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Show Named F.A.O. Forester

Stuart Bevier Show, for the past 20 years regional forester in charge of the national forests of California with headquarters at San Francisco, left the U. S. Forest Service to become deputy director and chief silviculturist in the forestry and forest products branch of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Mr. Show reported for duty to his new chief, Marcel Leloup, director of the FAO forestry branch and former director of the French Department of Waters and Forests, at the FAO international headquarters in Washington, D. C., October 1.

Born in Waco, Neb., April 9, 1886, Mr. Show began his Forest Service career as a day laborer on the Shasta National Forest at Sissons, Calif., in 1906. He was graduated with the degree of B. S., from Leland Stanford University, took a master's degree in forestry at Yale, and in July, 1910, was appointed a technical forest assistant on the Shasta. For the next 36 years, he served continuously in various posts in one region, California, a rare record among federal foresters.

Mr. Show won widespread recognition in forestry research, as a silviculturist, in fire control and as a writer on forestry and allied subjects. As a Forest Service administrator, he contributed through a quarter-century to the effort to build up public support for forest conservation on the West Coast. He spent five years on the Shasta in administrative assignments concerned mainly with forest fire protection, timber sales, and planting. During the next ten years, until his appointment in January, 1926, as regional forester at San Francisco, he engaged in forestry research. He served as director of the Feather River Experiment Station for two years, until the station was discontinued in 1917, and later in the regional office at San Francisco where he was in general charge of all research studies in the region with particular relation to their application in national forests. Principal problems at the time were fire protection, timber management, and planting.

Mr. Show contributed to the preparation of the 1933 Forest Service report to Congress, *A National Plan for American Forestry*, the so-called Cope-land report, and to the agency's 1936 report on *The Western Range—A Great but Neglected Resource*. He is



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also the author of many technical bulletins and articles on such subjects as climate and forest fires in northern California, a working basis for the appraisal of fire damages on national forests, logging methods and forestry practices applicable to the California pine regions, and various silvicultural problems and developments.

Forest Congress Program

The economic justification of private forest management and the responsibility of federal and state agencies to assist in education and action programs are stressed in the proposals presented by a committee of leading conservationists to the American Forestry Association.

The program pointing toward increased productivity of all forest lands and the preservation of water, wildlife, grazing, and recreational values will be discussed at the American Forest Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., October 9, 10 and 11.

The group was invited by the association to review the findings of the association's three-year inventory of the forest resources of the nation and to propose a program leading to state, federal, and private action to meet immediate postwar and future needs for products of the forest.

As developed by the committee, the program includes a nation-wide cam-

paign by conservation agencies to enlighten all citizens to the importance of forests and forest products to the economic welfare, with a view to concerted action in bringing about the adoption of effective forest management and utilization.

A vigorous nation-wide expansion of advice and technical assistance to the four million owners of small forest properties which comprise 57 percent of the commercial forest area of the country is recommended. Similar advice and assistance is urged for smaller basic wood-using industries to improve their utilization practices.

It is proposed that the states enact regulatory legislation to assure continuous forest productivity and to reduce unnecessary destruction of young growth and growing stocks.

Since 75 million acres of forest land can be made productive only by tree planting, the committee recommended expansion of reforestation activities, including making available young trees at low price for forest planting. It also called for an expansion of planting activities by private owners who are in a position to handle their own problems without public assistance.

Stating that the "Tree Farms" and "Trees for Tomorrow" movements initiated by private forest owners offer great promise for improved forest practices, the committee urged further intensification of such activities through trade associations, farm organizations and similar agencies. Likewise, the committee called for the encouragement of forest cooperatives where they give promise of promoting improved forest management among small owners, and urged that they be associated with existing farm organizations.

Federal and state inheritance and estate taxes should be amended, the committee said, to provide for payment of such taxes in installments over a period of years to avoid forced liquidation of forest properties. It called also for the states to take such steps as are necessary to relieve forest owners from disproportionate burdens now imposed on forest lands by the general property tax and other state and local taxes.

Making available long-term forest credit and insurance facilities was pointed to as a desirable means of encouraging individuals and other forest owners to adopt methods of forest