

Forty Years
of
WESTERN FORESTRY

**A HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT
TO CONSERVE FOREST RESOURCES
BY COOPERATIVE EFFORT**

1909-1949



ONE FOREST—UNDER TWO FLAGS

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*In Alice Greve,
With my sincere appreciation
of your friendly interest
Eloise Hamilton*

FOREWORD

All too often we forget that the progress and achievements of today are the result of farsighted action by yesterday's leaders. Had these men not recognized forty years ago that forest protection was the first essential step towards the establishment of a permanent forest economy in the United States, we could not now look forward with confidence to a stable and prosperous forest products industry. Had they not translated foresight into organized action, we would now be much farther away from our objective than we are today.

Forests cannot be conserved and wisely used merely by enacting laws which stipulate that this shall be done. Our legal codes and those of many other countries have contained scores of such laws, excellent in intent, but unenforceable because they were not based on sound economics.

To ensure permanent forests, we must first have adequate protection of forest lands and forest growing stock. The value of the products grown on those lands must be in excess of the cost of their production. There must be a reasonable assurance that confiscatory taxation and other carrying charges will not exceed the prospective sale value of these products. This means stable markets and a demand for such products strong enough to maintain a satisfactory price level.

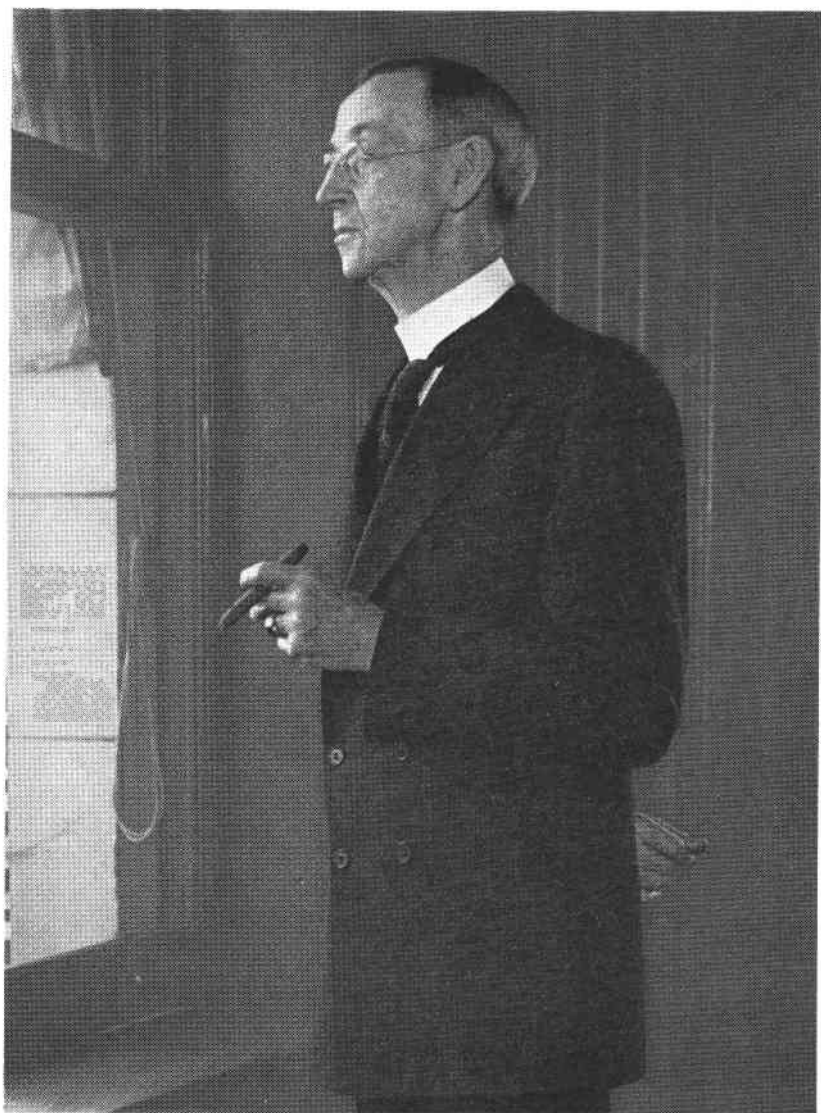
To create such markets we must have expanded and alert research, integrated manufacture, and full utilization of forest growth.

All of these requirements are now in sight. Intensive forest management can now be justified as a business venture. But, today as never before, we need the vision of farsighted leaders of all agencies—federal, state and industrial. Such vision translated into wise action can only be attained by cooperative consultation and effort.

The Western Forestry and Conservation Association has provided an effective vehicle for this sort of constructive cooperation for the past forty years. It is pre-eminent as an organization which has proven its worth through achievement over such a long period of time.

May its next forty years be even more fruitful.

CLYDE S. MARTIN.



GEORGE S. LONG
Founder of Western Forestry
& Conservation Association.

FORTY YEARS OF WESTERN FORESTRY

CHAPTER I

Birth of an Idea

"... find out the right thing to do ... go ahead and do it ..."

Forty years ago George S. Long, manager of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., gave those clear and simple instructions to E. T. Allen, when Allen was appointed to serve as forester of the newly-organized Western Forestry and Conservation Association.

"E. T." often said, during his thirty-three years as forester for the Association, that he never had more than this first and basic directive from its Board of Trustees: *"We want you to find out what is the right thing to do and then go ahead and do it regardless of whose interest it may affect."*

It took courage, as well as vision, for George Long to give that order. Log and lumber production was at an all-time peak in the west, as everywhere throughout the United States, and the vast stands of virgin timber lying among the Oregon and Washington mountain ranges, where 25 billion feet had been cut in five years, were considered an unlimited resource by the lumbermen of the day.

But Long knew that during that same five years not less than 5 billion feet of timber had gone up in the smoke of forest fires, a total loss of business and income to the region, and that fire was only one of the increasing hazards menacing the future of the forest industry.

He foresaw the day when uncontrolled fires, wasteful cutting, and the depredations of insects and disease might transform to wasteland the evergreen hills and valleys of the last large stand of virgin timber in the United States, unless some action was taken to conserve it.

Another man who realized the importance of immediate action in the preservation of the forests was E. T. Allen, who in 1908 had been appointed by the Bureau of Forestry the first

U. S. district forester for Washington, Oregon, and Alaska.

Even today, as the record of the past forty years becomes history, it is possible to imagine the foresight and zeal of these two men of vision, when from their different fields of work, with their correspondingly divergent viewpoints, they discovered a common interest in the need for productive conservation—when they took an azimuth reading and their lines of sight intersected on the dangers threatening the expendable forests about them.

Action followed the orientation of the problem. When Long and Allen discovered that their forestry interests were identical, they had hit upon the keynote of the new organization.

This was the *principle of cooperation*.

What no one man or group of men could do alone to protect and preserve the forests, all men of the woods—foresters, land-owners, lumbermen—might do together. Thus the fundamental purpose of the organization—the cooperation of all private, state, and federal agencies in the conservation of the natural resources of the timberlands—was established. On that firm foundation the Western Forestry and Conservation Association was built, and by adherence to the principle of *cooperative action*, it has grown in influence and usefulness.

STRONG LEADERSHIP PROMOTED THE NEW IDEA

The idea of a cooperative effort, uniting private, state, and federal interests in the common cause of preventing the increasingly costly forest fires of the day, was not accepted over-night. Fire suppression had always been regarded as the individual concern of the owner whose timber was burning; that a small fire on someone else's property should be made the concern of all before it reached unmanageable size was the idea that had to be "sold"—no one wanted to fight fire on the other fellow's property.

So the small, neglected fires grew into great holocausts; the costs were incalculable in lost employment and community income. And with each new acre of cutover land, every new influx of population, the hazards grew.

Fortunately for the future of the timber industry in the west, George Long was a leader of men. And in the beginning of the campaign to establish the idea of cooperation in the minds of the men and organizations who must carry the responsibility, it was the man, George Long, rather than his forward-looking ideas, who commanded the forces of conservation and provided the leadership needed to bring the idea into action.

Supporting Long in his campaign to arouse the diverse timber interests to cooperative action were the "angels" of the fledgling association—the men who dug deep in their own pockets to provide needed financial support, the men who saw to it that the interests they represented went along with the new idea, as Long and Allen laid it on the line.

These men were A. L. Flewelling of the Milwaukee Land Company, the first president of the Association; A. C. Dixon, Booth-Kelly Lumber Company; W. C. Lubrecht, Anaconda Copper Mining Company; and George B. McLeod of the Hammond Lumber Company.

In the beginning, perhaps, they followed Long's leadership mainly from a sense of duty; like the discipline of self-enforced church attendance, they went along because it was "good for them." George Long was pointing the way, and the conviction grew on everyone that he must be right.

Too, the pressure for better forest management was already beginning. In the same year that the Western Forestry and Conservation Association was organized, E. T. Allen urged the California Timber Owners, assembled in annual meeting, to join forces with the four northern states already committed to cooperative action. In part, he said: *"It is only a matter of time until private as well as public lands must come under conservative forestry management and protection. Economic laws leave no alternative. The public . . . is bound to come to consider the ownership of so vital a resource as a public trust. It will have an interest before which no private interest can stand. We see the handwriting on the wall . . . It is high time for the timber owner to recognize this and lay his plans accordingly . . ."*

Like all good generals, he must avoid the weakness of a forced defense, and already he is dangerously near it . . . let the private owner lead the movement."

Acting always with scrupulous care to avoid any controversial or unpopular stand, Allen, as the executive forester of the Association, set to work to "secure from all classes fair, helpful treatment of the industry."

The widespread response and general acceptance of the cooperative policies of the Association, once the early spade work had been done, seems remarkable when we consider that the idea was entirely new; that never before in any section of the country—or any part of the world—had so many diverse interests been brought together to attack a common problem.

Visioned and discussed in the first years following the turn of the century, formally organized in April, 1909, in 1910 the Western Forestry and Conservation Association held "the most successful meeting in its history," reports *The Timberman* in December of the same year.

The idea was successful because the principle was sound.

At the end of his first year as Forester, Allen reported that the *World's Work* magazine had stated categorically that "*Western Forestry and Conservation Association is the most potent private force for insuring that the future lumber demands of the United States will be met.*" Magazine editorials and newspaper articles of national distribution suggested that Congress might do well to follow in the direction in which the Association was leading, and requests for information about organization and methods were coming from all timber regions of the United States—even from Canada. Similar associations were formed in other parts of the country; Michigan and Wisconsin bodily adopted the constitution of one of the organization's subsidiary fire protective associations, saying "we can do no better than to follow their leadership."

One more year, and President Flewelling addressed the five-state annual conference of the Association with these confident words: "*The public through government and state coopera-*

tion works with us . . . and I think it can safely be said that this Association today stands as exemplification of the highest type of public and private cooperation for the common good in the known world."

The energetic and thorough methods by which so much had been accomplished in a two-year period are reflected in his concluding paragraph: *"We have had some trouble in convincing the old-fashioned logger that it meant dollars in his pocket to pile his brush and dispose of his slash and equip his donkeys and engines with spark arrestors . . . and we have also had some trouble in convincing the railroads that it was economy to . . . burn oil during the dry season, and also that they should remove all combustible material from their rights-of-way, so that they might have lumber instead of ashes to haul. We have also found some trouble in persuading the rancher that at certain seasons he should not set fires . . . We have also been to some trouble and expense to convince the camper that he must not leave fires burning . . . But by unselfish and persistent hard work, by precept and example, by argument and persuasion, by education and legislation, we have accomplished wonders."*

Wonders, indeed, have been accomplished.

The vision and integrity of the founders of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, led by Long and Allen, pointed the way, and by adherence to the basic principle of cooperation in the following years, much has been achieved. And yet not more than those men had dreamed. Each forward step for which industry may take credit today was projected forty years ago, when George Long told E. T. Allen to *"go ahead . . . regardless of whose interest it may affect."*

By teamwork and fair play, in a spirit of unity rather than conflict, in a word, by the cooperative idea born forty years ago in the minds of forward-looking men, the Western Forestry and Conservation Association stands today as a leader in a world firmly converted to the principles and enforcement of practical conservation.

CHAPTER II

Organization

On a cold morning forty years ago, in the January of 1909, eighteen men gathered in the Spokane office of A. L. Flewelling. They had been called there by the North Idaho Forestry Association as representatives of the four northwestern states—Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho—for a conference on fire protection, following two years of experience in cooperative fire protection work by the four Forest Fire Protective Associations of North Idaho, which were established upon the passage of the Idaho Forest Fire Law of 1907.

George S. Long of Tacoma, manager of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, and at that time president of the Washington Forest Fire Association, called the meeting to order. Frank Davies of Spokane was made chairman of the conference and the eighteen men, among whom were W. B. Greeley and E. T. Allen of the United States Forest Service, as well as representatives of state protective associations, private industry, and large timber owners, swung immediately into reports and discussion of fire prevention work in their respective states during the past season.

The story of fire loss through lack of coordinated effort between state and federal agencies and private owners and associations where any program of cooperative protective fire control was lacking, was quickly retold. Contrasted with Idaho's excellent record of results obtained through cooperation in both protective functions and cost under its new forest fire law, the advantages to be achieved by such state-wide organization became clear.

Near the end of the day's conference, Thomas J. Humbird of Sand Point, Idaho, summarized their findings when he said: "*Certainly this meeting is a step in the right direction. Never before have we got the results that we have today. It would not be well to stop here . . . this should be the seed*

that is sown, and it is sown in four different states now."

Davies, chairman of the meeting, took up the suggestion, saying: *"I think we ought to have a committee appointed to make a rough draft of a law that will work along towards the point we are all aiming at: Fire protection and forest conservation."*

And Frank Lamb put the motion—that a committee be appointed to take up Fire Protection and Forest Conservation, with a second committee to study the problems of Forest Taxation.

The motion carried. Frank H. Lamb, Clark W. Thompson, G. W. Millett, and J. P. McGoldrick were appointed to the Protection and Conservation Committee; F. C. Knapp, George S. Long, T. J. Humbird, and George M. Cornwall on Taxation; findings to be presented to the conference the following day.



FRANK LAMB

The next morning the committee on Fire Protection and Forest Conservation made definite recommendations to the conference. Beside specific suggestions for instigating or improving fire laws in the individual states, their general recommendations were three-fold:

(1) *The compulsory disposal of logging slashings for all states, in such a way that the two-fold object of protection and forest reproduction be best guaranteed;*

(2) *Aid, encouragement, and support to any proper measure of forest conservation, especially as a state forestry policy for the holding of non-agricultural cutover lands as a permanent State Forest Preserve; and*

(3) *" . . . We recommend that in each State the three agencies now concerned in forest fire protection . . . meet jointly previous to the opening of such dangerous season, and*

that they formulate a scheme of cooperation . . . so that the entire area of the state may be thoroughly covered, and with less duplication of effort."

The committee on Taxation made no specific recommendations. Rather, they suggested a "campaign of education" with a view to creating a healthy public sentiment toward the demonstrable fact that an unjust and excessive burden of taxation on timber lands stimulates the removal of timber and consequently decreases the taxable valuation of the counties, thus defeating the aim of conservation and preservation of our forests.

When the reports were in, George Long took the floor. *"Before we disband here,"* he said, *"some action should be taken so that this thing won't drop; to take these recommendations and see that they are brought before other bodies that are working toward the same end."*

Tom Humbird was next on his feet. *"A great many things that have come up here have shown the need for local organization. There is also call for a parent organization, embracing, we will say, the four states here represented. Then it will be possible to outline plans for the future."*

Chairman Davies declared the question of permanent organization in order.

E. T. Allen took the floor to state for the first time the principles upon which all his subsequent work in the Association was based, saying, *"I believe Mr. Chairman, that this permanent organization should be an association where there would be no divided interests. The object of the association will be to protect the timber from fire, and it could embrace the whole United States in so far as that interest is concerned."*

There was little more discussion. George Long was appointed chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, assisted by G. W. Millett of Montana, Clark W. Thompson of Oregon, and T. J. Humbird of Idaho, and these four men prepared the Articles of Permanent Organization which were adopted on January 5, 1909, to establish officially the

"Pacific Northwest Forest Protection and Conservation Association."

Later the same day the eighteen-man conference on the problems of fire protection elected the first officers of the newborn organization. A. L. Flewelling of Spokane was elected president, a position which he ably filled for the following ten years; T. J. Humbird was elected treasurer; and Frank H. Lamb of Hoquiam, Washington, secretary.

The five vice-presidents, representing the states included in the conference, plus one from California, were D. P. Simons, Jr. of Seattle, Russell Hawkins of Portland, F. J. Davies of Spokane, G. W. Millett of Kalispell, and T. B. Cox of Madera, California.

The articles of organization stated that the affairs of the new association should be controlled by a board of five trustees to be elected at the first regular meeting. In the interim, George S. Long of Washington, F. C. Knapp of Oregon, T. J. Humbird of Idaho, John R. Toole of Montana, and John R. Queal of California were appointed to serve as trustees, and regular meeting dates were set for the first Mondays of April and December of each year.

The complete record of this historic meeting was transcribed, and later printed, by George M. Cornwall of *The Timberman*. Summarizing the results of the conference, he says: "It is the consensus of opinion that the meeting was an extremely important and valuable one. It is the intention of the Association to secure the membership of all forest fire protective associations and the different conservation associations embraced in its territory, and its work will consist largely in a campaign of education . . . that the interest of the owner of timber is a small matter as compared with the interest of the people of the states at large . . . It is as much the duty of the public at large to protect forest property as it is to protect the buildings of a city from conflagration. There is an appalling lack of appreciation of these facts on the part of our

PRESIDENTS—1910 to 1943



A. L. FLEWELLING
1910-1919



G. F. JEWETT
1935-1942



A. W. LAIRD
1921-1931



G. B. McLEOD
1932-1934



E. G. AMES
1920

legislators. It is to correct this indifference that this Association was formed”

FIRST REGULAR MEETING

On the first Monday in April of the same year, Flewelling's office again became a conference room, and the first regular meeting of the Pacific Northwest Protection and Conservation Association got under way.

After progress reports and general discussion from all states had been given, rules were suspended, and the secretary ordered to cast a unanimous ballot for the continuance in office of the men selected as officers and trustees at the organization meeting in January, with the exception of the secretary-treasurer. George M. Cornwall, editor and publisher of *The Timberman*,



GEORGE M. CORNWALL

a magazine of western logging which was 10 years old, took over the duties Frank Lamb had performed since the first organizational meeting. Mr. Cornwall served ably as the Association's secretary-treasurer for the next thirteen years, helping greatly to carry forward its basic purposes both in service to the organization, and editorially through the pages of *The Timberman*.

One other change was in order. President Flewelling pointed out the need to carry forward a campaign of publicity and education to promote the growth of the association, stating that the elected secretary was too busy a man to give these matters the time required to accomplish the desired ends.

Again, George Long led the group into action. He said, "*I think the Chair has spoken wisely on this question. While Mr. Lamb has given a great deal of his time to this and other public matters, and Mr. Cornwall would do the same, I do not think it fair to burden these men unduly with this work. I move that*

the trustees be authorized to make such arrangements as they see fit about employing a permanent secretary forester and financing same."

Edward Tyson Allen, then District Forester of the Sixth District of the United States Forest Service, which included Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, was the man chosen for the job.

With the same energy and initiative which had led him through increasingly responsible positions to that of the first Forester of the newly-created District Six, he turned to the task of formulating the policies and procedures which have continued substantially without change as the basis of all operations of the Association these past forty years.

By the time of the next regular meeting, Allen had terminated his work with the Forest Service, not resigning, but listed technically by them as a "collaborator" at a salary of a dollar a month. This position allowed him to maintain a desirable official standing with the Department, and at the same time provided the advantage of combatting any possible charge that he represented only the timber owners' interests.

On account of its central geographic position, as well as the fact that it was not the headquarters for any of the larger timber owners, Portland, Oregon, was chosen as headquarters for the newly created association.

In a report submitted to the trustees on the 1st of December, 1909, as he officially assumed his duties as Forester, E. T. outlined the objectives which were to prove to be his life's work. By successive steps, he plotted a course for the future, making a thorough analysis of the problems facing the forest industry at that time, with accompanying suggestions for their solution. His report was so comprehensive and farsighted that it might well serve as a working blueprint today.

First, he stated the basic purpose of the Association, as he saw it. He said: "The main object, as I understand it, is to secure from all classes fair, helpful treatment of the forest industry. While the Association is already very helpful in af-

fording opportunity to discuss among ourselves methods of protection and conservation for our own practice, it proposes also to bring about sentiment and legislation which will make it more easy and profitable to practice them. . . . I feel very strongly that we must avoid any project of which it cannot be said that the public's interest is identical."

Thus, in the beginning, a policy of fairness and neutrality was established, creating a strong central organization to which private and public interests alike might turn with their individual problems, to seek the understanding and cooperation of all classes within the timber hierarchy of the west.

As the first step in his "campaign of publicity and education," Allen said, "I believe the strongest game is to center on fire protection first, because it is easiest understood as well as desirable We must prove that timber owners are willing to do their full share toward protecting the public resources, and, in turn, insist on equal protection from the public, manifested in enforced fire laws, adequate state patrol, and a careful people."

The cooperation of the public in fire protection, thus achieved, would lead naturally to the general acceptance of the second step of the Association's program—the provision for growing a second crop of timber as the first was harvested. In this, half the battle would have been already won by the reduction of fire hazards, the first essential step in any plan of reforestation.

The third step in attaining a full conservation program on private, as well as public land, would be working out a more scientific method of taxing timber—lessening the burden of taxation during the non-productive years while forest tracts were reaching maturity, in order to encourage good forest management and maximum yield at the time when harvesting the crop would be most favorable.

Each new development in which the Western Forestry and Conservation Association has pioneered during the forty active years of its existence may be traced back to these funda-

mental tenets. The methods by which E. T. Allen and the strong-visioned men who upheld his hands accomplished all that has been done is the story of the Association. And the present healthy condition of the timber industry throughout its domain, the fine state of protection and preservation of its great public and private forests alike, is a testimonial to the sincerity and wisdom with which they worked for the welfare of the west.

It may be truly said, today, that E. T. Allen's ambition, as he stated it forty years ago, has been fully realized. It was, he said, his greatest hope to "*help pioneer those Pacific Coast forest policies which will prove permanently dependable because of a fair sharing of both profits and responsibilities.*"

CHAPTER III

E. T. Allen

Only a truly great forester, a man with both the will and the ability to put the good of the American forests ahead of the interests of any group or individual, could have so administered the affairs of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association that it took and maintained the leadership in protection and conservation which it has held during the past forty years.

"It is a good thing for the future of our western forests," says one of today's practicing foresters, *"that E. T. Allen became their champion during those critical years when production was booming, while conservation was still no more than a political catchword. He was among the first to recognize that conservation, stripped of sentiment and political expediency, was purely a business proposition; that its basic aim should be to grow new forests while using the old, because the old ones wouldn't keep. But for his leadership, and the strong support of those farsighted timber owners and lumbermen who helped him make his work effective, the picture might be different. As it stands today, increasing production and increasing values in our timberlands go hand in hand. By sustaining present forestry practices in protection and management, production may be expected to continue indefinitely on an upward scale."*

E.T.'s practical knowledge and experience in the forests of the West were acquired first-hand. In 1889, when he was a boy of fourteen, his father turned away from the academic life of a Yale professor and brought his family west, to live 13 miles by trail from the nearest settlement in the wilderness of the Nisqually Valley at the foot of Mt. Rainier.

Here, living in Thoreau-like simplicity, the father tutored his youngest son in history, art, science, literature, and philosophy, at the same time teaching him the fundamentals of living in their beautiful but Spartan surroundings. There were no formal classrooms for young Edward; yet in later years, those



E. T. ALLEN

who knew Allen well rated him among the best-educated men they had ever known, with a brilliant mind, a great fund of knowledge, and a fine ability to express himself both in writing and on the speaker's platform.

Allen's first position was as a reporter on the *Tacoma Ledger*, and it was during the years he spent in newspaper work that he first met George Long and those others like him, who were becoming concerned over the need for a concerted effort to perpetuate the resources of a rapidly expanding timber industry.

In 1898, Allen received a Congressional appointment to the Bureau of Forestry, to serve as the first forest ranger in the Pacific Northwest. When he asked for an outline of his specific duties, he was told that the "duties of a forest ranger are to range"—and thus he became a pioneer in establishing the forestry program which developed the great national forests of the present.

A year later, he went to the headquarters of the Bureau in Washington, D.C., to make a serious study of western trees, and in 1901 he wrote a monograph on western hemlock. Following this, he was "borrowed" by the Secretary of the Interior to inspect and reorganize forest reserve administration through the West. Among his activities in the two ensuing years was the drawing up of the first timber sales contract, and a collaboration with Filibert Roth that produced the first manual of forest reserve administration.

He returned to the Bureau of Forestry to assist in the examination of lands, extend the reserve system, and participate in the reorganization which, in 1905, established the Forest Service as it operates today. He was one of the group of men who designed the Forest Service badge, drawing the first sketch on a scrap of brown cigarette "makin's"—the original of the emblem and badge still in use.

Later, he served as the first State Forester of California, at the same time acting as the first federal forest inspector in that state. He advanced from that position to the newly created one of District Forester of Oregon, Washington and Alaska,

where he was busily at work when he met with George Long for the historic conferences that led to his leaving the service of the United States for his position, never afterward relinquished, as Forest Counsel of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association.

"Allen bubbled over with ideas," said a man who knew him during the years when his activities in forwarding the program of the Association were almost too numerous to record.

The "Outline of Organization and Work" which he prepared with George Long early in 1909 bears this out in a review of the comprehensive and detailed plans by which he proposed to enlist the support and sympathy of all classes for his cause.

Timber owners, lumbermen and mill owners, and all their employees came in for individual consideration as this working outline developed. Allen proposed to bring them together in protective associations, manufacturers' business meetings and conventions, community enterprises and fraternal organizations, in all of which "the timber sentiments might be expressed, developed, guided and made effective."

He suggested the holding of timber congresses, manufacturers' fairs, athletic and sports contests among loggers and woodsmen to acquaint the public with their skills, awarding championship prizes as local and district competition grew keen. His thorough planning and evaluation of desirable results to be thus achieved are reflected in such paragraphs from the "Outline" as this: *"If such contests were held on the great holidays, there would be no interference with work, and greater publicity would be given amongst the agricultural and other classes whom it is most desirable to impress. Such work as this would bring all indirectly connected with the industry together, as well as loggers and mill workers, and make it possible to spread any propaganda that was for the benefit and advancement of the industry."* It is worthy of note that the interest and enthusiasm in pageantry such as the present-day timber carnivals demonstrate the soundness of his planning,

as well as the thoroughness with which it was promoted.

He greatly respected the power of both the written and spoken word. He planned for the gathering, printing, and dissemination of data of interest to timber owners and lumber manufacturers—facts of importance from all parts of the world relating to lumber and timber, cost of fire protection, tree preservation, reforestation, and lumber manufacture.

Taxation studies and copies of forestry laws throughout the nation and the world should, he felt, be prepared and made available to all who were interested in the administration of forestry affairs. Such information should be held in central files in the Association office, and help given in the preparation of special articles, arguments and speeches whenever such material was needed. In addition, he urged using every possible opportunity to present conservation talks and similar popular forestry information in speeches before all public gatherings willing to include such speakers in their programs.

He foresaw the forestry schools as they are now established in colleges and universities, again outlining in detail the various steps to make such courses practical, broad and impressive. He suggested ways by which students might be interested in the study of forestry, such as essay contests in elementary and secondary schools to arouse an early interest, and cooperation of the schools with industry to supply business openings and opportunities for advancement in the industrial field for graduating forestry students.

In considering the value of publicity in the molding of public opinion, he held the organization of a general news bureau to furnish copy to all available press outlets a matter of prime importance, and his detailed recommendations in this field are reflected in the stories featured in trade papers, newspapers and magazines today. Pamphlets, posters, and other educational material distributed to schools, granges, clubs and societies throughout the timbered areas were included in his output, and he is acknowledged to be the origi-

nator of "sequence posters", which he first designed for use as roadside warnings in public fire prevention propaganda. In the writing of much of this publicity material, Allen had the cooperation and help of his wife, Maryland Allen, who was a well-known novelist. E.T. frequently acknowledged credit to her for a great deal of the writing of the stories, pamphlets and other educational material that effectively spread the story of Western Forestry's work.

With such activity as this, the "campaign of public education" got under way—how thoroughly may be judged by the improvement in public cooperation for fire prevention apparent in a very short time, as well as by the general acceptance of public responsibility for the welfare of the forests today, as demonstrated by such movements as "More Trees for America" and "Keep Green" organizations.

There were 13 private forestry and forest fire associations and two conservation associations from the four states of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho represented at the first meeting of the Association in 1909. When Allen took over in December of that year, his first move was to expand the coverage of the protective associations, in line with the first step of the Association's three-point long-range program. Though the basic policy in this, as in all other activities, was to promote forestry cooperation, in encouraging the protective patrol program, the aim was against unnecessary expansion of centralized effort, but rather to decentralize as fast as units were able to proceed independently, retaining for joint organization and expense only such functions as required the strength of union.

In 1910 California joined forces with the northern states, and the name of the organization was changed from "Pacific Northwest Forest Protection and Conservation Association" to "Western Forestry and Conservation Association." In 1911, Canadian foresters and timbermen were invited to be guests at the annual conference in Portland, and by 1912, international relations were firmly cemented at Seattle, with representatives

from British Columbia participating in the program and discussions of this meeting at which the province of British Columbia joined the Western Forestry and Conservation Association to protect the "Forest Under Two Flags". The motto adopted that year has remained the keynote of harmonious cooperation between western provinces and states.

H. R. MacMillan, Victoria, Chief Forester of the Province of British Columbia, told that 1912 conference: "Whatever forest work is being done in British Columbia has come as a result of the western states . . . having proved that protection pays."

M. A. Grainger of Victoria and P. Z. Caverhill of Kamloops were other members of the British Columbian forest service to render outstanding service to the Association during the early years when it was establishing its value to the western forests. Following the entry of British Columbia into the Association, the succeeding annual conference was held in Vancouver, B.C. in 1913, and Canadian hospitality has since made several meetings memorable.

By 1913 nearly 30 fire patrol associations, as well as numerous cooperative patrols without formal organization, were functioning smoothly together to protect all forest lands in the region. Operating independently, they carried on the fire protective program, while the Association gradually broadened its activities to take a leading part in all fields of forest conservation and management.

"Trial by fire" came quickly; 1910 was one of the worst fire years the nation had ever experienced. Here was an opportunity for the protective associations to prove the value of cooperation. When fires got out of control in Idaho, it was the Western Forestry and Conservation Association that persuaded President Taft to call out federal troops to aid the beleaguered patrols and fire-fighting crews in their battle against the greatest disaster the western forests had ever known.

Favorable national attention was focused on the Association when the complete records of the 1910 season were in. Re-

porting on this devastating year at the December meeting, Allen said: "*This universal praise means many things to us. It means that the timber owners are being held up as protectors of the nation's resources instead of destroyers. It proves that we talk little, but we accomplish—and we do it by spending our own money.*"

A textbook on forest economics, "Practical Forestry in the Pacific Northwest", was written by Allen and distributed during the year of 1911. Forest schools and libraries gave it wide circulation; it was even placed in the observation cars of many west-bound trains, one more step in the public educational program which by 1912 included the distribution of some 35,000 "Keep Them Green" pamphlets, the forerunner of our present "Keep Green" movement, 10,000 copies of the "Ambitious Tree" story in the schools, 6,000 colored pictorial posters, and 100,000 "You Share It" gummed stickers blossoming on envelopes, signs, posts, and walls everywhere. Allen was speaking for fire prevention wherever a Chautauqua, grange, club, or convention platform was accessible, and newspapers throughout the area received the Association's periodic fire bulletins, prepared in journalistic style that won them prompt attention and ample space.

By such continuous and favorable publicity, the Association advanced its program of cooperation. An "improvement of public sentiment" is noted in the reports of officers and foresters, and in the 1915 annual meeting President Flewelling could state that "during a period of two years, in every district in the five states the Association represents, some sort of cooperative patrol system has been inaugurated."

Not only was the public becoming conscious of its responsibility for the fires that endangered its own economic security, but legislatures throughout the area were awakening to the need for stronger protective laws and penalties for their violation. It became possible to obtain convictions of the careless or wilful arsonists responsible for so many destructive man-caused fires, and in 1913 a new forest code was

adopted by the California Legislature, while Oregon passed the notable "compulsory patrol" act, by which all timber owners were required to pay a forest patrol fee, proportionate to the size of their holdings, and administered by the state for total coverage of all timbered areas. Other states followed Oregon's lead in this patrol act, assuring equitable distribution of protection cost over all privately owned forest land. In all states, industry led in support of such legislation, and helped to write much of it.

By 1916, the Association, organized in the beginning to promote the individual efforts of fire protective groups, had turned its annual meetings into forestry industry conferences. Viewpoints were changing. President Flewelling, staunch supporter of protection and conservation strictly because such measures were sound business, was calling for a wider application of conservation principles.

He said, in part: "*The money we have spent in forest protection has been well spent. The time is now at hand when the timber industry should cooperate; when we can live and make a profit which will enable us to use every ounce of our waste . . . making two blades of grass grow where none grew before; this is adding to the wealth of the world; this is true conservation . . . Let us have action and let us have cooperation, and the industry . . . will take its important place among the truly great business enterprises of the world, and the trees which we have struggled so long and faithfully to preserve from destruction by fire, will repay us many fold for the care bestowed.*"

In the same meeting Allen pointed out that the local aspects of the Association's work were gone; that in view of the grave conditions which the European war imposed on the entire world, whatever good the Association might accomplish became of international importance. Gifford Pinchot came west to address the nearly 250 delegates, telling them that he considered the first of the two big forestry jobs had been accomplished; he no longer had any doubt that the national forests would be preserved. The second and harder task, he

said, still lay ahead, in the proper handling of private timber lands, and he expressed profound satisfaction that in the meetings held year after year by the Association, government and industry came together to meet that problem in a spirit of understanding and cooperation that might otherwise be impossible.

New methods and equipment were being discussed. W. E. Boeing, then president of the Northwest Aero Club, urged the consideration of an aeroplane patrol saying: "If a fixed lookout on a mountain is good, a moveable lookout that can go still higher is better."

Meanwhile, the fixed lookout on his tower or mountain-top had a new instrument that helped him do a better job of orientation when fires started. W. B. Osborne, of the United States Forest Service, developed the fire finder which bears his name, and which is now in general use wherever lookouts are maintained. 1917 saw the first of these installed for regular use.

And in 1917, with the United States entering the war, Allen left for Washington on advisory government work, with the full blessing of the Association. Tom Humbird summarized their wishes when he said: "*We must have some leader who is going to draw us together, to make our cooperative efforts the most effective. . . . We should have someone in Washington who will keep in touch with the lumber world and lumber affairs to enable us to do our best work. I believe that if we transfer Mr. Allen to Washington, and keep him there, that he could do more effective work for the country and for the lumbermen than any place else. It seems to me that he is the man for the place, and that is the place for the man.*"

The influenza epidemic in 1918 caused the cancellation of the annual meeting of the Association, though the protective work went on under the leadership of C. S. Chapman during Allen's absence in Washington. In 1919, at the end of ten years which had seen the Association reach full national stature, a reorganization meeting was held.

A suggested new budget of \$25,000 would provide for maintaining E. T. Allen in national work. Fire work and

local legislative matters were to be placed in the capable hands of C. S. Chapman, who had already established himself as the able framer of state forestry legislation in Oregon, being chiefly responsible for the establishment of Oregon's State Board of Forestry, and the passage of fire protection laws which became a pattern the other western states soon followed. In addition, two men would be added to the staff to disseminate expert knowledge on fire methods and law enforcement, with two stenographers to carry on the clerical work.

Summarizing the first ten years of his work, Allen stated: *"The original purposes of organization 10 years ago were to extend cooperative fire prevention and to meet and guide the conservation movement for permanent and mutual good as between the industry and the public. We were successful in getting a large portion of western timber under cooperative patrol, in greatly improving fire laws and appropriations, in harmonizing state, federal and private effort, and in bringing public sentiment to recognize the community value of forests Meanwhile, our neutral position resulted in our being called into the general economic field by the government and other public agencies."*

Then with his customary thoroughness of detail, he outlined the new responsibilities which the Association faced as the result of the groundwork already laid: *"We have in a measure accepted, and stand for, such a responsibility. Our reliability is accepted and our influence is considerable,"* he said.

Without question, the new budget was adopted, and the augmented staff turned to the new fields of work as Allen had recommended them; the war was over, interest turned again toward peacetime achievement, and a decade of great accomplishment lay ahead.



NORMAN G. JACOBSON



C. S. CHAPMAN



C. S. COWAN



C. S. MARTIN

CHAPTER IV

The Fight Against Fire

An ambition to own land, the desire to establish themselves on new, rich farms, sent the pioneers westward. To men with such a purpose, the boundless ever-green forests were enemies. They attacked them with the strongest weapon at their command—fire, as the Indians had done, making open country for grass and crude farming.

Year by year, the forests were crowded back. Clearings became farmland, and the pioneers ruthlessly cut and burned the forests that hindered their plows and restricted the grazing of livestock. As the west opened up, more settlers came to the valleys, the towns and cities grew, and with them, the need for lumber—the forests the Indians and farmers and the lightning had been burning unopposed became the source of supply for a new timber industry. The virgin forests appeared endless and inexhaustible, so all but a few farsighted timberland owners cut out only the finest and largest trees. Yet, logging went slowly, and the forest-using public was small. On most of the cut-overs and burns, trees again began to grow—only to be despised as “brush” by the pioneer minds.

At any rate, fire became an accepted means of operation for agriculturalist and lumberman alike; the haze of smoke from burning forests darkened the summer skies, and the fringes of the timberlands steadily receded. Not until the summer of 1902, when an especially dry season sent fires completely beyond control, in slashings and second growth, to destroy large areas of virgin timber for the first time in the experience of the industry, were the first strong murmurings of change heard.

Population was steadily increasing. Such disasters as the Yacolt fire, the greatest single burn of that bad year, were widely reported and decried. But the local newspapers concerned themselves only with accounts of the loss of life and personal property, of harvests and livestock where the burning

forests encroached on agricultural land. No editorial concern was felt for the loss of the forests themselves, least of all for the second-growth forests burned; no one attempted to evaluate, in terms of raw material and labor, the cost to the community of this total destruction of forest wealth.

As early as 1864, Oregon had passed a Forest Fire Law. It provided no penalties, no funds for its enforcement, and commanded no respect; no one sought to enforce it, and no one observed it. By 1899, Oregon's legislature passed the Oregon State Game and Forest Warden Law, and Warden L. B. W. Quimby and 56 deputy wardens tried to protect the state's timber and grass lands under its provisions, but with little success. The right to burn where and when they pleased was insisted upon by land owners of every class; no jury of his peers would brand a man a wrong-doer for burning as he wished on his own property; convictions could not be made. Even today there remain some localities in which this condition prevails. And not only in Oregon, where the earliest efforts were made to control the menace of fire by legislation, but everywhere throughout the Pacific Coast area individual land owners held stubbornly to their immemorial right to slash and burn as they chose.

But after the disastrous summer of 1902, the need for over-all protection began to be generally recognized. Fire; the tool of the pioneer logger and rancher, had become a Frankenstein's monster. Here and there through the western states, the more far-sighted saw that only a strong, concerted effort could bring the monster under control.

By 1904, their thinking had crystallized. Almost simultaneously throughout the timberlands of the west, organizations of timber owners went into cooperative action for their mutual protection.

This was the year when forest land owners in Linn County, in Oregon, agreed to pool their man-power in fighting forest fires, and the owners of adjacent agricultural lands joined forces with them. With some changes in organization, but

without change in purpose and operation, that early association still functions as the Linn County Fire Patrol Association.

That same year, four protective associations were organized in scattered areas in Idaho. In 1906, for the first time, the patrols on intermingled private and government lands pooled their protection efforts, allotting districts between them to avoid duplication, and sharing patrol and fire fighting costs on a acreage basis. H. C. Shellworth, then secretary-manager of the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association, which was one of the four original Idaho protectives, was one of the outstanding leaders in this first experiment in cooperative action. Twenty years later, Allen



H. C. SHELLWORTH

said of this early Idaho experiment: *"A handful of Idaho lumbermen, in a state then without a vestige of forestry organization and remote from centers of forestry propaganda, took a step which probably has exerted more influence on forestry in this country than any other except the establishment of a national forest administration. . . ."*

While the Idaho experiment was getting under way, ranch owners in Alameda and San Joaquin counties in California were forming the Stockmen's Protective Association, and some land owners in other counties, whose timber and grass lands were in danger, followed their lead. In Washington and Montana, the story was repeated. Railroads began to maintain suppression crews to patrol their rights-of-way, and where organized protective associations were lacking, the large timberland owners agreed to support more loosely-knit fire defense pools, and the state fire wardens began to make some headway in the enforcement of existing protective laws.

These were good beginnings—the first general recognition that there might be a limit to the timber supply, and that the

toll of fire losses was greater than the country could well afford.

But such individual attempts at control, helpful though they were, were too scattered, too lacking in financial backing, to be as efficient as necessary if the menace of fire was to be brought within manageable limits. Real conservation—the proper protection and use of existing forests, and their replacement as they matured and were harvested—could not be practiced until two primary goals were reached.

The first of these would be the enactment of laws strong enough to compel a general protection program, and the participation of all land owners in providing that protection. And the second would be the education of the general public to the need of such protection, and their responsibility toward it—to awaken them to the fact that the forest, far from being the enemy their pioneer fathers sought to destroy, was the basis of their own economic security—that forest fires destroyed payrolls.

The organization of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association was the means toward the accomplishment of these ends. An association of associations, rather than of individuals, it was strong enough to provide the unity of opinion and weight of leadership required to change public opinion, and mold that opinion into enforceable laws.

“Primarily,” E. T. Allen told a group of prominent lumbermen during a pre-organization meeting, “the object is cooperation for protection against fire loss. Particularly in our western states, where the timber resources are still so great that few people feel worried about their exhaustion, the timber owner faces a prodigious hazard and faces it pretty much alone.

“He even has to protect his neighbor’s timber to save his own, and like as not, his neighbor’s employees are his greatest source of danger.

“There are two forces making for better handling of all our true forest land: the economic necessity of the user, and the business advantage of the owner. And aside from the danger of an unfriendly or punitive attitude by the public is the

danger of well-meant ignorance. Laws intended to bring about conservation may be quite impracticable. It is exceedingly important that they be drawn by practical, expert men who know both what is desirable and how it can be nearest approached in practice.

"I think we will agree unanimously that we want better fire laws with more state aid in enforcing them, state aid in patrol and fire fighting, better tax laws, and better public sentiment without which laws are of small effect. These are the foundations on which everything must be built."

So the organized fight against fire was begun. From the 13 associations represented at the organization meeting of the association in 1909, the number of protective associations and the area they covered steadily grew, so that within a short space of time most of the important timbered areas of the five western states were included within the districts of more than 30 active protective associations and their numerous cooperative patrols.

In those early days, the annual meetings of the Association were the most important forestry events in the west. Aside from a small amount of necessary business, they were chiefly conferences on protective methods, and a clearing house for the exchange of past experiences with a view to improving future techniques. In their detailed sessions on fire fighting, they were a schooling ground in the new and little-understood business of fire control. New tools were demonstrated, fire detection was taught, and the development and use of meteorological devices to apply the science of fire weather forecasting to the practical use of the commercial logger were largely the result of these conferences.

These meetings provided a platform on which new ideas might have a hearing; such instruments as the Osborne fire finder, the pulaski tool and the portable back pump were first submitted for approval before a Western Forestry conference. Through the promotion of the Association, Forest Service research and weather stations were established, and from the

deliberations of these conferences, material was gathered to develop the Fire Fighter's Manual, nationally known and used as a standard textbook on all phases of fire protection, which is assembled and sold at cost in the Association's Portland office.

"The quality of distinction in those meetings," Colonel W. B. Greeley, Chief U. S. Forester, once said, *"was the cooperative spirit Ned Allen's genius instilled in them. Everybody came, all took off their coats, and went to work on a common meeting ground and in a common cause, with all differences forgotten."*

It was not the purpose or policy of the Association to control the protective associations. District and county organizations were "on their own" as soon as they became self-sufficient, and state associations were also an early development. George S. Long, the moving spirit behind the organization of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, was also the leader in the organization of the Washington Forest Fire Association, first in the line of state associations. D. P. Simmons, Jr., Chief Fire Warden for the Washington association, went with Allen to San Francisco in the fall of 1909 to help with the organization of the California Forest Protective Association, and in the spring of 1910, Oregon timber interests met with these same leaders to organize the Oregon Forest Fire Association with George L. McPherson as its first president, Wells Gilbert vice-president, and C. S. Chapman, another notable figure in early-day forestry circles, as secretary.

Sound state forestry legislation was the objective of these state associations, and their influence was strongly felt as they helped put the practical ideas of foresters and timber owners into the state statute books.

By 1911, Oregon had enacted a good set of laws to replace weaker ones which had failed because of lack of penalties and effectual enforcement. At this time, the State Board of Forestry was set up substantially as it functions today.

Two years later Oregon led the nation in establishing a Compulsory Forest Patrol Act, which forced all landowners to pro-

vide protection for their forest lands, either by providing for protection on their own property, joining with others in associations for mutual protection against fire, or, in the event they elected to do nothing, requiring the State Forester to protect their properties, charging them for the cost on state tax rolls.

This act became a model which the other states followed. Many of them now have similar laws on their statute books, as well as other legislation which has advanced their forest practices to mark the western states as having the most effective state forest legislation in the nation.

A recent statement in *The Timberman* sums up the influence of the Association on forestry laws in this manner: "*Unquestionably the present outstanding state forest codes in the five western states are end results of the leadership of the several state-wide forest protective associations and Western Forestry and Conservation. Industry took the first steps toward organized fire protection and then demanded state laws to enforce laggards to carry their share of the burden. Industry first started practicing improved forest management on private lands and succeeded in getting the nation's first Forest Practice Code on the statute books in Oregon in 1941. Washington, California and Idaho followed. Oregon's first State Board of Forestry was set up under prodding from private associations . . .*" and *The Timberman* continues with a recital of measures put into practice by these laws, such as the appointment of state wardens, required use of spark arresters, disposal of slash, closed season on burning, and laws and penalties against incendiarism.

Research was another field developed by the protective associations. Through the work of the researchers, legal and mechanical defects in protection policy were remedied, snag danger was tested, and the use of pumps in fire fighting encouraged. The relationship between relative humidity and fire suppression was recognized, and put into applied use by lumbermen-members, and laws enacted empowering the state to close logging operations during danger periods.

A research department was opened in 1924, when the Association was 15 years old, and Norman G. Jacobson was added to the staff, in the words of President A. W. Laird, "to conduct investigations to determine practical private policies of reforestation and land management."

While early suppression and prevention work dealt principally with fire control in green timber, growing hand in hand with research and legislation was the understanding that the greatest danger from fire lay in the ever-increasing cutover areas. As the attention of the protective associations centered on a solution to this problem, the way was cleared for reforestation on a scale which the hazard of fire had made impracticable before, and the extensive tree farm and reseeding and planting operations of the forest management programs of the present may be credited to the effective fire control work of the well-developed network of private protective associations.

It had become apparent during the years of additional forestry activity in the first World War that if E. T. Allen were to continue to carry the policies of Western Forestry into the national councils on forestry affairs, it would be necessary to enlist the services of another forester to handle local problems of protection and legislation. C. S. Chapman, then District Forester of District Six, took over that job in 1919, serving for several years as Forester for the Association, while Allen took the title of Forest Economist. And four years later, Chapman was elected secretary-treasurer of Western Forestry, serving in that capacity until his death in 1940.

So the fight against fire, which began as an uneven battle against overwhelming odds, fought on scattered fronts by the timber owners and lumbermen, grew until their cause enlisted first the sympathy, then the understanding, and finally the help of all the people, until they, through their government, assumed their full share of the responsibility for preserving and protecting the forests of the west by the cooperation of every allied agency.

CHAPTER V

High Points of Achievement

In ten years Western Forestry had reached full stature, ready and able to carry the knowledge and influence gained through its unique cooperative councils into new and broader fields. The protective work which was the primary purpose of its organization was being carried on successfully, nearly independent of the parent organization, and the time was at hand to enter the second phase of the three-point program of protection, reforestation, and legislation E. T. had laid out in the beginning —*to make provision for growing a second crop of timber as the first was harvested by encouraging a general public acceptance of responsibility for the conservation of timber resources.*

The steps by which this was accomplished and the many ways in which the Association, powered by Allen's customary and sometimes extraordinary energy, took the leadership in advancing the increasingly higher forestry aims of the period, make the decade from 1920 to 1930 one of outstanding achievement.

In 1919, Western Forestry increased its budget to \$25,000; C. S. Chapman was put in charge of local legislation and protection affairs; and Allen set out to devote full time to the promotion of a national campaign for favorable forestry legislation.

That the immediately succeeding years were filled with so many outstanding achievements was due in great part, not only to E. T.'s quality of leadership, but to his ability to work harmoniously with a wide variety of people and agencies. He was always in close consultation with leaders in the timber industry itself, with the U. S. Forest Service, the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Entomology, state forestry organizations, forestry schools—every possible contact whose influence might strengthen good forest practices, and legislation to support them. He was a familiar visitor at the White House, and a close friend and advisor to Senator Charles McNary, who was to become, during his long tenure of office, the father of so much important and beneficial forest legislation. By sending

Allen into the national field to present forestry needs to state and federal legislatures, Western Forestry played an influential part in securing and improving both state and federal forestry laws, and came to be nationally recognized as an authoritative source of facts dealing with forestry and forest protection.

Speaking of his work in this line, Allen once said: "*The rise of Pacific Northwest forest agencies from a mere alliance for local purposes to national leadership in protective work and strong national influence in all forest affairs has been so rapid that it is scarcely realized in the West itself . . . Improvements in Oregon and Washington fire laws were attributed to our association influence by those following such matters in the East, and we were consulted by framers of legislation in Minnesota and other states. This completed the reputation of western owners for sincerity in all three branches of forest progress—legislation as well as better management and practical fire work. . . .*

"For all these reasons there arose an increasing demand for our assistance. Similar timber owners' organizations were formed in the Lake States, New England, and Canada. Framers of forest and tax laws asked our advice. Speakers and writers on forestry subjects came to us for information. Conventions of all kinds touching on forest conservation, national and local, wanted us represented on platforms and committees. Congressmen and governmental departments felt safe with information from us. In short, our organization came to be considered when any forestry activity was proposed."

While these nation-wide activities were having their good effect, the organization continued to thrive. Annual meetings grew in size and influence, drawing in a steadily widening circle of related agencies. While one session of each conference was still given over exclusively to the advancement of protective practices, the general program was broadened to include an increasingly wide range of other forestry problems.

Reforestation was a frequently repeated theme in the conferences of the early twenties, and the assembled representa-

tives of the western forests heard Henry S. Graves, then Chief U. S. Forester, tell the Association that the restocking of cut-over land, and provision for natural reproduction, was the foremost forestry need, and a public responsibility.

In 1920, A. L. Flewelling had rounded out ten busy years as president of Western Forestry. In his final address as head of the organization, he said in part: *"A national forest policy which will win public approval must be a good business policy, eliminating overlapping and duplicating departments and agencies and all waste of time and money resulting therefrom. It must fix the assurance in the public mind that an adequate timber supply is being provided for the future by the reforestation of denuded lands, and that the forests on the public domain are being protected and preserved at a minimum expense. It must also comprehend cooperation with all private agencies and private owners of forest lands to the end that the present stand of timber shall be conserved and intelligently protected, that reforestation shall be encouraged and protected by wise and economic tax laws, and that denuded forest land may be made to yield a part of the timber supply for generations yet unborn . . . What the private individual owns he has the constitutional right to enjoy and dispose of in his own way, providing his way does not interfere with the police powers of the land and does not menace with destruction other publicly or privately owned forests . . . If timber is intelligently cut each year, without waste, true conservation is practiced."*

E. G. Ames was elected president in that year, with George Cornwall continuing as secretary-treasurer. The year was marked by increases, throughout the country, in appropriations earmarked for forestry work; and for the first time, the amounts apportioned among the states under the Weeks Law were large enough to become a real factor in protection activities.

Air patrol had been in experimental use for three years, and was becoming a valuable aid in protection work. In fact, the lead article in the first copy of "The Forest Patrolman", a

monthly bulletin which was edited and published by the Association and distributed among its members from 1919 to 1927, was headed "The Airplane in Forest Fire Patrol", and its front cover was illustrated with an artist's sketch of forest patrol planes in action. The Forest Patrolman, according to C. S. Chapman who, with E. T. Allen, was responsible for its publication, was planned primarily to circulate information among fire wardens and timber owners which would be of value in their work. That it accomplished its purpose is evident from such comment as that of W. D. Humiston who, as secretary of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association, wrote that "the leaflet was productive of great good as a means of exchanging information, technical and otherwise, between the various forest protective agencies."

"Forest Protection Week" was first proclaimed, and generally observed throughout the United States; and 111,000 copies of a pamphlet, "The Nation's Woodlot," were distributed to school children of the Northwest to help in spreading the story of practical conservation.

1921 marked the beginning of A. W. Laird's ten-year term as president, and his opening remarks to that year's conference illustrate the growing field of subjects with which the annual meetings were concerned. He said: "*The very fact that we afford the only clearing-house for all western forest agencies, and that subjects of joint interest and importance are becoming more and more numerous, makes conference and mutual understanding quite necessary. We are finding it almost essential to enlarge this clearing-house activity to take in other agencies whose fields are beginning to touch ours . . . Some things of great interest to us all are by no means only western in scope, but are of national significance nowadays, so we run great risk if we do not keep closely in touch with other forest regions, with the nation-wide public, and with Washington.*"

But by another year, the "mutual understanding" which President Laird held so necessary to the cooperative work of the Association had struck stormy weather. The combination

of a bad fire year and shaky cooperation between governmental and private agencies made this the most controversial session in the history of Western Forestry. For a time, the whole cooperative system was threatened, but reason and arbitration saved the day, and the storm was weathered—a real victory for the principle of finding, through cooperative effort, a solution for difficult and controversial problems.

Then trouble struck from a new quarter. The white pine blister rust began to spread alarmingly, and the divided forces were rallied to a common cause by tackling this new problem, with a resultant widespread program of control begun which is still actively under way.

At the same time, the pressure for better national legislation was having its effect. Chief Forester W. B. Greeley told the western foresters in 1923: *"With full recognition of the protection of cutover and second growth areas as a fixed part of the program, I advocate basing the national contribution to forest protection upon a plain recognition of an obligation to participate financially, because of the national interests at stake and the national benefits to be derived. In other words, our cooperative funds should not be viewed as subsidies either to the states or to a particular industry or class of land owners, but should be recognized by Congress as a federal obligation of a permanent character inherent in the general timber supply situation of the country and the interstate use of forest products. As far as I can I propose to secure recognition of this principle by Congress."*

And so he did; the subsequent events make up the story of the Clarke-McNary Act, that federal law which resulted from the efforts of Western Forestry to secure government acceptance of public responsibility for the protection and preservation of all forest resources, and the high point of achievement for the Western Forestry and Conservation Association.

CHAPTER VI

The Clarke-McNary Law

At the end of the first world war, about the time Colonel W. B. Greeley became Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service, things were popping in the forest industry. The question of the day was: "What shall we do next in forestry?"

When the Association held its annual meeting in Spokane in the early winter of 1920, Colonel Greeley was unable to attend, but he sent a message in which he unequivocally expressed his stand regarding the needs of national forestry. He said, in part: "... the task of keeping our forest lands productive should not be attempted by federal control of forest industries or the use of private property, but rather through the encouragement of local initiative; that the prevention of forest fires, the disposal of slashings, and the control of cuttings where necessary to keep timberland productive should be dealt with by state agencies and under the authority of the police powers of the states; and that the function of the federal government should be to cooperate with money and brains as far as it can command either, to work out the standard and necessary requirements applicable to each forest region, and to bring about their adoption as far as it can through its cooperative relationship..."

On the subject of the public responsibility toward the hazard of fire, as regarded the federal government's sharing in the expense of fire protection, he continued, "The matching of dollar for dollar in federal and state protection budgets as a reasonable and necessary upper limit of legislative control... I regard it as a fair general principle that the owners of the land protected should pay one-half of the cost of protection and that the public should pay one-half. I also believe it fair and workable that the national government and the state should divide evenly the public's fifty per cent."

There was, however, a wide variety of opinion regarding the amount of regulation to accompany the assumption of public responsibility. At the request of Gifford Pinchot, Senator

Arthur Capper of Kansas, an agricultural publisher and editor, introduced several "trial balloons" to test the Congressional atmosphere for approval of increasing federal regulation of private forest practices. A National Forest Program Committee which was a gathering together of all the elements opposing the Capper bills, was formed to submit counter-proposals. Working with Chief Forester Greeley, who had come to a parting of the ways with Pinchot and regulation to take a stand for cooperation and education in national forest policy, E. T. Allen was the main strategist and guiding genius of the National Forest Program Committee. The result of deliberation and cooperative action by the committee was the Snell Bill, an omnibus measure that covered protection, reforestation, forest surveys, and the enlargement of national forests, introduced in Congress in 1922.



COL. W. B. GREELEY

After a year of hearings, delays, and debates, the contending theories of forest administration fought each other to a standstill, and the situation was stalemated; it was apparent that none of the proposed measures had a chance of becoming law.

Then Senator Charles McNary took a hand.

"What is the first thing we need to do for the forests?" he asked Colonel Greeley.

"Stop the forest fires!" was Greeley's prompt reply.

"That's what my friend, Ned Allen, says," said McNary. "Let's let the other issues wait, and get things moving on a federal fire protection program."

McNary sponsored a resolution authorizing a Congressional committee to hold hearings on the forestry problems which the

past year's debates had brought to public notice. They were soon under way. East, south, through the northern woods, and into the west went the Congressional committee, holding twenty-five hearings in all.

When they reached the west coast for hearings in Portland and Seattle, E. T. Allen was ready to give a full accounting of the story of cooperation in the protection of the western forests, as it had been accomplished under the leadership of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. It was a story that greatly impressed the senators, among them such men as Moses of New Hampshire, Cousins of Michigan, and Harrison of Mississippi—a cross-section of national concern for the future of the nation's forests.

The net result of the hearings was the decision of the committee that federal and state cooperation in forest protection was justified because of the many public benefits from forests, and by the fact that 90 percent of all forest fires are man-caused, the public being responsible for most of them.

While the hearings were still in progress, the Colonel and E.T. had their heads together over the draft of a bill embodying these principles, and providing for federal aid in forest protection. Later, in Washington, Allen helped in preparing the report of the Congressional committee. This report and the bill as written by Allen and Greeley became the heart of the Clarke-McNary Act, unanimously adopted by Congress in 1924. The sections of this Act dealing with cooperative action stand today in their original form, as E. T. Allen wrote them when the bill was drafted.

The Clarke-McNary Law, which augmented the Weeks Law passed in 1911 to protect the forested watersheds of navigable streams, *provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall be authorized and directed, in cooperation with state officials and other agencies, to recommend suitable methods of forest fire control in each forest region, in order to conserve forest and water resources and obtain continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suited for the purpose.* If he finds

that the system and practice of forest protection provided by any state substantially promotes these objectives he may cooperate with appropriate officials of each state, and through them with other agencies, in the protection of forest lands from fire.

Authorization for this federal cooperation were set at \$660,000 when the bill first became law. Succeeding amendments have increased the allotted sum until the amount now authorized stands at nine million dollars. This Clarke-McNary allotment is made to the states by following a rather involved formula, divided in such a manner as to give credit to both need and performance. The total sum is divided into two practically equal parts, known as regular and extra allotments, and these again divided among the 43 states now qualified to receive their share of the funds to reimburse state and protective agencies for certified protection costs in as equitable a way as possible within the limits of the funds available.

Later provisions of the act are that part of the appropriation shall be used for the investigation of forest taxation and insurance, the establishment of shelterbelts and farm woodlots, and for the purchase of forest lands to become part of the national forests.

Although the law has been amended several times over the 25 years during which it has been in effect, it has remained unchanged in intent and fundamental purpose of providing for cooperative forest fire prevention and suppression. It successfully established the principle of cooperation of federal, state, and private agencies as a cardinal policy of the government in dealing with both public and private forest lands, and continues so today.

The Clarke-McNary system of fire control met with the approval of all of the 43 states where forest protection is required. Although differing in details of administration, by reason of varying state regulatory laws, the theory of cooperation which grew from early experiments in a few west-

ern states, and was expanded and proved workable by E. T. Allen in the early days of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, became a tenet of government, a national yardstick of good forestry universally accepted by the states and the public it was designed to protect. It was, and remains, the culmination of all the efforts of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association to promote forestry cooperation for the good of all.

CHAPTER VII

Expanding Influence

— “A billion feet or bust!” was the cry at a Chamber of Commerce dinner in Aberdeen when the Gray’s Harbor logging boom was at its height. George Long was the principal speaker of the evening, and he countered with a sound question: “Will you make it a billion feet—and bust?”

The growing load of cutover land, as the intensive logging operations of the times left behind their acres of cutover, non-earning land, had become a major problem in the early twenties. It was about that time that A. W. Laird, then president of Western Forestry, said, “This burden is a heavy one on the private owner whose uncut timber acreage, as an earning asset, is not only decreasing, but is often not earning much—perhaps is earning nothing. We want to keep it green and productive—a contribution to such little monument as any of us can leave as stewards and managers of a resource that is so identified with our national life as useful and beautiful and recreational. We are, incidentally, expected to make money out of it”

The public was demanding, in the name of conservation, “a tree for a tree”—but that wasn’t the answer to the problem. In the opinion of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, the answer could perhaps be found through research—and accordingly, the research department, which was established in 1924, was set to work to check current operations with a view to ascertaining practical and economic methods of putting cutover lands under sustained yield programs.

A major project of this research was the Gray’s Harbor report—a thorough study of a representative region with a large cutover area, where the private old growth timber supply was running low, and there was danger of an unbridged gap in production to support either fire organization, industry, or population—all typical in more or less degree of similar

operations throughout the country. The results of this early survey, together with similar governmental research that followed, and the experience of the operators who put their findings to practical test, are the basis of the present-day large-scale sustained yield programs. In the Gray's Harbor area itself, although only about half as much raw material is now available as stood in the virgin forests at the turn of the century, production has continued uninterrupted and, due to the development of better operational methods and a fuller utilization of waste material, industry is able to employ as many men today as in the good old days of "A billion or bust!"

Reports from Western Forestry's research men quickly proved their value to industry. Within a year, six companies were using them as an aid in planning future operations; by 1926, eighteen companies were employing their services. Among the participating companies were the Michigan-California Lumber Company, the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, the Clarke County Timber Company, the West Fork Logging Company, and the Potlatch Forests Inc.

Research in another important field—that of forest insect control—was greatly needed. Allen took up the matter with Senator McNary, the able legislator who had already done such yeoman service for the cause of better forestry, and with the endorsement of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, an authorization was approved by Congress for \$15,000 for the establishment in Portland of a Forest Insect Laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology, with F. P. Keen appointed as the entomologist in charge of research and control.

In the meantime, Allen was bringing the problems of the industry before such organizations as the 20th National Tax Conference in Toronto, Canada, where he presented a paper entitled "Forest Preservation and Its Relation to Public Revenue and Taxation," and persuading the United States

Chamber of Commerce to establish a forest fire insurance committee, whose findings were largely influential in establishing a timber insurance project in the Forest Service under the authority of the Clarke-McNary Act, while Western Forestry itself conducted a study of timberland fire insurance extending from 1918 to 1927, and in 1926 had aided in the formation of a timber insurance company.

When depression struck in 1929, there were conferences in the White House, with Allen sitting in with President Hoover, and Secretaries Hyde and Houston to formulate plans for forestry field work as a depression measure. Early in the depression crisis, Rex Black, head of the California Forest Protective Association and a member of the state's Forestry Board, had established forest "work camps" to take care of the unemployed who were flocking into California from the east and mid-west. The camps achieved a two-fold purpose. They helped greatly by aiding those men in need of welfare work to be self-supporting; at the same time, they accomplished much for the forests in pre-suppression work and the maintenance of standby fire crews.

The methods of operation in these camps were carried to the Washington discussions by Allen, and became shortly the Civilian Conservation Corps, which not only furnished the nation's young men with useful, non-competitive employment during the worst of the depression, but at the same time provided a safeguard without which the forests of the nation might have suffered greatly during those lean years.

Along with the timber industry and the country in general, Western Forestry was tightening its belt, curtailing activities to the essential ones which would keep active and in operation those principles upon which it was founded.

The annual meetings were continued without a break, since the Association held it to be its major responsibility to promote a permanent and effective cooperative organization to deal with scientific, economic and political problems. These meetings were the only opportunity for such cooperative

councils among the agencies represented in its membership, whose private and state protective agencies alone safeguarded 53 million acres, with a yearly expenditure of \$2,000,000.

A survey of these relatively inactive depression years, however, discloses several important forestry developments in which the Western Forestry and Conservation Association played its part. Among these was the establishment of an equipment research committee in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service, the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, the Oregon and Washington Forest Fire Associations, the British Columbia Forest Service, and several equipment manufacturers. W. B. Osborne, representing the U.S. Forest Service on this committee, contributed valuable information from his wealth of technical knowledge and experience and during 1931 and 1932, and for some time following, the committee developed many worthwhile improvements in forest fire equipment. The Washington Forest Fire Association also took an especially active part in organizing and directing the committee work, and keeping them "on the job."

For many years, the discussion and proposal of good forest practices had been limited to trained foresters, while the logging operators who paid the bills had given little consideration to any movement beyond fire protection to their investment in equipment and improvements, and to green timber. In the spring of 1934, this was all changed by the passage of the National Recovery Act, and the Rules of Forest Practice which the foresters had formulated were written into the Lumber Code. In this manner, operators were made responsible for compliance with the rules, and the opportunity was at hand to show the men in the woods what forest conservation actually meant.

When the Code expired a year later, lumbermen's and loggers' associations agreed to continue the activities of their Departments of Forest Conservation on a voluntary basis, and thus another practical step was taken in the conservation program which the Western Forestry and Conservation As-

sociation had been working for since its earliest days.

In 1925, Idaho had passed the first state Closure Act, giving state forest agencies control over forest travel during the hazardous fire season, a long step forward in both state and private protective programs. In 1936 Oregon patterned a Closure Act on the 1925 Idaho law, and other western states later followed suit. In its annual meeting that same year, Western Forestry included in its resolutions the endorsement of the multiple use principle of land management, the maintenance of the private ownership of forest lands, and an expansion of forest research by the establishment of experiment stations and laboratories.

Within the Association, these years saw little change in administration. Although the augmented staff organized in 1924 was reduced as the depression curtailed Association income and activities, E.T. continued to guide the policies of Western Forestry.

A. W. Laird completed ten years in the presidency of the Association in 1931, and was succeeded by George B. McLeod. Again in 1935, the reins of leadership changed hands, and George F. Jewett took over. During all these years, C. S. Chapman continued his efficient and effective work as Western Forestry's secretary-treasurer, remaining in that office until his death in 1940.

Through all these years of activity, Western Forestry had kept federal confidence and good will. Allen always felt that this was not only because they had the machinery and the money to do the essential work, but because all three agencies in the five states were working together behind them forming an operation movement with no one dominating policy.

But with Allen's retirement to Cascade Head in the summer of 1932 it became a problem to keep the Association a going concern. The principal support came at this time from the three western manufacturer's associations, who had developed strong forestry programs under the N.R.A. Lumber Code in 1934, and continued them later as voluntary and

important parts of their programs. C. S. Chapman, recognizing their constructive influence in the western forestry picture, asked them to join with the organized private fire protective associations as contributing members of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. Their participation gave needed strength to the Association, and brought forward the steadily increasing emphasis on over-all forest management.

The annual meetings which had, from the beginning, been a major contribution of the Association to the progress of forestry principles and practices in the west continued to be held each year. In the late thirties, an executive committee was formed to help in the planning and promotion of programs for these sessions. Clyde S. Martin, who succeeded C. S. Chapman as Chief Forester for Weyerhaeuser in 1940, was the wheel horse of this committee, numbering among his able assistants such forestry leaders as Rex Black, Charlie Cowan, Stuart Moir, Warren Tilton and John Woods. This committee worked with Allen, the "elder statesman", to keep the



C. D. ORCHARD

annual forums up to their customary standard of helpfulness, giving all groups, both public and private, the opportunity to discuss mutual forestry problems and relationships as they could in no other way.

These were the years that saw drastic changes in the economy of the West, and the mutual group action, which was Western Forestry's continuing contribution to those trying times, was maintained in great part by the unselfish service of G. F. Jewett who, as president, gave unstintingly of his time and energies in upholding the strength and prestige of the Association. A further aid in maintaining the service of the Association to the western forests was the continuing support from the Province of British

Columbia, whose interest and cooperation was held steady by Canadian forestry leaders, among them C. D. Orchard, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests.

When the annual meeting was called in 1942, the nation was again at war, and E. T. Allen had died. "Fritz" Jewett, at the conclusion of a tribute to his memory, said: *"From his early experiences E.T. vividly appreciated the needs of co-operation. One man could not tame the wilderness. It required many working together with a common aim. E.T. made cooperation the prime force in the affairs of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. A striking result of his precept was the Clarke-McNary cooperative forestry act of 1924. Senator McNary worked in close collaboration with E.T.*

"As a result of the institution of the lumber codes some ten years ago, the more active functions of this Association were assumed by the regional lumber manufacturers' associations. E.T. retired to his beautiful home at Otis, overlooking the estuary of the Salmon River. From here he continued his active leadership in forestry thought and, as Forest Counsel, organized all the meetings of the Association until this present one.

"Aside from his accomplishments in the broad field of forestry, and yet closely associated with it, was the deep influence of his friendship and understanding upon many of the young men in the forestry field, some of whom are now standing in this room to honor his memory. E.T. had faith in those who were attempting to follow in his footsteps. We shall honor him best if we carry on this Association in that spirit of cooperation to which he dedicated his life."

CHAPTER VIII

Looking Ahead

The time has arrived when it pays to grow trees.

In the four decades since the Western Forestry and Conservation Association grew out of the dreams of two far-sighted men for a perpetually rich and productive evergreen west, the economics of forestry has caught up with its technology.

"One of the industry's principal problems," says Edmund Hayes, a past Association president, "has always been how to obtain complete utilization of its raw material, both in the woods and at its manufacturing plants. Such incomplete use of the forest resource as has existed has not been malicious or willful. It has been largely due to economics . . . continued advancement in technology from our research in methods, processes and equipment has enabled us in recent years to do a more complete job in this regard."

A comparison of methods of operation today with those of forty years ago, many of them developed from ideas having their first public hearing and consideration in the annual conferences of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, shows the advancement in forest management and protective practices that has brought about this change. Boeing's early dream has come true with the use of the airplane, for both patrol and fire-jumping. Radio communication and the two-way walkie-talkie expedite fire control. Long-range weather forecasting, extended access roads and the employment of the new tools and equipment developed by steady research and experimentation, have all contributed to the "fire-proofing" of the timberlands.

With the "coming of age" of the protective agencies, and proof of their ability to operate independently of their parent organization, the objectives of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association have also changed.

Recognition of this changing responsibility came about six years ago when, during the 1943 annual conference of the



E. T. F. WOHLenberg



STUART MOIR

Association, the decision was reached to revive the structure and proceedings of the Association and place it once more in a position to function on a year-round basis, to perform for its members those cooperative services for which the organization is unique.

This reorganization and revitalization was largely the result of the leadership of G. F. Jewett. He had rallied together a few key men who had worked with the Association in the past and appreciated its potentialities. To this determined and farsighted group under Jewett's leadership, who was imbued with the same zeal as George Long, the Association is indebted for its continuation. As president of Western Forestry for the nine years from 1935 to 1943, he performed yeoman service in keeping its purposes and principles alive. Following Mr. Jewett's presidency, a new policy of having the president serve for only one year was inaugurated. While this entails a short term of office for the leader of the Association, it has at the same time the distinct advantage of permitting a wider range of representation from throughout the western region, and affords an opportunity for a broader scope of leadership.

PRESIDENTS—1944 to 1949



GEORGE L. DRAKE
1944



EDMUND HAYES
1945



KENNETH R. WALKER
1946



E. C. RETTIG
1947



R. J. FILBERG
1948



P. D. EDGELL
1949

The following men served the Association as president in successive years from 1944 to 1949, through their efforts and leadership maintaining the prestige of the organization and furthering the cause of forestry throughout the west: George L. Drake, Washington, Edmund Hayes, Oregon, Kenneth R. Walker, California, E. C. Rettig, Idaho, R. J. Filberg, British Columbia, and P. D. Edgell, Washington.

Prior to 1940, the responsibilities of the office of Secretary-Treasurer were shouldered by one man. This is the post C. S. Chapman held from 1923 until his death in 1940. Then the duties were divided between two officers. Since 1940, Clyde S. Martin has carried on the duties of the office of Secretary, and C. S. Cowan has served as Treasurer. The enthusiasm of these men in the interest of the Association and their untiring efforts in its behalf have been valuable contributions to its progress and success.

In August, 1945, E. T. F. Wohlenberg was engaged as Forest Counsel of the reactivated Association. At the same time a new constitution, broadening its field of activity, was written and approved, and Mr. Wohlenberg prepared a policy statement setting forth the new objectives toward which the Association would work.

"I have a great many suggestions," he told the conference, "and my philosophy on this job is very simple. I'd rather be criticized for doing too much than sit around and wait for things to happen!"

The broadened field of activities ahead he then outlined as follows:

1. *Encourage cooperation among federal, state, and private forest agencies.*
2. *Encourage cooperation among state boards of forestry and forest land owners, and strengthen state forestry departments.*
3. *Strengthen private forest protection agencies.*
4. *Aid western forest schools in providing the best possible training.*

5. *Provide an accurate, unbiased source of forest information.*

6. *Advisory service on general forest problems.*

7. *Recommend adjustments in federal and state forest land acquisition policies, which will encourage private land ownership.*

8. *Promote research in the study of forest management, forest fires, insects and disease.*

Recent years are marked by steadily expanding action and influence, both within the organization and in the general field of forestry affairs. Objectives for which the Association has worked steadily have reached their culmination in the passage of new laws, among them the federal act enabling the establishment of cooperative sustained yield management units of forest land.

This important landmark in the progress of forestry, the Sustained Yield Law, (Public Law No. 273) was passed in 1944. During a Western Forestry and Conservation Association conference preceding its passage, it was referred to as a policy of forest management aimed to stabilize forest industries and the natural resources upon which they are dependent. As a consequence, stabilization of employment and of communities will result.

David T. Mason, a western consulting forester, is generally recognized as father of the plan which led to the establishment of this national policy of sustained yield forest management. He first advanced his plan as early as 1927, but it was 17 years before the growing recognition that cooperative sustained yield on adjacent government and private lands offered the most economically sound solution to American forest problems culminated in the passage of the law.

Yet year by year, resolutions endorsed in Western Forestry conferences had been urging general consideration of such a plan, and its leaders had been working for it. In the year in which it became a law, a resolution reads: "That activity of the Association be directed toward obtaining the closest co-

operation on and good faith between all parties affected by and concerned in the application of the Sustained Yield Law," and two years later, another resolution "commends the Department of Agriculture for its forthright thinking in the establishment of the first cooperative sustained yield unit," while still urging "further constructive and progressive action."

In 1947, the passage of Public Law No. 110, the Cooperative Forest Pest Control Act, brought the culmination of long effort to work out forest insect control on a cooperative basis with landowners, states, and federal agencies participating. This problem had been kept alive in the annual conferences of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association and a solution sought as the problem of curbing insect plagues which confronted forest managers became more important each year. This act is designed to do for cooperative forest insect control what the Clarke-McNary Act has accomplished for cooperative forest fire protection, by assuming federal responsibility for a share in the battle against insect losses, long recognized through research and survey as many times greater than the losses by fire in the forests of the nation.

In 1948, the Western Forestry and Conservation Association published an analysis of sustained yield management under the title of "Permanent Forest Production." In summarizing the results of their research, the book's authors conclude thus: *"Sustained yield forest management is based on a close relationship between the growing forest and the wood-using plant. It implies continuous production of raw forest materials for use by permanent forest industries, and hence for the perpetuation of stable communities. Greater diversity in manufacture and higher standards of utilization are possible where the supply of raw material is thus assured. Hence the same volume of raw material will provide more and better jobs; will build stronger, more durable communities and industries; and will make a more productive land. . . .*

"The West is the last frontier. Through sustained yield for-

est management its industries and forest-dependent communities can be made permanent."

While these new federal laws were advancing the cause of good forest management along the lines long advocated in Western Forestry policies, the Association completed several projects arising from its enlarged program of activity. Foremost among these were a review of the Clarke-McNary Law as applicable to the five western states, revision of the Western Fire Fighter's Manual, publication of a booklet on sustained yield, "The Trees And You," and a comprehensive study of industry's forestry accomplishments in the five western states. Also, the publication of the proceedings of the Annual Conferences makes a valuable addition to forest knowledge and information.

During this period, Forest Counsel Wohlenberg worked hard to get increased fire weather forecasting service in the U.S. Weather Bureau and increased use of radio in forest and logging operations. The promotion of farm forestry and the extension of forest practices to the smaller forest ownerships also engaged his attention. As a direct result of his efforts, the farm forestry activity of Oregon was substantially increased and added impetus given to similar work in other western states. By written and spoken word, he emphasized the responsibility of the states to encourage forestry among farmers and the holders of smaller forest areas.

New working committees were organized or sponsored during 1946. Among these the West Coast Forestry Procedures Committee, composed of representation from forest industries, public agencies, and the forest schools, was formed for the purpose of standardizing forestry techniques in many fields. A special committee on nursery practice and planting was also created to standardize techniques in planting, seeding, and any form of artificial regeneration.

For the first time in 1947, and now an annual activity of the Association, is an essay contest for junior and senior students in the accredited forest schools of the five western states

and British Columbia. The subject for each contest is selected by the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting. A prize of \$100 is offered for first place and \$75 for second place. The two winners are guests of the Association at the annual conference, where the first prize winner reads his essay.

The 38th Annual Conference, held in Portland in 1947, was notable for the assembling of the Governors of the western states, including the Governor of the Territory of Alaska, and a representative of the Premier of British Columbia. In attendance also was U.S. Senator George W. Malone from Nevada, who at that time was Chairman of the Senate's National Resources Subcommittee. This group met with the Conference for discussion of mutual forestry problems in the western states and Canada. This gathering, bringing together the legislative leaders, helped "sell" the needs of better forestry, with a resultant increase in state forest funds for the promotion of better forest practices and protection.

Beginning with the reactivation of the Association in 1943, a new policy of including State Land Commissioners and members of the several state land boards in Western Forestry's annual conferences was inaugurated, and has been a part of each year's program since that date. As with the participation of the Governors in 1947, this has proved a further aid in securing the cooperation of state agencies in constructive forestry programs.

In May of 1948, Mr. Wohlenberg resigned as Forest Counsel. He was succeeded by Stuart Moir, who brought to the Association a wide experience and knowledge of forestry conditions and practices in the United States and Canada. Trained as an engineer and forester, he has a broad knowledge and understanding of forest policies and legislation, state and federal, affecting the forest problems of today.

These problems, in many respects, remain basically the same as the ones that have confronted the forest industries throughout the forty years since the Western Forestry and Conservation Association first drew together the leaders of federal, state, and private interests to consider their most

practical solution for the good of all.

Yet in its function as a neutral clearing-house for the divergent ideas of frequently conflicting interests, the Association has always supported, and often led, those movements which have proved lastingly beneficial to the cause of forestry. Measured by a 40-year scale, progress toward the practical application of sound principles of conservation has been noteworthy, and the question may well arise, "What are the future objectives of the Association?"

After the 1944 reorganization, the Trustees determined to expand the sphere of influence of the Association to make it truly representative of all of the western states and not limited to the five western states and British Columbia. The Western Forestry and Conservation Association, entering its 40th year of active service, may well anticipate years of increasing usefulness and accomplishment in behalf of forestry, not only throughout the west, but also make a real contribution to the advance of forestry throughout the Nation.

The three major objectives: (1) cooperative forest protection; (2) growing tree crops; (3) equitable and observable state and federal forest laws, outlined four decades ago by E. T. Allen, embody the essentials of the program. In directing the full force of Western Forestry's efforts at their achievement, the Association will be proceeding with an all-inclusive forestry program.

The Association realizes that forestry is not just a science of timber growing which can be handled by foresters alone. Forestry is an economic system of permanent forest management that must engage the interest and thought of forest land owners, industry management, engineers, production men, research scientists, salesmen, and foresters. It is a broad end result which can only be attained by cooperative effort.

By bringing together the combined knowledge and interest of all, this organization finds its greatest usefulness. It has helped lay the foundation for sound forest policies and

good forest management in the west through cooperative action.

On this basis, the Association will push forward "*aiming to secure the forest future of the western region by bringing private, state, and governmental forces together for cooperative forestry effort.*"

CONVENTIONS—1910 to 1949

Year	Meeting Place	Officers
1910	Spokane, Wash.	A. L. Flewelling, President G. M. Cornwall, Secretary-Treasurer E. T. Allen, Forester
1911	Portland, Ore.	Same
1912	Seattle, Wash.	Same
1913	Vancouver, B.C.	Same
1914	Tacoma, Wash.	Same
1915	San Francisco, Cal.	Same
1916	Portland, Ore.	Same
1917	Seattle, Wash.	Same
1918	No meeting because of influenza epidemic.	
1919	Portland, Ore.	Same
1920	Spokane, Wash.	E. G. Ames, President G. M. Cornwall, Secretary-Treasurer E. T. Allen, Forester
1921	San Francisco, Cal.	A. W. Laird, President G. M. Cornwall, Secretary-Treasurer E. T. Allen, Forester
1922	Portland, Ore.	Same
1923	Seattle, Wash.	A. W. Laird, President C. S. Chapman, Secretary-Treasurer E. T. Allen, Forester
1924	Vancouver, B.C.	Same
1925	Victoria, B.C.	Same
1926	Victoria, B.C.	Same
1928	Tacoma, Wash.	Same
1929	Seattle, Wash.	Same
1930	Portland, Ore.	Same
1931	Spokane, Wash.	A. W. Laird, President C. S. Chapman, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer E. T. Allen, Forester

CONVENTIONS—1910 to 1949

Continued

<i>Year</i>	<i>Meeting Place</i>	<i>Officers</i>
1932	Portland, Ore.	G. B. McLeod, President C. S. Chapman, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer E. T. Allen, Forester
1933	Seattle, Wash.	Same
1934	Portland, Ore.	Same
1935	Portland, Ore.	G. F. Jewett, President C. S. Chapman, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer E. T. Allen, Forester
1936	Portland, Ore.	Same
1937	Portland, Ore.	Same
1938	Portland, Ore.	Same
1939	Portland, Ore.	Same
1940	Portland, Ore.	G. F. Jewett, President C. S. Martin, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer E. T. Allen, Forester
1941	Portland, Ore.	Same
1942	Portland, Ore.	G. F. Jewett, President C. S. Martin, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer
1943	Portland, Ore.	Same
1944	Portland, Ore.	George L. Drake, President C. S. Martin, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer
1945	Portland, Ore.	Edmund Hayes, President C. S. Martin, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer E. T. F. Wohlenberg, Forest Counsel
1946	Portland, Ore.	Kenneth R. Walker, President C. S. Martin, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer E. T. F. Wohlenberg, Forest Counsel
1947	Portland, Ore.	E. C. Rettig, President C. S. Martin, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer E. T. F. Wohlenberg, Forest Counsel
1948	Victoria, B.C.	R. J. Filberg, President C. S. Martin, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer Stuart Moir, Forest Counsel
1949	Portland, Ore.	P. D. Edgell, President C. S. Martin, Secretary C. S. Cowan, Treasurer Carl V. Hersey, Asst. Secy-Treas. Stuart Moir, Forest Counsel

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

1949

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<i>Vice President</i> (Idaho)	I. A. ANDERSON*
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STUART MOIR, *Forest Counsel*

*Also Trustee.