During his fifty years as a professional forester, COLONEL WILLIAM B. GREELEY, *now Chairman of the Board of American Forest Products Industries, Inc., has played a leading part in arousing the American public to its present attitude of watchful conservation. Beginning in 1904 he worked in the United States Forest Service, stationed successively in the Southern Appalachians, New England, the Sequoia National Forest, and the Northern Rocky Mountain area. It was in Idaho that he witnessed one of the worst forest fires in American history, which swept thousands of acres and cost 85 lives.*

MAN-MADE FIRES

by WILLIAM B. GREELEY

1

For forty-three years my yardstick of progress in American forestry has been smoke in the woods. The United States is only part way along the road to forest safety. The yearly toll that fires take — in timber, water, soil, wild life, crops, farmsteads, and even whole communities — is a staggering national loss.

Woods fires in this country burned 9,975,750 acres in 1953. About 10 per cent of the 154,160 fires were traceable to lightning, loggers, or railroads. Perhaps one fourth of them were started by careless campers and smokers. The rest were set deliberately.

Farmers in Southern and Border states each year set fire to their woods to "green up" forage for cattle or to uncover oak and beech mast for razorback hogs. Others, just as regularly, burn the woods to clean out litter on the forest floor before boxing pine for turpentine. The frontier legend that fire rids land of chiggers and snakes, or that it keeps boll weevils away from cotton, has been handed down into the thinking of succeeding generations of Americans with destructive results.

In 1953 the state of Florida reported 4,327,748 acres of woodland burned, Mississippi reported 773,620, Georgia 401,573, Kentucky 990,313, Missouri 957,379. Eleven Southern states, not including Virginia, accounted for 79.6 per cent of the nation's forest acreage burned and 70.6 per cent of its woods fires.

Nor can other sections of the United States be smug. Indelibly fresh in the minds of all New Englanders is the fall of 1947 with its ten-day avalanche of fire which roared through Bar Harbor, Maine, and other areas of the state. Sixteen people died. Hundreds were injured. Hospitals, schools, churches, homes, farms, and 175,000 acres of green timber burned. Man's carelessness in tending burning trash piles and smoldering town dumps was to blame.

East and West, these forest fire disasters follow the same pattern. They come in the fall or late summer after months of abnormally dry weather. Then for a period of two or three days the relative humidity of the air drops from its normal 50 or 60 per cent to perhaps 10 per cent. The thirsty air sucks moisture out of humus, leaves, twigs, and shrubs. The great sponge of vegetable matter over the earth, as well as the soil itself, is relentlessly robbed of hoarded moisture.

When air humidity drops so low, all that is needed for a holocaust is a strong wind. A burning cigarette flung from an automobile, a smoldering trash fire, a road crew clearing a right-of-way, the friction of a steel cable drawn over a punky log — any of these can provide the spark that ignites disaster.

Touched by a flicker of flame, the parched woods explode. Fires that would normally burn slowly through ground litter race faster than men can run.

In most forest regions, the United States Weather Bureau now forecasts fire weather much as it does the coming of frosts that threaten crops or storms along the coast. State fire codes and commercial insurance policies on logging camps and equipment require shutdowns in the woods during periods of acute hazard.

A case in point is last autumn's explosively dry situation from New England to Texas. Governors of many states closed the woods to hunters and picnickers. Slowly, and at bitter cost, we are learning the technique of forest protection. How bitter that cost can be, I learned in 1910 as a young ranger assigned to the job of protecting the forests of North Idaho and Western Montana. I learned it in terms of hardship, sweat, danger, and human lives.

For two dry months we had held the fire line,

stopping more than 3000 small fires and trenching in nearly 100 big ones. Then disaster struck. As air humidity dropped and winds reached gale velocity, hell broke loose through the Bitter Root Range and Coeur d'Alene.

Flames leaped the miles of trench we had built and sent crews of fire fighters fleeing for their lives. One crew of fifty men crowded into an abandoned mine shaft. Their ranger leader held wet blankets over the mine entrance as flames roared by outside. Another crew, isolated by fire, survived by stretching out face down on a bald granite knob while the smoke and gases of burning timber rolled over them.

A stifling mass of smoke hid the sun, and the western sky appeared to burn with a yellow glare. Fires raged uncontrolled for one full day. Then rains and snow in the higher mountains drenched the flame. Seventy-eight fire fighters died in that holocaust. Seven homesteaders and prospectors were trapped and burned. Whole towns were wiped out. Three million acres burned and eight billion feet of timber were lost. You see the scars today.

Sometimes the terrific natural forces that constitute "fire weather" can be overpowering. Cloquet, Minnesota, a forest industry city of 10,000, was leveled in 1918 when smoldering clearing fires fanned by a mile-a-minute gale broke loose and raced over a quarter million acres of powder-dry Minnesota forestland. Fiery cinders from flaming cutover lands around the city showered down on Cloquet. In less than five minutes buildings were afire all over town. The people of Cloquet, clutching whatever valuables they could carry, clambered aboard boxcars, coaches, and ore gondolas and rode out of town to safety.

Elsewhere in Minnesota that night hundreds perished as forest fires swept over farms and villages across seven counties. More than 100 died when flames overtook a panic-stricken crowd of fleeing people caught in a traffic tangle on a narrow road out of Kettle River. Many residents of Moose Lake village survived by wading into the waters of Moose Lake.

A monument, erected near that spot, tells the story: "Moose Lake Fire, on October 12, 1918, one of the several terrific fires which were burning simultaneously driven by a sixty-mile wind, swept the Moose Lake region. Of the 435 persons burned to death in these fires, some 200 perished in and about this town."

2

TODAY an army of 50,000 professional fire control men, backed by a quarter of a million woods-wise loggers with a mighty array of fire-fighting machines, stands ready to defend America's forests. Widely deployed over 573 million acres of woodland, this force of forest protectors has watch and ward of nearly one third of all the land in our country — a domain as large as fourteen New Englands.

Forty-five divisions of this army operate under state direction. Other divisions are commanded by ten regional foresters of the Federal Forest Service. Many more are organized by lumber and paper companies, industrial tree farms, and associations of woodland owners who make common cause against fire.

Like all modern armies, the cohorts of forest protection are mechanized. Their radar screens are 4000 mountain watch posts or lookout towers keeping vigil above the treetops. Precise instruments that record hour-to-hour changes in air moisture and water content of twigs and underbrush on the forest floor provide the intelligence.

For heavy artillery, this army of woodland protectors relies upon trucks equipped with water tanks and power pumps and bulldozers capable of cutting wide swaths through brush or young forest. The jeeps or pickup trucks rigged with water tanks, pumps, and plows do the lighter jobs. Lookouts, patrols, crew foremen, and rangers maintain communication with radio.

Aviators and paratroopers are part of the defense team, too. Since World War I, planes have been used to locate fires in the woods and give dispatchers a bird's-eye view of the situation. Planes move men and supplies to hot spots on the forest front. In rugged, inaccessible mountain areas skilled smoke jumpers parachute in to halt fires while they are still small.

For a close-up of modern-day methods, drop in with me to the Central Dispatching Office of Mike Webster, supervisor of forestry in my home state of Washington. At four o'clock in the afternoon during one of late August's hot dry periods we find him planning the next day's strategy. He is surrounded by maps dotted with colored pins.

Each color denotes a forest fire "trenched in," "probably controlled," or "on the loose and dangerous." Pins with brightly colored flags represent pump trucks, bulldozers, and crews on the fire line. A pile of radiograms carries the day's intelligence from each of the twenty-two district forest fire wardens. Like a meteorologist's map, these reports spot the state with noon readings of atmospheric humidity, water content of forest fuels, wind direction and velocity.

State Supervisor Webster studies recommendations of his district wardens critically, checking them against late weather reports and the present fire situation in each area. In the next room he examines an up-to-the-minute weather map and discusses weather trends with the expert who made it.

Under state law it is the supervisor's responsibility to shut down logging camps whenever the forest fire hazard becomes critical. It's serious business, even for a few hot summer days, to cut off the num-

August 1954

ber one industry of the state, thereby denying regular employment to thousands of lumberjacks. However, if the hazard is great there can be no hesitation.

When all the reports are in and analyzed, the orders go out: "Shut down Mason, Kitsap, Thurston, and Lewis counties for two days. Grays Harbor and Pacific counties will be on notice; if humidity drops, shut them down. Put Clallam and Jefferson counties on hoot owl shift (5 A.M. to noon) for three days. Everything else is clear. District wardens will order immediate shutdowns if unpredicted hazards develop."

By seven o'clock that evening every logger in the hazardous areas of Washington has his orders and knows what he must do for the over-all safety of the forests that provide his livelihood.

Loggers play a vital role in forest defense. The woods are where they make their living. Fire fighting is a job they know well. They detest it, but scarcely a fire season passes in which loggers are not called into action against the common enemy — fire. They form the auxiliary striking force, by far the most powerful. The warden in charge can call in as much power as he needs. The loggers move in with their mighty bulldozers, huge water tankers, portable pumps, and rugged, fire-trained men. It is up to them to overwhelm the fire.

This, in varying pattern from state to state, is modern organized forest protection. In one form or another it is provided for 90 per cent of the forest land of the nation. Maintaining, training, and equipping this woodland protection force costs more than $55 million a year. Over two thirds of the money comes from state, county, and private sources.

Tragic lessons learned in Maine during 1947, when fire fighters and equipment could not be sent across state lines, led to a new legislative approach to the forest protection problem. And in 1949 Congress created the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, authorizing any two or more of the New England states and New York to unite for effective control of forest fires. The participation of adjacent provinces in Canada is invited. All seven Northeastern states have ratified the compact. A fire danger index has been devised to aid in determining when weather conditions require closure of forests. When occasion demands, the commission's secretary acts as regional dispatcher and mobilizer of men and equipment on critical fire fronts. Of the many agreements between states, this is the first designed to save forests from fire. The Northeastern treaty, with its international scope, opens up new horizons of coöperation in conservation.

One of the most striking changes in recent years is the intensity of protection planning and preparedness on industrial tree farms. Some industrial forest tracts are equipped with access roads and tank trucks to the point where almost every square rod of timber can be reached with a stream of water. With their own equipment and trained fire fighters on the job, these organizations have whipped the normal fire hazard.

Another change, equally important, results from a more careful scientific disposal of slash and forest leftovers. Pulp, fiberboard, soil conditioners, ethyl alcohol, and even food for livestock, are made from wood once left to burn or rot. Conversion of these leftovers into commercial products creates extra dollars and frees the land of heaps of inflammable material on which forest fires have fed all the way from Maine's Penobscot River to Puget Sound.

Notwithstanding many advances on the protection front, thousands of woods fires every summer are still shameful evidence of our incapacity as a people to live with our forests. Old habits of woods burning die slowly and levy a terrible tribute upon the struggling forestry of the country. Four and a quarter million acres of forest and range were burned in one of the Southern states last year. These were chiefly fires set to improve the forage and left to run at large. One of the lumber companies in another state was so disheartened by the loss of pine plantations systematically carried on for several years that it has abandoned the effort to bring its lands back into productiveness. And out in the Pacific Northwest a stubborn farmer ignored the state law which requires burning permits, misread the weather signs, and chose a day of falling humidity and rising wind to clean up his back forty. His fire destroyed 15,000 acres of fine young Douglas fir on his neighbor's tree farm.

To the hazard of old customs and traditions of firing the countryside is added the mounting hazard of city folk who stream out on the highways, pleasure bent, and toss burning cigarettes along the roadside. This menace grows with every new mile of public road and every additional car turned off an assembly line. It steadily penetrates more deeply even into the most inaccessible forest areas of the Far West. Of what avail the skills of the forester, the carefully laid plans for sustained yield over future years, and the promising research in forest genetics, when our effort to grow trees constantly runs into this inert barrier of public ignorance and heedlessness? Three and one-half per cent of our annual timber crop still goes up in smoke. The lumber consumed in this yearly sacrifice to Baal would build 125,000 new homes.

The battle for the forests of America has become a major challenge to our national capacity. It is a battle in which public education and coöperation are essential allies of the organized services and their master minds. There is no effective control of forest fires except at the grass roots of popular understanding and action.

We can make America safe for tree farms only by making every citizen take personal responsibility for keeping fire out of the woods.

USDA — Forest Sevice

NEFES ROUTING SLIP

ROUTED BY: R D Lloyd DATE: 19 Feb 75

UPPER DARBY

	Room	
☐	321	Director
☐	321	Assoc. Director
☐	318	AD Plan. & Appl.
☐	303	Public Info. Officer
☐	304	Pinchot Institute
☐	219	Survey
☐	216	Economics
☐	301	AD Support Services
☐	308	Admin. Mgmt. Branch
☐	203	Biometrics Branch
☐	310	Engineering Branch
☐	314	Publications Branch
☐	315	Operations Branch
☐	B-1	Admn. Svcs.
☐	309	Budget & Fiscal
☐	405	Library
☐	315	Personnel

FIELD OFFICERS

- ☐ Asst. Director — Delaware
- ☐ Asst. Director — Durham
- ☐ Asst. Director — Morgantown
- ☐ PM Gypsy Moth — Hamden

FIELD LOCATIONS

- ☐ Amherst
- ☐ Beltsville
- ☐ Berea
- ☐ Burlington
- ☐ Columbus
- ☐ Delaware
- ☐ Durham
- ☐ Hamden
- ☐ Kingston
- ☐ Milford
- ☐ Morgantown
- ☐ Orono
- ☐ Parsons
- ☐ Pennington
- ☐ Princeton
- ☐ Syracuse
- ☐ Warren

OTHER FOREST SERVICE

- ☒ Chief, W. O.
- ☐ R-9 Milwaukee
- ☐ NA-S&PF
- ☐ Air Operations
- ☐ Other _____

Hartman Rm 4115

ATTENTION: Forest Service History

_____ Action _____ Information _____ Signature _____ See Me

_____ Approval _____ Comment _____ File _____ As Requested

REMARKS: For your info. This is the item I phoned about. Found it Through a Deputy in R-6.

R D L

NE/NA-6200-7 (4/74)

PLAYING SQUARE WITH THE FISCAL REGULATIONS

By: W. B. Greeley

The most distressing duty which has fallen to my lot in the Service has been dealing with men, sometimes old associates on the trail, who have not played square with the fiscal regulations. I do not mean grafters; to the honor of the Service, they have been few and wide apart. I mean honest men, zealous men who put their names to vouchers or certifications that are not true. I call these men honest and zealous advisedly. Their false returns are not made for personal gain. Almost invariably they seek by this means to accomplish some cherished plan for advancing the interests of the Service in their charge, to put through some common sense betterment or economy on a National Forest, or to pay for something which the Government in all fairness should pay for but which the auditor cannot pass under its right name.

Two things hurt particularly in these cases. The first is that the starting point is often a desire to get results of benefit to the Service and the public. For years we have preached resourcefulness, initiative, that results are what count. The very zeal to get results that count has led some men to justify wrong ways of getting them, when square compliance with the fiscal rules stood in the way. The second sting in these cases is the plea that lots of other Service men are doing the same sort of thing. Can it be that we have developed a hardened fiscal regulations "conscience," like the old public land conscience, which leads men who never knowingly tell untruths in other affairs of life to sign their names on a certain lot of office forms to things that are not so? We call them "fiscal irregularities," but every one of them gets down in the end to a lie, a lie with a name written under it.

I do not believe for a moment that this thing is common in the Service, but I do want to say, whether it hits many or few, that we must nail the lie in accounts with the Government just as we would nail it in dealings with private citizens. We must nail the fiscal lie, black, white or gray, a hundred dollars in a supply voucher or thirty cents padded in a subsistance account. The standing of the Forest Service depends upon public confidence in our integrity, and integrity must be just as clean toward the Government as toward the public whom we serve. Besides, lies are lies and Satan is the father of them all. We can take no chances with the good name of the Forest Service. Men who do not play square with the fiscal regulations, however laudable or disinterested their motives, however fine their records in other respects, cannot be retained.

The rules which govern us are not perfect by any means. They are not always fair to the employee. But the way to meet a bad rule is not to find a devious and untruthful way around it. We will get it changed if we can; but if we cannot we must accept it with such cheer as we can muster as one of the rules of the game.

It must be one of our traditions, a part of the fine honor of the Forest Service, to play square with the Fiscal Regulations.

From "Service Bulletin," U. S. Forest Service, August 21, 1922

Obituary

William Buckhout Greeley (1879-1955)

JOURNAL of FORESTRY
V 54 No 1
JAN. 1956

WILLIAM B. GREELEY

Col. William B. Greeley, 76, one of America's foremost and most beloved professional foresters, died November 30, 1955, at his home in Suquamish, Wash. Tree Farm.

Born in Oswego, N. Y., September 6, 1879, he moved to California in 1890, where he attended Leland Stanford University and the University of California, graduating from the latter institution in 1901 with the degree Bachelor of Science. During the period 1902-1904 he studied forestry at Yale University and was graduated with the M.F. degree.

Following Civil Service examination he entered the Bureau of Forestry (now the Forest Service) as forest assistant, July 1, 1904. Thus began his distinguished career in American forestry.

Promoted to forest inspector in 1905, he was named supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest a year later, and was advanced to district (now regional) forester of the Northern Rocky Mountain District (now the Northern Region) with headquarters at Missoula, Mont., in 1908. He went through the terrible forest fires of 1910 that took 85 lives in that region, among the worst conflagrations in America's history.

In 1911 he was transferred to the Washington, D. C., office of the Forest Service. Under Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, he was in charge of the Branch of Forest Management until the outbreak of World War I.

Commissioned in the Army, he sailed for France in August 1917 as a major assigned to the 10th Regiment (Forestry), Corps of Engineers. A year later he was appointed one of the assistant chiefs of the Division of Construction and Forestry. Subsequently he became chief of the Division's Forestry Section, and remained in charge until the Armistice. At that time this Section contained 21,000 troops, operated 95 sawmills, and produced more than two billion board feet of wood products daily.

For his war work he was awarded The Distinguished Service Medal (U.S.), the Legion of Honor (France), and the Distinguished Service Order (Great Britain). He was retired as a colonel of engineers (reserve).

He returned to the United States in July 1919 and rejoined the Forest Service. On Mr. Graves retirement to become dean of the Yale School of Forestry, Col. Greeley was named chief forester.

On becoming chief of the Forest Service, Col. Greeley found the organization still somewhat unsettled as a result of the recent war. Salary scales were low and there was a high turnover of personnel. Other problems pressed in on him. One was an attempt (later there would be others by Mr. Ickes) by the ineffable Secretary of the Interior of Teapot Dome notoriety to gain administrative control of grazing on the national forests and later of the national forests themselves. Attempts were made then, as they are still being made today, to legislate vested rights to stockmen in the range. These too were fought off.

During his administration was enacted the Clarke-McNary law of 1928, which established a fundamental forest policy for the United States by providing for federal-state cooperation in fire control, reforestation, and farm forestry extension. For that legislation Col. Greeley, the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY reported, "must be given overwhelmingly the main credit, and for it and the notable advance that has been made since its enactment his administration of the Forest Service will stand out as one of the great historic landmarks of progress in the national forestry movement."

During the 1920's public interest in forestry was manifesting itself in increased appropriations for forestry, especially protection, by the states; in increased enrollment in the forestry schools; in increased acquisition of publicly owned forests. In his annual report for 1925, Col. Greeley commented optimistically and prophetically:

"Forestry is at last making real headway in the United States in the shape of a gradual evolution in industrial practice and land management. To this evolution public leadership, current public opinion, and economic forces are now all contributing. National progress in forestry will from now on be measured, most of all, by the rate at which timber growing becomes part of every-day land usage. Of this outward spread of forestry there is marked evidence in current trends."

When he left the Forest Service, after eight years as chief, the net area of the national forests had been enlarged to some 159½ million acres.

On his retirement, the late Herbert A. Smith wrote "an appreciation" of Col. Greeley for the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY (April, 1928). The opening paragraph deserves quotation:

FALL + controversy to legislate vested rights to stockmen in the range?

See also pg 53

G went west to gain administrative control of 154 grazing & then entire NAT. FOR. SYSTEM

"The eight years that the Forest Service has been under the leadership of its present chief have been years of continuous progress. Externally, the influence of the service has been increased, its field of usefulness extended, and its prestige heightened. Internally it has gained greatly in efficiency of organization and in cleared definition of its task, while its morale and fine tradition of service to the public welfare have been fostered and maintained. Throughout the period the confidence felt in "Bill" by all those under him—confidence in his judgment and strength, in his ability to choose and firmly keep the right course while avoiding the reefs that might otherwise bring shipwreck, confidence in his fairness, open-mindedness, considerateness, and friendliness — has steadily intensified. That he has been a truly great leader with and under whom it has been good to serve, that we one and all profoundly regret his going, and that we shall always hold for him the heartiest respect, admiration, and warm affection is, I am sure, the common thought of the entire Forest Service today."

In May 1928 he became secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, at Seattle. In addition to carrying on the customary duties of a trade association executive, he worked indefatigably for better forest management with emphasis on improved protection. When in 1946, at the age of 66, he retired from the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, it was to take still another important assignment.

At a dinner in Portland, Oregon, on January 25, 1946, "honoring W. B. Greeley, distinguished American forester," he was appointed to head the nationwide "trees for tomorrow" program, an all-American forest industry movement to stimulate tree growing on private land. This activity was in addition to his appointment as chairman of the board of trustees of American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

An early advocate of tree farming, Col. Greeley as chairman of the board of A.F.P.I., the national sponsoring tree farm organization, led the movement so vigorously that today 7,300 registered tree farms total 37 million acres.

It was in 1946 also that he was awarded one of the highest honors in forestry, the Sir William Schlich Memorial Medal. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters in Salt Lake City on September 12, the medal is named for the late Sir William Schlich, an early professional forester who exerted great influence on forestry practice and education throughout the English speaking world. Only three previous awards of the medal had been made: to President F. D. Roosevelt, to Gifford Pinchot, and to Henry S. Graves.

Honorary degrees from two great universities were conferred on him in June 1927: the degree Doctor of Laws by California and Master of Arts by Yale.

Of his many contributions and activities in the Society of American Foresters, space permits mention of only a few. He was vice president in 1912, and president in 1915. He was a member of the Council in 1917, 1920, 1921, and during 1944-1949. He was elected a Fellow in 1918.

In addition, he was a director and president of the American Forestry Association, and a frequent contributor to *American Forests*. He was the author of *Forests and Men*, published by Doubleday in 1951, and *Forest Policy*, published by McGraw-Hill Book Company in 1953 as one of its American Forestry Series.

Improved Revised Version for Chief RM Peterson Feb-March 1983

William Buckhout Greeley (1879-1955)

Third Chief of the USDA Forest Service (1920-1928)

Secretary-Manager of West Coast Lumbermen's Association (1928-1946)

With the exception of Gifford Pinchot, no Chief of the Forest Service more effectively put his stamp on the agency than did William Greeley. In his ability to convey ideas forcefully and logically he was without peer. Born in Oswego, New York, September 6, 1879, the son of a minister, Greeley accompanied his parents to California in 1890. Eleven years later he graduated from the University of California with majors in English and history. His writing skills and ability to see forestry in its historical perspective were, in part, the result of these early interests. Greeley briefly taught in the California public school system but yearned for work in the woods, which he had enjoyed as a young boy. Accepting the advice of Bernhard Fernow, former chief of the U.S. Division of Forestry, Greeley entered the Yale School of Forestry, receiving an M.F. in 1904 with the highest marks in his class and the unqualified recommendation of the school's director, Henry Graves.

That same year Greeley entered the Bureau of Forestry and in 1906 became Supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest in California. Two years later he became the first District (Regional) Forester in the Northern Rocky Mountains, where he pioneered in forging cooperative fire-protection agreements with and among private timberland owners. In the late summer of 1910, terrible fires devastated the forests of the Northwest. This holocaust convinced him that fire protection was the essential first step in the successful practice of forestry, and that close cooperation with private timberland owners was essential.

In 1911 Greeley was transfered to Washington, D.C., as chief of the Branch of Forest Management. In Some Public and Economic Aspects of the Lumber Industry (1917) he contended that severe competition, overinvestment, and inappropriate tax laws were largely responsible for overcutting. Greeley

advocated Federal cooperation with the States and the timber industry in order to remedy these problems. Former Chief Gifford Pinchot had lost hope for self-regulation and strongly opposed this total reliance on conciliation, favoring instead Federal regulation of timber harvesting on private lands. For two years a fundamental clash over forest policy was delayed by World War I, in which Greeley served with distinction as a lieutenant colonel in charge of 95 sawmills in France that provided lumber for the allied forces.

In 1920 Greeley succeeded Henry Graves, thus becoming the second Chief to have served in the ranks. He soon began to prepare his program of cooperative fire protection and reforestation with the States and the forest industry. Pinchot and his allies countered with a plan, sponsored in Congress by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, to impose Federal cutting regulations on private lands of the timber industry. After four years of vigorous debate among foresters and in Congress, Greeley prevailed when the Clarke-McNary Act which he inspired and largely wrote was passed in 1924. He also promoted the passage of the McSweeney-McNary Act, which securely established the Forest Service's research program, just before he resigned in May 1928.

His strong leadership and understanding of business resulted in many attractive job offers. He finally accepted the offer to become secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association in Seattle, an industry group fostering better forest practices. He held this position until his retirement to his tree farm on Puget Sound in 1946. He continued to participate in forestry as chairman of the board of directors of American Forest Products Industries, Inc., leading its successful national tree farm

movement. During the Depression of the 1930's Greeley was successful in encouraging sound forestry practices in the North Pacific Coast lumber industry. He was a member of and held positions in several forestry organizations. He wrote the books Forests and Men (1951) and Forest Policy (1953), as well as numerous scientific and popular articles, including one in Atlantic Monthly in 1954.

Greeley gave outstanding support to the Yale School of Forestry, first as an organizer of the school's graduate advisory board (1905) and a founder and first president of its alumni association, and later in planning and securing financing for its post-World War II development program. For the latter service he was honored posthumously in the naming of the William B. Greeley Memorial Laboratory. The university had previously (1955) awarded him its Yale Medal.

Greeley also served the Society of American Foresters (SAF) in various capacities, including president (1915) and member of its governing council (1944-1949). He was elected an SAF fellow in 1918 and in 1946 became the third ex-chief to receive its highest award, the Sir William Schlich Memorial Medal. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by the University of California and an honorary M.A. degree by Yale, both in 1927. He died on November 30, 1955, in his 77th year. His son, Arthur W. Greeley, also had a Forest Service career, serving as Assistant Chief, 1959-66, and Associate Chief, 1966-71.

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--Dennis M. Roth

(Written for Forestry History Society's Encyclopedia of North American Forestry) (Dec. 1980)

William Buckhout Greeley: A Biographical Sketch

by

Dennis M. Roth

No Chief Forester, with the exception of Gifford Pinchot, more effectively put his stamp on the Forest Service than William Buckhout Greeley. In his ability to convey ideas stylishly and logically he was without peer in that group.

Greeley was born in upstate New York on September 6, 1879. His family moved to California in 1890. Eleven years later William graduated from the University of California at Berkeley with majors in English and history. His writing skills and ability to see forestry in its historical perspective were, in part, the result of these early interests. Greeley briefly taught in the California public school system but yearned for work in the woods, which he had enjoyed so much as a young boy. Accepting the advice of Bernhard Fernow, former Head of the U.S.D.A. Division of Forestry, he entered the Yale School of Forestry, receiving an M.F. in 1904 with the highest marks in his class and the unqualified recommendation of Dean Henry Graves.

That same year Greeley entered the Bureau of Forestry (re-named Forest Service in 1905) and in 1906 became Forest Supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest in his home State. Two years later he became the first Regional Forester in the Northern Rocky Mountain (Region) where he pioneered in forging cooperative fire protection agreements with and among private timber owners. In 1910 fires devastated his region and he became convinced that fire protection was the essential first step in the successful practice of forestry.

In 1911 Greeley was transferred to Washington, D.C., as Chief of the Branch of Forest Management. In 1917 he authored Some Public and Economic Aspects of the Lumber Industry in which he argued that severe competition, over-investment, and inappropriate tax laws were largerly responsible for forest overcutting. Greeley advocated Federal cooperation with the States and the timber industry in order to remedy these problems. Former Chief Gifford Pinchot strongly opposed this view, favoring instead Federal regulation of the timber industry. Thus the stage was set for a fundamental clash over forest policy, which was interrupted for two years by World War I in which Greeley served with distinction as a lieutenant colonel in charge of 95 sawmills in France that provided lumber for the allied forces.

In 1920 Greeley succeeded Henry Graves to become the third Chief of the Forest Service and soon began to prepare his program of cooperative fire protection and reforestation with the States. Pinchot and his allies countered with a plan (the Capper Bill) to impose federal cutting regulations on the timber industry. After four years of vigorous debate among foresters and in Congress, Greeley prevailed when the Clarke-McNary Act was passed in 1924. During his tenure, he also promoted the passage of the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928, which securely established the Forest Service's research program.

In May 1928 Greeley became secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association in Seattle, a position he held until his retirement in 1946, although he continued to participate in forestry as Chairman of the Board of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc. During the Great Depression, Greeley was very successful in encouraging sound forestry practices in the North Pacific Coast lumber industry. He was a member of and held positions in several forestry organizations. He authored Forests

and Men (1951) and Forest Policy (1953), as well as numerous scientific and popular articles. He died on November 30, 1955.

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P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

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DEC 9 1980

Dr. Richard Davis
Forest History Society
109 Coral Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Dear Richard:

Enclosed are three biographical sketches of former chiefs. We will send the rest to you on the installment plan. You will have them all in hand by February 15. Have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

/S/ DENNIS M. ROTH
Head, History Section

Enclosures
cc: History Section files w/enclosures
Dennis Roth w/ enclosures
DROTH:ac:12/2/80
RETYPED:CJOHNSON:bj:12/5/80

In Summary

from a Forester's Point of View

PINCHOT, CARY, GREELEY ARCHITECTS OF AMERICAN FORESTRY

By David T. Mason

EDITOR'S NOTE: This comment upon the papers of (1) M. Nelson McGeary on Gifford Pinchot, (2) Roy Ring White on Austin Cary, and (3) George T. Morgan on William B. Greeley, was presented by Mr. Mason on April 20, 1961, at the 54th annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Mason is a consulting forester in the firm of Mason, Bruce, and Girard of Portland, Oregon.

Your invitation, a great honor, to discuss Austin Cary, William Greeley and Gifford Pinchot came to me because I knew these men, and as a forester worked with them. Messrs. McGeary, Morgan and White have just presented their deeply interesting, excellent papers, which discuss so well from the historian's viewpoint the lives, characters and works of these great foresters. I shall speak of these men from my personal angle as a forester, familiar with the men, with their work and with this century's vastly changing conditions affecting American forestry. In these few moments I can touch upon only a few of the more important features of this great field.

In 1896 Pinchot had already completed his four years of work as a consulting forester for the Biltmore and other properties; he was then the key man in work sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, which produced a plan for and led to important legislation basic to the management of the nation's "public domain" forests. In 1896 Cary was already at work in the forests of northern New England, devising simple, practical steps in forestry. In 1896 Greeley was entering the University of California. In 1896 my family began each year to spend the summer months in a forest of oak in central New Jersey; there I began to live, to play, to learn and in a small way to work in the forest. The rising tide of public discussion of the nation's forest problem led by Pinchot impressed me with the need and opportunity for trained foresters; it was natural for me to attend Yale Forest School, established by the Pinchot family, beginning with the school summer camp of 1905 at Milford, Pennsylvania, on the property of the Pinchot family; here on the banks of the Sawkill, "Grey Towers," the French-chateau-type summer home of the family, was located. Here I first met Gifford Pinchot and his parents. Naturally, I wrote to my home-town paper a glowing letter describing the camp, Grey Towers, forestry and the great work of Pinchot in leading the forestry movement. I had become a follower of Pinchot in the forestry crusade.

Loyal to Pinchot

In 1907 I entered the Forest Service and for eight years worked in the group of dedicated foresters—organized, trained by and loyal to Pinchot—also loyal to the ideal of establishing sound forest management, immediately on the national forests, and as fast as possible on other forest land—public and private—in the United States. When, as the outcome of the famous Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, Pinchot was discharged from the public service in 1910, many of us foresaw and wished for him a brilliant political future perhaps leading to the presidency.

In early September, 1910, as Supervisor of the Deerlodge National Forest in Montana, I first met already legendary Austin Cary, and had the privilege of introducing him to the Rocky Mountain forests. During our two weeks together I was much impressed by Cary's mental concentration on the practical problems of the forest, and by his almost complete absent-mindedness for the minor problems of tickets, train times, meals, lodging, baggage, and spectacles. My diary for October 1, 1910, records, "Lunch and dinner with Austin Cary, who offers to run me for State Forester of Maine." In later years Cary and I were together from time to time, but not again to travel in the forest.

I first met Greeley in the Forest Service Washington office in 1908. In December of that year the national forest western districts were established, with Greeley in charge of about twenty-five national forests, averaging about a million acres each, located

mainly in Montana and Idaho with headquarters in Missoula, Montana. The group of foresters under Greeley at Missoula included Robert Y. Stuart and Ferdinand A. Silcox, who in turn later succeeded Greeley as Chief of the Forest Service. In the Missoula district for more than six years I spent much time with Greeley in the office, on field trips and in our homes.

Working with Greeley

Greeley's greatest problem in Missoula days was fire protection—truly a tremendous problem. Being a wise and practical man, he sought the cooperation of private owners of forest land intermingled with or adjoining national forest land. After months of patient, skillful, persistent, tolerant effort, Greeley succeeded in establishing cooperative fire protection; thus he experienced the procedure and efficacy of cooperation—a lesson to him of great future importance. After Missoula, Greeley and I worked together many times in many places—in the Forest Engineers in France, each as manager of adjoining lumbermen's associations, and as members of the group which composed the Lumber Code of the NRA.

The work of Cary, Greeley and Pinchot should be considered against the economic background of forests, forest industry and forestry during the period in which they worked. Forestry practice in western Europe came into being in response to economic need. In America, although Benjamin Franklin and others later pointed out local shortages of wood, the expansion of our great transportation system made possible from time to time the migration of the main center of lumber production from one to another main source of timber; this maintained for consumers at relatively low cost a supply of forest products; this also maintained at relatively low level the value of standing timber because its supply available for annual cutting exceeded demand. However, following World War II the volume of standing timber available for annual cutting no longer exceeded the market demand for lumber; this condition strongly increased the value of standing timber. Low values of standing trees prior to 1945 gave but little economic incentive to the practice of forestry; since 1945 relatively high values of standing trees have created far more effective incentive so that there has occurred a great expansion in area and intensity of forestry practice.

The Great Project

Pinchot early recognized that to provide for America's future timber supply, it was essential to maintain forest productivity. He set out to bring this about. To carry out this great project, it was necessary to awaken and educate the American people to the need for action; it was necessary to create a group of men trained in forestry to act as technicians in carrying out forestry procedures; it was necessary to get forest land owners, public and private, to undertake forestry practice on their land.

As a crusader, powerfully supported by his friend Theodore Roosevelt, Pinchot did awaken the American people; but in doing so he antagonized many private forest owners by attacking them as "forest devastators."

Pinchot did create a group of men trained in forestry by establishing Yale Forest School and by encouraging other such schools. Still more important, he made the Forest Service an outstanding government bureau in the character and esprit de corps of its personnel, and the dedication of its men to the field of forestry.

In bringing forest land owners to the practice of forestry on the soil, Pinchot greatly expanded—to a total of about 150 million acres—the area of public timberland in national forests. Although this was important for distant years of strong demand for national forest timber, it brought relatively little early opportunity to direct cutting practices along forestry lines. This did, however, place a great volume of timber under the slow cutting restraint of sustained yield forest management, so that at the end of the Second World War this restrained cutting of national forest and other public timber together with the same voluntary restraint on the cutting of important volumes of private timber brought an era of much higher value for standing timber; this created the far stronger incentive for intensive forestry practice on both public and private forest land.

Fire, Taxes, Timber Value

During the first quarter of this century, with generally inadequate protection from fire and from ad valorem taxes, and with low standing timber values, the owners of private forest land, where most of the cutting was taking place, were slow in adopting forestry practices. Indeed, the great majority were so slow that impatient, intolerant Pinchot sought federal legislation to compel forestry practice on private land.

In the course of Pinchot's "awakening" crusade, there was much reference not only to "forest devastation" but also to "timber monopoly" and to the "lumber trust." Greeley, Cary and others working at the economic grass-roots in this field, became convinced that such ideas were vastly exaggerated. Soon after Greeley was promoted from the Missoula to the Washington office, he was authorized by Chief Forester Henry Graves to undertake a comprehensive, nation-wide study in this field. Austin Cary worked on this study in the Douglas fir region of western Oregon and western Washington. I worked on it in the adjoining Missoula region. Some other parts of the country also were covered in detail. The several reports with Greeley's summary completed just before the First World War exploded the myth of the "lumber trust," by showing that the many thousand mills of the lumber industry are about as highly competitive as farmers.

Following the First World War Pinchot with many

forester followers sought federal legislation to compel the practice of forestry in the cutting of timber on private forest land. Greeley, also with a large forester following, sought legislation which through cooperation between public and private interests would create an economic climate favorable for the practice of forestry on private lands. This great forestry controversy reached its crisis on March 28 and 29, 1924, with the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry considering the Capper Bill backed by Pinchot and the Clarke-McNary Bill backed by Greeley. On the 24th Greeley's statement was interrupted graciously to make way for Pinchot, then Governor of Pennsylvania, who spoke to the effect that "lumbermen will never practice forestry unless compelled to do so." Following Pinchot, Greeley went on with his statement to the committee and completed it the next day, pointing out the advantages of the cooperative approach to the problem. I was present throughout this debate. This battle was Gettysburg for this phase of forestry; the Capper Bill failed, and Clarke-McNary was enacted. Although Greeley afterward as Chief Forester and as manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association took many important steps in the promotion of forestry on public and private land, his greatest service to forestry was, I believe, in securing the 1924 legislation with its cooperative approach.

Cary was but little in the public eye; he was an individualist—gruff but kindly; he was a "tree roots" forester, with great experience in the woods, with his feet planted on solid economic ground; he worked best, man to man, convincing private forest land owners that simple forestry measures appropriate for the days of low value timber would increase the values of their properties. In this fashion he met and persuaded innumerable forest land owners—big and little—in the South. He so earned the title "Father of Forestry in the Southern States."

Cary, Greeley and Pinchot—each a truly great American forester. Pinchot before 1910 was the great leader, towering far above all others, who awakened the American people, who established the profession of forestry, who expanded and placed the national forests under management, who created the Forest Service. Greeley from 1909 until his death in 1955 in innumerable ways, especially through promoting cooperation, extended ever wider and more intensive the practice of forestry on public and private land. Cary from 1895 in northern New England until his death in Florida in 1936 worked mostly at the "tree roots" successfully securing the practice of forestry on the land especially in the South. These three men laid firm, solid foundations for the future practice of forestry in the United States.

FIRST GREELEY BIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED

Last year George T. Morgan, Jr., won the Marion F. McClain Award in Pacific Northwest History for his master's essay, William B. Greeley; A Practical Forester. Foresters and business leaders who read the manuscript acclaimed it, too. Now it appears as a book published in June by the Forest History Society. Copies are being sold by the Society at $2.95, with a discount of 25 percent to members.

Bound in hard covers, the book contains an introduction by the long-time friend of Colonel Greeley, David T. Mason of Portland, Oregon. It is illustrated and has both a bibliography and index.

During the last 14 months Tom Morgan has served as research associate on the staff of the Forest History Society in St. Paul. He returns now to the University of Oregon to conclude preparation for a career as a teacher of American history. It is Tom's hope and that of the Society that he may continue to do research and writing in the forest history field. With that in mind the Society is seeking to obtain sponsorship of a special research project which will produce a history of the cooperative efforts to deal with forest fire in the Pacific Northwest. Those who may be interested in supporting this research are asked to write Elwood R. Maunder, Forest History Society, 2706 W. Seventh Blvd., St. Paul 16, Minnesota. A detailed outline of the project will be mailed on request. Contributions are tax deductible and should be made out to Forest History Society, Research Fund.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

VOL. I MARCH, 1925 No. 1

THE RELATION OF GEOGRAPHY TO TIMBER SUPPLY

W. B. Greeley, Chief
U. S. Forest Service

EVER since Hiram, King of Tyre, shipped rafts of fir and cedar down the Mediterranean Coast to trade with the Jews of Solomon's day, timber has been an important factor in the commerce of the nations. Among the first exports from the American colonies to the mother country were clapboards split from the oak of Virginia, ship masts cut from the pine forests of New England, and pitch extracted from the piney woods of the South Atlantic. The progress of civilization has been called a struggle between human wants and natural resources. And no part of this age-long contest has been more clear cut than the effort of mankind to supply its need for wood.

Most of the industrially aggressive nations have lived in forested regions, and most of them have been liberal users of timber. The course of these nations in satisfying their requirements for forest-grown materials has usually run through three different stages. At first they have cut freely from their own virgin forests as long as the supply lasted. Then they have cast about for what they might barter from their neighbors. And finally they have settled down to the systematic growing of wood on all the land that could be spared for the purpose, still finding it necessary or convenient in many cases to import a substantial part of their national requirements from other countries whose virgin forests have not yet become depleted or whose timber culture produces an exportable surplus.

Man-grown timber, however, is costly, while timber stored up in nature's undrained warehouses is cheap. The source of supply is thus largely governed by the cost of growing timber at home as compared with the cost of hauling it from the nearest virgin forests still available for exploitation. In the long run, forestry is pitted against transportation.

The United States is still in the first of these three stages. By far the greater part of the wood we use is still obtained from our own virgin forests. But the end of this supply is plainly in sight. The necessity is at hand of finding a new source of wood, either in timber culture on our own soil or in the forests of other countries. The consumption of timber in this country is so enormous that the problem assumes staggering proportions. We use annually about 12 billion cubic feet of saw-log timber, or nearly half of the quantity consumed in the entire world. Our use of all forest products, including pulpwood, railroad ties, mine timbers, and fuel wood, aggregates 22½ billion cubic feet, or about two-fifths of the yearly consumption in the entire world.

Other countries which have likewise exhausted their virgin forests have found new sources of wood either in the practice of forestry or through imports from their neighbors or by combining both of these methods, without sudden industrial upheavals or serious timber famines. Their consumption of forest products has been relatively small; the change was

gradual and usually involved no great difficulty. The enormous use of wood in the United States, however, and its intimate relation to national living standards, manufactures, and basic industries like agriculture, mining, and transportation, make our problem far more serious. We must find, almost overnight, a fresh source of raw material sufficient to supply 60 or 70 million tons of forest products annually. Instead of a gradual industrial evolution, the change is coming with the suddenness of an economic crisis (Fig. 1).

The forest history of the United States strikingly illustrates the relation of geography to timber supply. To the colonists and explorers of the seventeenth century, America appeared a vast, unbroken forest. Even after geographers had mapped the full extent of the prairies and western deserts, they found that nearly half of her total land area, or more than 820 million acres, was originally in forest (Fig. 2). Although the export of timber products began in the early days of the Atlantic colonies, for several generations the forest represented a barrier to settlement and migration rather than an economic resource. Nothing could have appeared more remote than a shortage of timber. About 200 million acres of our original forest area have been cleared for cultivation and settlement, and the stumpage removed from three-fourths of this land was destroyed for lack of a market.

When the manufacture of lumber at little sawmills, run by water power, became a fairly established industry, there was no lack of the finest raw material at their very doors. Lumber was moved but very short distances and its cost was exceedingly low. In 1736 pine lumber prices in New England were commonly around $5.00 per thousand board feet. Between 1799 and 1834 pine lumber cut on the Kennebec River in Maine was sold on the Boston market for from $10 to $14 per thousand board feet. Slowly, very slowly, the frontier of virgin forest began to move back from the centers of population, and, as the sawmill followed its retreat, the element of transportation entered into the cost of forest products.

Up to the time of the Civil War, short and cheap lumber hauls, almost wholly by water, characterized our timber traffic. Lumber or logs moved down the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Boston, about 225 miles, from the upper Hudson to New York, not over 200 miles, and from the shores of the Great Lakes into Buffalo and Chicago. The rafting of the Pennsylvania rivers rarely covered more than 400 miles; and the bulk of the products of "Penn's Woods" moved much shorter distances, as from Williamsport to Philadelphia. One or two or three dollars at the most paid the freight bill on a thousand feet, and the consumer's price was correspondingly low. Even up to 1902, the short local shipments from the Lake region held cargo prices on white pine boards at Chicago down to $16 per thousand feet or less.

The change came with the railroad building and industrial expansion that followed the Civil War. Lumber manufacture ceased to be a village industry. It caught the spirit of "big business" and rapidly forged into the lead with large organizations, tremendous capitalization, and the efficient tools of quantity production. It reached out with unequaled driving power in manufacture and merchandizing. It taught the American people to use wood in prodigious and unheard-of quantities. In 1840 the per capita consumption of lumber probably did not exceed 100 board feet. By 1906 it had become 516 board feet. Behind the sawmills came the paper mills, using more and more wood until it now forms 90 per cent of their raw material. Through their energetic attack upon the forests another great national appetite for wood has been created. The per capita consumption of paper has increased five-fold since 1840. Then came the veneer plants, the distillation plants, the vehicle and agricultural implement factories, the makers of railroad ties and telegraph poles, and

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FIGURE 1.—The United States must shortly find some means of replenishing the storehouse of splendid virgin timber whose end is in sight. (Photo from U. S. Forest Service.)

a hundred industrial developments with their greater or lesser demands for timber. The exploitation of virgin forests has been a foremost contributor to the

It was inevitable that our timber resources should shrink rapidly before this terrific onslaught. The story is told in the maps showing the approximate ex-

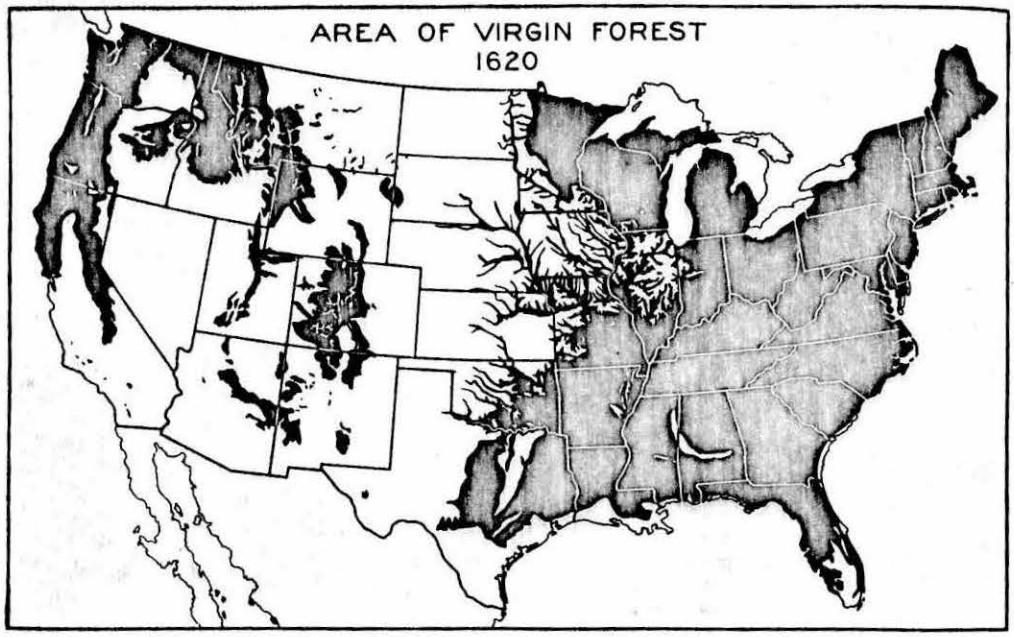

FIGURE 2.—When the early colonists settled along the Atlantic Coast nearly all the country east of the Mississippi River, and much land to the westward, notably in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and the Pacific Northwest, was covered with a vast virgin forest,—about 820 million acres in all. (Map from U. S. Forest Service.)

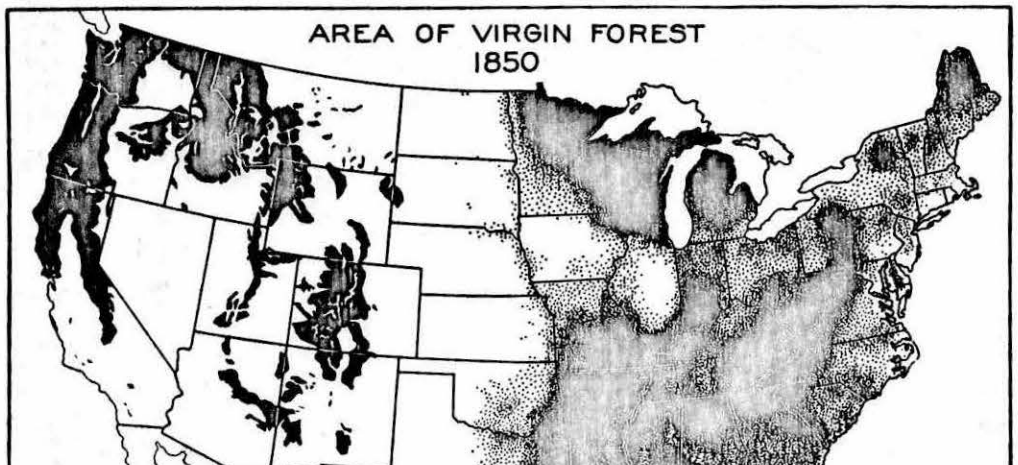

FIGURE 3.—Even in 1850 much of the forest in the eastern United States was still in a virgin condition, and the forests in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states had scarcely been touched by man. The map was based on estimates by states and the dots are not all correctly located. Northwestern instead of south central Ohio should be densest, as the Black Swamp was almost a solid forest in 1850. Northern Indiana should likewise show a denser distribution of virgin forest, and in southern Indiana, where settlement first occurred, the dotting should be thinner. (Map from U. S. Forest Service.)

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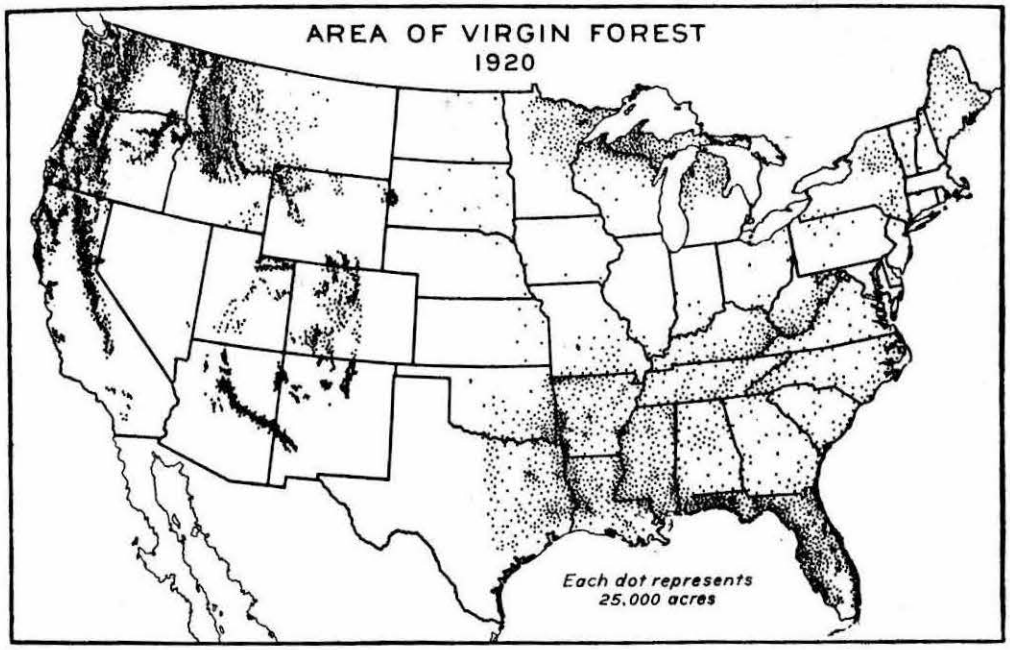

FIGURE 4.—By 1920 the area of virgin timber in the United States had been reduced to about 138 million acres, of which more than half was in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states. Culled and second growth trees of sufficient size for lumber covered about 114 million acres more, and there were about 136 million acres of forest having small young growth or trees of cord-wood size. In the United States in 1920 the amount of virgin timber has been estimated at 1,600 billion board feet, and the culled and second growth stands at 600 billion feet, a total of 2,200 billion feet, as compared with probably 5,200 billion feet originally. Over half of this remaining saw timber is in the Pacific Coast states. (Map from U. S. Forest Service.)

230 years of settlement and industrial expansion made relatively slight inroads. In the last 70 years the depletion of our timber supply has gone on apace. And as the virgin forests disappeared, the relation of geography to timber supply has become more and more pronounced. It is summed up in the cost of transportation from the standing tree to the user of its products. From the economic viewpoint, our forest history is a record of widening gaps between the consumer of lumber or paper and the source of his supply (Fig. 5).

As long as Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania were the foremost lumber-producing states, lumber was cheap in the great markets of the country, primarily because the hauls were short and largely by water. When the center of lumber manufacture moved to the Lake States in the 80's and 90's, the era of the box car as a lumber carrier began. Freight rates were long tempered by water transportation on the Lakes, through the Erie Canal, and down the Mississippi; but at that it cost $6 or $7 per thousand feet to ship lumber a thousand miles from Saginaw to New York, by water, or treble the old rate on Hudson River pine. As steadily as the more accessible virgin forests went through the hopper, the railroads gained ascendancy in lumber traffic, the hauls lengthened, and average retail prices rose from one level to another.

During and following the 90's, the pineries of the Lake States rapidly approached exhaustion and the center of the national supply of softwood lumber shifted to the South. Rail shipments in excess of 750 miles and freight bills of $8 or $10 or more per thousand board feet became common. As southern pine gradually secured control of the Chicago market, lumber prices advanced to 75

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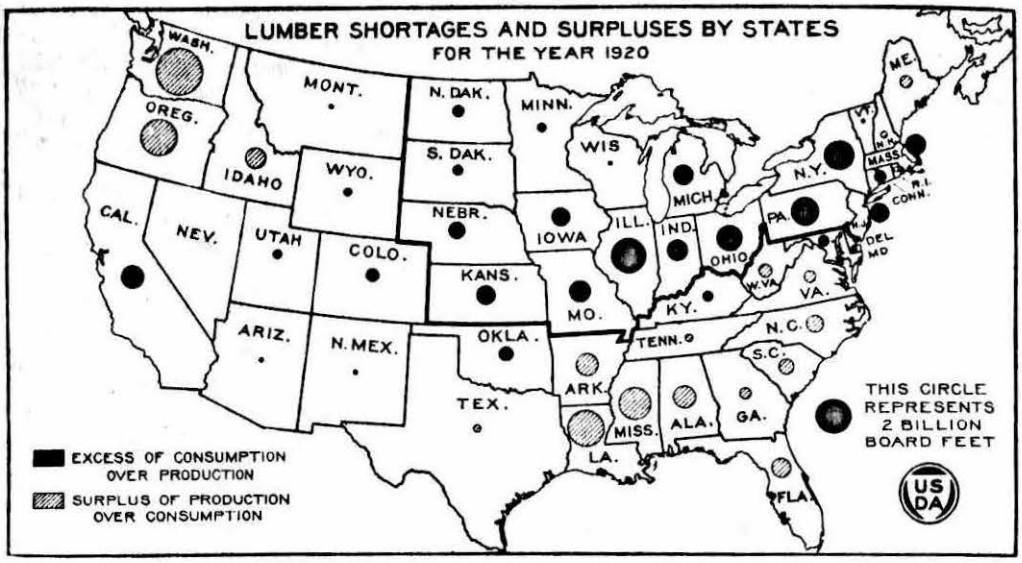

FIGURE 5.—Our greatest industrial and food producing regions—the area north and east of the heavy line—cut only 23 per cent of the lumber they use, and must ship in 77 per cent, chiefly from the South and far West. (Map from U. S. Forest Service 1922 yearbook, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

or 100 per cent beyond the old rates fixed by water transportation from Michigan or Wisconsin mills. Southern lumber moved 1,100 miles to Pittsburgh and 1,500 miles to Boston, at freight rates which, since the World War, have ranged from $12.50 to $15 per thousand feet. Retail prices necessarily climbed to a higher level, but only as a stepping stone to what has followed as the last chapter in the exploitation of our virgin forests is being written.

The virgin pineries of the south covered 130 million acres and contained probably 650 billion board feet of saw timber (Fig. 6). They formed one of the richest reservoirs of softwoods on the earth's surface, and for the past thirty years they have been the mainstay of the eastern and central lumber markets of the United States. But the process of timber depletion is running its course in the south as it has previously been run in the Lake States and the Alleghenies. The production of southern pine lumber passed its peak in 1916, and the last great migration of American sawmills is under way—across the Great Plains to the virgin forests of the Pacific Coast. In 1920 over 600 million board feet of western lumber was shipped to New England and over 1,200 million feet was marketed in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In 1923, 34 per cent of our entire lumber cut was manufactured on the Pacific Coast as compared with 36 per cent in the southern states (Fig. 7). Western lumber is now moving in a steadily increasing volume 2,000 or 2,300 miles by rail to the Middle West at a freight cost of $17 or $18 per thousand board feet, and 7,000 miles by sea and the Panama Canal to northern Atlantic ports at a charter rate of $14 or $15 per thousand feet. Lumber manufactured on Puget Sound is now, indeed, moved by steamer to Chesapeake Bay and reshipped inland, past the old sawmill towns of the Alleghenies, as far as Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Every year the cost of transportation enters more largely into the lumber bills paid by the American home builder or the American factory (Fig. 7). Two-thirds of the lumber which we use is consumed in the Central and Eastern States. The lumber traffic in 1920 exceeded 1,660,000 carloads and cost, in freight and charters, over $250,000,000. The average carload was hauled 485

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FIGURE 6.—A pine forest in southern Georgia. These southern pine forests have provided most of the lumber used in the North during recent years, but the supply is now approaching exhaustion. (Photo from Natural Vegetation Section, Atlas of American Agriculture, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

miles. Between 1914 and 1920, the average rail haul on lumber was lengthened by more than 30 per cent, and the total yearly freight paid on lumber shipments advanced $100,000,000.

These mounting costs for transporta-

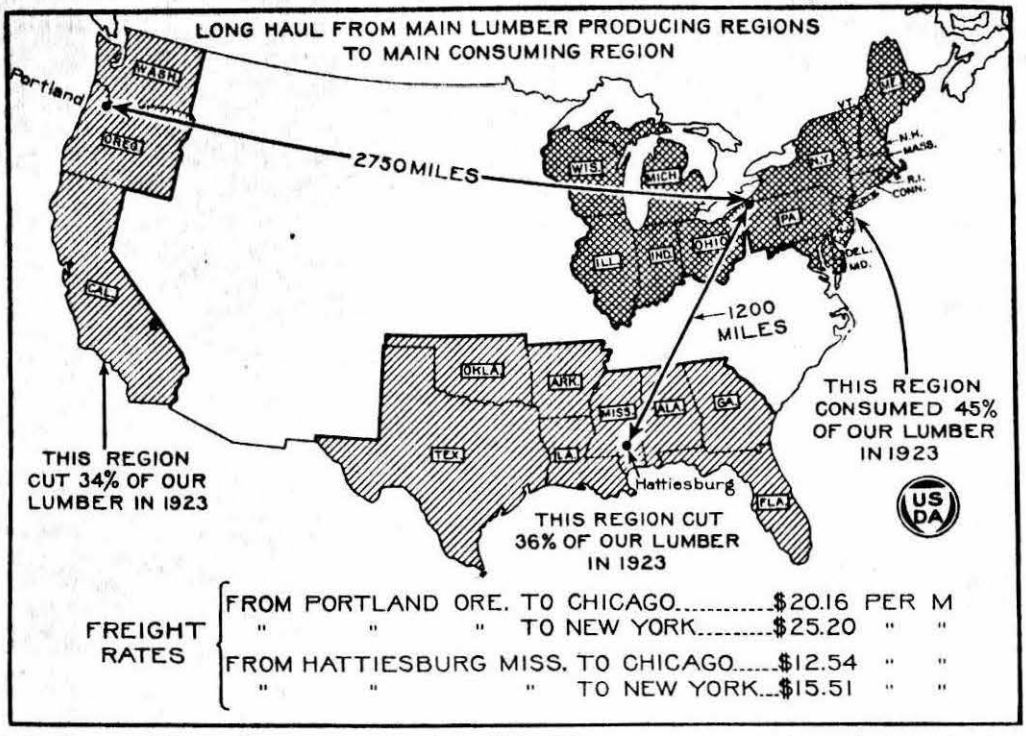

FIGURE 7.—The northeastern quarter of the United States consumes nearly one-half the lumber produced in the United States. More and more of this lumber must come across the continent from the Pacific Coast, or else by the Panama Canal. The cost of freight is $12 to $25 per thousand feet, and the cost to the consumer is increased much more than this by distributors' costs and profits. (Map adapted from 1922 Yearbook, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

tion underlie the rise in lumber prices. Costs and profits in retail distribution tend to pyramid upon every increase in freight. And as the sawmills become more largely concentrated in distant and restricted regions, the competitive movement of lumber into consuming markets is curtailed. Retail prices seldom fail to advance in response to such opportunities. The story of lumber prices in a group of Minnesota towns is illuminating. In 1905, 91 per cent of their supply came from the Lake States. The average freight cost was $3.25 per thousand feet and the average selling price was $26.00. In 1921, over 92 per cent of the lumber handled in these towns came from the Pacific Coast. The average freight bill was $18.12 per thousand feet and the average selling price $53.58. Transportation cost had increased from 12½ per cent to 34 per cent of the retail price, but the actual cost to the consumer, it will be noted, had more than doubled.

In fact, the prices paid by the average user of every day construction lumber the country over have more than doubled within the last twelve years. The very freight paid on lumber is now often more than its delivered price thirty years ago. Hence it is not difficult to understand why lumber prices have advanced, during the last eighty years, three and a half times as rapidly as the index price based upon all staple commodities. It took $510 in 1921 to buy as much lumber —and poorer lumber at that—as $100 bought in 1840.

The story of the American paper industry is somewhat different but reflects no less clearly the extent to which our virgin forests have been depleted. Paper manufacture requires exceptionally heavy plant investments. Hence it has

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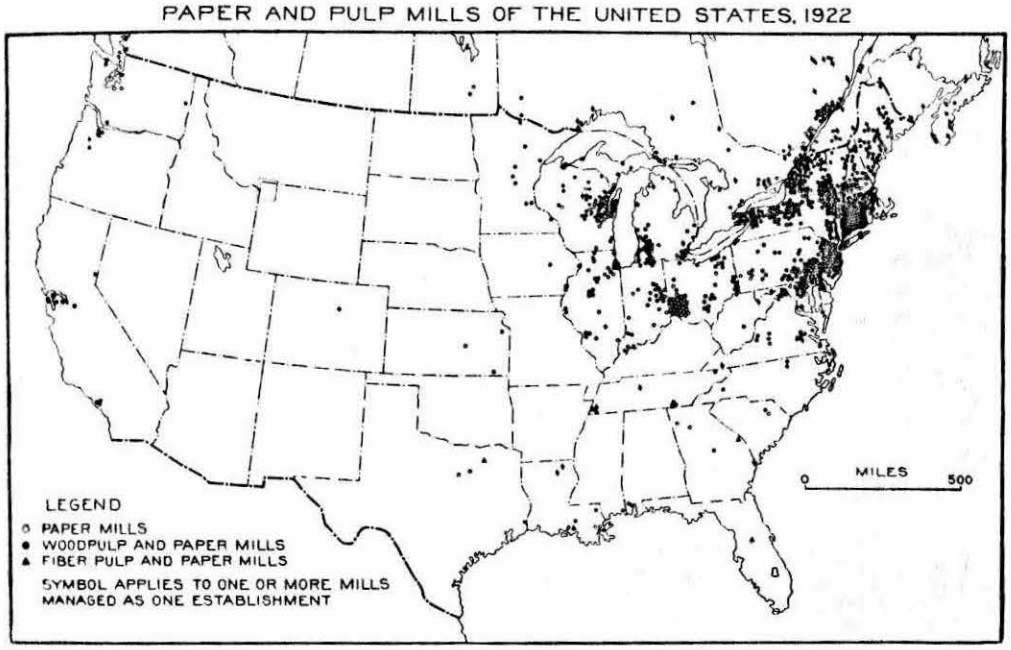

FIGURE 8.—Owing in part to the great expense of installing a plant, in part to the ability to utilize small second growth timber, and in part to the preference for certain coniferous woods, paper and pulp mills have not followed the lumberman into the South and far West to any notable extent. As a consequence, these mills are compelled to depend upon Canada for a substantial part of their supplies. (Map from U. S. Forest Service.)

not followed the retreating frontier of virgin forests to nearly the same extent as have the sawmills, but has remained largely concentrated in the northeastern states (Fig. 8). As a consequence, the raw material available on American soil has been wholly unable to sustain our increasing consumption of paper. Of the eight million tons used in the United States in 1922, 53 per cent came from foreign countries in the form of pulpwood, manufactured pulp, or finished paper. Thirty-seven per cent was imported from Canada alone, including over one million cords of raw pulpwood. The cost of the pulpwood delivered at American plants, much of which is now hauled excessive distances, has probably increased even more rapidly than the price of lumber. In satisfying its needs for this important forest product, therefore, the United States has already outstripped the resources of her own virgin forests. She has been driven to the paper and pulpwood markets of the world.

The stern facts of geography have largely controlled these past developments in our forest industries and in the cost of their wares to the American consumer. The true measure of timber supply is not quantity but availability. Sixty per cent of all the wood that is left in the United States and 75 per cent of its virgin timber lie west of the Great Plains, whereas two-thirds of the population and an even larger proportion of our agriculture and manufactures are east of the Great Plains. The forests bordering the Pacific Coast contain over a trillion board feet of virgin stumpage (Fig. 9). At the most, they will not supply our present consumption very long: but already the unbalanced geographical distribution of this resource is creating well-nigh famine prices in the parts of the United States where forest products are used in the largest quantities. Dependence upon the softwood forests of Siberia as the principal source of supply would differ from our present situation only in degree.

And as geography controls the cost of the products of virgin forests when they reach the ultimate consumer in Massachusetts, Illinois, or Florida, so will geography control the substitution of other sources of timber supply. Most of the

FIGURE 9.—A virgin forest in the Pacific Northwest. These coniferous forests now constitute our last great timber resource. (Photo from U. S. Forest Service.)

other countries have progressed from one stage to another in their source of wood more or less as single geographical units. In the United States the distances are so great and the local conditions so diverse that this transition is bound, for some time to come, to be regional rather than national. We have already seen that, owing to the concentration of the paper industry in the northeastern states, more than half of our consumption of wood fiber products is now drawn from foreign sources. And by the same token, the exigencies of the portions of the country farthest removed from the dwindling frontier of virgin forests are driving them to a new source of wood, namely the timber crop.

Forestry is the economic competitor of transportation. As long as cheap virgin stumpage available at no great distance dominated our lumber and paper markets, there was no place in the economic scheme of things for systematic timber growing. But once the cost of transporting forest products from the nearest virgin sources exceeds the cost of growing them at home, timber culture not only becomes economically feasible but sooner or later is impelled by purely commercial forces. This is just what is taking place today, to a limited degree, in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; and, to a still more limited degree, in the South. Second growth white pine in New England, 30 or 40 years old, is worth from $10 to $18 per thousand board feet standing in the woods (Fig. 10). Second growth southern pine of the same age brings from $8 to $12 on the stump. With such returns before them and with

FIGURE 10.—A second growth pine stand in New England. Such forests, many of which have grown up in old fields, demonstrate that commercial forestry pays. (Photo from U. S. Forest Service.)

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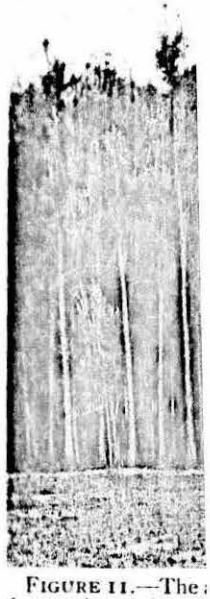

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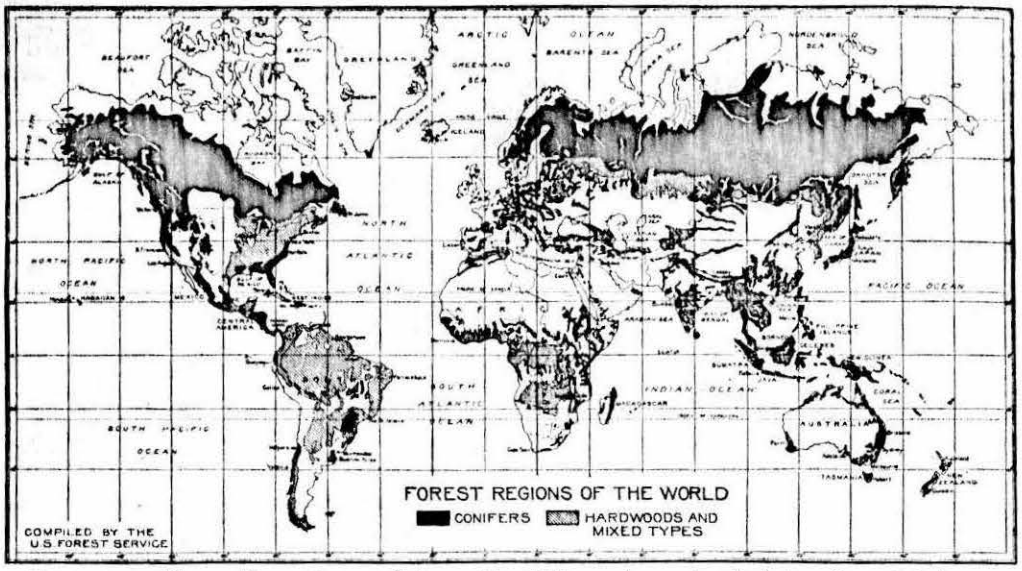

FIGURE 12.—The coniferous forests of the world, which supply nearly all of the softwood timber, are practically confined to the north temperate zone. The map, however, a Mercator projection, greatly exaggerates the extent of this coniferous forest. Moreover, much of the area shown in black consists of timber so small or stunted as to be fit only for firewood and pulp. The cut of saw timber at present in the United States is about as great in all other countries of the world combined, but an annual growth is only about sixteen per cent of the world total. (Map from "Forest Resources of the World" by Zon and Sparhawk, McGraw, Hill Book Co., 1923.)

countries of the world shows that the markets of the whole earth are short of raw materials for paper and construction lumber, and that the accessible supply of timber, particularly of coniferous timber, is not adequate to meet the requirements of modern civilization. The cost of [illegible] Asiatic or South American [illegible] United States, added to [illegible] fixed by keen internation[illegible], would be wellnigh [illegible] ordinary construction or [illegible] (Fig. 12).

[illegible] must get all the for[illegible] can to tide over the [illegible] we must go after it intel[illegible] and systematically. For one [illegible], a thorough study should be made [illegible] the resources available in the hardwood forests of Central and South America and their utility for the replacement of our rapidly waning supply of native hardwoods.

Undoubtedly we must and will learn to use less wood. The high cost of lumber has already decreased its per capita consumption in the United States about 40 per cent below the peak of 1906 (Fig. 13). Steel, cement and clay products have been substituted for much of the construction lumber formerly used; and coal, oil, and electricity have taken the place of much fuel wood. These substitutions are increasing, as wood becomes more dear; and it is well that they should. On the other hand, the use of wood is constantly widening as the chemist and engineer discover new methods of converting or fashioning it for modern requirements. Wood is now manufactured into grain alcohol and artificial silk, even into baking powder and electrical conduits. The field for wood fiber products is constantly enlarging. Notwithstanding the substitution of other materials and the curtailed use of wood for many of its old functions, the total drain upon our forests thus far has not materially lessened. The danger lies not in reducing the use of wood where satisfactory substitution is possible, but in the growing shortage for many essential needs for which there are no substitutes. In most of the industrial countries of Europe the per capita con-

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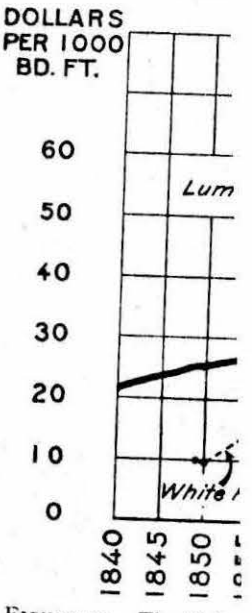

FIGURE 13.—The Unite
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sumption of wood is not diminishing, but increasing; and the United States cannot expect permanently to follow a different course if it is to hold its living standards and retain its industrial leadership.

One of the most essential constructive remedies is to reduce the drain upon our forests by reducing the waste in the manufacture and use of their products. The very abundance and cheapness of virgin timber in the United States has bred wasteful methods of logging, manufacture, and refabrication which are yielding but slowly to the pressure of scant supply and high costs. The general application of even our present knowledge of waste elimination in logging, milling and refabricating lumber, in timber preservation, in the conversion of wood into fiber products and the like, would reduce the current drain upon our forests by 20 or 25 per cent. And we still have much to learn before all the possibilities of economy in the use of our forests are fathomed. The elimination of preventable losses from forest fires and from destructive insects and tree diseases would save an enormous total of useful timber. A cord of wood saved is equal to a cord of wood grown. And one of the most obvious things that should be done with all possible dispatch is to conserve our existing timber supply to the last foot by research in the conversion and use of forest products on an adequate scale, accompanied by wide dissemination of its results through the forest industries and forest consumers.

After everything else has been said, no solution of our forest problem is possible without the generous growing of trees. We must come, in the last analysis, as every other country treading the same path has come, to forestry as the necessary and economic employment of much of our land. This solution is as complete as it is inevitable. Intensive timber culture on the 470 million acres of forest land in the United States, timber culture on a par with that of Germany, France and Scandinavia, can produce a yearly crop equivalent to more than all the

RELATION OF RETAIL LUMBER PRICES TO PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

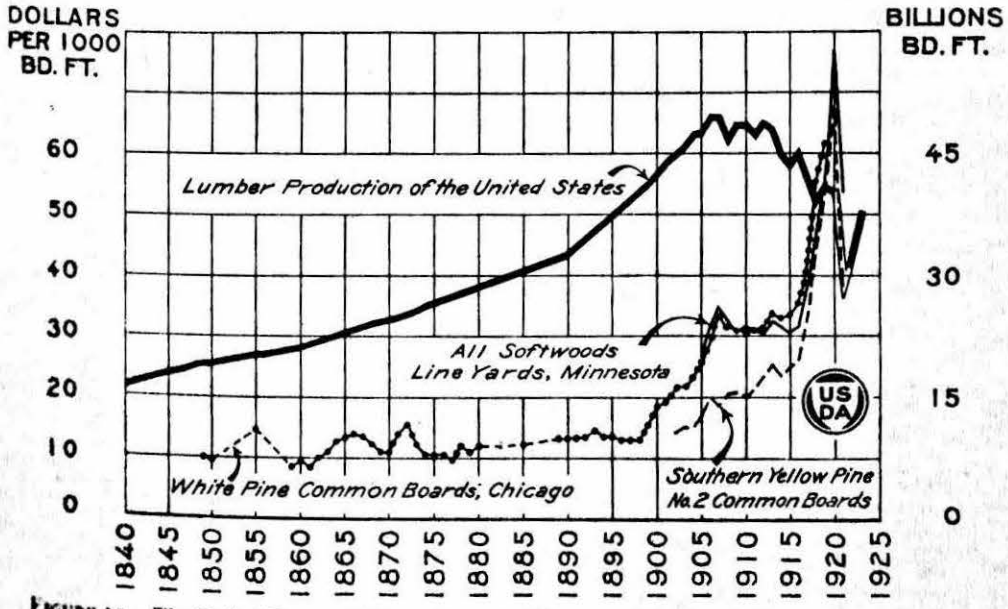

FIGURE 13.—The United States still has mills and timber capable of producing a cut equal to that of 1907; but prices of lumber are now so high and transportation so costly that the consumer cannot afford to buy as much lumber as he once did. (Chart adapted from 1922 Yearbook, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

wood which the United States now consumes. There will be a margin of 20 per cent or more to take care of the greater requirements of the future. The only question is how quickly can this be brought to pass and how much national suffering must be endured before a perpetual supply of timber is assured on our own soil. National habits in the use of land and its resources change slowly; and at best we must travel a slow and painful road before the goal is reached.

Underlying this whole question is one of the outstanding facts of the economic geography of the United States, namely, that one-fourth of her soil remains today, after three centuries of settlement and expanding agriculture, *forest land*. There is small prospect that the area available for growing trees will be reduced materially, if at all, for many years to come. While the inroads of the farm are continuing here and there, the great tide of forest clearing for cultivation seems largely to have spent itself. For many years indeed, the abandonment of farm land in forest growing regions of the older States has practically offset new clearing on the agricultural frontier.

Wholly aside from the need for timber, the problem of keeping one-fourth of the soil of the United States productively employed is one of no small urgency in the national economy. The idleness of cutover land, following the migration of the sawmills, has already been a widespread cause of depopulation, decline in taxable values, and general rural bankruptcy. In the busiest timber manufacturing regions of a few decades ago, there remain today over 80 million acres of practically unproductive and unused land. No country can afford such wastage.

Forestry not only is the only way to re-establish an adequate source of timber in the United States: it is the only way to utilize a large part of her land—to maintain a vigorous rural population with industries, communities and good roads. On both counts, forestry should become part and parcel of our program of land utilization.

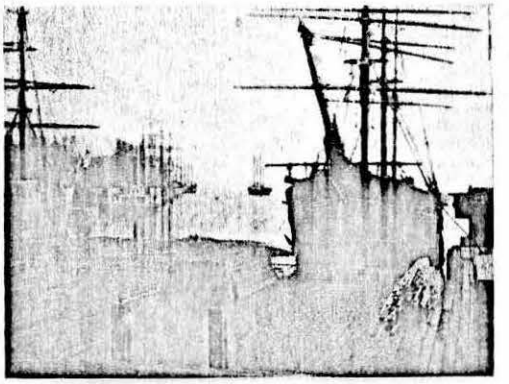

FIGURE 14.—Lumber cargoes from Puget Sound are fast becoming the main source of supply for the north Atlantic seaboard. (Photo from U. S. Forest Service).

Wm. Crecley severely injured by truck Feb. 1, 1935.

Service Bulletin

Feb. 18, 1935
vol 19, No. 4
p 8

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Apparently a coincidenc

F. J. Harmon 1970

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after a long chat with Bernhard Fernow, Dean of the Cornell University Forestry School, decided to embark in forestry.

...arable with those of the western forests. Favorable ...ess in purchases was made during the past year.

...orest products investigations, which at their initia... were ignored by the forest industries of the coun... have through the demonstration of their benefits ...ated the forest industries almost without exception ...have given an entirely new conception of the pos...ities in the conservation, manufacture and utiliza... of forest products. A beginning has been made in ...establishment of forest experiment stations which ...uld as rapidly as possible be extended to cover at ...st all of the principal forest regions of the country. Notable contributions have been made to our knowledge of remaining timber supplies and related economic subjects.

"Information on the need for timber growing and the best methods for growing and utilizing timber have been widely disseminated. Public opinion has been aroused until now there is a powerful Nation-wide support for the adoption of a national policy which will bring about the growing of timber on privately owned lands to supplement that which can be produced on National Forests and other public holdings."

FIRES ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS

By B. W. Greeley, United States Forester

THE area of National Forest lands burned over in the fiscal year 1920 was 342,193 acres, as against 2,007,... in 1919; the estimated damage was $419,897, as ...inst $4,919,769; and the total cost of fire-fighting ...xclusive of the time of Forest officers) was close to ...1,000,000, as against $3,039,615. District 1 (Montana ...d northern Idaho) had much the largest number of ...res (1,716), and had 25 of the 99 fires which caused ...amage in excess of $1,000. District 6 (Washington and ...regon) had 1,385 fires, and District 5 (California) ...358. Together, these three districts had 73 per cent of ...l the fires—exactly the same percentage as in 1919.

The figures given reveal some instructive contrasts. While the total number of fires decreased 10.6 per cent, the number of lightning-caused fires increased 40.2 per cent. The decrease in man-caused fires was very marked, with a drop of 35 per cent. The number of campers' fires decreased 28.2 per cent, and this in spite of the fact that recreational use of the forests is growing by leaps and bounds.

Again, not quite nine-tenths as many fires were fought, at about one-third the cost; they covered one-sixth the area, and did one-twelfth the damage. The number of fires which burned less than one-fourth of an acre was considerably greater than in 1919, while less than one-third as many covered 10 acres and did over $1,000 damage.

Any attempt at intepreting these data must take into account the great differences in the character of the two seasons. The general character and history of the 1920 season were summarized in last year's report. In contrast with the season of 1919, which both in length and severity was one of the worst that the West has ever known, it was short, but acute while it lasted. An unprecedented number of fires were caused by lightning, exceeding by 25 per cent the highest previous record.

Lightning fires are apt to be particularly hard to control, for two reasons: They occur most commonly in the high mountains, where they are hard to get at quickly, and they often occur in considerable numbers almost simultaneously, so that the protective force is taxed to the utmost to meet the strain without cracking. On one Forest in California—the Klamath—a series of storms started 48 fires within six days, while on the Trinity a single disturbance in one day started 70, besides causing a number of others on neighboring forests. Under such conditions, to bring all the fires under control before they reach large dimensions is beyond human capacity with the present protective force and equipment. In district 6 (Oregon and Washington) practically all the fires requiring heavy expenditures to bring under control were lightning-caused.

The peak of the load occurred in district 1 (Montana and northern Idaho). Topography, climate and wilderness conditions combine to make the problem of fire prevention in portions of western Montana and northern Idaho well-nigh insuperable at the present time. In this district, almost always characterized by extreme summer drought, the precipitation for June, July and August was about two-thirds of normal. During the season there were 1,281 lightning fires—75 per cent of the total from all causes. And over 30 per cent of all the fires broke out within a single 10-day period.

A large outlay for fire fighting was inevitable under such conditions. Since the appropriation for fire fighting was only $250,000, deficiency appropriations became necessary to replenish the general administration funds. Two such appropriations were made by Congress, totaling $775,000. Fortunately, an exceptionally favorable spring and early summer, with late rains, resulted in expenditures in the latter part of the fiscal year far below what is normally required, so that at its close there remained an unexpended balance of $50,000.

The 1921 season has continued, on the whole, favorable to the date of this report, and the expenditures for fire fighting have been decidedly below what must be looked for in years of normal hazard. Nevertheless, the fire-fighting fund for the fiscal year of $250,000 has been exhausted and additional liabilities of approximately $225,000 incurred. The greater part of the expenditures have been in Montana, Idaho and California.

A hazard of unique character was created by the tremendous blow down of timber on the west side of the Olympic Peninsula, in Washington. Something like 6,000,000,000 feet of timber are estimated to be on the ground, creating the most formidable fire trap the For-

when the flames were ample and merry the top bulged slightly in the center.

But just what was it that made it bulge and snap? Heat, of course; the expansion and contraction of the metal as it grew hot or cold. Couldn't the idea be put to use in controlling heat generated by electricity or gas? He wondered.

They took him into partnership in a sort of way at the research laboratory and worked it out, fashioning a metal disk no larger than a silver quarter that was convex when cold and would become concave when heated. Convexing and concaving turned the electric power off or on. The thing was put into electric irons, percolators, and other appliances so that they could not overheat; and one big manufacturing company alone has paid about fifteen million dollars in royalties to the young man and his associates during the past six or seven years.

The old-time inventor, now nearly gone into the limbo of things departed, was an extreme visionary; the modern inventor is extremely practical. He must count his consequences in advance, with one eye cocked toward their commercial use. He must know, rather than imagine, not only how his labor will finally come into its reward but how much it will cost to operate the thing on which he labors.

Just now, for instance, telephone engineers are building apparatus to span the Pacific with a wireless telephone. They hope to have it in operation in two or three years. Thousands of man-hours have been spent in testing and calculation, not only with respect to the operation of the mechanism but its cost, so that the everyday use.

One of the tests was a long-distance telephone conversation between Stockholm and Chicago. Many such conversations now are carried on daily, but this test was different in that the conversation was routed from Stockholm to New York to San Francisco, back to New York, and thence to Chicago. That is just about the distance from Stockholm to Tokyo via the United States.

It was proved practical in operation and in cost, so that when the new line is opened those widely separated points on the earth's surface may converse without difficulty and without prohibitive tolls.

That tremendous span, however, is not the longest over which the human voice has traveled. Some time ago a telephone official in New York talked with a man in Sydney, Australia. The conversation was routed via London.

"Hello," said the New Yorker. "This is a fine day, isn't it?"

"Hello, New York," replied Sydney. "Yes, it's a fine day, although it's still too dark to tell much about it."

"What time is it now in Sydney?"

"About half-past five Friday morning. What time is it in New York?"

"A little after four, Thursday afternoon."

Thursday afternoon talking to Friday morning. A product of massed research and invention that symbolizes as nothing else the patient, tedious tasks of mobilized genius. For the massed inventors of the country represent To-day talking to To-morrow.

They Chose a Forester!

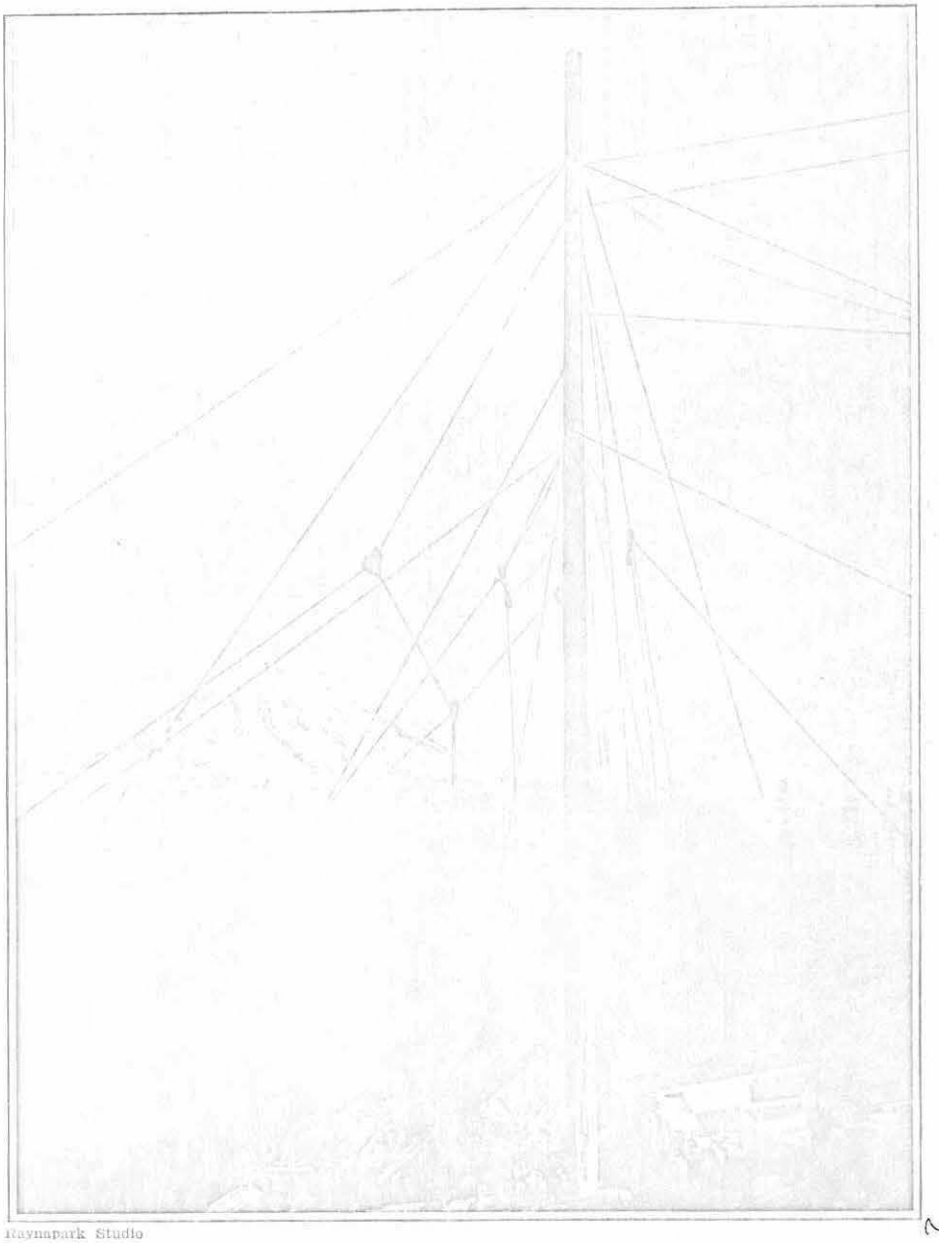
By FREEMAN TILDEN

Lumber has been mined. Now it is harvested. Col. W. B. Greeley, formerly chief United States forester and now head of the Northwest lumbermen, is responsible for much of this. The fact that he was chosen from a group historically at odds with the lumbermen is indicative of the industry's new attitude. He is cleaning house, devising ways to wood's new competitors, and planning reforestation.

IN A MODEST office in the Stuart Building, in Seattle, sits a man who is spending his nights and days wrestling with the problems that confront the men, employers and employees, whose fortunes and futures are involved in the lumber industry of the Northwestern states. This man was not only a forester; he was chief forester of the United States. His name is William Buckhout Greeley. Northwest lumbermen whose interests represent a total footage of 4,493,000,000 feet of logs and 4,846,000,000 feet of lumber—about fifty per cent of the whole annual log and lumber production of the Douglas fir region—believe in this man. They look to him to put their ailing industry on a sounder basis, to reconstruct production and distribution conditions so that the vast reserves of virgin growth will be utilized in an orderly and economic manner for the next forty years.

How large an order this is, only experts in the lumber industry can know. But the very fact that Col. W. B. Greeley became, in May, 1928, the secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association is a tribute to the intelligence and vision of the principal men of that industry. The old attitude in every major business of the country was: "Now, don't tell me how to run my business!" The new attitude is: "If you can really tell me how to run my business, I want your services."

In 1909 the consumption of American lumber reached a peak. Since that time, not only per capita consumption but total consumption of lumber products has steadily declined. To-day the total consumption is one fifth below, and the per capita consumption



Skidding logs from spar trees is peculiar to the Northwest. A tree is selected for height and favorable location with reference to other trees to be felled. It is then rigged, and cables with grab hooks haul logs near to where they are loaded. Mt. Rainier, with its glaciers and ice fields, looms majestic in the background.

Raymapark Studio

one third below, that of the peak year. The lumber industry has been growing sicker and sicker. Too much lumber has been manufactured. The producers have lost control of their markets, not to the consumer—there would be some consolation to the public if the ultimate buyer had benefited—but to the middleman.

The lumber industry, wabbling along without any definite knowledge of itself and ignoring the conditions under which its product was finally merchandised, finally put itself in the position of the Yankee farmer who told his doctor that "he et well, but what he et didn't seem to do him no good." The lumber industry has eaten well enough, but what it has eaten lacked vitamins. It has made marvelous progress in logging and manufacture. Its financing has been clever, sometimes brilliant. Had it not been, the producers would have been in the ditch long ago. The salesmen of lumber, by and large, have been just as clever as any other salesmen. But something has been lacking.

With the idea that this lacking element could be discovered and applied to the ailing industry, the northwest lumbermen, or a considerable number of them, decided to go into the open market and get the best diagnostician available. And they rose to a great inspiration when they chose Colonel Greeley.

The public has a definite and important stake in this work. What becomes of the forests is every man's business. The utilization of the forest products with the least possible waste is a national matter of prudent economy. A profitable lumber industry, organized on sound principles, will not neglect reforestation of cut-over areas. A disorganized aggregation of lumbermen, each intent upon getting his investment out of the woods and into the hands of the builders as soon as possible, regardless of the effect upon the whole industry, will certainly waste neither time nor money in reforestation projects.

Already Colonel Greeley has successfuly launched the first chapters of what is to become a comprehensive Northwest program of reforestation. Four steps, he indicates, are necessary if the gap between the first and second crops of timber is to be bridged wisely and

by making the cost so low as to encourage owners of logged forest lands to hold them for a second crop; second, to develop in each section a strong public support for forest protection from fire; third, to provide effective representation in each section to present to those in charge of public timber agencies the needs of their district to perpetuate the forest-using industries now established; and fourth, to galvanize efforts to bring additional forest-using industries into the field, to utilize what are now waste products.

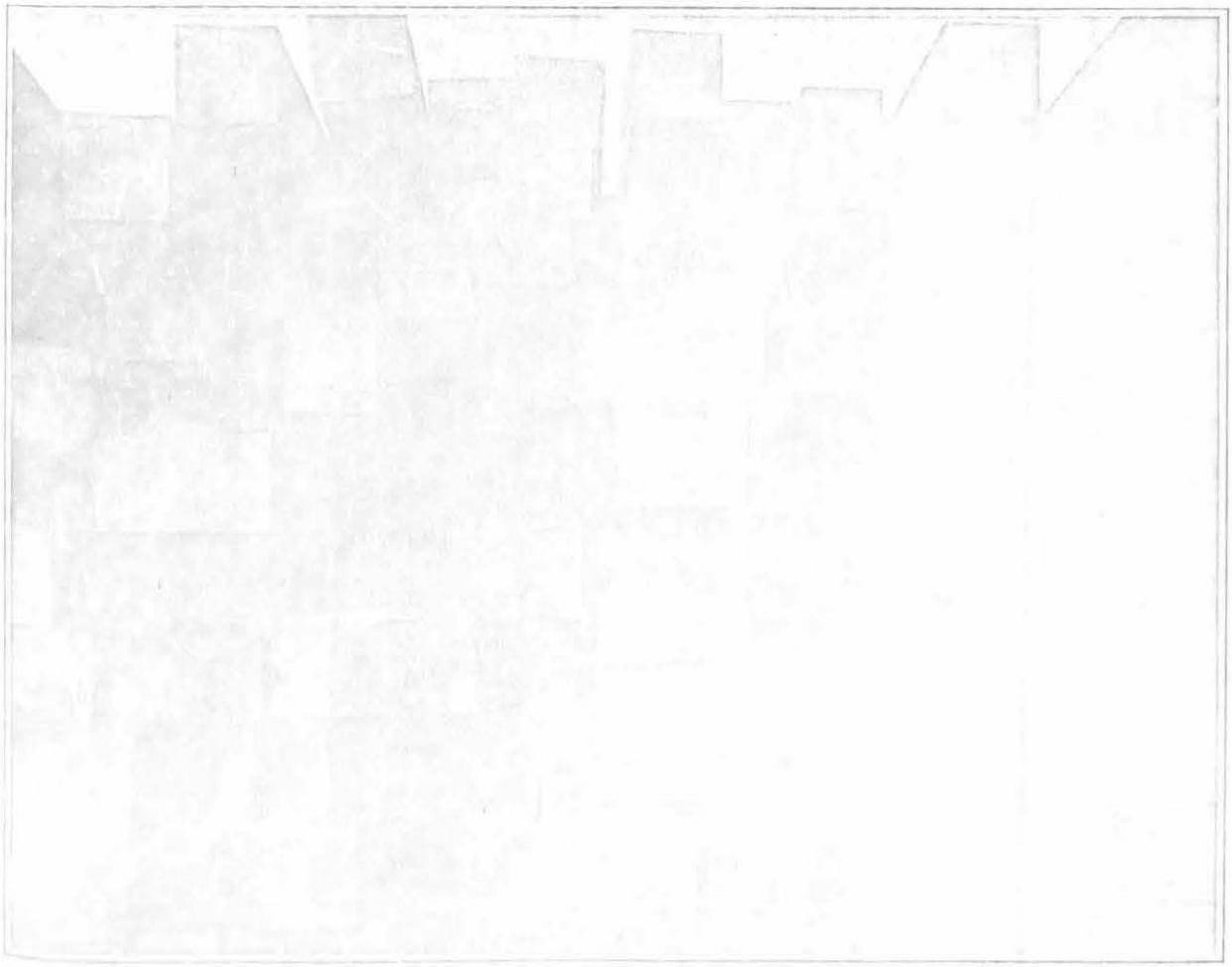
Give the Northwest lumbermen credit for jettisoning every prejudice when they appealed to Colonel Greeley; for antagonism between the foresters and the lumber industry has been deep-seated and of long standing. As early as the Presidency of Hayes, Carl Schurz, then Secretary of the Interior, had uttered warnings about the depletion of the forests.

It was Grover Cleveland who signed the first proclamation withdrawing certain forest areas from entry. But in the time of Roosevelt the wave of popular supply of timber really got impetus. The warnings of Roosevelt and the earnest work of Pinchot were for the most part soundly based, and there is no question that they performed a public service. It was well to call attention to the people that in the forest lands there was a public heritage and a public trust; and one that ought to be supervised and administered wisely.

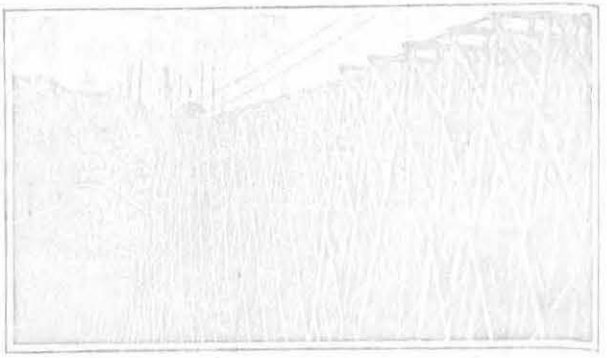
Wood Substitutes and New Growth

In Roosevelt's time, nobody could possibly have foreseen what has happened in the lumber industry. The "timber famine" looked like a real specter, not merely to factless enthusiasts for conservation but to capable and thoughtful foresters. Who could then foresee that concrete, structural steel, gypsum board, substitutes made of sugar-cane waste, shipping cases made of fiber board would gradually creep into the market for timber products and cut the per capita consumption of the latter to the bleeding point? Who could have foretold that, in spite of the vast logging operations, there was a second growth of timber hustling right along to complicate the situation? We may say simply that the foresters made a bad guess when they concluded that we were going head-on toward a famine.

During that period when the threat of government reservation was keenest, not less than a million



These enormous beams were shipped to Japan. The Northwest is noted for the great length of the logs it cuts. From fifty to sixty-five feet is its range; in other places, sixteen feet is the average. Some of the greatest timbers ever cut in Washington were shipped to the Panama Canal for construction work.



A timber trestle of Douglas fir constructed for a Northwest logging railroad. This is the only wood which has the strength and great length necessary to furnish uprights for bridging deep ravines. Such expensive bridges are now necessary to reach the unexploited stretches of big timber in this region

million board feet of timber passed from the government into the hands of private individuals. "They bought something," as the phrase is. There were other incidents, some of them purely fortuitous like the San Francisco earthquake and fire, that led the lumbermen to bite off more than they were finally going to be able to digest. The San Francisco disaster created overnight a demand for a hundred million feet of lumber. Every scrap of building material that could be raked and scraped up in the yards of the Pacific Coast lumbermen was in demand. This incident was reflected in a wave of speculative timber buying at top prices.

Two considerations—a gradual contraction of demand and the natural, hardly suspected reforestation of the cut-over lands in the East and South—could result in only one thing: overproduction. And overproduction, besides being an evil in itself to an industry, is not tardy in bringing home a lot of other evils for company. Those who know little or nothing of the lumber industry may ask: "If the lumber companies are overproduced, why don't they just cut down production?" That sounds absurdly simple. Like all extremely simple suggestions, there may be a defect in it.

The owner of standing timber has an investment, usually financed with borrowed money at a not-too-low rate of interest, which he can liquidate only by turning that timber into lumber. So long as the virgin timber, mature and tending to be overmature, is standing, not only these interest charges but taxes too run on.

The taxes tend to increase. "You must understand," said Colonel Greeley to me, "that these states where the virgin timber is now standing are young, ambitious states. They want good roads, good schools, and the other good things of life. In many counties which have these good things, timber and timberlands are the sole, or the only large, taxable asset.

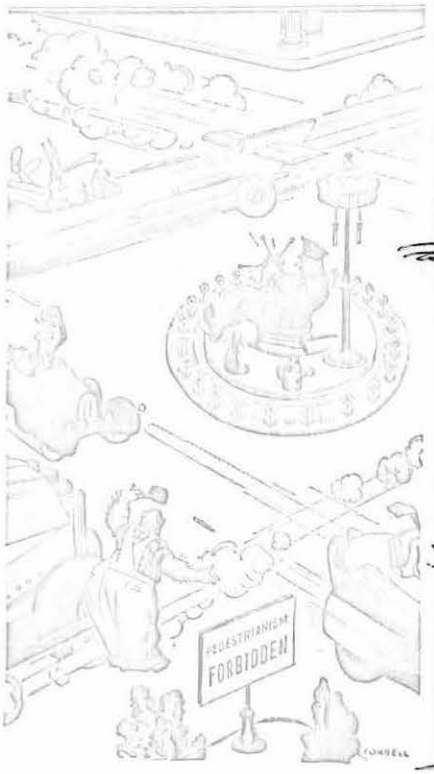
"The lumber industry is, and long will be, the basic industry of the north Pacific Coast. Its prosperity, or its lack, will more than all others govern the general prosperity of the Pacific Northwest. Sixty per cent of the returns received from lumber represent wages paid in the process of logging and manufacture. The reduced employment of labor by the lumber industry in the Northwest, occasioned by the necessity of curtailing the production because sufficient markets are not available, is a serious problem."

Cut production? Yes, it must be done, obviously, unless new and unexpected markets for lumber can be found. But how to cut production without antagonism between mill and mill, logger and logger; without cutting off the source of taxation for whole counties whose public improvements are predicated on a healthy flow of trees to cars and cars to saw, and from saw into market? How to cut production with the least disturbance of the labor factor?

It is a man-sized job. It is the biggest job Colonel Greeley ever tackled, and he has known some big jobs. In 1918 he was chief of the forestry section of the Division of Construction and Forestry in France, where, until the Armistice, he supervised the work of some twenty-odd thousand forestry troops, running ninety-five sawmills and turning out over two million feet of lumber a day. For his war work he has the D.S.M. of this country, the D.S.O. of Great Britain, and the Legion of Honor ribbon.

It is only fair to say that when Colonel (*Continued on Page 1*

The lumber industry makes its own way. Trees are cut to support more trees soon to rumble over on railway cars. The size of these giants is indicated by the fact that the logging railroad has been built atop the



They Chose a Forester!

(Continued from Page 80)

Greeley was chosen by the West Coast lumbermen to try to bring order out of chaos, the choice of a government forester was not quite so much of a shock to the old-time lumberman's feelings as it would have been some years ago.

The Forest Service, especially in the past ten years, has been developed as a practical working organization. There has been a constant infusion of foresters into lumbering, so that to-day great numbers of the men in the lumber camps were trained in the forest schools. The lumbermen have adopted much of what the foresters taught, and the foresters have learned to take a sympathetic and understanding view of the lumbermen's problems.

Colonel Greeley's is not merely a job for the benefit of lumbermen. The problem of the "orderly utilization" of West Coast timber is critical from the standpoint of the prosperity of at least two states in the Northwest, of the lumber industry of the country as a whole, and of sound public policy.

Let me cite an example. California is the greatest single outlet for the grade of Northwest lumber known as "common." Due to overproduction, mounting overhead, and the nervous desire of the lumbermen to liquidate their investment by keeping their product moving "at the market," the industry has created a "buyer's market." But the "buyer" was the middleman, rather than the consumer. The failure of the lumbermen to follow their product through to the hands of the consumer resulted in the multiplication of fly-by-night dealers, selling the very poorest grades under just what label they chose, thus competing with the responsible dealers who sold lumber for what it really was. The effect was to prejudice people against Northwest lumber—indeed, against all lumber—and open the way for substitutes. The mills suffered loss of business, the responsible dealers were hard hit, and the public that wanted good lumber, honestly graded, was not benefited.

When the year 1929 opened, the West Coast lumber industry found itself with a normal producing capacity at least 20 per cent in excess of any present consumption. With operating practice tending to increase this normal production—a tendency to run the plants full time and move lumber at any price—West Coast woods were being forced into a position where they were competing only with themselves.

At the beginning of last year the privately owned stumpage aggregated 415 billion feet, with several hundred different companies all anxious to liquidate their investment through the saws as speedily as possible.

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It was perfectly obvious to the long-headed lumbermen that some valiant measures would be needed to save the whole Northwest lumber industry from wreck. A man from outside the industry was needed. He had to know the forests, and he had to know the lumber industry. He could not be a man who was financially interested in any particular mill or logging operation. He had to be entirely unprejudiced; he had to have infinite tact, unusual force of character, rare vision, and unquestioned courage. In Col. William H. Greeley this man was found.

It sounds incredible, but Mr. J. D. Tennant, president of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, is authority for the statement that when Colonel Greeley assumed the management the lumber interests did not know within one billion feet the actual annual production from their mills. "And we knew less about the trend of orders, shipments, and sales than we did about production."

To-day, two years after, every member of the Association knows pretty closely the actual production of lumber of nearly seven hundred mills in the Douglas fir region of Oregon and Washington. Every association member has a weekly record of production, orders, and shipment, with 297 mills appearing in the "barometer." The Association is striking out into the consuming fields and digging up the fundamental facts. A news letter goes to each member once a month, with the news of the various markets reported by experts; and with an analysis of the entire lumber situation. There is a well-ordered program of trade extension under way. Staff men in the field are correcting false impressions, meeting emergencies, and teaching the proper use of the various grades of lumber produced by the Association mills.

The man who has exercised such a profound influence over one of the greatest enterprises in the United States is a graduate of the University of California and of the Yale Forest School. He was born in New York state but came to California with his parents as a child, in a sailing vessel around the Horn.

In 1904 Colonel Greeley entered the United States Forest Service as an assistant, working in the southern Appalachians, in New England, and as supervisor in the Sequoia National Forest in California. When the Western forest districts were organized, he was promoted to district forester of the Northern Rocky Mountain district, with headquarters in Montana. Thus, with the exception of the Southwest, Colonel Greeley's government work took him into every major producing soft-

(Continued from Page 116)

world, its palm trees in silhouette against the morning sky.

Dear, beautiful city asleep in the sun, cooled by the sweetest of breezes, in a spot made by Nature in her most lavish mood! Half of your life you may talk about Rio and still never exhaust it. Its people, you will find, are worthy of their scene: amiability itself, these Brazilians. "Sympática" is the word they have for it; you can't translate it, but you will know what it means.

If you haven't mastered Portuguese along with your Spanish, French and English will suffice. And what you will do in Rio will depend on your mood. You may sit in a sidewalk café with strange mosaic patterns in the pave beneath your feet, and watch a happy world wander by; you may bathe in the bluest of waters at Copocabana or ride into the jungle (it presses close down to Rio) in motorcars over fine, broad roads. I believe, however, you will lie under a palm tree and swear you are dreaming!

So you sail home by way of Trinidad and Bermuda, or by way of Trinidad and Bahia, having already crossed the equator twice (and been welcomed by Neptune and his mermaids on shipboard) and visited six Latin-American countries—ten, if you have taken advantage of side trips into Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Paraguay. You return, rich in experience and distinction, from a trail the whole world hasn't traveled before you!

They Chose a Forester!

(Continued from Page 110)

One point Colonel Greeley emphasized in Tacoma will resound with meaning in many an industry throughout the country—not excluding the greatest industry of all, agriculture. "After all," he said, "the spread in production for the lumber industry between a firm market and a weak one comes down to a relatively small percentage of our actually available manufacturing capacity. And sufficient restraint upon production to keep the market firm represents, after all, under reasonably normal conditions, a slight effort on the part of the industry as a whole, if that industry will act unitedly."

Fourteen billions of feet of lumber are to pass through the mills of the Northwest states every year for the next forty years. Payrolls, public improvements, rail transportation, ocean commerce, and the bread and butter of thousands of families depend upon the stabilization of the West Coast lumber industry. Little wonder that the Northwest is looking with hope in the direction of the ex-forester—the tall, spare, spectacled man with a Yankee shrewdness of face and singular frankness of mind and speech—who sits in the Stuart Building

Wood in review as reflected in classic paneling will be feature of spacious lobby of Yale's Greeley Laboratory

AMERICAN FORESTS V64 No.3 MARCH 1958

LOOKING back thirty years, to the spring of 1928, in an effort to recapture the spirit of the times and place, it seems unlikely that the Pacific Northwest or, for that matter the lumber industry of the region, realized the importance of the arrival of Colonel William B. Greeley.

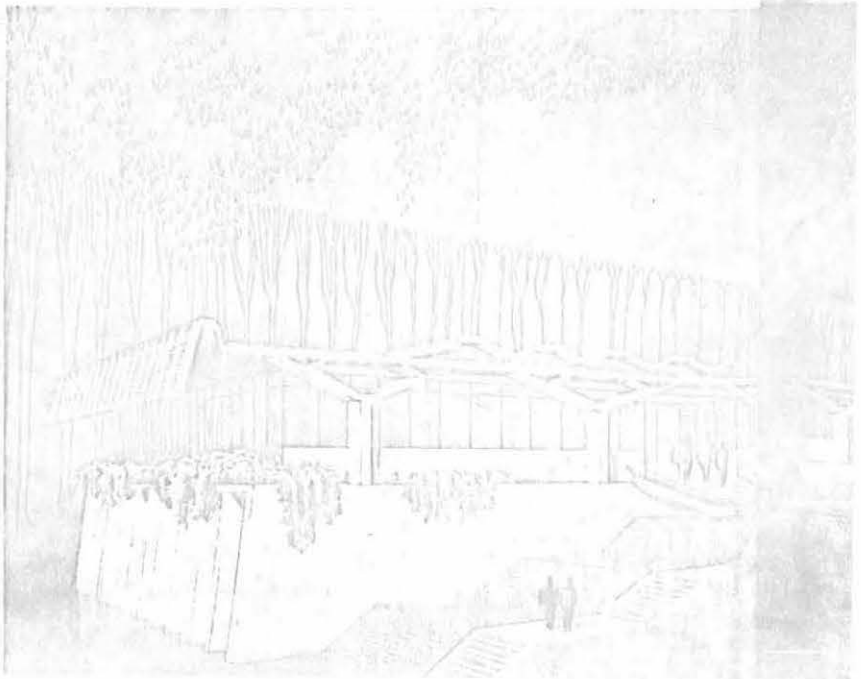
True, he had left his distinguished post as Chief Forester of the United States to take charge of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, but that was no earth-shaking event. He was given a decent enough welcome, with quiet headlines that in no manner distracted from the accounts of dance-marathons, the antics of movie stars, and the raids of Prohibition agents on bootleggers and clandestine stills, one of which, I recall, was operating in conjunction with the boiler room of a small sawmill near Chehalis, Washington.

It was a period when the so-called business pages of daily newspapers had gone hog-wild reporting the all but incredible "gains" of the shares of virtually everything from United States Steel to a questionable outfit engaged in manufacturing a building material from sawdust mixed with glue and some sort of plaster. Even a number of railroads were listed as Blue Chip stocks.

Despite the fact that the per capita use of lumber in the United States had been falling steadily since 1906, new sawmills were being built all over the Northwest, in both the fir and pine districts. They were bigger, faster mills than were ever seen before. So were the refuse burners that accompanied the mills. And it was a poor day when some paper in Oregon or Washington could not report proudly that a local logging concern had just made a "new world's record production for one side in eight hours." The Wobblies (I.W.W.) had grown weaker in numbers but not in spirit; said a black studhorse headline in *The Industrial Worker:* Bosses Hornswoggle Slaves with High-Ball Contests.

The announcements of so-called business leaders of this period often reminded me of the lectures I heard

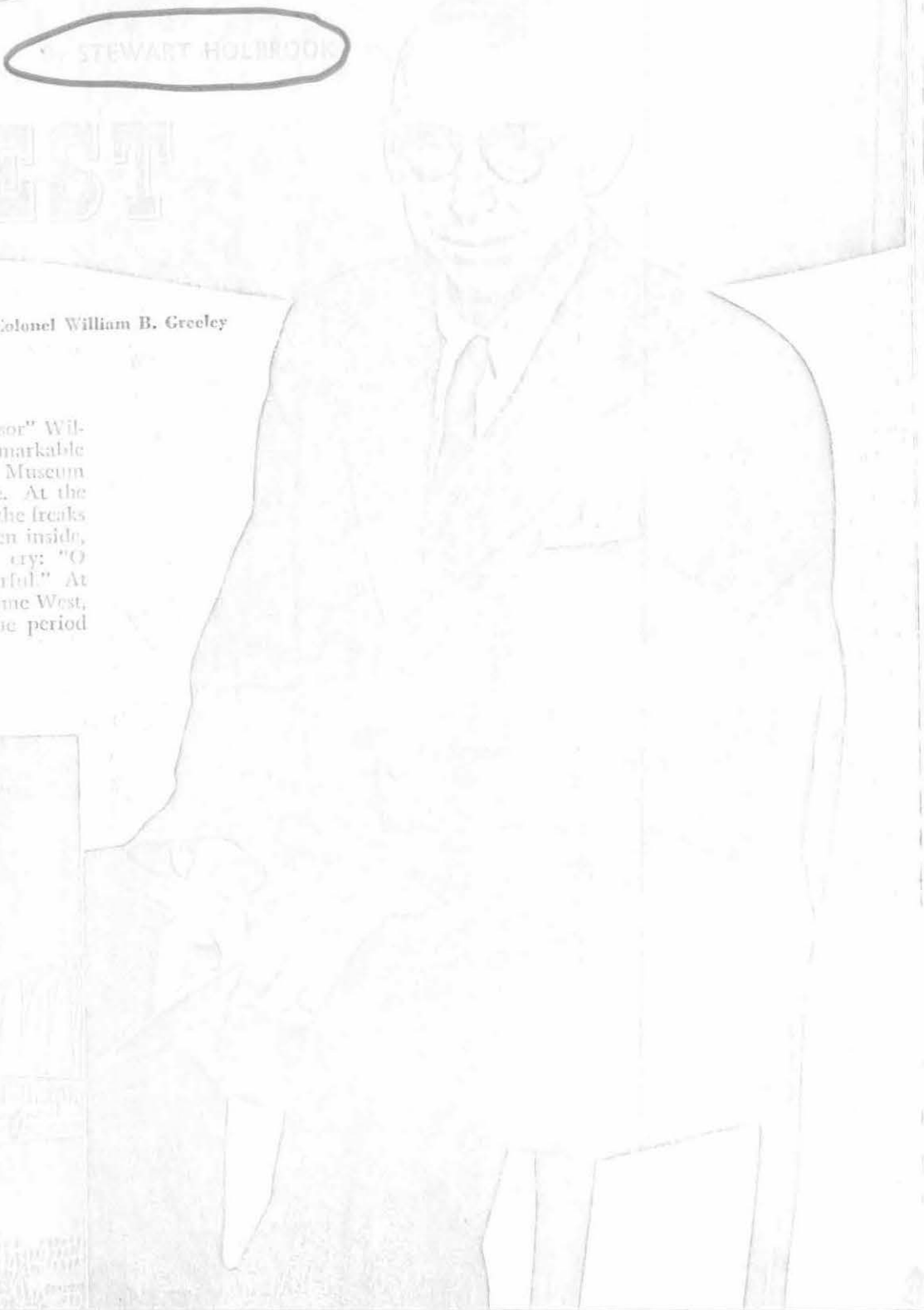
Memorial to a great forester: Architect's drawing of Greeley Memorial Laboratory, newest addition to Yale School of Forestry,



Civilizing" of Old Guard Lumbermen Seen as Colonel Greeley's

Greatest Contribution to Forestry in America by Author Holbrook

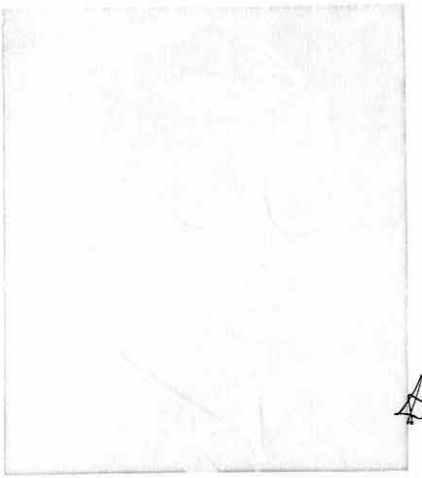
BY STEWART HOLBROOK



Colonel William B. Greeley

a youth given by "Professor" Wil-
m S. Hutchings, the remarkable
ker for Austin & Stone's Museum
Boston's Scollay Square. At the
e of his enumeration of the freaks
d other marvels to be seen inside,
e good Professor would cry: "O
d, 'tis wonderful, wonderful." At
time Colonel Greeley came West,
e country was still in the period

m B. Greeley
now being built



Greeley was first American-trained forester to become Chief of Forest Service

now known as the Roaring Twenties, and it was wonderful indeed. Almost sixteen months remained before the sudden collapse of the gilt-edged stock market gave warning of the reckoning to come.

To the generalization that neither press nor the industry quite realized the importance of Greeley coming West, I should make an exception. This was George S. Long, the Tall Pine of the Weyerhaeuser interests, who was perhaps more responsible for the event than any other person. I feel sure this wise lumberman, and probably a very few of his colleagues, knew *why* they needed Greeley.

In the first story I wrote about the Colonel, I quoted Mr. Long as saying "there is no one in America better fitted for the post;" and the head for this story referred to Greeley as: "The Man Who is to Direct Destinies of West Coast Lumber." I never in my life wrote a truer head.

Yet there was little in my story, or in other accounts at the time, to anticipate what turned out to be the Colonel's major accomplishment. This as I see it was what might be called the civilizing of the Old Guard lumbermen. If civilizing is too brutal a word, make it educating; but because I happened to know a fair number of the characters with whom Greeley had to deal, I think civilizing is no hyperbole.

What worried West Coast lumbermen in 1928 was less the reputation of devastating timber barons that was so generally applied to them, than the immediate condition of their markets. For the first time in three centuries lumber was really feeling the competition which had been building up for many years. The Chicago that burned in October 1871 was built of wood. The Chicago that rose from the ashes, at least the business section, was built of almost anything else but wood. The trend had continued.

One of Colonel Greeley's first actions, in 1928, was to consolidate what had been organized as the West Coast Trade Extension Bureau—a significant title — into the parent West Coast Lumbermen's Association. When he announced a tentative annual budget of $700,000 for the consolidated group, he stated that more than one-half of this amount will be expended for developing and extending the markets for West Coast lumber products."

An old guard lumberman might be, and often was shocked at the mere idea of a company forester on his payroll; but he was always ready to ante-up for a war chest to fight what he called "substitutes for lumber" which, being substitutes, were naturally shoddy stuff. In this regard I find, on checking the report of a meeting I covered at Longview, Wash., on May 25, 1928, that though the Colonel said his group would make studies of timber supply in the Northwest, with special reference to new growth and the probable dates of its usefulness, he seemed to bear down hard when he came to the new department that was to devote its energies to "trade promotion, advertising" and the allied arts in this field.

It wasn't long before employees of mills were holding meetings, on their own time, to discuss what could be done to promote the use of wood products. The 4L group (Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen) became particularly active in cooperation with the Wood Box Promotion Bureau. There was also a notable new campaign by red cedar shingle manufacturers against "the unfair building codes" which provided "penalties on lumber and wood shingles" in favor of "substitutes." For more than a decade "substitutes" was one of the dirtiest words in the lumber lexicon.

During his early years with the West Coast Association, I met Colonel Greeley at meetings or at arranged interviews. I never applied the much over-worked "Lincolnesque" to him, but his tall, loosely-knit figure did remind one of the classic Lincoln; and so did his use of an anecdote to illuminate a matter under discussion. He had a lively sense of humor, especially of the incongruous. He was not, however, the type to encourage black-slapping. He had an easy dignity which I took for granted was one of the endowments from generations of Congregational ministers, mostly New Hampshire Yankees. He was, as Jim Stevens has pointed out, familiar with the Bible from which he often quoted, commonly, so far as I recall, from Old Testament worthies. "Let

At 50th anniversary (1950) of Yale Forestry School were (l.) W. B. Co... H. H. Chapman, A. F. Hawes, W. J. Damtoft, F. W. Besley, G. A. G...

In Bill Greeley's day the Yale Forestry School had one building: Marsh Hall

Sterling Memorial Library at Yale, which has one of most beautiful campuses in the country. The Greeley Laboratory will also enhance attractiveness of grounds

him tarry in Jericho 'till he grows a beard," he once said of a very young association employee who was a little too eager to get ahead.

His memory was truly remarkable. I discovered this when I asked him about his early tours of New England in his student and Forest Service days. My first logging was done there, and I liked to get him going about First Connecticut Lake, Indian Stream, and Phillips Brook. The Colonel had seen these places in company with Austin Cary, whom he called the outstanding forester of the North Woods; and he told me things I hadn't known about the Van Dykes and other logging operators of that region. He also spoke of his relatives who for generations had run a small sawmill on Vermont's Winooski River, even when that stream was called the Onion, and had cut "spruce frames" for the Boston market.

The Colonel always spoke with great clarity, as if he had long since thought the whole matter out. Born as he was in New York State, and reared in California, he nevertheless had a distinct New England accent for several words, among which were "half" and "aunt" and "Nashua." He told Yankee stories well, and I think he particularly enjoyed mimicking the deepest Maine pronunciation of "coat" (cut) and "road" (rud).

Thirty years ago I wrote of the new secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association that "Greeley's antecedents, his early life, and his later training" all seemed to fit him for the breadth of view necessary to judge rightly the forestry problems of the United States. I mentioned that he was of New England parentage, of Scottish descent, and apparently "possessed the characteristics of this background." What I meant by this was that nobody could possibly have a better background, but I had learned to be discreet. . . .

Born on September 6, 1879, in Oswego, New York, he was brought while still a lad in a sailing vessel around the Horn to California. If a windjammer were slower than a steamer, then it was also cheaper, and thrift was never a crime in the native region of the Greeleys. The family settled in the San Jose Valley. After high school at San Jose, young William engaged briefly in ranching, taught school, then entered the University of California from which he was graduated in 1901 with a bachelor of science degree. He went on to the Yale School of Forestry and, in 1904 with a master's degree in forestry, he went to work for the United States Forest Service as a forest assistant.

Greeley served in the South Appalachians, in New England, in California. In 1905 he was a forest inspector, in 1906 superintendent of the Sequoia National Forest. In 1907 he married Miss Gertrude Maxwell Jewett at Berkeley, California. Three sons and a daughter were born to the Greeleys.

Greeley continued his steady progress in the Forest Service, becoming district forester at Missoula, 1908-1911. During this tour of duty he was field commander of the army of more than 3,000 foresters, loggers, ranchers, and other men who sought to stem the several holocausts that combined to sweep three million acres of Montana and Idaho woods, to take eighty-five lives, and leave much of the timberland of those states desolate. (Little wonder Greeley came to display an easy sense of command long before he was commissioned in the United States Army.) The smoke of the fires of 1910 had little more than cleared when he was moved to Washington and made assistant to the Chief Forester.

When in 1917 the United States entered the World War, Greeley went to France as a major attached to the 10th Engineers; was later made lieutenant colonel and given command of the 10th and 20th Engineers

(Forestry). When the Armistice was signed November 11, 1918, he was in charge of 21,000 forestry troops, said to be the largest regiment ever organized in the American Army, possibly in any army. Greeley's Boys were then operating some ninety-odd sawmills producing more than two million feet of lumber products daily. Greeley came home with ribbons denoting the Distinguished Service Medal (U.S.), the Legion of Honor (France) and the Distinguished Service Order (Great Britain).

The arrival of the 20th Engineers started something in French logging circles. "For one thing, we almost started a war with France," or so Paul Hosmer, one of Greeley's Boys remembers. Hosmer left employment with the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, Bend, Oregon, to join the 20th Engineers. He insists that a French forest inspector tried to fine Hosmer's company five francs each for every twig the Americans broke. Of the French lumberjacks, Hosmer swears, the felling of a midling sapling was an occasion. "It required a full day," said he, "for him to untie all the wires that made a French forest look like a hairnet from below. And no Frenchman ever learned to talk with both hands on a saw. He can hear everything but he can't say a word."

I have heard both Major John D. Guthrie and (the late) Captain Fred Ames, who were with the 20th Engineers, recall some notable crises with French foresters, many of them hilarious to an American. But Colonel Greeley would admit only that there were occasional differences of opinion, while he greatly admired the French for their almost fanatical forest conservation. He liked to quote a French forest officer's observation to a bunch of impatient Americans. "Our forests," said he, "have fought several wars before this one."

In 1920 Chief Forester Henry S. Graves resigned. Greeley took his post, the first American-trained forester to hold that position. His predecessors, Fernow, Pinchot and Graves, all received part of their training abroad. When Greeley took over as chief, the Forest Service was already well indoctrinated with the beliefs of Gifford Pinchot, a Connecticut Yankee born in 1865 and born, too, a crusader so effective as to warrant the title, sometimes applied to him, of The Lion of Judah.

Trained in France in forestry, young Pinchot returned home and was presently made secretary of a committee instigated by The American Forestry Association to study the highly controversial subject of the Forest Reserves, which were the thirteen million acres of public domain set aside, during President Harrison's administration, in this new

Sen. McNary

classification of federal lands. For the next fourteen years Pinchot displayed astonishing vigor in the planning and execution of successive moves for national conservation. It is not too much to say that Pinchot, and Theodore Roosevelt, also something of a crusader, were largely responsible for organizing the Forest Service.

Under Pinchot the Division of Forestry grew in half a dozen years from a staff of eleven men to more than

eight hundred, a large number of whom were trained in the newly established forestry schools at Biltmore, Cornell and Yale. One of these fledging foresters was William Greeley who got his degree at Yale under Graves, where Pinchot was an occasional lecturer, and got his first job from Pinchot as chief of the Forest Service.

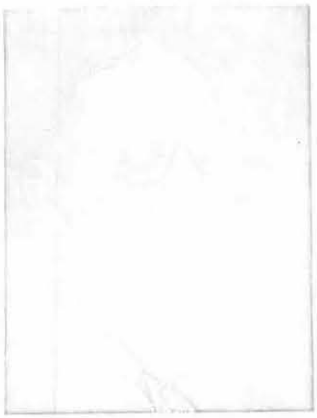
Pinchot's dynamic personality and force of character were such as to imbue, as remarked, virtually all who came in contact with him with the "Cause" of forestry. Like many a crusader in other fields, Pinchot's beliefs hardened into dogma. To doubt Pinchot was to doubt Gospel, so far as "Conservation" was concerned. Not too many of the young foresters who came under his influence were inclined to doubt Scripture.

Young Bill Greeley, however, not only developed beliefs of his own: his backbone was just as stiff as

Greeley (l.) with Holbrook

About the Author

Author Stewart Holbrook's woods background and close association with Col. Greeley well qualified him to write this biography. Holbrook's logging career dates back to his high school days when he worked between terms in his father's logging camps in Vermont and New Hampshire. He later worked for the Connecticut Valley Logging & Driving Company, but this was interrupted by World War I. However, he managed to get back in time to go down with the drive in 1919. Holbrook worked for several other lumber companies until 1923, when he left the woods to become a reporter on *The Lumber News* of Portland, Oregon. He was named editor of the paper in 1927, but resigned in 1934 to became a freelance writer. Holbrook was appointed the first director of Keep Washington Green in 1941. A frequent writer for *American Forests*, he is the author of several books. His latest is *Dreamers of the American Dream*, 1957.



Jim Stevens carried ball for many Greeley projects

Hal Simpson carries on at WCLA where Greeley left off

Greeley received tree farm certificate from Washington's Governor Langlie (center) and W. D. Hagenstein

Pinchot's. It was a heritage, perhaps, from generations of Greeley Congregationalists who were bound by no bishops, no hierarchy, no word from Sinai. Individual conscience was their guide. Since the days of the first Mathers, a Congregationalist preacher who differed from a majority of his flock simply pulled up stakes and, along with his minority, set up a new congregation, often within a mile or two of the old. Here he could preach his heresy be it the Armenian, or the New Light, or whatever, leaving later generations to marvel at the fact of two Congregational church structures in a town whose population could scarcely have filled one.

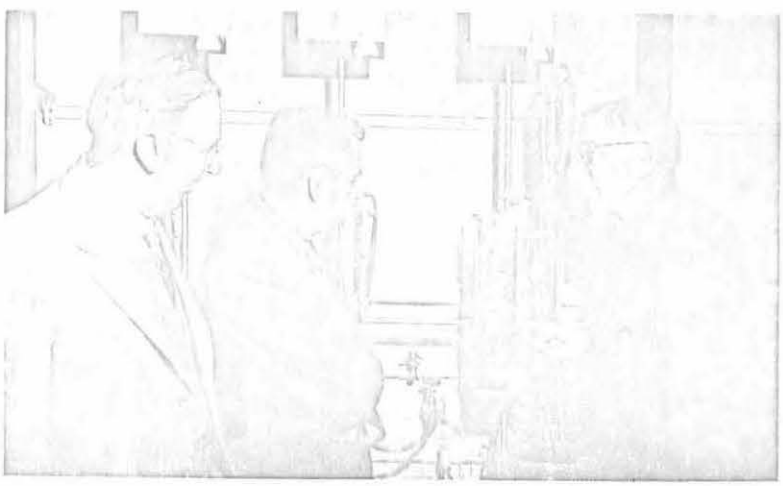
Forester Greeley had gradually developed a heresy of his own. It concerned relations between the Forest Service and the lumber industry. Both Pinchot and his chief, Roosevelt, had been outspoken in their condemnation of lumbermen as devastators. Indeed, they are properly given credit for the classic figure of the horned Timber Baron, a fiend incarnate. By 1910, or thereabout, this favorite of cartoonists and editorial writers had become a public ogre who sweated destruction from every pore and ate up everything except the sawdust, which was left in unsightly piles, and the slash which was left where it lay until weather and a spark made it into a forest fire. The Timber Baron had already grown a set of horns like cant dogs. His tail was the long curving ribbon of a bandsaw. Wherever this hideous giant passed, his wake was marked by stumps and smoke.

The charge was somewhat exaggerated. The loggers left stumps but they also left farms and towns and cities.

As Colonel Greeley himself described his heresy, he and Pinchot looked at the economic side of the forest picture through different glasses. Pinchot saw an industry wedded to fast and destructive exploitation that it would do nothing to change. Greeley saw a forest economy overburdened with cheap raw material and with taxes that demanded liquidation of the timber.

Pinchot, Greeley thought, saw a "willful" industry. Greeley saw a "sick" industry.

The breach became public knowledge in 1916 when Greeley wrote the Forest Service report on the lumber industry. In it, he attempted to give a factual, unemotional look at the underlying economic troubles. Chief Forester Henry S. Graves thought



Greeley at dedication of Crown-Zellerbach laboratory in 1953, with E. P. Stamm (l.) and Truman Collins

Col. Greeley urged AFA to come West too, so the 1954 meeting was held in Portland

Col. Greeley got a chuckle out of awarding tree farm certificate to Reuben B. Robertson, head of Champion Paper & Fibre Company

the report sound. He signed it, and it was officially published.

Gifford Pinchot, no longer with the Forest Service, though still a powerful force among its foresters, read the report and raised his voice. It was, so he told the United States, a "whitewash of destructive lumbering."

Greeley remained with the Forest Service, but did nothing to qualify his report. "I found," he said much later, "that I had lost caste in the temple of conservation on Rhode Island Avenue in Washington." (Pinchot's home.)

Perhaps this is the place to mention that so far as I have been able to learn, Greeley never spoke ill of Pinchot, whom he often characterized, together with Theodore Roosevelt, as just the right men needed to dramatize the necessity of forest conservation. Their crusade, he observed more than once, changed American public opinion to a remarkable degree. It all but ended the "old tradition of free land, free timber, and inexhaustible forests." Not the least of its influence was the training of men in technical forestry.

When the new century opened

(*Turn to page* 52)

Col. and Mrs. Greeley and grandson on their Port Gamble Tree Farm

Sapwood becomes riddled with borers in many cases. Unsound wood results. This means that the sawmill operator *must* kill the insects in the sapwood."

Another lesson easily visualized in the battle of Fresno and Tulare Counties is that a nearby market is vital to successful salvage. Many dollars have been added to the gross product of California simply because a highly efficient manufacturing plant was in operation at Dinuba.

A story in itself is the remarkable plant of Ivory's where any mill leftover is a challenge to the ingenuity of Pat Ivory and his crew; where bark is composted for soil conditioning and orchid growing—sawdust goes into fruit packaging and wood flour—chips are railed to Antioch for papermaking.

Many words have been bandied over who is to blame for allowing the ever-present threat of insect infestation in forest management to break out in hot warfare in this central Sierra area.

A California Forest and Range Experiment Station brochure states in calm language: "A serious outbreak of these bark beetles developed on and near the 1955 McGee burn as a result of a build-up of populations in trees weakened by the fire. A zone of infestation has been established . . . further control action is likely to be necessary to mop up the infestation in this area next spring."

Leaving history behind, consensus of the forest industry men closely involved in the fight endorses the words of Pat Ivory: "The Forest Service should be commended for its speedy action once the full gravity of the attack was recognized. All governmental agency response was prompt and efficient."

In the words of another industry spokesman: "There is the necessity for widespread recognition of the fact that we must *promptly* salvage fire-killed, fire-weakened and wind-thrown trees to avoid buildup of pest epidemics in these natural brood grounds."

This, at least, can be said for sure. California in particular and the United States in general simply cannot afford the luxury of losing valuable timber to forest insects. As our population and standard of living grow, it is necessary that all timber-owning organizations be increasingly reluctant to allow insects to waste live timber. Public apathy or misdirection should be targets of more foresters. Waste of natural resources is un-American.

If epidemic populations of beetles can be removed by logging, the epidemic is diminished and the most economic salvage of the damaged material is obtained. That is why sanitation salvage-logging has gained such favor as a beetle-control method.

Fire has been one of the leading forestry challenges in the past. It continues to be; but insects have moved into a top place among forest enemies. There are similarities and differences in attacking the twin foes.

Greeley Went West

(*From page 23*)

there were but two schools of forestry in the United States, one at Cornell, the other on the Vanderbilt estate in North Carolina. The Yale school, opened in 1900, was endowed by the Pinchot family itself. By 1905 eleven colleges and universities were teaching forestry; in 1910, seventeen, and in 1915, twenty-four.

Meanwhile, lumbermen and other private forest owners were put on the defensive. Journalists of the muck raking school were quick to sense a new target. They turned happily from attacks on the Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Meat Packers and other standard public enemies, to leap furiously at the devastators of the timber, the cut-out-and-get-out boys who were engaged in denuding the country, making ghost towns, spoiling brooks, creeks, rivers and bays with their slash and sawdust, leaving whole counties enveloped with the melancholy of graveyards of bleaching snags and rotting stumps.

Here, by the grace of the Devil and all his minions, lay the forest primeval. . . .

When this crusade got going full blast, the Forest Service was constantly badgered by freelance writers and newspaper reporters, many of whom had no interest in forestry beyond cooking up a lurid feature story with some lumberman as arch criminal. Greeley's patience, which then and later had its limits, was singularly tested by a determined woman, a crusader who fancied herself the Joan d'Arc type and who demanded that he give her "something graphic." The Colonel did not mention her name, but I fancy she was working at space rates for one of the Hearst papers; and what she wanted was a stunning, shocking feature—the kind of thing covered by the generic Hearst caption of NAILED HER FATHER'S HEAD TO THE WALL.

"It simply must catch the public's imagination," she told the Colonel. Inspired by this female's abounding ignorance, Greeley gave her the works. "Doubtless," said he, his face owl-sober, "the worst example of forest devastation in the world was the clear-cutting of North Dakota by the most notorious of our early loggers." He paused for effect. Joan's eager pencil was setting it down. "And the name?" she demanded in the crisp manner of the girl reporter of fiction.

Greeley said the name was Paul Bunyan. "Spell it," she commanded. Greeley not only spelled it, but went into some detail of how Devastator Bunyan was in the secret employ of the King of Sweden. The King was on the spot. His many subjects who had settled in North Dakota found the timber there so thick and big they could do no farming. The King—through some sort of a deal which the U. S. State Department never allowed to be aired—permitted Bunyan to move his loggers into the region and go to work. Result: the classic devastation of all time. "Never a tree," said Greeley, fixing the girl reporter with what I am sure was as grim an eye as that of the *Ancient Mariner*, "never a tree has since been seen in North Dakota."

"Marvelous!" cooed the crusader at space rates. "She snapped shut her notebook," Greeley remembered, "and thanked me with shining eyes. I never saw her story in print. But Old Paul had done me a good turn. She never darkened my door again."

A man blessed with so effective a sense of humor was well armored against the harassments that beset people much in the public eye.

In 1920 Greeley succeeded Graves as Chief Forester, just in time to hear the new President of the United States, Warren G. Harding, announce that it was now time to return to what he called normalcy. Harding's Secretary of the Interior, a man by name of Fall, had his own idea of normalcy, and set to work with a will to bring it about. Chief

Forester Greeley sensed almost at once that the conservation program of the Forest Service was to have some tough sledding.

It would not do, in anything less than a book, to take up the matter of the Harding administration. It is sufficient to say here, for the benefit of those who came in late, that it has been described as "the most corrupt since that of Grant." This is a feeble attempt at whitewash. The crew that moved into power with Harding was to remind scholars of Gibbon's sardonic account of the rulers who brought about the decline and fall of the ancient and holy Roman Empire.

That the Forest Service managed to retain intact its hard-won national forests was due largely, according to the Chief Forester, to the determination and ability of Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. "He was," said Greeley in later years, "the finest man I ever worked for."

Interior Secretary Albert Fall announced, early in 1922, that he planned forthwith to take over the national forests and the Forest Service to boot. His first act, he declared, would be to "fire the impractical theorist who is mismanaging the whole show." By which he meant Greeley.

For more than a year Fall carried on his personal war against the Chief Forester. What the Interior Secretary meant to do with, or rather to, the national forests became clear in 1923 when, "like a clap of thunder," Albert Fall and all his schemes blew up and went into history as the Teapot Dome Oil Scandal. Fall left the cabinet overnight, and was later to spend some time in prison. It happened to be only one of the many scandals of the period; and it was one that set off other revelations which made a shambles of the Harding administration.

The Forest Service survived the four years of looting without a tinge of scandal. Meanwhile Gifford Pinchot, no longer in public service, was far from content with the lumber industry. The Timber Barons had shown little desire to change their cutting habits. As for *planting* trees, they replied they could not grow trees until trees were worth the cost of planting and protection.

Pinchot now demanded federal regulation of all private logging. More zealous than ever, he seemed to hold that the public interest in all forest lands was paramount. This interest was to be maintained whether or not the owners made money or went broke in the process. Many years later Greeley was to recall that "Mr. Pinchot's challenge reverberated through the forests like the silver trumpeting of a bull elk from a Teton meadow on a September morning."

The fight was on. The stand-pat wing wanted simply to "Stop Pinchot." Then, there were sincere groups who, though they wanted a more positive national policy toward private lands, did not like Pinchot's big stick. They joined to organize the National Forestry Committee that represented The American Forestry Association, which since 1875 had taken a leading part in conservation.

Members of this committee included Royal S. Kellogg of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and E. T. Allen of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, a team of inspired organizers who were also masters of strategy. Both abilities were needed to battle on even terms with the formidable Pinchot and his staunch allies in and out of Congress.

The next four years witnessed many a minor battle in the campaign. A number of bills were introduced, to be supported or condemned by the opposing forces. Believing that some sort of control of destructive logging by public action was in the cards, Greeley hoped the two camps could find some common ground on which to join forces. He set a number of Forest Service men to work with state foresters, and with lumbermen, to put down in writing just what they thought should be the minimum requirements in cutting practices.

"My hardest work in those days," the Colonel remembered, "was to keep the lumbermen in the cooperative tent. They might easily have stamped off the reservation completely and taken to the warpath. Some of them did." Greeley, who thought the lumbermen, in agreeing to one of the bills, had gone pretty far to meet the public halfway, was worried lest they toss everything overboard and tell the bureaucrats to begone.

Long before the campaign was over, the rift within the Forest Service itself had widened. "Many of our most sincere men," Greeley said, "stood fast with Pinchot on his ivory battlements. These were the ardent crusaders, the left-wingers, impatient for fast action. Some of us, on the other side, could not thrill to the sound of trumpets."

This internecine strife shook the Service to its roots. Of his own side, Greeley reflected that possibly "we had labored more closely with the lumbermen. Perhaps we had been too close to the economic troubles of the forest industry." In any case, Greeley then and later doubted if worthwhile forestry could be brought to pass on the free soil of the United States "by federal police methods."

Greeley could not accept Pinchot's starting point, specifically that direct action by Uncle Sam was necessary. Pinchot told a Congressional committee that the naive Greeley had permitted the Timber Barons to pull wool over his eyes.

Now, even Pinchot's back was no stiffer than Greeley's. The latter told the Congressional committee he could not picture practical results in growing trees on private land by trying to force the change down the throats of the landowners. It would not do, in a case of this kind, to force police action. What was more, said he, private or industrial forestry was dependent upon the prevention of forest fires and "the nature and

weight of forest taxation." If there was one king-log in the whole jam, it was that the same public agencies which directed how a forest should be cut must also be responsible for its protection and taxation. Like General Grant, on another occasion, Colonel Greeley meant to fight it out on that line if it took all summer, or even longer.

Then, there appeared what Greeley termed a new chieftain who "quietly entered the field." He was Charles L. McNary, senator from Oregon. Reared among the Douglas-fir forests of his home state, McNary was endowed with an uncanny political sagacity. He told Greeley that one forestry bill in Congress was already dead, another was bogged down, and that both had contained "too big a dose for one bill." He asked Greeley what now should be done. "Stop the forest fires," was the answer. "All right," said McNary, "we'll write a bill around forest fires. But first we've got to build a fire under Congress."

Back in his ranger days Greeley had learned a lot about fire, and he went to work to build one in the Capitol. It wasn't long before the Senate adopted a resolution directing appointment of a Select Committee on Reforestation. Its chairman, Senator McNary, held twenty-four hearings in important forest regions. "I confess," Greeley said, "to packing the stand at committee hearings with fire witnesses." He also conducted committee members on some fairly strenuous foot tours through the timber.

When Congress convened, early in 1924, a bill was ready for its consideration. It was based on protection from forest fires as a cooperative action by federal, state and private owners. It was championed in the Lower House by John W. Clarke of New York. It was fortunate, too, that by this time Gifford Pinchot's new interest in Pennsylvania politics had left supporters of federal regulation without a leader. The Clarke-McNary Act became law.

It was and is an outstanding landmark in American forest history. In addition to its drive against fire in the woods, the act opened new fields of cooperation between federal and state agencies in all forest matters. Its passage cleared in large part the air of bitter controversy, and launched an era which, in comparison, was an era of good will.

Yet, as Greeley was to discover only a little later, the surviving Pinchot left-wingers were not con-

vinced but merely went underground for a time; while many an old-line Timber Baron turned out to be no more in favor of Clarke-McNary than he was of a minimum-wage law or of "costly" safety measures in one of the most dangerous occupations in North America, which was logging.

The overall prosperity of the Twenties continued, but it was an uneven prosperity. The lumber industry, for all the hectic building of new mills, was not making an actual profit. Savage competition was making a loss-leader of much of its product. Two-shift and three-shift operations brought periodic gluts, and down went the plants for weeks, even months at a time. Despite trade associations, traffic groups, promotion groups, gentlemen's agreements, and all manner of cooperative efforts, America's oldest industry was generally unorganized, or perhaps disorganized.

Looking back recently, and checking the lumber trade press of the period, I find that not only was the Timber Baron still the public's favorite whipping-boy, but he was also desperate about the loss of his markets to steel, patent-roofing, paperboard, and other "substitutes" for wood. Nor for all his talk, had he yet done much to stem the tide. In 1927, for instance, I covered the annual meeting of a lumber association which, for the first time in its long history, voted to raise a fund for trade promotion. Though its members obviously believed they had taken a noble and daring step, the sum they voted was $10,000.

Ten thousand dollars seems a pitiful amount. It *was* a pitiful amount, but it was worth a headline in the daily press, and the trade press gave it a cheer. It was a sign, frail though it was, that no longer was the badgered industry content to turn the other cheek. I got up a full head of steam and wrote a fine editorial declaring that "henceforth lumber is to meet attacks in an able and forthright manner."

Though the much larger West Coast Lumbermen's Association had begun to spend considerably more than $40,000 for its trade extension, its efforts seemed to be getting nowhere. The most powerful regional group in the country was discouraged. We began to hear talk that what was needed was a Moses, perhaps a Napoleon, to lead the lumber industry out of the wilderness. Within the year George S. Long announced that William B. Greeley was "coming to the Northwest to take charge of the consolidated activities of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and the West Coast Lumber Bureau," as the trade extension group was then called.

Just who suggested Greeley as the Moses was never, so far as I know, made public. Possibly it was George Long himself, but it matters little. Here he came, anyway, a rangey man, with deliberate step, unhurried, homely in the best sense, as solemn as an owl, save when he laughed, his calm if questing eyes peering out from behind large round glasses; in his pepper-and-salt suit of conservative cut, a sort of modified Stetson hat sitting squarely on his graying head. His speech was as deliberate as his measured step. . . . Here was a man who might or might not be a Moses, but a man who was not to be pushed.

And now, in the spring of 1928, at the age of forty-nine, with two successful careers behind him, William Buckhout Greeley had come West to start a new career. Officially he was secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. Actually

Please fill in, clip out and mail to The American Forestry Association

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(Membership includes a subscription, for the duration of the membership, to the monthly magazine AMERICAN FORESTS)

To The American Forestry Association
919 17th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

I nominate _____
(NAME OF NOMINEE—PLEASE PRINT)

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_____ for Membership in The American Forestry Association. Please send the nominee an Invitation to Membership which outlines the privileges and benefits of membership in The American Forestry Association.

My Name as Nominating Member _____

My Address _____

DUES: Subscribing membership per year, $6; Two years, $10; Contributing membership per year, $10; Sustaining membership per year, $25; Life membership (no other dues for life), $150; Patron membership (no other dues for life), $1000. Canadian postage 25c extra per year, Foreign 50c extra per year, on Subscribing memberships only.

3-58

he became and remained to his death the outstanding leader of the lumber industry of the United States.

The full story of Colonel Greeley as a leader of America's oldest industry awaits study of the Greeley Papers which have been given to the University of Oregon by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Greeley of Suquamish, Washington, along with important contributions by Miss Ann E. Nordstrom, the Colonel's incomparable private secretary at the association. Until this latter-day correspondence has been assessed, anything about the Colonel's third and, I fancy, most important career, is tentative, a sort of interim report.

There was no sudden and radical change when Greeley assumed his duties. No new-broom upheaval. Yet those most concerned came quickly to know that the policies laid down were to be followed—to the letter. Behind the Colonel's calm facade lay a cast-iron belief that orders were to be carried out. He did not play the martinet, the military man. Bill Hagenstein, then a young industrial forester on the association staff, recalls how impressed he was that when answering the phone his boss never said else than "Greeley speaking." No rank, no title.

It is not to be supposed that the Colonel had no difficulties in organizing or reorganizing the several departments of the association, like Grades, Traffic, Trade Promotion, Timber Engineering, Government Relations, Statistics, Accounting, and so forth. But one feels they were easy tasks compared to converting a considerable number of older loggers and lumbermen to the startling idea of private, or industrial forestry. Here was a task for a Hercules.

Fifty years ago American foresters hardly existed. I readily recall the first bona-fide forester I saw in the timber. That was in 1915, a time when foresters were known to loggers and lumbermen, if at all, as professors. No heed whatever was paid to them. They were commonly classed with other odd people, say, butterfly collectors. The late Jigger Jones Johnson, boss of the camp where I then was working, referred to foresters under the generic term of bug-men, though when in a particularly sardonic mood he called them pismire superintendents.

When Greeley went to work on the surviving Pithecanthropi of lumbermen in the Pacific Northwest, these resistant characters held much the same opinion as did Jigger Johnson. If younger men doubt this state

ment it is not strange, for by 1928 American forestry was a going concern with hundreds of graduate foresters employed by federal and state agencies. There were also a few industrial foresters, though these were lonely pioneers. Old-guard lumbermen either ignored them or denied their existence.

James Stevens, who wrote a fine tribute to his old boss in *American Forests* (January 1956) significantly remembered Greeley as "the tall ranger who rode like an oldtime evangelist of the circuits, seeking converts to conservation." That many of the converts came sore hard is evident from a few lines in the Colonel's book, *Forests and Men* (Doubleday 1951). In speaking of the Forest Conservation Acts of Oregon and Washington, he writes that these laws were "a bitter pill for many of the rugged, old-school loggers to take;" and that "I put in a lot of hard work to get the industry to go along with these state laws, and had some stiff rebuffs." It is significant that this is the only place in the book where the Colonel speaks of "hard work" and of "stiff rebuffs."

These rugged, old-school loggers are a subject about which I can speak from intimate knowledge. I knew many of them well, others well enough to know their opinions of forestry and allied matters. They were a tough and wonderful crew, devout believers, though they may never have heard of him, of Herbert Spencer, champion of laissez faire, the leave-us-alone school of philosophy. Taking *them* into camp was nothing for a weak evangelist to think about or, for that matter, nothing for a Bishop Asbury or a Lorenzo Dow to sniff at. Here were survivors of the cut-out-and-get-out days, hangovers of the Round Forty Era, the men who had cut the Big Swath from Bangor to Hoquiam and who meant, before they cashed-in, to clear Oregon and Washington and Idaho of the last damnable fir and pine that grew. Only when daylight fell fair in all swamps, would they be content.

These aging men of the timber were able to meet every change in technology without a quiver. They moved from bullteams to steam, from ground-lead to high-lead, from road-donkeys to railroads, and even then were beginning to pull up their steel and to lay truck roads for the internal combustion engine. But compliance with the new and far from radical laws seeking some measure of conservation was, as the Colonel remarked, a bitter pill indeed. The idea of a forester — a veritable bug-man, a superintendent of pismires — on the company payroll was unthinkable.

I do not exaggerate. I heard them discuss the subject with all the magnificent eloquence they had previously saved for the Wobblies. The Colonel did not convert them all, for many died with their boots on. Some he clubbed into compliance, but not conversion, by man-to-man arguments that it were better to "work out our own problems" to the satisfaction of the public than to have "government step in with its heavy hand." And no few others he actually converted spiritually with a promise, not that they would go to heaven, but that their monument should be the living green of the forest everlasting.

Even a few of the younger generation required some attention, but Greeley could have found them no trying task after having softened the troglodytes. Besides, an increasing number of the younger loggers and lumbermen were graduates of forestry schools. They were already converts.

It seems to have been the Colonel's

policy, even while he was with the Forest Service, to encourage and help suitable young men to positions with lumber concerns. By the Forties this steady infiltration was beginning to pay off. The term "Greeleyism" was in use within the Forest Service as early as the late Twenties. It meant, so government foresters told me, "the movement of Forest Service men into private industry with Greeley's encouragement." I was told that "although this raid upon competent civil servants depleted the Forest Service of many of its most capable men, industry and the nation doubtless would be benefited." Others in the Forest Service felt bitter that their Chief had sent good men to work for the enemy; to them Greeleyism had some of the connotations connected with the memory of Benedict Arnold.

Greeley did not mind the connotations so long as the industry made room for company foresters. It was not to be smooth sailing, however; for whether these young men came from the Forest Service or direct from a forestry school, many of them quickly discovered that an industrial forester was less a working forester than he was a decorative addition to the payroll. If and when his suggestions as to logging the next quarter-section were seen to be in conflict with those of the company logging boss, the outcome was never in doubt: company forestry did not stand a chance with company production.

Here was an impasse that not even the wisdom and persuasiveness of a Greeley could solve. Greeley could and did do wonders to support the side of the angels, yet the individual company forester had, in the end, to prove his value before his voice could be heard in company councils. Once under way, however, there was no stopping the movement of foresters into industry. In the span of twenty years the industrial forester passed through the phases of hostility, then tolerance, to what we might as well call legitimacy.

As late as 1911, a public-opinion poll made by a lumber group indicated that Americans still had a strikingly low opinion of lumbermen. Government propagandists were doing their best, as Greeley observed, "to sell the public on the necessity of federal ownership and regulation." The younger lumbermen resented being cast in the part of public enemies. Far from being too proud to fight, these sons and grandsons of the original Timber Barons and allaround devastators were ready to take the offensive. There can be little doubt that Greeley did anything to gentle them.

At this period I had left the lumber industry to write books. But twenty years' connection with the woods and mills was not to be shrugged off. I never lost interest in the only industry I know anything about. Letters from an old friend, James (Paul Bunyan) Stevens were then keeping me posted. Jim, who worked under Colonel Greeley at the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, let me know of the fast rising determination of lumbermen to show that private enterprise would handle "the forest problem." He wrote with characteristic humor that the Teredo, a genus of mollusks of the family *Teredinidae* and which contained the notorious wood-devastating shipworm, was turning.

There was growing talk, he wrote, about industrial forestry and "tree farmers," a term Stevens generously said I had used editorially as early as March 1929; and there was discussion of a new forest fire prevention campaign which might well begin with a movement to "Keep Washington Green." Then, late one night in February—it was 1911—my telephone rang in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where I was doing research. It was Colonel Greeley. He wanted to know if I would return West to direct Keep Washington Green. Having just finished a book, but not settled on the subject for the next, I said Yes, that nothing could please me more.

For the next four years I spent the forest fire seasons working in the Northwest with Greeley and Stevens, with Industrial Forester Warren Tilton, State Forester Ted Goodyear, Publicist Roderic Olzendam, and a board of directors composed of logging operators and timber owners and Charlie Cowan of the Washington Forest Fire Association.

It was an experience both educational to me, and satisfying. Even while one watched, it was possible to see results of the patient and persistent work instigated in no small part by Colonel Greeley. I was one of a party, otherwise composed of industrial foresters *and lumbermen* and headed by the Colonel, to select the site for a forest industry tree nursery. It was an all but incredible experience to those of us who could remember when Daylight in the Swamp was the goal of lumbermen.

We watched the steady spreading of the Keep Green movement as it

swept across the country, east and south, embracing state after state. We watched while a new group called American Forest Products Industries accepted the first official Tree Farm in the United States, the first of hundreds dedicated to the proposition that Timber is a Crop.

We watched—and listened—while reconverted Timber Barons promised not only to cherish and protect their cutover lands but where necessary to plant them with trees grown in their own nursery at Nisqually. The mere idea of *planting* anything must have revolted a few of the still unreconverted lumbermen who survived the shock of reading about it in the papers.

The tree nursery, the Keep Green and the Tree Farm activities were at first often sneered at as eye-wash, camouflage, Barnum-stuff. If they *were* nothing more than primitive public relations, they turned out to be fatally attractive. Within a little while, logging operators were buying back from the states the cutover lands they had allowed to revert in lieu of taxes, and paying considerably more than the taxes amounted to. This cannot possibly be eye-wash. It is sound business. Cutover lands had become assets.

These movements seeking stability have continued down to the present, and they have been joined by other efforts to make permanent forests. Notable is the cooperative sustained-yield agreement made between the United States Forest Service and the Simpson Logging Company, a sixty-three-year-old concern of Shelton, Washington. Here, as Colonel Greeley hailed it in 1947, we can at last see in the flesh "the conception of cooperative forest management by our government and its citizens, long dreamed by forestry leaders." The agreement was made possible by Congress in Public Law 273.

Known locally as the Simpson Working Circle, the law provided for merging 150,000 acres of company lands with 110,000 acres of national forest under unified management for continuous production. The agreement is to run until December 31, 2046. Now in operation for more than a decade, the agreement underwrites the security of two forest-borne communities, and ensures the jobs and payrolls of some 1,500 workers in the Simpson camps and mills and the livelihood of the more than 6,000 people they support.

Colonel Greeley was active in bringing about this first cooperative agreement in government and pri-

vate forestry. He thought of it as much more than just a milestone in the history of the timber. He believed it should and doubtless would become a national policy.

There is no need, with an audience as sophisticated in forestry matters as the readers of this magazine, to describe in any detail the remarkable change that has come over the American lumber industry in the past thirty years or so. More than any other periodical *American Forests* has chronicled the story from genesis, and back beyond genesis.

In 1946 Colonel Greeley said he was retiring to his Tree Farm on the shore of Puget Sound at Gamble Bay. He retired only officially. Actually he continued active almost to the end of his life in 1955. It is good to think he lived to see a time when even cynical observers had to admit that America's oldest industry had caught up with the times. It is not to be thought that he alone brought the new era. Gifford Pinchot had a hand in it. So did many another honest man whose name may now be faded, or fading, or wholly unknown.

Yet no other man did more, or perhaps as much, to warrant the honor which Yale University plans for its distinguished son. The William B. Greeley Memorial Laboratory will serve to remind generations to come that surely, in those days, there *did* walk giants in the land of Gath.

Publication of the Greeley Story was made possible in part by the contributions of the Colonel's many friends.

25 Million More People—No More Land

(*From page 44*)

Private Lands. Commercial forest lands comprise more than 6 million acres, or about half of the area in private ownership outside of farms and ranches. This area is about a million acres less than the area of commercial forest land in federal ownership in the state and about half a million acres less than that in national forests. Of the privately owned area, 38 percent is in the form of large holdings (50,000 acres or more), and 32 percent in small holdings (less than 5,000 acres). The present trend is toward the consolidation of private holdings into larger units and toward more intensive forest management, particularly on the part of the larger owners.

Much more information than is now available is needed concerning the number, size, and management of properties in different classes of ownership. This is particularly true for the smaller ownerships, which include nearly a third of the area in this category. The relationship between size of ownership, character of the land, and potential returns should be more definitely established. Possibilities for wider application of the principle of multiple use of private forest lands, with emphasis on water and recreation as important secondary products, should be thoroughly investigated, particularly by the larger owners.

Mention has already been made of the need for further knowledge of the effect on private forest management of national forest policies with respect to the size and duration of timber sales, the appraisal of stumpage values, access roads, and rights of way. Opinions differ widely as to the influence of these policies on the stability of management and processing operations by private owners, and on the likelihood of obtaining full use of the raw material in national-forest stumpage through integrated production. The latter item is important not only because unnecessary waste is always deplorable, but also because existing mill capacity is in excess of the estimated sustained-yield production of the state.

Thorough study is needed of the Forest Practice Act, as amended by the 1957 legislature, to determine how effective it has been and is likely to be in attaining its objectives. The levels of forest practice set by the rules established by the regional committees and the State Board of Forestry, together with legislative and administrative action to assure compliance with them, deserve special attention. Study should also be made of the effectiveness of state and federal aid to private owners in the fields of forest protection, reforestation, forest management, and forest utilization and marketing.

Although taxation is a problem to which there will never be an answer satisfactory to all concerned improvements are always possible. Intensive research is therefore needed on the effectiveness of Section 12¾ of Article XIII of the Constitution from the standpoint of timberland owner, tax assessor, and the general public. Other methods of taxing both land and timber should also be given careful attention.

Supplying The American Army With Timber

By W. B. GREELEY, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers

A colonel of engineers in the Canadian army remarked one day, when we were dividing available timber chances in the Vosges mountains between the American and British forestry corps: 'This war has shown more clearly than anything else that mankind cannot undertake anything without lumber.' The staggering quantities of timber consumed by the several armies in almost every phase of military operations, from the base ports on the Atlantic coast to the front line trenches, indicate indeed that lumber is a necessity of war scarcely less than of peace. An essential step of preparation for every Allied offensive was the stocking of the engineer dumps directly behind the point of attack with lumber. No advance could be sustained without a large supply of railroad ties for extending the rail heads into conquered territory, of bridge timbers for crossing the innumerable streams of northeastern France, and of road plank for throwing up quickly built roads over torn-up ground, which would carry artillery and heavily laden motor trucks.

TOTAL LUMBER CONSUMPTION U. S. ARMY ABROAD.

It took 450,000,000 board feet of round or manufactured timber and 650,000 cords of fuelwood to establish and equip the American Expeditionary Force in France and maintain its operations to the end of the war. In other words, about a ton and a half of wood had to be furnished for every American soldier sent overseas. A large part of this material was, of course, consumed in the construction of port and depot installations and other supply facilities behind the fighting zone, due to the fact that the American army had to largely create its own operating bases in central and western France. But even after the greater part of these supply installations had been completed, when 2,000,000 American soldiers in France, fighting under the conditions which existed from the beginning of the St. Mihiel offensive, required roughly 70,000,000 board feet of timber per month of all classes except fuelwood. The Forest Engineers were organizing, in September and October, 1918, to reach a production on that scale during the ensuing winter and to carry it on until the Kaiser cried "Enough!"

The following table shows the number of feet, pieces and steres gotten out by the American forestry regiments during the period of the war and until April 1, 1919:

	Feet B. M.	Pieces	Steres
Prior to January, 1918	454,557	27,251	2,377
January, 1918	1,466,080	30,580	3,303
February, 1918	3,516,518	410,689	8,788
March, 1918	10,073,262	188,595	15,631
April, 1918	17,911,829	187,168	26,823
May, 1918	20,678,866	195,280	46,164
June, 1918	28,116,371	201,267	74,517
July, 1918	35,672,604	262,480	104,582
August, 1918	44,501,932	513,661	172,121
September, 1918	48,399,711	553,577	142,065
October, 1918	52,951,565	268,988	162,423
November, 1918	44,194,430	61,750	188,586
December, 1918	23,681,668	3,340	178,962
January, 1919	5,037,423	18,597	71,585
February, 1919	2,501,250	39,481	17,514
March, 1919	6,013,891	81,713	22,645
Total	345,171,957	3,044,417	1,238,086

WM. B. GREELEY, ASSISTANT FORESTER.

WHAT LUMBER WAS USED FOR.

"Of this vast consumption of forest products, the largest item of 38½ percent was in the form of lumber of comparatively small dimensions, 1, 2, and 3-inch stock used in the construction of barracks, hospitals, warehouses, all manner of rough structures and field fortifications in the combat zone, duck-boards and the like. Twenty-seven percent represented the proportion of fuelwood; 13½ percent the standard gauge railroad ties; and 9 percent the large timbers up to 12 x 12 inches in 24 and 30-foot lengths, for the construction of bridges, docks, trestles and barges. Six percent, by all odds the most difficult item in the list, was piling, running up to 100 feet in length, while another 6 percent covered the demands for telephone and telegraph poles, wire entanglement stakes, pickets for supporting camouflage nets and other small poles.

"The war of 1917 proved, in the last analysis, to be a war of transportation; and nothing illustrates this fact better than the conditions which determined how the enormous quantities of wood required by the armies in the field had to be obtained and gotten to the points of use. The tonnage situation on the sea held the amount of timber shipped to France from the United States down to about 1 percent of what the army required. The shortage of manufactured material in France was so acute and the difficulties in transporting material as bulky as lumber from neutral countries like Switzerland and Norway were so great that the American army had to get the great bulk of its timber for itself. Over 75 percent of the timber requirements of the American forces were cut in France by engineer troops and considerable quantities besides were cut by the battalions of the American lumberjacks loaned to the French and British armies.

FRANCE PREPARING ON TIMBER SUPPLY.

As the estimates of army requirements piled up upon us during the first few months in France and each new forecast doubled the quantities previously called for, the first question which naturally arose was: "Where can all of this timber be found? But the longer we stayed in France, the more we realized that that question had been answered by a hundred years of thrift and foresight on the part of the French people in building up their forest resources. If, fifty years prior to the war, France had set about deliberately to prepare herself to supply the united armies of the democratic countries of the world with timber, she could hardly have taken more effective steps. We were slow in finding this out. It was the result not only of the policy of the French government, but fully as much of the conservative and thrifty instincts of the French people. The longer we stayed in France, the more stumpage our timber scouts located. We were even able to find every class of material required by the army. When 8x12 and 12x12 inch sticks in long lengths were called for to construct the docks, we found them both in the magnificent white oak forests of central France and in the fir and spruce stands of her eastern mountains. I was filled with dismay when the chief engineer ordered me to furnish 15,000 piles from 65 feet to 100 feet in length; but we found them. We found and cut more piling than the army ever used.

THE ADMIRABLE FORESTRY SYSTEM.

"France is a splendid example of what patience and intensive care can do in producing timber. Less than 19 percent of her area is forested; but her use of her limited forests is so intensive that, as a national asset, this area has a value, in my conviction, equal to three times the same acreage of forest land in the United States. At the outbreak of the war, France had, in my judgment, not less than 150 billion board feet of merchantable timber. The total quantity of timber, however, is unimportant to a Frenchman; the main point is, 'What yearly revenue, what growth, is this timber producing?' Here, again, the conservative instincts of the French people toward their forests are so marked that they have not even cut the current growth from their woodlands. A surplus had been accumulated equal, in my judgment, at the outbreak of the war to fully twice the normal yearly cut of the country. However this may be, there can be no question that the painstaking conservation of her forests during the past century was a vital element of strength to France and to her Allies in winning the war. It enabled France to supply practically all the requirements of the British, American and Belgian forces, aside from those of her own vast armies. She could have kept on supplying these requirements for one or two years more, if need be, without cutting seriously into her forest capital. Without these ample supplies of timber directly behind the battle front, the handicap which the Allied armies would have suffered would have been almost insurmountable. The average lumberjack in the Twentieth Engineers at the outset was impatient and scornful toward the forestry regulations and requirements of the French; but the same average man came back to the United States realizing that the attitude toward their forests which was expressed in these ways was one of the greatest elements of strength in the French nation. Indeed, the forest regime which the individualistic and liberty-loving French have worked out, under

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LATER LIFE

WILLIAM B. GREELEY

"The Business of Life"

"Now the Four-way Lodge is opened,
Now the Hunting Winds are loose . . .
Now the Red Gods make their medicine again!"

By JAMES STEVENS

THERE was a strain of the eternal poet in young Bill Greeley that gloried in the ballads of outdoormen, and it would come awake in him again when he harked back to the days of his youth in the Pinchot Crusade.

This abiding spirit served to bridge the differences in philosophy of resource management and forest policy that grew through the years between William Buckhout Greeley and his chief of old. He was unfailing in his praise for Pinchot the forestry leader and man, even as he was unflinching in hewing to the line of his own forestry faith after 1910.

In that year, as field commander of the forces that were overwhelmed by holocausts on 3,000,000 acres of Idaho forests, with a loss of 85 lives, Greeley literally learned his philosophy through ordeal by fire. So he wrote in the August, 1954, issue of the *Atlantic:*

"For 45 years my yardstick of progress in American forestry has been smoke in the woods. . . . Today an army of 50,000 professional fire control men, backed by a quarter of a million woods-wise loggers with a mighty array of fire-fighting machines, stands ready to defend America's forests."

In the colonel's last days on the green shore of Gamble Bay it was good that he could think of these things and recall his great part in their making. His way, from 1910 onward, had been among the people, the millions of private forestry owners. Its method was persuasion and education. He reasoned:

"The forest policy of any country is an outgrowth of the unremitting pressure of people upon natural resources."

So Greeley sounded the keynote of his textbook, *Forest Policy,* published by McGraw-Hill in 1953. Its source may be studied in the Greeley report of 1916 on the lumber industry, to Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, who accepted it with no reservations. Pinchot attacked the report. The story is told in the Greeley Classic, *Forests and Men,* published by Doubleday in 1951—

"He (Pinchot) saw an industry so blindly wedded to fast and destructive exploitation that it would not change. I saw a forest economy burdened with cheap raw material. [illegible] Pinchot saw a willful industry, I saw a sick industry."

The Greeley prescription called for the leaders of the lumber industry to change from "a philosophy of timber mining to a philosophy of timber cropping," and for education of the forest-using public on need for forest-fire prevention. He developed such ideas through the years he preached an eloquent gospel of them at every opportunity, and let the young men of forestry feel the warmth and see the color of the poet deep within him and find inspiration there.

Now today the national tree farm program and the "Keep Green" organizations owe more to William B. Greeley than to any other pioneer.

Col. Greeley is regarded by many as the father of tree farming. Here Mr. Tree Farmer receives certificate for his Gamble Bay tree farm from Washington's Gov. Langlie and W. D. Hagenstein, Industrial Forestry Association

Col. Greeley would have balked at any attempt to eulogize him. He would have unlimbered that long forefinger of his and boomed "This will never do." But no man can duck his own monumental achievements. And the colonel was a great man. Here his sergeant of work explains why

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American forestry. My mind's eye looks along the magnificent line of achievements, in farm forestry, in forestry and forest products research, in the state departments of forestry, and the works of Greeley stand out. The temptation is to eulogize, for this scholar and soldier of the great American woods has surely put his imprint, by idea or deed, on every modern phase of forest policy and management. But he wouldn't want that, he'd never like it. And still in spirit he is The Boss to me, as he was in reality through many years of war and peace, when he was secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association at Seattle.

I remember the mornings when he came early to his office. This was also a habit of mine—an effect of early rising in boyhood to take care of the milking. It was seldom indeed that the boss would not drop his own work to hear my problems. They were simple at first, there in February, 1937, when my part-time assignment was to get out a monthly newspaper for the retail lumber trade. Then a program of industrial forestry publicity, focused on the forest fire problem, began to take shape in the colonel's mind. Next arose ideas for supplementing the FHA-NLMA promotion of lumber-built homes with a regional effort by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

"Engineering in Lumber" struck the boss as another prime theme for publicity releases, and I was put to work on a story about the 100,000,000 board feet used in the building of Coulee Dam. And surely there were stories in the WCLA Traffic Department that might be placed for reading by railroad purchasing agents, he said one day. The colo-

(Turn to page 46)

EDITORIAL

The Courage of W. B. Greeley

THE forestry movement in the United States should give thanks that it is able to produce two such figures as Gifford Pinchot and William B. Greeley in one generation. Forestry is the richer for having had the leadership of these two men. There are others who surpass both in certain respects. None were more colorful. None had their genius for inspiring action.

To his everlasting credit, Pinchot surrounded himself with a most unusual band by any standards (including young Bill Greeley) and started the reversal of conservation devastation in our country. To do this he drove a wedge into the inner consciousness of the American public that is still lodged there and always will be. That was Pinchot's great contribution in becoming the very symbol of conservation in America and Col. Greeley never forgot this. Neither should we.

Pinchot and Greeley had identical goals—an abundance of well-managed forestland in America. They disagreed on how this goal could be achieved most quickly. To Mr. Pinchot, the woods industries were "willful" and required a strong regulatory hand to save themselves from themselves. To Col. Greeley they were merely "sick." Imbued with a deep faith in the ability of people to solve their own problems once they are properly enlightened, he believed that "teachers, not policemen," were the answer.

At the peak of a distinguished career in public forestry, Col. Greeley cast his lot with the then dormant industrial forestry effort. Just how much courage and faith this act required has never been fully appreciated even by the industry. The present plateau of industrial forestry achievement is in large measure the monument to that courage and faith. That peak of achievement as of today would indicate that Mr. Pinchot was wrong about the industry, that Col. Greeley was right.

However, history is the final reckoner. If private forestry continues to accelerate its efforts Greeley too will become a forestry symbol. If it backslides in the face of tests the future always brings, time will tend to diminish the colonel's stature.

Col. Greeley has gone to his reward but the challenge he laid down to forestry still lives. For ourselves, we believe the future will say that if Mr. Pinchot was forestry's Washington then Col. Greeley was its Lincoln.

Colonel William B. Greeley

(*From page* 19)

nel's mind turned to the uses of publicity in fortifying the case of West Coast lumber against the Reciprocal Trade Agreements — with which the State Department was taking business away from Washington-Oregon lumber ports and giving it to Canada. So I did a lot of writing on the theme of "Vanishing Ships and Missing Men."

Col. Greeley sent me on the rounds of the retail lumber trade, the Federal Housing Administration offices and other agencies of home building, to develop a publicity program that eventually was channeled through 14 regional retail lumber associations and the national manufacturing and retail organizations.

I was sent forth on farm-building stories, done in cooperation with the agricultural engineering departments of the state colleges. And on to the school authorities, for school construction features on the one hand, and for conservation education essays on the other.

And that's not the half of it. Actually, by the spring of 1942, with the boss's tree farms and "Keep Green" ideas really surging on the progress road, and a big new effort on the "Wood Goes to War" theme, I had to take a two months' rest. I had to, because the colonel said I'd be shot on sight if I didn't.

By 1943 the once half-time publicity chore had a second technician at work — in the Eugene, Oregon, branch office of the Association, and a third in the Portland office. They were Arthur W. Priaulx and Arthur K. Roberts. And by that time the Cole & Weber Advertising Agency was employed in a program of monthly service in local newspaper advertising by WCLA members. Greeley thought up many of the ads and wrote much of the copy. A by-product was my weekly newspaper and trade publication column, "Out of the Woods."

The point here is to highlight one corner of the works of W. B. Greeley as the complete forestry man. He has been famously known all these years as a creative spokesman for industrial forestry and an originator of its philosophy and many of its programs. He was also, I emphasize, the architect, builder and interior decorator of the Public Relations Department of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. In this minor phase of his activities he was no provincial. His was the master's hand in the making of American Forest Products Industries, Inc. And he gave us the themes, "Timber Is a Crop" and "Tree Farms."

Here's an example of how he worked. In 1937 I brought an interesting collection of mine to the attention of the boss. One item illustrates its nature. It was James Truslow Adams' characterization of the historical American lumbermen as "hogs at a trough." The colonel looked it over, with thanks. About three years later he referred to my collection again as "The Lumberman's Hellbook," and asked me why I didn't have the quotes mimeographed for mailing to industry principals as evidence of the need for education of the public on "the real facts about the lumber industry and lumbermen." It was done. I can yet hear the angry roars echoing.

Now the boss worked with each department of WCLA as he did with mine — Grades, Traffic, Forest Conservation, Trade Promotion, Timber Engineering, Governmental Relations, Statistics, Accounting. He was a complete cooperator with other industry associations, also. . . .

I remember the colonel's room. It was a big corner office in the WCLA suite of the White-Henry-Stuart building in Seattle. The windows opened on a wide, quiet court. A monstrosity of a long oak table ran from the entrance door to a far wall. It was spread with reference material. "Paul Bunyan's Baseball Bat," a Hoo-Hoo gift, stood there with the statistics and graphs, a mock menace to members of the staff. On the far wall hung a vastly enlarged photograph of a dense stand of Douglas-fir, a birdseye view. The pattern of tops was like that of an abstract painting. There was a home-made wall desk, designed so that the colonel could write standing up. Then his work desk, huge, ugly, oaken, and many rugged and solid office chairs. The carpet was rough, tough and drab. A big framed motto stared the visitor in the eye with the message, "The Business of Life is to Go Forward." It meant much to the boss and he made it mean much to all of us.

There was no fooling about the office of Col. William Buckhout Greeley. It was a place for the kind of hard serious work that his long line of American ancestors would all have approved. The first one landed in 1630, and became a Congregational minister. So did his others among his American grandfathers.

But it was a place of warmth and cheer in my memory. There was seldom a session without a story — commonly told for its value as a parable, 'tis true. And mainly the yarns were of things that had happened. One that I heard several times, to illustrate the contrast between the governmental officer and the private owner in their ideas of public land use, told of Bill Greeley's first experiences as supervisor of a California national forest. The stockmen of the area bucked hard against the new grazing regulations of the Forest Service.

A bunch organized a protest meeting. Young Supervisor Greeley stood up to the stockmen. "On *my* national forest the range is in bad shape," he grimly stated, and talked on to hammer home the rules in force on *his* domain. A grizzled waddy calmly rolled a Bull Durham cigarette, lit up, and drawled through blue smoke:

"When the young supervisor just now talked about *his* national forest, it sort of reminded me of the time when the old Devil took Jesus Christ to the top of a high mountain. He offered Christ all the kingdoms of the earth . . . *All* of them, mind you. And the old s.o.b. didn't own a damn' acre!"

Here was repeated the account given by Congressman Martin Smith to Col. Greeley and Corydon Wagner of President Roosevelt's outburst against lumbermen as he looked upon a Douglas-fir cutover from an Olympic Loop Highway road. The booming voice of the old ranger would really rise as he came to the presidential line. "I hope the lumberman who did that is roasting in hell!" This was in reference to the lumber industry's need for employment of the modern science and art of public relations. The good story to be told was that seedlings had made a start on the site the President had cursed, but a cigarette fire had burned them off and blackened the cutover. Today, by the way, a dense young forest has again greened over the stumps. Roosevelt was wrong.

And there I heard how Harold

Ickes had spoken at the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce, solemnly stating that the powerful iron fence around the White House grounds had been built to keep visiting lumbermen from stealing in and cutting down the trees.

The son and grandson of Congregational ministers was adept at quoting Scripture. At one committee meeting in his office the discussion was on the advisability of promoting a bright young employee to a job that carried much responsibility. The colonel thought the lad needed more seasoning. He remembered his II Samuel 10: 5, and paraphrased, "Let him tarry in Jericho 'till he grows a beard!" He was outvoted, however, and gracefully gave in. Afterward he did more than any other three men to help the boy make good.

Col. Greeley also dedicated himself in 1910 and '41 to completing the education of a young forester of brilliant promise, William D. Hagenstein. The youngster had won his spurs as a boss logger, as well as a Duke scholarship, and in the process he learned to employ the language—at times—of a windfall bucker. The boss tried fining him two bits for every bloody oath uttered in the Greeley office but gave it up as the hole in the forester's income grew. Instead, a new Greeley story began to make the rounds.

"Hagenstein was at a social gathering of foresters and their wives," Greeley related. "He became warmed up in an argument. An old lady who looked like Whistler's Mother was listening. At last I whispered an apology to her for some of the words Hagenstein was using. She looked at me wide-eyed.

"'And,' she said, 'why should I *give a damn* what kind of words he picks?'"

Hagenstein owned, then as now, a terrific personality and was a fluent speaker with a resonant voice. I began to make dates for him all over the map, to talk on the theme of "Timber Is a Crop—the Harvest Is Homes." One morning Col. Greeley called me up on the carpet.

"Jim," he said, pointing a mighty forefinger over his desk and aiming it between my eyes. "Jim, I'm going to have a big plaque made, one that will cover the chest of Bill Hagenstein. And it will carry this order, 'No trespassing by the Public Relations Department.' That is all."

He meant every word of it, too. I cancelled the remaining Hagenstein engagements in a hurry. And I had

another Greeley story to tell. One thing I knew. That aimed forefinger meant business.

From the middle of 1940 on through World War II lumber procurement for military uses was a giant problem that dogged the secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association day and night. For months on end he would work a 90-hour week. Luck was with him when Harold V. Simpson joined his staff, as association manager in Washington, D. C. The transcontinental team worked so well that Simpson automatically moved up into the big corner office when the colonel took retirement at the end of 1945. Greeley remained on the WCLA Board of Directors, however, as a vice president.

So the one-time Yale stalwart of the Pinchot Crusade, the tall ranger of the Sierras in the long ago, the commander of a forestry force of 20,000 in France, the former Chief Forester, entered the evening of his day on the handsome shore down the bay from old Port Gamble in the Olympic Peninsula and Puget Sound region. The headquarters of the association were moved to Portland. A branch was maintained at Seattle. Greeley kept an office there. He wrote two books, *Forests and Men* (Doubleday) and *Forest Policy* (McGraw-Hill), and endless articles. He remained the guiding genius and money-raiser for Keep Washington Green that he had been at its feeble start in 1939-1940. He was in nation-wide demand as a speaker on forestry affairs. Then in 1949 Greeley accepted the post of board chairman for American Forest Products Industries, Inc. In his last two years he gave his main strength to work for the Yale endowment program, which includes a memorial to Henry S. Graves. Even in his times at home with Mrs. Greeley on their 37-acre tree farm he contributed time, thought and effort to Kitsap County forestry programs.

I worked on with him these last nine years, off and on, as opportunities offered. It is well-nigh impossible for me to write about the boss in any objective way, for too many shapes of people and things rise out of times past. I cannot concern myself very much with the top-level record of his life and works. The barest outline fills a page, in elite type, single spaced. . . .

An image flashes of the gray coat lapel, with its miniature bar of the Distinguished Service Medal. He also had the right to wear the colors of a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor and the British D... guished Service Order there. An... Infantry drill sergeant, I always ga... honor to the colonel's well-earn... decorations. But when I dwell ... these things the memories come ... the times when the boss gave ... some pretty rough goings-ov... Each time at his "That's all," I sto... up at attention in front of his de... clicked heels and snapped him su... a salute as he'd never seen acco... plished in his SOS forestry out... Each time a grin trailed me as ... about-faced and marched out.

How fair he was, in all thin... I've never known a more satisfyi... experience in all my literary l... than the effort that, first, secured ... agreement to write the book that ... came *Forests and Men*, and, secon... aroused the interest of Howa... Cady, then Pacific Coast editor ... Doubleday, in the project. The co... nel wrote draft after draft for so... chapters, taking suggestions a... criticisms from both Cady and ... like a lamb. His humility was mo... inspiring. And he came throu... with a classic, a book of evergre... glory.

Then he asked me to write t... foreword. I urged him to invi... Herbert Hoover, his old friend a... co-worker, to write it. There we... other high and mighty men wh... would have been more than pleas... to prepare a signed foreword for ... Doubleday book by William ... Greeley. But he stuck to his resol... tion to leave the job to his o... WCLA publicity bullcook.

His faithful and wonderfully al... secretary through his years with t... West Coast Lumbermen's Associ... tion, Ann E. Nordstrom, looks ... the way back to 1928, and sa... "How fair he was—how fair a... friendly and kind, through t... heaviest sieges of work. Never did ... mind working hours of overtime f... Colonel Greeley."

It is such tributes that count mo... in measuring the man. A great hea... beats no more.

MIDWESTERN SHADE TREE CONFERENCE

The 11th annual meeting of the Midwestern Chapter of the National Shade Tree Conference will be held February 22-23-24, 1956, in the La-Salle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of the organization is to encourage the planting of more trees and ornamental shrubs, to raise the standards of tree care practices.

FINAL DRAFT

Dan Dildine
Forest Service/Hist. Off.

Behold, the bush burned with fire,
and the bush was not consumed.
Exodus 111, 2

Shimmering waves of parched air leached stray patches of moisture from a dessicated landscape. The Coeur d'Alene and Bitter Root ranges that summer of 1910 were primed for disaster. Upwards of 10,000 men had spent two long, dry, tense months skirmishing with their flaming foe. 3,000 small fires had been stopped, a hundred large ones contained but the relentless enemy was not to be denied its moment of incandescence. August 19, the air humidity was negligible. A gale force wind from the Southwest rasped over tindery dry forests like kitchen matches drawn over a stove top. The forest, a pyre, long overdue for firing, was ignited. The resulting holocaust laid waste to 3,000,000 acres of timber, cost 78 lives, and literally consumed numerous small lumbering towns.

From this inferno of human tragedy and limitless waste, a young man's faith was forged into hard conviction. Bill Greeley, Forester, District 1, would never forget his blazing rites of passage. In 1954, shortly before his death, he wrote: "For 43 years my yardstick of progress in American forestry has been smoke (or the lack thereof) in the woods."

William Buckhout Greeley was born September 6, 1879, Oswego, New York. Heir to three generations of Congregational ministers, Bill Greeley was cast in the same mold, if not destined for the same calling. His Congregational inheritance included a natural dignity, a proclivity for quoting scripture and most importantly an individual conscience that would brook no compromise having once reached pragmatic resolve.

The Greeley family migrated to the Santa Clara valley of California in 1890. Here the young Greeley reveled in the still lingering, primeval freshness of the valley and surrounding forested country. Here an abiding love for the outdoors, for the forest, was nurtured. And here also perhaps destiny lay down its taproots.

Filial responsibilities, dictated by Greeley's strongly developed conscience, cut short the woodsman's idyll in 1897 with entrance to Leland Stanford University. Electing history and English as disciplines, he entered the University of California at Berkeley in 1898. At Berkeley, he was a Phi Beta Kappa Scholar and distinguished himself on the University Debating team. Following graduation in 1901, with a Bachelor of Letters degree, Greeley endured a brief stint as a history teacher. But the taproots of his destiny were not tolerant to chalkdust and spills; they sought communion with leaf mold, dark earth recesses, the forest floor of his youth.

The paragon of contemporary forestry education, Yale Forest School, was established in 1900 by an endowment from the wealthy family of Gifford Pinchot. Greeley, despite limited funds, matriculated at Yale in 1903, graduating with the Master of Forestry degree in 1904. Ironically it was in part a conversation once held with Bernhard Fernow that prompted Greeley to choose forestry as a career. Fernow was at the time the dean of the only other four-year forestry school in the United States, the Cornell School of Forestry. Gifford Pinchot, mindful of maintaining the dominance of his own forestry philosophy, endowed Yale as a bastion of that philosophy. More specifically, Pinchot, "having small confidence in the leadership of Doctor Fernow...distrust(ing) (him) and (his) German lack of faith

in American forestry" was contending with a nemesis, a threat to his own master plan for American forestry.

Greeley joined the Forest Service on July 1, 1904. On an early assignment to the southern Appalachians, he was impressed by the apparent willingness of the lumbermen, given a economic incentive, to learn scientific forestry and practice cooperative fire prevention. The latent good intentions of lumbermen similarly impressed him in 1905 during a year's tour of duty inspecting and organizing timber sales throughout the California State reserves. He found the timbermen willing to meet the federal forester half way, if approached not as an adversary but as an equal in a cooperative venture.

It muct be recalled that the lumber industry at the time was often portrayed as a rapacious, resource-hungry beast, lusting for a quick profit, motivated only by atavistic animal greed. This view was promulgated by Gifford Pinchot and was part of early conservation liturgy that demanded government assume a regulative, disciplinarian role over the timber industry. Greeley worked with Pinchot, was one of "Pinchot's boys" in the early conservation crusade but could not subscribe to the Manichaean concept of Good versus Evil practiced by the crusaders. To Greeley the evil in the lumber industry was not inherent. It was in the nature of an economic evil that forced lumbermen into over-competitive and destructive timber practices; destructive to resources and to the industry itself. Greeley's early sympathy and understanding of the industry would later lead to schism in the Forest Service ranks.

Greeley was next assigned as supervisor of the Sierra South National Forest

in central California. Grazing was the primary use of National Forest land on Sierra South. Grazing rights on this federal land had long been associated as the exclusive preserve of certain politically powerful land companies. Basque sheep herders, backed by the land companies and blatantly diregarding Forest Service controlled grazing policies, were persistant but elusive violators. Supervisor Greeley and his rangers, exercising no little stealth, managed to observe the violators "in flagrante." Charges were lodged. The sheepherders, with land company backing, contested, but the "empirical proof" was overwhelming. The Supreme Court eventually ruled on the case, upholding Forest Service policy.

While at Sierra South the pragmatic Greeley, at the age of 29, felt suffiently established, professionally to let his life take a domestic turn. At the University of California he had dated Gertrude Jewett also the child of a Congregational minister. After graduation they both taught in the California public school system and maintained their friendship. Five years were to elaspe before the romance was consummated. The two were married December 30, 1907, with fathers of the bride and groom performing the service.

Bill Greeley with his bride spent the winter and spring of 1908 on leave from the Forest Service, giving a series of lectures at the Yale Forestry School. He then spent some time in Washington, D.C. as associate district forester in charge of National Forest timber sales. On September 21, 1908, he was made District Forester of District 1. Headquartered in Missoula, Montana, his 25-million-acre command encompassed Montana, Wyoming, Minnesota, Michigan, Northern Idaho, Northeastern Wahington, and portions of North and South Dakota.

Greeley's earlier impressions of a lumber industry, willing to cooperate with federal conservation concepts, bore some fruit during his management of District 1. The cooperative attitude was particulary apparent in the realm of fire protection. Greeley early sensed the importance of federal, state and private cooperative fire control. If progress could be made in the battle against fire, planned forestry would be a less risky proposition. A lumberman less fearful of fire "harvesting" a crop for him, would be more likely to manage his forests. Greeley was able to make the cooperative sentiment work with some degree of success in Northern Idaho, creating a mutually dependent federal-private fire system. He was also instrumental in the approval by the Montana assembly of a forestry bill permitting Forest Service personnel on state lands as voluntary fire wardens. Concern for the fire hazard potential of coal-burning locomotives through dry forest lands led to cooperative agreements between Northwest railroad companies and the Forest Service. The agreements provided, among other things, for cooperative fire patrols along railroad right-of-ways.

Despite his successes in fostering some degree of federal, state, private cooperation, the hard glare of the August 1910 conflagration confronted Greeley. It served to dissapate any doubts he might have held about the need for cooperation. The small beginning he had made in organizing cooperative efforts in District 1 resulted in estimated savings of something on the order of $52,000 in fire-fighting expenses, but who could calculate the loss in terms of life and property? A wholesale comitment to a cooperative philosophy was needed. Cooperative fire control was a start, a big start, but cooperation was needed in other areas and herein lay the great divide. Forest Service doctrine, regarding the economic side of the forestry picture, was based on the Pinchot philosophy of a "wilful indus-

try" in need of periodic federal cudgling to prevent the ransacking of the nation's resource larder. Recognizing the lumber companies' contribution to a young country's development, Greeley saw a "sick" industry; an industry that had boxed itself into an economic cul-de-sac. It was in the public interest, in fact imperative, to help the ailing industry. Thus as he saw it, the foes were ranged on either side of a chasm: the one wielding the federal bludgeon, the other proffering the upended hand of cooperation. Their goals, a desire to see a thriving, well-managed forest industry, capable of supplying the nation's timber needs, matched. In the void lay the blueprint for action.

In 1911 Greeley was transferred to service headquarters in Washington, D.C. He was in charge of the Branch of Forest Management, a position he held until World War 1. One of his first duties was to oversee state cooperation under the Weeks Bill passed in 1911. A portion of the bill provided for federal-state cooperation in fire control, a measure included in the bill partially in recognition of the devastating fires of 1910 in District 1.

While progress was made in fire control under the Weeks law, similar progress was not evident in the economic arena. The lumber industry was in bad financial shape. To find out why and to apply the facts to an assesment of forest conservation past, present and future was of prime interest to the public and to industry. The Forest Service in 1914, with the Bureau of Corporations and the Federal Trade Commission, attempted to answer the question. Greeley was on the investigative team. His report, submitted to Chief Graves in 1916, elaborated the concept of a "sick Industry" economically incapable of practicing sound forest management. An industry un-

willingly locked into a self-destructive economic system. A system perpetuated by unrealistic taxes on high-fire-risk, cut-over lands, making reforesteration an impossibility. A system in part engendered by poor cutting practices in the past. Practices that isolated prime marketable timber from its market, increasing the financial weight on an already tottering industry. A system that ccording to Greeley could not be regulated into health but rather had to be nursed to health, requiring a large dose of federal cooperation.

The report was evil incarnate to Pinchot, who was still the Moses of the conservation movement, and his large contingency of Forest Service zealots. They saw it threatening the Service's "basic reason for existence." The exigencies of an approaching World War prevented the internecine storm from breaking but black clouds remained on the horizon, to break later.

War demand for timber was astronomical. Manufactured goods were in equal demand by allied Europe whose ransacked industries were incapable of production. Problems lay in a finite transportation system unable to handle total materiel needs. Conditions demanded that over 75% of timber requirements for United States' forces be cut in France. Greeley as Commanding officer of the 20th Engineers, to which all forestry troops were assigned, had to meet the incessant demand. He supervised the work of 21,000 forestry troops, ran 95 sawmills turning out two million board feet of lumber a day. This in a country whose estimated stocks of merchantable standing timber was estimated at only 150 billion board feet! Greeley although often thwarted by the insistently conservative French foresters in his perpetual search for lumber, was impressed by timber management in France. Timberland in France was estimated to have a value 3 times that of com-

parable acreage in the United States, due to the intensive management practices.

Greeley spent 23 months getting the job done in Europe. He left for home, a lieutenant colonel, bearing the Distinguished Service Medal of this country, the Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain and the French Legion of Honor Ribbon. Like his Chief "Colonel" Graves, Greeley in the future would often be addressed as "Colonel" Greeley in recognition of his superb wartime record.

Once home Greeley agitated for a more definite forest policy. Responses were solicited nationwide from all with an interest in forestry. On April 15, 1920, Greeley succeeded Graves as Chief Forester. Graves had necessarily entrenched the Service after Pinchot's dismissal in 1910. The insecure agency weakened by the loss of Pinchot had drawn a bulwark around itself. Greeley was to bring it out of its protective chrysalis, giving new direction.

The first order of business was a revamping of dismally low pay scales. An alarming number of the notoriously loyal Forest Service employees were resigning in financial despair. The next order of business involved Albert Fall, Secretary of Interior and Teapot Dome perpetrator. His unabashed attempts to gain administrative control of the National Forests for his own inscrutable ends were successfully resisted by Greeley. The field was now clear for the assertion of a national forest policy. Would it be regulative or cooperative in nature?

The answer appeared in the Clark-McNary Act of 1924. The legislation,

largely written with Greeley's help, provided for an extended Federal land purchase policy under the Weeks law; for federal cooperation in controlling state and private forest fire; for studies of the existing forest taxation system and for federal and state cooperation in a variety of forestry programs. It asserted Greeley's premise that private enterprise could supply America's timber needs. Give the lumbermen adequate fire protection, rational taxes on his lands; educate him through example, not compulsion, and he could and would produce the goods. The Act was hotly contested by Pinchot and his allies throughout its legislative history. Greeley was to write years later: "Mr Pinchot's challenge (to the proposed bill) reverberated through the forests like the silver trumpeting of a bull elk from a Teton meadow on a September morning." Despite Mr Pinchot's vocal efforts, cooperative forestry became a fact.

Greeley retired from the Forest Service in 1928 to direct the West Coast Lumbermens Association as Secretary-manager. Under his 8 years of tutelage the Service had acquired a new, clarified sense of purpose. Always sympathetic to the needs of a "sick" industry he was now in a position to directly oversee a cure. The "Colonel" with the by now traditional large round spectacles contributing to his owl-like countenance had some rough sledding ahead. But at age 49 he was still up to "belly slamming."

Consumption of American lumber had reached a peak in 1909. Since that time consumption had steadily declined, yet lumber interests continued to produce and overproduce at the old rate. The lumberman had lost control of his market. The answer of course was to cut production but the remedy was not patent.

Because prime timberland generally lay in states that depended on the land for tax revenue, taxes were high. Timber land was generally bought on credit with high interest rates prevailing. Both facts conspired to encourage the cut-and-get-out philosophy which was not beneficial to the lumber industry with a poor market, nor to conservation. Cutting production also involved a huma factor. A large labor force long dependent wood-related industries in the timber states of the Pacific Northwest could ill afford a production cut. The final inhibiting factor was a still prevelant laissez-faire philosophy among the old-time loggers, men who had logged massively, profitably and with impunity during the industry's heyday. Selling conservation to these old men of the forest was in many respects akin to selling bullets to a pacifist. They just wouldn't buy.

Greeley in his typical pragmatic manner pulled an ailing industry up by its bootstraps. The details of the operation are to varied to be recounted in a summary. "Greelyism," the gradual integration of trained foresters into commercial lumbering heralding a changing of the old guard, became fact. His far-seeing, broadly-conceived action plans united the industry as much as anyone could have. A more stable industry evolved, based on sound management and marketing principles, principles intended to insure the nation of a perpetual timber supply.

Greeley retired from the West Coast Lumbermans Association in 1945 but remained on the board of directors as vice-president and consultant. The World War 11 years with the association had often entailed 90-hour work weeks, procuring lumber once again for a nation at war. His retirement days were spent in the preperation of two books, Forests and Men and For-

est Policy. He also produce numerous articles and speeches. In 1949, he was named board chairman for the American Forest Products Industries, Inc. He worked with the Yale endowment program. He continued to be active in the "Keep Washington Green Program" that had been created at his inspiration.

Colonel Greeley died in 1955, but Greelyism remains in the forestry lexicon, a testimony to an abiding faith in cooperative forestry.

J. Harmon 1707

SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM B. GREELEY

William B. Greeley (1879-1955), third Chief of the Forest Service, was largely responsible for a great advance in nationwide forest management and conservation through his very effective efforts in enlisting the cooperation of logging and lumber companies with the States and the Federal Government.

Mr. Greeley was one of the first of America's professional foresters and helped develop the policies and regulations for the millions of acres of prime National Forest lands turned over to the Forest Service in 1905. He joined the Agency in 1904 upon receiving his Master of Forestry degree from Yale University, and remained with it for 24 years, serving as Chief from 1920 until 1928 when he resigned to become secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

His early assignments in the trackless forests of the Sierras and northern Rockies showed him the overwhelming importance of developing adequate protection from fires. The intricate intermingling of privately owned land and National Forest land made close cooperation necessary if fire prevention and control was to be effective. While working out such arrangements in the field he came to understand the powerful economic reasons behind the lamentable rapid and widespread destructive cutting on forest lands throughout the country during the last half of the 1800's and the early 1900's. He realized the necessity for practical, profitable justifications for good management practices on private forest lands.

This experience led him to take a cautious position on the regulation of timber cutting on private land and forced him to oppose his former mentor, Gifford Pinchot, who was first Chief of the Forest Service, during the great debate on this topic in the early 1920's, much of which took place within the professional Society of American Foresters and in Congressional hearings. Pinchot demanded stringent, detailed Federal regulations of private lumbering, with a license required for every logging operation. Greeley realized this was impractical to administer, of questionable legality, would never be passed by Congress, and would only antagonize the industry and delay effective action. He pressed for a program based on a plan he had developed while participating in a 1914-16 Forest Service survey of the then-depressed lumber industry.

This program called for: (1) Federal cooperation with the States in fire protection and forest renewal; (2) extension and consolidation of Federal forests and reforestation of denuded Federal lands; (3) a study of forest taxation and insurance, leading to model laws to guide the States; (4) a nationwide survey and classification of forest resources; and (5) increased Federal forest research, especially in forest products, and more forest experiment stations. Greeley said the States should help by requiring some means of fire protection and reforestation on private lands, setting up more State and municipal forests, and revising tax policies on forest land.

Greeley's proposal and the bills in Congress embodying them had included provision for the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture to set reasonable standards for tree harvesting but this was deleted to insure passage of the legislation known as the Clarke-McNary law which substantially included his points. The law also

provided for assistance to private landowners in tree planting. This law was a landmark in forest conservation and resulted in a great increase in State and private action in the field. Effective fire protection was eventually extended to nearly all forest lands in the Nation, and many millions of acres of denuded lands have been reforested.

Greeley got strong support from the wood industry for his proposals--including the American Paper & Pulp Association, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Western Forestry and Conservation Association, National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, Association of Wood Using Industries--and also the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the American Forestry Association, and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. AFA launched an extensive educational campaign for the program, and the Chamber conducted hearings throughout the country for 18 months and published a suggested legislative program near the end of 1923. A special Senate committee was named and also conducted extensive hearings in the major forest regions, aided by Greeley.

Greeley's first position with the Forest Service was to inspect timber sales on the forest reserves in California, to see that such practices as selective cutting, and piling and burning of slash to reduce fire hazard, were carried out. From 1906-08 he was supervisor of what is now the Sequoia National Forest in the Sierras, where the immediate needs were making trails, constructing lookout towers, and running telephone lines so that fire control could be started. For the next three years he was in charge of District (now Region) One in the northern Rockies (principally northern Idaho and western Montana). He worked out in detail cooperative agreements with State governments and lumber companies for fire fighting on lands in intermingled ownership, including joint

patrols and cost-sharing based on proportions of land owned by each. He worked out agreements with the railroads for right-of-way brush clearing and patrols, and the railroads agreed to furnish men to fight fires caused by their steam engines. He also helped organize several private fire protective associations in the Region and the Industrial Forestry Association of the Pacific Northwest. In 1909, with E. T. Allen who was in charge of District 6 (Oregon and Washington), he helped draft recommendations for uniform fire laws in the four States, for the newly formed Pacific Northwest Forest Protection and Conservation Association, a group of concerned lumbermen. Such laws were eventually enacted in these States and also in California.

Greeley's energy, initiative and effectiveness resulted in assignment to the Washington headquarters of the Forest Service in 1911 to direct Federal-State cooperation in fire protection under the newly passed Weeks Act, as well as oversee timber sales and reforestation on the National Forests.

While working on the 1914-16 survey, he got a clearer understanding of the real position of lumbermen, as opposed to the role of despoilers placed on them by the more idealistic of the early professional Federal foresters. In the report which he wrote he said the industry had contributed greatly to the country's development, but had been wasteful and engaged in speculation and unwise financing--encouraged by too much cheap, easily available timber through the public land laws. Tempted to overinvest in woodlands, largely on borrowed money at high interest rates, they had to produce to pay back the loans regardless of depressed markets and timber gluts, and creamed off the best species, Greeley observed. He also noted that the prevailing belief was that the cutover lands would

become farmland, and that there would always be new timberlands to be cut since the supply was inexhaustible. Lumbermen were unwilling to hold timberland or produce new crops on cutover lands because of the high fire risk, lack of adequate fire protection, their high debtload, and the long period of taxation before harvest.

With the passage of this basic legislation and later amendments, and the growth in State and industrial forestry it fostered, and the strengthening of National Forest administration, which he directed, Greeley felt his major public service to forestry had been accomplished. He had not intended to serve more than ten years as Chief Forester. Back in 1909 he had been offered the secretaryship of the Western Pine Manufacturers Association, and the chairmanship of the School of Forestry at the University of California but had refused both because he considered his work so important. He also refused the offer of an executive position with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in 1921. In 1928 he was asked to become Secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumberman's Association, and he decided to accept it as a big new challenge, and satisfying a need he felt—to be close to the economic and industrial side of timberland management. At that time the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest was plagued with overproduction, regional strife, and poor merchandising. Greeley remained in this post for 18 years, retiring in 1946, but remaining a consultant.

He then did considerable writing and speaking on forestry subjects. Besides many articles and reports in various forestry magazines, he wrote the book "Forests and Men," in 1952. He died in 1955, having lived to see his faith in the industry's enlightened, self-interest largely realized. His son, Arthur W. Greeley, is at present Associate Chief of the Forest Service.

. . . Greeley was very active in professional forestry associations, including the Society of American Foresters, of which he was President in 1915, the Forest History Society, and the American Forestry Association. He was an honorary member of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers (since renamed the Canadian Institute of Forestry). In 1927 he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from his undergraduate alma mater, the University of California, and an honorary Master of Arts degree from his graduate alma mater, Yale University. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon fraternities. In 1931 he was a member of the Commission on Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain.

During World War I, he served two years with the U. S. Army in France as Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th Engineer Regiment and Chief of the forestry section, which produced great quantities of lumber products for allied military installations from French forests. For this achievement he received the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal, the French Legion of Honor, and the British Distinguished Service Order.

William Buckhout Greeley was born in Oswego, New York, September 6, 1879, the son of Frank N. and Anna C. (Buckhout) Greeley. Both his father and grandfather were Congregational Church ministers. Seeking a more moderate climate for his own health, his father moved the family to California in 1890, taking a merchant ship around Cape Horn. They settled on a prune ranch in the still partly forested Santa Clara Valley. As a young man, the son spent much time fishing, hunting, and camping in the nearby untouched forests, which inspired him deeply. After a year at Leland Stanford University, he enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley, majoring in history and English. He was on the university debating team and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, graduating in 1901. He taught school for a year at Alameda but it did not satisfy him, and after a long chat with Bernhard Fernow, Dean of the Cornell University Forestry School, decided to embark in forestry.

Schlich Medal Awarded to Colonel Greeley

Colonel W. B. Greeley of Seattle, Washington, former Chief Forester of the United States, now chairman of trustees of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., was awarded the highest honor in American forestry, the Schlich memorial medal, on September 12 at the national meeting of the Society of American Foresters in Salt Lake City, Utah.

In presenting the medal, S. W. Allen, President of the Association and Professor of Forestry at the University of Michigan, paid high tribute to Colonel Greeley's lifetime of service to forestry, which is continuing today through the "Trees for America" program of the American Forest Products Industries.

"We have used this way of giving you national and international recognition for your achievements of which we, as foresters, have a unique appreciation," Professor Allen told Colonel Greeley. "Most of us recall your devoted years as Chief of the United States Forest Service from 1920 to 1928. All of us are aware of the rugged 18 years during which your clear thinking and sound forestry judgment made indispensable contributions to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and to industrial forestry as a whole. Your present undertaking which carries the constructive name, 'Trees for America,' is going forward as a fitting follow-up to what you have always urged and done about trees for today and tomorrow."

The Schlich memorial medal is named in honor of the late Sir William Schlich, an early professional forester who was inspector general of forestry for the government of India, professor of forestry at Oxford University and author of technical books used by foresters throughout the world.

The memorial foundation was established in his honor by his American and British admirers following his death in 1925 at the age of 85. In this country, the award is administered by the Society of American Foresters.

Only three previous awards have been made to Americans. The first was in 1935 to President Franklin D. Roosevelt for his support of forest conservation. In 1940, it was awarded to Gifford Pinchot, former Chief of the Forest Service and founder of the Society of American Foresters. The third award, in 1944, went to Henry S. Graves, dean emeritus of the School of Forestry, Yale University, and also a former Chief of the Forest Service. (Press Release, Society of American Foresters)

FOREST SERVICE MR. RANDALL ROOM 3223

WASHINGTON OFFICE INFORMATION DIGEST

CONFIDENTIAL - SERVICE

No. 97 September 23, 1946

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R-1 To Have Services of Paradoctor

Region One has recently completed arrangements for utilizing the services of Dr. Amos R. Little, former Army paradoctor, for emergency cases in inaccessible parts of the northern Rockies.

The appointment of Dr. Little on a w.a.e. basis marks an important forward step

R-6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIGEST
Portland, Oregon
No. 173 (Confidential -- Service) September 12, 1945

COLONEL GREELEY RETIRES. Retirement of Col. W. B. Greeley as secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association was announced in the press September 7. He will be succeeded by Harold V. Simpson, head of the association's Washington, D.C. office. The announcement says that Greeley will continue to act in an advisory capacity. He has been secretary-manager since 1928. Prior to joining the association, Col. Greeley had a long and distinguished career in the Forest Service, which he entered in 1904 after being graduated from the University of California and the Yale Forest School. Advancing through all the technical grades, he became Chief of the Forest Service in 1920, filling that position until 1928. During World War I he was in command of the U. S. Forestry troops in France and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French and decorated with the Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain by England. Simpson, the new secretary-manager, is a native of Ashland, Oregon, and a graduate of the University of Oregon. He learned lumbering from the ground up from working in sawmills to selling lumber in the competitive New York market and in the lumber export field. Association announcement of Simpson's appointment says that he is needed for the "gigantic competition between materials that looms for the coming building market at home as well as in the world market for lumber, which is expected to expand tremendously". We wish the new manager success in his undertaking, and to Col. Greeley, a well-earned rest from his long and arduous duties--although we find it difficult ever to picture the Colonel as slowing down. Press reports indicate that the association contemplates moving their headquarters office from Seattle to Portland.

DO YOU KNOW that Supervisor Harpham has been on the air, (KRNR, Roseburg), for more than two years? Vern started with a five-minute midmorning program and has worked up to a good seven to ten-minute evening spot with a local firm paying for the time. Now the radio station proposes giving him an even better evening spot for a full fifteen minutes of news on the actual working and business of a national forest. Prior to this time, his program "The Forester Reports" has carried messages regarding all types of forestry and the business of foresters. Recently, Vern was guest speaker on a KOAC program. He also has been doing some OPA information broadcasting as a special donation of his time.

MOUNT HOOD MISCELLANY. So far so good on the Mount Hood. The weather man gave th recreationists a go-ahead signal for the Labor Day weekend, and then gave them a shower for good measure. Huckleberry pickers, fishermen, campers, and others are now being counted by thousands instead of by tens, since gas rationing is lifted. Just how many huckleberries will be picked, we don't know. So far, with only a fair crop, some stations have listed several thousand gallons....One near fatal accident occurred at the 9,000 ft. level on Mount Hood Sunday, Sept. 2. A soldier fell fifty feet, landing on a ledge in a crevasse. A crushed leg was the result. After about twelve hours, he was rescued, but this would make a story all by itself....The "Good Neighbor Policy" has been the Hood's motto this fire season. Overhead was sent to the Wilson River fire, great experiences--the boys report. Overhead and crews sent to the Indian Agency fire--more experiences reported. Crews and overhead to other forests. During the peak of the season, our crews and many key men were mostly away from home. The plan worked out well. Our crews and key men all received good reports. Bus Carrell was anxious for a while when the Indians started a festival ceremony during the Warm Springs detail. In the meantime, we have found time to keep on top of our own fires. Not too many, but pretty hot and potentially dangerous. The Forest Service Reserves have been a big help in fire prevention and detection....We have many things to be thankful for. One thing is that not quite all our payrolls are suspended. Just give us time to get time and a half, overtime, ordered overtime, and regular time straightened out. (Mount Hood)

PORTLAND OREGONIAN 9-8-45

From Northwest Woods

By LAMAR NEWKIRK

An era ends in Northwest lumbering and a new one begins when H. V. ("Hal") Simpson takes over the reins from Col. W. B. Greeley as secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's association about October 1.

Greeley

The colonel's retirement does not end his service — his advice will still be sought and heeded—but postwar years will see the ultimate development of the pioneering ideas brought to light in recent years on subjects of more careful cutting, timber growing, better utilization, better grading and new uses and processing for wood—and better public relations. Col. Greeley did much of the spade work.

Simpson will have well-defined but unpaved paths to trod in every field from marketing to manufacturing improvements with one exception. The association does not work as a group in the labor relations field except for what indirect effects may be felt through association in publicizing lumber and its use.

The retiring colonel has grown into a tradition rivaling Paul Bunyan. Many things about his half-century in the woods are not generally known, including the fact that he won, in World War I, the Distinguished Service medal, a citation for distinguished service, the Legion of Honor (France) and the Distinguished Service Order (Great Britain).

Simpson

The awards followed his almost miraculous work in turning out lumber from a cold start for fighting men in the AEF, which gave him his rank of colonel of engineers. His section included 21,000 forest troops operating 95 mills and producing 2 million board-feet of lumber products daily, a stupendous achievement in those days.

It was September 6, 1879, at Oswego, N. Y., that he was born the son of a Congregational minister. A sailing vessel brought the Greeleys around the Horn to California and William Buckout Greeley enrolled in the University of California, receiving his B. S. degree in 1901. Yale forestry school gave him its diploma in 1904 as a master of forestry. In 1927, while still chief forester of the United States forest service, he was given the doctor of laws degree by the University of California and master of arts by Yale.

It was in 1904 that he entered the forest service as a "forest assistant," working in the Southern Appalachians, New England and California. A year later he rose to be forest inspector and in another year became forest supervisor of the Sequoia national forest in Calfiornia.

When the Western districts were organized in 1908, Greeley was chosen to head the Northern Rocky Mountain area as district forester at Missoula, Mont., and weathered the disastrous fires of 1910.

Washington, D. C., beckoned in 1911 and he became assistant forester in charge of the branch of forest management under Chief Forester Henry S. Graves.

Arriving from France in 1919 covered with glory, he returned to the forest service and succeeded Col. Graves in 1920. He was brought West by the W. C. L. A. in 1928.

The Society of American Foresters accepted him as a brother "fernhopper"; in fact, made him president. He has also been a director of the Boone and Crocket club of New York, the Cosmos and Federal clubs of Washington, D. C., and is now a colonel of engineers, reserve corps of the army.

There is a popular misconception that woodsmen are rough, tough and uneducated. The first two may be true, but the latter is fast passing from the picture. The colonel was among the early caulk-shoe boys to break the ice and wears a Phi Beta Kappa key. Delta Upsilon was his collage fraternity.

Service Bulletin

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

(Contents Confidential)

VOL. XII. No. 10 WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH 5, 1928.

COLONEL BILL

By H. A. Smith, Assistant Forester.

The eight years that the Forest Service has been under the leadership of its present chief have been years of continuous progress. Externally, the influence of the Service has been increased, its field of usefulness extended, and its prestige heightened. Internally it has gained greatly in efficiency of organization and in clearer definition of its task, while its morale and fine tradition of service to the public welfare have been fostered and maintained. Throughout the period the confidence felt in "Colonel Bill" by all those under him - confidence in his judgment and strength, in his ability to choose and firmly keep the right course while avoiding the reefs that might otherwise bring shipwreck, confidence in his fairness, open-mindedness, considerateness, and friendliness - has steadily intensified. That he has been a truly great leader with and under whom it has been good to serve, that we one and all profoundly regret his going, and that we shall always hold for him the heartiest respect, admiration, and warm affection is, I am sure, the common thought of the entire Forest Service today.

His task has been in the highest degree exacting, difficult, and onerous. When he took charge the organization was still shaken and dislocated in consequence of the war, with a high turnover, an exceedingly meager salary-scale, and many new problems to be met. Scarcely had he entered upon his duties when a major threat to the National Forest enterprise and the integrity of the Service began to loom, in the form of plans for reorganizing the Federal Departments. This culminated in the open attempt of Secretary Fall to gain administrative control of grazing, of the National Forests in their entirety, and when that failed, of the Alaskan Forests. The question of grazing fees brought on another major struggle over the attempt to pass legislation giving the stockmen vested rights in the range. The hotly-debated policies of the Forest Service relating to recreation use of the Forests, and the adjustments required to coordinate properly the respective fields of the Forest Service and the National Park Service, created further problems for the Forester to work out. These are merely a few of the high spots in eight years of strenuous toil and constant strain, building the Service into a more and more efficient tool while beating off attacks.

These however are the things that go with the job. They are all in the day's work, and will long continue to be. It is impossible to hold in public possession and to manage for public purposes property of such value as the National Forests offer without having to be on the alert to defend them. The Forest Service must expect to be a militant organization indefinitely, with a good

obligations and live up to its past. Colonel Bill has shown us, however, over and over that the ability to fight hard on occasion can be combined with an extraordinary degree of tolerance, fairness, and patience. With abounding courage and strength of purpose when principles were involved have been combined a constant desire to see both sides of every question, to fight fair, to allow no personal considerations or animosities to enter in, to avoid minor wars, and to go to the furthest possible point in the effort to substitute agreement and cooperation for combat.

Progress Within The Service

Never shall we have a leader with less of the bureaucrat in his make-up. While accepting every responsibility incumbent upon him to redeem, and while possessing a mastery of detail and ability to deal first-hand with every phase of Forest work to an extent which has been a constant marvel to all those under him, his internal administration of the Service has notably sought to encourage individual initiative, to draw out free discussion, to receive and weigh impartially every pertinent suggestion, to delegate responsibilities while maintaining close contact with what was going on and firm control of the helm, and to promote what in the absence of a better name may be called Forest Service democracy. Alike in the field and in the office solidarity of counsels, participation in planning, and the setting free of individual energy have been earnestly pursued. Thus powerful one-man leadership has been combined with the spirit of comradeship and cooperation in a common cause.

To recount in detail the great progress that has been made in the upbuilding of the Service during the past eight years would be too large a task for undertaking here. In every line of activity the gains are conspicuous. They are in evidence equally in the betterment of the business organization, in the development of a higher quality of technical administration as applied to the physical resources, and in the expansion of research. To a large extent they have resulted from the steadfast pressure to clarify objectives and to direct effort more effectively to the attainment of the specific ends thus set up. Because of the necessity for meeting enlarged demands and attaining higher standards without a corresponding increase in expenditures the path has been difficult and the effort at times almost heartbreaking; but in the development of financial control, of personnel management including recruiting and training policies and methods, in range and timber management, in far more effective protection, in land and development policies - in short, in every province of National Forest administration there have been constructive accomplishments of a most substantial character.

Ups and Downs of the Forestry Movement

As an executive and administrator it is common knowledge that Colonel Greeley has made a reputation for himself which almost places him in a class of his own; it would be hard to find a bureau chief who stands higher. But it may well be that in time his administration of the Forest Service will be thought of as notable primarily for the impetus given to what he has called the "outward spread" of forestry. Public interest in the country's forest problem has had various ups and downs. The decade of the 1870's was an important up. Rapidly expanding wood requirements, enhanced lumber prices, distinct timber shortages here and there, the widespread recognition of a need for forest planting on the western prairies and plains, the swift growth of the lumber industry in the Lake States with its heavy cut of pine, spectacular forest fires, the observed changes in streamflow and fears of climatic change, combined with a serious underestimate of the available forest supplies to create a genuine and widespread concern for the future. A considerable crop of State laws to encourage timber growing, curb fires, or initiate inquiries that might provide a basis for State forest policies soon appeared; New York en-

tered on the path which led to its State forests; Congress passed the timber culture act; the American Association for the Advancement of Science urged provision for a Federal Commissioner of Forestry, with the result that the first foundation of what became the Forest Service was laid; and the Secretary of the Interior advocated placing all the public domain timberlands under permanent Federal administration.

This early period of activity on behalf of forestry was followed by a lull during which the enactment of the law of 1891 passed almost unnoticed. The Roosevelt-Pinchot period brought a great forward surge, with renewed public interest and apparently hopeful prospects for the inauguration of private forestry. But again the wheel turned. For a few years the main task was to hold the ground gained, ward off attacks, lay the foundations for State forestry, and gather strength for a new advance when the opportunity should come. There followed the World War; and after its storm had passed began the fresh drive for more forestry, which is still in full sweep. Since 1920 its central figure and commanding spirit has been Colonel Greeley.

A Crucial Situation

The campaign had been opened by Colonel Graves in 1918; and it soon called for decisions that were to prove pregnant in their consequences. At the outset most lumbermen took the new drive rather lightly. While they saw in it a possible menace to the freedom to which they believed themselves entitled to run their own business as they chose, they expected it to prove a flash in the pan. But soon it began to give evidence of a vitality that had to be given recognition. The country was ready once more to open its eyes to the existence of a real problem of forestry, national in scope, about which something further had to be done than merely continue the National Forests of the West and build up a few new ones covering a relatively small part of the mountains in the East. The Senate called for and the Forest Service prepared the Capper Report. Work on it was well advanced when Colonel Greeley became Forester. It was necessary to lay down a program. Granted that, as the Capper Report concluded, forest depletion was the fundamental problem, what was to be done about it?

On that the foresters themselves were not agreed. Should an attempt be made to compel the practice of forestry by lumbermen, through regulatory laws? If so, should the Federal Government, or the States, be looked to for the necessary legislation? Or should the primary reliance be placed, for the time being at least, on encouragement, aid, education, and enlightened self-interest, plus such acceptance as it might be possible to obtain from the industry of some degree of responsibility for social and economic consequences resulting from destructive methods of land use?

How the matter was argued pro and con; how the legislative situation eventually became deadlocked in Congress, with the lawmakers announcing that they could hardly be expected to act while the doctors so radically disagreed on the remedy, though making the same diagnosis of the disease; and how, finding it impossible to make progress on a comprehensive program the Forester modified his plan of campaign and limited his objectives in order to concentrate the drive on the spot in the opposing lines that seemed easiest to carry: - all this is now water over the dam. The outcome was the enactment of the Clarke-McNary law. For that legislation the Forester must be given overwhelmingly the main credit, and for it and the notable advance that has been made since its enactment his administration of the Forest Service will stand out as one of the great historic landmarks of progress in the national forestry movement. But for him that law would not have been placed on the statute books; and to his wise direction is due the fact that its latent possibilities have already been brought to so large a fruition. The full measure of those possibilities remains for the future to disclose.

A Venture in Interpretation

It may not be amiss to give a moment's

thought to the characteristics of Colonel Bill which were exemplified in his leadership of this phase of the forestry movement. For one thing, it was thoroughly practical. It aimed at getting results, was prepared to take up promptly a new course when progress on the old course was blocked, was eminently openminded and unbiased, sought conciliation, and was both strategic and constructive.

The original program rested on two interlocking major premises - that equitable requirements based on a recognition of public interests affecting private forest lands should be imposed on these properties as utilities, and on the other hand that the public should do its part through aid in such forms as relief from the menace of overtaxation, the maintenance of protection, and the provision of research, demonstration, and general educational leadership. The two were linked together by making the extension of public aid conditional upon acceptance of public requirements; and a coordination and reasonable standardization of requirements was to be accomplished by the Federal Government through the offer of cooperative aid to States which should establish and maintain approved standards. This program, however, was opposed both by those who believed that regulation should be imposed by the Federal Government directly and by those who objected to public requirements, however imposed; and progress was blocked.

The Forester broke the jam by permitting the two parts of the program to be separated and thus obtained a substantial increase of the Weeks law cooperative fund for fire protection. He followed this up by bringing about the inquiry by the Senate Committee on Reforestation and by guiding the inquiry along lines which led to the Clarke-McNary law. Meanwhile, however, the question of requirements was being weighed carefully in his mind. Gradually his position shifted; and at the present time the idea of compulsion has been almost completely superseded by that of persuasion, education, and dependence upon economic conditions plus a voluntary acceptance by the lumber industry of public responsibilities for maintaining productiveness.

If a guess may be ventured, probably two sets of considerations have mainly influenced the thought of the Forester as it has worked its way through this subject; one practical, and one philosophical. From a practical standpoint, unquestionably dropping the issue of regulatory requirements out of the picture was essential if the cooperation and good will of the lumber industry were to be obtained; and very substantial results are being garnered by working with them rather than against them. The Forester has won them to a receptive attitude fundamentally because of his characteristic, patient effort to see the other fellow's viewpoint, to meet him fully half way, and to bring things to pass if possible by getting agreement and cooperation. Along with this has gone a distrust of the workability of any proposal which seeks to revolutionize deep-rooted conceptions and practices at a stroke. In short, his philosophy of human action has led him to believe that regulation to be effective must spring from clear-cut, deeply rooted public convictions, and that evolutionary, not revolutionary, processes are the means of sound progress. The following significant sentences are from his annual report for 1925:

"Forestry is at last making real headway in the United States in the shape of a gradual evolution in industrial practice and land management. To this evolution public leadership, current public opinion, and economic forces are now all contributing. National progress in forestry will from now on be measured, most of all, by the rate at which timber growing becomes part of every-day land usage. Of this outward spread of forestry there is marked evidence in current trends."

The outward spread of forestry - that in a nutshell represents the process that must be followed and the end towards attaining which primarily effort must be directed in order to bring us to the solution of our forest problem, as the whole matter presents itself to Colonel Bill. It is no policy of opportunism that has dictated his course in proclaiming this as the essence of the forestry program, but the deep conviction that there is no short cut to the goal. Not only has he

placed this in the forefront of the objectives to be sought - he has himself done more than any other one man to accelerate the spread. Although he is now about to lay down the leadership of the Service, we can be confident that his leadership will continue to be exercised and his influence powerfully felt to the same end. He remains one of us, whatever he may do and wherever he may go.

ARE FORESTERS MISOSOPHISTS?

By E. N. Munns, Washington.

Apparently one never learns except through experience, and the second lesson is apt to be far more bitter than the first because of the recollections of troubles that might have been avoided. We are told that it is the part of wisdom to avoid mistakes, but we humans are so constituted with abundant optimism that hope tends to dull lessons derived from experience until reality brings us to account with a jerk. Then our conscience punishes us either because of our lack of wisdom or for our overabundance of optimism and hope.

Apparently many of us do not see the necessity of abiding by basic principles either in forestry or in our human relations; so a certain number of mistakes are made, consciously or otherwise, until the lesson is learned that for permanent happiness hope cannot take the place of knowledge or of experience. In the enlightened countries of Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Finland, Austria, France, Italy, Japan, and Russia, foresters have learned some of their lessons and are profiting thereby. In some cases it has taken more than half a century for one lesson to be learned, but in every case, decades of time have been lost, money has been foolishly expended, and revenues delayed or deferred beyond hope of returns on the investment for many years. Why not avoid one of the pitfalls that foreign forestry has pointed out besets our path?

Upon reading Fred Johnson's note in the Service Bulletin of February 13, one is inclined to answer "apparently not" and to agree that foresters are, generally speaking, misosophists. (Get out the dictionary boys!) A while back Sparhawk wrote "if you plant a tree, know its ancestors," yet we collect seed and boast of its cheapness as if cheapness were all to take into account. I do not belittle the fine work done by District 2 in helping the various States eke out their meager appropriations or in helping Gen. Lord to point out how much money he has saved to the taxpayers of the nation. Far from it! 'Tis a noble effort and deserves high mention on the good books of 1928. But, who today shall say that 50 years hence we of 1928 will be thanked because of this cheap seed? Who will tell the world as this future timber crop matures that because of our economy in 1928 the Norway forest crop of 1978 will not be what it should? Perhaps none of us who collect the seed, or, who read about it! We will be out of the picture and some other struggling forester will have to wrestle with the problems, for we are perhaps creating for him problems of slow growth, of poor form, of poor quality in his stands.

Farmers no longer plant seed wheat in Dakota obtained from Kentucky, or apple growers in Yakima apple trees grown in Georgia. American foresters apparently must learn the same way if they will not believe the results of investigations and experience. Better a pound of seed at twice the price if it came from a good source than two pounds at half the price and from the unknown tree. But the Good Book says something about our sins being visited upon the second crop of foresters, so let us sow our wild Norway pine seed for tomorrow another lot of foresters take our places!

Oh yes, Mr. Johnson, how do you plan to hold this seed over for 2, 3, 4, or 5 years? Some of us are much interested in knowing!

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS STRESSES NEED FOR FORESTRY

The American Legion Magazine for February contains an article by Robert W. Chambers

WILLIAM BUCKHOUT GREELEY

William B. Greeley was born in Oswego, N. Y., on September 6, 1879. He is the son of Frank Norton and Anna Cheney (Buckhout) Greeley. He is a graduate of the University of California, with the degree of B. S. (1901) and of Yale Forest School, with the degree of M. F. (1904). He married Gertrude Maxwell Jewett, of Berkeley, Calif., in 1907.

Colonel Greeley has been a member of the Forest Service since 1904, and has had a long and varied administrative experience. He has been advanced through all the technical grades from the position of Inspector of the Forest Reserves of California (1905-6) to his present position as Forester. He had an early assignment to the southern Appalachians. From 1906 to 1908 he was Supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest in California. After a short period of service in the Washington office, he was appointed District Forester in charge of the National Forests of Montana and northern Idaho, with headquarters at Missoula, Montana. In this position, he had the great responsibility of protecting these forests, with a total area of over 29,000,000 acres, during the great fires of 1910.

In 1907 Colonel Greeley was appointed Assistant Forester and placed in charge of the Branch of Silviculture, now the Branch of Forest Management, in the Washington Office. This Branch has supervision of all National Forest timber sales and timber cutting together with other important lines of work.

With the opening of the war, when it was decided to raise and send to France forestry troops, their recruiting was assigned to Colonel Greeley. To prepare the way for their operations in the French Forests, the Forester (Colonel Graves) was sent to France and attached to the General Staff. One of his first steps was to send for Colonel Greeley to aid in the work. After Colonel Graves returned to the United States, Colonel Greeley took his place, and finally became chief of the forestry section in the American Expeditionary Forces, in charge of 21,000 forestry troops and 95 sawmills, with lumbering operations scattered from the zone of military operations to the Pyrenees and from the Swiss border to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greeley was awarded a decoration by the French, in recognition of his was service, as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and by the English as member of the Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain. He has also been awarded the United States citation for meritorious service.

In July, 1919, after nearly two years of foreign service, he was brought back to the United States, and in October 1920 resumed his old position in the Forest Service, but retaining his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

On the resignation of Colonel Graves as Forester, the Secretary of Agriculture appointed Colonel Greeley as his natural successor. "I consider," said Secretary Meredith in announcing his selection, "that the Department is fortunate in having available a man so well qualified to fill an exceptionally difficult

and responsible position, and I am convinced that the public interests in forestry will be in good hands with Colonel Greeley at the head of our Forest Service."

Colonel Greeley is a fellow of the Society of American Foresters, a director of the American Forestry Association, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon, the Cosmos Club, the Graduate Advisory Board of Yale Forest School, and the U. S. Geographic Board. He is the author of various publications and papers on forestry subjects. His high professional standing, broad training and experience, and demonstrated capacity as an executive made him the natural successor to Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves as chief of the Forest Service.

BIOGRAPHY of

GREELEY, William Buckhout, forester; born Oswego, New York, September 6, 1879; son Frank Norton and Anna Cheney (Buckhout). B.S. University of California, 1901; M. F. Yale Forest School, 1904; LL.D., University of California, 1927; M. A. Yale University, 1927; married Gertrude Maxwell Jewett of Berkeley, California, December 30, 1907.

Children - Molly, Arthur White, Henry Jewett, David Curtis.

With U. S. Forest Service 1904-28;

Inspector forest reserves of California, 1905-06;

Supervisor in Charge Sequoia National Forest, California 1906-08;

District Forester in Charge District No. 1 (Montana and Northern Idaho) 1908-11;

Assistant forester in charge timber sales, reforestation, etc., Washington, D. C., 1911-20;

Chief Forester United States, 1920-28.

Secretary and manager West Coast Lumbermen's Association 1923 -

With American Expeditionary Forces in France, August 7, 1917 - July 19, 1919. Lieutenant Colonel 20th Engineers and chief of forestry section;

Awarded Distinguished Service Medal (United States),

Legion of Honor (French);

Distinguished Service Order (British)

Member: Commission on Conservation and Administration of Public Domain, 1931.

Fellow: Society of American Foresters (president 1915).

Member: American Forestry Association,

Phi Beta Kappa

Delta Upsilon.

Club: Washington Athletic.

Writer: Many bulletins, circulars, etc., relating to forestry.

Home: 1018 - 36th Avenue, N.

Address: West Coast Lumbermen's Association,

Seattle, Washington.

From "Who's Who in America 1936-1937".

F-26 - Bio file Note

Feb. 25, 1974

Cliff:

1. Ed Kotok told me today that he has an unfinished thesis or other paper of his own, comparing William Greeley and Lyle Watts, the two Chiefs. He has he was hampered by the limited material available on the two men. Very little personal papers or memos left from their terms of office. Greeley's papers are in Eugene, Oregon, mostly of his lumber industry period after leaving F.S. Watts' are with his son, Gordon, in Ogden, and have not been indexed. He said he plans to finish the paper when he retires.

2. He also said that Earl Morrow did a great deal to help perfect the first F.S. Bulldozer, in R-5 (Calif.) Morrow was a mechanic, not a forester, not a college man. He was EddieRickenbacker's airplane mechanic in WWar I.

3. He said we should try to get a copy of the F.S. diary of Karl C.Langfield, Mt. Adams District Ranger, Mt.Hood Natl. Forest, R-6. He was meticulous and cited by F.S. as an excellent example of a district forester inthe 1930s.

4. He said we should put on our project list a history of the changes in official prescribed forestry practices from the earliest days of German-trained foresters in U.S.

Frank Harmon

Return to 3250

Washington, D. C. 20250

April 2, 1969

1650 Contacts (Historical Data)

Biographical Data on W. B. Greeley

Mr. K. G. Fensom
C.I.F. Historian
P. O. Box 5072
Postal Station E
Vancouver 13, B. C.
Canada

Dear Mr. Fensom:

We are happy to send you biographical material and a photograph of William B. Greeley, the third Chief of the Forest Service, for the history you are writing on the Canadian Institute of Forestry.

To update the biography, Mr. Greeley was Secretary and Manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association until 1946, and then served as forestry author and lecturer until his death in 1955.

You may wish to consult the biography William B. Greeley: A Practical Forester written by George T. Morgan, Jr., and published by the Forest History Society in 1961. Please let us know if you need more material from us.

Sincerely,

Henry W. DeBruin

HENRY W. DeBRUIN, Director
Division of Information and Education

Enclosure

DOC:rt

INFORMATION DIGEST

Washington Office

FOR FOREST SERVICE PERSONNEL

No. 97 December 2, 1955

Colonel William B. Greeley died at his home in Port Gamble, Washington, November 30. He was a former Chief of the Forest Service, serving in that capacity from 1920-28.

Colonel Greeley entered the Forest Service in 1904. He served as Inspector of the national forests of California 1905-06; Supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest 1906-08; District Forester in charge of District 1 (Northern Region) 1908-11; assistant forester in charge of timber management Washington Office 1911-20; and Chief Forester 1920-28.

He left the Forest Service to become secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and served with that organization until his retirement in 1945. He continued after his retirement to act in an advisory capacity to the association.

Colonel Greeley was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France August 1917 to July 1919 as Lt. Col. 20th Engineers and chief of the forestry section. He was awarded a decoration by the French, in recognition of his war service, as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and by the English as member of the Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain. He has also been awarded the United States citation for meritorious service.

Colonel Greeley was a graduate of the University of California, with the degree of B.S. (1901) and of Yale Forest School, with the degree of M.F. (1904).

Colonel Greeley was one of this country's leading foresters. He had a big part in the development of policies and programs for Federal-State cooperation in forestry under the Clarke-McNary Law. After he left the Forest Service, he was a leader in the advancement of industrial forestry. In 1946, he was awarded the Schlich memorial medal for outstanding achievement in forestry. He was a member of the Commission on Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain (1931) and one of the principal formulators of the N.R.A. Lumber Code (1933). He served as director of the American Forestry Association, was a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters, and served as president of the Society in 1915. He was author of the books "Forests and Men" (1951)and "Forest Policy" (1953), and of many articles and bulletins on forestry, the first of which (1907) was on the white oak in the southern Appalachians.

The sincerest sympathy of the Service is extended to members of his family.

A Service-wide State and Private Forestry Conference will be held at Biloxi, Miss., December 5-9. Attending will be representatives from the Washington Office and Regions 1 to 9, incl. Included are all of the Cooperative Fire Control personnel, and certain personnel from the Blister Rust Control, Cooperative Forest Management, and Flood Prevention and River Basin Programs. Assistant Chief Swingler will be chairman of the meeting. Assistant Chief Hendee will also participate.

WILLIAM B. GREELEY

Forest Service career officer

Third Chief Forester, 1920-28

Clarke-McNary law enacted - Extended federal authority to purchase forest land; authorized cooperative agreements with states to extend forest fire protection.

National Forest wilderness system began with area on Gila National Forest.

National Forest administration strengthened.

WILLIAM B. GREELEY 1920-1928

Mr. Greeley, a career Forest Service officer, became the third Chief Forester in May, 1920.

In the wake of the recent war, he saw that the pressing need was for the stopping of devastation of timberland by fire and overcutting, and the reforestation of land already denuded. He used every possible means to accomplish this objective. He worked with lumbermen and embryonic State forestry programs, supplementing where possible with federal cooperation.

He is given the main credit for the passage of the Clarke-McNary law of 1920. When he left the Forest Service in 1928, this concept of federal-state-private cooperation in fire control, reforestation, and farm forestry extension was actually producing results in halting forest devastation.

The first step toward the National Forest Wilderness system was made in 1924, when a special area of the Gila National Forest in New Mexico was set aside in order to protect its wilderness values.

The Forest Service, under Mr. Greeley, experienced eight years of continuous progress, increased efficiency, influence, and prestige.

anticipated that 25 watershed work plans will be submitted to congress when it reconvenes.

In Utah we have received 20 watershed project applications. Preliminary field [illegible] have been made on all [illegible]

Buckland; Phil Thomas, '49; Doug Redmond, '50; Ollie Vaartaja, '52, and Mrs. Vaartaja. A paper on *Poria wierii* root-rot of Douglas fir was presented by Don Buckland and a paper on seedling diseases was read by Ollie Vaartaja. Mrs. Riley was chairman of the Ladies' Entertainment Committee and Mrs. Vaartaja was a very active member. The success of the Exhibits Section was largely due to Mrs. Buckland's well-known habit of becoming an invaluable ally when most needed.

YALE MEN ATTENDING WATERSHED MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Among those attending the Watershed Management Conference held at Denver, Colorado in November were the following Yale men:

Merwin A. Mattoon, '14, Asst. Regional Forester, Region 7, U.S.F.S.

Warren T. Murphy, '27, Chief, Division of Flood Control and Prevention U.S.F.S.

J. Herbert Stone, '27, Regional Forester, Region 6, U.S.F.S.

Charles A. Connaughton, '34, Regional Forester, Region 8, U.S.F.S.

E. Gerard Dunford, '36, Research Forester, Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, U.S.F.S.

Elmer M. Bacon, '37, Forest Supervision, Region 7, U.S.F.S.

Howard W. Lull, '39, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, U.S.F.S.

WILLIAM BUCKHOUT GREELEY, '04

1879 - 1955

The death of William B. Greeley occurred on November 30, 1955, at his home, Suquamish, Washington, after an illness of several months. In his passing, the School and the nation have lost one of their most illustrious and useful sons. As Chief of the U. S. Forest Service from 1920 to 1928, and subsequently in the position of Secretary-Manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association until 1945, Greeley left an indelible stamp on the forest policies of this nation, helping to turn it away from the path of federal control of private practices to that of coöperative and educational effort and stimulation of private initiative. At the same time, he played a leading role in the conversion of the American forest industries from their original practice of timber liquidation to a new policy of growing timber as a crop, under sustained yield management.

Bill Greeley was born September 6, 1879, in Oswego, N. Y., the son of Frank N. Greeley, a Congregational minister. He was prepared at San Jose (Calif.) High School, and received the degree of B.S. from the University of California in 1901. Previous to this he had been engaged briefly in mountain ranching in California and after college he taught for one year in the Alameda (Calif.) High School.

He entered the Yale School of Forestry in the fall of 1902, graduating with the Class of 1904. The spring term of that year was spent at Milford, Pa., under Roy Marston, '02, and Austin Cary. Greeley always maintained a warm and close friendship for Cary, who later worked with him in the Forest Service. The topographic mapping of Pike County is replete with memories of Bill and Austin Cary.

Entering the Forest Service on graduation from Yale, Greeley spent a year in commercial tree studies in the Southern Appalachians, before being assigned in July 1905 as inspector of timber sales on the National Forests in California. From November 1906 to May 1908, he served as Supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest at Hot Springs, California, where he had the responsibility of organizing the administrative force and of fire protection on an area of over three million acres.

In July 1908, Greeley was appointed District Forester at Missoula, Montana, where he remained until 1911. In order to appease the clamor for elimination of "agricultural" lands from the National Forests in his District, Bill formulated the policy of listing for forest homesteads such land in certain areas as had less than 4,000 board feet per acre of merchantable timber. One of these areas lay in the Swan Valley of the Flathead National Forest, which had not been surveyed by the U. S. Land Office. Nothing daunted, Bill decided to put in a crew, run land lines, and lay out the prospective forest homesteads by metes and bounds, selecting H. H. Chapman, '04, to head the job. Clyde Leavitt, dubbed Greeley "4,000-foot Bill." But the measure prevented elimination of the disputed areas.

In 1911 Greeley went to Washington, D. C., as assistant forester in charge of silviculture. His contacts with the lumber interests began in 1915, when he represented the Forest Service at a conference held by the Federal Trade Commission with the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

During World War I, Greeley served in the 10th Engineers (Forestry) from 1917 to 1919. He was commissioned as a Major in 1917 and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1918. As Deputy Director of the Division of Forestry, American Expeditionary Forces, he supervised the 95 lumbering operations in France which supplied the timber needs of the American forces. In recognition of his services he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. He also received both the American Distinguished Service Medal and the British Distinguished Service Order.

On the retirement of Henry S. Graves in 1920, Greeley was appointed Chief

The Oregonian
Portland, Oregon
February 26, 1928

GREELEY APPLAUDED AS FORESTRY CHIEF

Efforts Inspired Service, Say His Colleagues.

RAPID RISE RECOUNTED

Retiring Leader Began in 1904 So Well Equipped He Soon Climbed to Top.

When C. M. Granger, United States forester in this north Pacific district, was even younger than he appears today, he was a forest assistant on the Sierra South (now the Sequoia) national forest in California, and William B. Greeley, who soon will become manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's association, was the forest supervisor. That was in 1907.

Having family connections there, Mr. Granger hoped the permanent assignment he was awaiting would keep him in California. Two other forest assistants, who, with Mr. Granger, had come fresh from eastern technical schools to learn the ropes of actual forestry under Mr. Greeley, also had definite hopes.

Hopes Get Severe Jolt.

Those hopes were dashed one day. The forest assistants received letters purporting to assign them to the nearly utter ends of the earth. Mr. Granger's new home ostensibly was to be in or near the Luquillo forest of Porto Rico.

But the letters weren't genuine. They were fakes, perpetrated by Mr. Greeley.

That is the only levity the Portland district forester can remember, after many years of close connections, concerning the man now called "leader of forestry in America."

Colonel Greeley—he became a lieutenant-colonel of engineers during the world war and is a colonel in the reserves—is renowned among forest service men for clarity of mind.

H. D. Foster of Portland, forest examiner on the Mount Hood national forest, recalls that in the Yale forest school Mr. Greeley was a hard worker, even though "he could have gotten through without doing any studying." Mr. Greeley excelled all his classmates in the speed with which he grasped new ideas and solved problems, Mr. Foster relates. They were roommates throughout their two years in the school.

E. W. Wheeler Was Classmate.

E. W. Wheeler, ranger at Herman creek, on the Mount Hood national forest, was a high school classmate of Colonel Greeley's at San Jose, Cal.

His forest service colleagues speak of Colonel Greeley as "a forester of the highest type, a student of forestry and forest economics, an indefatigable worker, possessed of a keen, analytical mind, blessed with abundant vision and courage." They say he has thought deeply on forestry as an American problem and, having reached conclusions as to

PORTLANDER AND GREELEY FRIENDS AT YALE

Colonel William B. Greeley (left), chief United States forester, soon to be manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's association, and H. D. Foster, Portland, forest examiner on the Mount Hood national forest, who were roommates at the Yale forest school, class of 1904. The picture was taken at New Haven, Conn., in June of that year. Below—Colonel Greeley.

Mr. Greeley a doctor of laws degree and Yale university gave him a master of arts degree in June, 1927.

Mr. and Mrs. Greeley have three sons and a daughter. Their home is at Chevy Chase, Md.

Service Men Give Praise.

Forest service men say that, as chief forester, Mr. Greeley "brought the service through the more or less disorganized condition following the world war, put new system, organization and life into it. His insistence upon well-thought-out plans for handling the national forest resources entrusted to him and his organization, instilling into the men of the service a keener sense of their responsibilities to the American people for safeguarding this rich heritage, have been the highlights of his administration. As a strong character and as a leader in forestry, he has been subjected to criticisms naturally following such outstanding and courageous qualities."

Mr. Greeley is the author of books and bulletins on forestry and a prolific contributor to the Saturday Evening Post, Sunset, Review of Re-

ure the national policy of forestry inaugurated by his predecessor, Henry S. Graves. Mr. Greeley started and made largely effective the co-operative features of such a policy as that exemplified in the Clarke-McNary reforestation act of 1924," giving it life, and translating private, state and federal forestry into terms of co-operation, terms for the first time understandable to foresters, lumbermen and the American people generally."

Oswego, N. Y., His Birthplace.

The forester was born of Scottish stock transplanted first to New England and later to New York state. Mr. Greeley was born at Oswego, N. Y., September 6, 1879. His father was a Congregationalist minister. When he was a lad he was taken around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel. The family settled in the San Jose valley of California, where young Greeley attended the high school. Subsequently, he engaged for a few years in mountain ranching and for one year he taught school. Then he went to the University of California, and was graduated in 1901 with a bachelor of science degree. He had decided to become a forester.

The Yale school gave him a master of forestry degree in 1904. He entered the United States forest service that year as a forest assistant, and worked in the southern Appalachians, in New England, and later in California. He became a forest inspector the next year, and in 1906 supervisor of the Sierra South forest.

Miss Gertrude Maxwell Jewett became Mrs. William B. Greeley at Berkeley, Cal., on December 30, 1907.

Career Has Been Wide.

The western forest districts were organized in 1908, and Mr. Greeley became forester of the northern Rocky mountain district, with headquarters at Missoula, Mont. He held that position during disastrous forest fires in that region in 1910. He became assistant forester and went to Washington, D. C., in 1911, to take charge of the branch of forest management under Mr. Graves, who was then chief forester.

In August, 1917, Mr. Greeley had obtained a furlough from the forest service, and he sailed for France as a major of engineers attached to the 10th engineers (forestry). His chief, who, by that time, was Major Graves, already was in France. When, in 1918, the 10th and 20th engineers were reorganized, Mr. Greeley became a chief of the forestry section of the division of construction and forestry. At the time of the armistice he was in charge of this section, which contained 21,000 forestry troops, the largest regiment ever organized in the American or any other army, military men say. The regiment was running 95 sawmills and turning out more than 2,000,000 feet of lumber products daily. The forester was cited for meritorious service and he received the American distinguished service medal, became a member of the French legion of honor, and received the British distinguished service cross.

Chief's Job Come to Him.

Mr. Greeley returned to the United States in July, 1919, as a lieutenant-colonel. Upon Colonel Graves' resignation from the forest service in May, 1920, he became chief forester. He was the first American-trained man to hold the position. Messrs. Fernow, Pinchot and Graves had received all or parts of their forestry training abroad.

Mr. Greeley is a member of Delta Upsilon college fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa scholarship society. He is a fellow and ex-president of the Society of American Foresters, a director and president of the American Forestry association, member of the Boone and Crockett club of New York, the Cosmos and Federal clubs of Washington, and a colonel of engineers, army reserve corps.

The University of California gave his maximum tenure in the office at ten years. He has held the position a little less than eight years. Inasmuch as Mr. Greeley's decision was based somewhat on Mr. Graves' decision to leave the position at the end of ten years, Mr. Granger thinks that a ten-year maximum tenure may become a tradition of the chief forester's office.

The West Coast Lumbermen's association, of which Mr. Greeley soon will become manager, is an amalgamation of the old West Coast Lumbermen's association and the West Coast Lumber Trade Extension bureau. The consolidation was effected at Seattle February 17. Seattle is the present headquarters. It is understood that one of the conditions of Colonel Greeley's acceptance of the position was the privilege of selecting his own headquarters.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
Feb. 21, 1928

RESIGNS POST

Underwood & Underwood.
WILLIAM B. GREELEY.

COL. GREELEY QUITS AS FORESTRY CHIEF

To Accept Position With West Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the forest service of the Department of Agriculture since 1920, has resigned to accept a position with the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association, it was announced yesterday by Secretary Jardine. Maj. R. Y. Stuart, assistant forester in charge of public relations, will succeed Col. Greeley.

Col. Greeley has been regarded for years as one of the most expert foresters in the Government service. Entering the Department of Agriculture in 1904, he underwent a wide variety of experiences in reforestations, supervision over timber sales and cooperative work in promoting fire protection. Prevention of disastrous fires through stimulation of a national pride in forestry has been one of Col. Greeley's achievements.

During the World War Col. Greeley had charge of 21,000 troops and 95 sawmills, while at present he has charge of more than 150,000,000 acres of Government land. High praise of his record with the Federal forestry service was expressed by Secretary Jardine and other department officials in accepting the resignation. Maj. Stuart, who will become the new chief, has been with the department since 1906. He will enter upon his new duties May 1.

Washington Star
Washington, D. C.
February 20, 1928

COL. W. B. GREELEY RESIGNS AS U. S. FOREST SERVICE CHIEF

Accepts Position With Lumber Manufacturers—Praised by Secretary Jardine.

Commanded Timber Section of A. E. F.—Maj. R. Y. Stuart Is Successor.

By the Associated Press.

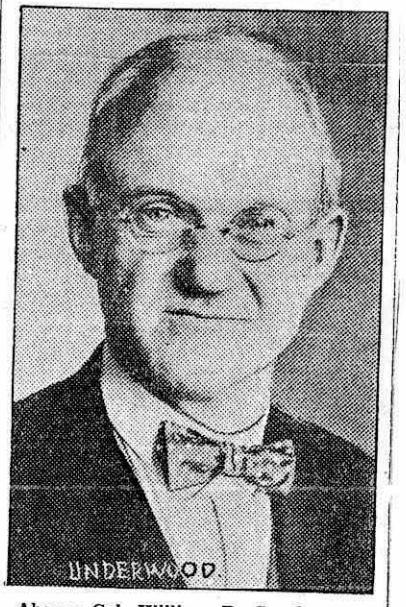
The resignation of Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture since 1920, effective May 1, to accept a position with the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, was announced today by Secretary Jardine. He will be succeeded by Maj. R. Y. Stuart, present assistant forester in charge of public relations.

Col. Greeley has been with the Forest Service since 1904, and has had a wide range of experience in reforestation, supervision over timber sales and cooperative work with the States and private owners in promoting fire protection.

As chief of the forestry section of the American forces in France during the World War he had charge of 21,000 troops and 95 sawmills, while in his present capacity he administers more than 150,000,000 acres of Federal land.

"It would be impossible to overstate the high character of the service rendered by Col. Greeley to the welfare of the American people," Secretary Jardine said in accepting his resignation. "He has uniformly commanded the respect of his subordinates and won unreserved approval from the public as a constructive, well balanced, eminently fair and always far-sighted maker of policies."

Maj. Stuart, who will become the new chief, has been with the department since 1906, except for a six-year period with the Pennsylvania department of forests and waters.



Above: Col. William B. Greeley.
Below: Maj. R. Y. Stuart, who will succeed Col Greeley.

Biographical Return to L & P

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Greeley, A. W.

For P.M. Release January 15 Washington, January 12, 1959

Forest Service Announces Two Top Level Promotions:

Arthur W. Greeley, regional forester at Milwaukee, has been named assistant chief of the Forest Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today. He is succeeded by M. M. (Red) Nelson, at present deputy assistant chief in charge of national forest resource management in Washington. The transfers are effective March 1.

Mr. Greeley's transfer to Washington is a homecoming for him. He was born here Aug. 1, 1912, and attended Western High School. In 1944 he returned to the city and worked three years in the Division of Timber Management of the Forest Service.

In his new position Mr. Greeley succeeds Howard Hopkins, who retired July 1. As an assistant chief he will help formulate Forest Service policies. He will act for the Chief in matters pertaining to national forest protection and development. Specifically this includes forest fire protection, engineering, land classification and boundary activities on 181 million acres of national forest land.

Mr. Greeley has had wide experience in the Forest Service. He started as assistant ranger on the St. Joe National Forest in Idaho in 1935 and worked up through the ranks as forest ranger, assistant supervisor, forest supervisor, assistant director of a forest and range experiment station, and as regional forester. His assignments took him to Montana, California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and the Lake States region.

He received his B.S. degree in forestry from the University of Washington and his Master's degree in forestry from Yale.

Mr. Nelson will be responsible for the management of the 10 national forests

(more)

in the North Central Region of the Forest Service which covers Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and Missouri. He will also work with the State Foresters on State-Federal cooperative programs with private landowners in those States -- forest fire control, technical on-the-ground assistance, and forest pest control.

Mr. Nelson has been deputy to the assistant chief in charge of the management of natural resources on all the national forests. Prior to that he was Assistant Regional Forester in charge of fire control for the California Region of the Forest Service and served as assistant forest ranger, forest ranger, and forest supervisor in the Pacific Northwest.

Before working for the Forest Service, Mr. Nelson was with the Los Angeles County Forestry Department. He was born in Grand Valley, Colo., Nov. 9, 1908. He received his B.S. degree in forestry from the University of Washington in 1935.

(EDITORS: Photos of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Nelson are available on request to the Photographic Division, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.)

For P.M. Release January 15

USDA 78-59

Biographical

Arthur W. Greeley - John Emerson - Wm. H. Johnson

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION - U. S. FOREST SERVICE,
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND, OREGON

FOREST NEWS

RELEASE

April 13

(Information concerning the National Forests and the work of the Forest Service)

R6-P10
4-1053

ALASKA REGIONAL FORESTER APPOINTED

(Please do not release before April 13)

Appointment of three Pacific Northwest men to top positions in the Alaska region of the U. S. Forest Service was announced today by Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

Arthur W. Greeley, assistant to the director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland, Ore., has been named regional forester for Alaska, succeeding B. Frank Heintzleman who was appointed governor of the territory recently. In his new position, Greeley will be responsible for the administration of more than 20 million acres in the Chugach and Tongass National Forests which are particularly valuable as a potential source of pulpwood. It is estimated that they could supply a million tons of pulp per year forever. One mill with a daily capacity of 350 tons is already under construction.

John L. Emerson, assistant to the Department of Agriculture's representative on the Columbia River Basin Commission in Portland and formerly supervisor of the St. Joe National Forest in Idaho, has been appointed assistant Regional forester in charge of administrative management and engineering. William H. Johnson, supervisor of the Snoqualmie National Forest with headquarters in Seattle, will be assistant regional forester in charge of timber, recreation, and lands. He succeeds Charles G. Burdick who retired March 31.

Greeley was first employed by the Forest Service as a lookout on the Snoqualmie National Forest during the 1932 field season while attending forestry school. After appointment to a junior ranger position in Idaho in 1935, he served on national forests in Montana, Idaho, and California as ranger, timber management staff officer, assistant supervisor, and supervisor before assuming his present position in 1951.

The new regional forester also worked on flood control surveys in Montana and served as timber management assistant in the office of the Chief Forester in Washington, D. C. between 1944 and 1947. The son of William B. Greeley who was chief of the Forest Service from 1920 to 1928, he received a bachelor's degree in forestry from the University of Washington in 1934 and a master's degree in forestry from Yale the following year.

Greeley is married and has three daughters; ages 7, 10, and 13. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters.

Emerson is a 1928 graduate of the University of Montana forestry school. Prior to his appointment as district ranger on an Idaho national forest in 1944, he worked as agent for the Bureau of Plant Industry and was Nebraska State director of the federal shelterbelt project. From 1942 to 1944, he was employed on the Guayule Emergency Rubber Project in California.

Since 1944, he has served successively as ranger, assistant supervisor, supervisor, and finally staff officer in the Missoula, Montana, regional office division of recreation and lands until his Portland assignment. He is married and has three sons, two of whom are foresters.

Johnson worked seasonally from 1925 to 1934 on various protective jobs on the Olympic National Forest in Washington. In 1935 he was appointed as fire training foreman and in 1939 placed in charge of a Civilian Conservation Corps side camp as forestry and conservation instructor. He was promoted to timber sales officer on the Soleduck district of the Olympic forest in 1941.

The following year he was transferred to the Wind River district of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in southwestern Washington to do timber sale work. He was advanced to timber management assistant in 1943 and a year later became ranger in charge of the Wind River district.

In 1946, he returned to the Olympic forest as staff officer in charge of fire control, engineering, and recreation and lands. He was promoted to assistant forest supervisor in 1947 and advanced to supervisor in 1950.

Johnson is married and has three sons; ages 10, 16, and 17. A member of the Society of American Foresters and affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, he is also a trustee of the Washington Forestry Conference and a member of the State Development Division, Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

# # #

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Biographical file.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE
P. O. BOX 4137
PORTLAND 8, OREGON

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Information & Education

DATE: April 6, 1953

FROM : Personnel Management, Bernard A. Anderson

SUBJECT: K PERSONNEL, Greeley, Arthur W.

Following is material for news release, and is all of the material we can supply from the official file in this Division.

— Born D. of Columbia

University of Washington, BSF 1934; MF Yale 1935.

Employed as lookout 1932 field season on the Snoqualmie Forest.

Received forester appointment in 1935, assigned to the St. Joe Forest; transferred to the Kaniksu Forest later the same year; returned to St. Joe forest in 1936. Promoted to district ranger in charge of the ~~Round Top~~ district, St. Joe Forest in 1937; promoted to Supervisor's staff officer, Kootenai Forest in 1938. Transferred to the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in 1940. Promoted to assistant forest supervisor, Custer Forest in 1942. Transferred to Coeur d'Alene Forest in 1943. Promoted to Forester, with assignment to the Timber Management Division, Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., in 1944, in charge of tree nurseries and tree planting, preparing budgets, inspecting field operations and making recommendations on technical phases of the work. Transferred to Region Five as Forest Supervisor in charge of the Lassen Forest in 1947. Promoted to Research Forester, and assigned to the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station as assistant to the Director in 1951.

6 mo. det.

St. Marie's

flood control survey

fire control & blister rust

Back to Texas in 1938 as Timber mgt. work.

timber stand improvement asst.

land use & Tim-

Bernard A. Anderson

— Regional Forester, Alaska.

Affiliated

SAF

wife & 3 youngsters

girls: 7, 10, 13

Bio file

7/9/51

Arthur W. Greeley

"As for a biographical sketch - BSF at University of Washington in 1934, and MF from Yale in 1935. Entered U. S. Forest Service as Assistant District Ranger in June of 1935 on the St. Joe National Forest in Idaho. Served in Region One from then until May of 1944 as Asst. Dist. Ranger, District Ranger, Timber Sales Project Officer, and Assistant Supervisor, working on five national forests in all. For 6 months in 1940 was assigned to the NRM Station at Missoula on Flood Control Surveys.

"May 1944 to April 1947 was assigned to the Division of Timber Management in Washington as Chief of Planting. April 1947 to date ~~I have been~~ Forest Supervisor ~~here.~~ Lassen Nat. Forest, Susanville, Calif.

"I worked in the Pacific Northwest woods summers while going to school Was a lookout on the Snoqualmie for one season, and worked on a cruising and mapping party for Crown-Willamette for two summers.

"The family consists of a wife and three daughters, ages 11, 8, and 5."

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The effective date of Greeley's transfer is July 22. His appointment, which has been approved by the Civil Service Commission, is as Principal Assistant to the Director. The initial paragraph of his job description reads: "Under general administrative direction, with wide latitude for the exercise of unreviewed action and decision, as principal assistant to the Director, participates fully in the formulation of objectives, policies, and standards for the conduct of the Station's scientific research work and in the coordination and integration of major divisional programs and plans, both within the Station and with related research activities of other Federal and State agencies."

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Note for Lowden: Actually Greeley will be in charge of the Division of Forest Economics, but since his appointment as chief of that division was disapproved by the Civil Service Commission, it probably will be best not to mention that fact in the news release, although it is highly remote that the Civil Service Commission would ever take note of the news release. I suggest that we simply say he is to be the Assistant Director. It is much simpler and the newspapers would probably shorten "Principal Assistant to the Director" to that. Perhaps you can glean a few words out of the initial paragraph of his duties statement to describe his job.

RWC

R.W.C.

Biog. File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GREELEY, Arthur W.

Martin DU 8-4211
Clark DU 8-4026

Washington, March 4, 1966

For Release Sunday, March 6

Freeman Names Career Foresters to New Staff Positions:

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today (March 6) announced appointment, effective immediately, of 2 career foresters, Arthur W. Greeley and M. M. Nelson, to new Forest Service staff positions established to meet increased administrative responsibilities of the Forest Service.

"During the past 5 years timber harvest from the National Forests has hit an all-time high, and recreation use continues to spiral upward at a rate of 10 percent a year. In addition, we are trying to strengthen our cooperative efforts with State forestry agencies to get better protection and management of privately owned forest land and to expand our research. Therefore some realignment of top management is necessary," the Secretary said.

"I am happy to announce promotion of Arthur W. Greeley from Deputy Chief in charge of National Forest Resource Management to Associate Chief," the Secretary said. "In this new position he will assist Chief Forester Edward P. Cliff in the administration of all Forest Service programs.

"I have worked with Art Greeley on many projects, such as revamping National Forest timber cutting policies and practices to meet the needs of the timber industry and developing new regulations for management of the unique wilderness of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in northern Minnesota. He has proved most competent.

"The other new position, Deputy Chief in charge of Administration of the National Forest System, will be filled by M. M. (Red) Nelson," the Secretary said. "Red Nelson's 30 years experience in National Forest administration, much of it in top level management, makes him well qualified for this new position which combines his present job as Deputy Chief for National Forest Protection and Development, and Mr. Greeley's previous responsibilities."

Mr. Greeley, the new Associate Chief, is a veteran of 31 years with USDA's Forest Service. A native of Washington, D.C., he received his bachelor's degree in Forestry from the University of Washington and his master's from Yale University. He has worked up through Forest Service ranks in Colorado, Montana, California, and Oregon, from Forest Ranger to Regional Forester -- first in Alaska and later in Milwaukee, Wis. -- and has served in Washington, D.C., as Forest Service Deputy Chief since 1959.

Mr. Nelson was born in Colorado, raised in California, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry from the University of Washington in 1935. His early Forest Service assignments ranged from timber cruiser in Alaska and Forest Supervisor in Oregon to Regional Forester in Milwaukee. He was named to his present position as Forest Service Deputy Chief in 1962.

Assisting Mr. Nelson will be 2 Associate Deputies -- Burnett H. Payne and Richard F. Droege. Both are career foresters with long and varied experience in the field.

For Release Sunday, March 6

Col. W. B. Greeley

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COLONEL W.B. GREELEY.

Colonel W.B.Greeley was on March 14,1920 appointed Chief Forester of the United States to succeed Colonel Henry S. Graves. Colonel Greeley is from California,a graduate of the University of California and the Yale Forest School,and has been in the Forest Service continuously since 1904,except for two years of military service with the American Expeditionary Forces. In the Forest Service he has had long and varied administrative experience. He has been advanced through all the technical grades from the lowest to his present position as ~~Assistant~~ Chief Forester. His first assignment was in the Southern Appalachians. From 1906 to 1908 he was Supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest in California. After a short period of service in the Washington office he was appointed District Forester in charge of the National Forests of Montana and Northern Idaho,with headquarters at Missoula,Montana. In this position it fell to him to protect these forests ,having a total area of over 29,000,000 acres at the time of the great fires in 1910.. The following year he was appointed Assistant Forester and placed in charge of the Branch of Silviculture,now the Branch of Forest Management, in the Washington office. This branch has supervision of all National Forest timber sales and timber cutting, together with other important lines of work.

With the opening of the war it was decided to raise and send to France forestry troops,and their recruiting was assigned to Colonel Greeley. To prepare the way for their operations in the French forests, the Chief Forester,Colonel Graves,was sent to France and attached to the Central Staff. One of his first steps was to send for Colonel Greeley to aid in the work. After Colonel Graves returned to the United States Colonel Greeley took his place and finally became chief of the Forestry Section

of the Division of Construction and Forestry in the American Expeditionary Forces, and was in charge of 21,000 forestry troops and 95 sawmills, with lumbering operations scattered from the zone of military operations to the Pyrenees and from the Swiss border to the Atlantic. He was awarded a decoration by the French, in recognition of his war service as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and by the English as member of the Distinguished Order of Great Britain. He is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps. He is a fellow of the Society of American Foresters, a director of the American Forestry Association, and an author of various publications and papers on forestry subjects. His high professional standing, broad training and experience and demonstrated ability as an executive caused him to be regarded as undoubtedly the best man in the country for the position of Chief Forester, when Colonel Graves resigned in March 1920.

Colonel Greeley is head of the Forest Service, an organization directly responsible for the protection and proper management of the 181,820,459 acres of National Forest Lands of the United States, lying in 28 states, in Alaska and Porto Rico.

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WM. B. GREELEY

FOREST SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NORTH PACIFIC DISTRICT

Release
Immediate

No. D-6, 0-90

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

CHIEF FORESTER LEAVES,- STUART IS SUCCESSOR

Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the Forest Service, resigns May 1, 1928, to accept a position with the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine announced on February 20. Major R. Y. Stuart, now assistant forester in charge of public relations, succeeds Greeley.

"It would be impossible to overstate the high character of the service that has been rendered by Colonel Greeley to the welfare of the American people", said Secretary Jardine in accepting Colonel Greeley's resignation. "He has been a wise and careful, but a fearless and vigorous administrator and leader. His public service has been continuous over a period of more than twenty-three years, his entire working life up to the present time. He has risen because of his outstanding ability and competent performance from a beginner's place to the head of the organization which administers more than 150,000,000 acres of federal land, and during his eight years as chief of the Forest Service he has uniformly commanded the respect of his subordinates, enjoyed the confidence of those over him, and won unreserved approval from the public as a constructive, well-balanced, eminently fair and always far-sighted counselor and maker of policies".

Major Stuart, who will become the new chief of the Forest Service, has had like Colonel Greeley, a wide range of forestry experience and education. He first came to the department in 1906, direct from the Yale Forest School, where he had received an M. F. degree,- entering the

Forest Service as assistant in timber-sale work. After several years in the Western national forests,- especially in the northern Rocky Mountain region,- where he was forest inspector and chief of operations,- he went to the headquarters of the Forest Service, in Washington, D. C. In 1917 he was furloughed for military service in France with the 10th Engineers. After the war he returned to the Forest Service, but resigned in 1920 to become deputy commissioner of forestry in Pennsylvania. He later served for several years as secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Waters and Forests, where his record of accomplishment is very large. The passage of a 25-million-dollar bond issue to buy state forests, establishment of a modern state-wide system of fire lookouts, and the starting of forest nurseries which now turn out 20 million forest seedlings annually, are some of these accomplishments, it is said. On February 16, 1927, he was again called to the United States Forest Service to assume his present position. Major Stuart has visited the Pacific Northwest many times on inspection trips, his last visit being in December, 1927.

WM. B. GREELEY

PRESS RELEASE
FROM WEST COAST LUMBER BUREAU,
LONGVIEW, WASH.

1924

LONGVIEW, Wn., March20.-- Forest conservation rests upon stable and prosperous timber-using industries, and the profitable manufacture and merchandising of timber are essential parts of conservation, according to Col. W.B. Greeley, Chief Forester of the United States, who is resigning his position to become secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, with which the West Coast Lumber Bureau has been consolidated.

In a letter to J.D. Tennant, Col. Greeley has outlined his conception of some of the problems of the Northwest lumber industry as he sees them from his present position and indicated some of the work he believes should be done to effect a utilization of the forest resources of this region in a manner that will best serve the interests of lumber men, lumber users and the public as a whole.

Col. Greeley stated that he has been glad to accept the opportunity offered by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association to work with the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest, although he believes that he has a great deal to learn about the manufacture and marketing of lumber.

"One of the important undertakings of the forest service during my connection with it was a study of the conditions in the lumber industry made in 1914", Col. Greeley's letter stated. "That gave me some insight into the problems of the Douglas fir region. It brought out clearly the practical difficulties and attendant upon carrying large volumes of timber in private ownership over long periods before its

products would be needed by the markets of the country, as well as the instability occasioned the industry and the losses sustained by the country from enforced cutting in advance of real economic requirements. The utilization of this timber when cut, in order to take full advantage of its qualities and possibilities as raw material for many articl of commerce, was also shown to involve many practical difficulties. As the marketing of West Coast lumber extended on a more and more country-wide basis, the practical questions of manufacture and merchandising by a large number of mills so as to adapt their products to the needs of new markets, give them recognized standing for quality and assure the confidence of the consuming public were seen to be of the utmost importance".

"From the special interest aroused in the timber resources and industries of the Pacific Northwest in the course of this study and many other contacts which my work with the federal government has brought me in this region, I have had a strong desire to be of real service to its lumber industry and allied interests. The Pacific Northwest contains a large part of the timber remaining in the United States. Forest resources and forest industries are the foundation of its prosperity. Many practical phases of forest conservation are of particular importance to this region and to the whole country as well. Hence I welcome the chance to have a part in them."

"Forest conservation rests upon stable and prosperous timber-using industries. The profitable manufacture and merchandising of timber are essential parts of it. It requires building up and holding permanent markets and effective use of the raw material standing in the woods. Commercial timber growing is not possible without well estab-

lished industries and sustained markets for their products. These are all different parts of one whole- different phases of forest conservation as I view it. Reforestation will be brought into the industrial picture of the Northwest to the extent that the lumber and other wood-using industries can attain stability and prosperity. It is like the last stone in an arch."

"Hence in our public forestry undertakings, a great deal of emphasis has been given to the better utilization of timber through such work as that of the Forest Products Laboratory and the National Committee on Wood Utilization. The admirable project undertaken under the leadership of the Department of Commerce to standardize lumber grades and specifications is an important step in forest conservation. So is the present effort to extend the grade marking of lumber, to make it a standardized and guaranteed product sold in the markets of the country on uniformity of quality and service. All of these things contribute to our national use of forest products, hence to the welfare of our forest industries and to the conservation and renewal of our forest resources."

"As I see it, our associated work in the Pacific Northwest must for the present deal primarily with the most effective marketing of the products of that region. West Coast lumber has assumed a commandin position in supplying the lumber needs of the United States. It has become a main dependence of the entire country for softwood lumbers. A first essential to the prosperity of the West Coast industry is to utilize this leading economic position wisely and effectively by assuring a high and uniform standard for its products and thus entren-

Northwest with orderly restraint so as not to deplete this great resource in advance of real economic needs for it is another exceedingly important factor. To the extent that problems of this nature can be worked out effectively, we will be building for the permanency of the timber resources of the Northwest, for the stability of the industries which use them, and for the prosperity of the whole region. Progress along these lines will inevitably lead to industrial reforestation."

"I appreciate tremendously the invitation from the West Coast lumbermen to come out to your region and assist you in working these problems out. I feel that in doing so I am simply extending in the industrial field the same work for forest conservation with which I have been identified in the public service. Public interest in all of these phases of forest conservation is mutual and identical with that of the timberland owner and manufacturer. And I am glad of the opportunity to show my faith in this common interest by taking hold with you on the important business and industrial questions which concern the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest."

WILLIAM BUCKHOUT GREELEY

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An American Forestry Leader

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Possessed of a keen, analytical mind, a student of forestry and forest economics, an indefatigable worker, William B. Greeley has risen in the past eight years to the position of leader in forestry in America. He has reached this place not because of his position as chief forester of the Federal Forest Service, but because of his own qualities of mind, and unquestioned natural leadership.

A forester of the highest type, blessed with abundant vision and courage, he has thought deeply on forestry as an American problem and having reached conclusions as to proper action, he has held tenaciously to these conclusions against all criticism. He has succeeded in a large measure in putting into actual practice the national policy of forestry inaugurated by his predecessor, Henry S. Graves. Greeley started and made largely effective the cooperative features of such a policy as exemplified in the Clarke-McNary Reforestation Act of 1924, giving it life, and translating private, state and federal forestry into terms of cooperation, terms for the first time understandable to foresters, lumbermen and the American people generally.

Greeley's antecedents, his early life, and his later training and experience in different parts of the United States, all seem to fit him for the breadth of view necessary to judge rightly the forestry problems in this country.

Of New England parentage, but of Scottish descent, he seems to possess the characteristics of this background. Born in Oswego, N. Y., on Sept. 6, 1879, the son of a Congregationalist minister, he was brought from New England, while yet a lad, around the Horn in a sailing vessel to California. Here his family settled in the San Jose Valley, and young Greeley, finishing at the San Jose High School, engaged for a few years in mountain ranching and one year of teaching. school. He later entered the University of California, from which he graduated in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He decided to become a forester, and entered the Yale Forest School, graduating with the degree of Master of Forestry in June, 1904. He entered the United States Forest Service that year as a forest assistant, at that time about the only opening there was for a young technically trained forester. He did forestry work in the Southern Appalachians, in New England, and in California. The next year he was made a forest inspector and in 1906 the forest supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest, California, where he remained until 1908. In the meantime, on December 30, 1907, he had married Miss Gertrude Maxwell Jewett at Berkeley, Cal.

In 1908, when the western forest districts were organized, Greeley was chosen as district forester of the Northern Rocky Mountain District, with headquarters at Missoula, Mont., and which included the national forests in the states of Montana, Northern Idaho and South Dakota. He remained at Missoula until

1911, thus going through the terrible forest fires of the year 1910 in that region.

Then came another transfer and promotion, when he was made assistant forester and went to Washington, D. C., taking charge of the branch of forest management, under Henry S. Graves, chief forester. Here he remained until war clouds loomed on the horizon, when he obtained military furlough from the U. S. Forest Service, received a commission as a Major of Engineers, and sailed for France in August, 1917, attached to the 10th Engineers (Forestry). His chief, by that time Major Graves, was already in France.

Upon the return of Graves, now a Lieut. Colonel, from France in 1918, Greeley was made one of the assistant chiefs of the Division of Construction and Forestry. Upon the reorganization of the 10th and 20th Engineers (Forestry) in the late summer of 1918, Greeley became chief of the Forestry Section of the Div. of C. & F. At the time of the Armistice, he was in entire charge of this Section, which contained some 21,000 forestry troops (the largest regiment ever organized in the American Army, or any other, for that matter), which was running some 95 sawmills, and turning out over two million feet of lumber products daily.

Greeley returned to the United States in July, 1919, a Lieut. Colonel of Engineers, and upon Col. Graves' resignation from the U. S. Forest Service in May, 1920, became Chief Forester, the first American-trained forester to hold that

position, Fernow, Pinchot and Graves, all having received all or a part of their forestry training abroad.

Greeley's war work was of a very high order. He had an opportunity to show his ability as an organizer, and for this work he was awarded a citation for meritorious service and the D. S. M. (U.S.), the Legion of Honor (France), and the D. S.O. (Great Britain).

In college Greeley was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and was elected to the scholarship society of Phi Beta Kappa. He is a fellow and former president of the Society of American Foresters, long time director and president of the American Forestry Association, member of the Boone and Crockett Club of New York, the Cosmos and Federal Clubs of Washington, D. C., and a Colonel of Engineers, Reserve Corps.

In June, 1927, he was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of California, and that of Master of Arts by Yale University. He has a family of three boys and a daughter, and has lived at Chevy Chase, Md., since being in Washington, D. C.

As Chief Forester, he brought the Forest Service through the more or less disorganized condition following the World War, put new system, organization and life into it. His insistence upon well thought-out plans for the handling of national forest resources entrusted to him and his organization, instilling into the men of the Service a keener sense

of their responsibilities to the American people for safeguarding this rich heritage, have been the high lights of his administration.

As a strong character and as a leader in forestry, he has been subjected to criticisms naturally following such outstanding and courageous qualities. A remarkably clear thinker, a forceful speaker, a vigorous writer, he has not hesitated to espouse the cause of forestry at every opportunity.

He is the author of the following publications, for the most part government ones:-

"Some Public and Economic Aspects of the Lumber Industry", Report 114.

"Wood for the Nation", Yearbook Separate 835.

"Present Needs in National and State Forestry",

"Idle Land and Costly Timber", Bulletin 1417.

Part Author of:

"Timber: Mine or Crop?" Yearbook Separate 886.

"White Oak in Southern Appalachians", Cir. 105.

Woolsey's "Studies in French Forestry", book, 2 chapters by Greeley.

In addition, he has been a most prolific magazine contributor, his forestry articles having appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, Sunset, Review of Reviews, Outlook, and a very large number of lumber, pulp, and other trade journals.

J. D. G.