Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
A Forestry Program for Women's Organizations
A FORESTRY PROGRAM FOR WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

By Lilian T. Conway, Forest Service

1. OUR FRIEND THE FOREST

How generous a friend the forest is to mankind we can hardly realize. Its influence pervades the history of the human race. Through the ages the forest has given man shelter and warmth and food, has made the landscape beautiful for him, has mothered his ships of discovery and migration, and has furnished him with numberless articles of daily use.

Instead of naming the gifts of the forest it would perhaps be as easy to name the useful things for which we are not indebted to it. Of the five primal necessities of life—food, water, shelter, clothing, and fuel—our supplies of each in some way depend upon the forest. The purity and constancy of the water for most of our cities and towns and for innumerable farms depend on the forests which guard the springs and streams. Nearly all American homes are built partly or entirely of wood, and the furnishings that make them comfortable and attractive are of wood. Our railroads are laid on wooden ties, and the goods they carry are packed in wooden boxes. Pine forests furnish turpentine and rosin, products indispensable to industry. Wood makes the paper on which our daily news is printed. In recent years even clothing has been added to the list of forest products, through the manufacture of wood fiber into artificial silk. Forests feed and shelter the animals that supply meat, wool, leather, and furs. Forests protect farm crops from destructive winds, and moderate climatic extremes both of heat and of cold. Many a farm household still depends entirely on the wood lot for fuel. Even where other fuels are available, nothing so cheers a gloomy winter evening as the blaze of a crackling log.

Not the least of the forest's uses is to provide healthful recreation. Millions of Americans each year make their way to the forest to camp, to fish or hunt, or simply to rest a while away from the noise and heat of the city. With the beauty and wonder
of its plant and animal life, and the charm of its varied scenery, the forest has precious resources of interest and pleasure for people of all ages.

The friendship and service of the forest to the human race have been but poorly appreciated. Many a nation has abused and destroyed its forest wealth, and in the end has had to suffer for so doing. China with its floods and famines stands as an example of the consequences of forest destruction. In European countries like France and Germany these consequences were foreseen in time, and the forests were many years ago placed under systems of management which maintain them in full productiveness from one generation to another. The forests of America, once the finest and most abundant in the world, are dwindling before the ax and the flame. It is not use but abuse that is destroying them. Americans can not too soon realize the need of conserving by wise use what re-

mains of our forest wealth, and of so treating the forests that they will renew themselves.

Others will tell here to-day something of what our nation, the States, and individuals have done and are doing to perpetuate America's forests. Women's organizations have had a part in these accomplishments. It is to be hoped that they will play an even more important rôle in the remaining acts of the drama of forest conservation.

2. THE SERVICE OF THE TREES

"Homes!" said the forest, shagging the range.
"Lintel and floor, roof-beam and door.
Homes we build and deserts we change
To cities that smoke and roar.
Steel and stone may come to their own.
But first we shaped and prepared for these.
We raise the world, who are overthrown.
We rise and toil," said the trees.
"Ship!" said the forest, tossing its plumes,
"The weltering tide we master and ride;
Oceans and smoke with hurricane dooms,
All ports of the world beside.
Iron and steel may set their seal
On hull and keel, with clanging boasts.
We have won a world to unveil and reveal
All continents and coasts!"

"Beauty!" the forest in silver light,
Breathed dim and strange through the sunset change.
Star-crowned, striding along the height,
Lord of the lofty range.
"No stone takes lines of such vast designs—
No steel such immortal mysteries!
From the birch by the lake to the mountain pines,
We dwell with God!" said the trees.
—W. R. Benet.

Pine trees planted by human hands on a spot where Mother Nature's reforestation program failed

3. FORESTS IN POETRY

A pillar'd shade,
High over-arched, and echoing walks between.
—Milton.

A little of thy steadfastness,
Bounded by leafy gracefulness,
Old Oak, give to me
That the world's blast may round me blow
And I yield gently to and fro
While my stout-hearted trunk below
And firm-set roots, unshaken be,
—Lowell.
The maple puts her corals on in May.
—Lowell.

Oh, where would be our rule on the sea
And the fame of the sailor band,
Were it not for the oak and the cloud-crowned pine
That grow on the quiet land?
—Eliza Cook.

Summer or winter, day or night,
The woods are an ever-new delight.
They give us peace, and they make us strong,
Such wonderful balms to them belong.
—Stoddard.

The poplars in long order due.
—Tennyson.

Give me of your bark, O birch tree,
Of your yellow bark, O birch tree;
Growing by the rushing river,
Tall and stately in the valley:
I a light canoe will build me,
Build a swift Cheemaun for sailing.
Thou shalt float upon the river
Like a yellow leaf in autumn,
Like a yellow water-lily.
—Longfellow.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees.
—Dryden.

Where weeps the birch with silver bark
And long, dishevelled hair.
—Scott.

But Thou art here—thou fill'st
The solitude. Thou art in the soft winds
That run along the summit of these trees
In music. Thou art in the cooler breath
That from the inmost darkness of the place
Comes, scarcely felt; the barky trunks, the ground
The fresh, moist ground, are all instinct with thee.
—Bryant.

Live thy life
Young and old
Like yon oak,
Bright in spring,
Living gold.

Summer-rich
Then; and then
Autumn-changed
Sober-hued
Gold again.

All his leaves
Fall'n at length
Look, he stands
Trunk and bough,
Naked strength.
—Tennyson.

A song for the forest aisled.
With its gothic roof sublime,
The solemn Temple of time
Where man becometh a child.
As he lists to the anthem-roll
Of the wind in the solitude,
The hymn which tellseth his soul
That God is the voice of the wood.
—W. H. Venable.

Noiselessly as the springtime
Her crown of verdure weaves
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves.
—Mrs. Alexander.
When the wind
Sweeps the broad forest in its summer prime,
As when a master-hands exulting sweeps
The keys of some great organ, ye give forth
The music of the woodland depth, a hymn
Of gladness and of thanks.

—Bryant.

'Tis merry in greenwood, thus runs the old lay
In the gladsome month of lively May
When the wild birds' song on stem and spray
Invites to forest bower.
Then rear's the ash his airy crest,
Then shines the birch in silver vest,
And the beech in glistening leaves is drest,
And dark between shows the oak's proud breast.
Like a chieftain's dawning tower.

—Scott.

THE RIVER'S SUPPLICATION

Now saucy Phoebus' scorching beams
In flaming Summer pride,
Dry-withering waste my foaming streams
And drink my crystal tide.

Would then my noble master please
To grant my highest wishes,
He'll shade my banks wi' towering trees
And bonnie spreading bushes.

Let lofty firs and ashes cool
My lowly banks o'erspread,
And view deep bending in the pool
Their shadows' wat'ry bed.

Let fragrant birches, woodbine drest,
My craggy cliffs adorn,
And for the little songsters' nest
The close-embow'ring thorn.

—Burns.

4. NATIONAL FORESTRY

The United States Government is practicing forest-
ey in the 160 national forests, which have a total net area of 158,000,000 acres. These forests are widely scattered over the States, from Maine to Florida and from the Pacific Northwest to the Mexican border. Two are in Alaska and one in Porto Rico. They are administered by the Forest Service, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture.

As long ago as 1891 the Federal Government, under congressional authorization, began setting apart as "forest reserves" some of the timberlands that remained in Government ownership. The name "forest reserves" was later discarded in favor of "national forests," to indicate that the timber on these lands was not being locked up for a distant future. The actual purposes for which these areas were set aside were the growing of timber and the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams.

Our lawmakers thus recognized many years ago a principle that has yet to make its way into the minds of many people in this country, although it has been familiar to western Europe for generations—that forests may be so managed that they will bear crop after crop of timber without interruption and without exhaustion.

Timber growing is properly a part of agriculture. The forester does not usually plant his crop. Nature normally plants in a given area of forest land more trees than can possibly grow to maturity there. The life of a forest tree is from the first a struggle with its neighbors for space, moisture, and sunlight. The
forester modifies this struggle by cutting out defective trees and trees of undesir-able species. When the selected growth has matured it is cut and carried out of the woods, under the forester's direction, in such a way that young tree growth is left uninjured, a certain number of older trees being left also to scatter their seeds over the area and plant still later crops.

First, last, and all the time the forester's care is to protect the forest from fire. Travelers and recreationists bring danger into the forest in their match boxes, and sparks from railroad and logging engines form another serious hazard. In the West lightning storms every summer start many fires. The forester's big problem is to educate the public to extreme care in the use of fire in the forest and to perfect means of suppressing the fires he can not prevent.

Charred stumps are all that remain of the forest that once clothed this fire-swept mountainside

The second purpose stated by Congress in setting aside the national forests recognizes a function of the forest which ranks with timber production in importance—the protection of water supplies. How forests affect stream flow may be simply explained as follows: Rain falling in the forest is broken into a mist by the thick mass of leaves and branches, and next sinks into a soft, dense carpet of dead leaves on the forest floor. Through this carpet it passes slowly into soft and porous soil. Little by little it finds its way into underground streams, which at lower levels appear at the surface of the ground as springs. In this way the rainfall—and the same thing is true of the water from melting snow—is fed gradually into the streams throughout the year, and in dry as well as in wet seasons. When the forests are gone all this is changed. With the removal of the leafy branches and of the soft carpet they deposit on the forest floor, the sun dries out the earth and
lakes it hard. The rain, falling on this hard earth, rushes off the surface directly into the streams. This results in irregularity of stream flow, often amounting to floods in rainy seasons and failure of the water supply in dry weather, and in the choking up of stream beds by the washed-off topsoil.

In protecting watersheds the forests guard water power, which thus takes a place high on the list of important forest resources. Another forest resource of great value is the forage growing on thinly timbered areas, which furnishes grazing for cattle, sheep, and horses. Still another, of incalculable value, is the opportunity for recreation. All these great resources, as well as timber, are bounteously present in the national forests, and all are administered by the Federal Forest Service under the policy of bringing about the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

In addition to the huge administrative task of growing timber in the national forests, supervising their use by the public, and protecting them against fire, the work of the Forest Service includes scientific investigations. At stations widely scattered through the States its scientists are constantly at work on new methods of fire prevention and control, better logging and planting practices, studies of the rates of growth of different kinds of timber, ways of increasing timber yields, and better and more economical methods of using wood.

The greatest forward step in forestry since the establishment of the national forests was the passage, in 1924, of the Clarke-McNary Act. The most important provision of this law is that which offers the financial cooperation of the Federal Government to the States and to forest owners in fire control. It also provides for advice and assistance to State forestry organizations and forestry associations, and for help to farmers in establishing and caring for farm woods and forest plantings that will protect their crops. Through this law the ideal of Government leadership in the care of natural resources, the dream of Theodore Roosevelt and of other conservationists, has been brought much nearer to realization.

5. THE FORESTRY GUY

A knightly figure amid the green,
In khaki instead of mail,
A face of bronze, eyes quick and keen—
Swift hoofbeats on the trail.
A home in the saddle through summer days,
A bed heath the evening sky:
Who is it that travels the silent ways?
He's only a forestry guy.

A camp on the heights, where snowbanks gleam;
A packhorse that's grazing near;
No sound save the sound of the mountain stream—
The town sends no echo here;
A figure bathed in the sunset's fire;
Who dwells on these peaks so high?
Who travels amid these granite spires?
He's only a forestry guy.

A tendril of smoke in the valley,
A flame that is fanned by the breeze;
A break-neck dash down the mountain side
And a fight for the living trees;
A fight that is won, though the price is dear;
There are scars on the red flames die;
Who is it that dies with death each year?
He's only a forestry guy. —Arthur Chapman.
6. ON FOREST LAND

(To be sung to the tune of My Maryland)

Great forests grew in days gone by
On forest land, on forest land,
Where now bare sands and black stumps lie
On forest land, on forest land;
For saw and ax in careless hand
Have swept the trees from forest land,
And fire has flung his glowing brand
On forest land, on forest land.

The acres burned, the acres bare,
On forest land, on forest land,
The acres wrecked by lack of care,
On forest land, on forest land,
Now spread their millions, barren, dead,
Where no man works, no game is fed;
And muddy streams their banks o'erspread,
On forest land, on forest land.

Drive out the fire that seeks to spoil
Our forest land, our forest land,
And save the trees and save the soil,
On forest land, on forest land.
We'll cut our trees with care in hand,
Leave seed to grow a later stand,
And plant with trees the idle land—
Make forest land a harvest land.

—L. C. Everard.

7. STATE FORESTRY

Some of the States began forestry work before the Federal Government did so, and until nearly the close of the nineteenth century it might have been supposed that the States would take the chief part in working out the country's forest problem.

In 1872 New York created a commission to consider State ownership of "the wild lands lying northward of the Mohawk," and the definite building up of the present Adirondack and Catskill forest preserves dates from 1885. In 1876, when Colorado became a State, its constitutional convention asked Congress to transfer the public timberlands within its boundaries to the care and custody of the State, and its constitution provided that the general assembly should enact laws to preserve the forests upon the State's lands. California created a State board of forestry in 1885.

Other forms of State forestry legislation and activities began still earlier. Present laws aimed at the control of forest fires had their antecedents in colonial times. Michigan and Wisconsin both made inquiries into their forest conditions and needs in 1867. In 1869 the Maine Board of Agriculture appointed a committee to report on a forest policy for the State, and in 1872 the Maine Legislature enacted a law "for the encouragement of the growth of trees" by which lands planted with trees were exempt from taxation for 20 years. Laws offering tree planters either bounties or tax exemption were passed between 1868 and 1872 in Connecticut, New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Nevada—and at that time the first Federal timber-culture law had not yet been passed. Forestry bureaus or commissions were created by a number of States in the eighties.

In spite of this early start in forestry, the States now own only 11,000,000 acres of forest land, of which less than half is being managed for forestry purposes. All tree-growing States should have State forests, as
large and as well looked after as the State's finances will permit.

There is a brighter side to the State forestry picture, however. Thirty-nine States now have forestry departments, and several others carry on forestry work at their agricultural colleges and employ extension specialists in forestry. Thirty-three States maintain forest nurseries in which small trees are grown for distribution to farmers and other forest owners.

An important object of a State forestry department is to give assistance to private owners in the management of their forest lands. In some States members of the forestry organization visit all parts of the State and give expert advice on the ground in regard to the proper management of particular tracts and the marketing of timber.

Trees should be regarded as a crop, but they cannot be grown overnight or in a year. If taxes are levied on the growing timber each year, regardless of the fact that it returns no revenue to the owner until it is cut, few people can afford to grow forests. Ten States, in order to encourage owners of forest land to grow trees, have so modified their taxation procedure as to defer taxation on young forests until the timber is mature and can be cut and sold.

Thirty-three States have protective systems for the prevention and suppression of forest fires. Generally this means an organization of State fire wardens, supplemented during the season of fire danger by fire patrols and lookouts. These protective organizations are financed in part by allotments, under the authority of the Clarke-McNary Act, of funds from the Federal Treasury. In 1925 the 29 States which then cooperated with the Government in fire prevention and control received $400,000 of Federal money for use in this work and expended in addition nearly $1,700,000.

Although notable progress has been made in State forestry, a great deal remains to be done. A few of the forested States have taken no steps whatsoever to conserve their tree wealth. Public sentiment in
favors of this much-needed legislation should be aroused in each of these States, and women's organizations can do much to bring this about.

8. FORESTS IN THE BIBLE

He hath laid my vine waste and barked my fig tree; he hath made it clean bare and cast it away; the branches thereof are made white. (Joel i:7.)

How do the beasts groan! The herds of cattle are perplexed because they have no pasture: yea, the flocks of sheep are made desolate.

O, Lord to Thee will I cry, for the fire hath devoured the pastures of the wilderness, and the flame hath burned all the trees of the field.

The beasts of the field cry also unto Thee, for the rivers of waters are dried up and the fire hath devoured the pastures of the wilderness. (Joel i:18, 19, 20.)

For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. (Psalms i:10.)

Is it not yet a very little while and Lebanon shall be turned into a fruitful field and the fruitful field shall be esteemed as a forest. (Isaiah xxix:17.)

Until the spirit be poured upon us from on high, and the wilderness be a fruitful field, and the fruitful field be counted for a forest. (Isaiah xxvii:15.)

Zion shall be plowed like a field and Jerusalem shall become heaps, and the mountain of the house as the high places of a forest. (Jeremiah xxvi:18.)

Son of Man, set thy face toward the South and drop thy word toward the South, and prophesy against the forest of the south field.

And say to the forest of the South—Hear the word of the Lord. Thus saith the Lord God: Behold, I will kindle a fire in thee and it shall devour every green tree in thee and every dry tree. The flaming flame shall not be quenched and all faces from the south to the north shall be burned therein. (Ezekiel xx:24, 47.)

When thou shalt besiege a city a long time, in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an axe against them, and thou shalt not cut them down, for the tree of the field is man's life. (Deuteronomy xx:19.)

For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again and that the tender branch thereof will not cease. (Job xiv:7.)

And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper. (Psalms i:3.)

For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit. (Jeremiah xvii:8.)

And God said unto Noah: "Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and thou shalt pitch it within and without with pitch. (Genesis vi:14.)

Out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food. (Genesis ii:9.)
I will set in the desert the fir tree and the pine. (Isaiah xli: 19.)

Hurt not the earth nor the trees. (Revelation vii: 3.)

9. MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

One of the most encouraging signs of public interest in forestry in the United States has been the great increase during the past 10 years in the number of town forests. The town-forest idea was introduced from continental Europe, where in many countries no community considers itself properly equipped without a public forest. In this country at least 250 towns, cities, and counties have established community forests, with an aggregate area of more than 500,000 acres.

Community forests may be so situated as to protect town water supplies and at the same time serve as recreation grounds. In addition, they may be a source of considerable income from the sale of timber, as well as providing employment and generally promoting the welfare of the community. The cities of New Bedford, Mass., and Keene, N. H., report returns of $15,000 each in one year from their municipal forests. Other cities in the eastern United States, as well as a great many in Europe, have found that a municipal forest, scientifically managed, is a profitable investment, and frequently means making good use of land that would otherwise lie idle.

Some States are encouraging the establishment of community forests by furnishing young trees for planting at the cost of production. Boy Scouts and similar organizations combine to do the planting and to care for the little trees.

Although the national forests cover many millions of acres and are being managed with a view of providing a permanent supply of timber, the forestry problem will not be solved until privately owned forests are rightly handled. The importance of the private forests of our country is evident when one considers that they contain 97 per cent of the present timber supply. Private owners hold four-fifths of the standing timber, and these four-fifths include the best and most accessible timber in the country.

Although wasteful lumbering and unchecked fires are taking the timber from private lands four times as fast as new growth is coming in, there are signs of a change for the better. In New England some lumber companies and pulp mills have employed professional foresters and adopted a policy of conservative logging and timber growing. In the South, with the exhaustion of the virgin timber supplies almost in sight, forward-looking lumber operators are beginning to practice forestry, both by trying to provide for a new timber crop and by making use of small and inferior material that was formerly left on the ground as waste. Some lumber companies are realizing that one way to conserve is to reduce waste at the mill. Millions of feet of low-grade lumber that formerly went into the great refuse burners are now utilized.

The production of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) from longleaf, shortleaf, and slash pine has for many years been an important industry in the
South. The methods in general use are still very wasteful, although progress is being made in introducing methods of tapping trees for naval stores which not only return greater profits, but at the same time are less destructive to the pine timber.

In the redwood region of California many timberland owners are providing for second crops of timber by planting the open spaces after logging. In the great white pine region of the Lake States, although the forests were for the most part cut long ago and the land left devastated, a beginning has been made in the work of conserving the remaining timber and reforesting denuded areas. In almost every great forest region of the country, in fact, there is at least the beginning of interest in timber growing. This is due partly to the educational work of the Federal and State forest agencies and partly to the unmistakable diminishing of local timber supplies.

10. TREES

(Courtesy of Small, Maynard & Co.)

In the Garden of Eden, planted by God,
There were goodly trees in the springing sod—
Trees of beauty and height and grace,
To stand in splendor before His face,
Apple and hickory, ash and pear,
Oak and beech and the tulip rare,
The trembling aspen, the noble pine,
The sweeping elm by the river line;
Trees for the birds to build and sing,
And the lilac tree for a joy in spring;
Trees to turn at the frosty call
And carpet the ground for their Lord's footfall;
Trees for fruitage and fire and shade,
Trees for the cunning builder's trade;
Wood for the bow, the spear, and the flail,
The keel and the mast of the daring sail;
He made them of every grain and girth,
For the use of man in the Garden of Earth.

Then lest the soul should not lift her eyes
From the gift to the Giver of Paradise,
On the crown of a hill, for all to see,
God planted a scarlet maple tree.

—Bliss Carman.

11. WOMEN’S ORGANIZATIONS AND FOR-ESTRY

Not long ago the able leader of one of the great organizations of women spoke of what she termed "woman power." "Never before was there a time," she said, "when woman power needed more to be harnessed to the concerns of life. It is generally recognized that one of the greatest driving forces in this world of affairs, dynamic, tempered with a spiritual quality that enhances its value for good, is woman power." Women's organizations, which have grown astoundingly during the last decade, offer a most promising method of harnessing woman power to the concerns of life. The next decade bids fair to be a testing time for these organizations, and they will be judged not by what they are but by what they are doing. Size alone will not count.
Interest in the forestry movement springs from impulses that are characteristically feminine. A woman's instinct commands that useful and beautiful things be saved from waste and destruction, and that careful provision be made for the future into which our children are growing up. These are precisely the objects of forest conservation. The useful and the beautiful of our own time and especially of the time of our children are menaced by the neglect and carelessness of forests.

And this is not one of the causes in which women, however they may long to act, find themselves helpless to do so. Many opportunities lie open to women's organizations for practical activity in the forestry cause.

The first essential of systematic work for forest conservation is that each forested State have a State forestry department. In the few forested States that have not yet established such departments the women's organization has a clean-cut job ready to its hand. In many of the States forestry departments have been created, but are crippled by the meagerness of their appropriations. Additional funds may be needed to improve the State's system of fire prevention and control or to support the intensely practical project of sending out foresters to teach farmers and other private land owners how to develop and care for woodlands; or they may go into the purchase of State forests. The creation or enlargement of State or municipal forests is an activity in which a number of women's organizations have chosen to go on their own responsibility, purchasing forest land as a useful and perpetual gift to the State or the community. Land for this purpose can usually be bought very cheaply, since forests will grow on land totally unsuitable for farm purposes; and thus with only a small outlay it is possible to establish a public resource of value and an object of civic pride which incidentally stimulates the interest of the public in forestry. Women's clubs have sometimes found an additional incentive in the opportunity to purchase a tract of special historical interest or an especially beautiful forest area which otherwise might have been disfigured by destructive lumbering.

The great value in any welfare campaign of reaching the minds of children requires no artificial emphasis in its presentation to women's clubs. Forest conservation is a matter of the most urgent concern to the rising generation, and children should be learning of it. No more practical step can be planned by a club anxious to assist in this cause than the introduction of forest study into the schools. In a number of States elementary instruction in forestry has been made a regular part of the course in public schools, either as a distinct subject or in correlation with other subjects. Women's clubs have a brilliant opportunity to bring about the introduction of such courses into the schools of other States, and to see that when introduced the work is properly supported. In many cases forest study in the local schools can be encouraged by the gift of equipment or material.

In the line of adult education it is suggested that clubs get in touch with the Federal and State forest services and with forestry associations, which will
gladly furnish material to be studied and discussed within the clubs and to be disseminated beyond them. Especially will all these organizations rejoice to cooperate with the clubs in plans for an intensive effort to win interest and activity to the forestry cause through the annual observance of American forest week.

Tree mothers and their babies

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

AT
5 CENTS PER COPY
▼