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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
PRESS SERVICE



WASHINGTON D. C

Release - Immediate

February 25, 1934.

REDINGTON RETURNS
TO FOREST SERVICE

Biological Survey Chief for Seven Years Resumes Work in
Which He Spent Much of His Career

Paul G. Redington, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey for the past seven years and for 23 years with the Forest Service, on March 1 will return to the Forest Service in an important administrative position. This transfer is brought about at his own request. It will make his previous long experience again available to that service, where certain activities are now expanding. W. C. Henderson, associate chief, will be acting chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Secretary Wallace, in announcing the transfer, expressed his appreciation of Mr. Redington's services with the Biological Survey in a troublesome period of the bureau's history and added that through his return the Forest Service will gain the valuable assistance of a well-trained official at a time of increased activity.

Mr. Redington has been in the service of the Department of Agriculture for 30 years. Twenty-three years of this were with the Forest Service, where he was assistant chief in charge of public relations when transferred to the Biological Survey. He was made associate chief of the survey on February 16, 1927, and on the retirement of Dr. E. W. Nelson from administrative duties on May 9, 1927, he succeeded him as chief of the bureau.

1931-34

While in charge of the work of the Biological Survey Mr. Redington effected a number of administrative changes. The Division of Game and Bird Conservation was established by consolidation of work on refuge and law administration. The Division of Economic Investigations was reorganized and its designation changed to Division of Predatory Animal and Rodent Control, with field work directed by four regional supervisors. The new Division of Land Acquisition was established immediately following passage of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, authorizing a nation-wide system of migratory bird refuges. A new unit of Wild Life Disease Investigations was established by consolidation of research work in three other divisions.

During Mr. Redington's administration of the Biological Survey a number of wild-life experiment stations were established, including the U.S. Rabbit Experiment Station at Fontana, Calif.; the Reindeer Experiment Station at College, Alaska, and a substation on Nunivak Island; the Control Methods Research Laboratory at Denver was reorganized, with five district inspectors; the Food Habits Research Laboratory, also at Denver, was established in connection with control of predatory animals and rodents; other new field stations were the Muskrat Experiment Station in Maryland; forest-fauna field stations in cooperation with the Forest Service; and a temporary field laboratory at Klamath Falls, Oreg., where the cause of the celebrated western duck sickness was discovered and demonstrated.

Mr. Redington will return to the Forest Service benefited by administrative work on wild life, in which he had been greatly interested while engaged on work connected with the forestry game resources. He has served the Forest Service in many Western and Southwestern States and in the Washington office. Following his appointment in 1904 he was assigned to work in Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho. As a forest inspector in 1906 he worked in Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. In 1907

he was advanced to the position of inspector in Montana and the year following was made associate district forester with headquarters in Colorado. From 1911 to 1916 he was supervisor of the Sierra National Forest, California, and from this position was promoted to district forester of the Southwestern District, with headquarters in New Mexico, and later (1921) of the California District. Between these two assignments he served for a term as city manager of Albuquerque, N.Mex. After administering the 18 national forests of California for five years he was brought to Washington and made assistant forester.

Mr. Redington is a native of Illinois, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1900 and from the Yale Forest School in 1904, where he received the degree of Master of Forestry. During his period of service with the Biological Survey he retained his interest in forestry, served as president of the Society of American Foresters from 1929 to 1931, and was made a member of the President's Timber Conservation Board. In 1929, in appreciation of his efforts for wild-life conservation, he was made a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

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