

# OUACHITA FOREST SUPERVISOR NAMED

## A. C. Shaw Transferred From Pensacola, Fla., to Hot Springs Post.

Washington, April 2.—A. C. Shaw, supervisor of the Choctawatchee National Forest, with headquarters at Pensacola, Fla., has been transferred to the Ouachita National Forest, with headquarters at Hot Springs, it was announced today by District Forester J. C. Kircher of the Eastern National Forest District of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The transfer will become effective May 1.

Mr. Shaw will fill the post made vacant by the death of Forest Supervisor R. H. Charlton last February as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

Mr. Shaw has been in the forest service about 10 years. Mr. Kircher said, "and we consider him one of the most experienced supervisors, and probably the most capable man engaged in this work."

"We consider the Ouachita National Forest by far the most important of all the forests in the Eastern district." The Eastern district embraces 16 national forests, located in 12 Eastern and Southeastern states and in Porto Rico.

The new supervisor will make only routine changes in the management of the Ouachita federal domain, Mr. Kircher said.

## G. C. Bolton Appointed Assistant Supervisor of National Park.

Hot Springs, April 15.—Dr. Hugh Devalin, supervisor of Hot Springs National park, announced today that Chief Clerk George C. Bolton had been appointed assistant supervisor.

Mr. Bolton was transferred to Hot Springs National park in 1927 from Grand Canyon National park as chief clerk during the regime of Dr. Joseph S. Bolton, who now is in charge of the Marine hospital at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Bolton has been in the park service since 1922, when he resigned from the army to become chief clerk at Grand Canyon National park.

## A. C. Shaw Named Supervisor of Ouachita National Forest.

Hot Springs, June 16.—Arnold C. Shaw today succeeded the late R. H. Charlton as supervisor of the Ouachita National forest. He has been engaged in forestry work since leaving Cornell University in 1919. His first work was in the Ouachita National forest, although since then he has served in other sections of the country for the United States Forestry Department.

# ANNUAL REPORT ON ARKANSAS FORESTS

## Government Bought 99,914 Acres During Fiscal Year, Survey Shows.

Washington, Dec. 2.—During the fiscal year ending last June 30 the government acquired 99,914 acres of timber land in its Arkansas national forests, the annual report of Robert Y. Stuart, the forester, reveals. The average price of the land per acre was \$4.15. The total area of the Arkansas national forests was brought up to 246,294.

Timber cutting in the Ozark and Ouachita forests showed an increase. During the 1929 calendar year 21,320,000 board feet of timber was cut in these two areas, an amount valued at \$40,548. Sales of timber, however, were on more extensive basis, 74,258,000 board feet being disposed of for a total of \$636,555. There were 54 commercial sales involving less than \$500; 79 cost sales in similar amounts, and eight sales involving more than \$5,000.

Only 19 grazing permits involving 205 head of cattle were issued during the calendar year.

Fifty-nine miles of roadway were build in the two forest areas during the fiscal year. Maintenance operations were conducted on 247 miles of road and 150 miles of trail. The mileage of roads in the two forests totaled 476.5 at the close of the fiscal year, and the mileage of trails totaled 518.9.

The apportionment for Arkansas national forest road work for the fiscal year 1931, which began last July 1, is \$192,338.35, of which \$89,146 is in the forest highway fund and \$80,214 in the forest road development fund.

The government has expended in all \$1,100,246 to develop roads and trails in the Arkansas national forests and to maintain them. Of this total \$29,638.14 was co-operative funds spent under government direction.

In response to a request from the governor of Arkansas a survey was made by the Forest Service to find out whether under terms of Section 1 of the Clarke-McNary act, means could be devised to protect adequately state-owned and private-owned forests from fire. The Arkansas Extension Service and the Arkansas Forest Protective Association co-operated in making the survey, the results of which will be published early next year.

Revised figures just compiled by the Forest Service show that there are 22,000,000 acres of forest or potential forest land in Arkansas. The cost of protecting this land from fire is set at \$484,000 annually.

# ARKANSAS NATIONAL FORESTS ENLARGED

## Commission Adds Over 10,000 Acres to Ozark and Ouachita Tracts.

Washington, June 16.—More than 10,000 acres have been added to the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests of Arkansas through purchases approved today by the National Forest Reservation Commission. A total of 5,270 acres was purchased in the Ozark Forest area at a cost of \$16,602, and 3,797 acres in the Ouachita Forest area at a cost of \$11,963. The commission took recess action in order that the date of payment for the land might be advanced by about six months.

The Ozark and Ouachita Forest purchases amounted to more than half the total purchases approved by the commission. The Kiamichi National Forest in Oklahoma, at the Arkansas line, was enlarged by purchase of 1,121 acres. Other purchases were made in the White Mountain region and in the lake states. The National Forest Conservation Commission is composed of Secretary of War Hurley, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, Senators Key of New Hampshire and Harris of Georgia, Representative Hawley of Oregon and John E. Burch, secretary.

The Arkansas land coming within the jurisdiction of the forest service lies in small tracts, and members of the commission expressed the belief that federal payments for this land will materially aid the communities in which it is located.

## Would Advertise and Develop National Forests.

To the Editor of the Gazette: Last year I had the unusual pleasure of traveling through the Ozark Forest Reserve with the late Senator T. H. Caraway, and through the Ouachita Reserve with head forester, Mr. Haw. Although I have traveled in many states, I was surprised at what I saw and the thought struck me—why have we not advertised our forests and done more to develop them as recreational centers as in other states?

There are 22 national forests in the Northwest region with 147 public campsites laid out with simple sanitary conveniences. There are also many summer home sites and hotels. Despite the depression more than three million persons visited the Washington and Oregon forests, which was 184,246 greater than in 1930.

Only persons who have seen the Arkansas forests can realize what opportunities for outings there are for certain seasons of the year.

R. B. Smith.

Little Rock, Ark.

# NATIONAL FORESTS TO BE ENLARGED

## Ouachita and Ozark Areas in Arkansas Will Be Included.

Washington, May 13.—(AP)—A forest conservation program involving the ultimate purchase of 3,000,000 acres in the Southern Appalachian region and the immediate purchase of 762,186 acres in 45 units scattered through Eastern states was announced today by Secretary Dern.

As president of the National Forest Reservation Commission, Dern said acquisition of new units approximating 2,326,000 acres on the headwaters of the Tennessee river, which would nearly double the acres of national forests in the Appalachian region, would enable the United States Forest Service and co-operating agencies to consolidate fire protection and combat excessive erosion on the Tennessee drainage system.

Rehabilitation of the new national forest lands, Dern said, also is expected to help prevent disastrous floods, and to furnish continuous, even flow of water for hydroelectric development and community water supply.

Industries expected by the war secretary to be aided by the development and protection of timber lands include pulp and paper mills, wood-using factories of various lines, rayon mills, and other industries depending on forest products.

The purchases will be made from the \$20,000,000 fund allotted by President Roosevelt of forest lands as an emergency relief measure.

Areas to be bought are largely mountainous and formerly were covered with mountain hardwood, pine and hemlock.

One new unit approved by the commission, to be known as the Clinch National Forest Purchase Unit, comprises 658,000 acres in the southwestern corner of Virginia. Additions to existing units will be made as follows:

Pisgah National Forest, 384,000 acres in North Carolina; Unaka National Forest, 878,000 acres in Tennessee and North Carolina; Cherokee National Forest, 932,000 acres in Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, and Nantahala National Forest, 411,000 acres in North Carolina and Georgia.

To Buy 762,186 Acres. The immediate purchase of 762,186 acres to cost \$1,853,560 will be distributed over 45 units in states east of the great plains. By districts the additions, averaging \$2.45 an acre, will be New England, 12,193 acres; Appalachian, 69,539 acres; Southern Pine, 165,704 acres; Ozark and central Mississippi 194,098 acres, and Lake States, 319,625 acres.

The lands approved for purchase, their location and cost include:

Region and Unit.	State.	Acres.	Total Cost.
Unaka	Tenn., Va., N. C.	17,770	36,065.30
Cher'kee	Tenn., Ga., N. C.	3,787	16,385.10
Alabama	Alabama	321	1,243.50
Ozark and Central Mississippi	Ark., Okla.	69,573	130,064.15
Ozark	Ark.	17,160	42,472.45
Holly Springs	Miss.	10,878	36,389.85
Chickasawhay	Miss.	66	224.00
Leaf River	Miss.	34,546	54,833.70
Blond	Miss.	1,839	4,665.75
Homochitto	Miss.	2,637	9,024.65
Kisatchie	La.	82,694	192,342.20

## Land to Be Added to National Forests in Arkansas.

Washington, Nov. 23.—(AP)—Purchase of 2,053,169 acres to be added to national forests in the eastern half of the United States was approved today by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

Secretary Dern, president of the commission, said after the meeting that the acreage was the largest purchase approval ever made by the commission and involved the expenditure of \$8,427,663.

More than 400,000 acres in Texas were approved for purchase; nearly 300,000 in the Ozark region of Missouri and 588,882 acres in national forests and purchase units in lake states. In the Southern pine region 702,611 acres will be purchased and in the Appalachian region 299,376 acres. Other purchases were approved in New England, Arkansas, Illinois and Puerto Rico.

## 19,010 Acres Added to Ouachita Forest

Washington (AP)—The Forest Reservation Commission has approved the addition of 392,365 acres to 45 national forest units at a total cost of \$1,946,172. Ordinarily approval by the commission is tantamount to purchase.

The commission also approved a proposal to ask the budget bureau's

approval of a \$10,000,000 allocation from the president's emergency relief funds to purchase additional forest lands it deemed desirable for conservation purchases.

Action on three major projects in Maine, California and Oregon was deferred pending availability of additional funds. They embrace a total of 200,000 acres offered at \$2,000,000, and include the Grand Lake National Forest purchase unit in Maine, the Ochoco unit near Prineville, Ore., and the northern redwood unit, California.

These and other units, the commission said, would give the Forest Service opportunity to conduct sustained-yield management in conjunction with private owners of adjacent timber and also would afford opportunities for a scientific forestry demonstration on a large scale.

Purchases approved today included: Ozark and central Mississippi states—Ouachita, Arkansas, 19,010 acres, \$40,091.

# LAND MANAGEMENT BILL TO HELP STATE

## U. S. Would Buy Delinquent Lands and Keep Half of Revenue.

The federal forest land management bill which passed the House last week and is scheduled for favorable action in the Senate soon will be of great benefit to Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas and other Southern and Southwestern states having large areas of tax delinquent lands, it was said yesterday by Charles A. Gillett, state forester, who was called to Washington several weeks ago to appear before the House committee considering the bill. Under it, the federal government will purchase forest lands and hold title to the property, but turn it over to the state to be managed through the state Forestry Commission. Half the cash proceeds from timber products, grazing rights and other sources originating in the forest areas during the time it is under state management must be paid to the United States and when such payments have equaled the amount the federal government paid for the land, the title will be transferred to the state.

The bill would authorize the government to purchase privately owned forest land suitable to be converted into state forests, turn the management and half of any revenue over to the state and when the other half of the revenue amounted to the purchase price the state would receive complete title. The bill would authorize an appropriation of \$20,000,000 a year for purchase of land.

When the state converts tax delinquent lands into state forests without cost to the federal government, the government will contribute half the cost of administering, developing and managing such forest lands.

Preference will be given states that have laws providing for reversion of title to the state when property becomes tax delinquent and after June 30, 1942, no land will be acquired in any state that does not provide for reversion of title to tax delinquent land. The object of the law is to convert large areas that are not suitable for cultivation into forests for timber production and for protection of watersheds.