IX The Quetico-Superior, the Dixie Crusaders, and Other Doings

As NOTED in the preceding chapter, the decade of the 1920s began with several notable gains in conservation. Additionally, it marked the start of a new era in the administration of The American Forestry Association. Continuing the chronicle, this chapter deals with some other happenings of more than casual interest during the latter years of the twenties.

Preserving the Quetico-Superior Wilderness

In the Superior National Forest of northern Minnesota and in the adjoining Quetico Provincial Park of Ontario is a vast natural area of woodland, lakes, and waterways, now protected by international agreement between Canada and the United States. The American portion of this priceless domain—the last great wilderness tract east of the Rocky Mountains—is now known as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Its permanent preservation as a unique wilderness was advocated in the pages of *American Forestry* long before official action was taken to protect its natural beauty. The original advocate for safeguarding the scenic attractions of the area by international agreement was Arthur H. Carhart. Beginnng in the early 1920s, his articles, written after he himself had explored the Quetico-Superior country on foot and by canoe, were published in *American Forestry*. In addition, he wrote several pioneering pieces for the magazine, proposing a definite policy on recreation and wilderness preservation in the national forests of the West.

First employed by the Forest Service in the Denver regional office as a landscape architect, Carhart later acquired the title of recreation engineer. His ideas about recreation planning were new and little understood by Forest Service field forces, but many were accepted in time and

Aldo Leopold wrote frequently for *American Forests* on the subjects of forestry, wilderness and wildlife

are now, and have been for nearly a half-century, official administration policy. Not only was Carhart ahead of his times in advocating planning for recreation use and the preservation of wilderness, but *American Forestry* was in the vanguard of national magazines in publishing his writings and giving his proposals public exposure.

Aldo Leopold was another advanced conservationist who wrote forceful arguments for preserving in its primitive setting some of the American wilderness before it all disappeared. A forestry graduate of Yale, Leopold entered the Forest Service in 1909 in the Southwest and advanced through the ranks to supervisor of the Carson National Forest and assistant district (now regional) forester in charge of field operations. A pioneer in wilderness preservation, he stimulated other forest officers to become interested in wilderness ecology. He was mainly responsible for the establishment in 1924 of the Gila Wilderness Area in New Mexico, the first in the national-forest wilderness system.

Leopold's article, "The Last Stand of the Wilderness," published in the October 1925 issue of *American Forests and Forest Life*, became the basis of The American Forestry Association's national campaign for wilderness preservation. Among the unspoiled recreation grounds he proposed for wilderness status was the superb canoeing country of the Lake States along the Canadian border.

In 1926, the Secretary of Agriculture accorded special status to that portion of this vast acreage in the Superior National Forest. This action was a purposeful step in the right direction, but, of course, it was a department regulation without the force of law.

Then another eloquent spokesman added his voice to the others being heard. During 1929, *American Forests* published a series of three articles by Ernest C. Oberholtzer who described, from intimate first-hand observation, the colorful past and present of the Minnesota-Ontario border country. He pictured the region as he had found it two decades earlier, then denounced the proposals that had been made by commercial interests in the name of development—development that would have permanently altered, if not destroyed, the pristine character of this lakeland archipelago.

In July of 1929, President Herbert Hoover conferred with representatives of the Quetico-Superior Council, an international organization formed by the Izaak Walton League of America, regarding the preservation of the region. A Canadian-United States treaty was proposed. The need for protection was urgent; an application for a vast water-power development scheme was even then pending. This project would have raised the water level of a chain of lakes and would have destroyed

their natural beauty forever. The American Forestry Association gave the movement to safeguard the region its all-out support.

In 1930, a signal victory was won. Congress passed the Shipstead-Nolan law of July 10. Conservation organizations throughout the United States, led by the Izaak Walton League and supported by The American Forestry Association, had presented a solid front in opposition to a local water-power company whose development plans would have transformed many of the lake levels in what is now the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Primitive scenic and recreational assets of incalculable economic and social value would have been destroyed.

The law established the policy that national-forest lands were withdrawn from entry and that the natural beauty of shorelines for recreational enjoyment would be preserved. Logging was prohibited within 200 to 400 feet of lake shores except for emergency needs, such as to remove dead timber. Most importantly, no further alterations of natural water levels would be permitted except by act of Congress.

Today the Boundary Waters Canoe Area is a one-million-acre domain of forests, lakes, and streams, extending nearly 200 miles along Minnesota's Canadian border. It comprises the northern one-third of the Superior National Forest. Its administration by the Forest Service is dedicated to outdoor recreation based on wilderness camping and travel by canoe.

The Dixie Crusaders

In 1927, The American Forestry Association set out to obtain funds for support of an educational campaign to carry the message of forest fire prevention and control to the rural people of the South. "In no section of the country," the Association declared, "are forest fires so currently widespread and so detrimental to forest regeneration as in the south." Eighty percent of all fires reported in the nation during the 10-year period 1917-1926 occurred in the southern states. One-third of the entire pine area, comprising millions of acres, had been logged and devastated by repeated fires, wiping out the resource base of industry and the future timber supply.

But why should The American Forestry Association undertake a campaign of public education in the South when other forest regions had serious fire problems also? If the fire situation in the South was not unique, it was different from other problem areas. And unless one knew the South of the period from the turn of the century up to the 1920s, it was difficult to comprehend the conditions that then obtained there.

Frank Heyward, an articulate observer of the development of southern forestry, once bluntly declared that the condition of the South's woodlands and the public's indifference to it were major causes of the region's depressed economy. According to Heyward:

. . . *millions of acres of bleak-cut-over land, apparently useful for no gainful purpose, cursed and shamed every state in the South. Instead of attracting more people, the sawmills left 'ghost towns,' equalled in their bleakness and spirit of desolation only by the surrounding expense of sun-baked land. People simply moved out, fading away with the lonely wails of the mill whistles which echoed for the last time over the endless land of stumps.*[1]

Traditionally, the open-range grazing of cattle in woodlands, regardless of ownership, was a custom so widespread that owners who fenced their land might be burned out in retaliation. The husbandman, whose cattle roamed at large, set fire to the woods periodically to provide forage for his cows regardless of the neighboring owner who might be trying to grow trees. As fire was no respecter of property lines, the provident owner wanting to practice forestry was at the mercy of a neighbor who, selfishly looking after his own interests, might be indifferent to those of other citizens.

Another recurring cause of fire—one peculiar to the deep South and nowhere else—was the woods worker in the turpentine industry. The naval stores belt is that sweep of pine forest extending across the Coastal Plain from the Savannah River to the Mississippi. Here are produced the so-called naval stores—pine oil, pitch, rosin, tar, turpentine, and other derivatives of crude gum, the oleoresin, that is extracted from the longleaf and slash pines. Gum is extracted from the living tree by workers who scarify or chip the face of the tree near its base. The crude gum then flows down gutters into cups, where it is collected and taken to a central plant for distillation and manufacture into component products.

The fire hazard resulted from one minor operation. During the winter, the woods worker raked the pine needles and other debris away from each tree. He then burned off the

AFA's Southern Forestry Educational Project was undertaken during 1928-1931 to attack the problem of woods burning. These young men, dubbed Dixie Crusaders, gave lectures, set up exhibits, and showed motion pictures on fire prevention throughout the rural areas of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina

[1] *Frank Heyward,* History of Industrial Forestry in the South, *University of Washington, College of Forestry, Seattle, 1958; p. 14.*

duff to prevent the loss of cups and faces in the fires that cattlemen and others would periodically set later.

Realizing that the consequence of woods fire in the South was a conservation disaster and an economic liability that the region could no longer afford, Ovid Butler suggested the unprecedented experiment known as the Southern Forestry Educational Project. He proposed that an intensive program of education be undertaken to attack the problem of woods burning at its heart; that is, in the schools, the churches, and the homes or rural people. Additionally, he proposed that the program be put in charge of a group of sincere and articulate young foresters, southern rooted, who would carry the message to the people, utilizing motion pictures, exhibits, and demonstrations.

In August of 1928, *American Forests* proudly announced that the necessary starting fund of $150,000 had been raised, including quotas contributed by agencies in the three pilot states: Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi. W. C. McCormick, former assistant state forester in charge of fire control in North Carolina, was named regional director of the project, which was to extend over a period of three years.

Cooperation with local agencies was the project's guiding policy. State forestry departments, state forestry extension services, public schools, the Forest Service, the forest products industry, railroads, chambers of commerce, and dozens of other kinds of cooperators were enlisted. It was hoped by AFA that a demonstration of accomplishment by direct local education in the three states would inspire other states to engage in similar educational promotion.

Formidable indeed was the task that AFA was about to undertake. The custom of burning the piney woods was deeply ingrained in the mores of the people; it was a tradition based on prejudice, superstition, and ignorance. Woods burning was intended not only to "green up" the grass for cattle, but to kill ticks, chiggers, and snakes, and to obtain other alleged benefits.

The burning was done mostly by adults, but the educational project was aimed principally at school children. Although adult education was one of the goals, students and their teachers were to be sought out. Meetings would be held in schools, churches, and other places of community assembly, even country stores, where audiences would be shown motion pictures (many people saw movies for the first time in their lives), hear lectures on forestry, and be given forestry literature. Teachers would be provided with charts, pamphlets, posters, and other teaching aids.

The first five trucks, manned and equipped for their missions, opened the state fair at Waycross, Georgia, on September 19-21, 1928. They then left for widely scattered places in Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi. Each truck had an electric generator to furnish power to operate a motion picture projector. Many, if not most, of the hamlets to be visited lacked electricity, hence power had to be brought in. Each truck was in charge of a two-man team, a lecturer and motion picture operator. An advance unit director arranged the itinerary.

Within the first month of operation, each educational unit was delivering the fire prevention message to more than 1,000 people weekly, half of whom were children of school age. Monthly progress reports were published in *American Forests.*

A sixth truck was added to the fleet of five in July of 1929. It was for use in Mississippi, which had only one as compared to two each in Florida and Georgia. Up to this time, more than 2,000 meetings had been attended by audiences aggregating 300,000, two-thirds of whom were school children.

A motion picture made for rural audiences was *Trees of Righteousness,* produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. By midsummer of 1929, two additional movies for the project were in production—one by the Forest Service, the other by The American Forestry Association, with a story by Project Director McCormick and scenario and direction by Erle Kauffman of the Association's editorial staff. AFA's movie, *Pardners,* told how farmers and other small woodland owners can grow timber as a crop. It was one of the first forestry educational films employing a story plot.

At the end of the first full year of operation, the trucks had traveled 78,000 miles into 94 counties in the three states. The fire prevention message had been carried to 700,000 people.

Newspapers throughout the South publicized the antifire campaign and editorially endorsed its objectives. Hundreds of papers cooperated by publishing items to discourage woods burning. The city press may have carried the message to the most readers, but the small daily and weekly papers were the ones that reached the rural inhabitants where the fires originated. Certain it was that this experiment in mass education was having an impact the like of which had never been seen in Dixie.

During the summer months of 1929, when public schools were closed, the project personnel visited summer schools, teachers institutes, Boy Scout and Girl Scout encampments, 4-H Club and YMCA camps. To a total of 44,700, these audiences attended 290 movie programs and lectures.

Late in the same year, a new addition to the truck fleet was put on the road in Florida. A special exhibit vehicle, equipped for voice amplification and other electrical effects, it was financed by the Florida Forestry Commission. Records of talks by state governors and other public officials were broadcast. The introduction of "talking" pictures and radio broadcasts in communities where people had never seen or heard either was an impressive innovation. As a publicity mission, this truck was dispatched on a 4,000-mile tour through 19 eastern states during the spring of 1930.

The men of the Southern Forestry Educational Project were called Dixie Crusaders for the first time in the February 1930 issue of *American Forests.* Each issue of the magazine carried a page of news about the project under the caption "Through 1930 with the Dixie Crusaders." Another picture, *Danny Boom,* was produced in the spring of 1930. It bore down on the destruction of wildlife by fire.

In June of 1930, the education work in Georgia was terminated because of lack of financial cooperation by the Georgia Forestry Association. The trucks, personnel, and equipment were then assigned to South Carolina which joined the program in September of 1930. *American Forests* announced that the project had been extended to include South Carolina for the rest of the year and

through 1931. The enlarged program resulted from cooperative financial participation by the South Carolina Commission of Forestry. Three trucks manned and equipped in a fashion similar to those in the other three states, were on the road.

Another forest fire movie, *The Burner,* was produced by AFA in 1931 for showing by the Dixie Crusaders. Employing a story plot, dramatic acting, and spectacular fire scenes, the movie conveyed a powerful moral—that woods burning is detrimental, not only to trees, but to wildlife and to man himself. W. C. McCormick portrayed the part of Burnin' Bill McGee. Erle Kauffman wrote the scenario and directed the picture.

The project was officially completed on June 30, 1931. For three years it had preached the gospel of fire prevention to some 3 million people in the backwoods and rural areas of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Never before had such an intensive educational crusade been conducted anywhere. Motion picture showings and lectures had been given in 6,000 schoolhouses, and more than 2,000 programs had been given in churches, civic auditoriums, and community centers, including remote sawmill settlements and turpentine camps.

Every rural school in Florida and Mississippi had been visited at least once. Audiences in more than 80 percent of the schools in Georgia and nearly as many in South Carolina had seen and heard the Dixie Crusaders.

State forestry officials whose educational work had been strengthened by the project commended its accomplishments. State Forester H. A. Smith of South Carolina, for example, considered the project "the outstanding feature of forestry education in America." State Foresters Harry Lee Baker of Florida and Fred B. Merrill of Mississippi also attested to the improvement in public sentiment against woods fire.

This unique undertaking had been financed by $260,000 contributed by official forestry agencies, cooperating citizens' organizations, and individuals. W. C. McCormick, who had capably directed it, remained briefly with The American Forestry Association, promoting membership and public interest in its various conservation activities. Later he served as secretary of the Florida Forestry Association, as assistant state forester of South Carolina, and then returned to North Carolina as assistant state forester.

Deforested America vs. *Reforested America*

In 1928, George Patrick Ahern published a privately printed booklet titled *Deforested America.* Although it contained only 77 pages, it caused repercussions out of all proportion to its size. A review of it by Ovid Butler appeared in the January 1929 issue of *American Forests;* his appraisal was analytical, fair, and noncommittal.

Ahern's conclusions about forest conditions are explained by the title. Forest devastation was going on at

W. C. McCormick, leader of the Dixie Crusaders, in the role of Burnin' Bill

an appalling rate, he claimed, and private, particularly industrial, owners were mainly to blame. He indicted the Forest Service for having fallen down on its job of reversing the losses by more vigorous efforts to control fire and wasteful logging practices. Moreover, he charged the forest products industry with misleading the public as to the true situation.

The author of this remarkable booklet was not unknown in conservation circles. In truth, he was highly regarded by forestry leaders, laymen and professionals alike, for his accomplishments.

One of the forceful activists early attracted to the forest conservation movement, whose zeal and dedication contributed materially to it, Ahern was an 1882 graduate of the United States Military Academy who later obtained a law degree from Yale. While a young Army officer on duty in Montana, he accompanied Gifford Pinchot and Henry Graves on a trip through Idaho and Montana in search of potential forest reserves. He introduced and taught forestry courses at Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman while serving as an instructor in military science.

After service in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, he organized the Philippine Bureau of Forestry in 1900 and established a school of forestry. Later he helped set up the Chinese Forest Service and start a forestry curriculum at Nanking University.

On his retirement and return to the United States in the 1920s, he was active in the work of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation. In 1929, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters, the highest membership recognition this professional body bestows. In addition to *Deforested America,* he wrote another controversial book, *Forest Bankruptcy in America,* published in 1933.

Although not a professional forester, Ahern was by any measure a major figure in American forestry. He was an all-out advocate of federal regulation of private timber cutting, and favored governmental control of industrial forest management.

Deforested America was given special importance by its introduction, written by Pinchot. Himself a red-hot regulationist, Pinchot declared that deteriorating forest conditions had been winked at during the past decade and that little or nothing was being done about it by government and industry. Even worse, he charged, the lumber industry was spending millions of dollars in misleading propaganda designed to forestall public control of resource depletion.

This was a serious and damaging accusation. But neither Ahern nor Pinchot was timid about calling a spade a spade. Their charges were calculated to shake up what they considered to be public complacency about a national crisis.

In an open letter, dated November 28, 1928, Pinchot commented further on Ahern's booklet. "Until the ax is

controlled there can be no solution of the fire problem or the problem of forest devastation." He went on, "Either we must control the ax on these privately owned lands, or the forests that are left will follow the road of those that are gone already." Pinchot's letter was also published in the January 1929 issue of *American Forests.*

It is to be noted that Butler gave both Ahern's and Pinchot's opinions full public display. For obvious reasons, *American Forests* could not editorially endorse them, but neither did the magazine minimize them.

Ahern and Pinchot sought public response to their assertions about forest devastation. One reaction was promptly forthcoming. Wilson M. Compton, secretary-manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association (NLMA) since 1918, issued a public statement on January 14, 1929, branding *Deforested America* as "a piece of immoderate propaganda in the interests of governmental regulation of the forest industries." Compton's letter, which matched Pinchot's in acerbity, was published in the February 1929 issue of *American Forests.*

These documents made more than just lively reading. The sizzling fuse of open debate set off a powderkeg of controversy. It exacerbated tempers, led to unpleasant quarrels, and became the cause celebre of the year.

Who was Compton and what were his qualifications to stand up to two prominent personages such as Ahern and Pinchot, the latter recently governor of Pennsylvania and sometime chief of the Forest Service? An economist, with an earned doctorate from Princeton University, Compton was nationally recognized as a leading trade association executive and an articulate spokesman for industry. In the opinion of this writer, who knew him well, his interests in advancing the practice of forestry were sincere and becoming effective. In championing industry's efforts, he occasionally left the impression that industry's intentions were actual accomplishments. But over the years, he insisted that industry practice what it preached, and in the long run the support he gave forestry was beneficial. He was for several years a vice president of The American Forestry Association and for a period served on its executive committee. When he retired from NLMA in 1944, he became president of Washington State University.

Compton's statement vis-a-vis *Deforested America* summarized the progress made during the past decade by industry in fire control, in silvicultural practice, and in conservative logging. Limited though the progress may have been, it was progress still. For the forest industry as a whole, commercial tree growing and scientific silviculture were still in the future. But that the industry was moving toward practical—that is to say, profitable—forest management could not be denied. That, in essence, constituted Compton's rebuttal.

Titled *Reforested America,* Compton's reply to *Deforested America* was published as a pamphlet by NLMA. Copies were offered to readers of *American Forests* in an advertisement in the February 1929 issue.

Immediately, on February 1, Pinchot wrote Butler, objecting to the advertisement in the Association's magazine. Pinchot not only called it misleading, he charged that NLMA's claims of industry's forestry progress were "direct and intentional misrepresentation of the situation."

Butler's rejoinder, on February 7, defended the magazine's acceptance of the advertisement and explained the journal's advertising policy. Butler was courteous and temperate but firm. Of course, his reply did not appease Pinchot, and Butler probably did not expect that it would.

Pinchot fired back another charge the next day, on February 8. He claimed, among other things, that since AFA had been founded to advance the cause of forestry it should not use its magazine to injure the cause. The object of the ad, he complained, was a subterfuge to secure for the lumbermen who paid for it further opportunity to continue their destructive practices. Furthermore, he asked that the exchange of correspondence be published in *American Forests;* it duly appeared in the April 1929 issue.

By way of final editorial comment on this exchange of letters, Butler concluded with this statement: "The editor holds that fair play to the membership to the cause of forestry and to the diversified interests concerned calls for an editorial policy that gives all individuals and groups an opportunity to be heard and to present their views and claims."

Not mentioned by Pinchot was the fact that, with his financial help, thousands of copies of Ahern's *Deforested America* were mailed to newspapers, legislators, schools, and the general public. In view of Pinchot's objection to Butler's acceptance of a paid advertisement by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association of Compton's *Reforested America* it is interesting to note that Pinchot arranged with his friend Senator Arthur Capper for the printing of 10,000 copies of Ahern's *Deforested America* as an official Senate document, some of which were mailed at government expense under the Senator's franking privilege.[2]

Granted that the problems of ethics are sometimes puzzling to resolve, the reader may wish to ponder this question: If it was unethical for Butler to accept a paid advertisement of the lumber industry, as charged by Pinchot, was it unethical also for Pinchot to arrange with Senator Capper for the printing and distribution of a private booklet at public expense?

Pinchot's controversy with Butler did not lead to an open break with The American Forestry Association. He continued his honorary membership, though dissatisfied with the Association's policy of cooperation with industry. But a parting of the way did finally occur in 1943, as we shall see in Chapter 11, and the issue was another paid advertisement by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Good Laws Promote Good Forestry

Another legislative triumph for AFA was the passage of the McNary-Woodruff bill which became law on April 30, 1928. Sponsored by the Association, this act authorized federal appropriations, aggregating $8 million for the purchase of national forests over a period of three years. Its general purpose was to accelerate expansion of national forests in the eastern United States. Specifically, it was intended to assure the rounding out and acquisition of inholdings in national forests already acquired in the East under the Weeks Law, and to speed up the extension of the

[2] *M. Nelson McGeary,* Gifford Pinchot: Forester-Politician, *Princeton University Press, Princton, N. J., 1960; p. 334.*

The nation's living Christmas tree dedicated by President Calvin Coolidge on Christmas eve, 1924, near the White House. The spruce tree was presented by AFA

national-forest system in the Lake States and the South.

As originally proposed by AFA President George D. Pratt in 1924, the amount suggested was $40 million to permit acquisition of 6 million acres in the three Lake States and the pine region of the South. Actual appropriations under the act totaled $5 million only, together with $1 million additional specifically appropriated for purchase of some 23,000 acres comprising the Waterville tract of virgin spruce and associated species in New Hampshire. Although the amounts appropriated by Congress fell short of the Association's recommendations, the acquisition work was advanced and public interest in the national-forest program was kept alive.

Another bill which Senator McNary co-sponsored was passed by Congress and approved by President Coolidge on May 22, 1928. Popularly known as the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act, it provided for a comprehensive 10-year research program by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The research work was not to be confined to forestry alone, but was to include range management as well, together with the timber survey.

This bill was introduced in Congress at the behest of the National Forestry Program Committee, a group of 10 national organizations of which The American Forestry Association was one. Representative John R. McSweeney of Ohio, co-sponsor of the bill, introduced it originally in December 1927. Reintroduced in the succeeding Congress, it became law less than six months later, a record which *American Forests* claimed was "unprecedented in that no other forestry measure has ever been favorably disposed of by Congress in so short a time."

An annual appropriation of not more than $3,375,000 was authorized

Erle Kauffman, assistant editor and editor of *American Forests* for 23 years, was author of many informative articles publicizing forestry and the work of AFA

for research in forest protection, forest production and management, forest utilization, range management, wildlife management, forest influences, forest economics, and wood technology. According to the book *Forestry and Related Research in North America,* "As a charter for the guidance and support of forestry research by the federal government, the act constitutes the most important legislation yet passed by Congress dealing with this field."[3]

W. B. Greeley, still chief of the

Forest Service when the McSweeney-McNary bill was introduced, pointed out in later years that the law had great beneficial influence on the development of the forest products industry, notably in the South. The reason was this: the act set in motion the collection of statistical data on the national timber supply. Essentially, this work comprised the inventory of forest stands together with their growth and their drain from logging, fire, insects, and disease. Its findings were immediately put to use by industry.

Throughout the South were extensive cutover areas of pine lands whose reproductive potential was revealed for the first time to the expanding pulp and paper industry. This industry did not originate in the South; it migrated into the region from the North, a migration that gained force when the first statistics were released by the Southern Forest Experiment Station at New Orleans, headquarters of the Forest Survey of the South. According to I. F. Eldredge, director of the Survey, the South began to attract papermills, and, even during the depression years of the 1930s, so promising was the financial outlook for this timber-based industry that it was able to find the considerable investment capital needed to build the mills.

Within 15 years after the start of the Survey, 30 plants with an investment of $200 million were in operation in the deep South.[4]

Changes of the Guard

Erle Kauffman joined the AFA staff as assistant editor on March 15, 1927, succeeding Tom Gill who resigned to go with the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation. Kauffman had had prior experience as a newspaperman and magazine contributor and had worked for the Forest Service in California. Immediately, he began writing feature articles for *American Forests,* and during his long affiliation was one of the magazine's most prolific authors. He was an entertaining writer, colorful, original, and popular. Made editor in 1944, he stamped on the magazine the imprint of his personality, but so lightly was it done that most readers were probably unaware of the subtle changes in editorial style introduced by him. His redactory talents were versatile; as mentioned earlier, he wrote the scenarios for AFA movies and directed them as well. In 1950, he retired as the Association's editor, but continued professional work as an editorial consultant to other publishers and as editoral director of the *Journal of Forestry,* the official organ of the Society of American Foresters.

Shirley W. Allen, forester for the Association for four years, resigned in March 1928 to become extension professor of forestry at the University of Michigan School of Forestry and Conservation. A brief sketch of his career will be found on page 89.

In 1928, G. Harris Collingwood, soon to become one of America's best known foresters among the lay public as well as in professional circles, came to the Association after five years as head of cooperative extension work in forestry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A forestry graduate of Michigan State College, he had entered the Forest Service as a ranger in Arizona, then studied at the University of Munich and at The University of Michigan. He had been extension forester at Cornell University for seven years before going with the U. S. Extension Service. A writer and public speaker of competence, he was an effective representative and spokesman for AFA policies, especially before legislative committees and at hearings on governmental and industrial plans of action. During the late years of his career, he was a specialist in forestry and natural resources in the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Bureau. His knowledge of the subject was encyclopedic.

C. V. Maudlin, who had been business manager for six years, resigned in November of 1928. He was succeeded by Fred E. Hornaday, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, with experience in organization work for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and in advertising for the *United States Daily.* His long and useful career, extending over a period of four decades, was spent wholly with the Association. He was elected secretary in 1945 and executive vice president in 1956. During his incumbency, especially as executive officer, the Association experienced an era of sound fiscal management and freedom from deficit financing. Additional mention of Hornaday will be made throughout this chronicle.

G. Harris Collingwood, author of *Knowing Your Trees,* was AFA forester, educational program director, and legislative reporter for its magazine

Fred E. Hornaday, an employee of AFA for 38 years. He joined the staff in 1925 and retired as executive vice president in 1966

[3] *Frank H. Kaufert and William H. Cummings,* Forestry and Related Research in North America, *Society of American Foresters, Washington, D. C., 1955; p. 40.*

[4] *I. F. Eldredge,* The 4 Forests and the Future of the South, *C. L. Pack Forestry Foundation, Washington, D. C., 1947; pp. 26-27.*