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Rev
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References: Forest Service History Section biographical files.

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NEWS RELEASE

McGuire, John R.



FOREST SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

O'Connor 447-4211

January 28, 1977

McGUIRE RECEIVES TOP INTERIOR AWARD:

John R. McGuire, Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, was presented today with the Outdoor Recreation Achievement Award from the Department of the Interior for his outstanding contributions to outdoor recreation in America. John R. Crutcher, Director of USDI's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, made the presentation at a brief ceremony in the Washington, D.C. headquarters of the Forest Service.

The Outdoor Recreation Achievement Award is the Department of the Interior's highest award for contribution to the betterment of outdoor recreation. The award was given to Mr. McGuire for his leadership in promoting a balanced pattern of resource use, encouraging the development of forestry throughout the world, expanding outdoor recreation opportunities, fostering outdoor recreation research, improving recreation information management techniques, increasing the public awareness of environmental conservation, and generally improving the quality of life for all Americans.

In presenting the award Mr. Crutcher said cooperation with the Interior Department had been "absolutely splendid" as the Forest Service sought to determine "how it could serve people better." He said the Chief had "set the example for the entire Forest Service through the tone of his leadership."

A letter of commendation and certificate was signed by former Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe. In his letter the former Interior Secretary noted that, as Chief of the Forest Service, Mr. McGuire has demonstrated excellent capabilities in managing the many natural and recreational resource values of our national forests.

Mr. McGuire joined the Forest Service in 1939. He was named to its top post as Chief in 1972.



NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

McGuire John R.
5.23

O'Connor (202) 447-4211
Wells (202) 447-4026

Advance for Release at 6:30 a.m., EDT, Wednesday, May 23, 1979

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The award, the highest honor accorded to a member of the federal career service, was presented to McGuire by Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland at the department's 33rd Annual USDA Honor Awards program. Seven employees and two departmental units received the Distinguished Service Award, the agriculture department's highest citation, and 71 employees and 17 units received the Superior Service award at the ceremony.

Bergland said McGuire was given the President's award for "providing outstanding and inspiring leadership to Forest Service programs and policies and for providing a comprehensive action plan that balances national needs against resource capabilities and insures protection, wise use, and perpetuation of our nation's natural resources."

McGuire has been a career forester with the Forest Service since 1939. In 1972, he was named chief of the agency, which administers 188 million acres of national forests and grassland, cooperates with state and private foresters and conducts major forestry research programs.

McGuire received department's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, in 1974. He was a National Civil Service League award winner in 1976.

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Career Highlights:

- 1939-40 Research Assistant, NE Station in Ohio
1940-41 Masters Degree at Yale, supported by 35¢ an hour job with NE Station in New Haven
1941 Army Corps of Engineers—Corporal. Ninety day Officer Candidate School (which lasted only 70 days)—Second Lieutenant
1945 Commanding Officer (Major) Eighth Engineers—Occupied Manila and Tokyo. Returned to Forest Service in research position in Maine.
1953 Masters Degree in economics, Univ. of Pennsylvania
1953-57 Timber Resource Review while stationed at Upper Darby, PA.
1957-62 Division Director, PSW. Established forestry research program in Hawaii.
1962-63 Research Program Planning, Washington Office
1963-67 Director, PSW
1967-71 Deputy Chief, Programs and Legislation, Washington, D.C.
1971-72 Associate Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D.C.
1972-79 Chief, Forest Service, USDA, Washington, D.C.

Awards, Honors, Etc:

- Outstanding Achievement Award, University of Minnesota
- Distinguished Service Honor Award, USDA
- Society of American Foresters, Fellow
- American Society of Range Management
- American Society of Political and Social Sciences
- Eighth World Forestry Congress—Chairman, U.S. Delegation
- FAO Committee on Forestry—U.S. Delegate
- Boone and Crockett Club
- One of ten National Civil Service League Award winners for outstanding leadership
- Award for Pioneering Leadership in Environmental Programs, USDA
- President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civil Service

In Recognition

John R. McGuire



Tenth Chief of the
U.S. Forest Service

Programme

Last Meeting of the Court of King John

Fanfare and Introduction

Sir Rex the Resler

**More Than You Want to Know and
Wouldn't Dare Ask**

The Court Support

Presentations and Items of Note

Sir Vernon (Hamre)

(First Knight of the RF&D Table)

View From the Empire

Sir Rupert of Cutler

Special Presentations

Squire Rudy of Wendelin

(Court Artist)

M'Lady Leona (Badger)

For the Ladies of the Court

Words of Great Wisdom

King Edward (Cliff)

King Richard (McArdle)

(Council of Retirees from the Throne)

Last Gasp

King John (McGuire)

McGuire, John R.

Castillo (202) 388-4211
McDavid (202) 388-4026



NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE: SUCCESSOR NAMED:

WASHINGTON, March 20--Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz today announced that Edward P. Cliff will retire April 29 as Chief of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and that he intends to appoint Associate Chief John R. McGuire as Mr. Cliff's successor.

Mr. Cliff, the ninth Chief of the Forest Service, has held that post for a decade. Mr. Cliff started as an Assistant Ranger in the depression years and became Chief of the Forest Service on March 18, 1962.

Mr. McGuire, 55, started with the Forest Service while still in college. His first employment was as a junior field assistant at Columbus, Ohio, in 1939. He held other positions at research stations in the East until 1957 when he became Chief of the Division of Forest Economics Research at the Pacific Southwest Station in Berkeley, Calif. In 1962, he was moved to Washington, D.C., as Assistant to the Deputy Chief for Research. In 1963, he returned to the Pacific Southwest Station as its Director. In 1967, he became Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation in the Washington office. He was promoted to his present position as Associate Chief last year.

During his forestry career, Mr. McGuire has written or collaborated in writing a number of scientific papers. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters. From 1941 to 1946, he served in the U.S. Army in Japan, the Philippines and the South Pacific Theater. He holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota and master's degrees from Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania.

- more -

cc: RF, All Divisions, Forester, I/E

Mr. McGuire is a resident of Falls Church, Va. He and his wife, Marjory have a daughter, Joan, living at Berkeley, Calif.

Mr. Cliff, who retires next month, directed the agency through a decade of growth and change. During this period, Congress created a National Wilderness Preservation System, made up in part from National Forest lands; forest and land management research was expanded, and the multiple use concept of forestry developed. Under the multiple-use approach, equal emphasis is placed on non-commodity values of the forest, such as recreation, water management and wildlife, along with the commodity aspects, such as timber, forage and minerals.

Chief Cliff worked part time for the Forest Service while still in college, and joined the organization full time in 1931 in Leavenworth, Wash. He became one of 10 Regional Foresters in 1950, was named Assistant Chief two years later and then became Chief in 1962.

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McGuire, John R.

FOREST SERVICE NEWS



SOUTHWESTERN REGION

FOREST SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
517 GOLD AVENUE, S.W. • ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

RELEASE: FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE: SUCCESSOR NAMED

20 1972

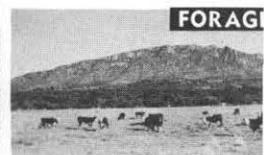
Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz today (March 30) announced Edward P. Cliff's retirement as chief of the Forest Service and the appointment of Associate Chief John R. McGuire as Mr. Cliff's successor.

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★ MULTIPLE USE
MANAGEMENT
OF Your
NATIONAL FORESTS



McGuire, John R.

McGuire Gets Top Forest Job

By **BILL ROBERTSON**
Journal Correspondent
WASHINGTON, D.C. — U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz confirmed Monday that Edward P. Cliff, chief of the U.S. Forest Service, will retire April 29.

Cliff's successor, Butz added, will be John R. McGuire, associate chief of the Forest Service — the Agriculture Department's largest single agency.

CLIFF, 62, was named chief of the 62-year-old agency in 1962. He has held the job longer than any of eight predecessors.

A native of Utah, cliff joined the service in 1931 after graduating from Utah State College. He built a reputation in range and forest management and in 1950 was named one of 10 regional foresters in the country.

It is said he has been instrumental in making "multiple use" a byword of modern forest management in the United States.

His decade as chief saw national forests undergo unprecedented expansion of public recreation facilities and wilderness areas.

McGUIRE, 56, was born in Orinda, Calif., and earned degrees from the University of Minnesota, Yale University, and the University of Pennsylvania.

He joined the service in 1939 and established himself in the field of research and legislative activity.

He worked at research stations until 1957 when he became chief of the division of Forest Economic Research at the Pacific Southwest Station of the Forest Service in Berkeley, Calif. He became director of the station in 1963.

Four years later, he was named deputy chief of Programs and Legislation in Washington, D.C. He was promoted to associate chief under Cliff last June.

FOREST Service sources believe the newly named chief will place increased emphasis on Forest Service research and environmental activities.

Name of paper	OREGON JOURNAL
Where published	PORTLAND, ORE.
Date of issue	3-20-72
Sent by	R-6
Stationed at	PORTLAND

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Castillo 388-4211
McDavid 388-4026

Washington, June 14, 1971

Forest Service Names New Associate Chief:

John R. McGuire, Forest Service Deputy Chief in charge of programs and Legislation, was today named Associate Chief of the Forest Service, by Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin. He succeeds Arthur W. Greeley whose recent retirement ended a 36-year Forest Service career.

Mr. McGuire has served as Deputy Chief of the Forest Service since March 1967, following four years as Director of the agency's Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Berkeley, Calif. He is a native of Milwaukee, Wis., a 1939 graduate, with B.S., from the University of Minnesota, and holds a master's degree in forestry from Yale University and a master of arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McGuire began his Forest Service career in 1939 as junior field assistant in Columbus, Ohio. In the following years, he held increasingly responsible positions concerned with the surveying of timber and other forest resources.

After a tour of duty as Forest Economist at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Upper Darby, Pa., Mr. McGuire was promoted to chief of the Station's Division of forest economics research, subsequently holding a similar position at the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Station at Berkeley, Calif. In 1962, he served for a year in the Washington, D.C., office as staff assistant in research. This was followed by four years as Director of the Forest and Range Experiment Station in Berkeley, Calif.

During his forestry career, Mr. McGuire has written or collaborated in writing a number of scientific papers and forestry articles. From 1941 to 1946, he served in the U.S. Army, participating in campaigns in Japan, the Philippines and New Guinea. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters.

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Washington, March 24, 1967

For A.M. Release March 29

John R. McGuire New Forest Service Deputy Chief:

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today announced appointment of John R. McGuire of Berkeley, Calif., as Deputy Chief of the Forest Service in charge of Programs and Legislation.

Mr. McGuire succeeds Hamilton K. Pyles whose recent retirement brought to a close 34 years of government service.

In his new position, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., Mr. McGuire will be responsible for developing and analyzing longrange forestry and conservation programs of the USDA's Forest Service. He will also provide Forest Service liaison with other Federal Agencies as well as with Congressional leaders on matters dealing with forestry and conservation.

"I am happy to welcome John McGuire as a Deputy Chief of the Forest Service," Secretary Freeman said. "His years of experience with a variety of forestry programs will add great strength to our top staff."

Since August 1963, Mr. McGuire has served as Director of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, with headquarters at Berkeley. His work has involved direction and coordination of Forest Service research in California and Hawaii, including research in timber management, range and wildlife habitat, forest protection, recreation, economics, and management sciences.

Mr. McGuire is a native of Milwaukee, Wis. He graduated with a bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1939 and 2 years later received his master's degree in forestry at Yale University. In 1954, he received a master of arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

From his first Forest Service employment -- as junior field assistant at Columbus, Ohio, while still attending college -- Mr. McGuire held increasingly responsible positions, primarily concerned with the surveying of timber and other forest resources.

Following a number of years as forest economist at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station (Upper Darby, Pa.), he became chief of the Station's Division of

Forest Economics Research, subsequently holding a similar position at the Pacific Southwest Station at Berkeley, Calif. During this period, Mr. McGuire contributed to research studies leading to "Timber Resources for America's Future" (1958), generally acknowledged then as the most comprehensive survey ever made of the Nation's timber situation.

In 1962 he was assigned to the Forest Service headquarters in Washington, D.C., as staff assistant in research with special responsibility for review of forestry research programs. Four years ago, he was appointed director of the forest experiment station at Berkeley.

During his forestry career Mr. McGuire has written or collaborated in writing a number of scientific papers and magazine articles dealing with "Timber Taxation," "Timber Supplies for the Plywood Industry," "Quality Timber Supplies in the Northeast," and reports of forest resources of various States. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, the American Society of Range Management, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Western Forestry and Conservation Association, and has served on the University of California Water Resources Center's Advisory Council and as a member of Harvard University's committee to visit biology and related research facilities. From 1941 to 1946 he served in the U.S. Army, participating in active combat in Japan, the Philippines, and the Southwest Pacific.

Succeeding Mr. McGuire as director of the Pacific Southwest Station is Robert D. McCulley, who has been a member of the Forest Service Research Staff in Washington, D.C., since 1963.

For A.M. Release March 29

USDA 899-67

John McGuire - His Life and Times
(A Biography)

John Richard McGuire had an early ambition to make research his life's work, but an unusual administrative talent kept sidetracking him.

Up into his 40's, he made efforts to find enough time to win a doctorate, but the Forest Service thwarted these by making more and more demands on his administrative skills.

It was perhaps frustrating at the time, but the rewards came April 30, 1972. McGuire became the 10th Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, the Nation's top administrative job in forestry.

It was a satisfying culmination to a career that began with the agency on a part-time basis in the waning years of the Depression. He had grown up in his native Milwaukee, Wisconsin, one of three children in the family of a postal clerk.

With his brand new diploma in forestry from the University of Minnesota, John McGuire felt lucky to be one of the few in the biggest graduating class of foresters to get a job--even though it was only on an occasional basis as a research assistant for the Forest Service. To boost his meager income while working on this intermittent basis at the Forest Service facility at Columbus, Ohio, he took on odd jobs, such as grocery clerk and rug salesman.

That was in 1939. A year later, the breaks started coming his way. He had decided he wanted to make forestry research his career, and he won a scholarship to Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut. The Forest Service had a research station on campus, and McGuire got a job there at 35 cents an hour to help pay his expenses at school.

He had hardly begun his studies, however, before the clouds of World War II had gathered into a storm. His was the first number picked by his draft board, but he was deferred until July 1941 before beginning military service "for a year". With that deferment, he was able to get a master's degree in forestry.

(Meanwhile, he had met a young Brooklyn girl who was working as an assistant in the Yale Physics Department. She later became Mrs. McGuire, but only after she had served in the WAVES and the war had been won.)

The Army didn't know what to do with a graduate forester with a master's degree, so after an interim month of kitchen police, McGuire was turned over to the Army Corps of Engineers as a corporal. One day, he was selected as one of three "volunteers" to go to the 90-day Officers' Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The 90 days turned out to be only 10 weeks because of the urgent need for officers. But he did so well, he was retained for six months to serve on the training staff at Belvoir after he got his commission.

Then, it was to Fort Bliss, California, to join the engineers of the First Cavalry Division and on to the South Pacific to learn jungle warfare. By the end of the war, he had moved up through the ranks to major and commanding officer of the Eighth Engineers, which was part of the first American forces to occupy Manila and Tokyo.

He returned to civilian life in 1945 and began immediately seeking work. He sent out 13 applications and received offers of 11 jobs, but one of his references at the Forest Service called him to say he still had a job with the agency if he wanted to claim it.

He did, and went to work at the newly consolidated Allegheny and New Haven stations. After a few months, he was sent to Orono, Maine, to work on a spruce budworm infestation problem.

His organizing talents were quickly recognized, and at the end of 1947, he was put in charge of a white pine research project at Alfred, Maine. From this project came some long-term research methods in controlling competition and understanding site factors for white pine. And it also instilled in McGuire a strong interest in forest economics.

In 1950, he was transferred to the Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, station, where he was able to continue his quest for more economics education at the University of Pennsylvania. By going to school part time on annual leave allowed by the Forest Service, he was able to get a second master's degree, this time in economics. Meanwhile, his duties at the station were in forest economics research.

The headquarters office in Washington, D. C., then began calling on his services for assistance on the monumental Timber Resource Review, which appraised all the timber resources available for the Nation's future. McGuire was a regular commuter between his home in Pennsylvania and Washington from 1953-1957 working on that project. During that time, he moved up to Chief of the Division of Forest Economics at Upper Darby.

Although there was some talk of moving him into the Washington Office, he felt his future was brighter with more field experience. So, it was with considerable pleasure that he accepted a division director's assignment at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Berkeley, California in 1957. Among his more interesting tasks there was to set up a forestry research program in Hawaii, with the cooperation of the State and University of Hawaii.

By 1962, he could no longer shun the bids from the Washington, D. C., headquarters, and he was made staff assistant to the Forest Service's deputy chief in charge of research. During the following 16 months,

he was assigned to program planning, including the establishment of a major 10-year research program for the 1960's, to be directed with greater emphasis toward research in wildlife habitat, recreation and fire prevention.

In 1963, he returned to the Pacific Southwest Station, but this time as its director. Even at this point in his career, he tried auditing courses at the University of California as a means of working toward his doctorate, but the administration work at the station was just too demanding.

As director of the station, he stepped up efforts to use computers to solve forest problems, and the station soon became one of the biggest users of computers on the campus. The station under his leadership also moved into research programs on remote sensing and development of safer, selective, non-persistent chemical pesticides. Forest Service research in these two fields was rapidly centered there. It was also during his tenure there that one of the Forest Service's major fire laboratories was established at Riverside to delve into the secrets of the great firestorms which so often sweep Southern California.

In 1967, he moved into the agency's national leadership ranks by being named Deputy Chief in charge of Programs and Legislation. It was a critical time for the Forest Service, with the growing national environmental concerns, resulting in such legislative actions as the National Environmental Policy Act and the extensive studies by the Public Land Law Review Commission. His representation of Chief Cliff in dealings with the Senate and House on these subjects further established his reputation. He also directed the efforts to build a mechanism for adding new wildernesses to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

In 1971, with the retirement of Arthur Greeley, Jr., as Associate Chief, McGuire was selected to fill this Number 2 post. It proved to be a year of training for the job Chief Cliff had held for a decade. With obvious relish, Chief Cliff said at his retirement that the best gift he had received was the appointment by Secretary Earl L. Butz of McGuire as the Forest Service's new Chief.

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Biographical data on

John R. McGuire

Chief, Forest Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

John R. McGuire became the 10th Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in 1972, following the retirement of Edward P. Cliff.

Mr. McGuire began his Forest Service career while still in college. His first employment was a junior field assistant at Columbus, Ohio, in 1939. He held other positions at research stations in the East until 1957 when he became Chief of the Division of Forest Economics Research at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, California.

In 1962, Mr. McGuire moved to Washington, D.C., as Assistant to the Forest Service Deputy Chief for Research. In 1963, he returned to the Pacific Southwest Station as its Director. In 1967, he became Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation in the Washington headquarters. He was promoted to Associate Chief in 1971.

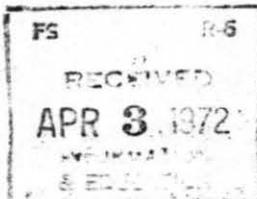
During his forestry career, Chief McGuire has written or collaborated in writing a number of scientific papers.

He served with the U.S. Army in Japan, the Philippines, and the South Pacific during World War II. He holds a Bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota, and Master's degrees from Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania.

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McGuire, John R.

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NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE: SUCCESSOR NAMED:

WASHINGTON, March 20--Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz today announced that Edward P. Cliff will retire April 29 as Chief of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and that he intends to appoint Associate Chief John R. McGuire as Mr. Cliff's successor.

Mr. Cliff, the ninth Chief of the Forest Service, has held that post for a decade. Mr. Cliff started as an Assistant Ranger in the depression years and became Chief of the Forest Service on March 18, 1962.

Mr. McGuire, 55, started with the Forest Service while still in college. His first employment was as a junior field assistant at Columbus, Ohio, in 1939. He held other positions at research stations in the East until 1957 when he became Chief of the Division of Forest Economics Research at the Pacific Southwest Station in Berkeley, Calif. In 1962, he was moved to Washington, D.C., as Assistant to the Deputy Chief for Research. In 1963, he returned to the Pacific Southwest Station as its Director. In 1967, he became Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation in the Washington office. He was promoted to his present position as Associate Chief last year.

During his forestry career, Mr. McGuire has written or collaborated in writing a number of scientific papers. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters. From 1941 to 1946, he served in the U.S. Army in Japan, the Philippines and the South Pacific Theater. He holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota and master's degrees from Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McGuire is a resident of Falls Church, Va. He and his wife, Merjory have a daughter, Joan, living at Berkeley, Calif.

Mr. Cliff, who retires next month, directed the agency through a decade of growth and change. During this period, Congress created a National Wilderness Preservation System, made up in part from National Forest lands; forest and land management research was expanded, and the multiple use concept of forestry developed. Under the multiple-use approach, equal emphasis is placed on non-commodity values of the forest, such as recreation, water management and wildlife, along with the commodity aspects, such as timber, forage and minerals.

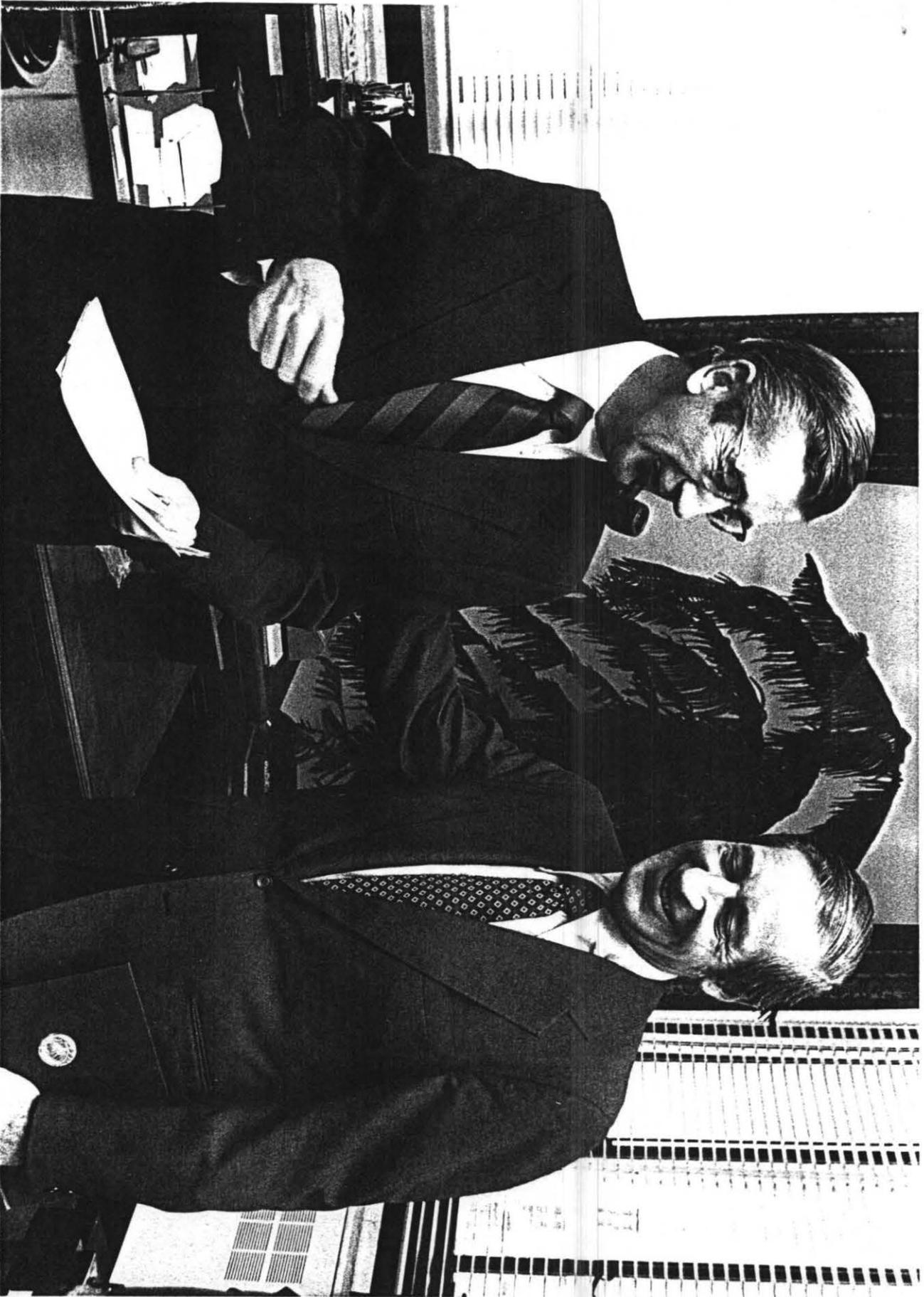
Chief Cliff worked part time for the Forest Service while still in college, and joined the organization full time in 1931 in Leavenworth, Wash. He became one of 10 Regional Foresters in 1950, was named Assistant Chief two years later and then became Chief in 1962.

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Dep. Assistant Secretary Paul Vander Myde
ARS Administrator T. W. Edminster
FS Chief John R. McGuire

SCS Administrator R. M. Davis
CSRS Administrator R. L. Lovvorn
NATL. AGR. LIBRARY Dir. R. A. Farley
Assistant Secretary Robert W. Long

May 3, 1976



See Bros - McGuire

1976

Chief McGuire with Asst. Secretary Long

JOHN R. McGUIRE

John R. McGuire, the 10th Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture is a native of Milwaukee, Wis. He has a bachelor's degree in forestry from the University of Minnesota, and master's degrees from Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania in forestry and economics, respectively.

Mr. McGuire started his career with the Forest Service in 1939 as a junior field assistant at Columbus, Ohio. After serving in the U.S. Army 1941-46, he returned to the Forest Service and held a number of forestry research positions in the East, culminating in an appointment as Chief of Forest Economics Research at Upper Darby, Pa. During this time he contributed significantly to the first national timber study, the monumental Timber Resources' Review. In 1957 he became director of Forest Economics Research at the Pacific Southwest Station in Berkeley, Calif., and in 1962, came to Washington, D.C. as Assistant to the Deputy Chief for Research. He returned to the Pacific Southwest Station as its Director in 1963 and four years later was appointed Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation. In 1971 he became Associate Chief of the Forest Service and on April 30, 1972 was named Chief.

During his brief tenure as Chief to date, Mr. McGuire has led the Forest Service in a number of important policy directions: *Soon after his appointment, the Forest Service announced its adoption of a major new Action Plan designed to improve environmental management of the National Forest resources. *The latest in the series of comprehensive timber situation appraisals was completed and a preliminary report issued which

spelled out a number of actions the Nation needs to take to meet its future timber needs. *He announced this year the Forest Service had completed a comprehensive review of all major roadless areas in the National Forests and proposed 235 new areas for wilderness study. *He announced a Forest Service proposal to review 53 eastern National Forest areas for possible addition to the Wilderness System. *With the recent authorization of a Forestry Incentives Program, Mr. McGuire announced that the Forest Service would work to implement improved forestry practices on the 300 million acres of nonindustrial private forest lands in the United States.

Mr. McGuire has been a member of the Society of American Foresters since 1939, having belonged at various times to the Allegheny, New England, northern California, and Washington, D.C. Sections. He has served on a number of committees for these Sections. In October 1972 he headed the United States delegation to the Seventh World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The University of Minnesota presented him with its Outstanding Achievement Award in 1973, citing him as an acknowledged international expert in forest policy, law and administration, a dedicated research and resource analyst, and an effective administrator of forward looking forestry programs.

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August 23, 1973

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH - JOHN R. MCGUIRE

John R. McGuire is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He graduated with a bachelor of science degree from the University of Minnesota in 1939, and attained his master's degree in forestry at Yale University in 1941. In 1954, he received a master of arts degree in economics from the University of Pennsylvania.

From his first Forest Service employment in 1939--as junior field assistant in the Central States--Mr. McGuire held increasingly responsible positions, primarily concerned with forestry research.

Following a number of years as forest economist at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, he was named Chief of the Station's Division of Forest Economics Research, subsequently holding a similar position at the Pacific Southwest Station at Berkeley, California. During this period, he contributed to the monumental survey "Timber Resources for America's Future."

In 1962, he was assigned to Forest Service Headquarters in Washington as staff assistant in Research. This was followed by four years as Director of the Forest and Range Experiment Station in Berkeley, California (1963-67). His work has involved direction and coordination of Forest Service Research in California and Hawaii, including research in timber and range management, wildlife habitat, forest protection, recreation, economics, and management sciences.

Mr. McGuire served as Deputy Chief in charge of Program Planning and Legislation from 1967 to June 1971 when he became Associate Chief of the Forest Service. On April 30, 1972, he was named Chief.

During his forestry career Mr. McGuire has written or collaborated in writing a number of scientific papers. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters. From 1941 to 1946 he served in the U.S. Army in Japan, the Philippines, and the Southwest Pacific.

May 1972

John McGuire - His Life and Times
(A Biography)

John Richard McGuire had an early ambition to make research his life's work, but an unusual administrative talent kept sidetracking him.

Up into his 40's, he made efforts to find enough time to win a doctorate, but the Forest Service thwarted these by making more and more demands on his administrative skills.

It was perhaps frustrating at the time, but the rewards came April 30, 1972. McGuire became the 10th Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, the Nation's top administrative job in forestry.

It was a satisfying culmination to a career that began with the agency on a part-time basis in the waning years of the Depression. He had grown up in his native Milwaukee, Wisconsin, one of three children in the family of a postal clerk.

With his brand new diploma in forestry from the University of Minnesota, John McGuire felt lucky to be one of the few in the biggest graduating class of foresters to get a job--even though it was only on an occasional basis as a research assistant for the Forest Service. To boost his meager income while working on this intermittent basis at the Forest Service facility at Columbus, Ohio, he took on odd jobs, such as grocery clerk and rug salesman.

That was in 1939. A year later, the breaks started coming his way. He had decided he wanted to make forestry research his career, and he won a scholarship to Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut. The Forest Service had a research station on campus, and McGuire got a job there at 35 cents an hour to help pay his expenses at school.

He had hardly begun his studies, however, before the clouds of World War II had gathered into a storm. His was the first number picked by his draft board, but he was deferred until July 1941 before beginning military service "for a year". With that deferment, he was able to get a master's degree in forestry.

(Meanwhile, he had met a young Brooklyn girl who was working as an assistant in the Yale Physics Department. She later became Mrs. McGuire, but only after she had served in the WAVES and the war had been won.)

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Then, it was to Fort Bliss, California, to join the engineers of the First Cavalry Division and on to the South Pacific to learn jungle warfare. By the end of the war, he had moved up through the ranks to major and commanding officer of the Eighth Engineers, which was part of the first American forces to occupy Manila and Tokyo.

He returned to civilian life in 1945 and began immediately seeking work. He sent out 13 applications and received offers of 11 jobs, but one of his references at the Forest Service called him to say he still had a job with the agency if he wanted to claim it.

He did, and went to work at the newly consolidated Allegheny and New Haven stations. After a few months, he was sent to Orono, Maine, to work on a spruce budworm infestation problem.

His organizing talents were quickly recognized, and at the end of 1947, he was put in charge of a white pine research project at Alfred, Maine. From this project came some long-term research methods in controlling competition and understanding site factors for white pine. And it also instilled in McGuire a strong interest in forest economics.

In 1950, he was transferred to the Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, station, where he was able to continue his quest for more economics education at the University of Pennsylvania. By going to school part time on annual leave allowed by the Forest Service, he was able to get a second master's degree, this time in economics. Meanwhile, his duties at the station were in forest economics research.

The headquarters office in Washington, D. C., then began calling on his services for assistance on the monumental Timber Resource Review, which appraised all the timber resources available for the Nation's future. McGuire was a regular commuter between his home in Pennsylvania and Washington from 1953-1957 working on that project. During that time, he moved up to Chief of the Division of Forest Economics at Upper Darby.

Although there was some talk of moving him into the Washington Office, he felt his future was brighter with more field experience. So, it was with considerable pleasure that he accepted a division director's assignment at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Berkeley, California in 1957. Among his more interesting tasks there was to set up a forestry research program in Hawaii, with the cooperation of the State and University of Hawaii.

By 1962, he could no longer shun the bids from the Washington, D. C., headquarters, and he was made staff assistant to the Forest Service's deputy chief in charge of research. During the following 16 months,

he was assigned to program planning, including the establishment of a major 10-year research program for the 1960's, to be directed with greater emphasis toward research in wildlife habitat, recreation and fire prevention.

In 1963, he returned to the Pacific Southwest Station, but this time as its director. Even at this point in his career, he tried auditing courses at the University of California as a means of working toward his doctorate, but the administration work at the station was just too demanding.

As director of the station, he stepped up efforts to use computers to solve forest problems, and the station soon became one of the biggest users of computers on the campus. The station under his leadership also moved into research programs on remote sensing and development of safer, selective, non-persistent chemical pesticides. Forest Service research in these two fields was rapidly centered there. It was also during his tenure there that one of the Forest Service's major fire laboratories was established at Riverside to delve into the secrets of the great firestorms which so often sweep Southern California.

In 1967, he moved into the agency's national leadership ranks by being named Deputy Chief in charge of Programs and Legislation. It was a critical time for the Forest Service, with the growing national environmental concerns, resulting in such legislative actions as the National Environmental Policy Act and the extensive studies by the Public Land Law Review Commission. His representation of Chief Cliff in dealings with the Senate and House on these subjects further established his reputation. He also directed the efforts to build a mechanism for adding new wildernesses to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

In 1971, with the retirement of Arthur Greeley, Jr., as Associate Chief, McGuire was selected to fill this Number 2 post. It proved to be a year of training for the job Chief Cliff had held for a decade. With obvious relish, Chief Cliff said at his retirement that the best gift he had received was the appointment by Secretary Earl L. Butz of McGuire as the Forest Service's new Chief.

Improved
Revised Version
for Chief RMPeterson
Feb. - March 1983

John Richard McGuire (1916-)

Tenth Chief of the Forest Service (1972-1979)

John McGuire was born on April 20, 1916, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, son of a postal clerk. His hopes to become a physician were dashed by the Depression; however foresters were in demand and captured his interest. He received his B.S.F. degree for the University of Minnesota in 1939 and obtained a part-time Forest Service research position in Columbus, Ohio. McGuire won a scholarship to Yale, where he worked at the Forest Service research facility on the campus while pursuing his M.F., awarded in 1941.

For the next four war years he served with the U.S. Army in the Pacific, rising to command an engineering battalion. In 1945 he returned to New Haven to work for the Forest Service's newly consolidated Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. In 1950 he was transferred to the station's Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, headquarters where he did forestry economics research while earning his M.A. in economics at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1953 he became the station's chief of forest economics and for the next four years commuted to Washington, D.C., to help in the preparation of the periodic assessment report, Timber Resources for America's Future (1958).

In 1957 he became a division director of the service's Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Berkeley, California. One of his more interesting tasks was to establish a program of forest research in Hawaii. By 1962 McGuire was staff assistant to the Deputy Chief of the Forest Service for research in Washington, but after 18 months he returned to Berkeley as Station Director. During the next four years he rapidly increased the use of

computers in research, started programs in remote sensing and the development of safer pesticides, and established one of the agency's major fire laboratories in Riverside, California.

McGuire's transfer in 1967 to Washington, as Deputy Chief in charge of programs and legislation, moved him into the agency's national leadership where his duties included liaison with the Department of Agriculture and with Congress. In 1971 he became Associate Chief and one year later the tenth head of the service. He served as Chief until mid-1979. During his tenure the service modified and integrated its methods of land management, weathered the attacks of environmental critics, and was able to narrowly avoid the imposition of specific legislative controls on national-forest timber harvesting, through passage of the National Forest Management Act in 1976. In addition, the service became heavily involved in national renewable resource planning under the terms of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA) and engaged in a successful program to heavily involve the public in establishing additional wilderness areas within the National Forests.

References: Forest Service History Section biographical files.

--Dennis M. Roth

Biographical Sketch of John Richard McGuire

by Dennis M. Roth

John McGuire was born on April 20, 1916 in Milwaukee, Wis., one of three children of a postal clerk. McGuire hoped to be a physician, but the economic realities of the Great Depression led him instead to forestry and a career with the Forest Service. Even then it took 4 months after his graduation in 1939 from the University of Minnesota to get a job, a part-time Forest Service research position in Columbus, Ohio.

He won a scholarship to Yale, where he earned his M.F. in 1941, working part-time at the Forest Service research facility on campus. For the next 4 war years he served with the U.S. Army in the Pacific, rising to Major in command of the 8th Engineering Battalion. In 1945 he returned to New Haven to work for the Forest Service's newly consolidated Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. In 1950 he was transferred to its Upper Darby, Pa., headquarters where he did forestry economics research while earning his M.A. in economics at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1953 he became the Station's Chief of Forest Economics and for the next 4 years commuted regularly to Washington D.C., to help in the publication of the important Timber Resource Review.

In 1957 he became a division director of the Forest Service's Pacific Southwest Station in Berkeley, Calif. One of his more interesting tasks was to establish a program of forestry in Hawaii.

By 1962 he could no longer avoid the persistent offers of the Washington Office and was made staff assistant to the Deputy Chief of the Forest Service for Research. After 18 months he returned to Berkeley as Station Director. During the next four years he rapidly increased the use of computers in research, started programs in remote sensing and the development of safer

pesticides, and established one of the Forest Service's major fire laboratories in Riverside, Calif.

His next transfer in 1967 to Washington as Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation moved him into the agency's national leadership, including liaison with the Department/^{of Agriculture}and Congress. In 1971 McGuire became Associate Chief and one year later the 10th Chief, serving until mid-1979. During his tenure the Forest Service modified and integrated its methods of land management, weathered the attacks of some environmental critics, and avoided the imposition of legislative controls on National Forest timber harvesting when the National Forest Management Act was passed in 1976. In addition, the Service became heavily involved in national renewable resource planning under the terms of the Forest and Rangeland/^{Renewable}Resources Planning Act of 1974 and engaged in a successful program (RARE II) to involve the public in establishing additional wilderness areas within the National Forests.

References:

John McGuire file, Forest Service History Section

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June 1, 1972

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That was in 1939. A year later, the breaks started coming his way. He had decided he wanted to make forestry research his career, and he won a scholarship to Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut. The Forest Service had a research station on campus, and McGuire got a job there at 35 cents an hour to help pay his expenses at school.

He had hardly begun his studies, however, before the clouds of World War II had gathered into a storm. His was the first number picked by his draft board, but he was deferred until July 1941 before beginning military service "for a year". With that deferment, he was able to get a master's degree in forestry.

(Meanwhile, he had met a young Brooklyn girl who was working as an assistant in the Yale Physics Department. She later became Mrs. McGuire, but only after she had served in the WAVES and the war had been won.)

The Army didn't know what to do with a graduate forester with a master's degree, so after an interim month of kitchen police, McGuire was turned over to the Army Corps of Engineers as a corporal. One day, he was selected as one of three "volunteers" to go to the 90-day Officers' Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The 90 days turned out to be only 10 weeks because of the urgent need for officers. But he did so well, he was retained for six months to serve on the training staff at Belvoir after he got his commission.

he was assigned to program planning, including the establishment of a major 10-year research program for the 1960's, to be directed with greater emphasis toward research in wildlife habitat, recreation and fire prevention.

In 1963, he returned to the Pacific Southwest Station, but this time as its director. Even at this point in his career, he tried auditing courses at the University of California as a means of working toward his doctorate, but the administration work at the station was just too demanding.

As director of the station, he stepped up efforts to use computers to solve forest problems, and the station soon became one of the biggest users of computers on the campus. The station under his leadership also moved into research programs on remote sensing and development of safer, selective, non-persistent chemical pesticides. Forest Service research in these two fields was rapidly centered there. It was also during his tenure there that one of the Forest Service's major fire laboratories was established at Riverside to delve into the secrets of the great firestorms which so often sweep Southern California.

In 1967, he moved into the agency's national leadership ranks by being named Deputy Chief in charge of Programs and Legislation. It was a critical time for the Forest Service, with the growing national environmental concerns, resulting in such legislative actions as the National Environmental Policy Act and the extensive studies by the Public Land Law Review Commission. His representation of Chief Cliff in dealings with the Senate and House on these subjects further established his reputation. He also directed the efforts to build a mechanism for adding new wildernesses to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

In 1971, with the retirement of Arthur Greeley, Jr., as Associate Chief, McGuire was selected to fill this Number 2 post. It proved to be a year of training for the job Chief Cliff had held for a decade. With obvious relish, Chief Cliff said at his retirement that the best gift he had received was the appointment by Secretary Earl L. Butz of McGuire as the Forest Service's new Chief.

Then, it was to Fort Bliss, California, to join the engineers of the First Cavalry Division and on to the South Pacific to learn jungle warfare. By the end of the war, he had moved up through the ranks to major and commanding officer of the Eighth Engineers, which was part of the first American forces to occupy Manila and Tokyo.

He returned to civilian life in 1945 and began immediately seeking work. He sent out 13 applications and received offers of 11 jobs, but one of his references at the Forest Service called him to say he still had a job with the agency if he wanted to claim it.

He did, and went to work at the newly consolidated Allegheny and New Haven stations. After a few months, he was sent to Orono, Maine, to work on a spruce budworm infestation problem.

His organizing talents were quickly recognized, and at the end of 1947, he was put in charge of a white pine research project at Alfred, Maine. From this project came some long-term research methods in controlling competition and understanding site factors for white pine. And it also instilled in McGuire a strong interest in forest economics.

In 1950, he was transferred to the Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, station, where he was able to continue his quest for more economics education at the University of Pennsylvania. By going to school part time on annual leave allowed by the Forest Service, he was able to get a second master's degree, this time in economics. Meanwhile, his duties at the station were in forest economics research.

The headquarters office in Washington, D. C., then began calling on his services for assistance on the monumental Timber Resource Review, which appraised all the timber resources available for the Nation's future. McGuire was a regular commuter between his home in Pennsylvania and Washington from 1953-1957 working on that project. During that time, he moved up to Chief of the Division of Forest Economics at Upper Darby.

Although there was some talk of moving him into the Washington Office, he felt his future was brighter with more field experience. So, it was with considerable pleasure that he accepted a division director's assignment at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Berkeley, California in 1957. Among his more interesting tasks there was to set up a forestry research program in Hawaii, with the cooperation of the State and University of Hawaii.

By 1962, he could no longer shun the bids from the Washington, D. C., headquarters, and he was made staff assistant to the Forest Service's deputy chief in charge of research. During the following 16 months,

McGuire
File
R2 slightly revised
for clarity 2/22/81.

Jan. 1980
1st Typed Dec. 1980
Final Revision 2/22/81
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Interview With Former Chief John McGuire

Well when one looks back at 25 years he can see all kinds of changes that have occurred in the Forest Service. Perhaps the one that strikes me the most is the rather startling increase in people's demands for all of the products of the forest, and the way the Forest Service has had to respond to those changes. Our country was growing of course in numbers of people over that time. The Forest Service employs many more disciplines and skills today than it had 25 years ago, because these demands have grown so complicated. And perhaps in an important way, how to deal with the public is to become adept in public involvement. Those I think are the big changes that I see in the past 25 years.

When I'm asked why did I go to work for the Forest Service there is no easy answer. I went to college starting out in medicine, premedicine, and soon discovered in the days of the Depression I couldn't afford to continue in that line. I didn't know anything about forestry but I heard that the job situation was pretty good: the CCC was running in those days. I had quite a few part-time jobs that interfered with my schooling. *(but I couldn't give them up.)* I had to have something that fitted in, so I wound up taking forestry. By the time I graduated, *the class was the largest graduating class the university had up to then.* *Part- and full-time jobs disappeared, so there were no jobs.* I think only 4 out of 100 or so graduates had definite jobs in the time of graduation. So it wasn't until a couple of months after I graduated that I found a job, and it was only by chance that I happened to be closest to where the job opening occurred. The dean referred me to the opening and it turned out to be

chance to see what great diversity we had in the Forest Service itself: all the different kinds of people and all the different points of view and all of the challenging sorts of jobs the Forest Service people were doing. Those are perhaps some of the most memorable occasions that I can recall.

What were the most serious problems? Well I suppose they kept increasing as I went up the career ladder, so that the greatest ones undoubtedly came toward the end. Well perhaps the biggest problems, the biggest challenges, that face any Chief come at the time of a change in administration, especially when there is a change in the political party and the White House goes from one party to the other. It's always uncertain how well the Forest Service will survive such a change and undoubtedly those changes that occurred while I was in Washington posed very large challenges indeed. The only other happening of that magnitude that I recall was the challenge to the Forest Service that came about as the result of the Monongahela decision. There the challenge was along the lines of removing professional discretion in managing the forest, and legislating forestry -- putting prescriptions in the law. We came very close, it seems, to being given legislative prescriptions for the management of the National Forests, but it certainly was a great challenge while it lasted.

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The changes in the Forest Service have come about because of, primarily I think, changes in the demand of the public for all the goods and services that people want. The Forest Service has changed to respond to what the public wants in many ways, employing many more professionals and disciplines; they are using modern technology, using modern techniques of public involvement.

Of course there have been many other changes in the Forest Service. The one that I'm happiest about I guess is the growing ability and legislative authority of the agency to prepare longrange plans, not only plans for research and for the National Forests, but plans for the use of all the nation's forest and range resources under the Forest and Rangelands Resources Planning Act. I think that will turn out to be a very momentous change. As to what I'm least pleased with, I think, is the lack of success that we've had in the Forest Service in bringing about a higher level of Federal involvement in State and private forestry. It was one of my biggest disappointments that we were never able during my tenure to do what I think the Federal Government ought to be doing in the field of State and private forestry.

The question as to Federal forestry policy is sometimes in shorthand referred to as Federal regulation of private forest practices, and the question has been around since Pinchot's day, and it became a matter of administration policy up through the end of the Truman administration. It was felt that the only way to ensure the productivity of the private lands was to somehow require the States to

regulate the cutting practices, or if a State did not do so, for the Federal Government to step in and do the job. That changed with the advent of the Eisenhower administration and I think the change was generally for the better. I think it would have been a very difficult talk for the Federal Government to try to regulate all of the different conditions one finds in the forests of the country. So the issue is no longer with us and I think it would be difficult to find people who might even take sides on it because they wouldn't today understand the debate. Nevertheless there have been a number of other similar approaches today that are having very similar effects; the water pollution legislation, for example, is leading to a Federal involvement in forestry practices. The Clean Air Act will probably have similar effects, and various other environmental laws undoubtedly already are having major effects on the practice of private forestry, but that's an entirely different story. I think we are no longer interested even in going back and reopening the old debate about Federal regulations of private forest practices as was contemplated before and during World War II as part of the New Deal.

What about the beginnings of the Forest Service? Well of course I was not too conscious of the Forest Service of 50 years ago, but I've read a lot about it, and I've talked to many people who were there. In those days the Forest Service was a very small organization. Everybody knew everybody else or knew somebody who knew them. The experience of most of the people in the Forest Service was very similar. They came out of similar backgrounds and they came through very similar careers and there

was much less diversity or the diversity of the kind we have in the Forest Service today. And also there was less of a rapport, communication, between various levels of the agency. It was customary I know in Washington for many of the Washington Office staff to go out for the entire summer. They went west on the train and they got off the train and got on a horse buckboard and were gone all summer talking to people on the ground. That was the best way of communication in those days. There was also less public awareness of what the Forest Service was doing, except in very local areas. So there have been very great changes over the past 50 years

The turning points during my career probably one could say are related to attempts we in the Forest Service made over the years to construct and carry out longrange plans. Going back in my times to the Timber Resource Review, the difficulties of getting those plans forwarded to and accepted by the Administration and forwarded to Congress. This was a real problem. President Kennedy accepted a program finally, but only for the National Forests, and then it was never funded. The various battles of reorganization obviously were turning points; they came up about every five years or so. Often they began with periods of suspicion on the part of the Administration that the Forest Service was not supportive of whatever their proposal might be. And this had to be dealt with over time. There was a period also when it seemed to me that without a longrange plan we had a great deal of difficulty in justifying our appropriation requests, and in coordinating our land management planning with our national program planning. These are the kinds of

things that probably could be regarded as, or would indicate, turning points for the agency as we overcame these kinds of problems.

What about legislation? Well when you get to thinking of all the laws that do have an effect on forest management, and I'm thinking not just timber management but forestry in general, all kinds of them had some effect. In the last decade of course there have been about six different laws that have had an effect on forest research, State and private forestry, forestry extension, mining, grazing, roads, rights of way, and of course timber management. All of these had impacts that are yet to be evaluated. I think it's a little too recent to know. One change, for example, I think in the long run will have a great effect on the National Forests, are the provisions of the National Forest Management Act. That makes the National Forest System statutory. I know when Congressman Aspinall of Colorado was chairman of the Interior Committee he used to remind me rather frequently as a witness that unlike the National Parks, the National Forests had been created by Presidential proclamation; parks had been created by Congress, by law. What one President proclaimed one President could unproclaim if he willed to. Happily the Congress in the National Forest Management Act changed that, and now it is no longer possible for the President to proclaim a National Forest. It has to be done by law, by Congress.

Looking back of course there have been some tremendous changes over the years starting with such acts as the Organic Administration Act and the Clarke-McNary Act, and that sort of thing. Other events had very

important effects on forestry in the United States. So I don't think one can stop by just making a brief list and saying these are the important ones and all the rest don't count. Its a very long list.

The Forest Service is frequently referred to as one of the more successful agencies in the Federal Government, and people sometimes ask why that success has been acheived. I think the answer lies in the kind of people who make up the Forest Service, who have done the job over many years. If I were to try to suggest what Forest Service people might do in the future to maintain the agency's reputation for being efficient and productive, I would say that the main thing is to maintain the same levels of professionalism, of even-handed dealings with the public, the same levels of confidence that Forest Service people have exhibited over the past 75 years.

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Interview by Wallack Shiverdecker With Former Chief John McGuire

(January 1980)

Well when one looks back at 25 years he can see all kinds of changes that have occurred in the Forest Service. Perhaps the one that strikes me the most is the rather startling increase in people's demands for all of the products of the forest, and the way the Forest Service has had to respond to those changes. Our country was growing of course in numbers of people over that time. The Forest Service employs many more disciplines and skills today than it had 25 years ago, because these demands have grown so complicated. And perhaps in an important way, ^{learning} how to deal with the public is to become adept in public involvement. Those I think are the big changes that I see in the past 25 years.

When I'm asked why did I go to work for the Forest Service there is no easy answer. I went to college starting out in medicine, premedicine, and soon discovered in the days of the Depression I couldn't afford to continue in that line. I didn't know anything about forestry but I heard that the job situation was pretty good. — The CCC was running in those days ^(were) and I had quite a few part-time jobs that ^(ing) interfered with my schooling, ^(but I couldn't give up these jobs.) ^(with my job schedule.) so I had to ^(take courses) have something that fitted in, so I wound up taking forestry. ^(My) By the time I graduated, ^(the) the class was the largest forestry graduating class the university had up to then. ^(had) Part- and full-time jobs ^(disappeared) disappeared, ^(so there were no jobs.) so there were no jobs. I think only 4 out of 100 or ^(of our forestry) so graduates had definite jobs ^(at) in the time of graduation. So it wasn't ^(before) until a couple of months ^(after I graduated) after I graduated that I found a job, and it was only by chance that I happened to be closest to where the job opening occurred. The dean referred me to the opening and it turned out to be

the Forest Service. Oh very roughly that's how I got into the outfit. It wasn't a planned sort of thing at all.

What kind of people did I find in the Forest Service? Well they're tremendously variable. You can not generalize about all of the people who work for the Forest Service. People have often said to me that the Forest Service thinks this or that. Well it's impossible for the Forest Service when you think of all of the thousands of men and women getting together and agreeing on one thought. But all the people that I came across during my time in the Forest Service I found to be highly dedicated individuals, very interested in their work and very interested in doing something for the public good. They were generally well-educated, well-trained for the jobs they were doing, and they were interested in improving themselves. They were willing to put in extra hours. I never knew of clock-watchers in the Forest Service.

What were my most memorable experiences? Well there were all kinds of memorable things. There were the opportunities to participate in some of the international forestry activities. For example, to sit down with your counterparts in the other countries of the world and discuss forestry with them to see how they operated abroad in their forests. There were the chances to associate with top-notch scientists in research who were extremely competent and whose ideas were extremely challenging. There were the opportunities to meet with some of our national leaders from time to time, both in the executive branch and in Congress, and to talk to them about forestry. But most of all it was a

chance to see what great diversity we had in the Forest Service itself: all the different kinds of people and all the different points of view and all of the challenging sorts of jobs the Forest Service people were doing. Those are perhaps some of the most memorable occasions that I can recall.

What were the most serious problems? Well I suppose they kept increasing as I went up the career ladder, so that the greatest ones undoubtedly came toward the end. Well perhaps the biggest problems, the biggest challenges, that face any Chief come at the time of a change in administration, especially when there is a change in the political party and the White House goes from one party to the other. It's always uncertain how well the Forest Service will survive such a change and undoubtedly those changes that occurred while I was in Washington posed very large challenges indeed. The only other happening of that magnitude that I recall was the challenge to the Forest Service that came about as the result of the Monongahela decision. There the challenge was along the lines of removing professional discretion in managing the forest, and legislating forestry -- putting prescriptions in the law. We came very close, it seems, to being given legislative prescriptions for the management of the National Forests, but it certainly was a great challenge while it lasted.

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One can always think of memorable occasions and memorable people he has met over a career, on the job or on the outside. It was always memorable to recall shaking hands with the President or being present at a bill-signing ceremony or appearing at some function in the rose garden, or testifying before a congressional committee. Those are certainly memorable occasions. But I have very fond memories of meeting with the people of the Forest Service. I suppose in a sense every one of our forest supervisors and every one of our rangers is a memorable character, and we have had many characters holding those jobs over the years. I enjoyed meeting with them very much and seeing their pride in their forest and their district and in the work they were doing. The same is true with the opportunities to meet with various State foresters in their home States and to learn of the work they were doing in their organizations. The same is true in meeting some of our top-notch research scientists on memorable occasions, as when I had the opportunity to visit the Forest Products Laboratory or the Institute of

Tropical Forestry and see what was going on.

When I come to naming some particular memorable characters whom I have encountered in the Forest Service I'm somewhat stumped. There were a few who had a great deal of influence on me over the years. One that I recall very fondly was Ray Taylor who was chief of Timber Management Research of the Northeastern Station right after World War II. I know I'd been away from the Forest Service so long I didn't know whether I still had a job or not. When I got out of the Army I sent around a bunch of resumes looking for another job, figuring the Forest Service had forgotten all about me after 5 years. Ray sent me a letter saying, "What are you doing looking around for jobs? Here we are holding a job for you." So I came back to the Forest Service on Ray's recommendations. Others I recall were directors in forest experiment stations under whom I served at various times. People like Les Harper and particularly Ralph Marquis. Ralph was a rather unusual individual for the Forest Service in those days. He was not a forester, for one thing. He was an economist, and he was not a particularly reverent sort of individual, he had a rather bright sense of humor. They very much enjoyed working for him at the experiment stations. There are many others like that over the years whom I had much pleasure in knowing. There were also so many people who worked for me or whom I came across in other capacities that still provide me with some very fond memories. Well I guess I'd have to say the opportunity to open up a research organization in Hawaii back in the 1950's was probably my most memorable field assignment and probably one that many people envied me for. Back before Hawaii became a State,

was still a territory, there was some interest in starting forestry research on a small scale in the islands. Gene Roberts had gone to Hawaii early in the '50's to look over the situation and after he retired I inherited his job as a part of my other duties inadvertently. Hawaii had always had a strong interest in forestry and had depended on the Forest Service for technical help and for suggestions for recruiting people, and that sort of thing. But I think it was in the 1950's when I must have made at least a dozen trips to the islands to get things going and the chance to sort of start from scratch in that situation in a whole new kind of a forest environment that certainly stands out in my memory.

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What about the beginnings of the Forest Service? Well of course I was not too conscious of the Forest Service of 50 years ago, but I've read a lot about it, and I've talked to many people who were there. In those days the Forest Service was a very small organization. Everybody knew everybody else or knew somebody who knew them. The experience of most of the people in the Forest Service was very similar. They came out of similar backgrounds and they came through very similar careers and there

was much less diversity, ~~or~~ the diversity, ^{of} the kind we have in the Forest Service today. And also there was less of a rapport, communication, between various levels of the agency. It was customary I know in Washington for many of the Washington Office staff to go out for the entire summer. They went west on the train and they got off the train and got on a horse[^] drawn buckboard and were gone all summer talking to people on the ground. That was the best way of communication in those days. There was also less public awareness of what the Forest Service was doing, except in very local areas. So there have been very great changes over the past 50 years.

The turning points during my career probably one could say are related to attempts we in the Forest Service made over the years to construct and carry out longrange plans. Going back in my times to the Timber Resource Review, the difficulties of getting those plans forwarded to and accepted by the Administration and forwarded to Congress. This was a real problem. President Kennedy accepted a program finally, but only for the National Forests, and then it was never funded. The various battles of reorganization obviously were turning points; they came up about every five years or so. Often they began with periods of suspicion on the part of the Administration that the Forest Service was not supportive of whatever their proposal might be. And this had to be dealt with over time. There was a period also when it seemed to me that without a longrange plan we had a great deal of difficulty in justifying our appropriation requests, and in coordinating our land management planning with our national program planning. These are the kinds of

things that probably could be regarded as, or would indicate, turning points for the agency as we overcame these kinds of problems.

What about legislation? Well when you get to thinking of all the laws that do have an effect on forest management, and I'm thinking not just timber management but forestry in general, all kinds of them had some effect. In the last decade of course there have been at least six or eight different laws that have had an effect on forest research, State and private forestry, forestry extension, mining, grazing, roads, rights of way, and of course timber management. All of these had impacts that are yet to be evaluated. I think it's a little too recent to know. One *law which will* change, for example, *its provisions* I think in the long run will have a great effect on the National Forests, *are the provisions of* the National Forest Management Act. *That Act* makes the National Forest System statutory. I know when Congressman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado was chairman of the House Interior Committee he used to remind me rather frequently as a witness that unlike the National Parks, the National Forests had been created by Presidential proclamation; the parks had all been nearly all created by Congress, by law. What one President had proclaimed another President could "unproclaim" if he willed to. Happily the Congress, in the National Forest Management Act, changed that, and now it is no longer possible for the President to "unproclaim" a National Forest. It has to be done by law, by Congress.

Looking back of course there have been some tremendous changes over the years starting with such acts as *the Weeks Law,* the Organic Administration Act, *the McSweeney-McNary Act,* and the Clarke-McNary Act, and that sort of thing. Other events had very

important effects on forestry in the United States. So I don't think one can stop by just making a brief list and saying these are the important ones and all the rest don't count. It's a very long list.

The Forest Service is frequently referred to as one of the more successful agencies in the Federal Government, and people sometimes ask why that success has been achieved. I think the answer lies in the kind of people who make up the Forest Service, who have done the job over many years. If I were to try to suggest what Forest Service people might do in the future to maintain the agency's reputation for being efficient and productive, I would say that the main thing is to maintain the same levels of professionalism, of even-handed dealings with the public, the same levels of confidence that Forest Service people have exhibited over the past 75 years.

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McGuire File



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Washington
Office

12th & Independence SW
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Reply to: 1680 History

Date: DEC 23 1980

Subject: Transcript of John R. McGuire

To: John R. McGuire
6608 Oakwood Drive
Falls Church, Virginia 22041

I enclose a slightly edited transcript of the television tape interview made with you early this year by Wallace Shiverdecker of the Forest Service Office of Information, for the 75th anniversary. He furnished us with a very rough transcript of all three interviews (you, Mr. Cliff, and Dr. McArdle), and we have tried to smooth them out.

Would you mind going over this transcript to see if it agrees with your recollection of what you said? We would appreciate it if you could, so we could have this interview as part of our historical files. Thank you.

Dennis M. Roth

DENNIS M. ROTH
Head, History Section

Enclosure

*I further edited it after getting it back from
Mr. McGuire.*

- J. J. Harmon



McGuire file

by Wallace Shiverdecker
Interview With Former Chief John McGuire

January 1980

Well when one looks back at 25 years he can see all kinds of changes that have occurred in the Forest Service. Perhaps the one that strikes me the most is the rather startling increase in people's demands for all of the products of the forest, and the way the Forest Service has had to respond to those changes. Our country was growing of course in numbers of people over that time. The Forest Service employs many more disciplines and skills today than it had 25 years ago, because these demands have grown so complicated. And perhaps in an important way, ^{learning} how to deal with the public is to become adept in public involvement. Those I think are the big changes that I see in the past 25 years.

When I'm asked why did I go to work for the Forest Service there is no easy answer. I went to college starting out in medicine, premedicine, and soon discovered in the days of the Depression I couldn't afford to continue in that line. I didn't know anything about forestry but I heard that the job situation was pretty good. ^{were} The CCC was running in those days, ^{ing} and I had quite a few part-time jobs that ^{were} ^{ing} interfered with my schooling, ^{but I couldn't give up these jobs.} ^{with my job schedule,} so I had to ^{take courses} have something that fitted in, so I wound up taking forestry. ^{My} By the time I graduated, ^{at} the class was the largest graduating class the university had up to then? ^{before} Part- and full-time jobs disappeared, ^{of our forestry} so ^{at} there were no jobs. I think only 4 out of 100 or so graduates had definite jobs ^{before} in the time of graduation. So it wasn't until a couple of months after I graduated that I found a job, and it was only by chance that I happened to be closest to where the job opening occurred. The dean referred me to the opening and it turned out to be

the Forest Service. Oh very roughly that's how I got into the outfit. It wasn't a planned sort of thing at all.

What kind of people did I find in the Forest Service? Well they're tremendously variable. You can not generalize about all of the people who work for the Forest Service. People have often said to me that the Forest Service thinks this or that. Well it's impossible for the Forest Service when you think of all of the thousands of men and women getting together and agreeing on one thought. But all the people that I came across during my time in the Forest Service I found to be highly dedicated individuals, very interested in their work and very interested in doing something for the public good. They were generally well-educated, well-trained for the jobs they were doing, and they were interested in improving themselves. They were willing to put in extra hours. I never knew of clock-watchers in the Forest Service.

What were my most memorable experiences? Well there were all kinds of memorable things. There were the opportunities to participate in some of the international forestry activities. For example, to sit down with your counterparts in the other countries of the world and discuss forestry with them to see how they operated abroad in their forests. There were the chances to associate with top-notch scientists in research who were extremely competent and whose ideas were extremely challenging. There were the opportunities to meet with some of our national leaders from time to time, both in the executive branch and in Congress, and to talk to them about forestry. But most of all it was a

chance to see what great diversity we had in the Forest Service itself: all the different kinds of people and all the different points of view and all of the challenging sorts of jobs the Forest Service people were doing. Those are perhaps some of the most memorable occasions that I can recall.

What were the most serious problems? Well I suppose they kept increasing as I went up the career ladder, so that the greatest ones undoubtedly came toward the end. Well perhaps the biggest problems, the biggest challenges, that face any Chief come at the time of a change in administration, especially when there is a change in the political party and the White House goes from one party to the other. It's always uncertain how well the Forest Service will survive such a change and undoubtedly those changes that occurred while I was in Washington posed very large challenges indeed. The only other happening of that magnitude that I recall was the challenge to the Forest Service that came about as the result of the Monongahela decision. There the challenge was along the lines of removing professional discretion in managing the forest, and legislating forestry -- putting prescriptions in the law. We came ^every close, it seems, to being given legislative prescriptions for the management of the National Forests, but it certainly was a great challenge while it lasted.

I think people coming up through their career undoubtedly face challenges in each step and the challenges pertain to choosing opportunities as they arise -- to take a transfer or not take a transfer,

for example -- just stay put or stay with the familiar job which you have been doing. I think all of us have had that. I think one of the principal challenges for me was deciding to leave research and come into Washington. Like many people of the Forest Service I'd always thought that Washington was the last place that any forester would want to go to on a permanent basis, and I thought long and hard before I agreed to accept Ed Cliff's offer and come into Washington as a Deputy Chief. But that was quite a change for one who had spent all of his career in research.

One can always think of memorable occasions and memorable people he has met over a career ^{on the job} or on the outside. It was always memorable to recall shaking hands with the President or being present at a bill-signing ceremony or appearing at some function in the rose garden, or testifying before a congressional committee. Those are certainly memorable occasions. But I have very fond memories of meeting with the people of the Forest Service. I suppose in a sense every one of our forest supervisors and every one of our rangers is a memorable character, and we have had many characters holding those jobs over the years. I enjoyed meeting with them very much and seeing their pride in their forest and their district and in the work they were doing. The same is true with the opportunities to meet with various State foresters in their home States and to learn of the work they were doing in their organizations. The same is true in meeting some of our top-notch research scientists on memorable occasions, as when I had the opportunity to visit the Forest Products Laboratory or the Institute of

Tropical Forestry and see what was going on.

When I come to naming some particular memorable characters whom I have encountered in the Forest Service I'm ^esomewhat stumped. There were a few who had a great deal of influence on me over the years. One that I recall very fondly was Ray Taylor who was chief of Timber Management Research of the Northeastern Station right after World War II. I know I'd been away from the Forest Service so long I didn't know whether I still had a job or not. When I got out of the Army I sent around a bunch of resumes looking for another job, figuring the Forest Service had forgotten all about me after 5 years. Ray sent me a letter saying, "What are you doing looking around for jobs? Here we are holding a job for you." So I came back to the Forest Service on Ray's recommendations. Others I recall were directors in ^{forest} experiment stations under whom I served at various times. People like Les Harper and particularly Ralph Marquis. Ralph was a rather unusual individual for the Forest Service in those days. He was not a forester, for one thing. He was an economist, and he was not a particularly reverent sort of individual, he had a rather bright sense of humor. They very much enjoyed working for him at the experiment stations. There are many others like that over the years whom I had much pleasure in knowing. There were also so many people who worked for me or whom I came across in other capacities that still provide me with some very fond memories. Well I guess I'd have to say the opportunity to open up a research organization in Hawaii back in the 1950's was probably my most memorable field assignment and probably one that many people envied me for. Back before Hawaii became a State,

districts were rather small in terms of staffing and the districts were

was still a territory, there was some interest in starting forestry research on a small scale in the islands. Gene Roberts had gone to Hawaii early in the '50's to look over the situation and after he retired I inherited his job as a part of my other duties inadvertently. Hawaii had always had a strong interest in forestry and had depended on the Forest Service for technical help and for suggestions for recruiting people, and that sort of thing. But I think it was in the 1950's when I must have made at least a dozen trips to the islands to get things going and the chance to sort of start from scratch in that situation in a whole new kind of a forest environment that certainly stands out in my memory.

Well in 1939ⁱⁿ the Forest Service, the part that I knew, forest researches were pretty small operations. Largely, in research at least, we were operating on a shoestring. My first job was with the Central States Forest Experiment Station in Columbus, Ohio. That station no longer exists, but in those days I think the total station budget was about \$50,000 ~~dollars~~ and my salary at first was only about \$1400 so I didn't take out a big slice of the budget to operate on. There were only a few professionals in the station at the time and there was a relatively small organization. I think that was true also throughout the rest of the Forest Service. The Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's had given the agency quite a boost of course, but the National Forest organization was relatively small, still largely oriented toward protection and less toward timber management. Many of the ranger districts were rather small in terms of staffing and the districts were

cap
far more numerous than they are today, because the difficulty then of getting around to cover the district on horseback. The State and private organization also was quite a small operation, much smaller than we have today.

What bothered me the most as Chief? Well when I was Chief a lot of things bothered me, but what bothered me the most I suppose was the occasional criticism of the Forest Service that I thought was unfair, when the Forest Service or Forest Service people were unfairly criticized. I seemed to be bothered by that more than any other. Not that much criticism wasn't warranted. But there were many times when the critics didn't seem to understand what the Forest Service was trying to do or how it was limited by the laws. There were times also when I worried quite a bit about how to provide for better upward communication from the field into the Washington Office. I knew that communication down^{ward} was generally working although often it might be pretty slow. But I wasn't always sure that we were getting good feedback, particularly good ideas. This is one of the problems of a large organization -- how to provide for innovation, for suggestions, and how to act on them. And there seems to be no one good way of making that work or solving that problem, but the fact that sometimes it doesn't work as good as it should is indeed a bothersome matter. cap

What about changes and accomplishments? Well I think that at the time I retired the Forest Service had become a much more sophisticated organization. Not just in the use of the new technologies or computers

or better surveying instruments or better lab procedures in research and that sort of thing, but it had turned out to be an organization extremely productive and competent in using the new technology. The other thing I think is that, by the time I left, the Forest Service had gotten away from the old idea that the professional man always knew exactly what was right. We by 1979 had pretty much stopped resting on our professional laurels; we were more willing than ever before to listen to other points of view. And we were able to engage in conversation, public conversation, with all of our clientele in a way that we had never done before.

Looking back to the time when I started with the Forest Service in 1939 the changes have been just tremendous. It is almost impossible to give some general conclusion about what those changes have been. Obviously the Forest Service is a much bigger organization than it was in those days. It employs many more disciplines and many more technologies than I used to see at that time. But perhaps even more than words one could summarize the changes best by looking at some of the photographs in the album we published entitled "100 Years of Federal Forestry." If you look at the period around 1945, for example, 35 years ago, you will see people still operating, as result of the ^{second World} war and the Depression, with limited means of transportation and communications, with the old-fashioned methods of fire control, at rather limited facilities in research, with small State forestry organizations. As you turn further on in the book you can see the jobs that Forest Service people are doing today.

The changes in the Forest Service have come about because of, primarily I think, changes in the demand of the public for all the goods and services that people want. The Forest Service has changed to respond to what the public wants in many ways, employing many more professionals and disciplines; they are using modern technology, using modern techniques of public involvement.

Of course there have been many other changes in the Forest Service. The one that I'm happiest about I guess is the growing ability and legislative authority of the agency to prepare longrange plans, not only plans for research and for the National Forests, but plans for the use of all the nation's forest and range resources under the Forest and Rangelands Resources Planning Act. I think that will turn out to be a very momentous change. As to what I'm least pleased with, I think, is the lack of success that we've had in the Forest Service in bringing about a higher level of Federal involvement in State and private forestry. It was one of my biggest disappointments that we were never able during my tenure to do what I think the Federal Government ought to be doing in the field of State and private forestry.

The question as to Federal forestry policy is sometimes in shorthand referred to as Federal regulation of private forest practices, and the question has been around since Pinchot's day, and it became a matter of administration policy up through the end of the Truman administration. It was felt that the only way to ensure the productivity of the private lands was to somehow require the States to

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What about the beginnings of the Forest Service? Well of course I was not too conscious of the Forest Service of 50 years ago, but I've read a lot about it, and I've talked to many people who were there. In those days the Forest Service was a very small organization. Everybody knew everybody else or knew somebody who knew them. The experience of most of the people in the Forest Service was very similar. They came out of similar backgrounds and they came through very similar careers and there

was much less diversity, ~~or~~ the diversity of the kind we have in the Forest Service today. And also there was less of a rapport, communication, between various levels of the agency. It was customary I know in Washington for many of the Washington Office staff to go out for the entire summer. They went west on the train and they got off the train and got on a horse ^{-drawn} buckboard and were gone all summer talking to people on the ground. That was the best way of communication in those days. There was also less public awareness of what the Forest Service was doing, except in very local areas. So there have been very great changes over the past 50 years ^o

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important effects on forestry in the United States. So I don't think one can stop by just making a brief list and saying these are the important ones and all the rest don't count. Its a very long list.

The Forest Service is frequently referred to as one of the more successful agencies in the Federal Government, and people sometimes ask why that success has been achieved. I think the answer lies in the kind of people who make up the Forest Service, who have done the job over many years. If I were to try to suggest what Forest Service people might do in the future to maintain the agency's reputation for being efficient and productive, I would say that the main thing is to maintain the same levels of professionalism, of even-handed dealings with the public, the same levels of confidence that Forest Service people have exhibited over the past 75 years.

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cc Dennis Roth

John R. McGuire
6608 Oakwood Drive
Falls Church, Va. 22041

10 June 1982

Director Gene M. Gressley
Conservation History and Research Center
The University of Wyoming
Box 3334
Laramie, Wyoming 82071

Dear Director Gressley:

Thank you for your letter of May 10.

The "file" accumulated by my secretary while I was Chief of the U. S. Forest Service is still in Forest Service custody. Eventually it will be moved to the National Archives. Actually this file contains mostly speeches, articles and reports of public events in which I participated. Important correspondence and testimony is filed elsewhere. *

If you are interested in obtaining copies of some or all of the material in my file before it goes to Archives, I suggest you get in touch with Forest Service Historian Dennis Roth, Forest Service-USDA, P. O. Box 2417, Washington, D. C. 20013. By copy of this letter I will let him know that I have no objection to such copying.

Sincerely,

John R. McGuire

* in scattered locations.



THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
CONSERVATION HISTORY AND RESEARCH CENTER
BOX 3334
LARAMIE, WYOMING 82071

May 10, 1982

Mr. John R. McGuire
6608 Oakwood Drive
Falls Church, VA 23666

Dear Mr. McGuire:

As you may recall, back in 1972 and later in 1974, you had an exchange of correspondence with one of my former associates, Mr. Charles G. Roundy relating to our program to collect as much as we can pertaining to the history and development of twentieth century conservation and conservation policy.

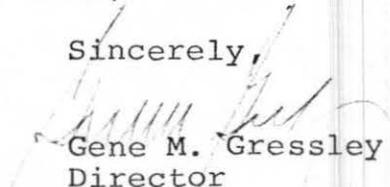
I am pleased to tell you that since that contact, our program has continued to grow. To bring you up-to-date, I am herewith enclosing a xerox copy of a recent donor list.

In effect, this is just a note to keep in touch, and to say what is self-evident; we are still very much interested in becoming the repository for your material and files.

Any comments or suggestions you might have relative to your current situation would be greatly appreciated.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,


Gene M. Gressley
Director

GMG/jmr
Enclosure

CONSERVATION

F. DeWitt Abbott,
George J. Albrecht,
Harold E. Alexander,
J. David Almand,
Durward L. Allen,
American Horse Protection Association,
Audubon Society of Rhode Island,
Daniel Axelrod,
Lester Bagley,
Vernon Bailey,
Walter W. Barrett,
Maynard Barrows,
Richard Baumhoff,
Thomas A. Bell,
Norman G. Benson,
Norman A. Berg,
Morris Bien,
Homer L. Brinkley,
Harvey Broome,
William J. Brune,
Eugene C. Buie,
John Bird Burnham,
Eugene W. Burr,
Robert L. Butler,
T. C. Byerly,
J. Phil Campbell,
David Canfield,
Robert T. Chuck,
Louis S. Clapper,
Leslie S. Clark,
Marion Clawson,
Edith and Frederic Clements,
Edward P. Cliff,
Samuel S. Cobb,
George L. Collins,
Annette B. Cottrell,
G. W. Cottrell,
Frank, C. Craighead, Jr.,
Marv Cronberg,
Bert S. Cross,
David Damon,
Edward B. Danson,
Arthur Powell Davis,
David O. Davis,
Verne E. Davison,
Richard G. Dawson,
Arthur E. Demaray,
Delmar A. Dobkins,
David D. Dominick,
Newton B. Drury,
Oke Eckholm,
Environmental Research Institute,
Charles A. Evans,
Mrs. Gay Ewing,
William A. Fischer,

John L. Franson,
Edward W. Furia, Jr.,
Georgia Forest Research Council,
Ernest L. Gooden,
Richard H. Goodwin,
Mary Louise and Shelly Grossman,
A. L. Hafenrichter,
Rolland B. Handley,
Anthony Harrigan,
Alfred L. Hawkes,
Randall Henderson,
T. A. Henrie,
Paul A. Herbert,
Ingram T. Hermanson,
Laurence I. Hewes, Jr.,
J. Richard Hilton,
Roy D. Hockensmith,
Pershing B. Hofslund,
John A. Howard,
Harold A. Hubler,
Charles B. Hudson,
Illinois Wildlife Federation,
International Pacific Halibut Commission,
Izaak Walton League (Wyoming),
Duane D. Jacobs,
Bernie Janssen,
Robert M. Jenkins,
O. B. Jessness,
Fred C. June,
Lars Karstad,
Wallace Kaufman,
Earl F. Kennamer,
Ramon L. Kent,
John H. Kitchel,
A. A. Klingebiel,
Henry Gene Knight,
Frank Kowski,
Alan S. Krug,
F. Glade Loughry,
Paul E. Lemmon,
Richard Leonard,
Seymour H. Levy,
A.B. Linford,
Sedley M. Lingo,
Walter Lowdermilk,
E. A. Lundberg,
Paul W. McKee,
Ivan McKeever,
Medicine Bow National Forest,
F. M. Middleton,
Harold W. Miller,
Missouri Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit,
Guy Moorefield,
Maynard Munger, Jr.,
Olaus and Margaret Murie,

Eugene Nakamura,
National Association of Conservation Districts (Western Regional Office),
M. Graham Netting,
F. N. Newell,
Paul H. Oehser,
Stewart Ogilvy,
Samuel H. Ordway, Jr.,
Warren Page,
Garald G. Parker, Sr.,
John B. Pearce,
Frederick W. Poos,
Bill Potter,
Public Waters Protective Association of Wyoming,
Neal Rahm,
Jack E. Raven,
Paul Goodwin Redington,
Wayne Replogle,
Ray C. Roberts,
William A. Rockie,
Einar L. Roget,
Wayne W. Sandfort,
Joseph L. Sax,
Walter E. Scott,
Glendon A. Sears,
J. H. Shaeffer,
Elwood L. Shafer, Jr.,
William Shaw,
Richard S. Shomura,
W. G. Sloan,
Fred Smith,
Payson Spaulding,
J. Gordon Steele,
Harold A. Steinke,
Robert C. Summerfelt,
Gustav A. Swanson,
Fred J. Sykes,
Homer A. Taff,
J. Millard Tawes,
Teton National Forest,
Edward L. Towle,
William E. Towell,
Clayton Troster,
John F. Turner,
Louis F. Twardzik,
Russell E. Uhland,
James Watt,
Arthur E. Williamson,
Frank Weymouth,
George T. Wilson,
Leonard W. Wing,
Arthur T. Wright,
Robert S. Yard,

all heard
A

CHIEF AND STAFF INFORMATIONAL SESSION
APRIL 15, 1981

← MCGUIRE HOSPITALIZED...Former Chief McGuire is in Sibley Hospital in Washington being treated for a herniated disc in his back. He will be unable to go to Nebraska City April 25 to receive the J. Sterling Morton Arbor Day award.

MOTHS ARRIVE...The gypsy moths have become active two weeks early this year, so the control program will begin earlier.

SUBJECT IS RARE II...The May 1 hearing in Weaverville, California will deal with the California RARE II areas.

HEARING-MEETING CONFLICT...Beasley will discuss with Congressional staff possible accommodations of FS testimony at the April 22 hearing on the Hayakawa RARE II Bill to resolve conflict with the Regional Foresters meeting in Washington next week.

RESIDENCE POLICY...A discussion of the recreation residence policy will be added to agenda of the next C&S Standard Session. No decision will be involved. Other items for the agenda should be to Miles by noon today.

IF NOTED...At a meeting in Washington yesterday, Associate Deputy Chief Clark reported to the International Science and Education Council about the growing interest in international forestry and exports.

RECEPTION TODAY...Leon Anderson will represent the Chief this afternoon at a reception in the Administration Building patio for Upward Mobility college program dean's list designees.

ON SELECTION PANEL...Miles will serve on the panel this afternoon to select the William Jump Award winner for the outstanding young USDA employee of the year.

BUSINESS GRAPHICS...Staff Directors and others they wish to bring, are invited to a demonstration session on business graphics in room 4306 at 9:20 a.m., April 16.

PERSONNEL...Personnel matters will be discussed by C&S Thursday at 9:30.

WO ATTENDENCE SOUGHT...Miles asked for consideration of someone from WO to attend the Region 9 supervisor's session in Milwaukee June 2-4.

INTERIOR-AG COORDINATION...Leisz reported on accomplishments of the two half-day meetings this week of working groups from Interior and Agriculture. The groups addressing public involvement and facilities and personnel sharing were terminated because their work is done. Interior has signed the Joint Agreement on research. By mid-June, BLM and FS will complete a memorandum of understanding focused on minerals and geology. The two agencies will jointly analyze the activities which should be considered in light of the 1983 expiration of mineral prospecting and leasing in wilderness.



NEWS

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1979

PETERSON NAMED CHIEF OF FOREST SERVICE

WASHINGTON, June 27--R. Max Peterson, a deputy chief of the Forest Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the last five years, today was designated the 11th chief of the 74-year history of the agency. The announcement was made by Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland.

Peterson will succeed John R. McGuire, who retires June 30 after a 39-year career with the agency. McGuire had been chief since 1972. Douglas R. Leisz will remain as associate chief.

The new chief began his career with the department's Forest Service 30 years ago after graduation from the University of Missouri with a degree in civil engineering. He later was awarded a master's degree in public administration by Harvard University.

After a two-year assignment as chief of the water improvement branch in the northern regional office of the Forest Service in Missoula, Mont., Peterson came to the agency's Washington, D.C., headquarters where he held several successive positions in the divisions of engineering and administrative management. He returned to California in 1966 as a regional engineer and became deputy regional forester in 1971 for the southern region, headquartered in Atlanta, Ga. The next year he was elevated to the position of regional forester for the 13-state area.

He was named deputy chief for programs and legislation in 1974, a post he has held since. In that position he was responsible for the 1975 Resources Planning Act long range program in the Forest Service and budget, legislation and policy analysis.

Peterson is a member of the Society of American Foresters, the American Forestry Association, the Soil Conservation Society of America and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

In making the announcement, Bergland said, "Max Peterson's broad experience and administrative skills make him an exceptional choice to carry on the high standards and traditions of excellence so long identified with the Forest Service."

As a part of USDA, the Forest Service administers 188 million acres of national forests and grasslands, a national cooperative forestry program with states and private woodland owners and the world's largest forestry research program.

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Harmon. 7/9/79

Telephone Conversation with R. E. McArdle, former Chief, Forest Service, 6/29/79

Concerning John McGuire's retirement as Chief, effective June 30, McArdle^A said McGuire spoke to him a year ago and wanted to retire then. McArdle and others talked McGuire out of it.

McGuire called McArdle a month ago to ask for his advice on retirement. McArdle said he told McGuire it would be a good time, with legislation and reorganization out of the way, if he could get his own choice as Chief, someone inside the Forest Service. McGuire replied that he wouldn't leave unless he could be sure of this. McGuire told McArdle he gave Secretary Robert Bergland three names: R. Max Peterson, Douglas Leisz, and one other. McArdle didn't tell me who the third man was, although perhaps it was Tom Nelson. Peterson was chosen because he had more experience, particularly on programs and legislation. Bergland was somewhat worried that Leisz might wish to leave. However Leisz assured him that he would not do so.

I mentioned that Nelson must have been considered. McArdle said that he has seen Nelson testify ~~in~~ to Congress, and said Nelson does not give a good appearance, that he is often not well prepared for questions from committees.