a student assistant in the Division of Forestry in 1900. He headed the Southwestern District (Region) from 190~~7~~⁸ to 1916. His long career embodied many aspects of conservation in a number of federal agencies including the State Department and the Civilian Conservation Corps, and foreign relief work after both world wars. Just two years ago he returned to the scenes of his earliest Forest Service days in the Southwest as a witness in a water rights case. Ringland marked his 97th birthday in September. He lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland. (Forest Service photo)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE
P.O. Box 2117
Washington D.C. 20013

SEP 28 1979

1680




Mrs. Margaret R. Oliu
News Editor
Journal of Forestry
5400 Grosvenor Lane
Washington, D.C. 20014

Dear Mrs. Oliu:

Enclosed is a short historical feature article about Arthur Ringland and two photographs and a caption of him with Chief R. Max Peterson, as requested by Norbert H. Sand, Editor, in a phone conversation with Frank Harmon of our History Section last week. These photos and the caption were not sent to any other publication.

9-20-79
dec. issue

Sincerely,


Acting Director of
Administrative Management

Enclosures

Revised by O I - Castillo + Leslie
9-25, 9-26-79

Historical Feature
From History Section, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

RINGLAND, OLDEST FOREST SERVICE PIONEER LEADER, IS 97

Arthur Ringland, last of the pioneer ~~[higher echelon]~~ Forest Service leaders still living, celebrated his 97th birthday on September 29. ~~[active and alert as usual.]~~

Forest Service He is ~~[proud to be]~~ probably the only man alive who knew well all of the early ~~Chiefs~~ and he worked closely with most ~~[of them]~~ Gifford Pinchot, Henry Graves, William Greeley, Robert Stuart, F. A. Silcox, and Earle Clapp, ~~↓~~ He has become well acquainted with the later ~~ones~~ *Chiefs*, Lyle Watts (deceased), Richard McArdle, Edward Cliff, and John McGuire, and just recently had a chat with the new Chief, R. Max Peterson.

Ringland entered the agency in 1900 as a student *assistant* when he was 18 and when it was still called the Division of Forestry. He graduated from Yale Forest School in 1905. In December 1908, he was ~~[one of six bright young men]~~ *one of* picked to direct ~~[the]~~ newly-created ~~[six]~~ western regions (then called districts). He was sent to Albuquerque, N.M., to head the Southwestern District. ~~[His assistant was Earle Clapp, later head of Research and Chief of the Forest Service.]~~

drop ~~Several of the other first district foresters went on to high posts. Greeley, assigned to the Northern District at Missoula, Mont., became the third Chief in 1920 and later became manager of the West Coast~~

drop

Lumberman's Association. E. T. Allen, assigned to the North Pacific District at Portland, Oregon, soon left to direct the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. Allen had been chief inspector for the Forest Service in California in 1905-06 and at the same time, California's first State Forester. Clyde Leavitt, sent to the Inter-mountain District at Ogden, Utah, later became Assistant Dean of Forestry at Syracuse University. He was the only one to approach Ringland in age, reaching 94 before his death in 1972.

He
 Ringland directed ~~that~~ *that Survey work* is one of only two or three surviving men who participated in the agency's early widespread land and boundary survey work of 1906-08 in which many new Forests were established, much agricultural land deleted, and many Forests consolidated. *He* is also one of the very few still living who served with the forestry engineers in France during World War I.

Ringland served with the ~~and not~~ Hoover relief commission to feed the hungry in Europe after World War I, and also helped organize the similar CARE program after World War II. ~~Ringland did considerable humanitarian work after both World Wars, as~~

He performed
 well as expert forestry, soil conservation, flood control, outdoor recreation, and other work for various federal agencies over the years, here and abroad. He retains a keen interest in all these fields today, recently testifying for the Forest Service in a water-rights court case in New Mexico. He has been a luncheon guest at numerous annual meetings of the Regional Foresters and Station Directors in Washington. He ~~has~~ *Suburban* lives in Chevy Chase, Md., ~~just outside Washington, D.C., for many years~~ and takes a daily walk to keep fit.

Being revised

9-27-79

Too Long.

Too many other men mentioned

Forest Service, USDA
Historical Feature, Arthur Ringland
Caption for photo
(American Forests)

The last of Gifford Pinchot's first team of District Foresters, Arthur Ringland, meets with today's Chief of the Forest Service, R. Max Peterson, to discuss how the problems of 70 years ago compare to those of the present. Ringland worked with all the early Chiefs, having begun as a student assistant in 1900. He headed the Southwestern District (Region) from 1907⁸ to 1916. His long career embodied many aspects of conservation in a number of federal agencies including the State Department and the Civilian Conservation Corps, and foreign relief work after both world wars. Just two years ago he returned to the scenes of his earliest Forest Service days in the Southwest as a witness in a water rights case. Ringland marked his 97th birthday in September. He lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland. (Forest Service photo)

*Sent to Journal of Forestry
and American Forests
October 1979*

Historical Feature
From History Section, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

RINGLAND, OLDEST FOREST SERVICE PIONEER LEADER, IS 97

Arthur Ringland, last of the pioneer Forest Service leaders still living, celebrated his 97th birthday on September 29.

He is probably the only man alive who knew well all of the early Forest Service Chiefs — Gifford Pinchot, Henry Graves, William Greeley, Robert Stuart, F. A. Silcox, and Earle Clapp, and he worked closely with most of them. He has become well acquainted with the later Chiefs, Lyle Watts (deceased), Richard McArdle, Edward Cliff, and John R. McGuire, and just recently had a chat with the new Chief, R. Max Peterson.

Ringland entered the agency in 1900 as a student assistant when he was 18 and when it was still called the Division of Forestry. He graduated from Yale Forest School in 1905. In December 1908, he was picked to direct one of the six newly-created western Regions (then called Districts). He was sent to Albuquerque, N.M., to head the Southwestern District.

Ringland directed the agency's early widespread land and boundary survey work of 1906-08 in which many new Forests were established, much agricultural land deleted, and many Forests consolidated. He

is one of only two or three surviving men who participated in that survey work. He is also one of the very few still living who served with the forestry engineers in France during World War I.

Ringland served with the Hoover relief commission to feed the hungry in Europe after World War I, and also helped organize the similar CARE program after World War II. He performed expert forestry, soil conservation, flood control, outdoor recreation, and other work for various federal agencies over the years, here and abroad. He retains a keen interest in all these fields today, recently testifying for the Forest Service in a water-rights court case in New Mexico. He has been a luncheon guest at numerous annual meetings of the Regional Foresters and Station Directors in Washington. He lives in suburban Chevy Chase, Md., and takes a daily walk to keep fit.

7/31/1933

The Federal and State forestry officers collaborated with the Army in locating the exact building site for each camp; assisted in camp installation by the loan of tools and equipment, trucks, personnel, and such building material as were on hand; and, in cooperation with State relief agencies, selected the locally-enrolled experienced men to aid in camp construction. Cooperation between the Army, the relief agencies and the forestry agencies has been close and effective.

More than 17,000 foresters and others trained and experienced in directing woods work or performing the specialized tasks involved have been employed, in addition to those available among the enrolled men. Already there is a sizable quantity of forestry work accomplished to the credit of the Emergency Conservation project - forest plantations established, thinnings made and worthless trees removed from the forests, fire breaks started, truck trails, horse and foot trails laid out and begun for better access for forest protection.

Arthur C. Ringland, who recently returned from Europe where he has been studying European forestry for the Forest Service, has submitted a compilation of European forestry legislation for the years 1919 to 1930 for 23 countries, drawn from the records of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. He plans to compile the laws for 1931 and 1932.

A hasty review of the compilation indicates that it gives, both in the native language concerned, and translated into English, a brief description of the purpose or content for each piece of legislation referred to. The complete texts of the laws are not included. Ringland says that, if opportunity permits, some of the more important laws will be compiled in full text. In any event the compilation might aid in the identification of certain laws so that particular ones might be secured upon special requests to the countries involved.

The compilation appears to include many game laws, and it would seem that people interested in game matters as well as in forestry matters might be interested in this compilation. It is quite bulky and only one copy is available at the present time.

An Executive Order, dated July 11, requires that all ECW purchasing transactions of over \$2500 each be approved by Director Fechner. He is authorized, however, to delegate such authority. An effort is being made to get him to limit the transactions referred to Washington for approval to purchase of articles of clothing, toilet kits, and wearing apparel; the Forester, Regional Foresters, and State Foresters to be authorized to approve purchases of over \$2500 each for other items of equipment and construction material. If this effort fails and all transactions of over \$2500 have to be referred to Washington for presentation to and approval of Mr. Fechner's office, everybody concerned is confronted by a big new addition to the already heavy burdens of the EC work. It is planned that it will require six additional men in the Washington Office of the Forest Service to handle the telegraphic and mail correspondence, compilations, tabulations, preparation of explanatory matter, conferences with Mr. Fechner's office and the representatives of unsuccessful bidders, etc. Corresponding increases of force all along the line would doubtless be necessary. The trouble is that inexperienced personnel cannot take over this additional burden. No matter how much extra help is employed, the already overburdened regular force cannot avoid a heavy additional burden.

Apparently the purchase and delivery of equipment and construction materials have not yet caught up with the demands of the work on the ground but are doing so rapidly. It is estimated that reference to Washington of purchases of over \$2500 in amount will slow down actions by an average of at least two weeks.

8/28/1933

SERVICE BULLETIN

5

"Modern Connectors for Timber Construction" points the way for the lumber industry to regain some lost markets and to develop new ones and the industry is ready to grasp the opportunity.

Copies of this bulletin may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 15¢ each.

GERMANY'S PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

(From a letter by Arthur C. Ringland, dated June 9)

The Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance of the German Reich has just made announcement of a public works program approved by the Cabinet on May 31, 1933.

The Ministry of Finance is authorized to issue labor Treasury bills (without interest) to the amount of 1 billion Reichsmarks (238 million dollars at par), which will be placed at the disposal of the Corporation of Public Works through allotments made for approved projects by the Ministry of Labor to the various states and communities. The Treasury bills are discounted by the German Building and Land Bank which, in turn, discounts them with the Reichsbank.

The retirement of the issue of a billion marks is provided for in the ordinary Reich budget spread over five years from 1934 to 1938 to the extent of 200 million marks a year. The Government believes that the budget in these years will enable the repayment of the issue without difficulty. Nevertheless an amortization fund will be provided by the payment of amounts from various sources by the states and communities.

The Government plans to make loans only for works of general economic usefulness to be carried out so far as possible by manual labor. The program as a whole will be initiated not later than August 1, although it is expected that 400,000 men will be at work within a few weeks, and that there will follow a considerable revival in many branches of industry - particularly the building industry.

The more important sections of the law outline measures to promote construction and repair work on public buildings, bridges, city and farm dwelling houses, suburban and farm settlements, regulation of water-courses, drainage and road construction, and the erection of gas, electric power and water plants. Farmhouse repairs and municipal utility plants will be made possible by subventions instead of loans. Expenditures for the replacement of factory machinery and similar equipment are encouraged by deduction from tax returns. To reduce the number of females employed in industrial employment and to encourage their absorption in household employment exemption is granted from unemployment insurance payments and other taxation favors are granted.

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Secretary Wallace on August 2 approved the apportionment of \$15,000,000 for Forest Highways and \$10,000,000 for Forest Improvements as made available under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The former was apportioned in the same manner as regular Forest Highway funds have been apportioned in the past, that is, in accordance with the areas and value of the National Forests. The latter was apportioned in accordance with the estimated utilization of appropriated funds required for Forest roads and trails.

According to the law these amounts are to be expended in the same manner as the Emer-

chopline

Arthur C. Ringland (693) born Sept. 29, 1882 in Brooklyn, New York, died Oct. 12. He was ^{an} outstanding forester and conservationist. He entered the Bureau of Forestry in the Dept. of Agriculture in 1900 and worked in the field till 1902, when he left to ~~study~~ attend Yale Forest School. He received his BSc degree and then his Masters in 1905. He then worked on various western assignments in the new Forest Service, especially considering areas to be added to the National Forest system. In 1907, he was with Pinchot and other prominent foresters, at the White House when President Theodore Roosevelt critically considered the maps for new and expanded national forests, during the 10 days before he signed the law which provided for Congressional approval of further additions. In that review, the President extended boundaries to include many brush covered slopes, especially in California, for watershed protection.

Ringland then served as Regional Forester of the Southwestern Region from 1908 till 1916. Then made a forest inspection in Alaska. When the US entered the World War in 1917, he became Captain, and later Adjutant General, in the 10th Engineers (Forestry Regiment) and served in France and Belgium. After the war he served with Herbert Hoover in the American Relief Administration, including head of that agency's Mission in Czechoslovakia. He also served in Constantinople for relief and evacuation of white Russian refugees in cooperation with The League of Nations.

Back in the States, Ringland served in various assignments, such as Executive Secretary of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, completing its report for the Coolidge Administration. (~~During the 1930's he served on ^{other} assignments~~) He was the first forester in The Foreign Agricultural Service, headquartered in London, he served in several European Countries. Others included Regional Liaison officer for the Civilian Conservation Corps, as principal conservationist when The Soil Conservation Service modeled

to the Department of Agriculture, Chairman of the Department of Agriculture Flood Control Coordinating Committee, ^{and} of liaison between Agencies, and ^{considering} National Forest and Park boundaries.

In World War II he was Executive Director of the Presidents' War Relief Control Board, and later the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. In 1945, he originated the concept of the private voluntary organization that became CARE. He retired from the Department of State in 1953. He was honored for his efforts by the United Nations in 1958. He has continued to serve, after retirement, on numerous other committees dealing with food and natural resources.

Ringland was also a member, among others, of the Society of American Foresters, the Forest History Society and the Cosmos Club.

CLARENCE LUTHER FORSLING

1981
Clarence Luther Forsling, 88, died, October 9, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Born November 7, 1893 in Cheyenne, Wyoming, he was raised on the family cattle ranch in western Nebraska. He graduated, with majors in forestry and botany, from the University of Nebraska in 1915. He stood first on the grazing Assistant register that year, and entered the Forest Service in June as Chief of the Range Reconnaissance party on the Cache National Forest in Utah. He had worked during the spring planting seasons of 1912 and 1915 on the Nebraska National Forest, one summer in eastern Kentucky and two summers in Montana. In March 1916, he transferred, as assistant to Leon Hurtt, Director of the Josenada Experimental Range, in New Mexico, and a year later became its Director. That was a trying time because of 3 years of drought. Nevertheless, through improved management, beef production was doubled by 1920. He came to Washington that year as Assistant Chief of the Office of Grazing studies.

In 1922 when Dr. Arthur W. Sampson left to teach range management at the University of California, Forsling became Director of the Great Basin Experiment Station, on the Manti National Forest in central, Utah. He developed a fine program of field demonstrations of research results and won support from prominent stockmen and others. In 1929, the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station was established, with Forsling as Director. Over the years all phases of research were materially expanded and extended into all Intermountain States. Cooperation with the US Sheep Experiment Station in Idaho was arranged especially for spring grazing management, and the Desert Experimental Range was established in western Utah for winter grazing studies. Over the years all phases of research were materially expanded, under Forsling's guidance. The

five Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Utah were used exclusively for control of erosion and floods from mountain watersheds. Guidance and direction of the work was under the Intermountain Station. The success of that program was outstanding.

In 1935 Forsling was transferred to the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station as Director. His major accomplishments there were in guiding the development of the Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory for developing knowledge of the effect of forest cover on runoff, streamflow and erosion under Appalachian conditions. ^{and} Also in starting new studies in the shortleaf pine lands to obtain a new crop without the interference of the low-quality hardwoods. ¹ ^e

Forsling was awarded an Oberlander Trust Fellowship in 1935 for study of forestry in Germany. He was also called into Washington to lead preparation of two chapters of the ^{Forest Service} report, "The Western Range: a Great but Neglected Natural Resource" published as Senate Document 199, 34th Congress. ¹

In 1937 Forsling became Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of Research. During the ^{World II} war period he was responsible for several special programs and served on War Production Board Committees dealing especially with wood products. He took an active part in having forestry included in the program of the new Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. ^A

In 1944 Forsling was named Director of the Grazing Service of the Department of Interior and two years later transferred to the Secretary of Interior's office. Later he transferred to Albuquerque as Chairman of the Southwestern Regional Committee consisting of the regional directors of the nine bureaus of the Department to coordinate their work into one smooth operation.

After retirement in 1953 Forsling continued in a number of activities. He served as Chief tax commissioner of New Mexico, as a Member of the New Mexico State Parks and Recreation Committee, and was instrumental in the reorganization and revamping of the City government of Albuquerque. He also served as a Consultant to several southwestern Indian tribes in connection with their forestry and range concerns.

Over the years he attended a number of international conferences. He served as discussion leader at the 8th Interamerican Scientific Congress in 1940 and was a participant in the United Nations 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 Historical Society. He authored or coauthored many government publications relating especially to range and watershed management. On the whole, he selected capable assistants and was strongly instrumental in their development.

REFERENCE SLIP

12/14/81

TO

Dennis Roth☐ ACTION☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ APPROVAL☒ PER PHONE CALL☐ AS REQUESTED☐ RECOMMENDATION☐ FOR COMMENT☐ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF☐ FOR INFORMATION☐ RETURNED☐ INITIALS☐ SEE ME☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ YOUR SIGNATURE

REMARKS

*Corrected + edited by JH
12/14/81*

FROM

Dennis

ARTHUR C. RINGLAND

Arthur C. Ringland (693) born September 29, 1882 in Brooklyn, New York, died Oct. 12. He was an outstanding forester and conservationist. He entered the Bureau of Forestry in the Dept. of Agriculture in 1900 and worked in the field till 1902, when he left to attend Yale Forest School. He received his BSc degree and then his Masters in 1905. He then worked on various western assignments in the new Forest Service, especially considering areas to be added to the National Forest system. In 1907, he was with Pinchot and other prominent foresters, at the White House when President Theodore Roosevelt critically considered the maps for new and expanded national forests, during the 10 days before he signed the law which provided for Congressional approval of further additions. In that review, the President extended boundaries to include many brush covered slopes, especially in California, for watershed protection.

Ringland then served as Regional Forester of the Southwestern Region from 1908 till 1916. Then ^{he} made a forest inspection in Alaska. When the US entered the World War in 1917, he became Captain, and later Adjutant General, in the 10th Engineers (Forestry Regiment) and served in France and Belgium. After the war he served with Herbert Hoover in the American Relief Administration, including head of that agency's Mission in Czechoslovakia. He also served in Constantinople for relief and evacuation of ^h white Russian refugees in cooperation ^{h/o} with the League of Nations. ^W

Back in the States, Ringland served in various assignments, such as Executive Secretary of the National Conferences on Outdoor Recreation, completing its report for the Coolidge Administration. He was the first forester in the Foreign Agricultural Service; headquartered in London, he served in several ^{positions} European Countries. Others ^{position} included Regional Liaison Officer for the Civilian

Arthur C. Ringland

2

Conservation Corps, ^{new Soil Erosion Service in the Department of the Interior} ~~as~~ principal conservationist when the Soil Conservation ^{was renamed} Service ^{and} moved to the Department of Agriculture, Chairman of the Department of Agriculture Flood Control Coordinating Committee, ^{advising on} ~~and of~~ liaison between Agencies, and ^{National} ~~considering~~ National Forest and Park boundaries. ^{National}

In World War II he was Executive Director of the President's War Relief Control Board, later the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. In 1945, he originated the concept of the private voluntary organization that became CARE. He retired from the Department of State in 1953. He was honored for his efforts by the United Nations in 1958. He has continued to serve, after retirement, on numerous other committees dealing with food and natural resources.

Ringland was also a member, among others, of the Society of American Foresters, the Forest History Society, and the Cosmos Club.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

P.O. Box 2417, Washington, D.C. 20013



3 November 1981

Ronald J. Fahl, Editor
Journal of Forest History
Forest History Society
109 Coral Street
Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060

Dear Ron:

I dashed off this short biographical sketch of Arthur C. Ringland, using our file data on him including notes from conversations with him and his son Peter, for our office and for Region 3, and I thought you might like a copy if you plan to run anything in Forest History and also for your file on him. I am also sending a copy to American Forests, but don't expect they will use much.

We are short of typists just now and I wanted to get it out to you quickly, so it hasn't been retyped. Dennis and Jean are out of the office this week, taking a Smithsonian course on historic preservation.

Dr. Robert K. Winters, retired head of the International Forestry office, Forest Service, is writing a special article on Ringland for the Journal of Forestry, on request.

You have probably heard that Clarence L. Forsling died in Albuquerque on October 19, so that's two veterans in ten days. Wm. R. Chapline is, I believe, writing an item for Journal of Range Management about him. Chapline got a special award from the Society for Range Management in January 1980. He will be 91 this January. I've been trying to finish a taped interview with him for several years. He's always doing something or going somewhere, just leaving, or just getting back. Never saw anyone so active at that age.

Cordially,

Frank J. Harmon
History Section

Treaty. Of Ogden -

We, The undersigned sovereigns of the
National Forest Districts do covenant and
agree together as follows:

Article 1 - To promote the peace, prosperity,
and welfare of our respective peoples,
by refusing to sanction ~~the~~ international
commerce in lemons.

Given under our respective hands and
the great seals of our respective principalities
this first day of March, in the year of H. S. Grace
six

1 M. Dilcox

2 Smith Riley

3 Arthur C. Knight - King^{3rd}

4 E. L. Herman

5 Court D. Bois, Rex^{5th}

6 Mrs. H. Leslie

TO

William D. Hurst, Regional Forester
Region 3
Att. Ann B. Bordenave, secretary

1

Oct. 29, 1974



FROM

Frank Harmon
History Unit, Forest Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

SUBJECT

Reorganization Plan, District 3; 1915
(by Arthur Ringland)

MESSAGE (WRITE CONCISE MESSAGE. SIGN AND FORWARD PARTS 1 AND 2 TO ADDRESSEE. RETAIN PART 3)

This is Arthur Ringland's 1915 reorganization plan for District 3 as presented to Chief Henry Graves.

Mr. Ringland told us you wanted to see a copy. We received this from the National Archives here.

Since it is one of 3 carbon copies, and there is also an original, it seems that your office might keep it, if you wish, in your historical files, properly identified, if you have someone to do this, and you feel it of sufficient interest and importance.

SIGNATURE

Frank Harmon (Public Inf. Splst)

REPLY (USE THIS SPACE FOR REPLY. SIGN AND DATE. RETURN PART 2 TO SENDER. RETAIN PART 1)

Dear Mr. Harmon:

Thank you for locating the report. We have included it in our file since it is an extra copy as far as your office is concerned.

SIGNATURE

Ann Bordenave

DATE

11-27-64

Arthur Ringland

April 7, 1975

Mr. Frank Harmon
Forest Service History Unit
Washington D.C. 20250

Dear Mr. Harmon:

Reference is made to your note of 18 March to me, and with it the draft of the first four chapters of Dr. Steen's History of the Forest Service. I have read the draft several times with particular interest and appreciation. The style is good and the reading spurs curiosity; and I am looking forward to the succeeding chapters. I am ^{sending} the draft to Art Greeley, ~~with a copy of this letter and my comments.~~

COMMENTS

Introduction

Suggest it would be helpful if dates are given in IV of transfer, ~~in V of Weeks Act, in VI of Forest Products Laboratory, and of Division of Research, in VIII of Teapot Dome Scandal, IX of Taylor Grazing Act, in XII Mining Act of 1872.~~

Chapter I Forestry in Agriculture - An Accident of History

This part on land - public land - is good. Suggest -see pg. 2 - that reference



Forest History Society, Inc.

109 Coral Street, Santa Cruz, California 95060 / Telephone (408) 426-3770

Frank J. Harmon
History Section
Forest Service, USDA
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

Dear Frank:

Thanks for sending your interesting sketch of Arthur Ringland. I suspect we'll only make brief mention of his passing in JFH and/or Cruiser, but of course we do have the biographical encyclopedia under design and will certainly assign an article. I didn't know about Clarence Forsling's death. He was here once for an interview, although I didn't meet him. I hope that he saw the review (and picture) in the last issue of JFH.

November 9, 1981

Ronald J. Fahl
Editor, *Journal of Forest History*

Cordially,

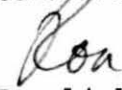

Ronald J. Fahl

Fig. 7 page include, or make reference in the foot-notes, to Sec. Wilson's remarks in the Year book for Agriculture for 1909. "The most important step taken by the Forest Service in taking the Department to the people! This refers to decentralization and the set-up of the six districts. Pgs.9 and 10 seem to confuse Sec. Wilson's (Pinchot's) letter of instruction of 1905 on the transfer of reser of 1905 with Sec. Wilson's remarks in the Yearbook for 1909 on decentralization.

Chapter Iv continued

Pg. 17 Suggest in line 7 par 2 to read "He met with Pinchot in Lansing (not Chicago) who was to receive an honorary degree from Michigan State"

Pg. 20 Shouldn't 10 % read 25% in 2nd par?

Pg. 21 Question wisdom of reciting the wild life killed .

Pg. 34 Suggest add after the first two lines at the top. "And he added "This is not be charged to our forest policy!" Too I should like to see added the following except from a letter of November 9, 1965 from Forest Supervisor Cristwell of the Mt. Baker National Forest on the land in question "The original homesteads, timber claims, and mineral claims ~~xxx~~ were all bought by timber companies xxx no farming was ever done in the area. The land is timber-producing and not farming-type land. It is now managed as a tree farm/"

Pg. 34 con't. Before the enactment of the Act of March 4, 1907 ~~xx~~ ^{there} was ~~xxx~~ sharp~~ly~~ debated in the Senate on February 22, 1907 relating to amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill providing for an increase for the support of the Forest Service. The discussion was bitter in reference to the Forest Service examinations for the creation of forest reserves. The whole national forest system was under attack led by Senators Fulton Heyburn, Carter, Warren, and Clark, and defended by Senators Beveridge, De Pew, Spencer, Spooner, Burkett and others. Foot-note should refer to the Congressional Record of February 22, 1907 pg. 3630.

Pg. 34 con't. I believe that it was W.T.Cox, who had a distinguished career in the Forest Service, who carried the proclamation for forest withdrawals for TR to sign before signing the Act of March 4, 1907. Suggest this be checked as a part of the drama at that time.

The foot-notes reveal careful research. I hope these can follow the text directly at the bottom of the page in fine print. The reading of the text would be continually interrupted if the foot-notes were placed at the end of each chapter.

I should like to have done a better job. but perhaps the comments I have made may be of some service.

Sincerely,

Arthur Kingland

Charge Vitar

We have a 368-Page
typescript (bound) of
taped interviews on

Ringland - Come over and
browse through it - anytime -

Chft Quesly

(Frank Harmon, History Section, Forest Service, Dec. 21, 1978)

Conversation with Arthur Ringland, first District (Regional) Forester, Albuquerque, N.M., at his son Peter's home, 4727 Essex Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md., Oct. 31, 1978.

When asked why the headquarters for District 4 (Intermountain Region) was moved from Salt Lake City, which had served as Inspection District headquarters for a few years, to Ogden, Utah, in the general field reorganization of December 1908, Mr. Ringland replied that it was because of better rail connections at Ogden.



File-Art Ringland.

COSMOS CLUB

2121 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

January 2, 1978 - at Home

Dear Mr. Harmon -

I have given thought to your note of December 26
on the ^{numbering} numbering of the old Forest Service districts.
But I give up! Apparently Paul Bunyan started to
number the districts at Missoula and went around
clockwise to Portland. Regards
Arthur Ringland

Phone conversation with
Arthur Ringland June 5, 1978.

He knew E. T. Allen very
well. Did land survey
for new Natl Forests in
Wash. when Allen was
District Forester, 1907.

Timber & Stone Act land
scandal.

led to Act of March 4,
1907 by Congress.

Frank Harmon

Federal Diary

Arthur C. Ringland is one of the foresters who saw the beginning of widespread forestry activity in the United States. He was born in ~~Maryland,?~~ received his master's degree in the Sheffield School of Science at Yale University ~~1914~~ and entered federal forest work in 1900. He joined the Forest Service when it was organized as a bureau of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1905.

In 1917 he joined the Army, and saw overseas service as a Captain. At the close of the war he was Chief of ~~the~~ Mission of the American Relief Administration in Europe, where he visited a number of countries ~~and examined the situation~~. After various public service and employment with..... he returned to the Forest Service as collaborator in 1925. In 1930 he became forest economist, and in 19..... was sent to Europe on ~~detail~~ ^{Foreign agent} ~~to study~~ by the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to study forestry and forest products trade relations. He spent 2 years in studies of ~~Italy, France, Germany, and other countries~~ forest and conservation projects in Italy, France, Germany and other countries, and upon returning to the United States in 1933 he made reports on the combination of work relief and the conservation of natural resources, which reports had ~~an important~~ ^{employment and conservation} bearing on measures adopted to defeat the depression here.

For 2 years he had charge of special details studying ~~the~~ land-use problems including watershed protection and flood control and the employment of CCC labor in protecting and developing natural resources.

In 1936, Mr. Ringland transferred to the Soil Conservation Service, and at the beginning of 1937 he was appointed (((By.the.President? to head the Flood Control Coordinating Committee. This committee is composed of Mr. Ringland, E.N.Munns ~~of the War Department~~ chief of the Division of Streamflow Investigations, of the Forest Service, and Dr.. Hendrickson of the Bureau of Agricultural Information.

This committee is what its name implies: an organization to gather and make usable all the scientific information and records on streamflow, ~~streamflow~~ rainfall, and protective measures, in a national ~~effort~~ effort to mitigate the effects of floods and to control the so far as possible the runoff, in order to prevent flood disasters in the future. The War Department, the Federal Power Commission and other departments and agencies of the Government cooperate through the Flood Control Coordinating Committee to make ~~flood~~ erosion and flood control measures more effective.

Arthur C. England

1. Varied career beginning as a student part assistant in 1900, he worked on the kindly NF + came to Washington in 1906 (?) in charge of reserve boundaries & settlement - later in charge of lands. Served as RF in R-3, an inspector in Alaska, several missions in Europe after the first World War - on war damages & food & refugee relief. He worked with the CCC and the SC5 briefly, also the Sec'y Office & finally the State Department.

2. →
2. Saw Lincolnton + TR very well and was part of the beginning of both the BAF and the F.S. During this 50th anniversary year we thought it would be nice to leave briefly

from one who can tell
us something of the
genuineness of both
organizations.

(2) Mr. Lindsay Leland
recently a Charter Member.

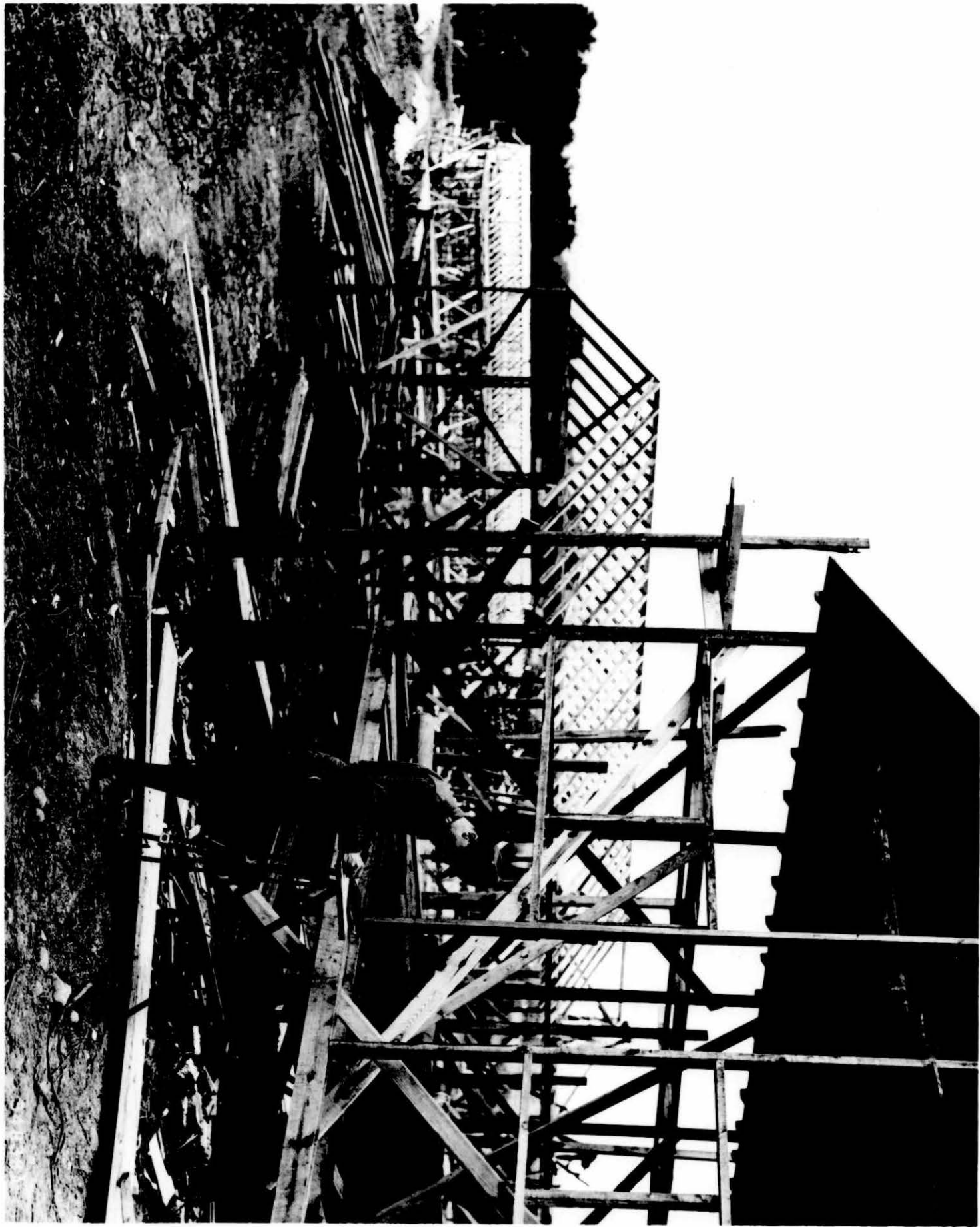
Arthur C. Ringland served as a student forest assistant and expert before he was appointed Forest Assistant on the Lincoln National Forest in 1905. He was Regional Forester for the Southwest Region between 1908 and 1916.

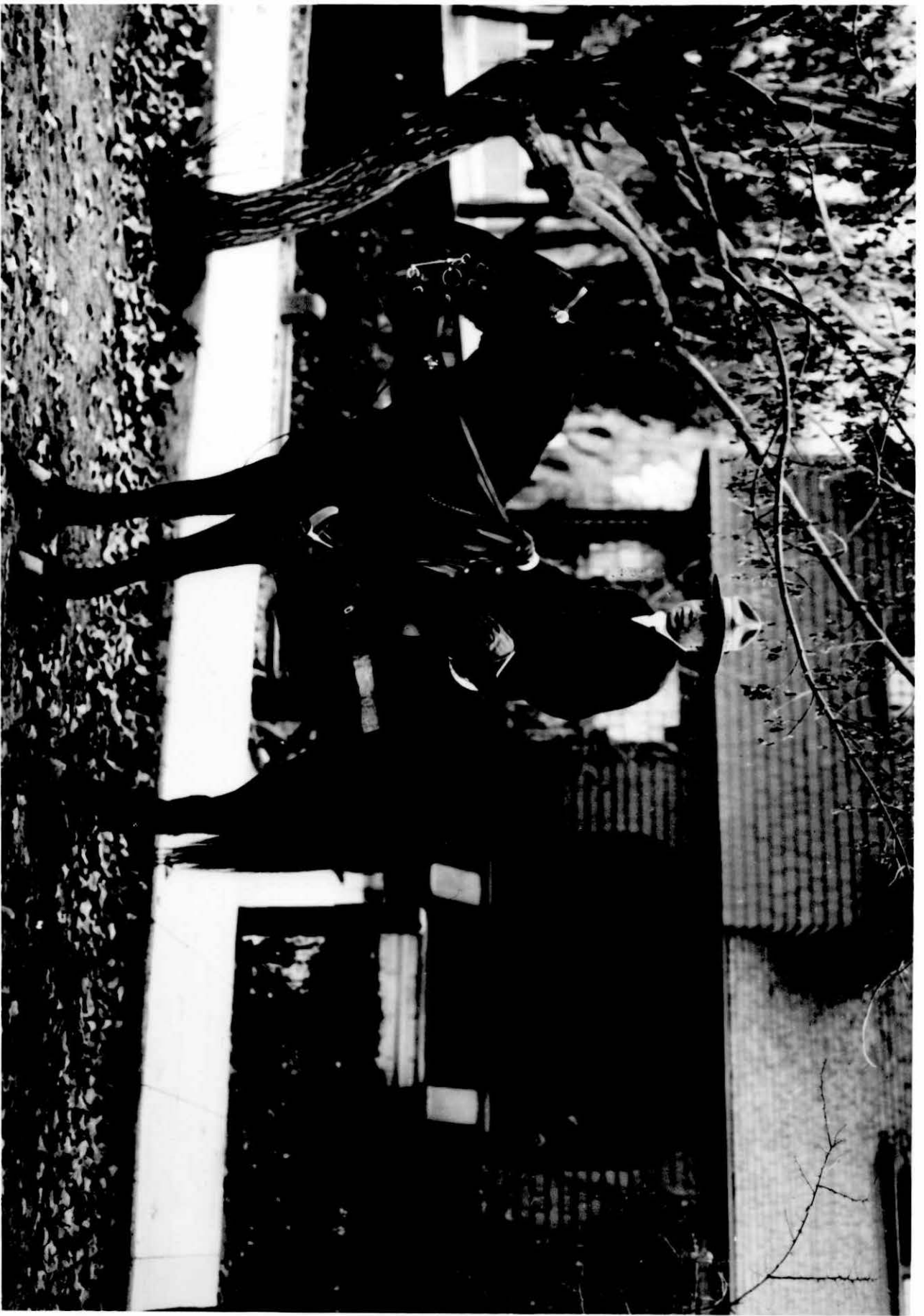
In 1916 he was an inspector on forest conditions in Alaska. He served in World War I and remained in Europe with the American Peace Commission. Between 1924 and 1934 he made a private study of the walnut industry in California, worked on the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and went abroad with the Agricultural Foreign Service.

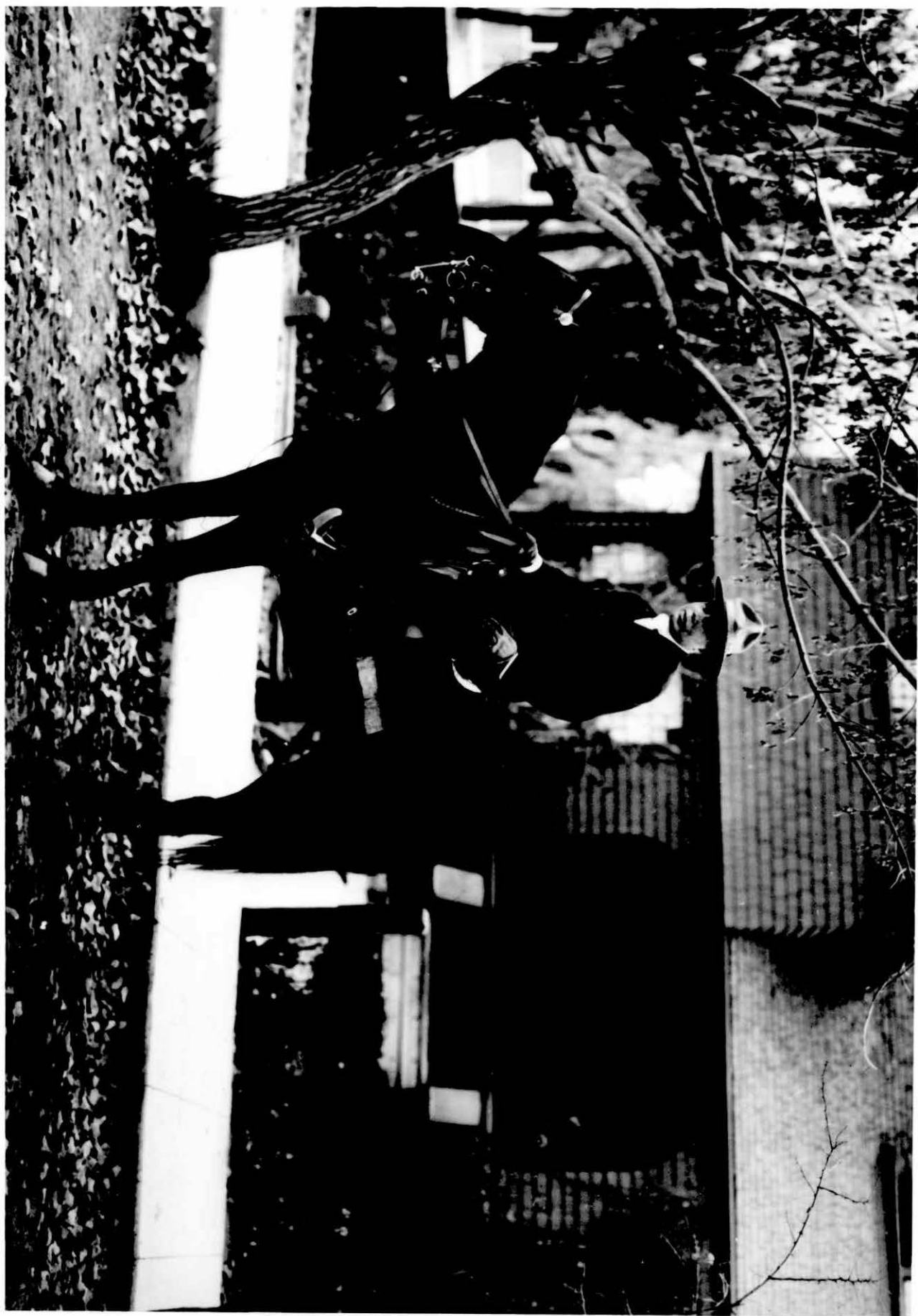
He returned to the Forest Service for a short time in 1934, transferred to Soil Conservation Service, then to the Secretary's office, and finally to the State Department.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and received his master's degree in forestry from Yale.

Typed in WO, I&E about 1950.









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P.O. Box 2117
Washington D.C. 20013

1680



┌ Mrs. Margaret R. Oliu
News Editor
Journal of Forestry
5400 Grosvenor Lane
└ Washington, D.C. 20014

Dear Mrs. Oliu:

Enclosed is a short historical feature article about Arthur Ringland
and ^{two}~~an exclusive~~ photographs and ^a~~caption~~ of him with Chief R. Max

Peterson, as requested by Norbert H. Sand, Editor, in a phone con-

versation with Frank Harmon of our History Section last week. *These photos
and the caption were not sent to any other publication.*

Sincerely,

Enclosures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

P.O. Box 2117
Washington D.C. 20013

1680



Mr. Bill Rooney, Editor
American Forests
1319 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Rooney:

Enclosed is a short historical feature article about Arthur Ringland and a ~~exclusive~~ photograph and caption of him with Chief R. Max Peterson, as requested by you in a phone conversation with Frank

Harmon of our History Section last week. *This photo and caption were not sent to any other publication.*

Sincerely,

Enclosures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

1680

SEP 28 1978



Mr. Bill Rooney, Editor
American Forests
1319 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Rooney:

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Sincerely,

Acting Director of
Administrative Management

Enclosures

9-20-79
(Twigs column)
Nov. or Dec. issue