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Number 4



A quarterly newsletter from the

**Forest History
Association of Wisconsin, Inc.**

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**Happy
New
Year!**



Chips and Sawdust

Volume 28, Number 4

Table of Contents

From the Presidents Chair.....	pg. 2
Letter from Director Robert B. Thomasgard, Jr.....	pg. 3-4
Editor's Response Regarding Letter from Director Thomasgard.....	pg. 4
"Spruce Goose" A FHAW Connection.....	pg. 5-7
Wisconsin Lumber Districts 1864 to 1927.....	pg. 8-9
Update on AB323 Revision from WDNR.....	pg. 9
Who is the Guilty Party? by Jay H. Cravens.....	pg. 10-11
Membership Application.....	pg. 12

ANNOUNCING..

Our New Website!

www.chipsandsawdust.com



From The President's Chair

The past summer and fall remain full of action for FHAW. In that period we had a great annual meeting at Two Rivers put together by Bob Walkner and his crew. We got the Editor jobs filled. Arrangements were made with Dr. John W. W. Mann of the UW-Eau Claire to handle the Proceedings. He will supervise a student to do the job. It's a win/win for FHAW and UW-Eau Claire.

We get a job done, work with Dr. Mann on history and also have an opportunity to give some forest history experience to a student. Besides learning about forest history, the student gets experience in publishing and receives a small stipend.

Chips and Sawdust also has a new editor, Sara Connor. Sara is a member and volunteered to do the job. She is also the daughter of Mary Connor who was a long time member of FHAW where she had served on the Board and as President. Sara is a history buff in a very real way serving on the Board of Directors of the Camp 5 Museum Foundation and serving as the Director of the Education Committee. She is an energetic person and has many good ideas for FHAW. Sara is well qualified for the job in both her education and experience. She has a BA degree from San Diego State and a Master of Science Degree from UW-Milwaukee in Curriculum and Instruction. She is a member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and the American Association of Museums.

I wish I could give you the same report for replacing our good Executive Secretary, Bob Brisson. He is retiring for health reasons and we are working to replace him before his deadline of June 30. At this point we are looking at splitting the job into three or four logical sections. Bob has served us well and we want him to stay around a long while.

Some volunteers are needed for manning the FHAW Display at some of the centennial for state forest management activities during 2004. Be alert to any functions in your area and let us know if the display is needed there.

The Wisconsin State Fair has sent FHAW applications for the "2004 Sesquicentennial Farm or Home Certificate of Recognition." If you know of lands or homes that have remained in continuous family ownership for 100 or 150 years ask me for an application. They'd like to recognize those people and places with a certificate.

It has come to the attention of FHAW that the Wisconsin State Historical Society has a permanent exhibit called "Learning from the Land: Wisconsin Land Use" which includes a "Teacher's Guide and Student Materials". Our board has reviewed critical comments about the project along with the Society's response to those comments and has determined that there appear to be deficiencies in their background material and in the tone in which it was presented. We have indicated a concern about the validity of the material and have asked to view the full 100 page guide so we can better evaluate the project. Some of us intend to view the display. This is an opportunity to help the Wisconsin State Society with our resources. The Board members had many thoughtful observations about the background statements. There are many people in FHAW with experience, both academic and on-the-ground, that can provide good help for such a project.

Miles Benson, President

Letter from Director, Robert B. Thomasgard, Jr.

Dear Mr. Benson

Thank you for your letter offering assistance in a review of a logging exhibit at the Society and Society teacher manual to *Learning from the Land: Wisconsin Land Use*.

The exhibit you refer to is a small part of a larger exhibit on Wisconsin history that was installed at the Society's museum in 1995 (i.e. 500 square feet of 7,000 square feet). The printed material refers to two activities in a 100-page teacher manual that accompanies a 79-page student reader entitled *Learning from the Land*, which was published in 1998. In the eight years since the exhibit's opening and the five years since the book's publication we have not received any complaints about either until this year when we received communications from several members of the Connor family.

Nevertheless, we took their concerns seriously and, as a result, professional staff at the Society conducted an extensive review of their concerns and prepared a 23-page report. [I have enclosed a copy of the full report.] That report, which addressed their concerns point by point, identified several places in the exhibit and the teacher manual where language could be clarified or minor factual errors could be corrected. New exhibit labels will be installed in February 2004, and a clarification will be included in the next printing of the teacher guide.

We believe that their concerns arose primarily because of a misunderstanding about the time period covered by both the exhibit and the teacher manual. Both deal almost exclusively with the white pine lumber industry in the 19th century, yet the great majority of the issues the Connors raised concerned the significance of Wisconsin's 20th century forest products industries. Neither the book nor the exhibit was intended as a comprehensive treatment of this subject.

Another concern raised was the use of generic rather than technical language. For instance, in the exhibit we referred to "boats" rather than "bateaux", "sleds" rather than "sleighs", and "triangles" rather than "gut hammers". The exhibit was created for a general audience (which includes a large number of elementary school children) and the activities in the teacher manual were designed to be used with 4th graders. We decided to use a general vocabulary more appropriate to that reading level rather than technical language.

The pages of the manual shown to you were never intended to stand alone, but are part of a larger manual intended to be used in conjunction with the student reader, which provides the contextual information. [I have enclosed a copy of the teacher manual and the student reader.] By using these two products together, it becomes clear that the period being studied is the 19th century and its exclusive focus is on white pine harvesting. Most of the concerns about the manual focus on a board game that distinguishes between the now-rejected clear cutting practices of the 19th-century (called in the game "forest cutters") and sustainable forestry (called in the game "forest keepers"). Students learn that modern sustainable forestry as currently practiced by the industry itself has its roots in the late 19th-century in the writings of people like Increase Lapham.

I would reiterate that in the eight years since the exhibit's opening and the five years since the book's publication, we have not received a single complaint about either until this year. In addition, both have been highly praised and enjoyed by many users. The museum's exhibits have been seen by more than 750,000 visitors during that time, and more than 13,000 copies of the student reader and more than 1,000 copies of the teachers' guide have been sold. The February 2002 issue of the DNR's *Wisconsin Natural Resources* magazine (p. 21) called the teacher manual "excellent" and encouraged instructors and home-schoolers to use it.

I would like to comment about the sources we used. We did not attempt to list all source materials used in the preparation of the exhibit, and we cited only those consulted in response to specific points in question. Nor does the exhibit itself attempt to be comprehensive. With only 7,000 square feet to interpret the entire history of the state since the arrival of Europeans (only 500 of which is devoted to logging), our museum displays must necessarily be selective. If you would like to see the actual content of the exhibit, I would invite you to contact museum director, Ann Koski (608/261-9359) to make arrangements.

Finally, I would like to thank you for offering to assist us in improving the manual in its next printing. We would value your ideas on how to revise it for a third printing. Please contact Dr. Bobbie Malone of our Office of School Services with ideas for improvement. You can reach her at 608/264-6547.

Again, thank you for writing with your comments.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert B. Thomasgard, Jr.

Director, Wisconsin Historical Society



Editor's Note for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin letter:

This letter is a response to the recent FHAW Board of Directors' letter. While the SHSW says that 750,000 people have traveled through the museum and, in addition, the exhibit and materials have been available for five years, it hardly makes a revisionist history mis-characterizing the lumber industry acceptable. There is a clear bias, economic incongruities, and excuses for a general dumbing down of the materials - ostensibly for fourth graders. Assemblyman John Gard has written to the SHSW inquiring about the exhibits and teaching materials. The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin-Michigan Timber Producers' Association, The Timber Producers' Association of Michigan and Wisconsin Legislative Committee has written to Bob Thomasgard, Acting Director. Members of the Society of American Foresters are preparing a letter. Please contact your legislators and/or write to Bob Thomasgard, Acting Director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

Discussions have been ongoing with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin since May, 2003. Please note that any action taken to correct some of the blatantly wrong labels in the lumber exhibit are not going to be corrected until FEBRUARY, 2004. Please note that the FHAW's suggestion to assist on revisions to the teaching materials were, for the most part, discounted.

Sara Connor, Editor

Howard Hughes "Spruce Goose:" Huges H-4 Hercules - A FHAW Connection

Why is everyone suddenly interested in Howard Hughes and the "Spruce Goose"? Did you know that there is a Wisconsin connection? There is also a connection to the Forest History Association of Wisconsin!



The heart throb of Hollywood, Leo diCaprio, is making a biographical picture, "biopic" movie, called "The Aviator," about Howard Hughes. You can preview the film at www.dicaprio.com or www.rottentomatoes.com. Like the esoteric billionaire, rumors are swirling around about Martin Scorsese's casting and directing of the upcoming film.

On November 23, 2003, Leslie Stahl of "CBS 60 Minutes" told the viewers that Howard Hughes was a "daring pilot, Hollywood playboy, head of a business empire that made him the richest man in the world." Today, the Howard Hughes Health Institute (HHHI) is the second wealthiest foundation at

\$11 billion, behind the Gates Foundation, in the United States. Following the sale of Hughes Aircraft Company by the HHHI Board of Directors, after the death of the billionaire in 1976, all the proceeds went to the HHHI. According to Ms. Stahl, today, the foundation "funds hundreds of the best biologists and geneticists in America." Over 300 scientists around the country are funded in biomedical genetic medicine. The foundation has seven Nobel Prize winners. They are known for medical innovations in disease from childhood diabetes, genes responsible for cystic fibrosis, and muscular dystrophy.

In addition, Walter Cronkite is narrating a PBS special about Howard Hughes. He called William H. Roddis in Milwaukee to learn more about the "Spruce Goose." According to Bill Roddis, a U.S. Navy ART2C veteran, "Howard Hughes rounded up men who knew how to build airplanes. He was putting up his own money to get started and he went to Congress. While the airplane that Howard Hughes had used for his cross-country record breaking flight had a new feature of flush rivets. The "Spruce Goose" had NO rivets at all. It was a marvel that it was all glued together! The purpose of the flying boat was to prevent risk in the ocean. It could hold 700 men." (Today, William Roddis has over 5,000 hours and belongs to the "United Flying Octogenarians.")



In a recent interview with William H. Roddis, son of the founder, Hamilton Roddis, of Roddis Plywood Company of Marshfield (sold in 1959 to Weyerhaeuser Corporation), it was revealed that he is the last person in the United States involved with the construction of the "Spruce Goose." The "Spruce Goose," which had been in Long Beach, California, now resides in McMinnville, Oregon under the auspices of the Evergreen Aviation Museum. The airplane's dimensions are enormous! A 747 can fit under the Hughes H-4 Hercules wing! According to Jane's Encyclopedia of Aviation, "the 180 ton Hercules was the largest

flying boat ever built." The Roddis Plywood Company was responsible for making the plywood for the "Spruce Goose." Howard Hughes had contacted the Roddis Plywood Company. The Roddis Plywood Company had provided the plywood for over 100 DeHaviland Mosquito Bombers for Britain and the United States Gliders for the Normandy Invasion. Mr. Roddis had visited the Steinway factory (Steinway pianos) in New York to assure quality control for the gliders' plywood. "They were making gliders all over the place. Connecticut, Minneapolis, and Kingsford, Michigan, to name a few." Interesting, United States Gliders could be made of mahogany or poplar or other plywoods.

Howard Hughes had asked for extraordinary specifications for the "Spruce Goose." According to William Roddis, "the plywood for the 'Spruce Goose' had to be extraordinarily light. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch with 7-8 or 10 ply, as well as thinner plywood for other parts. To accomplish this, the Roddis Plywood Company used basswood in the center with birch outside."

The gluing process for the "Spruce Goose" was made by the Roddis Plywood Company. It was a resin of phenoformaldahyde. The Roddis resin had been developed by Joe Shuen and Len Rapala. Both were chemists and Mr. Rapala had graduated from the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point. Mr. Roddis said, "The trick was the viscosity of the glue. With the thicker veneers, you could run it through the glue spreader. You did not want the glue to penetrate the wood. The glue also had to pass the sheer test for the 'Spruce Goose.'" Also, according to William Roddis, "the trick was also in the Humidity Room." Dryers tended to dry the veneer too dry. The moisture content had to be checked before it was glued. Louis Fruebrodt was the Manager of the plant's 'Humidity Room.' The humidity had to be 7-10% and not bone dry."

According to William Roddis, the Roddis Plywood Company would run the sheer test and William Roddis's sister, Ellen Roddis (Lempereur), and Shirley Gray would stamp the date on the wood. "The 'sheer test' was wood between two cuts. The cut was to test the glue box tension by trying to pull it apart." Glue was put on the wood and put in the press. According to Bill Roddis, "The thermo couples were used to test the surface temperature of the press platens. We knew exactly if there was a problem." At Roddis Plywood Company, in the press, "the average temperature varied with the thickness and the thermo couple had to register 240 degrees for the platen temperature. The thermo couples were glued right into the wood. They were fine wires and used on sample lots to establish the press time. The presses were 4 feet by 16 feet and 5 feet by 16 feet." Mr. Roddis said, "They were the largest presses in the United States at that time. They had been built in the 1930's, originally for a bid on the Mellon Art Gallery, which became the National Art Gallery. Although we did not get the job, the 16 foot presses were used for bar fronts because Prohibition had been repealed! Then the war came along."

Hamilton Roddis sent William Roddis to Canada. "The Canadians were making airplanes in Owens Sound, Ontario, near Toronto. They were building AVROLL Anson Bomber Trainers. The Canadians were bending the plywood around the shape of the fuselage and wings, screwing it down and gluing it to the form. The Canadians had developed a process that could measure the temperature of the center plywood core.

Howard Hughes also required a "Tensile Test." According to Mr. Roddis, "You cut a certain shape and test it. After making the shape, it is put in clamps and pulled with the grain. If it is

a straight grain, it works well and it is the same on the outside. The Roddis Plywood Company did not have the measuring system for the tensile test; it was sent to the University of Wisconsin. Using birch, Howard Hughes specified that the tensile strength had to be 5V3."



Mr. William H. Roddis in the cockpit of Howard Hughes, "Spruce Goose"

Mr. Roddis said, "Howard Hughes required that the wood be handled with gloves on all the workers." The gloves prevented human moisture and hand oils transferring into the wood grain.

The "Spruce Goose" flew in a public media frenzy on November 2, 1947. The Hughes H-4 Hercules flew about thirteen to fifteen feet above the water. It flew a distance of about "one mile over Los Angeles Harbor" (*Jane's Encyclopedia of Aviation*, p. 512). Howard Hughes was the pilot of the airplane "powered by eight 3,000 horsepower Pratt and Whitney R-4360 engines. It had a wing span of 320 feet." (*Jane's p. 512*). According to Bill Roddis, Howard Hughes said, "If that plane does not fly, I am leaving the country!" Mr. Roddis said that, "My reputation depended on it as well!! You better believe it!!"

The Forest History Association of Wisconsin recently received a donation from the Hamilton Roddis Foundation. Mr. William H. Roddis is the President. Mary Roddis Connor is a co-founder of the FHAW. Mr. Roddis is Mary Roddis Connor's brother.



Wisconsin Lumber Districts 1864 to 1927

The first six districts were created by **Chapter 167 of the Session Laws of 1864**. The first section of that law created the six districts. They were as follows: District 1 - the Wisconsin River and its tributaries. District 2 - the Black River and its tributaries. District 3 - the Chippewa River and its tributaries as far as the northern boundary of Eau Claire County. District 4 - the St. Croix River and its tributaries. District 5 - the Green Bay River and its tributaries except for Lake Winnebago. District 6 - the Chippewa River above Eau Claire County. The second section of that law set the term of office for lumber inspectors at two years each. The third section named the headquarters for each district. District 1 was to be Centralia or Grand Rapids in Wood County or Stevens Point in Portage County or Wausau in Marathon County. District 2 was to be LaCrosse or North LaCrosse in the County of LaCrosse. District 3 was Eau Claire in the County of Eau Claire. District 4 was Hudson in the County of St. Croix. District 5 was Green Bay in the County of Brown. District 6 was Chippewa Falls in the County of Chippewa.

District 7 was created by **Chapter 129 of the Session Laws of 1868**. That district was the Eau Claire River and its tributaries. They then amended the district headquarters as follows: District 1 - Centralia or Grand Rapids in Wood County or Stevens Point in Portage County. District 2 - LaCrosse in LaCrosse County. District 3 - West Eau Claire in Eau Claire County. District 4 - Hudson in St. Croix County. District 5 - Green Bay in Brown County. District 6 - Chippewa Falls in Chippewa County.

District 8 - was created by **Chapter 74 of the Session Laws of 1866**. That district was the Red Cedar River in the County of Dallas with a headquarters at Barron in the County of Dallas.

District 9 was created by **Chapter 90 of the Session Laws of 1870**. That district was the Chippewa River below the Village of Durrand and the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Trempealeau River. The headquarters was in the Town of Nelson in the County of Bullalo.

Chapter 52 of the Session Laws of 1869 permitted each district to divide into subdistricts as they thought best.

District 10 was created by **Chapter 70 of the Session Laws of 1871**. That district was that portion of the Wisconsin River within Marathon County. Headquarters was the Village of Wausau in Marathon County.

Districts 11 and 12 were created by the **Revised Statutes of 1878**. District 11 was Ashland and Bayfield County and Townships 39 and 40 in Range 1 East. Headquarters was at Ashland. District 12 was the Wolf River and its tributaries and the Fox River above Lake Winnebago. Headquarters was Oshkosh.

District 13 was created by **Chapter 13 of the Session Laws of 1881**. District 13 was the St. Louis River and the Nemadji River in Douglas County. Headquarters was in Superior.

District 14 was created by **Chapter 193 of the Session Laws of 1882**. District 14 was the Wisconsin River north of Marathon County. Headquarters was in Merrill in Lincoln County.

District 15 was created by **Chapter 112 of the Session Laws of 1885**. District 15 was the Namakagan River above the west line of Sawyer County. Headquarters was at Hayward.

District 16 was created by **Chapter 387 of the Session Laws of 1889**. District 16 was the Wisconsin River north of the south lines of sections seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve in township 34 north, ranges four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten east and on the tributaries of said river emptying into the same north of said line. Headquarters was in Tomahawk.

District 17 was created by **Chapter 54 of the Session Laws of 1895**. District 17 was the Wisconsin River north of the south boundary of Oneida County. The headquarters was at Rhinelander.

According to Howard Peddles books from 1919 to 1927, the last four lumber districts were:

District 1 - everything north of the third standard parallel and east of the fourth principal meridian with the headquarters at Rhinelander.

District 2 - everything north of third standard parallel and west of the fourth principal meridian with the headquarters at Ladysmith.

District 3 - everything south of the third standard parallel and west of the fourth principal meridian with the headquarters at Eau Claire.

District 4 - everything south of the third standard parallel and east of the fourth principal meridian with the headquarters at Stevens Point.

Wisconsin Lumber Districts 1864-1927
by Paul Bremmer

Paul Bremmer writes on September 17, 2003: "I finished indexing the original log mark records from Wisconsin State District #11 in Ashland (9/5/1895 to 2/4/1925). The records come from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. If anyone is interested in getting plot copies of the index, they should write to me."

Paul Bremmer's address is 11740 County HK West, Boulder Junction, WI 54512



Update on AB 323 Revision to the Managed Forest Law Program **From the WDNR: October 15, 2003**

"This bill included proposed revisions to the Managed Forest Law (MFL) based upon recommendations made by the Governor's Council on Forestry Special Committee Report. In recent weeks, amendments were proposed to the original Bill in response from landowners and other interested groups. We expect the Assembly to vote on this legislation in the next week or two. The legislation would then have to go through the Senate and Joint Finance. It could become law as early as December. If you want to stay abreast of changes you can visit the legislative website at www.legis.state.wi or www.legis.state.wi.us/assembly/asm35/news/Committee/Bills.htm

Who is the Guilty Party?

by Jay H. Cravens

As a professional forester, I am one of those that history and public opinion may hold responsible for a huge buildup of forest fuels and subsequent disastrous fires that took place last year, and continues in 2003 on millions of acres of National Forests. From the beginning of my career in Arizona in 1948 as a "school forester" - a derogatory term used by the old-time forest rangers and forestry technicians - I learned effective fire control techniques from those same old timers who had experienced the devastating effects of the early 20th century fires. I was taught to take prompt action to suppress all forest fires, regardless of burning conditions or forest values.

Several times, as a new Forest Ranger [and later as a Forest Supervisor in Arizona and Regional Forester in Milwaukee] I tried unsuccessfully to gain approval of letting forest fires burn to reduce fuels in low-risk situations or in low-value resource areas. However, it was strongly suggested by my superiors that if I wanted to continue in my position, I was to attack all forest fires promptly, have them controlled by 10 AM the next day and "manned" until they were dead out...no exceptions! I have a few hidden scars to show for it and I will remember the letter of reprimand I received from Chief Edward P. Cliff over the "Little Sioux" fire escape on the Superior National Forest in Minnesota.

The now-scorned 10 AM policy was reached in 1935 by some of the best minds of the time, following thorough debate and discussion, and was based on the best science of the time. It also responded to both Congressional and public concern over the costs and losses of lives and timberland from the 1910, 1929 and 1934 fire seasons. The 10 AM policy had the great advantage of clear, easily understood, and measurable direction. The Service, with its Smokey Bear mascot, accentuated the myth that "all fires are bad fires", which led to more buildup of combustible materials, i.e. fuel. It was almost a guarantee that, eventually, little fires would grow into big fires. It was good public affairs but a dreadful management policy.

Throughout the Forest Service, while these orders were in effect, we conducted intensive resource management programs. All activities were provided with a detailed multiple-use impact survey and public involvement, to be certain the proposed action would enhance, and not adversely impact other uses. Our timber management program in Arizona, for example, provided that no more than 35% of the saw timber-size virgin ponderosa pine would be harvested to supply a viable sawmill industry. The pulp-size material was thinned and transported to a newly developed pulp mill. "Dog hair," noncommercial-sized or diseased stands were thinned by crews using funds collected from the sale of the merchantable-sized products.

On timber sale areas slash was piled and burned under safe conditions according to a detailed fire plan. Site restoration funds for watershed protection were also collected as a part of the timber sale contract and used to seed and place slash on skid trails and logging roads which were "put to bed." This in turn improved the habitat for the wide variety of forest plants and wildlife.

In addition, we had a viable timber salvage program, where very mobile salvage loggers could quickly, without today's delaying environmental analyses, salvage dead, dying, and storm-damaged forests. This not only salvaged usable material, but it kept insect and disease outbreaks under control. The forest looked great in those days, the public liked what they saw, and visited the Forests in increasing numbers for recreation, bird watching, hunting, and fishing.

Meanwhile our fire control program was aggressive and effective. It had to be, since some of those man-caused and dry lightning fires occurred when the fire danger was

the highest, such as 90 degree temperatures, 30-40 MPH winds and humidity as low as 0%! Under those conditions, we frequently kept fire sizes in the 10-acre range, or less, and intensive management kept forest fuels from accumulating. We also had well-trained professionals, skilled technicians and loggers with their heavy equipment on call to help control forest fires. That is the way it was done some 25 years ago when I retired as Associate Deputy Chief and Acting Chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

The perception that today's catastrophic fire losses are largely due to the misguided 10 AM policy is both shortsighted and naive. They are due to any number of additional factors. It should be noted that over the past few decades practically all forest management on National Forests, with some exceptions in the Eastern Region, across the country has ceased. There is little or no timber harvesting and reduced logging has allowed forest fuels to accumulate. Trees are dead and dying as the result of storm and fire damage, lightning strikes, beetle attacks, and old age and all contribute to the catastrophic fire potential. In the West, and elsewhere, there are no significant sawmills or markets for the smaller stems. The limitations of both budget appropriations and clean air restrictions on any meaningful prescribed fire, and the lack of clear direction in today's fire suppression efforts are critical. To say that fire must respond to land management planning, implies that there will be some meaningful direction contained in that planning - I have not been able to find evidence of that direction.

All those years of buildup of forest fuels and the lack of sound forest management in the Rodeo-Chediski fire area contributed to the destruction of timber and 491 structures, forced the evacuation of 32,000 people, and damaged the soil and water resources of some 732 square miles in northern Arizona in 2002. Timber salvage was initiated soon after that fire, but the logs were transported to California and Mississippi because the viable forest industries that once existed in the area are no more.

Let forest history record these facts: once we had forest management with multiple-use - "The Lands of Many Uses". Somehow we "advanced" to environmental analyses and planning documents. We let the National Forests go to hell in the process, and they became an economic liability, not an economic asset. We put thousands out of work, wiped out viable logging and sawmill communities, and almost destroyed the dependent forest products industry.

The readers of this tale can judge for themselves whether I am guilty as charged. Now some of those devastated millions of acres of National Forest land can begin the long return to the "pre-settlement" days and the reestablishment of the old-growth forests. Mother Nature will, as always, be the court of final decision. If under a future, wiser breed of caretakers the National Forests flourish again, she may judge those who criticize us so harshly today.

Jay H. Cravens retired from the U.S. Forest Service, was President of the Society of American Foresters, served on the Board of MI WI Timber Producers Assoc. and was chair of the Wisconsin Governor's Committee on Forest Productivity and is Professor Emeritus of the University of Wis.-Stevens Point and charter member of FHAW.

At the end of the "Who is the Guilty Party?"

Bush Signs 'Healthy Forests' Law. Daily Inter-Lake. Kalispell. December 4, 2003.

President Bush said, "This law will not prevent every fire, but it is an important step forward, a vital step to make sure we do our duty to protect our nation's forests... We'll help save lives and property and we'll help protect our forests from sudden and needless destruction." ... "The Bush administration estimates that 190 million acres are at heightened risk for a severe wildfire - an area the size of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming combined."

Forest History Association of Wisconsin, Inc.

- Membership Application -

Please enroll me as a member and participant in the Association's program of developing the educational and historical aspects of

- Student Membership (\$5.00)
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Forest History Association of Wisconsin Members are encouraged to submit items of interest for this news letter to the editor:

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