

NAME: Edward P. Cliff - WO
DATE OF BIRTH: 9/3/09 (Heber City, Utah)
EDUCATION: BS 1931, Utah State Agr. Coll.
PROB. APPT. IN FS: 8/14/31



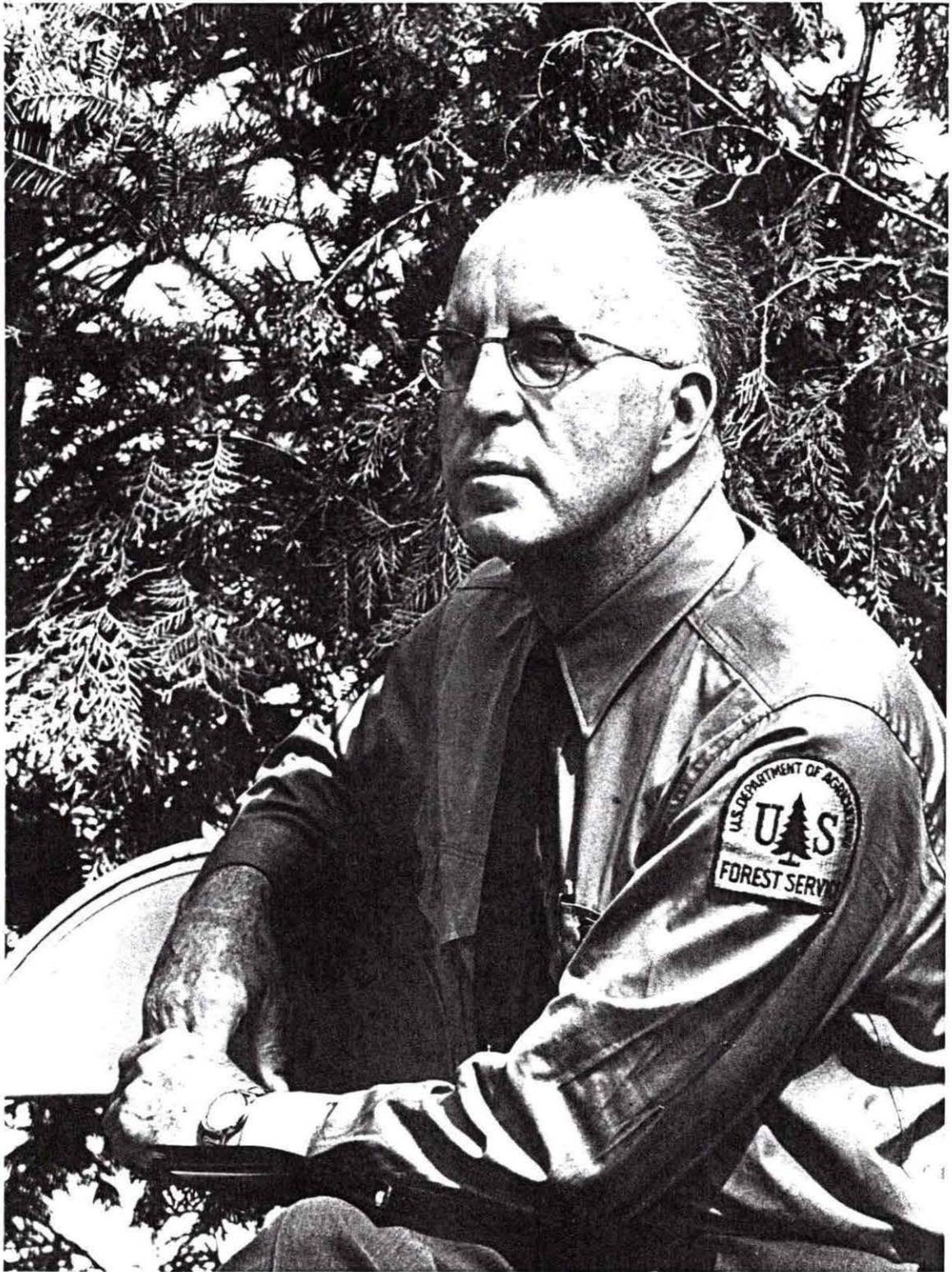
SERVICE:

Jr. Range Examiner - 8 yrs. - R-6
Supervisor (2 forests) - 5 yrs. - R-6
Range Examiner and Forester - 2½ yrs. - WO
Asst. Reg. Forester - 3 yrs. - R-4
Reg. Forester - 2½ yrs. - R-2
Asst. Chief (NFA) - WO - 4/25/52-

17



See photo in
"Photos" section



See "photos" section



See "Bio Photos" section



See "bio photos" section

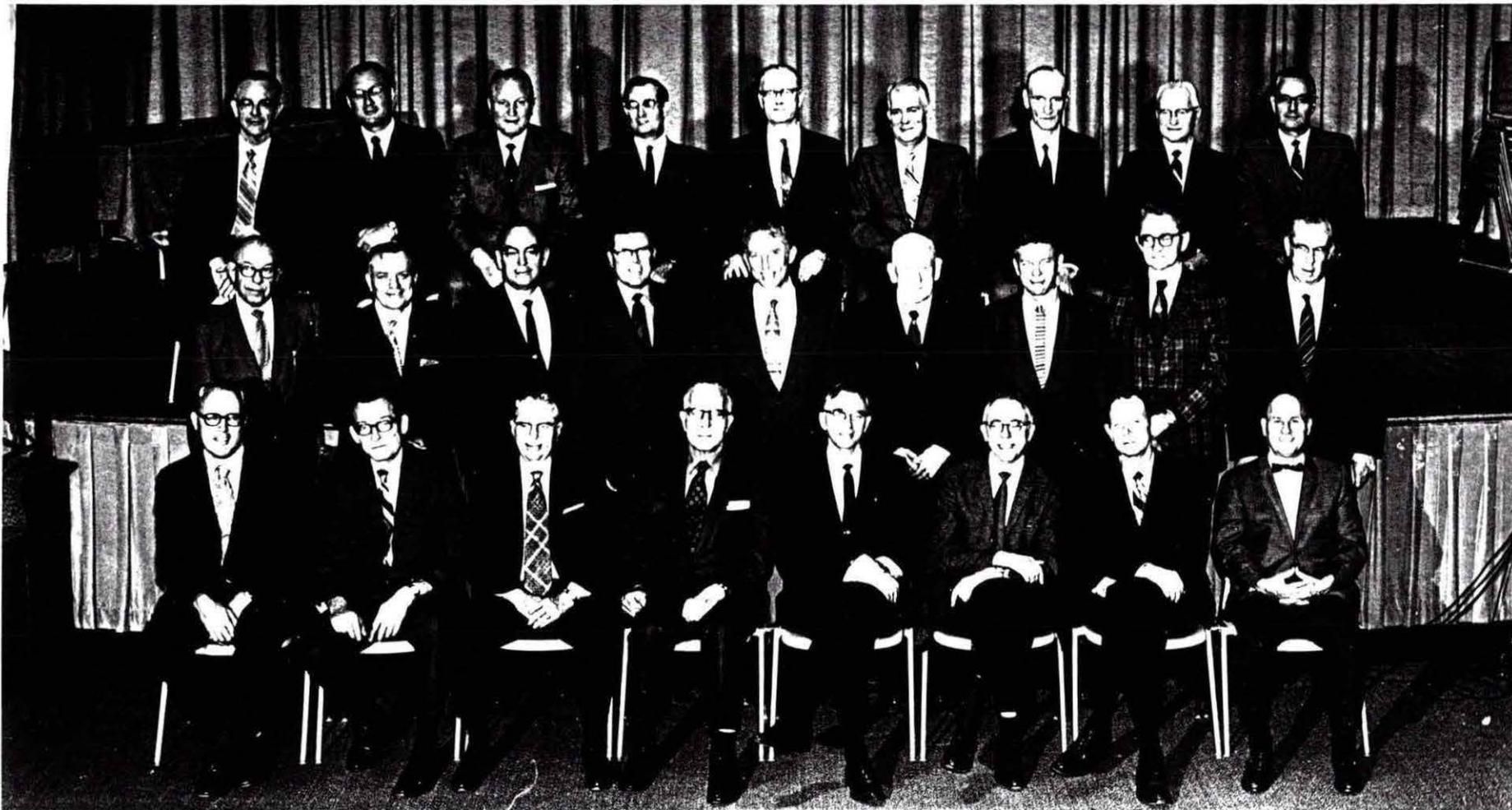


See "bio. photos" section





Filed w/ Cliff's papers
See: "Bio-Photos - Gary"



REGIONAL FORESTERS AND DIRECTORS MEETING
WASHINGTON, D. C. JANUARY 1971

STATION DIRECTORS

McCULLY YOUNGS PRICE BOYCE FLEISCHER KING BRIEGLEB PECHANEC WADSWORTH

REGIONAL FORESTERS

RAHM LUCAS HURST HAMRE LEISZ CONNAUGHTON SCHLAPFER CRAVENS JOHNSON

W. O. STAFF & AREA DIRECTORS

THORNTON SCHULTZ NELSON CLIFF GREELEY BACON ARNOLD CRAIG

See "Bio-Photos-Group"

Cliff
1980 File

(Introduction)

Original copy
of final draft
of interview is
underneath.

"A Sense of Service"

The following interview with former Chief of the Forest Service, USDA, Edward P. Cliff, was made by Wallace Shiverdecker, Office of Information, Washington Office, Forest Service, on videotape during January 1980, along with similar interviews with former Chiefs Richard E. McArdle and John R. McGuire. Parts of the interviews were combined into a showing on videotape and 16 mm film for a gathering of employees and retirees on June 17, 1980 in Jefferson Auditorium, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C., as part of a celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Forest Service. The tape and film were distributed to all Regions, Stations, and Areas for showing to field personnel and retirees.

An outline of 15 general questions and topics was furnished to each Chief in advance, and was used by the interviewer as a guide, to stimulate recollections, provide a brief review of their careers and the important developments during their terms as Chief, and to provide a contrast between conditions prevailing during their early years of service with the situation of more recent years. The questions asked were:

1. How would you characterize the Forest Service during the past 25 to 55 years?
2. What things in your life led you to work for the Forest Service?
3. How would you characterize the men and women of the Forest Service during your career?
4. What were some of the most memorable things to happen to you during your Forest Service career?
5. What were the greatest challenges that you faced in your career?
6. Describe some of the most memorable figures (people) that you encountered.
7. Describe your most memorable field assignment.
8. As Chief, what bothered you the most?
- 9a. Describe the status of the Forest Service when you began.
- 9b. Describe the status of the Forest Service when you retired.
10. In what ways has the Forest Service changed since you began your career?
11. What changes are you most happy with? Least happy with?
12. Compare the Forest Service of 25-55 years ago to the Forest Service of today.
13. What were some of the turning points for the Forest Service during your career?



14. Which laws do you think have had the greatest impact on forest management?

15. If you had a message that would help Forest Service personnel through the next 25 years, what would it be?

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"A Sense of Service"

Interview by Wallace Shiverdecker With Former Chief Edward P. Cliff

(January 1980)

The Forest Service throughout its history has been an outstanding public service organization. It's been noted for its dedication to conservation and service to the public. This has not changed. However the responsibilities of the Forest Service have changed a lot over the past 50 years. The change has been from the point or from the situation where the Forest Service was primarily a custodial organization and its major activities were the concern with and the protection of the natural resources from fire and from trespass, to the point of getting the resources under simple management. Custodial duties occupied the Forest Service for the first 25 years of its history. Then beginning about 50 years ago there was a period of rather rapid change and growth due to the growth of our economy and population, and the greater mobility of the public. The advent of the Depression, of World War II, all of these things impacted on the Forest Service, put additional challenges on it, and this was a period of change, growth, and greater maturity in the Forest Service. The ideals, the principles upon which this organization has been based, prevail today the same as they did in the beginning. Yes, the responsibilities have broadened. The demands on our natural resources have grown enormously. The organization of necessity has had to become more sophisticated, get more diversity in its expertise, and it has grown in strength and manpower and grown enormously in the budgetary, monetary resources with which we have to work to operate our activities now.

I think it was sort of a natural development that I became interested in the Forest Service and became part of the Forest Service. I was born and raised in a small mountain valley in Utah which was surrounded by National Forest lands. It was bounded by the Uinta National Forest to the south and the east, and the Wasatch National Forest to the north and the west. This was a small self-contained agricultural enclave. The people in the valley were highly dependent on the National Forests for grazing resources. The agriculture ran heavily to livestock farming, actually diversified agriculture, but livestock production was very important. This was the valley of the Provo River, also known as Heber Valley, and at one time Heber was one of the largest shipping points for grass-fed lambs in the United States. These lambs came from (grazed on) the surrounding National Forests, the Uinta, the Ashley, and the **Wasatch** National Forests.

Growing Up Among Early Forest Rangers

I grew up with friends and neighbors who were in the Forest Service or depended on the Forest Service for part of their livelihood. In this community were the old-time practical rangers. I can think of Parley Madsen who was a boyhood friend of my father and an early forest ranger in the valley. Ed Adair was a real strong practically trained forest ranger. George Larson who came from the same "school" of experience, was later the Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest and the Uinta National Forest. And Merrill Nielson, one of the best practically trained rangers that I've known; he was self-trained and became a true professional before his career ended on the Forest. I grew up with the children of these forest rangers. I knew them personally; they were neighbors. Another close neighbor was a man named George Fisher who was an early forest ranger; he lived across the street from

us. He resigned from the Forest Service fairly early in his career and became a successful stockman. My father died when I was 12 years old and I went to work for farmers who ran livestock on the National Forests. On several occasions I helped drive the cattle to grazing allotments during the spring of the year. I became interested in the outdoors activities fairly early. My father was a pioneer Boy Scout leader. I climbed Timpanogos Mountain, which was one of the highest peaks in the Wasatch range, when I was 6 years old, and Mount Baldy or Bald Mountain in the Uinta range before I was 12 years old. I had an early exposure to the work of the Forest Service. After my father passed away I went to work for a farmer in Heber and became interested in agriculture. I was strongly influenced by an outstanding vocational agriculture teacher at Heber named Sumner Hatch, who had a lasting effect on my life.

Choosing to Study Forestry

When I graduated from high school I decided to go to Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, now known as Utah State University, and study agriculture. I spent my freshman year studying basic agriculture. During the spring quarter of that year I had a blank space in my program and my professor of animal husbandry suggested that I might be interested in taking a course in range management, which was given in the School of Agriculture and led by an outstanding professor named Raymond J. Becraft, who later became a member of the Forest Service and incidentally died a tragic death while he was serving in Region 6 (Pacific Northwest). But I was so intrigued with this range management course that I became very much interested in this line of work. The following year when I was a sophomore, the Utah State Agricultural College established a department of forestry in the School of Agriculture. They

flagged Lyle Watts as the first dean of forestry. Watts had resigned from the Forest Service (to take the post). He had had a successful career up to that time and had been a forest supervisor in Region 4 (Intermountain) and the various positions below that in his formative years. He came to Utah State and established the School of Forestry which is now the School of Forestry and Natural Resources. I switched over to forestry, mainly as the result of my experience in the range management course, and I took my initial courses in forestry under Lyle Watts. He had a great influence on my life at that time and in later years when I worked for him when he was Regional Forester in Region 6 (Pacific Northwest) at Portland, Ore., and later as Chief of the Forest Service. Watts was soon enticed back into the Forest Service at that time, at Missoula, Mont., which was later merged with the Intermountain Station, at Ogden, Utah. Watts went from that job to the position of Regional Forester in Region 9, at Milwaukee headquarters, and from there to the position of Regional Forester in Region 6, and then to Washington where he later became Chief. He went into Washington as an assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration of labor and human relationships. He was a very human, very kind individual with strong feelings for human beings and human rights. I have great respect for his leadership.

Well, before I finished forestry school I became a short-term employee with the Forest Service, first in 1929 as a guard, we called it an administrative guard, on the nearby Cache National Forest. To show you how the organization has changed in some ways, this ranger district contained 300,000 to 400,000 acres of land in the Logan River basin, and in the Bear River basin. It consisted

of what is now about 3 ranger districts, parts of 3 ranger districts, a large area. The total staff on that district consisted of the district ranger named Hopkins Rice, a very fine individual who contributed a great deal to the early development of that forest, and 2 administrative guards. There was also a road crew foreman who headed up a small road and trail crew and did a small amount of road development and maintenance work. Then in the forest supervisor's office there were an administrative assistant and 2 clerks. Contrast that with staffing on a large ranger district today. You see that big changes in personnel have been made. On this first job I was required to help put into effect a new range management program on the livestock ranges of the ranger district. I rented 3 horses, a saddle horse and 2 pack horses, and spent the entire summer moving from place to place camping out, packing my food and my camp equipment with me. I got back to town about every 2 to 3 weeks and replenished my food supply but I covered this ranger district from one end to another, working with the sheep permittees and the cattle permittees implementing a new range management program.

Starting in the Forest Service

After completing my first season as a forest guard on the Cache Forest I was really hooked on the Forest Service and decided definitely that this was what I wanted to do, to work for the Forest Service. My second year as seasonal worker was on the Boise National Forest where I was a member of the range and erosion or range and watershed survey crew. This was probably not the first, but one of the first combined range and erosion surveys made by the Forest Service, and it established the basis for rather substantial adjustments in range use on the Boise to protect the highly important Boise River watershed.

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In March or April, 1931, I took the junior range examiner examination and passed it. In June I graduated from Utah State and _____ I began working again on the Cache Forest as a forest guard, first on bark beetle control work and later on general forest administration. In August I was given an offer of an appointment in the Forest Service in Region 6. I was also offered an appointment as a range examiner on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona. The offer of appointment in Region 6 was to the position of assistant district ranger of the Leavenworth Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, in Washington. The Forest Supervisor of the Cache, Carl Arentsen, felt that I was ready for more responsibility than that of an assistant ranger, but he advised me to go into the Forest Service rather than accept the Indian Service offer, which was my decision anyway, and I have never regretted it. I was married early in that year and I packed up my bride in a model A Ford and we transported all of our worldly goods in the back seat of the model A to the Wenatchee National Forest in August 1931.

Transition From "Practical" to Professional Men

This was about the time when the Forest Service made a major shift from the recruitment of practically trained men for positions in the field organization to the recruitment of professionally trained people. Up to that time most of the rangers, many of the supervisors, and the subordinate field personnel had been recruited from the ranks of farmers, ranchers, woodsmen, and loggers. The civil service examination for the ranger position was oriented towards practical training. Applicants had to be able to demonstrate that they knew

how to ride horseback, pack a horse, and use a compass. At one time they even had to have proficiency in shooting. Some of the old timers carried revolvers, but that was discouraged and was not a very prominent part of their equipment. These men had to furnish their own horses and they worked for rather modest salaries, \$1,200 a year to start with or even less. When I started out in the Forest Service my first appointment was at a salary of \$2,000 a year, as an assistant ranger. This was soon reduced to \$1,800 a year as an economy measure during the early years of the Depression. Contrast that with salaries today! Of course a dollar then was worth much more than a dollar now. There were no clerks on the ranger districts that I worked on or knew of at that time. There were a few women clerks in the forest supervisor's office and in the regional offices. That has changed drastically.

I went to a ranger training school at Wind River, Wash., on Gifford Pinchot, then called Columbia, National Forest, in the fall of 1931. It was one of the first, if not the first, organized ranger training schools held there. About half of the men attending that school from all National Forests of Region 6 were of the old forest ranger type, practically trained men. The other half were junior foresters and one or two junior range examiners. The last year the forest ranger examination was given was 1930 or 1931, I'm not sure which, but after that date the recruitment came through the professional entry examinations. At this period of transition during the 1930's the practically trained men kept on working in the Forest Service and made great contributions; many of them developed real expertise in the professional skills through on-the-job training. I have a very high regard for those with whom I worked. Some of them dropped by the wayside as the pace quickened and the job got more

as an assistant ranger. This was soon reduced to \$1,500 a year as a economy
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complex, but the dedication of these people was very strong. They came up in the Service during the time when there was not very much money to work with, the equipment was rather scarce, and travel was largely by horseback and foot.

We were beginning to use more automobiles when I started, but for the first few years of my employment I used my own automobile and was paid mileage for it. This was the general situation and very few government-owned automobiles were used by the field force. There were a few trucks and government surplus or Army surplus trucks around that were used. We were just starting to get into the mechanized era. There were no chain saws and bulldozers were practically unknown and were just being developed. As a matter of fact, some of the Forest Service engineers had a hand in developing the chain saws and the bulldozers. We had one small bulldozer unit on the ranger district.

Memorable Occasions

Well there have been many memorable things during my career. I don't know whether I can talk about just a couple of them. My recruitment into the Forest Service has to be one of the memorable occasions. The next one was when I was selected in 1934 to go to Washington as a member of a team to write the Range Plant Handbook. This was really an educational experience. I was detailed to Washington for two winters to participate in the writing of this handbook which turned out to be a best seller. This project was headed up by a very outstanding man, Bill Dayton, a real genius, and he gave us training in precise evaluation, study, and writing that has been valuable to me for the balance of my career. That was a memorable occasion. At that period there was very few detailers sent to Washington, it was unusual to have field people come to Washington. Part of it was a matter of expense and part of it was the

fact that the Washington Office was relatively small but self-contained. It was housed in the Atlantic Building on F Street. At the time I went to Washington it had expanded into a small additional building, but the whole organization at first was in two floors at the old Atlantic Building, and I could tell you some stories about that building if there were time. It was there that I first met men like Gifford Pinchot, the first Chief of the Forest Service. The first Chief that I had met was Ferdinand Silcox who had just assumed the duties of Chief after the tragic death of Robert Y. Stuart. Stuart is the only Chief that I did not meet during my career. I had the privilege of meeting Pinchot, Henry Graves and Bill Greeley. Stuart was Chief when I entered the Service, and I worked for Clapp, Watts, and McArdle. The lives of these seven men span the whole history of the Forest Service in one way or another.

Another memorable occasion of course was when I was assigned in 1935 to be the regional wildlife staff officer in Region 6. I had no training in wildlife management except the background training in range management. I was one of the first wildlife staff men in the Forest Service. There was a period then when most of the regions recruited wildlife staff people primarily from the ranks of the professional foresters and range managers, and started working more intensely with the States and with the wildlife organizations in wildlife management. I served in this capacity for 5 years. One of the highlights of my career was when I was touched on the shoulder by a Regional Forester and asked to become Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon. And later on I was the Supervisor of the Fremont National Forest. These two assignments were among the most satisfactory in my career. Then I was plucked from the field and brought to Washington as assistant chief of the

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Division of Range Management, working with Walter Dutton who was chief of range management at the time. I worked in this capacity from 1944 to 1949, about 4 years. Now that meant getting an opportunity to travel all over the western United States and see what made the Forest Service tick and see other people's problems, and it was a real development period for me. Then I was sent back into the field as the Assistant Regional Forester in Region 4 in charge of range and wildlife work. From there I went to the job of Regional Forester which I consider to be the one of the best positions in the Forest Service. This was in Denver and I was in charge of the Rocky Mountain Region. This was during a period of great confrontation with livestock men over use of public rangelands.

Stopping Fire-Setting on the Siskiyou

One of the most satisfying jobs that I had during my career was that of forest supervisor. I'd been working in the Portland, Oregon, regional office as a wildlife specialist, but part of my duties was as a member of the regional service and supply fire crew. Over a period of about 4 or 5 years I was sent to most of the big project fires in Region 6 to assist with the service of supply work. I guess I made somewhat of a reputation in that activity because in 1939 the Regional Forester asked me if I'd like to be Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest. Things had really gotten hot on the Siskiyou. It had a series of large fires and a bad history of incendiarism. Much of it was rather inaccessible, and it had a long history of serious fires. It was considered to be one of the most difficult forests for fires in the United States. My training and background, except for experience on project fires and service and supply unit, would not qualify me to be Supervisor of the Siskiyou Forest. I was 29 years old at the time, but I seized the opportunity

because I wanted to become a line officer rather than a staff officer. I felt that the greatest opportunity to advance in the National Forest organization was through the line. Things were difficult on the Siskiyou. To combat the incendiarism there was a strong law enforcement effort. We had a good law enforcement officer who obtained convictions and had succeeded in putting a number of incendiaryists in jail, but this only increased the problem. The local residents, the people who lived in the canyons and on the streams in the back country, burned the forest for a number of purposes, including hunting, to clear the land for grazing, and to get employment on the fires. The convictions merely heightened the antagonism toward the Forest Service by part of the local people, and they were excellent woodsmen. They knew the country and the trails and they could run circles around the law enforcement officer, or the forest ranger for that matter. So the fires increased rather than decreased. The first year I was on the Forest we had had a series of large "project" fires, about four or five of them, which we were quite successful in containing, but I decided there had to be a change, so I asked the Regional Forester to transfer the law enforcement officer out and shift our fire prevention efforts toward a program of public cooperation. We started trying to get the confidence and help of local people. Bear in mind this was during the Depression years when fires were set to try to get employment. The Forest Service had said, "We won't employ any local people," to discourage them from setting fires to get employment. I changed that and said, "We will hire you, we'd like to use your skills and your knowledge and your experience in firefighting, and building trails, and other Forest Service work. We will hire you to fight fires, except those that start in your own neighborhood." This resulted in a very marked change in the attitude of local people toward

the Forest Service. We hired what we called prevention guards to go around and meet people and work with them and help them fire-proof around their houses. I did a lot of this myself, and by the time I left the Forest at the end of 1941 we had cracked the fire problem. There has never been a recurrence of it and there haven't been any large serious fires to my knowledge comparable to what had been there in the past. There were a number of other factors. I happen to have had a very strong staff and strong forest ranger personnel. One of them was "Red" Nelson who later became Deputy Chief. And Ed Marshall who became chief of the State and Private Forestry program in Region 6. Kermit Linstedt, who later had a career as forest supervisor and the Assistant Regional Forester; Boyd Rasmussen who had an outstanding career which included positions of Forest Supervisor, Regional Forester, Deputy Chief, and Director of the Bureau of Land Management before he retired. Gail Baker became assistant chief of fire control in Region 6. I think I had the best group of forest rangers--there was one good old timer (Loran Cooper) among them--that was ever assembled on a single Forest. They were mostly young and energetic and willing to try new ideas and it really worked. Of course after 1941 the second World War came along, many of the people got involved in the military or war preparedness work. Then the timber industry came to the Siskiyou in rather large way and the incentive for starting fires disappeared. We have had no material fire problems since, but we had the thing whipped, we cracked the problem, before the war effort started. This was a source of great satisfaction to me.

I was then moved the Fremont National Forest which is in the range country of eastern Oregon, and it also happened to be one of the very important timber forests. That was a extremely satisfying experience. It was during the

second World War and we increased the timber production, timber cut, on that Forest, with a very small staff, to the point where it was the second largest timber harvest in the United States on any National Forest. We were exceeded by one National Forest in California. This was done mainly to assist the war effort. But I was privileged to work on that Forest only two years and then I was moved to the Washington Office as assistant chief of the Division of Range Management.

Becoming Chief of the Forest Service

Without any question the greatest highlight in my career, or the greatest satisfaction, was when I was appointed Chief of the Forest Service in 1962. As Chief of the Forest Service I don't know if I can characterize the things that bothered me the most. I don't look on the work of the Chief of the Forest Service as being a bother. Without doubt one of the greatest frustrations was the continuous fight for dollars. There were things which challenged you, there were many things in which you got great satisfaction. Some of the difficult problems which we faced during my period as Chief of the Forest Service was the transition from the era of growth and expansion of the economy in postwar years to the era of environmental awareness on the part of the general public. Our population had grown enormously. The interest of the public in the management of the National Forests and in natural resources in general intensified. The demands for all products on the National Forests had grown rapidly. The demands for public timber had increased as the old-growth privately owned forests of the West were being reduced by harvesting. The pressures by loggers for lower stumpage rates led to controls on log exports. The competition between the larger elements of forest industry and the small independents for position. . . all of these things created challenges and problems. Then during this period the general public really discovered the National Forests. We became a more mobile country;

transportation was greatly improved; people had more money, more leisure time and here were these great National Forests open to public recreation. The growth in recreation was phenomenal. The interest in the various uses of the National Forests still intensified.

The Environmental Era

The phenomenon of the environmental era is a little bit hard to explain, although it is not too difficult. People started becoming concerned about the quality of their environment and the quality of life. They were getting fed up with the air pollution and water pollution that was quite common in many places. They became critical of activities on the forests, in the forest lands, both private and public, which interfered with things they were interested in, mainly recreation, hunting, hiking, wilderness use. They became highly critical of the clearcutting, which is a sound method of management if it is properly applied. I admit that we made some mistakes in the way we applied the harvesting by clearcutting. We had to rectify and make changes and modifications; but this period of public awareness was quite a challenge to all of us, and it made it necessary for us to pay more attention to management planning, to much better coordination of uses. We adopted an interdisciplinary approach; we engaged in some very critical self-analysis of our programs and shifted direction where it was justified. Part of the environmental movement was a demand for more wilderness areas, more preservation of the land in a primitive condition. While we were pioneers in the wilderness idea and had made rapid progress in establishing wilderness areas during my term as Chief and even long before that, we were still criticized by people who wanted more, and the attitude was, "what have you done for us lately?" This was in some ways quite frustrating; we were doing

what I considered to be a very good job and making a strong effort to meet the changing patterns of human use and demands on the National Forests. We were getting criticized and kicked every time we turned around. It seemed like it was impossible to please anybody, which I guess is natural, because if you get in a job of this kind and you get to pleasing one group so that they're highly satisfied, you had better look around and see who else is being short-changed, because it is impossible under a multiple-use system of management to give every interest group everything that they want. There will have to be tradeoffs and compromises.

During this period we didn't have enough money to do the job the way we knew it needed to be done. The problem of getting our programs adequately funded -- funded in a balanced way so that we could do the kind of job that we all wanted to do and knew had to be done--was most difficult. We've always had problems of budgetary restraints and the budgetary process is extremely complex and it isn't easy to deal with. During this period of expansion of Forest Service activities and demands on National Forest resources there was need for more research, and there was an urgent and critical need for doing more with our State and Private Forestry program to encourage better management of State and private forest lands. We were having a difficult time getting proper funding for this.

Getting Support For Recreation

I was Assistant Chief of the Forest Service from 1952 to 1962, when I became Chief, and I was responsible for the National Forest management programs. These included timber management, range, recreation, watershed management, fire control, and engineering. We were having problems getting some of our

activities properly funded then. For example, following World War II our recreation improvements which had been installed largely under the CCC program were falling into a state of disrepair, and our recreation funds virtually vanished during World War II. The same for our small funding for wildlife programs. The improvements were literally falling apart and maintenance was poor at the time when recreation use was increasing rapidly. We were desperate, and we tried every argument we could to get these activities properly recognized in the budget. Finally we followed the lead of the National Park Service which was engaged in what they called "Mission 66." They were having the same problems and were trying to upgrade their maintenance and get better funding, so we adopted the "Mission 66" approach. At this period, in 1957, when I was Assistant Chief and directly responsible for the recreation activities, we adopted a program we called "Operation Outdoors" which got fairly strong public support and started getting us some more money and some more attention to forest recreation. There were numerous efforts made to get money. There was a bill introduced to earmark receipts and plow back receipts. It's a good thing that that bill didn't pass because if it had passed it would have pegged receipts at the 1954-55 level which was less than \$60 million at that time. The 10 percent of those funds would have been \$5 million or \$6 million, which would look big compared to what we were getting then, but that turned out to be completely inadequate. This illustrates some of the things we were trying to do to get attention. We were accused by some of our critics of paying too much attention to timber management. It was easy to get budget approval for timber sales because timber sales produced revenue, and it was difficult to get money for such things as recreation, wildlife, special-use administration, and watershed protection because they

didn't produce much revenue. Range management never produced as much revenue as the costs to manage and develop and improve the ranges, and it is still difficult to get money for range improvements and range administration.

Efforts for a Balanced Program

In an effort to try to break this monetary log jam, the imbalance in our programs, in 1959 under Chief Dick McArdle's leadership, we prepared what was known as a Program For the National Forests. It was an effort to get a better balanced program and more funding for some of the activities which were not being adequately funded. This was based on an analysis of our needs in each activity on the National Forests and our estimate of what it would take over a period of years to bring into balance an adequate program of development and management. This was forwarded to the Congress of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Benson, during the Eisenhower Administration in 1959. It helped focus attention on our needs and was useful to the people who had to make decisions on appropriations. It had no blessing or strong support in the office of the Bureau of the Budget, nor any commitment from the people who made the decisions in the Administration on the size of the budget. This Program For the National Forests was later revised when John Kennedy became President, and it was submitted to the Congress as I remember by the President himself, again without a firm commitment as to implementation but with his recommendation to let it be considered. This program was useful to us in discussing our budget needs and calling attention to imbalanced appropriations. It also enabled our supporters and our critics to call attention to imbalanced appropriations and one other thing it did was add to the charge that we were over-doing the timber sales and under-doing some of the other activities, which was true. But it is strange to say that if you

consider the whole timber management program, including reforestation, timber was not being favored and we made every effort we legitimately could under the restraints with which we had to act. You know we don't have full freedom to promote budget increases beyond what the Administration in power approves in the budget. When we went before Congress we could respond to questions, but if it looked like we were trying to promote increases which were not approved by the Budget Bureau and the Administration, then we could be in trouble. But the Program For the National Forests, while it didn't result in complete balance or full funding for all of our activities, was a useful tool, and I think it would be fair to say that it led to more recent overall planning under the RPA, the Forest and Rangeland Resources Planning Act. It was a progenitor of that activity. Well so much for the problem of getting adequate funding for National Forest activities.

State and Private Forestry

We had the same problem, and maybe even more so, in getting adequate funding for State and Private Forestry. One of the biggest --- my biggest -- disappointment as Chief was my inability to get the State and Private Forestry programs funded in a manner in which they should be funded to meet the challenges of the future and to bring this very important segment of our national heritage into better management. The greatest single opportunity for increasing output of forest resources --- not only timber but other forest resources --- lies in the State and private lands which make up 73 percent of our total forest acreage in the United States. These activities made some progress in getting funding. We made reorganization changes by setting State and Private Forestry up as a co-equal unit in the eastern United States with National Forest management and Research, but the activities remain

under-financed. And I'm glad to say that now it appears that the forestry industry and the conservation organizations generally as well as the Administration and Congress are beginning to recognize the vital importance of the State and private forest land. The Forest Service is still faced with some obstacles and difficulties in getting this program on track.

Research

Research came along fairly well although none of us were fully satisfied with the growth of research. We had been favored for a long time with having a strong research organization and strong leadership in research. While I have never been a part of it, I've never worked in research as such, I have always had a strong appreciation for ^{the} importance of research and have tried to give it all of the support I could in funding and in priorities establishment during the period that I was the Chief of the Forest Service. It has shown rather steady growth but we still see many areas where we need to strengthen our research effort in order to meet the needs and the challenges of the future. We made some changes in our personnel policies in an effort to get a better balanced approach.

Using Landscape Architects

During the period I was Chief I became acquainted with the work that was being done in Great Britain by the landscape architects. The British foresters were getting criticized for establishing monolithic plantations of conifers which the sensitive people in Britain claimed were a blot on the landscape. Architects helped the British forestry commission to overcome some of the problems that they were running into on reforestation and timber harvesting, road building, and other activities. I recognized that the landscape architects could be useful to us, and we established a program of employing

landscape architects and placing them on as many of our field units as we could to help design timber sales, road layouts, and our construction and harvesting activities to make a more satisfying visual pattern. I'm proud of this program, and also the greatly expanded employment of wildlife biologists, in an effort to get a more multiple disciplinary approach to the planning and the execution of plans for the management of the National Forests. I consider that this multiple approach will be one of the more significant accomplishments that was at least given a good start during the period that I was Chief of the Forest Service.

Emergency Conservation Projects

Some of the activities which have contributed greatly to the development of the Forest Service and Forest Service personnel have been the special programs in which we engaged over the years. Most notable of these was the CCC program which started as an emergency measure to put unemployed youth to work in the Depression years starting in 1933. I had the privilege and opportunity to help establish one of the first CCC camps on the National Forests when we got young men from eastern United States by the trainload. We put them in camps in tents with field stoves, and the CCC camps were built up from that condition. There were hundreds of them all over the United States, even thousands, that were established rather quickly and it was a phenomenal success. It ran for 9 years. The CCC program resulted in the development of forest resources in a way that was hardly ever dreamed of before that time, and made a great contribution to reforestation of the needed forest lands in all parts of the U.S. The CCC men worked on State and private lands too, and Interior Department lands as well as National Forests. It was a very broad program but the National Forests had more camps I'm sure than any other single

organization and we made very effective use of them. They expanded the road system, they built our basic recreation resources up, they built housing for government employees when we had no housing, and adequate offices, and in many ways advanced programs --- conservation and development programs --- on the public and private forest lands in this country. Most important, they developed people. These were not dropouts, these young people that were involved. They were ordinary average U.S. citizen youth that were out of work. It gave them an opportunity to earn some money to help their families and to get training on the job, and prepared many of them for future military service, which was invaluable to us during World War II. It was a great effort and the Forest Service contributed very materially to the success of this effort. We have been engaged in other emergency programs.

The Shelterbelt program in the mid-'30's was manned by the Forest Service and carried forward as a great experiment in tempering the weather and making living conditions more tolerable on the Great Plains during the Dust Bowl era, and it's work that's continued from that time on. The New England timber salvage program was another. We brought people in from all over the United States to help with that massive salvage and clean-up job, the blowdown from the hurricane in New England in the late 1930's. The Guayule project during World War II when it looked like we were going to run short of rubber. The Forest Service was given the job to organize and operate the program of developing Guayule as the nation's source of rubber. And Kok-sagyz, a Russian dandelion-like plant that also produces rubber, we had a hand in that. We got the Guayule program up to the point where it was becoming feasible and operational when it was closed down because it was no longer needed. Now

we're talking again about getting back into Guayule production and there is quite a bit of research and interest going on by universities and other scientists in the use of Guayule and other desert plants. These are some of the special programs.

In more recent years, during the time that I was Chief, we got back into youth conservation work with the Job Corps which was designed to train and provide work training and job training for under-privileged youth, school drop-outs, if you please. This is still going on and it's quite successful. The Youth Conservation Corps which is not a drop-out program, but a program to train, to give the young people experience, both men and women, in conservation work. Other manpower programs we've played a very active part in are manpower programs for older people. These are still going on. I think these are some of the great contributions the Forest Service has made not only in the field of natural resources but in the development of human resources, and I'm quite proud of the part that we played in the development of these programs.

Major Legislation

When you think about legislation it is difficult to say what is the most important. Undoubtedly the key legislative measures which have marked the beginning and the development of the Forest Service provided the framework for all of our activities. There is a whole list of legislation that could be mentioned. The important start was the Act of 1891 which established the forest reserves from the public domain and set up the reserves in the Department of the Interior, but provided no means for managing nor authority for managing the reserves. In 1897 the basic Organic Act was passed which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to manage these lands for resource

production. The Act which transferred the forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture was another landmark. The Transfer Act was signed by President Theodore Roosevelt on February 1, 1905. A month later in the agricultural appropriation act the name of the Bureau of Forestry was changed to the Forest Service. That was effective 5 months after the transfer law. No doubt the Weeks Act of 1911 which authorized the purchase of lands, denuded cutover land in headwaters of navigable streams in the eastern United States, for National Forests, was a landmark piece of legislation. This law also authorized Federal cooperation with the States in controlling forest fires. This was the beginning of the State and Private forest fire programs. The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 was another exceedingly important act strengthening State and private forestry, the basis for State and private forestry cooperation in fire and in farm forestry, technical forestry assistance, and tree planting, reforestation. It also expanded the authority of the Forest Service to purchase lands for National Forest purposes. This was an important measure. The McSweeney-McNary Act, which was authored and piloted through the legislative process by Earle Clapp, was the Magna Carta for Forest Service research. It really authorized a multifunctional Forest Service research program and was a big step forward in the development of our excellent Forest Service research program. It remained the charter from that time until just recently when the legislation was updated. State and Private Forestry authorizations have also been updated in the last year or two.

The next big landmark that I can think of was the passage of the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act. There were other acts all along the line that

supported and rounded out the authorizations of the Forest Service, but the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 really gave a legislative or a statutory base for the programs, the principles which we have been practicing since the beginning of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. We had been advocating and practicing multiple use and sustained yield, but we lacked the specific statutory language. Our authority came from the old Organic Act, and from regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, and from a recreation act that passed about 1915 to authorize the issue of summer home permits, and this sort of thing. So the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act recognized all of the renewable resources in giving co-equal standing in our planning processes. Very important legislation then came along, in 1964, the Wilderness Act, which provided good statutory recognition and authority for the wilderness program which the Forest Service started some 40 years earlier. This was followed in rather quick succession by the National Trails System Act, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act which was aimed at preserving the integrity of certain free-flowing streams. Then the Environmental Policy Act of 1969 probably has had more direct effect and long-range effect on the programs of the Forest Service and other Government agencies than any other single piece of legislation that has passed in recent years. This put new demands on the talents and time resources of the Forest Service in planning all of our activities. It established the requirement for preparing environmental impact analyses and impact statements on any major activity that affects or could affect the environment. This has changed the direction and the activities of the Forest Service more than anything that I can think of in many years because it increased the requirement for intensive analysis and paper-work. It has established and

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was just the specific statutory language. Our authority came from the fact

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firmed up the requirements for public participation and review, all of which takes time and greatly complicated the planning and management processes of all Forest Service activities. I've already mentioned the updating of the basic legislation for State and private forestry and research; along with State and private forestry the charter for forestry extension work in the Extension Service was updated.

Among the most significant forestry legislation in recent years is the Forest and Rangeland Resources Planning Act, the RPA, which was further implemented by the National Forest Management Act. This requires a nationwide assessment of natural resources, forestry resources, range resources, at periodic intervals, and preparation of proposed programs. All this along with the environmental acts has vastly increased the demands on the time of Forest Service personnel in planning management activities, in coordinating activities, and involving the public in decision-making. It's changed the whole direction of the way of Forest Service has to do business, and it has changed the nature of the kinds of people that we have to recruit and train in order to observe the requirements.

Meeting Future Human Needs

I would urge that people who are now in the Forest Service and who will become members of the Forest Service to try their very best to uphold the traditions of public service and sound conservation and use of natural resources which have been the guiding lights of the Forest Service since the beginning. The Forest Service has developed and it's come through many crises by standing firm to its principles and to its traditions which date back many years. The job has changed, the nature of the job will continue to change as our economy

develops and becomes more complex. Population grows but the need remains for a firm position on sound resource management based on scientific principles and on balanced human needs, on meeting human needs to the full capacity of the natural resources. And I mean all needs, both spiritual and material, which can be obtained from the natural resources. This is what I would urge the Forest Service in the future to cling to and to fight for. If the personnel of the Forest Service will do this the Forest Service will continue to be our leader in the natural resource field and the public administration field as we have been in the past. I have great confidence in the Forest Service as an organization and the people of the Forest Service, both as members of an organization and individuals. I know that the people who now make up the Forest Service represent a broader spectrum of occupations and scientific disciplines than ever before. They can support each other and complement each other with their different skills and training backgrounds to do a more complete job, a better job, of planning and execution of natural resource management plans. I would urge the Forest Service to continue to fight to strengthen research programs and especially to strengthen State and Private Forestry programs. Whether or not this country will be self-sufficient or near self-sufficient in forestry resources depends on how well we do the job of research and promoting the management, the improved management, of State and private forest lands. It can't be done alone by National Forests because the National Forests make up only a fraction of the total forest land resource base in this country. So in summary I would urge our people to keep the faith, maintain their dedication as public servants, put aside selfishness; work as a team of people who are fully dedicated to the traditions and ideals that have sustained the Forest Service so well over the past years.

EDWARD P. CLIFF
221 NORTH ROYAL STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314

703 548-3835

April 10, 1981

Memo to: Dennis Roth, History Section, U.S. Forest Service
From: Edward P. Cliff *Edward P. Cliff*
Subject: Biographical Sketch for Forest History Society.

I am returning the draft of the biographical sketch which you sent me on March 20. As you can see, I have suggested numerous corrections, changes and additions. The principal additions are labeled INSERTS A, B, and C and are typed on a separate sheet.

As I told you on the phone about 10 days ago, I am not happy with the emphasis in the draft on the controversial aspects of my career as Regional Forester and later as Chief. The first 3 sentences, 2nd paragraph, page 2 really do not do justice to my accomplishments as Chief - and there were many positive advances. Timber harvest was increased and management improved and intensified, grazing fees revised, recreation facilities greatly expanded, Wilderness substantially expanded, Rare I initiated, Employment of Landscape Architects, Wildlifers, Soil Scientists etc. etc. greatly expanded for interdisciplinary planning, Research programs and facilities greatly enlarged, Job Corps and other youth programs strongly supported, total appropriations expanded, as I recall about four times, (this should be checked before it is included in the biography), and I could go on and on listing positive accomplishments. And in the draft all that is said about my ten years as Chief is that I was in a clearcutting controversy, that I admitted mistakes and started to repair our damaged reputation.

The clearcutting controversy really didnt erupt until the last 3 or 4 years of my tenure, It was led by a few narrowly oriented pressure groups and was centered mainly in three areas. Even then, the Forest Service had more friends and supporters than critics. Our reputation may have been damaged with the more ardent preservationists but, on the whole, I feel that the reputation of the Service continued to be high in the face of extremest criticism. Even some of our severist critics had a healthy respect for the Service. I personally feel that we came through the controversy stronger than ever and that the groundwork was laid for the RPA and other progressive moves that have followed.

In the interest of completeness and fairness I ask that you add the material I have suggested in INSERTS A, B, and C.

For your information and for your files I am inclosing two leaflets that were prepared at the time of my retirement. The list of sponsors on the back of the program for my reception indicated that I had many supporters as well as critics. Also the list of awards in Insert C indicates broad based approval.

I know that there are space limitations for the biographical sketch. The rewrite and revisions that I have suggested will bring the piece up to about 750 words more or less. However, I ask that you send it in and let the History Society edit it down if the don't want to accept the whole thing.

INSERT A.

The decade that he served as Chief was a period of dynamic change. Public interest in the National Forests and demands for all products and services expanded greatly. Most National Forest programs grew in size and complexity. For example, recreation use increased at the rate of 10 percent per year. A long range forestry research program was developed and research facilities and programs were substantially enlarged. Cooperative relationships with the States were strengthened but funding of State and Private Forestry activities lagged behind that for National Forests and Research. Total appropriations for all activities increased about fourfold. Concurrently public concern over the environment grew dramatically and some

INSERT B.

After retirement from the Forest Service, Cliff began a new and active career as a forestry and land use consultant. The first year he worked with the National Materials Policy Commission and authored the Land Use chapter of it's final report and a comprehensive special report entitled " Timber - The Renewable Material".

Beginning in 1973 he embarked on a series of international forestry consultancies with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID), International Executive Service Corps (IESC), and others. Up to the present, he has completed 14 missions involving travel and work in 21 countries in Central and South America, Africa, Asia and the Medeteranian region.

INSERT C.

In recognition of his conservation and public service accomplishments Cliff has recieved many honors and awards including: Utah State University Distinguished Service Award (1958) and Honorary degree of Doctor of Science (1965); U. S. Department of Agriculture Distinguished Service Award (1962); National Civil Service League Career Service Award (1968); Tuskegee Institute Distinguished Service Award (1970); Honorary Membership American Society of Landscape Archetects (1972); International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners Award for Outstanding Achievement in Wildlife Habitat Management (1972); and Society of American Foresters Gifford Pinchot Medal for Outstanding Service to the Profession of Forestry (1973).

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Dennis,
transfer to Fremont
was not a
promotion - it was
a horizontal transfer.
Fremont was more
diversified for work
but having more
demanding.
Transfer was approved
at end of fiscal year
on Jan 1, 1942 on Fremont.

A Biographical Sketch of Edward P. Cliff

by

Dennis M. Roth

Edward P. Cliff was born in Heber City, Utah, on September 3, 1909 near the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests where he acquired a love of nature from his father, ^{where he was acquainted with} and old-time forest rangers, and worked as a ^{the out-of-door} youngster on local ^{South} sheep farms. Cliff graduated from Utah State University in 1931. One of his professors and mentors was ^{the} future Forest Service Chief, Lyle F. Watts, who would continue to be a major influence on his ^{life and} career. After graduating, he took a job as an assistant district ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington.

In 1934 Cliff was transferred to the Portland Regional Office as one of the first wildlife specialists in the Forest Service. During two winters he was detailed to Washington, D.C., and collaborated in the writing of the Range Plant Handbook, which is still a standard reference work. In 1939 he was promoted to be Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest in ^{Southwestern} Oregon. His skill in successfully combatting a serious forest arson problem again brought him to the attention of Lyle Watts, by this time Regional Forester, ^{In January 1942} who promoted him in 1941 to the more demanding ^{he was} supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest in Oregon. ^{transferred to the more diversified}

Cliff's record of war-time achievement on the Fremont earned him another promotion in 1944 as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management in the Washington Office, one year after Watts became Chief of the Forest Service. In 1946 he was back in Utah as Assistant Regional Forester of the Intermountain Region, in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management. There he began to confront on a daily basis the



Dennis,

I prefer to leave this
out. It is not
controversial except in
the minds of a very few
malcontents, Voigt,
Sundig, Collins and they
have been discredited.

If you haven't done so
please read Bill Hurst's
letter to Voigt and my
notes to Dave Clary.

If you disagree
please call
me.

ER

Service's major post-war problem — overgrazing and the stockmen's reluctance to accept ^{livestock} stock reductions. Those problems were especially severe in the Rocky Mountain Region in Denver and in 1950 Watts appointed Cliff as Regional Forester in Denver where he successfully defused the "range war" ^{without compromising conservation principles}. His tenure in Denver (1950-1952) remains controversial.

Some people contend that he gave in to the stockmen, while others maintain that he prevented even greater political damage to the Service.

In 1952 Cliff became Assistant Chief for the National Forest System, ^{first} under ^{Watts} Richard McArdle. Cliff played a major role in developing the Service's recreational program, and laid the groundwork for the passage of the

Multiple Use Mining Act of 1955, which helps to protect the National Forests from fraudulent mining claims, ^{and advanced the application of multiple use management principles on the National Forests.}

Cliff became Chief of the Forest Service in 1962. ^{Insert A}

environmental groups were becoming critical of the agency's policies.

The controversy over clear-cutting made ^{the last few years of Cliff's} his tenure a tumultuous one.

^{He} Cliff candidly admitted that the Service had made ^{some} mistakes. By the time of his retirement in 1972, he had begun to ^{improve balance in National Forest programs,} repair some of the damage done ^{strengthening interdisciplinary planning and} to his agency's reputation by modifying timber cutting guidelines. During

his ^{tenure} ten years as Chief many important pieces of legislation affecting forest policy were passed, including the Outdoor Recreation Act (1963), the Wilderness Act (1964), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), ^{(The National Trails System Act (1968))} and the National Environmental Policy Act (1969). ^{After his retirement from the}

Forest Service Cliff began a new and active career as an international forestry consultant with FAO and AID, making trips to many foreign countries. In 1968 he received the Career Service Award of the National

Insert B.

omit

Watts

Denise, I would lean this in and let FH Soc. on if they want to shorten it.

~~Civil Service League in recognition of his superior executive abilities
and devotion to conservation (ism).~~

Insert C.

References:

Henry Clepper, ed., Leaders of American Conservation (New York: The
Ronald Press Company, 1971), p. 73.

Ronald Hartzler and David Clary, "Edward P. Cliff" (unpublished
manuscript, Forest Service History Section, 1980), passim.

Improved
Reviewed Version
for Chief R.M. Peterson
Feb. - March 1983

Edward Parley Cliff (1909-)

Ninth Chief of the Forest Service (1962-1972)

On September 3, 1909, Edward P. Cliff was born in the hamlet of Heber City, Utah, virtually surrounded by National Forests, where he worked on farms as a boy and acquired a lasting love of nature from old-time rangers. One of his professors at Utah State Agricultural College was a future Forest Service Chief, Lyle F. Watts, who would continue to have a major influence on his career. After graduating in 1931, Cliff became an assistant district ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington.

In 1934 Cliff was transferred to the Pacific Northwest regional office in Portland as one of the first wildlife specialists in the Forest Service. During two winters he was detailed to Washington, D.C., to help write the Range Plant Handbook. In 1939 he was promoted to Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest in coastal Oregon, where he used friendly but firm means to overcome a serious arson problem. In January 1942 he was made Supervisor of the more diversified Fremont National Forest in the Oregon Cascades.

Cliff's wartime record on the Fremont earned him a promotion in 1944 to assistant Range Management chief in Washington, D.C. In 1946 he returned to Utah as assistant Intermountain Regional Forester in charge of range and wildlife. There he began to confront daily the current major problem: overgrazing and the stockmen's reluctance to accept livestock reductions, which were especially severe in the Rockies. In 1950 he became the Regional Forester in Denver where he won commendation for defusing a bitter "range war" with producers.

In 1952 Cliff became Assistant Chief for the National Forest System. He played a major role in developing the service's recreational program; laid the groundwork for the passage of the Multiple-Use Mining Act of 1955; and advanced the application of multiple-use management principles on the National Forests.

Cliff became Chief of the Forest Service in 1962. His 10-year tenure was a period of rapid change and complexity. Public interest in the National Forests and demands for all forest products and services expanded greatly, often competing with each other; recreation use grew 10 percent every year. The long-range forestry research program was revised and research facilities and programs were substantially enlarged. Cooperative relationships with the States were strengthened, but despite all efforts funding of State and Private Forestry activities continued to lag behind that for National Forests and research. Total appropriations increased fourfold. Concurrently, public concern over the environment grew dramatically, and some environmental groups and much of the public media became very critical of the agency's policies. The intense nationwide controversy over clearcutting (even-aged management) made the last few years of Cliff's tenure tumultuous. By the time of his retirement in 1972, he had begun to improve balance in national-forest programs by strengthening interdisciplinary planning and modifying timber-cutting guidelines. During his period as Chief, Congress passed a series of landmark legislation affecting forest policy including the Outdoor Recreation Act (1963), the Wilderness Act (1964), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), the National Trails System Act (1968), and the National Environmental Policy Act (1969).

After leaving the Forest Service, Cliff began a new career as a forestry and land-use consultant. The first year he worked with the National Materials Policy Commission and wrote the land-use chapter of its final report and a

comprehensive special report entitled "Timber -- "The Renewable Material." In 1973 he began a series of international forestry assignments with the Development Program and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the United States Agency for International Development, and the International Executive Service Corps. By 1981 he had completed 14 missions involving travel and work in 21 countries in Central and South America, Africa, Asia, and the Mediterranean region. Cliff has received many distinguished service awards, including those of Utah State University (which also gave him an honorary Sc.D. degree), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Civil Service League, Tuskegee Institute, International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, and Society of American Foresters (Gifford Pinchot Medal).

References: Forest Service History Section biographical files. Half a Century in Forest Conservation: a Biography and Oral History of Edward P. Cliff, conducted by David A. Clary and Ronald B. Hartzler (1981).

--Dennis M. Roth

Biography and Professional Data

EDWARD P. CLIFF: born September 3, 1909, in Heber City, Utah; currently resides at 221 North Royal Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

EDUCATION AND DEGREES:

B.S. Degree in Forestry, 1931, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.
Honorary Degree-- Doctor of Science in June 1965 from the same institution.

EMPLOYMENT:

1929-31 (summers): Adm. Guard, Range and Erosion Surveys, Western Pine Beetle Control--Cache National Forest, Utah and Boise National Forest, Idaho.

Aug. 1931-May 1934: Asst. District Ranger and ~~District Ranger~~ (1939), Wenatchee National Forest, Washington.

May 1934-May 1939: Jr. Range Examiner and Assoc. Regional Forest Inspector, Pacific Northwest, Portland, Oregon.

May 1939-Dec.1941: Forest Supervisor, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon.

Dec. 1941-Apr.1944: Forest Supervisor, Fremont National Forest, Oregon.

Apr. 1944-Sep.1946: Assistant Chief, Division of Range Management, Washington, D. C.

Sept.1946-Jan.1950: Assistant Regional Forester, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah.

Jan. 1950-July1952: Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.

July 1952-Mar.1962: Assistant Chief, National Forest Administration, Washington, D. C.

Mar. 1962-Present: Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

HONORS:

October 1966: The National Parks Association held a special reception in honor of Mr. Cliff.

August 1966: Commendation from President Johnson in a letter to Secretary Freeman-- "Again, let me commend you and the Forest Service for both your approach to improved management and for the excellent results you are achieving."

June 1966: "Wood and Wood Products" magazine devoted a full page "Salute to Edward P. Cliff for his contribution to the advancement of the wood industry."

May 1966: Citation--The forest products industries "Hands of Cooperation Award" for his "inspiration and leadership in the management, preservation, and conservation of public and private forest resources."

June 1965: Citation--Honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Utah State University- "As Administrator of Science and Master Forester you have distinguished yourself for a quarter of a century--you have assigned new values to and provided new understanding of forest, range, and wildlife resources, etc."



May 1965: In review of the publication "The American Outdoors--management for beauty and use," personally conceived by Mr. Cliff for distribution at the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, Kiplinger Agricultural Letter editors wrote: "Highly practical--after reading it, we'll be surprised if you're not moved to go right out and plant a tree...Hats off to the Forest Service for making sense out of the 'beauty' campaign."

May 1962: Citation--Distinguished Service Award of the Department of Agriculture--"For consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in administering and managing the use of National Forests and National Grasslands in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

June 1958: Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award at Utah State University for "significant contributions to the welfare of the Nation, State, and University."

PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP:

- Chairman of the U.S. Delegation and Vice President of the Sixth World Forestry Congress in Madrid, 1966.
- Past Chairman of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.
- Past Chairman of the Board on Geographic Names and twice represented the United States at meetings of the Permanent Committee on Geographic Names of Great Britain.
- Member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.
- Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.
- Charter member of the American Society of Range Management.
- Member of the Wilderness Society, the Wildlife Society, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Cosmos Club.

PERSONAL:

Mr. Cliff is married to the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan, Utah. They have two daughters. Hobbies include hunting, fishing, photography, flower gardening, and--with the help of Mrs. Cliff--the painstaking and authentic restoration of one of the original old homes in historic Alexandria.

Mr. Cliff's entire career has been marked by noteworthy contributions through his professional leadership in the field of resource management. The following are illustrative:

Advancing the Multiple-Use Concept of Resource Management

Since becoming Assistant Chief in 1952, Mr. Cliff has built upon the traditional Forest Service philosophy of "multiple-use" management of



resources with dramatic success. He has led the way in giving form and substance to this concept of coordinating resource uses on a planned basis first anticipated by Gifford Pinchot.

Mr. Cliff was destined to be at the helm when the concept of multiple use was put to the test by sharply rising pressures upon the public resources entrusted to the Forest Service. Fortunately his perceptive and far-ranging outlook enabled him to guide the necessary shift to scientific and intensive resource management planning without delay. He has fostered skillful coordination of uses through positive and imaginative management actions applied wherever and whenever resource management decisions are made.

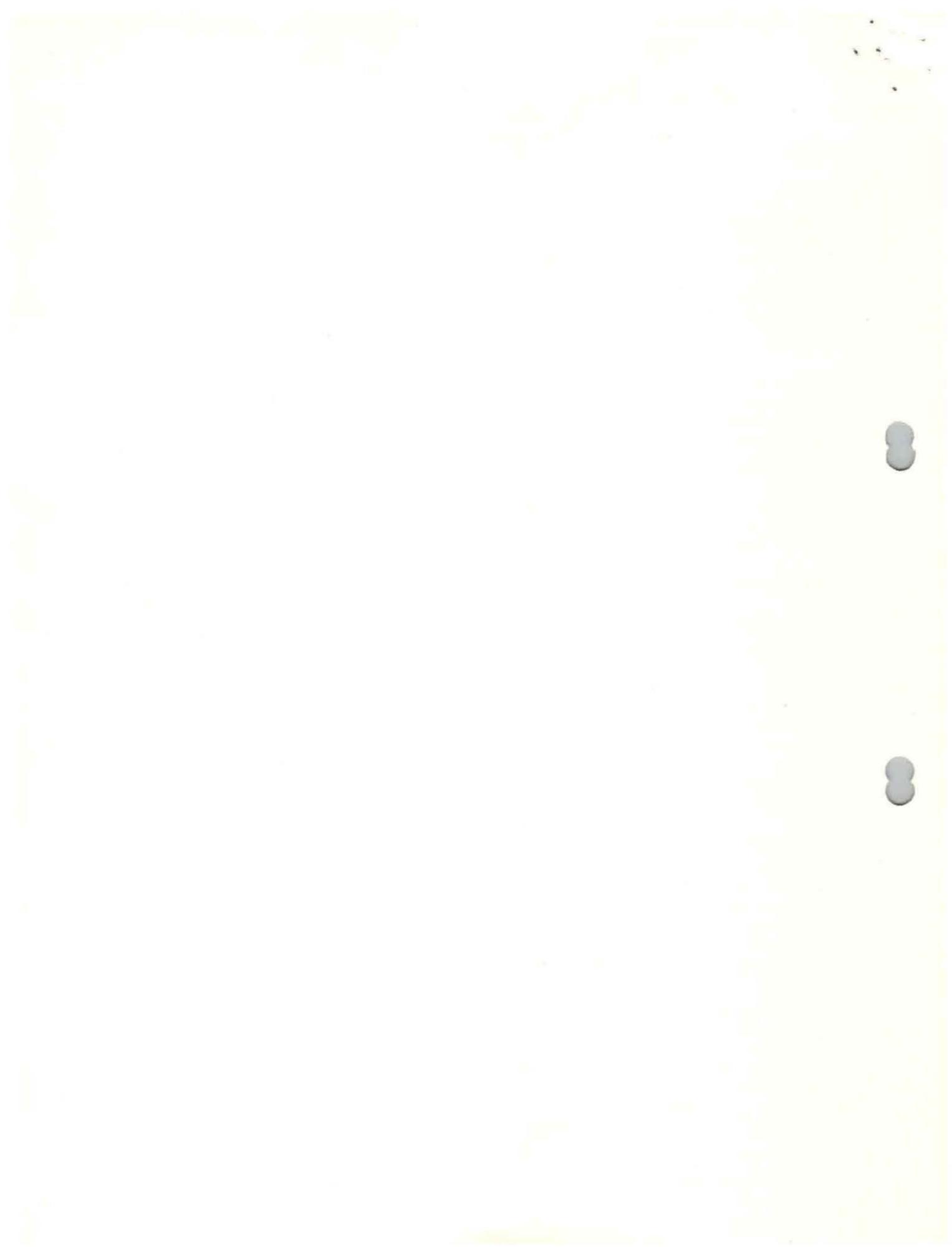
The importance of this particular contribution cannot be quantified. However, few would dispute the fact that this evolving pattern of creative resource management must be the mainstay in man's fight to meet his growing needs in the face of a rapidly shrinking per capita share of the world's natural resources. Mr. Cliff's example and persuasive support has been instrumental in spreading scientific multiple use of resources to other public lands, to small private tracts, to forest industry lands, to other resources--such as water development, and to other nations.

Program Administration and Development

Mr. Cliff has provided brilliant leadership in the administration of the resources of the National Forest System in a period of unprecedented program growth and development. During the past 15 years there has been a five-fold increase in outdoor recreation use of the National Forests; timber harvests have almost tripled; the quality and quantity of water yields have become critically important in managing many National Forests, and so forth. One index of his success has been the planning, justification, and accomplishment that has been the basis for an increase in National Forest protection and management appropriations from \$30.6 million in F.Y. 1952 to \$159.1 million in F.Y. 1968.

Today the Forest Service builds more miles of roads and maintains a larger transportation system than any other public agency. The number of professional employees in the Forest Service has more than doubled. In response to increasing needs to protect esthetic values, Mr. Cliff has built a staff of some 131 landscape architects--the largest group of these specialists employed by any public agency. The capacity of National Forest campgrounds and picnic areas has about doubled. A comprehensive interpretive program for visitors has been developed since 1961 through an imaginative Visitor Information Service program. Some 70 percent of all winter sports areas in the West are on National Forest lands. Investment of private capital in winter sports facilities on National Forest lands totals more than \$75 million. The Forest Service has developed into a world leader in avalanche control and research in winter sports area administration.

Dramatic achievements in forest fire prevention and control have been sparked by Mr. Cliff. The "Smokey Bear" program is a remarkable example



of effective public relations. Use of aircraft in spotting fires, transporting smokejumpers, and dropping retardants has helped cut in half the average area burned annually despite rapidly increasing uses of the forest and greater fire hazards. All of the more than 9 million acres in the National Wilderness Preservation System, established by the Act of 1964, are National Forest lands and additional areas are being proposed. The Forest Service research program and cooperative forestry programs on State and private lands have gained substantial strength and produced results with far-reaching significance in keeping pace with expanding forest-related activities and needs.

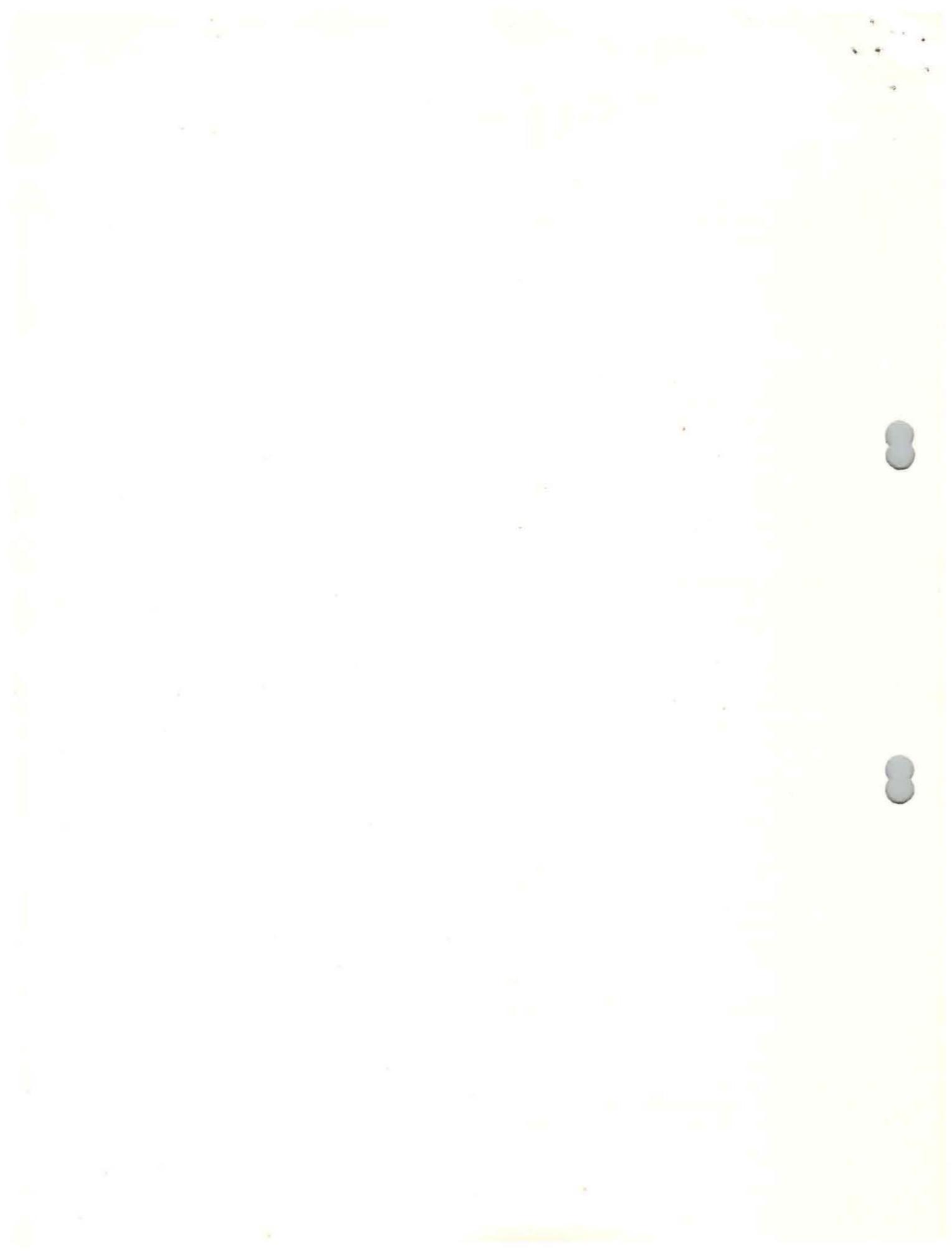
The far-sighted planning and programming demanded by this remarkable period of growth have been amply provided by Mr. Cliff. In the late Fifties he conceived and designed an imaginative long-range program entitled "Operation Multiple Use"--a blueprint of actions proposed to enable the National Forests to make their optimum contribution in meeting the Nation's resource needs. This was the basis of the "Development Program for the National Forests" which President Kennedy presented to the Congress in 1961. During that same period, he directed the most comprehensive and scientific survey of recreation resources ever undertaken--a step designed to provide the foundation needed to cope with the rising demands for public outdoor recreation opportunities.

He was primarily responsible for developing plans that led to passage of the Multiple Use Mining Act in 1955. This urgently needed legislation enabled the Forest Service to regain for the Government the right to manage an estimated 50 billion board feet of timber and all other resources and uses. Mr. Cliff's vigorous leadership and participation resulted in an outstanding record of progress. Surface resources on 160 million acres and 1.2 million mining claims were involved. Today solution of this complex problem of more than 60 years' standing is virtually complete.

Similar achievements could be described which have resulted from Mr. Cliff's creative leadership in helping to plan and implement acquisition of recreation lands under the Land and Water Conservation Fund; protection of the California Condor, the Kirtland's Warbler, and other endangered species; the National Forestry Research Program; and a proposed Department of Agriculture long-range program for State and private forestry. In all of these and many more, Mr. Cliff has repeatedly demonstrated the greatness that makes him worthy of the highest levels of recognition for his public service as a professional forester in the tradition of Gifford Pinchot.

Leadership in Strengthening Cooperation

Mr. Cliff has demonstrated outstanding success in negotiating with others to solve complex issues concerning resource management and use. His record in overcoming bitter disputes between livestock interests and public land managers in the Rocky Mountain area during the post-war years is a classic in the application of firm, tactful leadership. As a result,



today ranchers and rangers are working together as never before in mutually financed range improvements, better herding practices, and so forth. Largely as a result of this groundwork, the Nation now benefits from a productive, cooperative approach to management and use of public rangelands.

Since becoming Chief, Mr. Cliff has been especially effective in negotiating improved working relationships with the wood-using industry. A new timber sale contract, right-of-way agreements, cooperative road maintenance procedures, and effective leadership in promoting sound use of timber resources are among the reasons that he was honored by the National Forest Products Association with the "Hands of Cooperation Award in 1966. The same type of advances have been made by Mr. Cliff in inter-agency cooperation. Far-reaching formal agreements with the National Park Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service, the Federal Extension Service, and the Office of Economic Opportunity have been milestone achievements during his tenure as Chief. Forest Service cooperation with State Foresters and private conservation groups and all other organized groups and agencies is at an all-time high--a direct reflection of Mr. Cliff's interest and professional leadership in that direction.

Current examples of effective cooperation in conservation education include the hour-long "Ballad of Smokey the Bear" on nationwide television on Thanksgiving evening, and the highly successful "Lassie" television series featuring Ranger "Corey Stuart." Establishment of the "Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies" as a national center at the ancestral home of Gifford Pinchot is an example of a creative and unusual cooperative venture with the Conservation Foundation. Mr. Cliff is co-chairman of the Board of Governors and presided when President Kennedy dedicated the Institute on September 24, 1963.

Mr. Cliff has made many contributions to the technical literature, to the evaluation of forest policy, and to public understanding of the principles of natural resource management. The list of his major writings and addresses is an impressive outline of top-level professional leadership.

Edward P. Cliff is eminently qualified to be considered by the Society of American Foresters as a candidate for the 1967 Pinchot Medal Award.



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

1680

DEC 9 1980

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

Dear Richard:

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

Sincerely,

/s/ DENNIS M. ROTH
Head, History Section

Enclosures

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



EDWARD P. CLIFF is a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State University. He has been Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since March 18, 1962. This was the latest step in a 35-year career as a Government Forester that began with his first assignment as an assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington in August 1931. From 1935 to 1939 he was in charge of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939 he was appointed Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest and in January 1942 was promoted to the supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon. In April 1944 Mr. Cliff was transferred to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management. In September 1946 he was promoted to become Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He was appointed Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, holding that position from January 1950 until his transfer to Washington, D. C., in 1952 as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. It was from that position, where he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation activities on all the National Forests, that he was appointed Chief.

Mr. Cliff was the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board on Geographic Names from 1953 to 1967, and was Chairman of the Board 1961-65. He is a member of the Wildlife Society, the American Society of Range Management, the Society of American Foresters (of which he is a fellow), the Wilderness Society, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Cosmos Club.

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In 1958 Mr. Cliff was selected by Utah State University to receive its Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award for "significant contributions to the welfare of the Nation, State and University," and in 1965 he was further honored by the University with the degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1962 the Department of Agriculture conferred on him its highest recognition: its Distinguished Service Award "for consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of the National Forest System in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

One-Time Local Traveler Now International Jet-Setter

The following article about Edward P. Cliff is part of a series highlighting interesting activities of some former USDA employees. In an earlier issue, *USDA* profiled Carl B. Barnes, who retired in 1971 as Director of Personnel. If you know of other exciting stories send them to *USDA*.

"Ed" Cliff was Chief of the Forest Service from 1962 to 1972. According to the agency, Cliff held the position longer than any other Chief since the beginning of the Century.

During his distinguished career, Cliff used to boast—or at least he was able to—that he had visited all 154 national forests at least once.

Now Cliff spends much of his time traveling overseas. Not as a tourist, reminds Susan Yonts, but as part of his second career. Yonts is a member of the Forest Service Information staff in Washington D.C. She wrote the following story:

A week after his retirement, Cliff started working as a consultant for the National Materials Policy Commission. The commission was created by Congress to review the nation's needs in all materials such as metals, gas, and land use.

Cliff worked in the areas of timber, fiber, and land use—projecting America's uses of these materials for the near future. Once the needs were determined, the commission sent its report to Congress to help in developing policy.

After completing the commission job, Cliff began working for the United Nations in July 1973 doing international consulting work. That summer he went to Greece to review the Food and Agricultural Organization's forestry project, and to advise the Greek Government on forestry.

For most of 1974, Cliff headed a nine-member team to Honduras to review a development project for the management of the largest pine forest in the country. Sponsored by FAO and the Inter-American Development Bank, the team made recommendations on the overall management of the forest, including the areas of fire protection and industrial development.

In the winter of 1975, Cliff was again back in Central America. This time as a member of a three-man mission to review FAO's Forest Industry Advisory Group's work in all of Central and Latin America. After completing that mission, he traveled to Chile to evaluate FAO's Forestry Technical Assistance Program.

Cliff apparently did such a good job that the next year FAO sent him to Africa on a similar mission. He traveled through six countries evaluating the work of the Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa.

In the fall of 1976, Cliff worked in Brazil as a volunteer consultant with the International Executive Service Corps. IESC has experts available to help employees of private companies and government agencies in developing nations acquire the skills needed to become more efficient and productive.

In Brazil, Cliff was assigned to a company that needed advice on planting a large area of trees in order to make an integrated pulp and paper company. He advised the company on methods of reforestation and development of a transportation system.

After completing that assignment, Cliff journeyed again to Chile under the sponsorship of the United Nations to develop the New Forestry Technical Assistance Program. He finished that project shortly before last Christmas.



Hughes

Saylor

Hughes, Saylor Named To Top Posts In FAS

Former USDA executive *Thomas R. Hughes* has been appointed administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service. And *Thomas R. Saylor* has been named Hughes' deputy.

Since 1969, Hughes had been a consultant in the Nation's Capital serving primarily as a representative for the State of Minnesota and for the Texas Department of Agriculture. Prior to that he was executive assistant to *Orville L. Freeman*, during Freeman's terms as Governor of Minnesota (1954-60) and as Secretary of USDA (1961-69).

A native of Wisconsin, Huges attended Macalaster College and the University of Minnesota.

Saylor, 29, has served on the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry since 1973, working primarily on USDA international programs and trade legislation. He was born in Augusta, Ga.

Saylor obtained a B.S. degree from the Georgia Institute of Technology and a master's degree from Harvard University prior to joining the committee staff.

So far, 1977 has been just as busy for Cliff. He was a visiting professor at the University of Minnesota's College of Forestry for a week in January; presented a paper at the University of Denver in early April; and later that month evaluated FAO's forestry program in Turkey.

In May he was part of a two-man mission to India. There he reviewed India's forestry institutions and made recommendations to the Indian Government on how to improve the areas of forestry education, research, and administration.

Between global assignments, Cliff works as a consultant with the United States Agency for International Development. With USAID, he has helped set up two forestry research projects which are operated by USDA's Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wis.

"And when I'm not traveling and doing consulting work," says Cliff, who lives in a restored townhouse in Alexandria, Va., "I tend my garden, catch up on my correspondence, and try to keep out of trouble." □



Standing behind lectern, Cliff participated in 1963 ceremony with President Kennedy dedicating the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies in Great Towers, Pa.

EDWARD P. CLIFF is a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State University. He has been Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since March 18, 1962. This was the latest step in a 32-year career as a Government Forester that began with his first assignment as an assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington in August 1931. From 1934 to 1939 he was in charge of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939 he was appointed Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest and in January 1942 was promoted in the supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon. In April 1944 Mr. Cliff was transferred to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management. In September 1946 he was promoted to become Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He was appointed Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, holding that position from January 1950 until his transfer to Washington, D. C., in 1952 as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. It was from that position where he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation activities on all the National Forests, that he was appointed Chief.

Mr. Cliff has been the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board of Geographic Names since 1953, and Chairman of the Board since 1961. He is a member of the Wildlife Society, the American Society of Range Management, the Society of American Foresters (of which he is a Fellow), the Wilderness Society, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Cosmos Club.

Mr. Cliff is Chairman of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization.

In 1958 Mr. Cliff was selected by Utah State University to receive its 'Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award for "significant contributions to the welfare of the Nation, State and University," and in 1965 he was further honored by the University with the degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1962 the Department of Agriculture conferred on him its highest recognition: its Distinguished Service Award "for consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of the National Forest System in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

June 1965

EDWARD P. CLIFF
Chief, Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

BORN: Heber City, Utah. September 3, 1909.

EDUCATION:

Public schools of Utah including graduation from Utah State University in 1931 as a Bachelor of Science with a major in Forestry.

CAREER:

Cliff's entire career has been under Civil Service appointment with the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service is responsible for three primary activities: (1) a wide based program of research directed toward improved protection and management of the nation's forest and range resources and the utilization of forest products; (2) a combination of cooperative programs for the better protection of the nation's State and privately owned forest land, the encouragement of better forestry on the 358 million acres of private land, and of the proper management of State, county and community forests; and (3) the protection, development, and administration of the National Forest System--an area of approximately 186 million acres.

The National Forest System is administered under the basic philosophy that its resources are to be used in the public interest. This means that they must be protected and developed and their uses so administered that one does not unduly impinge upon the other; that each use is maintained at as high a level as is consistent with assuring the sustained availability of that resource; and that the combination of all uses and all activities will be that which will best serve all of the public both now and in the future. This dictates the careful coordination of all functional planning so as to assure the proper balance and integration of all uses and activities, and following through with commensurate management policies and decisions.

Until appointed Chief of the Forest Service in 1962, Cliff's assignments were primarily in connection with this latter aspect of Forest Service work. In sequence these assignments were:

Summers of
1929, 1930, 1931 - Seasonal field Assistant with Forest Service
in Utah.

1931-1934 Assistant District Ranger, Wenatchee National Forest
in the State of Washington.

- 1934-1939 Associate Regional Forest Inspector in Regional Office in Portland, Oregon. Was in charge of the section responsible for the management of the Wildlife Resources of the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest.
- 1939-1941 Supervisor, Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon.
- 1941-1944 Supervisor, Fremont National Forest in Oregon.
- 1944-1946 Assistant Chief of Forest Service Division of Range Management, Washington, D. C.
- 1946-1950 Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Range and Wildlife Management, Ogden, Utah.
- 1950-1952 Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.
- 1952-1962 Assistant Chief of Forest Service in charge of National Forest Resource Management.
- 1962- Chief, Forest Service.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

The Board ^{on} of Geographic Names

Member of The Board of Geographic Names of the United States, and of its Domestic Names Committee, since 1953. Elected Vice-Chairman of the Board, and Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1959. In 1961, appointed by Secretary of the Interior as Chairman of the Full Board, and reappointed in 1963.

As Chairman, Cliff headed the United States delegation to the Fourth Joint Meeting of the Permanent Committee on Geographic Names of Great Britain and the Board of Geographic Names of the United States in London in 1962. He alternated as Presiding Officer with Sir Clarmont Skrine, Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Geographic Names.

International Forestry

Early in 1963 Cliff headed the American delegation to the Ottawa Conference of the North American Forestry Commission, FAO. At the meeting he was elected Chairman of the Commission. Later in the year he headed an American delegation to a special forestry meeting of the FAO in Rome.

MEMBERSHIPS

Society of American Foresters
American Forestry Association
American Society of Range Management (Charter)
Wildlife Society (Charter)
National Council, Boy Scouts of America

HONORS:

- 1958 - Founder's Day Distinguished Service Award from Utah State University for having "distinguished himself by significant contributions to the welfare of the State, Nation, and the University."
- 1962 - The Distinguished Service Award of the Department of Agriculture for "consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of National Forests and National Grasslands in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

EDWARD P. CLIFF is a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State University. He has been Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since March 18, 1962. This was the latest step in a 37-year career as a Government Forester that began with his first assignment as an Assistant Ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington in August 1931. From 1935 to 1939, he was in charge of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939, he was appointed Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest, and in January 1942 was promoted to the supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon. In April 1944, Mr. Cliff was transferred to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management. In September 1946, he was promoted to become Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He was appointed Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, holding that position from January 1950 until his transfer to Washington, D. C., in 1952, as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. It was from that position, where he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation activities on all the National Forests, that he was appointed Chief.

Mr. Cliff was the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board on Geographic Names from 1953 to 1967, and was Chairman of the Board 1961-65. He serves as designee for the Secretary of Agriculture on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management, a member of the Wildlife Society, the Society of American Foresters (of which he is a Fellow), the Wilderness Society, the American Forestry Association, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Cosmos Club.

Mr. Cliff was Chairman (1963-65) and is now Vice Chairman of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization. He served as Chairman of the U. S. Delegation to the Sixth World Forestry Congress, Madrid, Spain, June 6-18, 1966, and as Vice President of the Congress.

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In 1962, the Department of Agriculture conferred on him its highest recognition: its Distinguished Service Award "for consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of the National Forest System in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

He was a 1968 National Civil Service League career service award winner. In commenting on this, Secretary Freeman said, ". . . the ability to pull together, unify, and facilitate such a vast complexity of people and activities is the thing that makes his leadership outstanding."

September 1969

9 April 1975

Forest Service
Office of Information
Barbara Myers:

I spoke with Ed Cliff today and he gave me a summary of what he has been doing since his retirement. You have used some of it, but may find something of use in the daily sheet.

He spent the first year, 1972-73, of course, as consultant to the National Commission on Materials Policy, Washington, D.C., and prepared the report, Timber, the Renewable Resource, issued in August 1973.

In latter 1973 he went to Greece for the United Nations Development Program.

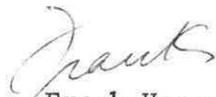
Then he was a part-time consultant to the AID (Agency for International Development) Program in Washington, D.C.

He spent all of the year 1974 in Honduras for the Inter-American Development Bank of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations).

Early this year he went to nine Caribbean, Central American and South American countries to inspect progress under the United Nations Development Program.

In March and April of this year he has been reviewing the FAO forestry programs in Chile.

After he completes this last assignment he hopes to spend some time at home on his yard, his correspondence, with his friends, and updating his papers.



Frank Harmon
History Unit

In September 1972 he received the distinguished award of the International Association of State Fish and Game Commissioners. (John Gottschalk, Executive Director, Washington, D.C.)

Date 12-15-65

Name Edward P. Cliff

Association Chief, Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Address Washington, D. C.

Birth Place Heber City, Utah Date _____

Brief History of Experience:

B.S., Forestry, Utah State University, 1931.

Asst. Ranger, Wenatchee National Forest, 1931. Pacific Northwest Region, in charge of Wildlife Management, 1934-39. Supervisor, Siskiyou National Forest, 1939; Supervisor, Fremont National Forest, 1942. Asst. Chief, Div. of Range Management, WO, 1944. Asst. Regional Forester, in charge of Div. of Range & Wildlife Management, Intermountain Region, 1946. Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, 1950. Assistant Chief, Forest Service, 1952; Chief, Forest Service, 1962. Co-Chairman, Board of Governors, Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies.

USDA representative, Board of Geographic Names since 1953; chairman of board for two terms, 1961-65. Member & past chairman, North American Forestry Commission, U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

Utah State University Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award, 1958; USDA Distinguished Service Award, 1962; Utah State University, honorary Doctor of Science Degree, 1965.

Other Affiliations:

Wildlife Society, American Society of Range Management, Society of American Foresters (Fellow), the Wilderness Society, and the National Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Edward Parley Cliff dedicated his career and nearly his entire life to the conservation and wise use of the world's natural and cultural resources, especially its forests. The United States Forest Service enjoyed the benefit of his knowledge, skill, and energy for 41 years. He earned his way from the lowest levels of the Service organization to the top through hard work and superior ability. To a great extent, the Forest Service is what it is today because of his leadership.

Cliff was born in Herber City, Utah, on 3 September 1909. His father, Edward Parley Cliff, Sr., an electrical engineer, was a pioneer Boy Scout leader in Utah; even before he was old enough to be a scout, the younger Cliff accompanied his father on outings. Cliff's mother, Geneva Bergener Cliff, was an active citizen of Herber City, prominent in church and civic organizations, and Wasatch County Treasurer from 1923 to 1934. Their home was in a small mountain valley surrounded by national forest lands, upon which the residents of the Herber Valley depended for part of their livelihood. Cliff grew up with the children of several old-time forest rangers, and learned to respect those men for their skills and knowledge about the land. Under the influence of his parents and neighbors, Cliff grew to appreciate the outdoors and the virtues of hard work in cooperation with others.

The untimely death of Cliff's father in 1922 underscored the necessity, as well as the virtue, of hard work. The young man entered the employ of local

livestock farmers and, when he was 16, that of the Park Utah Mine in order to put himself through school. Cliff found time for football and other activities at Wasatch High School, but he seemed destined for a career in agriculture. As a student in the Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture education program, Cliff heeded the advice of his mentor, Sumner Hatch, and enrolled in the Utah State Agricultural College to study agriculture in 1927. But an opening in his schedule during the spring quarter of his freshman year led to an entirely different career prospect. An animal husbandry professor suggested that Cliff take a course in range management taught by Raymond J. Becraft. His doing so led him to transfer to the newly formed Department of Forestry, where his first mentor was Lyle F. Watts, detailed from duty in the Forest Service to start the new program. Watts, who would become Chief of the Forest Service in 1943, thereupon became a major influence on Cliff's outlook and subsequent career.

During the summer of 1929, Cliff enjoyed his first opportunity to work in the Forest Service. He began as a field assistant on the Cache National Forest, Utah, implementing a new range-management program, traveling on horseback and camping out two and three weeks at a time. He took to the Forest Service life immediately; the next summer he worked as a member of one of the first combined range and watershed erosion survey crews, which produced a substantial adjustment in the use of the watershed of the Boise National Forest. Cliff also worked on a beetle control project on the northern part of the Cache.

By the time he graduated college in 1931, Cliff knew where his career lay. He passed the junior range examiner examination and began work on the Cache. Within a few months, he was offered two jobs; one with the Forest Service as an assistant district ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington, and

other with the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a range examiner on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona. He chose the former, and loaded his bride, the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan, Utah, and their possessions into a Model-A Ford, and drove to the Wenatchee in August 1931.

The three years that Cliff spent on the Wenatchee marked his first step on his way to becoming Chief. His experience during that time were also directly influential on his later activities. Among other duties, he assisted in establishing one of the early Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the country. The CCC program not only provided relief for nearly two million young men around the country, but offered to the Forest Service an opportunity to begin active management of the resources of the national forests, and erect or improve their physical facilities. Three decades later, as Chief, Cliff drew upon his CCC experience in administering portions of the Job Corps and YouthConservation programs.

On September 3, 1909, Edward P. Cliff was born in Herber City, Utah, where he acquired a love of the out-of-doors. One of his professors at Utah State University, Lyle Ford WATTS, was a future Forest Service chief who would continue to be a major influence on his career. After graduating in 1931, Cliff became an assistant district ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington.

In 1934, Cliff was transferred to the Portland regional office as one of the first wildlife specialists in the Forest Service. During two winters he was detailed to Washington, D.C., to collaborate in writing the **Range Plant Handbook**. In 1939, he was promoted to supervisor of the Siskiyou National

Forest in coastal Oregon. Having successfully combated a serious arson problem there, he was made supervisor of the more diversified Fremont National Forest in Oregon in January 1942.

Cliff's record of wartime achievements on the Fremont earned him a promotion in 1944 to assistant chief of the Division of Range Management in the Washington Office. In 1946, he returned to Utah as assistant regional forester in charge of the Division of Range Management in the Washington Office. In 1946, he returned to Utah as assistant regional forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region. There he began to confront on a daily basis the service's major problem of the early postwar years: overgrazing and the stockmen's reluctance to accept livestock reductions (see GRAZING ON FOREST LANDS). These problems became especially severe in the Rocky Mountain Region. In 1950, he was assigned as regional forester in Denver, where he successfully defused the "range war."

In 1952, Cliff returned to Washington as assistant chief for the national forest system. He played a major role in developing the service's recreational program; laid the groundwork for the passage of the application of multiple-use management principles on the national forest.

Cliff served as chief of the Forest Service from 1962 until 1972, a decade of rapid change. Public interest in the national forests and demands for all forest products and services expanded greatly. Most national forest programs grew in size and complexity. For example, recreation use increased at the rate of 10 percent annually. A long-range FORESTRY RESEARCH program was developed and research facilities and programs were substantially enlarged. Cooperative

relationships with the states were strengthened, but funding of state and private forestry activities lagged behind that for national forests and research. Total appropriations for all activities increased fourfold. Concurrently, public concern over the environment grew dramatically, and some environmental groups were becoming critical of the agency's policies. The controversy over clearcutting made the last few years of Cliff's tenure tumultuous. By the time of his retirement in 1972, he had begun to improve the balance in national forest programs by strengthening interdisciplinary planning and modifying timber-cutting guidelines. During his tenure as chief, important legislation affecting forest policy included the Outdoor Recreation Act (1963), the Wilderness Act (1964), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), the National Trails System Act (1968), and the NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (1969).

After leaving the Forest Service, Cliff in 1972 began a new career as a forestry and land use consultant. The first year he worked with the National Materials Policy Commission and wrote the land use chapter of its final report and a comprehensive special report entitled "Timber--The Renewable Material." Beginning in 1973, he embarked on a series of international forestry consultancies with such organizations as the United Nations Development Program, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the U. S. Agency for International Development, and the International executive Service Corps. By 1981, he had completed fourteen missions involving travel and work in twenty-one countries in central and South America, Africa, Asia, and the Mediterranean region.

In recognition of his conservation and public service accomplishments, Cliff received many honors and awards including the Utah State University

Distinguished Service Award (1958) an honorary degree of Doctor of Science (1965), U.S. Department of Agriculture Distinguished Service Award (1962), National Civil Service League Career Service Award (1968), Tuskegee Institute Distinguished Service Award (1970), American Society of Landscape Architects honorary membership (1972), and the SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS' Gifford Pinchot Medal for outstanding service to the profession of forestry (1973).

Ed Cliff was an enthusiastic fisherman and antique repairer. He took a keen interest in historic preservation activities in his town of Alexandria, Virginia. He was a congenial man with a hearty laugh and tried to live life to the fullest.

Timber cutting increased from 4-1/2 billion board feet in 1952 to 8-1/2 billion last year.

While he was in this position antiquated mining laws were revamped to prevent use of mining claims for purposes other than mining. Correction of other long-time abuses of public land was started.

Working relationships between the Forest Service and State game departments in managing big game and wildlife habitat were strengthened. A widespread program of range reseeding and better control of livestock grazing was put in force to reduce erosion damage and thus protect watershed values of the National Forests.

Ed Cliff is used to dealing with difficult situations. Before coming to Washington, he was Regional Forester in Denver, Colo., where he administered National Forests and cooperative programs with the States in Colorado, eastern Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota. He came into this job just at a time when the stockmen were battling for permanent grazing rights on the National Forests. Thus a newsman reported, "Mr. Cliff was transferred to Denver in 1950 to fill an uneasy chair."

Two years later when he left, one of the stockmen's papers ran a feature story praising Ed Cliff as a man who was no swivel chair forester, but who rode well in the saddle.

As a westerner Ed Cliff knew the range and was well versed in the ways of the stockmen. He had protected the National Forests, but at the same time he had promoted better understanding with the stockmen and the public.

Today as he enters on his new job, Ed Cliff is again confronted with pressures from groups using the National Forests. The timber industry wants lower stumpage prices and less stringent cutting rules. Recreationists want more campgrounds and more wilderness. A few stockmen are still crying in their allotments.

There follows a partial listing of publications Mr. Cliff has authored and of formal addresses he has prepared and delivered. The latter grouping ranges from conventional papers that have been read and then published verbatim and considered as publications, through those which have been abridged or otherwise modified for publication in magazines and house organ or "trade" journals, to those that were not published other than as copies of a talk for distribution. This lack of uniformity in the publishing of the address leads to some confusion as to whether a title should have been classified as a publication or an address. The result is that in a few instances there may be some duplication.

PUBLICATIONS:

- 1935-36 Changes in the Status of Wildlife and Its Habitat in the Northwest. University of Washington Forest Club Quarterly, Vol. IX, No. 3.
- 1936 The Beaver--Empire Builder and Conservationist. Utah Juniper. Vol. VII.
- 1937 Range Plant Handbook. Prepared by Forest Service, USDA. (One of 13 authors.) Govt. Printing Office. Illus.
- 1938 Let's Plant 'Em Where They'll Grow! The Northwest Sportsman. April.
- 1938 Trout Production in Fish Lake, Umpqua National Forest. (Joint Author: Paul R. Needham). The Progressive Fish Culturist, No. 40. August-September 1938.
- 1939 The Baker River Salmon Takes a Ride. American Forests. Vol. 45, No. 8. August.
- 1939 Relationship Between Elk and Mule Deer in Blue Mountains of Oregon. Transactions of North American Wildlife Conference.
- 1940 The 40-Man Crew--A Report on the Activities of the Experimental 40-Man Fire Suppression Crew. (Joint Author: Rolfe E. Anderson.) Fire Control Notes, Volume 4, No. 2. April.
- 1947 Mountain Pastures. Utah Magazine. Vol. 9, No. 9. September.
- 1953 Timber Access Road Problems in the National Forests. Official Proceedings of 44th Session of Pacific Logging Congress. Seattle, Washington. Nov. 4-6.
- 1953-54 Kalmiopsis Wild Area. The Living Wilderness. Winter Edition.

ADDRESSES:

- 1948 The Action Program of the Forest Service. National Convention of the American Society of Range Management. Salt Lake City, Utah. First Annual Convention.
- 1949 The Responsibilities of Range Research to National Forest Administration - from an Administrator's Point of View. Range Research Meeting at Ogden, Utah. Nov. 29.
- 1950 Address at Mid-Winter Meeting of Izaak Walton League of America. Denver, Colorado. January 14-15.
- 1950 The Work of the U. S. Forest Service. Business and Professional Women's Club in Denver, Colorado. April 18. Distributed 12/21/51.
- 1951 Relation of Land Use to Wildlife Management. Pueblo Game and Fish Association. Feb. 20.
- 1951 Looking Ahead on the National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region. Rocky Mountain Section of Society of American Foresters and Colorado Section of American Society of Range Management and Wildlife Society at Colorado A&M College Forestry Day. February 24.
- 1951 Recreational Facilities in National Forests of Colorado. First Annual Meeting of Governor's Travel and Hospitality Conference. May 4.
- 1951 Battle of the Beetles. Delivered at American Legion Home, Denver, Colorado. June 7.
- 1951 Cooperation Between the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Districts. Regional Meeting of Region 6, National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, Santa Fe, New Mexico. September 25.
- 1953 Multiple Uses of the National Forests. Fourth American Forest Congress. Washington, D.C. October 30.

- 1955 The National Forests Serve. Journal of Forestry. Feb.
- 1956 National Forest Timber Management Policies and Programs. Intermountain Logging Conference. Spokane, Washington. March 26.
- 1957 Progress Report on Public Law 167. American Forests. January.
- 1957 Administration of Public Law 167. Mining Congress Journal. Jan.
- 1957 Programs for Recreation and Wildlife on National Forests. 47th Conference of International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners. Las Vegas, Nevada. Sept. 10.
- 1957 A New Look at National Forest Recreation. Proceedings of Society of American Foresters Meeting at Syracuse, New York. Nov. 10-13.
- 1958 The Care and Use of National Forests. LAND--The 1958 Yearbook of Agriculture. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
- 1958 National Forest Roads. American Road Builder. April.
- 1959 The Program for the National Forests. Southern Lumberman. December 15.
- 1961 Progress Report on the Mining Law. American Forests. Feb. p.20.
- 1961 Use of Large Private and Industrial Holdings. Proceedings of Forest Land Use Conference, Washington, D. C. Sept. 21-22. Sponsored by American Forest Products Industries, Inc.
- 1962 Modern Rush to Nature's Playgrounds. Parks and Recreation. April.
- 1962 Homes for Wildlife on National Forests. General Federation Clubwoman. October.
- 1963 Five-Fold Use Stretches Forest Acres. Paper Mill News. February 11.
- 1963 Forestry in the Years Ahead. Journal of Forestry. April.
- 1963 A Profit Formula for Men and Forests. USDA-Extension Service Review. June.
- 1963 Forest Farming in A Changing America. Forest Farmer. June.

- 1953 What Measures Should be Taken to Obtain the Prompt and Full Utilization on A Sustained Yield Basis of the Forest Resources in National Forests and other Public Ownerships? Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future. Washington, D.C. December 2.
- 1954 Forest Protection and Timber Production in Relation to Water Conservation. Soil Conservation Society. Jacksonville, Florida. Nov. 15-17.
- 1956 A 1956 Look at Timber Access Roads. Sierra-Cascade Logging Conference. Redding, California. Feb. 16.
- 1956 National Forest Timber Management Policies and Programs. Intermountain Logging Conference. Spokane, Wash. March 26.
- 1956 The Ax and the Saw. Lake States Logging Congress. Ironwood, Michigan. September 15.
- 1956 Progress Report on Administration of Public Law 167 on the National Forests. American Mining Congress, Los Angeles, California. October 3.
- 1957
1957 Programs for Recreation and Wildlife on National Forests. 47th Annual Conference of Intermountain Association Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners. Las Vegas, Nevada. September 10.
- 1958 Multiple Use Management on National Forests. By Edward P. Cliff and C. A. Joy. Presented at Annual Meeting of American Society of Range Management. Phoenix, Arizona. January 31.
- 1958 Multiple Use Management on the National Forests. Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners' Conference. Sun Valley, Idaho. June 22-25.
- 1958 Outdoor Recreation and Multiple Use. Annual Meeting of Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. Camp Meriwether, Oregon. August 31.
- 1959 Multiple Use Management of the National Forests. 21st Intermountain Logging Conference. Spokane, Washington. March 23.
- 1960 Roan--The Jewel of the Appalachians. 14th Annual North Carolina Rhododendron Festival. Roan Mountain, N. C. June 18.
- 1960 Shorelines and Multiple Use. 38th Annual Convention of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. Minneapolis, Minnesota. June 22-25.

- 1960 Multiple Use Management on the National Forests of the United States. Fifth World Forestry Congress. Seattle, Washington. August 30.
- 1960 Progress and Problems in Administering the Multiple Use Mining Law on the National Forests. Annual Meeting of the American Mining Congress. Las Vegas, Nevada. October 11.
- 1961 Multiple Use Planning in National Forest Management. Third Annual Western Resources Conference, Fort Collins, Colorado. August 8.
- 1961 Use of Large Private and Industrial Holdings as Viewed by The United States Forest Service. Presented on a panel at The Forest Land Conference, American Forest Products Industries. Washington, D. C. September 21.
- 1961 Recreation on the National Forests. White House Regional Conference. Denver, Colorado. November 13.
- 1961 Management of National Forest Lands in the Decade Ahead. California State Chamber of Commerce 34th Annual Statewide Meeting. Los Angeles, California. November 30.
- 1962 National Forest Multiple Use Management. At Annual Meeting of Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, Atlanta, Georgia. January 16.
- 1962 What Conservation Means to Me. General Federation of Womens Clubs. Washington, D. C. June 28.
- 1962 The Role of Professional Foresters in Managing the Nation's Land Resources. At the Dedication of Society of American Foresters Display. Seattle World Fair. July 2.
- 1962 Recreation, Wildlife and the Department of Agriculture. At the Annual Conference of International Game, Fish and Conservation Commission. Jackson Hole, Wyoming. September 14.
- 1962 The Nation's Playgrounds. At the Annual Convention of the American Forestry Association. Duluth, Minnesota. October 1.
- 1962 The Forest Service Looks at Small Woodlands--in 1962. At the Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters. Atlanta, Georgia. October 22.
- 1962 Wood--Ideas--Dollars. At the Governor's Conference of Wood Utilization. Charleston, West Virginia. November 2.

- 1962 Remarks at the Silver Anniversary of the Dedication of Timberline Lodge. Mount Hood National Forest. December 9.
- 1962 The Forest Service Program for Its High Mountain Areas. At the Conference on the Use and Management of High Mountain Areas of Washington and Oregon. Timberline Lodge, Oregon. December 9-10.
- 1962 Forestry and Forestry Research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the 53rd Western Forestry Conference. Seattle, Washington. December 12.
- 1963 Programs of the U. S. Forest Service. (In a Panel on Common Objectives of Public and Private Forest Management.) At the 1963 Annual Meeting of the American Pulpwood Association. Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, New York. February 20.
- 1963 Wilderness Plans of the Forest Service. At the Eighth Biennial Wilderness Conference. San Francisco, California. March 9.
- 1963 Remarks at Live Oak. At the Cooperative Field Forestry Meeting of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company. Live Oak, Florida. April 11.
- 1963 The Forest Service and the Northeastern Lumberman. At the Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association. Boston, Massachusetts. April 22.
- 1963 Forest Farming in A Changing America. At the Southern Forestry Conference, Forest Farmers Association. Biloxi, Mississippi. April 25.
- 1963 Kirtland's Warbler Management Area on the Huron National Forest. At the Dedication. Mio, Michigan. June 1.

MAJOR WRITINGS AND ADDRESSES

Mr. Cliff has made many contributions to the technical literature, to policy evolution, and to public understanding of the principles of natural resource management. As a sample, some of these made during the 5 years that Mr. Cliff has been Chief of the Forest Service are listed as follows:

National Fire Prevention Meeting, Gulfport, Miss. "The Job Ahead in Fire Prevention." April 1962. Recorded for tape presentation.

Dedication of America's First Family Forest, Phoenix, Md., under auspices of Maryland Department of Forests and Parks; June 1962.

Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. "What Conservation Means to Me." June 1962.

Dedication of display of the Society of American Foresters at Seattle World's Fair, Seattle, Washington; "The Role of Professional Foresters in Managing the Nation's Land Resource." July 1962.

USDA Student Summer Employee Program, Commerce Auditorium, Washington, D.C. "USDA and Forest Conservation." July 1962.

Remarks at Lolo Pass "On Dedicating the Lewis and Clark Highway." August 1962.

Annual Conference of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, Jackson Hole, Wyoming; "Recreation, Wildlife, and the Department of Agriculture." September 1962.

Annual Convention of the American Forestry Association, Duluth, Minn. "The Nation's Playgrounds." October 1962.

Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters, Atlanta, Georgia. "The Forest Service Looks at Small Woodlands." October 1962.

Governor's Conference on Wood Utilization, Charleston, West Virginia. "Wood--Ideas--Dollars." November 1962.

Silver Anniversary of the Dedication of Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood National Forest, "Remarks of Edward P. Cliff." December 1962.

Conference on the Use and Management of High Mountain Areas of Washington and Oregon, Timberline Lodge, Oregon, "The Forest Service Program for its High Mountain Areas." December 1962.

Fifty-third Western Forestry Conference, Seattle, Washington, "Forestry and Forestry Research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture." December 1962.

Seventeenth Annual Conference of the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Denver, Colorado, "Soil and Water Conservation Districts and the Forest Service Have Much in Common." February 1963.

Panel on Common Objectives of Public and Private Forest Management at the 1963 Annual Meeting of the American Pulpwood Association, Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N.Y., "Programs of the U. S. Forest Service." February 1963.

Eighth Biennial Wilderness Conference, San Francisco, California. "Wilderness Plans of the Forest Service." March 1963.

Annual Meeting of Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, Boston, Mass., "The Forest Service and the Northeastern Lumberman." April 1963.

Southern Forestry Conference, Forest Farmers Association, Biloxi, Miss. "Forest Farming in a Changing America." April 1963.

Dedication of the Area, Mio, Michigan, "The Kirtland's Warbler Management Area, Huron National Forest." June 1963.

Remarks at the Opening of the Second Session of the FAO North American Forestry Commission, Ottawa, Canada, June 1963.

Remarks at the Opening Session, FAO Fifth Wood Technology Conference, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, September 1963.

Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Forestry Association, Baton Rouge, La. "Louisiana Forestry: Past - Present - and Future." September 1963.

Iowa Bankers Association's 77th Annual Convention, Des Moines, Iowa, "Trees in the Tall Corn State." October 1963.

Fifth American Forest Congress of the American Forestry Association, Washington, D.C., "The Outlook for Timber Resources." October 1963.

Softwood Lumber Seminar, Freer Gallery of Art Auditorium, Washington, D.C., "The Forest Service and the Lumber Industry." January 1964.

Sixty-seventh Annual Convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association, Memphis, Tennessee, "Grazing on the National Forests." January 1964.

Annual Banquet, Pennsylvania State Forestry Society, University Park, Pennsylvania, "Foresters of the Future." February 1964.

Outdoor Recreation Congress for the Greater Pacific Northwest, Wenatchee, Washington, "Recreation on the National Forests of the Greater Northwest--Past, Present, and Future." April 1964.

- Public Affairs Fellowship Program, Stanford University,
"Needed: Knowledgeability and Flexibility." April 1964.
- Ceremonies incident to Release of the John Muir Stamp, Martinez,
California, "The Trail He Blazed Lives On." April 1964.
- Annual Meeting of the Columbia River Section, Society of American
Foresters, Bend, Oregon, "Science in Forest Land Resource Manage-
ment." May 1964.
- Department of Defense Forestry Management Conference, Quantico, Va.
"Objectives of Forest Land Management." May 1964.
- Presentation of the Thomas L. Stokes Award to Russell G. Lynch, Natural
Resources Reporter for the Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
"Conservation and the American Press." May 1964.
- At Historic Site of Biltmore School of Forestry near Asheville, North
Carolina, "Remarks at the Cornerstone-Laying Ceremony, Cradle of
Forestry in America." October 1964.
- Railway Tie Association Convention, Louisville, Kentucky, "Railroads
and Forests--A Look Ahead." October 1964.
- Seventieth Annual Convention of the Northwest Mining Association,
Spokane, Washington, "Effect of the Wilderness Act on Mining in
National Forest Wilderness Areas." December 1964.
- Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association Annual Meeting, Atlanta, Ga.,
"The Forest Service Looks Forward to 1975." February 1965. ✓
- For the April 1, 1965, "Southern Pine Association Golden Anniversary
Issue" of Southern Lumberman, "The Outlook for Southern Pine." ✓
- Annual Meeting of the National Rifle Association, Washington, D.C.,
"Hunting on the National Forests." March 1965.
- Second Outdoor Recreation Congress for the Greater PNW, Wenatchee,
Washington, "Open Spaces for All Americans." April 1965.
- Ninth Biennial Wilderness Conference, San Francisco, California,
"Wilderness in the National Forests." April 1965.
- At the 36th Annual Convention of the National Council of State Garden
Clubs, Portland, Oregon, "Forest Patterns--Beauty and Use." May 1965.
- At the 90th Annual Meeting of the American Forestry Association,
Jackson Lake Lodge, Jackson, Wyoming, "The American Outdoors--
Management for Beauty and Use." September 1965.

Seventy-fourth Annual Convention, International Order of Hoo-Hoo, Phoenix, Arizona, "Timber, Research, and Hoo-Hoo International." September 1965.

Dedication of Pig Iron Trail, Elizabeth Furnace Recreation Area, George Washington National Forest, Virginia, "The Heritage of Youth." October 1965.

Third Session of the FAO/North American Forestry Commission, Washington, D.C., "A Summary of Recent Events Related to Forestry in the United States." October 1965.

General Session of the Society of American Foresters Annual Meeting, Detroit, Michigan, "Helping People Understand the Forest at Work-- A Key to Forestry Progress." October 1965.

Division of Forest Recreation Symposium, SAF Annual Meeting, Detroit, Michigan, "The Role of the Forest Service in Outdoor Recreation." October 1965.

Third Annual Governor's Conference, Lexington, Kentucky, "Making the Most of Kentucky's Forests." February 1966.

Annual Meeting of the American Pulpwood Association, New York, N.Y., "The Proposed USDA Program for State and Private Forestry." February 1966.

Spring Meeting of the American Forest Products Industries Silver Anniversary of the American Tree Farm System, Chicago, Illinois, "The Next Twenty-Five Years." April 1966. ✓

Annual Conclave of the Association of Southern Forestry Clubs, Nacogdoches, Texas, "A Forester Looks Ahead." April 1966. ✓

Fourth Annual Meeting of the New York Forest Owners Association, Syracuse, New York, "Helping People Understand the Forest at Work." April 1966.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Meeting of the Forest Farmers Association, Jekyll Island, Georgia, "A Look at the Next Twenty-five Years." May 1966. ✓

Black Walnut Workshop, Carbondale, Illinois, "The Increasing Challenge of Decreasing Quality." August 1966. ✓

Presentation of the "Tree of Gold" Award to the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association--Gran Premio Winner of the International Film Festival--Sixth World Forestry Congress, Madrid, Spain, Atlanta, Georgia, August 1966.

Third National Conference on Policy Issues in Outdoor Recreation, Logan, Utah, "Handling Outdoor Recreation Policy Issues." September 1966.

First Florida Forest Festival, Perry, Florida, "Multiple Use of Forest Resources." October 1966.

Governor's Conference on Wood and North Carolina's Future, Raleigh, North Carolina, "Multiple Use of Forests." October 1966.

Pacific Logging Conference, San Francisco, California, "The Importance of National Forest Timber." November 1966.

At the 102nd Annual Convention, National Wool Growers Association, Las Vegas, Nevada, "Looking Ahead in Range Management." January 1967.

Article prepared for the April 1967 issue of The Science Teacher, "The Conservationists' View of Conservation."

Twentieth Anniversary Dinner, Shelton Cooperative Sustained Yield Unit, Shelton, Washington, "Comments on the Shelton Cooperative Sustained Yield Unit." February 1967.

Twentieth Annual Convention, American Society of Range Management, Seattle, Washington, "Grazing Policies on Forest Lands: A Look at the Next 20 Years." February 1967.

National Rifle Association, Washington, D.C., "The National Forests: America's Happy Hunting Grounds." April 1967.

The 10th Biennial Wilderness Conference, San Francisco, California, "The National Wilderness Act on the National Forests." April 1967.





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

FOREST NEWS

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

RELEASE

Monday, January 31

R-6 F-2
A-2944

1944

FREMONT FOREST SUPERVISOR PROMOTED

Promotion of Edward P. Cliff, supervisor of the Fremont national forest, Lakeview, Oregon, to the division of range management, Washington, D. C., about April 1, has just been announced by Regional Forester H. J. Andrews, Portland. Cliff will be assistant to the chief of this division, Walt Dutton, who is also a former Oregon forest supervisor.

"The division of range management," said Andrews, "is one of the important resource management branches of the forest service. It is responsible for the scientific management and wise use of all of the national forest grazing lands in the United States. These forage resources make vital contributions in war as well as in peace. Cliff specialized in animal husbandry and range management at Utah State agricultural college, and since that time has had wide experience in range management problems. He will bring to bear a practical western viewpoint in this important activity."

Cliff is past president of the Lakeview Rotary club, and is a member of the Wildlife Society, the American Forestry Association, and the Society of American Foresters.

New supervisor of the Fremont will be Larry K. Mays, according to Andrews. Mays studied forestry at Washington state and Oregon state colleges. He entered the forest service in 1931 as ranger in charge of timber sales on the Columbia national forest in Washington. Since then he has had extensive field and staff experience on the Fremont, Umatilla, and Deschutes forests, and in the Portland regional office. Last year he was in charge of the experimental Kok-saghyz rubber project at Klamath Falls. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service

#53

Washington, November 25, 1949

Edward P. Cliff Succeeds John W. Spencer
As Regional Forester of Rocky Mountain Area:

(For Release November 30 P.M.)

Lyle F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced today that Edward P. Cliff of Ogden, Utah, has been named regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region to succeed John W. Spencer, who will retire from the Denver regional office on December 31.

When Mr. Spencer retires, he will have completed almost 40 years with the Forest Service. Mr. Cliff, a Forest Service employee since 1931, is at present assistant regional forester in charge of range and wildlife management for the Intermountain Region, with offices in Ogden.

In making the appointment, Mr. Watts stated that Mr. Cliff was chosen as the new regional forester because of his longtime knowledge and experience in the management of western range and forest resources. Born in Heber City, Utah, Mr. Cliff was reared on a ranch in Utah.

Mr. Cliff has had extensive experience with range and watershed management, timber sales, wildlife management and forest fire control, Mr. Watts said. He is already acquainted with forage conditions on some of the national forests in the Rocky Mountain Region.

"Mr. Cliff is a capable administrator who understands the needs of the water user, the ranchman, the lumber and pulp industry, the sportsman and the vacationist," Mr. Watts said. "Because of his first-hand knowledge of the West, the Forest Service feels he will supervise the national forest resources in a way to serve the needs of those various users of the national forests to the greatest practicable degree."

Mr. Cliff began work with the Forest Service as a junior range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington State. Between 1934 and 1939 he was in

charge of wildlife management on 20 national forests in Washington and Oregon. During the next five years, he served as supervisor of the Siskiyou and Fremont National Forests in Oregon.

In 1944, Mr. Cliff came to Washington, D. C., as assistant chief of the division of range management, dealing with the grazing resources of all national forests. In 1946 he took his present position as assistant regional forester in Ogden and has supervised range and wildlife work on 20 national forests covering 29,000,000 acres in the Intermountain Region.

He was graduated from the State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, in 1931.

Mr. Spencer, the retiring regional forester, was born in Emporia, Kans., and has a master's degree in forestry from Yale. He is known by thousands of conservationists in the Rocky Mountain Region. During his 25 years in the Denver regional office he pioneered in working out policies and procedures governing water management in the national forests of the Rocky Mountain Region and had a prominent part in developing forest management region-wide and the CCC program in Kansas. He has planned and developed many recreational areas and facilities.

Coming to Denver in 1925, Spencer served first as an assistant regional forester in charge of recreation and later in charge of forest management. He became regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region in December 1943, a post he has held since that time.

The Rocky Mountain Region, which Mr. Cliff will supervise after January 1, includes Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and the major part of Wyoming.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service

(For P.M. Release, Nov. 15)

Washington, November 13, 1951

Edward P. Cliff Succeeds Christopher M. Granger as Assistant Chief of Forest Service:

Edward P. Cliff, regional forester for the Rocky Mountain Region, has been named assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of national forest administration by Lyle F. Watts, chief forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He succeeds Christopher M. Granger, who is retiring January 30 after 45 years of service.

Donald E. Clark, assistant regional forester in California, will replace Mr. Cliff as regional forester at Denver, taking over the direction of 18 national forests and cooperative work with States and private individuals in Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Mr. Cliff in his new position will handle watershed, timber, range, wildlife and recreation uses and fire control activities on 150 national forests in 40 States, Puerto Rico and Alaska.

In appointing Mr. Cliff, Chief Forester Watts said, "Mr. Cliff is a capable executive who understands the needs of the water user, the ranchman, the lumber and pulp industry, the sportsman and the vacationist. The Forest Service feels that he will supervise national forest resources in a way to serve the needs of all users to the greatest practicable degree."

Mr. Cliff, a native of Heber City, Utah, was graduated in forestry from the Utah State Agricultural College in 1931. He started working for the Forest Service that year as a junior range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington. Between 1934 and 1939 he was in charge of wildlife management on 20 national forests in Washington and Oregon. During the next five years he served as supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest at a time when fire control problems were particularly difficult and held a similar position on the Fremont National Forest where he carried on an extensive timber sale and land exchange program.

(over)

In 1944 Mr. Cliff transferred to Washington, D. C. as assistant chief of the Division of Range Management. He became assistant regional forester in charge of range and wildlife for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters in Ogden, Utah, in 1946 and was promoted to his present position January 1, 1950.

"This wide variety of experience in three national forest regions and in the Washington Office from Junior Forester to Regional Forester give Mr. Cliff an intimate personal acquaintance with all of the activities that will come under his direction," Mr. Watts stated.

Mr. Granger retires from the Forest Service with an outstanding record of achievement. Under his leadership as assistant chief, national forest timber cut has increased from less than a billion board feet in 1935 to almost five billion board feet a year. Recreational use of national forests has increased 60 percent, and total receipts from national forests are ten times as great.

Starting with the Forest Service in 1907, Mr. Granger worked up through the ranks of forest assistant, forest supervisor, assistant regional forester and regional forester in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest regions. In 1933 he was selected to organize the Civilian Conservation Corps activities of the Forest Service and in 1935 took over his present work.

Mr. Granger was born in Detroit, Mich., and was graduated from Michigan State College with a degree in forestry in 1907. He served as a major in the army corps of forestry engineers between 1917 and 1919. He has served as president of the Society of American Foresters, as a member of the Oregon State Forestry Board, as a member of the Department of Agriculture's personnel classification board and as delegate to the third World Forestry Conference in Helsinki in 1949.

He received an honorary Doctor of Forestry Degree from Michigan State College in 1932. Last May he was presented the Department of Agriculture's Distinguished Service Award.

Mr. Clark transfers to the Rocky Mountain Region with firsthand experience in timber, range and watershed work there, in two other regions and in the Washington Office.

He entered the Forest Service as a junior forester in charge of timber surveys on the Medicine Bow National Forest in Wyoming in 1924. Later he served as assistant forest supervisor of the Medicine Bow and of the San Juan National Forests in Colorado. In 1930 he became supervisor of the Arapaho National Forest in Colorado and in 1934 was transferred to a similar position on the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee.

Between 1937 and 1943 he was assistant to the head of the Division of Operation in the Southern Region and senior administrative officer in the Washington office, Division of Operation. For four years he was principal inspector of field activities, working out of the Chief's office. In 1947 he became assistant regional forester in California.

Born in Illinois, Mr. Clark received his B.S. degree in forestry from Michigan State College in 1924. In 1926 he married Jere Doubleday of Laramie, Wyoming.

EDWARD P. CLIFF -- "the ability to pull together"

Edward P. Cliff is a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State (1931) University. He has been Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, since March 18, 1962. This was the latest step in a 40-year career as a Government Forester that began with his first assignment as an assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington in August 1931. From 1935 to 1939 he was in charge of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939 he was appointed Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest, and in January 1942 was promoted to the supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon. In April 1944, Mr. Cliff was transferred to Washington, D.C., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management. In September 1946, he was promoted to become Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He was appointed Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, holding that position from January 1950 until his transfer to Washington, D.C., in 1952 as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. It was from that position, where he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range wildlife, and recreation activities on all the National Forests, that he was appointed Chief.

Mr. Cliff was the U.S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board on Geographic Names from 1953 to 1967, and was Chairman of the Board 1961-65. He serves as alternate member for the Secretary of Agriculture on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management, and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters (of which he is a Fellow), the Wilderness Society, the American Forestry Association, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Cosmos Club.

Mr. Cliff is Chairman of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization. He served as Chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the Sixth World Forestry Congress, Madrid, Spain, June 6-18, 1966, and as Vice President of the Congress.

In 1958 Mr. Cliff was selected by Utah State University to receive its Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award for "significant contributions to the welfare of the Nation, State and University," and in 1965 he was further honored by the University with the degree of Doctor of Science.

He was a 1968 National Civil Service League career service award winner. In commenting on this, Secretary Freeman said, ". . . the ability to pull together, unify, and facilitate such a vast complexity of people and activities is the thing that makes his leadership outstanding."

Despite his various awards for fine service; and because of the post he holds and the possibilities for controversy inherent in it, Cliff has been subjected to criticism especially

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for permitting timber companies to engage in "clear-cutting". It had been charged, for example, in a hearing before the Public Land Subcommittee of the Interior Committee that Cliff "has a long record of appeasing instead of regulating users." Cliff himself defended his Service as follows: "the volume of timber that we can and do harvest from the national forests has increased steadily. This volume has been supported by a corresponding increase in timber growth...All of this has been accomplished while the national forests have been meeting increased demands for recreation, hunting, fishing and other non-timber uses." (See SR/E April 12, Pg. 107, May 31, Pg. 166)

If further proof were necessary that Edward Cliff is in tune with the ecological realities of today, witness the fact that the United States Forest Service joined conservationist groups, University of Montana faculty members and other concerned citizens in opposing the \$20 million Big Sky recreational complex in Montana. (See SR/E June 21, Pg. 189)

In 1962 the Department of Agriculture conferred on him its highest recognition: its Distinguished Service Award "for consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of the National Forest System in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

NEWS FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

TO GET TOUGH ON NON-FILERS OF WATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

Following up an earlier recommendation to the ten regional EPA offices that they begin working with the Corps of Engineers in notifying industries which have not filed applications for Refuse Act discharge permits that they face the possibility of legal action for failure to comply with the program, Ruckelshaus, in an informal news conference, said he is planning to announce recommendations to the Justice Department for legal action against a number of the non-filers. He also intimated that Justice might just ask the maximum \$2500 fine provided for in the law for each day after the July 1st deadline that a company failed to file. He also said that it is not inconceivable for "an assistant U.S. Attorney in some city" to decide to request jail terms for executives of the offending companies. (See SR/E Aug. 23, Pg. 259)

FEDERAL COURT TELLS EPA TO RECONSIDER ITS DDT DECISION

A U.S. Court of Appeals ruling, requested by the Environmental Defense Fund, ordered EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus to reconsider EPA's decision that an immediate ban on DDT sales isn't needed while action is being taken toward canceling registrations for DDT products. Ruckelshaus is required to submit a reevaluation by November 1 at the latest.

The court's decision was influenced by the report of a DDT scientific advisory panel submitted to the EPA less than a week ago. Although the panel rejected the necessity for an immediate ban on the pesticide, the court obviously did not agree.

The determining question is whether DDT poses an "imminent hazard." While the advisory panel stated that based on current

U. S. Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Portland, Oregon
August, 1962

CLIFF, Edward A

EDWARD P. CLIFF
Chief, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Edward P. Cliff is a career professional forester with 32 years of service in the organization. A native of Heber City, Utah, he graduated from the Utah State University college of forestry in 1931. Entering the Forest Service that year as a range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington, he progressed through various assignments to Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest at Grants Pass, Oregon; Supervisor of the Fremont National Forest at Lakeview, Oregon; Assistant Director of Range Management in the Washington, D.C., headquarters; and Assistant Regional Forester in the Intermountain Region at Ogden, Utah. He was stationed in the Pacific Northwest Region office in Portland from 1934 to 1939,

In 1950 Mr. Cliff was appointed Regional Forester of the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service at Denver, Colorado, where he served ably in achieving better relationships between western stockmen and the Forest Service in the use of grazing allotments on the National Forests. In 1952, he returned to Washington, D.C., as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of National Forest Resource Management. As a member of the Chief Forester's staff he worked closely with research and cooperative State and private forestry programs. He succeeded Dr. Richard E. McArdle as Chief Forester on March 17, 1962.

With direct responsibility for management of the Nation's National Forests, Mr. Cliff provided leadership in coordinating the multiple-use management of National Forest resources. This included development of camping and picnic facilities for National Forest visitors to accommodate an increase from 33 million visitors in 1952 to 115 million this year; improved watershed developments, wildlife habitat, and grazing opportunities through reseeding of range lands and better control of livestock to reduce erosion damage, as well as doubling the cut of National-Forest timber from 4½ billion to 8½ billion board feet.

The Chief Forester has long been affiliated with a number of professional societies in the field of natural resource conservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association, and the Wilderness Society.

A student of American history and geographic landmarks, for 10 years Mr. Cliff has been USDA representative on the Interdepartmental Board on Geographic Names. In 1961, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, who has responsibility for the Board on Geographic Names, appointed Mr. Cliff as Chairman of this Board.

The Chief Forester is married to the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan, Utah. They have two children and reside at 221 N. Royal Street, Alexandria, Va.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service

Cliff, Edw. P.

Washington, November 25, 1949

Edward P. Cliff Succeeds John W. Spencer
As Regional Forester of Rocky Mountain Area:

(For Release November 30 P.M.)

Lyle F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced today that Edward P. Cliff of Ogden, Utah, has been named regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region to succeed John W. Spencer, who will retire from the Denver regional office on December 31.

When Mr. Spencer retires, he will have completed almost 40 years with the Forest Service. Mr. Cliff, a Forest Service employee since 1931, is at present assistant regional forester in charge of range and wildlife management for the Intermountain Region, with offices in Ogden.

In making the appointment, Mr. Watts stated that Mr. Cliff was chosen as the new regional forester because of his longtime knowledge and experience in the management of western range and forest resources. Born in Heber City, Utah, Mr. Cliff was reared on a ranch in Utah.

Mr. Cliff has had extensive experience with range and watershed management, timber sales, wildlife management and forest fire control, Mr. Watts said. He is already acquainted with forage conditions on some of the national forests in the Rocky Mountain Region.

"Mr. Cliff is a capable administrator who understands the needs of the water user, the ranchman, the lumber and pulp industry, the sportsman and the vacationist," Mr. Watts said. "Because of his first-hand knowledge of the West, the Forest Service feels he will supervise the national forest resources in a way to serve the needs of those various users of the national forests to the greatest practicable degree."

Mr. Cliff began work with the Forest Service as a junior range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington State. Between 1934 and 1939 he was in

charge of wildlife management on 20 national forests in Washington and Oregon. During the next five years, he served as supervisor of the Siskiyou and Fremont National Forests in Oregon.

In 1944, Mr. Cliff came to Washington, D. C., as assistant chief of the division of range management, dealing with the grazing resources of all national forests. In 1946 he took his present position as assistant regional forester in Ogden and has supervised range and wildlife work on 20 national forests covering 29,000,000 acres in the Intermountain Region.

He was graduated from the State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, in 1931.

Mr. Spencer, the retiring regional forester, was born in Emporia, Kans., and has a master's degree in forestry from Yale. He is known by thousands of conservationists in the Rocky Mountain Region. During his 25 years in the Denver regional office he pioneered in working out policies and procedures governing water management in the national forests of the Rocky Mountain Region and had a prominent part in developing forest management region-wide and the CCC program in Kansas. He has planned and developed many recreational areas and facilities.

Coming to Denver in 1925, Spencer served first as an assistant regional forester in charge of recreation and later in charge of forest management. He became regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region in December 1943, a post he has held since that time.

The Rocky Mountain Region, which Mr. Cliff will supervise after January 1, includes Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and the major part of Wyoming.



Biog. File

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

FOREST NEWS

RELEASE

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

R-6 C-18

L-941

FOREST OFFICER TRANSFERRED

Edward P. Cliff, supervisor of the Siskiyou national forest, has been transferred to the Fremont national forest, with headquarters at Lakeview, Oregon, according to A. R. Standing, assistant regional forester, in charge of personnel management, U. S. forest service, department of agriculture.

"Cliff is a native of Utah," Standing said. "He specialized in animal husbandry and range management while attending the Utah State Agricultural College, from which he was graduated in 1931."

"After working for the forest service for two summers in the Inter-mountain region, he was appointed junior range examiner on the Wenatchee national forest in Washington," Standing stated. "He was assigned to the Olympic game study under the division of range management in 1934, promoted to associate range inspector, and in 1939 to forest supervisor of the Siskiyou, with headquarters at Grants Pass, Oregon."

Cliff will succeed supervisor W. O. Harriman, who is retiring after thirty years service.

*See also "Glenn E. Mitchell, 4-21-39, #1-7."



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

FOREST NEWS

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

RELEASE

Monday, January 31

R-6 F-2
A-2944

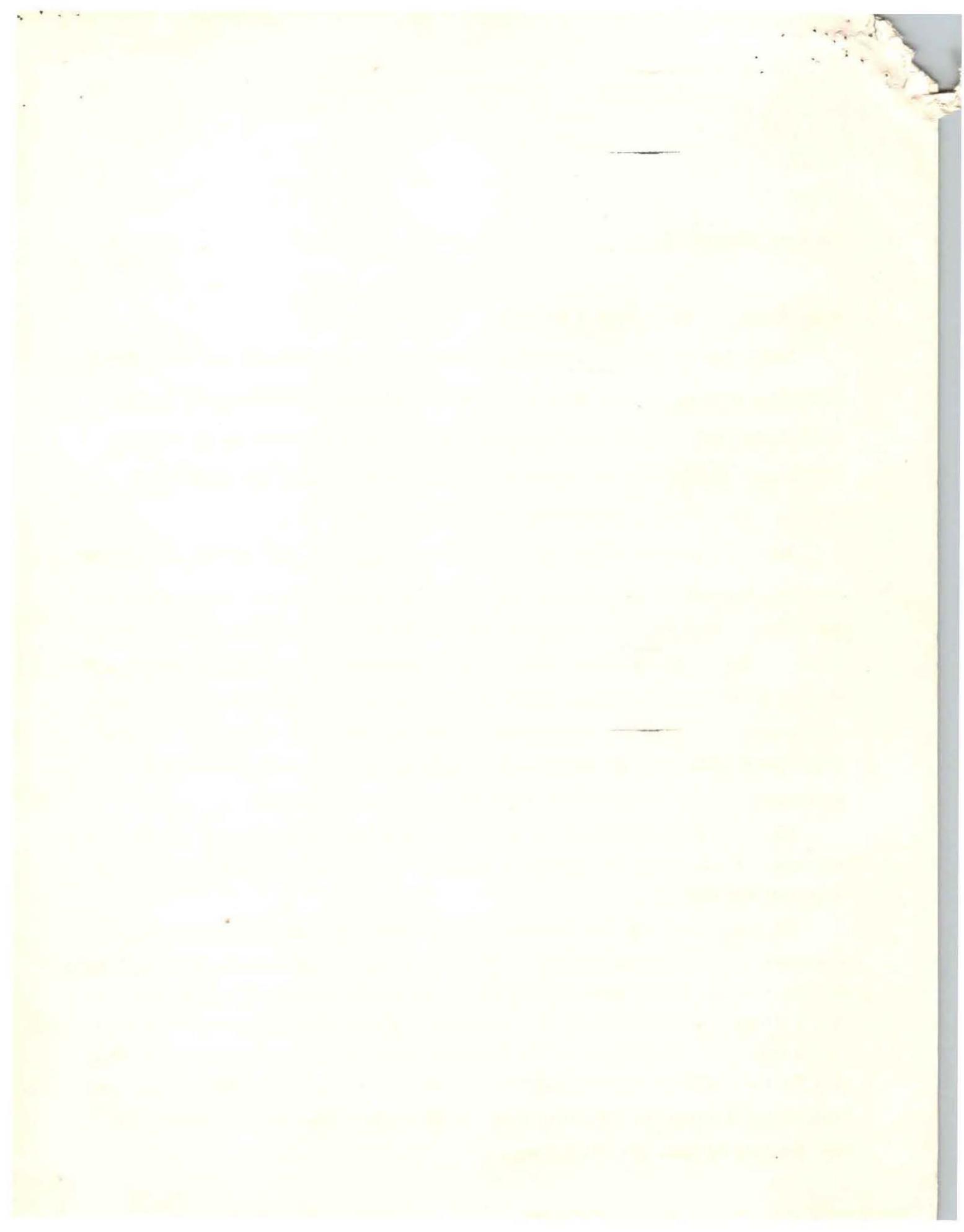
FREMONT FOREST SUPERVISOR PROMOTED

Promotion of Edward P. Cliff, supervisor of the Fremont national forest, Lakeview, Oregon, to the division of range management, Washington, D. C., about April 1, has just been announced by Regional Forester H. J. Andrews, Portland. Cliff will be assistant to the chief of this division, Walt Dutton, who is also a former Oregon forest supervisor.

"The division of range management," said Andrews, "is one of the important resource management branches of the forest service. It is responsible for the scientific management and wise use of all of the national forest grazing lands in the United States. These forage resources make vital contributions in war as well as in peace. Cliff specialized in animal husbandry and range management at Utah State agricultural college, and since that time has had wide experience in range management problems. He will bring to bear a practical western viewpoint in this important activity."

Cliff is past president of the Lakeview Rotary club, and is a member of the Wildlife Society, the American Forestry Association, and the Society of American Foresters.

New supervisor of the Fremont will be Larry K. Mays, according to Andrews. Mays studied forestry at Washington state and Oregon state colleges. He entered the forest service in 1931 as ranger in charge of timber sales on the Columbia national forest in Washington. Since then he has had extensive field and staff experience on the Fremont, Umatilla, and Deschutes forests, and in the Portland regional office. Last year he was in charge of the experimental Kok-saghyz rubber project at Klamath Falls. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters.



Cliff Edward G.

Bioq. FILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For P.M. Release Friday, March-9.

Washington, March 8, 1962

McArdle Retires; Cliff New Chief Forester:

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today announced the voluntary retirement of Richard E. McArdle as Chief of the Department's Forest Service, and the appointment of Edward P. Cliff, former Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest Resource Management, as the new Chief Forester, effective March 17.

In announcing Dr. McArdle's request for retirement, Secretary Freeman expressed genuine regret and went on to say. "Your reputation for leadership and foresight has been more than borne out by your dedication. On behalf of the President and the Department I commend you for long and outstanding service to causes close to the heart of the American people." (Text of Secretary Freeman's letter is at end of this release.)

Dr. McArdle, who is 63, rounds out ten years as Chief Forester while completing a lifetime career of 39 years in Federal service. During this time, he has served with distinction in every major geographic region in the country and his work assignments have covered the three major areas of Forest Service responsibility: Management of the National Forests, Forest Research, and State and Private Relations. He served for eight years as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service.

A native of Lexington, Ky., retiring Chief McArdle was educated at the University of Michigan, where he earned Bachelor, Master, and Ph.D. degrees.

During his tenure as Chief of the Forest Service, outstanding progress was made in the management of the National Forests, forest research, and in encouraging better management and protection of State and private forest lands. The Development Program for the National Forests, sent to the Congress by President Kennedy last year, set forth a well planned and coordinated program to meet the rapidly expanding needs for more and better recreation and wildlife opportunities, timber production, watershed management, and grazing on the 186 million acre National Forest System. Another natural resource milestone, the Timber Resource Review, released in 1955, was the most comprehensive study of the Nation's forest resources ever made.

In the field of international forestry Dr. McArdle gained distinction by ably representing the United States in world conferences and proceedings. He has held posts in United Nations organizations and was a founder of the North American Forestry Commission.

In 1960, he served as Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Fifth World Forestry Congress, which brought together at Seattle, Wash., some 2,000 delegates from 70 nations -- the largest conference of its kind ever held. Appointed Head of the United States Delegation, he was elected President of the Congress.

In addition to honorary degrees conferred on him by his Alma Mater, the University of Michigan, and by Syracuse University, Dr. McArdle has received USDA's Distinguished Service Award, the American Forestry Association's Distinguished Service Award for Conservation, the Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League, the Award for Merit of the Public Personnel Association, the President's Gold Medal for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, the Rockefeller Public Service Award, the Silver Buffalo of the Boy Scouts of America, from the Government of Mexico the Order of Merit for Forestry of Miguel Angel de Quevedo, and the New York State College of Forestry Gold Medal for Distinguished Service.

During the late 1930's, he was Dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho. A World War I veteran, he served overseas with the U. S. Army. He is a member of many professional scientific organizations and honor societies. Dr. McArdle is married, and two of his three sons are foresters.

Mr. Cliff, new Chief of the Forest Service, is a career professional forester with 32 years of service with the organization. A native of Heber City, Utah, he graduated from the College of Forestry, Utah State University, in 1931 with a B.S. degree in Forestry. Entering the Forest Service that year as Range Examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington, he progressed through various assignments to Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest at Grants Pass, Oregon; the Fremont National Forest at Lakeview, Oregon; Assistant Director of Range Management in the Washington, D.C., headquarters; and Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Range and Wildlife Management in the Intermountain Region at Ogden, Utah.

In 1950 Mr. Cliff was appointed Regional Forester of the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service at Denver, Colo., where he served ably in achieving better relationships between western stockmen and the Forest Service in the use of grazing allotments on the National Forests. In 1952, he returned to Washington, D.C., as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of National Forest Resource Management. As a member of the Chief Forester's staff he worked closely with research and cooperative State and private forestry programs.

With direct responsibility for management of the Nation's National Forests, Mr. Cliff provided leadership in coordinating the multiple-use management of National Forest resources. This included development of camping and picnic facilities for National Forest visitors to accommodate an increase from 33 million visitors in 1952 to 115 million this year; improved watershed developments, wildlife habitat, and grazing opportunities through reseeding of range lands and better control of livestock to reduce erosion damage, as well as doubling the cut of National-Forest timber from 4½ billion to 8½ billion board feet.

The new Chief Forester has long been affiliated with a number of professional societies in the field of natural resource conservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association, and the Wilderness Society.

A student of American history and geographic landmarks, for 10 years Mr. Cliff has been USDA representative on the Interdepartmental Board on Geographic Names. In 1961, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, who has responsibility for the Board on Geographic Names, appointed Mr. Cliff as Chairman of this Board.

The new Chief Forester is married to the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan, Utah. They have two children, and reside at 221 N. Royal Street, Alexandria, Va.

For P.M. Release Friday, March 9

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1962

Dr. Richard E. McArdle
Chief, Forest Service
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. McArdle:

I write this letter with genuine regret. This is to acknowledge your request for retirement and to accept same.

I want you to know that it has been a privilege to serve with you and that I have enjoyed our relationship this past year. Your reputation for leadership and foresight, which I was apprised of prior to assuming my responsibilities as Secretary, has been more than borne out by your dedication this past year.

On behalf of the President and the Department I want to commend you for your outstanding service and to wish you well in the days ahead. We shall miss you.

You are well aware that it has been no easy choice to select your successor. The responsibility of making this decision is one I have felt keenly. For many months now I have given this matter careful consideration and have reviewed potential successors to carry on the great tradition of the Forest Service and to provide the kind of leadership which will be essential in making critical and difficult decisions in the days ahead. Happily, there have been a number of outstanding men qualified and willing to serve. It has been a difficult task to choose between them. In making a decision, for here as in many areas decisions must be made, it has been a real source of gratification to know that once a selection is made Forest Service will rally behind their new Chief and give the same loyalty and dedicated service that they have given you and for which they are renowned.

After long, careful thought and many consultations it is my decision to name as the new Chief of the Forest Service Mr. Edward P. Cliff.

Please communicate my respects and best regards to the Regional Foresters and Station Directors and ask them to convey my respects to their associates. I feel great pride in the Service. There is much to be done in the days ahead and I look forward to an even closer working relationship.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Orville L. Freeman

Secretary

Biog. File
Cliff

Cliff

EDWARD P. CLIFF is a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State University. He has been Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since March 18, 1962. This was the latest step in a 35-year career as a Government Forester that began with his first assignment as an assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington in August 1931. From 1935 to 1939 he was in charge of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939 he was appointed Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest and in January 1942 was promoted to the supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon. In April 1944 Mr. Cliff was transferred to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management. In September 1946 he was promoted to become Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He was appointed Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, holding that position from January 1950 until his transfer to Washington, D. C., in 1952 as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. It was from that position, where he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation activities on all the National Forests, that he was appointed Chief.

Mr. Cliff has been the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board on Geographic Names since 1953, and was Chairman of the Board 1961-65. He is a member of the Wildlife Society, the American Society of Range Management, the Society of American Foresters (of which he is a fellow), the Wilderness Society, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Cosmos Club.

Mr. Cliff was Chairman (1963-65) of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization. He served as Chairman of the U. S. Delegation to the Sixth World Forestry Congress, Madrid, Spain, June 6-18, 1966, and as Vice President of the Congress.

In 1958 Mr. Cliff was selected by Utah State University to receive its Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award for "significant contributions to the welfare of the Nation, State and University," and in 1965 he was further honored by the University with the degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1962 the Department of Agriculture conferred on him its highest recognition: its Distinguished Service Award "for consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of the National Forest System in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

June 1966

EDWARD P. CLIFF is a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State (1931) University. He has been Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since March 18, 1962. This was the latest step in a 40-year career as a Government Forester that began with his first assignment as an assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington in August 1931. From 1935 to 1939 he was in charge of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939 he was appointed Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest, and in January 1942 was promoted to the supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon. In April 1944, Mr. Cliff was transferred to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management. In September 1946, he was promoted to become Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He was appointed Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, holding that position from January 1950 until his transfer to Washington, D. C., in 1952 as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. It was from that position, where he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range wildlife, and recreation activities on all the National Forests, that he was appointed Chief.

Mr. Cliff was the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board on Geographic Names from 1953 to 1967, and was Chairman of the Board 1961-65. He serves as alternate member for the Secretary of Agriculture on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management, and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters (of which he is a Fellow), the Wilderness Society, the American Forestry Association, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Cosmos Club.

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In 1962 the Department of Agriculture conferred on him its highest recognition: its Distinguished Service Award "for consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of the National Forest System in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

He was a 1968 National Civil Service League career service award winner. In commenting on this, Secretary Freeman said, ". . . the ability to pull together, unify, and facilitate such a vast complexity of people and activities is the thing that makes his leadership outstanding."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

NAME, TITLE AND GRADE

Edward P. Cliff
Chief, Forest Service, U.S.
Department of Agriculture
Executive Pay Act

LENGTH OF SERVICE

41 years

ORGANIZATIONAL LOCATION

Washington, D.C.

MARITAL STATUS

Mr. Cliff is married to the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan, Utah. They have two daughters.

RESIDENCE ADDRESS

221 North Royal Street
Alexandria, Virginia

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

September 3, 1909
Heber City, Utah

EDUCATION AND DEGREES

Bachelor of Science in Forestry, 1931, Utah State University, Logan Utah
Honorary Degree - Doctor of Science, 1965, Utah State University, Logan, Utah

CAREER SYNOPSIS (All Forest Service)

1929-31 (summers): Adm. Guard; Range and Erosion Surveys, Western Pine Beetles Control; Cache National Forest; Utah and Boise National Forests, Idaho.
Aug. 1931-May 1934: Asst. District Ranger, and District Ranger, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington.
May 1934-May 1939: Jr. Range Examiner and Assoc. Regional Forest Inspector, Pacific Northwest, Portland, Oregon.
May 1939-Dec. 1941: Forest Supervisor, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon.
Dec. 1941-Apr. 1944: Forest Supervisor, Fremont National Forest, Oregon.
Apr. 1944-Sep. 1946: Assistant Chief, Division of Range Management, Washington, D.C.
Sep. 1946-Jan. 1950: Assistant Regional Forester, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah.
Jan. 1950-July 1952: Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.
July 1952-Mar. 1962: Assistant Chief, National Forest Administration, Washington, D.C.
Mar. 1962-Present: Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

HONORS

Mr. Cliff has received the following significant awards recognizing his outstanding leadership in the natural resources field.

April 1968: National Civil Service League Career Service Award.

Citation--....Under your vigorous and enlightened leadership this Nation has progressively advanced the protection and wise management of the precious resources forming our natural environment. ... "Your career merits the highest public honor."

June 1966: "Wood and Wood Products" magazine devoted a full page "Salute to Edward P. Cliff for his contribution to the advancement of the wood industry."

May 1966: Citation--The forest products industries "Hands of Cooperation Award" for his "inspiration and leadership in the management, preservation, and conservation of public and private forest resources."

June 1965: Citation--Honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Utah State University--"As Administrator of Science and Master Forester you have distinguished yourself for a quarter of a century--you have assigned new values to and provided new understanding of forest, range, and wildlife resources...."

May 1962: Citation--Distinguished Service Award of the Department of Agriculture--"For consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in administering and managing the use of National Forests and National Grasslands in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

June 1958: Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award at Utah State University for "significant contributions to the welfare of the Nation, State, and University."

REFERENCE FILE

ROUGH DRAFT
CDavis-WWBergoffen:
10/3/57

Edward P. Cliff has been assistant chief of the Forest Service -- in charge of national-forest administration -- since February 1, 1952. He is responsible for the management and development of the water, timber, range, recreation, and wildlife resources of the 149 national forests in 40 States, Puerto Rico, and Alaska. This involves also the protection of those resources from fire, insects, and disease, and the improvement and maintenance of the roads, trails, buildings, and bridges necessary to administer them.

Mr. Cliff is a native of Heber City, Utah. He was graduated in forestry from the Utah State Agricultural College in 1931. He started working for the Forest Service that same year as a junior range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington. Between 1934 and 1939, he was in charge of wildlife management in the Pacific Northwest. During the next five years he served as supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest, at a time when fire control problems were particularly difficult, and as supervisor of the Fremont National Forest, where he carried out an extensive timber sale and land exchange program.

In 1944 he transferred to Washington, D. C., as assistant director of the Division of Range Management. Two years later he was named assistant regional forester in charge of range and wildlife management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He became regional forester for the Rocky Mountain Region, headquarters at Denver, Colorado, in 1950.

Under Mr. Cliff's supervision -- as assistant chief -- there have been many significant developments in national forest administration.

The harvest of national-forest timber has increased from 4½ billion board feet in F.Y. 1952 to 7 billion board feet for the year ending June 30, 1957. The present harvest is more in line with the allowable cut than it has ever been.

Antiquated mining laws, which were revamped in 1955, now prevent the use of mining claims for purposes other than mining, and long-time abuses of public land are being corrected.

A widespread program of range adjustments is now in force to reduce grazing overuse, and so as to protect watershed values of the national forests.

Working relationships between the Forest Service and State game departments in managing big game and wildlife habitat have been materially strengthened.

One of Mr. Cliff's greatest concerns is for the human resources of his organization, the men and women who make the outfit really perform. For example, under his guidance, a stepped-up program of constructing ranger dwellings has been launched and salary adjustments for professional foresters to more realistically approach those of private industry, has been initiated.

This concern for his fellows extends quite naturally to the public he serves. One of Mr. Cliff's outstanding activities as a national-forest manager has been in the field of recreation.

The greatest recreation problem, which he and the Forest Service have had to face, has been the steadily increasing use of the national forests.

Recreation visits have gone from 33 million in 1952, when Mr. Cliff became assistant chief, to 52.6 million in 1956. To meet this increase and that anticipated during the next few years, "Operation Outdoors" -- a five-year plan -- was started this year. Mr. Cliff directed the planning and formulation of this program.

Biographical Data on Edward P. Cliff

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Working relationships between the Forest Service and State game departments in managing big game and wildlife habitat have been materially strengthened.

But Ed Cliff's interest does not end with the natural resources. He has had real concern for the human resources of his organization, the men and women who make the outfit really perform. For example, under his guidance, a stepped-up program of constructing ranger dwellings has been launched, and salary adjustments for professional foresters, to more realistically approach those of private industry, has been initiated.

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Oct. 1957

For P.M. Release Friday, March-9.

Washington, March 8, 1962

McArdle Retires; Cliff New Chief Forester:

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today announced the voluntary retirement of Richard E. McArdle as Chief of the Department's Forest Service, and the appointment of Edward P. Cliff, former Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest Resource Management, as the new Chief Forester, effective March 17.

In announcing Dr. McArdle's request for retirement, Secretary Freeman expressed genuine regret and went on to say "Your reputation for leadership and foresight has been more than borne out by your dedication. On behalf of the President and the Department I commend you for long and outstanding service to causes close to the heart of the American people." (Text of Secretary Freeman's letter is at end of this release.)

Dr. McArdle, who is 63, rounds out ten years as Chief Forester while completing a lifetime career of 39 years in Federal service. During this time, he has served with distinction in every major geographic region in the country and his work assignments have covered the three major areas of Forest Service responsibility: Management of the National Forests, Forest Research, and State and Private Relations. He served for eight years as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service.

A native of Lexington, Ky., retiring Chief McArdle was educated at the University of Michigan, where he earned Bachelor, Master, and Ph.D. degrees.

During his tenure as Chief of the Forest Service, outstanding progress was made in the management of the National Forests, forest research, and in encouraging better management and protection of State and private forest lands. The Development Program for the National Forests, sent to the Congress by President Kennedy last year, set forth a well planned and coordinated program to meet the rapidly expanding needs for more and better recreation and wildlife opportunities, timber production, watershed management, and grazing on the 186 million acre National Forest System. Another natural resource milestone, the Timber Resource Review, released in 1955, was the most comprehensive study of the Nation's forest resources ever made.

In the field of international forestry Dr. McArdle gained distinction by ably representing the United States in world conferences and proceedings. He has held posts in United Nations organizations and was a founder of the North American Forestry Commission.

In 1960, he served as Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Fifth World Forestry Congress, which brought together at Seattle, Wash., some 2,000 delegates from 70 nations -- the largest conference of its kind ever held. Appointed Head of the United States Delegation, he was elected President of the Congress.

In addition to honorary degrees conferred on him by his Alma Mater, the University of Michigan, and by Syracuse University, Dr. McArdle has received USDA's Distinguished Service Award, the American Forestry Association's Distinguished Service Award for Conservation, the Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League, the Award for Merit of the Public Personnel Association, the President's Gold Medal for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, the Rockefeller Public Service Award, the Silver Buffalo of the Boy Scouts of America, from the Government of Mexico the Order of Merit for Forestry of Miguel Angel de Quevedo, and the New York State College of Forestry Gold Medal for Distinguished Service.

EDWARD P. CLIFF is a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State (1931) University. He has been Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since March 18, 1962. This was the latest step in a 40-year career as a Government Forester that began with his first assignment as an assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington in August 1931. From 1935 to 1939 he was in charge of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939 he was appointed Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest, and in January 1942 was promoted to the supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon. In April 1944, Mr. Cliff was transferred to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management. In September 1946, he was promoted to become Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He was appointed Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, holding that position from January 1950 until his transfer to Washington D. C., in 1952 as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. It was from that position, where he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range wildlife and recreation activities on all the National Forests, that he was appointed Chief.

Mr. Cliff was the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board on Geographic Names from 1953 to 1967, and was Chairman of the Board 1961-65. He serves as alternate member for the Secretary of Agriculture on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management, and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters (of which he is a Fellow), the Wilderness Society, the American Forestry Association, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Cosmos Club.

Mr. Cliff is Chairman of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization. He served as Chairman of the U. S. Delegation to the Sixth World Forestry Congress, Madrid, Spain June 6-18, 1966, and as Vice President of the Congress.

In 1958 Mr. Cliff was selected by Utah State University to receive its Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award for "significant contributions to the welfare of the Nation, State and University," and in 1965 he was further honored by the University with the degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1962 the Department of Agriculture conferred on him its highest recognition: its Distinguished Service Award "for consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of the National Forest System in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

He was a 1968 National Civil Service League career service award winner. In commenting on this, Secretary Freeman said, ". . . the ability to pull together, unify, and facilitate such a vast complexity of people and activities is the thing that makes his leadership outstanding."

Rm 3008

XERO

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Chief Forester
Position No. 1

Under general administrative direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, as Chief, Forest Service, is responsible for the technical leadership and the administrative direction of one of the largest and most important professional and scientific bureaus, involving the coordination and integration of the work of the various administrative units of the bureau and particularly the coordination and integration of forestry in its broadest sense with other agricultural activities toward objectives of benefit to all forest industries, and to the social and economic status of people resident in or near forested areas, and to the general welfare of the nation.

EDWARD P. CLIFF
Chief, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Assignments in Pacific Northwest Region:

- 1931-34 -- Junior range examiner, Leavenworth Ranger District,
Wenatchee National Forest, Leavenworth, Washington.
- 1934-39 -- Wildlife management, Regional Office, Portland.
- 1939-42 -- Supervisor, Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, Oregon.
- 1942-44 -- Supervisor, Fremont National Forest, Lakeview, Oregon

EDWARD P. CLIFF is a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State University. He has been Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since March 18, 1962. This was the latest step in a 34-year career as a Government Forester that began with his first assignment as an assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington in August 1931. From 1934 to 1939 he was in charge of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939 he was appointed Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest and in January 1942 was promoted to the supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon. In April 1944 Mr. Cliff was transferred to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management. In September 1946 he was promoted to become Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He was appointed Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, holding that position from January 1950 until his transfer to Washington, D. C., in 1952 as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. It was from that position where he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation activities on all the National Forests, that he was appointed Chief.

Mr. Cliff has been the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board of Geographic Names since 1953 and served as Chairman of the Board for two terms, 1961-1965. He is a member of the Wildlife Society, the American Society of Range Management, the Society of American Foresters (of which he is a Fellow), the Wilderness Society, and the National Council, Boy Scouts of America.

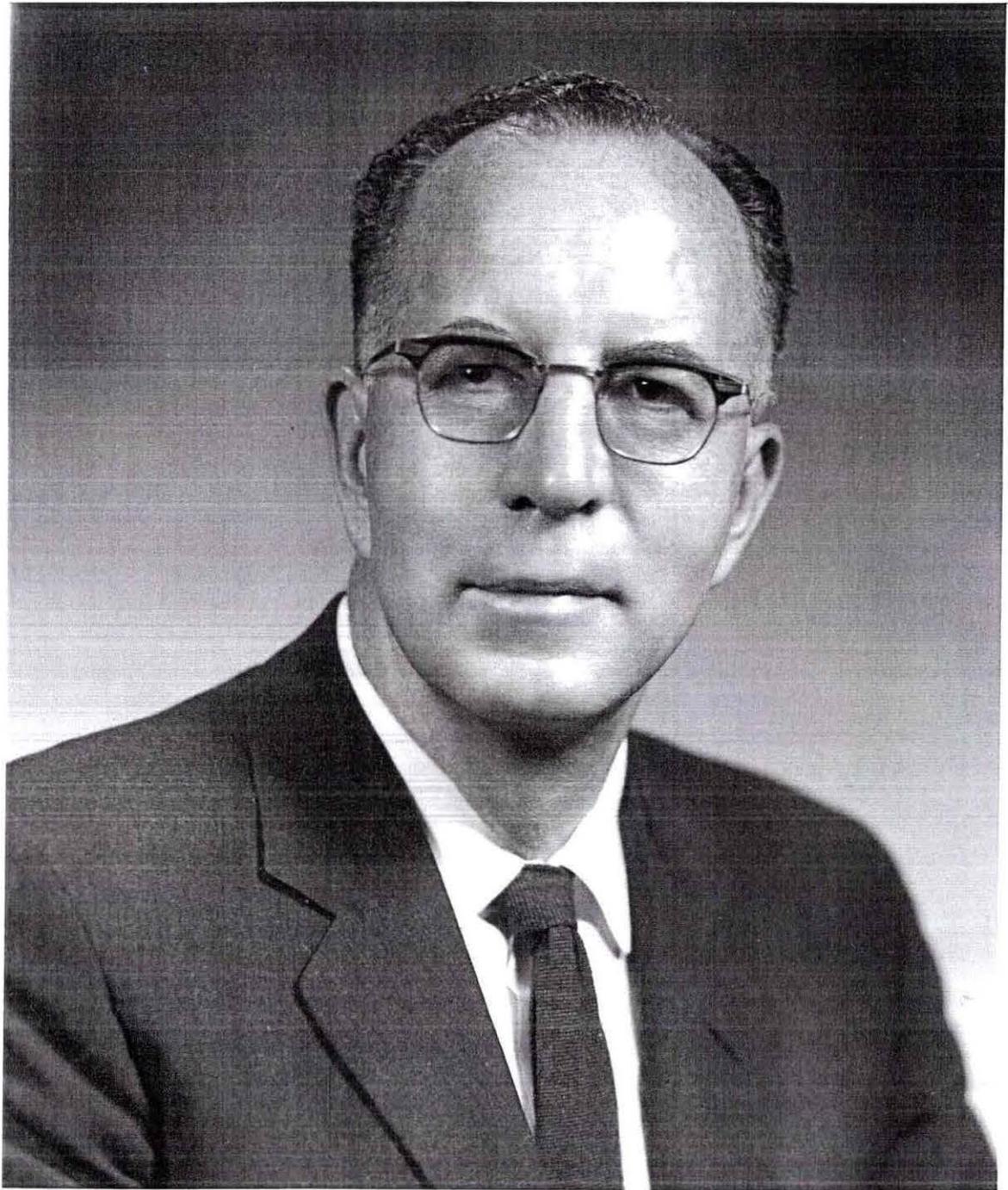
He is a member and past Chairman of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization.

In 1958 Mr. Cliff was selected by Utah State University to receive its Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award for "significant contributions to the welfare of the Nation, State and University."

In 1965, he received an honorary Doctor of Science Degree from Utah State University.

In 1962 the Department of Agriculture conferred on him its highest recognition: its Distinguished Service Award "for consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of the National Forest System in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."





FOR : FOREST FARMER

FROM: Forest Service

Edward P. Cliff, now chief of the Forest Service, is a westerner who rides easy in the saddle, but he keeps his eyes on the horizon. He knows where he is every minute and what's happening round about him.

Ed, as he is known throughout the Service, has probably always been a "heads up" person. Neighbors in his home town of Heber, Utah, remember him as a studious, athletic youngster, who had to work hard when his father died leaving eight children.

He worked his way through college--played guard on the varsity football team for three years, and at the same time kept his grades high. In his junior year he captured the American Legion Award for the letterman with the highest academic average. The following year he received the varsity football award and the ROTC scholarship medal. Small wonder his yearbook said "He's a giant with the vim and vigor of 150 pounds with an abundance of brains."

It takes more than 150 pounds to make a giant, and Ed Cliff has that kind of leadership. Without fanfare or fuss, he has handled the job of assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of the management of National Forest resources for ten years. During that time he spearheaded plans to meet the increased demands on the Forest resources.

Specifically he pushed recreation, increasing the number of camp and picnic grounds to take care of the 100 million recreation visitors.

Timber cutting increased from 4-1/2 billion board feet in 1952 to 8-1/2 billion last year.

While he was in this position antiquated mining laws were revamped to prevent use of mining claims for purposes other than mining. Correction of other long-time abuses of public land was started.

Working relationships between the Forest Service and State game departments in managing big game and wildlife habitat were strengthened. A widespread program of range reseedling and better control of livestock grazing was put in force to reduce erosion damage and thus protect watershed values of the National Forests.

Ed Cliff is used to dealing with difficult situations. Before coming to Washington, he was Regional Forester in Denver, Colo., where he administered National Forests and cooperative programs with the States in Colorado, eastern Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota. He came into this job just at a time when the stockmen were battling for permanent grazing rights on the National Forests. Thus a newsmen reported, "Mr. Cliff was transferred to Denver in 1956 to fill an uneasy chair."

Two years later when he left, one of the stockmen's papers ran a feature story praising Ed Cliff as a man who was no swivel chair forester, but who rode well in the saddle.

As a westerner Ed Cliff knew the range and was well versed in the ways of the stockmen. He had protected the National Forests, but at the same time he had promoted better understanding with the stockmen and the public.

Today as he enters on his new job, Ed Cliff is again confronted with pressures from groups using the National Forests. The timber industry wants lower stumpage prices and less stringent cutting rules. Recreationists want more campgrounds and more wilderness. A few stockmen are still crying out against cuts in their allotments.

in the Pacific Northwest; as assistant director of the Division of Range Management in Washington, D. C.; as Assistant Regional Forester in charge of range and wildlife management in Utah and Nevada; as Regional Forester in the Rocky Mountain Region; and as Assistant Chief.

The new chief has long been affiliated with a number of professional societies in the field of natural resource conservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association, and the Wilderness Society.

A student of American history and geographic landmarks, Mr. Cliff has been U.S.D.A. representative on the Interdepartmental Board on Geographic Names for 10 years. In 1961, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, who has responsibility for the Board on Geographic Names, appointed Mr. Cliff as Chairman of the Board.

The new Chief Forester resides at 221 N. Royal Street, Alexandria, Va., in an old colonial home which he and his wife, formerly Kathryn Mitchell of Logan, Utah, have furnished to fit the period.

Looking to the future, Ed Cliff promises only one thing. "Any changes will be gradual and in accord with changing times."

As he picks up the reins to start on a new phase of a long career Ed Cliff is still riding easy in the saddle.

VITA

Edward P. Cliff
Chief, Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Address: 221 North Royal Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Born: Heber City, Utah. September 3, 1909.

Education: Utah State University. B.S. with major in Forestry, 1931.

Employment History:

Summers of 1929, 1930, 1931 -	Seasonal field Assistant with Forest Service in Utah.
1931-1934	Assistant District Ranger, Wenatchee National Forest in Washington.
1934-1939	Associate Regional Forest Inspector in Regional Office in Portland, Oregon. Was in charge of the Section responsible for the management of the Wildlife Resources of the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest.
1939-1941	Supervisor, Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon.
1941-1944	Supervisor, Fremont National Forest in Oregon.
1944-1946	Assistant Chief of Forest Service Division of Range Management.
1946-1950	Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Range and Wildlife Management, Ogden, Utah.
1950-1952	Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.
1952-1962	Assistant Chief of Forest Service in charge of National Forest Resource Management.
1962 -	Chief, Forest Service.

VITA

Edward P. Gilie
Chief, Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Address: 321 North Royal Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Born: Hobart City, Utah, September 3, 1907.

Education: Utah State University, B.S. in Forestry, 1931.

Employment History:

1930-1931 -	in Utah.	Numbers of 1930, 1931 -	Personnel with Forest Service
1931-1934	Assistant District Ranger, Kona National Forest in Washington.		
1934-1938	Assistant Regional Forest Inspector in Region 7 Office in Portland, Oregon. was in charge of the section in charge for the management of the wildlife resources of the National Forests in the Pacific Northwest.		
1938-1941	Supervisor, Lincoln National Forest in Oregon.		
1941-1944	Supervisor, Fremont National Forest in Oregon.		
1944-1946	Assistant Chief of Forest Service Division of Range Management.		
1946-1950	Assistant Regional Forester in charge of range and wildlife management, Logan, Utah.		
1950-1952	Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.		
1952-1953	Assistant Chief of Forest Service in charge of Forest Service Resource Management.		
1953 -	Chief, Forest Service.		

As might be expected from his service on the Board of Geographic Names he has an absorbing interest (far beyond his responsibilities as a Board Member) in American Place Names and the many facets of the history associated with them and the areas in which they are located.

Through the years Cliff has maintained the interest and he has continued to improve his skills in taxonomic botany developed in his early years as a range examiner.

Cliff has an absorbing interest in the out-of-doors. He fishes whenever an opportunity presents itself; and should an opportunity not present itself, he usually is able to create one that will make it possible for him to take advantage of annual hunting seasons -- particularly those for big game. When he can leave the job for a week-end, it is not all unusual for him to be found with his sub-teen daughter camping in some nearby area, or if the Washington Senators are "at home," to be with her at the ball park.

He thoroughly enjoys, and plays, a skillful game of bridge; and he welcomes an opportunity to demonstrate his skill and judgment in defending his honor and pin-money at other social card games.

Over-riding all of Cliff's participation in away-from-work activities is his long time and highly cultivated interest in early American architecture and the antique furniture and gardens associated with it. Since returning to Washington in 1952 he has owned and lived in an original old home in the historic "old-town" section of Alexandria. The task of carefully maintaining and authentically restoring the building, on almost a brick-by-brick basis, and of tastefully fitting it with painstakingly searched for and usually personally refinished furniture in keeping with the architecture of the house has been virtually a full time, and obviously a rewarding hobby for the Cliff's. They have made a practice of actually doing most of the work, on both the house and the furnishings, themselves. In the process Cliff has developed a broad personal interest and wide background of knowledge and skills that qualifies him as a bonafide expert in the history and architecture of the area and in the identification and restoration of the antique furniture and furnishings associated with it.

Special Recognition:

Utah State University, in connection with its Annual Founder's Day Ceremonies publicly recognizes alumni and other citizens who have distinguished themselves by significant contributions to the welfare of the State, the Nation and the University. This recognition is highly prized and much respected. The Award Series was inaugurated in 1955. In 1958, only the third year that the awards were given, Cliff was one of but seven to be so signally honored.

The highest public recognition given by the Department of Agriculture to its employees is its Distinguished Service Award. Of the many thousands of employees in the Department, only a small handful are so recognized each year (seven in 1962 and six in 1963). Cliff was awarded this highly coveted distinction in 1962 when he was cited - "For consistently outstanding vision, courage and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of National Forests and National Grasslands in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

In the Spring of 1963 Cliff was surprised in being honored and cited by the Florida State Unit of the Future Farmers of America. It is characteristic of Cliff's outlook and human approach to life and to his responsibilities that of the three awards mentioned, this is the only one that hangs on his office walls.

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In the Spring of 1963 Cliff was surprised in being honored and cited by the National State Unit of the United Farmers of America. It is characteristic of Cliff's outlook and human approach to life and to his responsibilities that of the three awards mentioned, this is the only one that hangs on his office walls.

EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS STATEMENT

1. NAME (First, Middle, Maiden (if any), Last) Edward P. Cliff	
2. DATE OF BIRTH 9-3-09	3. DATE OF THIS STATEMENT 3-7-62

**IMPORTANT.—READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS
CAREFULLY BEFORE FILLING OUT
THIS FORM**

Typewriter preferred—otherwise, write legibly or print clearly in dark ink.

Sign the form in ink in the space provided on the reverse.

THIS FORM HAS TWO PURPOSES:

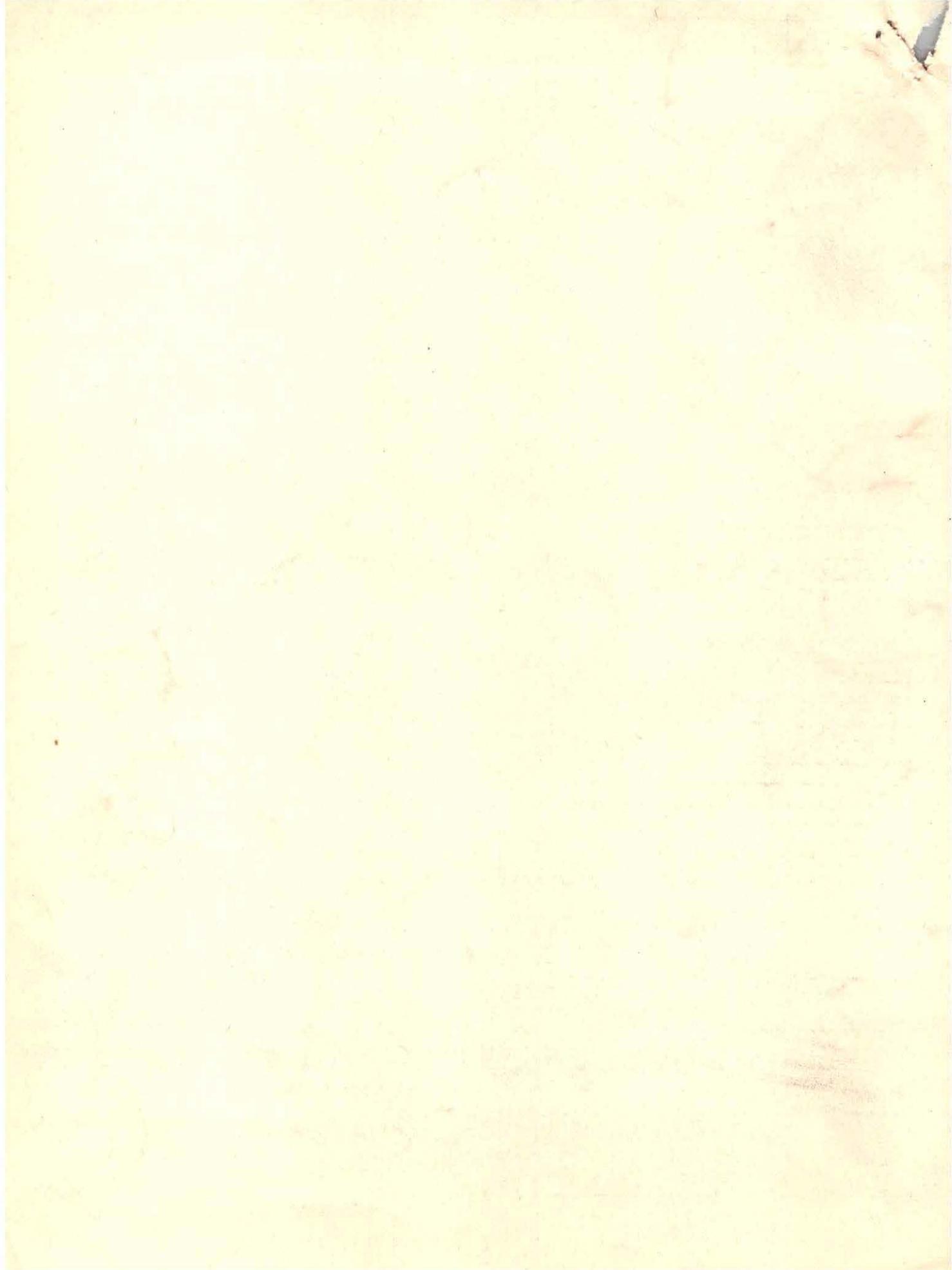
- (1) TO BRING EXISTING AGENCY RECORDS OF YOUR EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS UP TO DATE;
- (2) TO SUPPLEMENT YOUR AGENCY'S REQUEST THAT THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION APPROVE A PROPOSED ACTION AFFECTING YOU.

IF YOU ARE FILLING OUT THIS FORM FOR PURPOSE NUMBER (1): List only the experience, education, and examinations taken (Items 4, 5, and 6) which the personnel office of your agency does not have on file.

IF YOU ARE FILLING OUT THIS FORM FOR PURPOSE NUMBER (2): Complete all items, but in Item 4 you need list only experience (including military) which is pertinent to the position for which you are being proposed.

IN COMPLETING ITEM 4, EXPERIENCE, INCLUDE IN THE DESCRIPTION OF YOUR WORK: (a) the number and kind of employees you supervised, if supervision was one of your substantial or important duties, and (b) the average number of hours per week that you worked if the employment was part time.

4. EXPERIENCE (Start with your present position and work back)			
DATES OF EMPLOYMENT (month, year) FROM 1-25-56 TO PRESENT TIME		EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POSITION Forester (General)	
SALARY OR EARNINGS STARTING : 13,975 PER annum FINAL : 17,570 PER "	CLASSIFICATION GRADE (if in Federal Service) GS-17	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT CITY Washington, D. C. STATE	KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.)
NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (firm, organization, etc.) U. S. Forest Service		NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR Richard E. McArdle, Chief	
DESCRIPTION OF WORK Serves in a dual capacity (1) as a member of the Chief's staff, and (2) as an Assistant Chief of the Forest Service participates with the Chief and other Assistant Chiefs in the formulation and promulgation of national policies in the development of over-all Service programs and regulations, and in putting them into effect. Alternates with other Assistant Chiefs in serving as Acting Chief - the executive officer - of the Forest Service. Represents the Chief in providing effective administrative and technical leadership for N.F. lands and LU project areas.			
DATES OF EMPLOYMENT (month, year) FROM 7-22-52 TO 1-24-56		EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POSITION	
SALARY OR EARNINGS STARTING : 1200 PER annum FINAL : 13,330 PER "	CLASSIFICATION GRADE (if in Federal Service) GS-16	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT CITY Washington, D. C. STATE	KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (manufacturing, accounting, insurance, etc.)
NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (firm, organization, etc.) U. S. Forest Service		NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR Richard E. McArdle, Chief	
REASON FOR LEAVING Promotion to Assistant Chief of the Forest Service			
DESCRIPTION OF WORK Basic duties as outlined above.			



FROM 7-22-51	TO 7-21-52	CLASSIFICATION GRADE (if in Federal Service) GS-460-15	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT CITY Denver STATE Colorado	KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (manufacturing, insurance, etc.) National Forest Administration
SALARY OR EARNINGS STARTING \$ 10,800 PER annum FINAL \$ 10,800 PER "				
NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (firm, organization, etc.) U. S. Forest Service			NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.	

REASON FOR LEAVING Represents the Chief of the Forest Service in the Administration of the Rocky Mountain National Forest Region providing administrative and technical leadership in National Forest activities and directing, coordinating and integrating all phases of the Region's work. Its activities include functions which directly affect the economy, social well-being and security of the entire area, such as the multi-maximum perpetual use of all resources, and Federal cooperation with states and private forest land-owners in obtaining better management practices and protection of non-federally owned forest lands.

DATES OF EMPLOYMENT (month, year) FROM 1-1-50 TO 7-21-51		EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POSITION Forester (Adm.)		
SALARY OR EARNINGS STARTING \$ 8800 PER annum FINAL \$ 10,800 PER "		CLASSIFICATION GRADE (if in Federal Service) GS-460-14	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT CITY Denver STATE Colorado	KIND OF BUSINESS OR ORGANIZATION (manufacturing, insurance, etc.) National Forest Administration
NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER (firm, organization, etc.) U. S. Forest Service			NAME AND TITLE OF IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.	

REASON FOR LEAVING Promotion from GS-14

DESCRIPTION OF WORK Same as above.

5. EDUCATION

A. GIVE THE HIGHEST ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED		B. IF YOU COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL, GIVE DATE			
NAME AND LOCATION OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	DATES ATTENDED	YEARS COMPLETED		CREDIT HOURS	DEGREES RECEIVED
		FROM	TO		
D. CHIEF GRADUATE COLLEGE SUBJECTS	CREDIT HOURS		E. CHIEF UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE SUBJECTS	CREDIT HOURS	
	SEMESTER OR QUARTER			SEMESTER OR QUARTER	

F. OTHER SCHOOLS OR TRAINING, SUCH AS TRADE, VOCATIONAL, ARMED FORCES, OR BUSINESS. GIVE FOR EACH: NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL, DATES ATTENDED, SUBJECTS STUDIED, CERTIFICATES, AND ANY OTHER PERTINENT DATA.

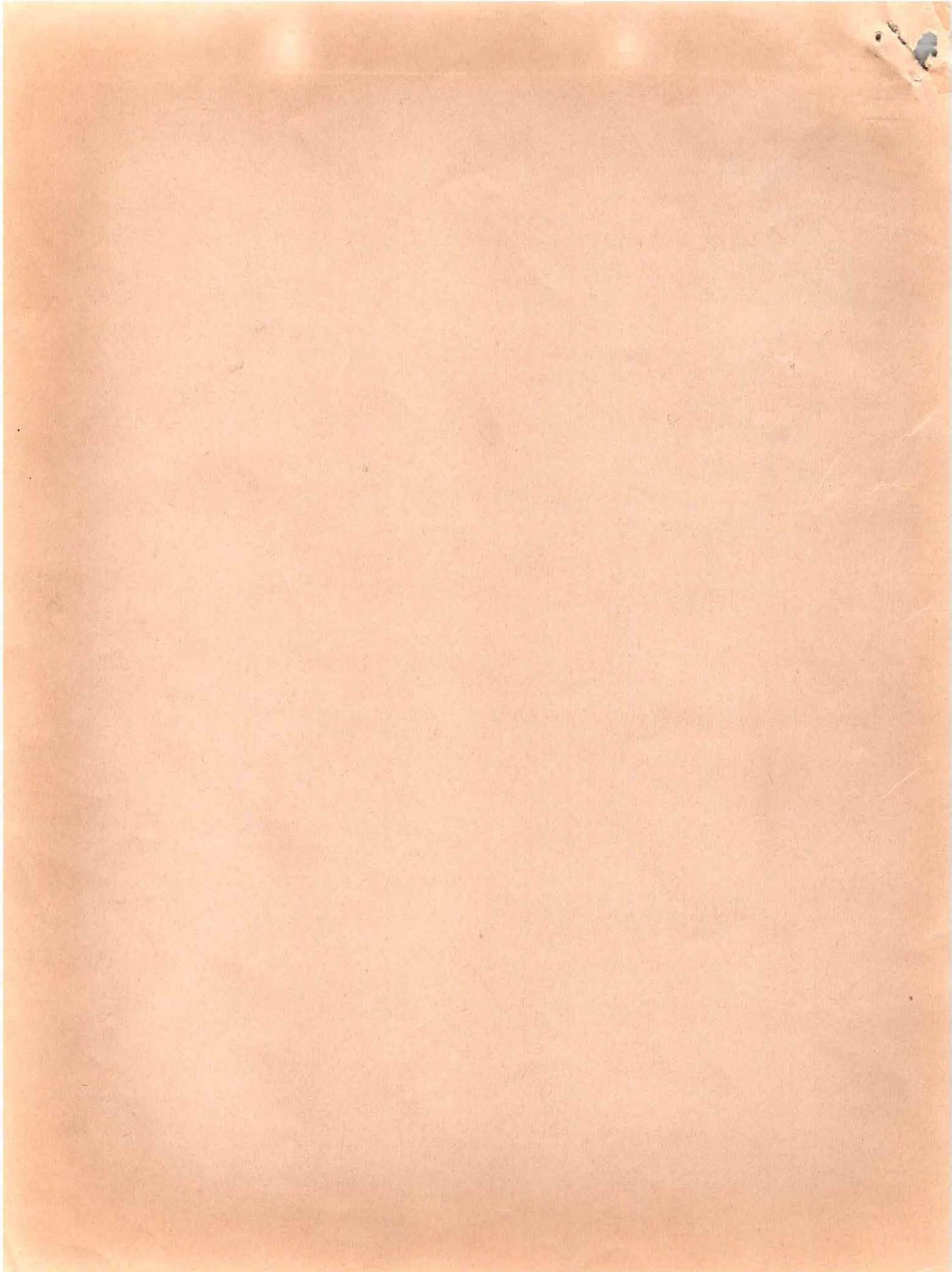
6. IF YOU FILED APPLICATIONS FOR ANY FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS, LIST THEM BELOW:

TITLE OF EXAMINATION	NAME AND ADDRESS OF COMMISSION OFFICE OR BOARD OF EXAMINERS WITH WHICH YOU FILED YOUR APPLICATION	MONTH AND YEAR	RATING

I CERTIFY that the statements made by me on this form are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

(SIGNATURE)

FALSE STATEMENT ON THIS FORM IS PUNISHABLE BY LAW.



INSTRUCTIONS.—Answer every question below and completely. Typewrite or print in INK. If you are applying for a specific United States Civil Service examination, read the examination announcement carefully and follow all directions. Mail this application to the office named in the announcement. Be sure to mail to the same office any other forms required by the announcement. Notify the office with which you file this application of any change in your address.

DEC 15 1946

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
For Use of Civil Service Commission Only

APPLICATION NO.
ANNOUNCEMENT
SELECTION NO.

1. Name of examination, or kind of position applied for:

2. Optional subject (if mentioned in examination announcement):

3. Place of employment applied for:

4. Mr. (First name) (Middle) (Maiden, if any) (Last)
Edward P. Cliff

5. Street and number or R. D. number:
3995 Raymond Ave.
City or post office (including postal zone), and State:
Ordan, Utah

6. Legal or voting residence (State): **Utah** 7. Office phone No.: **4483** Home phone: **2-7802**

8. Place of birth (city and State, if born outside U. S., name city and country):
Heber City, Utah

9. Date of birth (month, day, year): **Sept. 3, 1909** 10. Age last birthday: **37** 11. Male Female

12. Married Single 13. Height without shoes: **6 feet 1 inches** Weight: **220 pounds**

14. Have you ever been employed by the Federal Government? Yes No
If now employed by the Federal Government, give present grade and date of last change in grade:

Material		Entered register:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Appor.	<input type="checkbox"/> Submitted			
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-appor.	<input type="checkbox"/> Returned			
Notations:		App. Review:		
Approved:				
OPTION	GRADE	EARNED RATING	PREFER-ENCE	AUGM. RATING
			<input type="checkbox"/> 5 points (tent.)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> 10 points	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wife or Widow	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disal.	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Being investi-gated	
INITIALS AND DATE				

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column:

	YES	NO
15. (a) Would you accept short-term appointment, if offered, for—		
1 to 3 months?		
3 to 6 months?		
6 to 12 months?		
(b) Would you accept appointment, if offered—		
in Washington, D. C.?		
anywhere in the United States?		
outside the United States?		
(c) If you will accept appointment in certain locations ONLY, give acceptable locations:		
(d) What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept: \$_____ per year.		
You will not be considered for positions paying less.		
(e) If you are willing to travel, specify:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequently	<input type="checkbox"/> Constantly

16. EXPERIENCE.—You are requested to furnish all information asked for below in sufficient detail to enable the Civil Service Commission and the appointing officers of agencies to determine your qualifications for the position for which you are applying. In the spaces provided below describe EVERY position you have held. Use a separate block for EACH position. You may also include any pertinent religious, civic, welfare or organizational activity which you have performed, either with or without compensation, showing the number of hours per week and weeks per year in which you were engaged in such activity. Start with your PRESENT position and work back, accounting for all periods of unemployment. Explain clearly the principal tasks which you performed in each position. Describe your experience in the Armed Services in question 17 (Military Experience).

(a) If you were ever employed in any position under a name different from that shown in Item 4 of this application, give under "Description of your work" for each position, the name used.

(b) If you have never been employed or are now unemployed, indicate that fact in the space provided below for "Present Position."

PRESENT POSITION

Date of employment (Month, year) From: 9/22/46 to 1-1-50 To present time	Exact title of your present position: Assistant Regional Forester	Salary or earnings: Starting, \$ 5600 per yr. Present, \$ 7341 per yr.
Place of employment (city and State): Ordan, Utah	Description of your work: In charge Division of Wildlife and Range Management in Intermountain Region of the Forest Service, comprising 20 national forests with a gross area of almost 29 million acres. Range management & wildlife management activities covering planning, organizing & administration on the regional level of grazing permits, management plans, grazing trespass, range & wildlife surveys, game census, range improvements & grazing & wildlife studies.	
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division: U. S. Forest Service - R-4		
Kind of business or organization (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mtg. of locks, etc.): Federal agency		
Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 2 clerks, 4 staff officers, 20 forest supervisors		
Name and title of immediate supervisor: W. B. Rice, Regional Forester		
Reason for desiring to change employment:		



2. CONTINUED

2

Dates of employment (Month, year)
From: 4/1/44 To: 9/22/46

Place of employment (city and State):
Washington, D. C.

Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person).
If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division:
U. S. Forest Service, Div. of Range Management

Kind of business or organization (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.):
Federal Agency

Number and kind of employees supervised by you:
staff duties, no direct supervision

Exact title of your position: Forester, P-6
(Asst. Chief, Div. Range Mgt.)

Salary or earnings:
Starting \$ 4800 per yr.
Final \$ 7102 per yr.

Description of your work:
Asst. Chief of Division in general administration of grazing resources on all National Forests. Make range inspections, check on local adherence to general policies, advise and train field officers in range techniques, and help coordinate range management work in the field; consider policy matters, prepare reports, hand general correspondence relating to work of the Division.

Name and title of immediate supervisor:
W. L. Dutton, Chief, Division of Range Management

Reason for leaving:
Transferred to Regional Office

3

Dates of employment (Month, year)
From: Dec. 1941 To: 4/1/44

Place of employment (city and State):
Lakeview, Oregon

Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person).
If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division:
U. S. Forest Service, Fremont National Forest

Kind of business or organization (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.):
Federal Agency

Number and kind of employees supervised by you:
4 clerks, 6 rangers, 10 timber sales, 50 guards & laborers

Name and title of immediate supervisor:
H. J. Andrews, Regional Forester

Exact title of your position: Supervisor
Fremont National Forest

Salary or earnings:
Starting \$ 4600 per yr.
Final \$ 4800 per yr.

Description of your work:
General supervision all work on Fremont National Forest -- gross area 1,750,000 acres. Duties and activities similar to those held for Siskiyou Forest except that land exchange, timber management, and range management activities assumed the dominant role.

Reason for leaving:
Promoted

4

Dates of employment (Month, year)
From: May 1939 To: December 1941

Place of employment (city and State):
Grants Pass, Oregon

Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person).
If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division:
U. S. Forest Service, Siskiyou National Forest

Kind of business or organization (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.):
Federal Agency

Number and kind of employees supervised by you:
4 staff officers, 6 clerks, 6 rangers, 140 seasonal guards and laborers.

Name and title of immediate supervisor:
Lyle F. Watts, Regional Forester

Exact title of your position: Supervisor
Siskiyou National Forest

Salary or earnings:
Starting \$ 3800 per yr.
Final \$ 4600 per yr.

Description of your work:
General supervision all work on Siskiyou National Forest, gross area 1,771,556 acres. Planning and supervision of timber management, wildlife and range management, recreation, land acquisition, special land uses, construction and maintenance of roads, trails, and administrative improvements, public relations, and fire control work. Heaviest work load in fire control activities, improvement construction and maintenance, and public relations.

Reason for leaving:
Transferred to Fremont N.F.

3

Dates of employment (Month, year)
From: May 1934 To: May 1939

Place of employment (city and State):
Portland, Oregon

Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person).
If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division:
U. S. Forest Service, North Pacific Region

Kind of business or organization (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.):
Federal Agency

Number and kind of employees supervised by you:
worked thru 20 Forest Supervisors

Name and title of immediate supervisor:
C. J. Buck, Regional Forester

Exact title of your position: Jr. Range Examiner
May 1934 to Nov. 1934. Assoc. Regional Forest Inspector, Nov. 1934 to May 1939.

Salary or earnings:
Starting \$ per
Final \$ per

Description of your work:
Under direction of Assistant Regional Forester and with wide latitude for independent action and decision, responsible for handling details of administration of all wildlife activities on 20 National Forests in Region 6.

Reason for leaving:
Promoted



17. MILITARY EXPERIENCE.—In order to make the most effective placements of war veterans, detailed information is needed about the training and experience they have acquired in the Armed Services. Fill in the space for each service school you have attended. If you attended no special or technical schools while in the service, write in Item (a) "No attendance at service schools" and indicate in Item (c) all important changes in duty assignment, showing dates of such assignment.

<p>(a) First Special Service School attended:</p> <p>Location: _____</p> <p>Dates attended (months, years): _____</p> <p>From: _____ To: _____</p> <p>Rating received at end of this training: _____</p>	<p>(b) What were you taught in First Special Service School?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>(c) Duty assignment or rating after this training (give all important changes in duty assignment whether or not you attended a Service School):</p> <p>Dates of duty assignment (months, years): _____</p> <p>From: _____ To: _____</p>	<p>(d) What did you do during this duty assignment?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>(e) Second Special Service School attended:</p> <p>Location: _____</p> <p>Dates attended (months, years): _____</p> <p>From: _____ To: _____</p> <p>Rating received at end of this training: _____</p>	<p>(f) What were you taught in Second Special Service School?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>(g) Duty assignment after this training:</p> <p>Dates of duty assignment (months, years): _____</p> <p>From: _____ To: _____</p>	<p>(h) What did you do during this duty assignment?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

List on a separate sheet of paper any additional experience, training, service, or special duty assignments during military service or hospitalization.

18. EDUCATION.—Circle highest grade completed:
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 (12)

Mark (x) the appropriate box to indicate satisfactory completion of:

Elementary School Junior High School Senior High School

(a) Give name and location of last high school attended:
 Wasatch High School, Heber City, Utah

(b) Subjects studied in high school which apply to position desired:

(c) Name and Location of College or University	Major	Dates Attended		Years Completed		Degrees Conferred		Semester Hours Credit
		From—	To—	Day	Night	Title	Date	
Utah State Agricultural College	Forestry	1927	1931			B.S.	1931	204

(d) List Your Chief Undergraduate College Subjects	Hours	List Your Chief Graduate College Subjects	Semester Hours
Forestry & Range Management	36	None	
Botany	18		
Animal Husbandry	20		
Soils	5		

(e) Other training, such as vocational, business, study courses given through the Armed Forces Institute (show name and location of school), or "in-service training" in a Federal agency:	Subjects Studied	Dates Attended		Years Completed	
		From—	To—	Day	Night
Ranger training school 1931, special assignments & details					

18. Indicate your knowledge of foreign languages:	READING			SPEAKING			UNDERSTANDING		
	Exc.	Good	Fair	Exc.	Good	Fair	Exc.	Good	Fair
none									

(a) How was your knowledge of foreign languages acquired?

(b) If you have traveled or resided in any foreign countries, indicate (1) names of countries, (2) dates and length of time spent there and (3) reason or purpose (e. g., business, education, recreation):

19. List any special skills you possess and machines and equipment you can use, such as operation of short-wave radio, multilith, computer, key-punch, turret lathe, scientific or professional devices:

Approximate number of words per minute in typing _____ shorthand _____

21. Are you now or have you ever been a licensed or certified member of any trade or profession (such as pilot, electrician, radio operator, teacher, lawyer, CPA, etc.)

Yes No Give kind of license and State:

First license or certificate (year): _____

Latest license or certificate (year): _____

22. Give any special qualifications not covered elsewhere in your application such as:

(a) your more important publications (do NOT submit copies unless requested)

(b) your patents or inventions

(c) public speaking and public relations experience

(d) membership in professional or scientific societies, etc.



23. REFERENCES.—List three persons living in the United States or Territories of the United States who are NOT related to you and who have definite knowledge of your qualifications and fitness for the position for which you are applying. Do not repeat names of supervisors listed under item 16 (EXPERIENCE).

FULL NAME	BUSINESS OR HOME ADDRESS (Give complete address, including street and number)	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
1.		
2.		
3.		

24. May inquiry be made of your present employer regarding your character, qualifications, etc.? Yes No

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column.

	YES	NO	Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing X in proper column.	YES	NO
--	-----	----	--	-----	----

25. Are you a citizen of the United States?.....	X		35. Have you any physical defect or disability whatsoever?..... If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in Item 38.		X
26. Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence?..... If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in Item 38.		X	36. (a) Were you ever in the United States Military or Naval Service during time of War?.....		X
27. Within the past 12 months, have you habitually used intoxicating beverages to excess?.....		X	(b) Is the word "honorable" or the word "satisfactory" used in your discharge or separation papers to show the type of your discharge or separation?.....		
28. Since your 16th birthday, have you ever been convicted, or fined, or imprisoned, or placed on probation, or have you ever been ordered to deposit bail, for the violation of any law, police regulation or ordinance (excluding minor traffic violations for which a fine of \$25 or less was imposed)?..... If your answer is "Yes," list all such cases under Item 38 below. Give in each case (1) the date; (2) the nature of the offense or violation; (3) the name and location of the court; (4) the penalty imposed, if any, or other disposition of the case. If appointed your fingerprints will be taken.		X	(c) Was service performed on an active full-time basis, with full military pay and allowances?.....		

29. Have you ever been discharged or forced to resign for misconduct or unsatisfactory service from any position?..... If your answer is "Yes," give in Item 38 the name and address of employer, date, and reason in each case.		X	(d)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date of entry or entries into service:</th> <th>Date of separation or separations:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Branch of service (Army, Navy, M. C., C. G., etc.)</td> <td>Serial No. (If none, give grade or rating at time of separation.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Date of entry or entries into service:	Date of separation or separations:			Branch of service (Army, Navy, M. C., C. G., etc.)	Serial No. (If none, give grade or rating at time of separation.)
Date of entry or entries into service:	Date of separation or separations:										
Branch of service (Army, Navy, M. C., C. G., etc.)	Serial No. (If none, give grade or rating at time of separation.)										

IF YOUR ANSWERS TO THIS QUESTION (No. 36) INDICATE THAT YOU ARE ENTITLED TO VETERAN PREFERENCE, SUCH PREFERENCE WILL BE CREDITED IN THE EXAMINATION. IF APPOINTED, YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH TO THE APPOINTING OFFICER, PRIOR TO ENTRY ON DUTY, OFFICIAL EVIDENCE OF SEPARATION FROM YOUR LATEST PERIOD OF ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING TIME OF WAR. DO NOT SUBMIT PROOF OF DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION WITH THIS APPLICATION.

	YES	NO
30. Do you receive an annuity from the U. S. or D. C. Government under any retirement act or any pension or other compensation for military or naval service?..... If your answer is "Yes," give in Item 38 reason for retirement, that is, age, optional, disability, or by reason of voluntary or involuntary separation after 5 years' service; amount of retirement pay, and under what retirement act; and rating if retired from military or naval service.	X	
31. Are you an official or employee of any State, Territory, county, or municipality?..... If your answer is "Yes," give details in Item 38.	X	
32. Does the U. S. Government employ in a civilian capacity any relative of yours (by blood or marriage) with whom you live or have lived within the past 6 months?..... If your answer is "Yes," show in Item 38 for EACH such relative: (1) full name; (2) present address; (3) relationship; (4) department or agency by whom employed, and (5) kind of appointment.	X	
33. Have you ever had a nervous break-down?..... If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in Item 38.	X	
34. Have you ever had tuberculosis?..... If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in Item 38.	X	

	YES	NO
37. (a) If you served in the U. S. Military or Naval Service during peacetime ONLY, did you participate in a campaign or expedition and receive a campaign badge or service ribbon?.....		
(b) Are you a disabled veteran?.....		
(c) Are you the unmarried widow of a veteran?.....		
(d) Are you the wife of a veteran who has service-connected disability?.....		

IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 37 (a), (b), (c), OR (d) IS "YES," AND YOU WISH TO CLAIM VETERAN PREFERENCE, ATTACH TO THIS APPLICATION VETERAN PREFERENCE CLAIM (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FORM 14) TOGETHER WITH THE NECESSARY PROOF SPECIFIED THEREIN.

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF APPOINTING OFFICE ONLY

The information contained in the answers to Question 36 above has been verified by comparison with the discharge certificate on _____ 19____

Agency: _____ Title: _____

38. Space for detailed answers to other questions (indicate item numbers to which answers apply).

ITEM No.	ITEM No.

If more space is required, use paper the same size as this page. Write on each sheet your name, address, date of birth, and examination title. Attach to inside of this application.
FALSE STATEMENT ON THIS APPLICATION IS PUNISHABLE BY LAW (U. S. CODE, TITLE 18, SECTION 90).
 I certify that the statements made by me in this application are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

Date 12/17/46
 Signature of applicant Edwin P. Chiff
 (Sign your name in INK (one given name, initials, and surname). If female, prefix Miss or Mrs. and if married use your own given name as "Mrs. Mary L. Doe.")



CONTINUATION SHEET

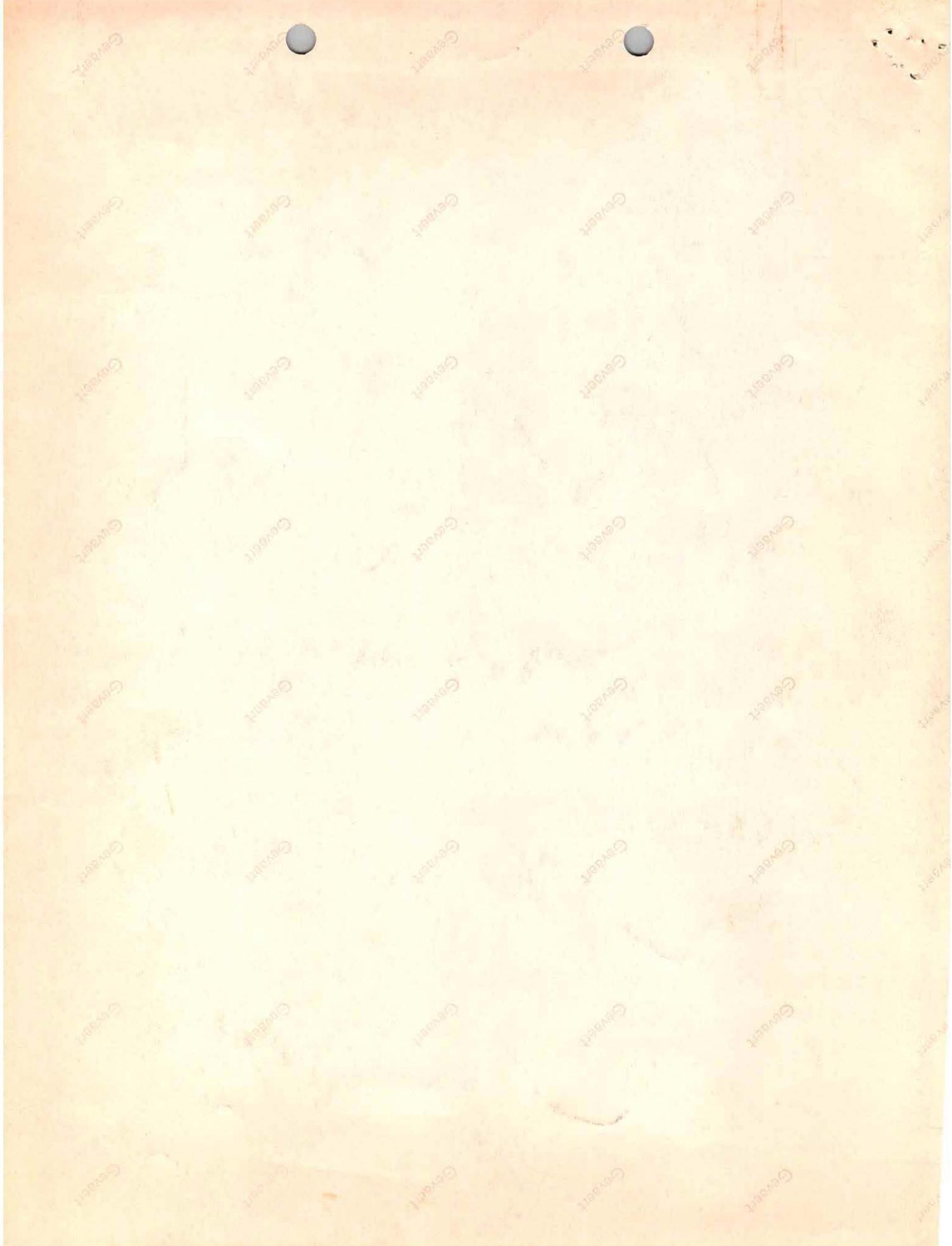
For Question 16, "Application for Federal Employment," Standard Form No. 57

Fill in this form only when necessary for completion of Question 16, "Experience" on Standard Form No. 57. Enclose, unattached, with your application. Type or write legibly in INK.				1. Date of this continuation sheet 12/17/48	
2. Mr. Edward	(First name)	P.	(Middle)	Cliff	(Last)
			3. Date of birth	4. Name of examination	

Dates of employment: (Month, year) From: August 1931 To: May 1934		Exact title of your position: Jr. Range Examiner, P-1	Salary or earnings: Starting \$ 2000 per yr. Final \$ 2000 per yr.
Place of employment (city and State): Leavenworth, Washington		Description of your work: Asst. District Ranger. Duties to assist district forest ranger with all administrative work on ranger district -- principal activities range administration, marking and scaling timber, supervision road and trail maintenance, training fire guards, fire suppression, supervision of improvement construction. Assumed full charge of ranger district in 1933.	
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division: U. S. Forest Service Wenatchee National Forest			
Kind of business or organization (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.): Federal Agency			
Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 20 seasonal guards, 30 laborers			
Name and title of immediate supervisor: Frank B. Folsom, District Ranger			
Reason for leaving: Promoted			

Dates of employment: (Month, year) From: Summer employment, 1929, 1930, 1931 To:		Exact title of your position: Administrative Guard	Salary or earnings: Starting \$ 90 per mo. Final \$ 140 per mo.
Place of employment (city and State): Logan, Utah and Boise, Idaho		Description of your work: Western pine beetle control work and range administration, Cache National Forest, Range and erosion survey work, Boise National Forest, summer 1930.	
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division: U. S. Forest Service			
Kind of business or organization (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.): Federal Agency			
Number and kind of employees supervised by you: none			
Name and title of immediate supervisor: H. I. Rice, Dist. Ranger, & W. M. Saling, Range Examiner.			
Reason for leaving: Permanent appointment			

Dates of employment: (Month, year) From: To:		Exact title of your position:	Salary or earnings: Starting \$ per Final \$ per
Place of employment (city and State):		Description of your work:	
Name and address of employer (firm, organization, or person). If Federal, name department, bureau or establishment, and division:			
Kind of business or organization (e. g., wholesale silk, insurance agency, mfg. of locks, etc.):			
Number and kind of employees supervised by you:			
Name and title of immediate supervisor:			
Reason for leaving:			



For P.M. Release Friday, March-9.

Washington, March 8, 1962

McArdle Retires; Cliff New Chief Forester:

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today announced the voluntary retirement of Richard E. McArdle as Chief of the Department's Forest Service, and the appointment of Edward P. Cliff, former Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest Resource Management, as the new Chief Forester, effective March 17.

In announcing Dr. McArdle's request for retirement, Secretary Freeman expressed genuine regret and went on to say "Your reputation for leadership and foresight has been more than borne out by your dedication. On behalf of the President and the Department I commend you for long and outstanding service to causes close to the heart of the American people." (Text of Secretary Freeman's letter is at end of this release.)

Dr. McArdle, who is 63, rounds out ten years as Chief Forester while completing a lifetime career of 39 years in Federal service. During this time, he has served with distinction in every major geographic region in the country and his work assignments have covered the three major areas of Forest Service responsibility: Management of the National Forests, Forest Research, and State and Private Relations. He served for eight years as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service.

A native of Lexington, Ky., retiring Chief McArdle was educated at the University of Michigan, where he earned Bachelor, Master, and Ph.D. degrees.

During his tenure as Chief of the Forest Service, outstanding progress was made in the management of the National Forests, forest research, and in encouraging better management and protection of State and private forest lands. The Development Program for the National Forests, sent to the Congress by President Kennedy last year, set forth a well planned and coordinated program to meet the rapidly expanding needs for more and better recreation and wildlife opportunities, timber production, watershed management, and grazing on the 186 million acre National Forest System. Another natural resource milestone, the Timber Resource Review, released in 1955, was the most comprehensive study of the Nation's forest resources ever made.

In the field of international forestry Dr. McArdle gained distinction by ably representing the United States in world conferences and proceedings. He has held posts in United Nations organizations and was a founder of the North American Forestry Commission.

In 1960, he served as Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Fifth World Forestry Congress, which brought together at Seattle, Wash., some 2,000 delegates from 70 nations -- the largest conference of its kind ever held. Appointed Head of the United States Delegation, he was elected President of the Congress.

In addition to honorary degrees conferred on him by his Alma Mater, the University of Michigan, and by Syracuse University, Dr. McArdle has received USDA's Distinguished Service Award, the American Forestry Association's Distinguished Service Award for Conservation, the Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League, the Award for Merit of the Public Personnel Association, the President's Gold Medal for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, the Rockefeller Public Service Award, the Silver Buffalo of the Boy Scouts of America, from the Government of Mexico the Order of Merit for Forestry of Miguel Angel de Quevedo, and the New York State College of Forestry Gold Medal for Distinguished Service.

April 1962 JOURNAL OF FORESTRY
 V-60
 N-4

APRIL 1931
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Authoritative Guides for Foresters

REGIONAL SILVICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Edited by JOHN W. BARRETT,
 State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University

Just Published! Here is an area-by-area guide to the biological, physical, and economic aspects of the nation's continental forest regions and their effect on efficient and productive silvicultural practices. The introductory chapter places in perspective the material covered in the eleven regional chapters. Each written by a specialist familiar with the area, the regional chapters assess the significant aspects of the area's forests. Illustrated with photographs and line drawings, the book covers both the easily recognized silvicultural characteristics of the region and the more subtle factors that influence its silviculture and silvicultural outlook. Prepared by the Editor and 10 Contributing Authorities. 1962. 670 pp. \$12

TREE GROWTH

Edited by THEODORE T. KOZLOWSKI,
 University of Wisconsin

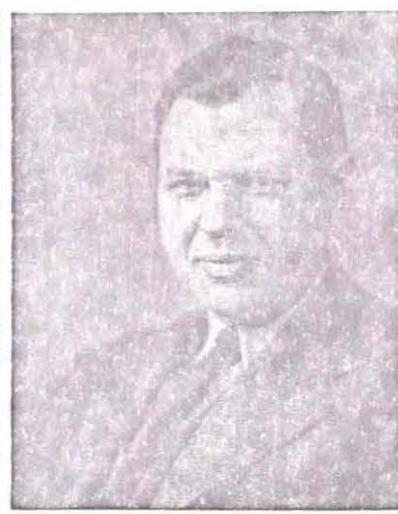
New! 31 leading international authorities sum up current knowledge on the nature, control, and measurement of tree growth. The broad range of topics encompasses: tree physiology, general dendrochronology, mensuration, the effects of soil and climate, etc. The book covers not only the physiological and biochemical aspects of tree growth, but also deals with growth correlations, historical events, silvicultural implications, tree improvement, and measurement of individual trees and stands. The eminent roster of contributors participated in the *International Conference on Forest Tree Growth at the University of Arizona*. Many photographs and diagrams are included. 440 pp. 1962. \$12

PHOTOCRAMMETRY AND PHOTO-INTERPRETATION

STEPHEN H. SPURR,
 The University of Michigan

Second Edition of "Aerial Photographs in Forestry" discusses and utilizes significant developments in the techniques of aerial photography, photogrammetry, and the growing art of photo-interpretation. It fully covers basic principles and methods; brings together specialized material on the use of aerial photographs in vegetation mapping, forest inventory, and forest management. Includes many recent aerial photos, illustrations of new equipment. 2nd Ed., 1960. 472 pp. \$12

Forestry News



RICHARD E. MCARDLE

McArdle Retires; Cliff New Chief Forester

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During the late 1930's, he was dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho. A World War I veteran, he served overseas with the U. S. Army. He is a member of many professional scientific organizations and honor societies.

Mr. Cliff, new Chief of the Forest Service, is a career professional forester with 32 years of service with the organization. A native of Heber City, Utah, he graduated from the College of Forestry, Utah State University, in

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with a B.S. degree in forestry. After entering the Forest Service that year as a range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington, he progressed through various assignments to supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest at Grants Pass, Ore.; the Fremont National Forest at Prineville, Ore.; assistant director of Range Management in the Washington, D. C., headquarters; and assistant regional forester in charge of Range and Wildlife Management in the Intermountain Region at Ogden, Utah.

In 1950 Mr. Cliff was appointed regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service at Denver, Colo. In 1952, he returned to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of National Forest Resource Management. As a member of the Chief Forester's staff he worked closely with research and cooperative state and private forestry programs.

With direct responsibility for management of the nation's national forests, Mr. Cliff provided leadership in coordinating the multiple-use management of national forest resources.

The new Chief Forester has long been affiliated with a number of professional societies in the field of natural resource conservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters, The American Forestry Association, and the Wilderness Society.

A student of American history and geographic landmarks, for 10 years Mr. Cliff has been USDA representative on the Interdepartmental Board of Geographic Names. In 1961, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, who has responsibility for the Board of Geographic Names, appointed Mr. Cliff as chairman of this Board.



EDWARD P. CLIFF

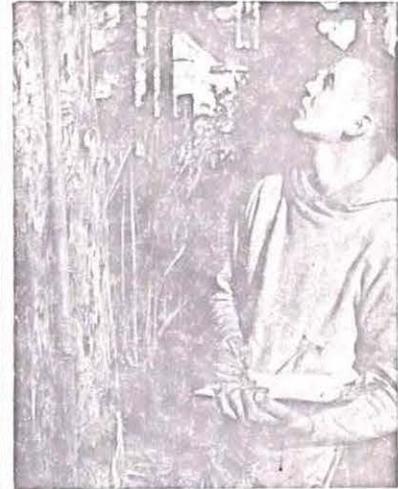
Johnston Retires; Stamm Becomes President of AFA

Edward P. Stamm of Portland, Ore., AFA vice president for the past three years, has succeeded Don P. Johnston, of Wake Forest, N. C., as president of The American Forestry Association. Stamm, a consulting forester and timber engineer, has been a director of AFA since 1951.

Johnston, first elected in 1952, served as president of AFA for a decade. He began his forestry career as a pioneer forest ranger and supervisor in the Southwest. He was first elected to the AFA board in 1947 for a three-year term to fill the unexpired term of Glenn L. Martin. In 1950, Johnston was re-elected for another three-year term, of which he served two years before being elected to his first term as AFA president. He served AFA in that capacity for 10 consecutive years. Prior to his election to the Board in 1947, Johnston had served several

FORESTERS WANTED . . .

FOR POLE INSPECTORS



Applications are now being accepted from men with forestry training for positions as permanent POLE INSPECTORS with our fast growing concern. Work consists of groundline inspection and preservative treatment of standing telephone and power poles.

After a period of on-the-job training that varies with individual capabilities, Pole Inspectors can expect to average in excess of \$125.00 weekly as foremen in charge of crews of from 3 to 5 men.

If you feel you have the ability to:

- Meet and deal pleasantly with others, including top utility executives,
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- Exercise good judgment and show initiative

And, are willing to travel from job to job . . .

Write or wire



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National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel

During April professional members of the Society of American Foresters will be sent questionnaires prepared by the National Science Foundation and mailed by the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

The purpose of the questionnaire is to keep up to date the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel. This register has been in operation since 1953. Initially it was developed for use if and when needed in national defense. All information supplied by each registrant is punched on an IBM card.

The questionnaire to be sent SAF members has been compiled to correct deficiencies in the earlier ones. All foresters, whether registered or not, who receive questionnaires, are urged to complete and return them promptly.

HENRY CLEPPER
Executive Secretary

research, and management and private forest program for the Commission last year program designed expanding recreation timber production, and 100-acre National Forest Resource Management Act of 1955, was made.

national forestry organization by ability in world forestry. He has organized the North American Forestry Association, chairman of the Commission for the Forest Resources of the World, Washington, D.C., and the United States Forestry Council.

degrees conferred by the State of New York, the University of Syracuse, and the University of Wisconsin. He has received the Service Award from the American Forestry Association, the Service Award from the American Forestry Association.

the Forest Service with the Heber City College of Forestry, in

the Forest Service with the Heber City College of Forestry, in

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING CLIP

Name of paper
Daily World

Where published
Wenatchee, Wash

Date of issue
3/20/32

Sent by
J. H. Blair

Stationed at
Wenatchee, Wash

TALKING IT OVER

WPA WILSON L. WOODS

The new Chief of the Forest Service is no stranger to this part of the country, we find.

Ed Cliff, who took over the post on March 17 from Dr. Richard E. McArdle, started his career as a forester in the Wenatchee National Forest.

Congressman Walt Horan commented on the new Chief in the House last week. He said: "Ed Cliff began his work with the Forest Service on the Icicle River as assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest . . . Frank Folsom was the district ranger in the Leavenworth area at the time, and Gilbert Brown was supervisor of the Wenatchee National Forest . . . On Aug. 13, 1931, he was appointed Folsom's assistant for the Leavenworth district. He had been recently married and arrived with his bride in the afternoon of August 19. It was hot and in the middle of the fire season . . . The depression was on and some pundits were predicting it 'might run until 1935.' The Civilian Conservation Corps had not yet begun their work on the Icicle. Our new chief forester remained in his Leavenworth post for three years."

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING SLIP

Name of paper

PORTLAND REPORTER

Where published

PORTLAND, OREGON

Date of issue

3-12-62

Sent by

E-6

Stationed at

PORTLAND, OREGON

We're All for You, Ed Cliff

The Pacific Northwest has every reason to be elated that Edward P. Cliff is the new head of the U.S. forest service. He is succeeding Richard McArdle, who is retiring after a distinguished career which began as a junior forester in the Portland regional experiment station in 1924.

The choice of Cliff comes on the heels of a letter in which Northwest and California senators asked the forest service to review its timber management practices. This letter followed a descent on Washington, D.C., by lumber industrial leaders who complained that the forest service lagged behind the bureau of land management in realistic appraisals, opening roads, setting up cutting circles and getting sales ready.

These protests have been heard ever since the slump in the lumber market which is now serious at a time the log price is kept up by sales to the Japanese and restrictive forest service sales practices.

Cliff is advanced to the top command with the most enthusiastic blessing of the grumbling Northwest. No one in the whole forest serv-

ice looks so good at the top to our region. He has been here time and again as a trouble shooter in the gradually worsening situation which resulted from the reluctance of the regional forest service to adopt the same timber management program which was inaugurated in the Oregon and California railroad forest of 2,000,000 acres by the bureau of land management.

Like McArdle, the new chief forester grew up in Northwest timber. He was supervisor of the Siskiyou national forest in 1939—a few years before there was any demand for national forest timber which is now the sole raw material source of many operators.

He was supervisor of the Fremont national forest in 1941. After six years with the main office in Washington, D.C., where he was range management chief, Cliff became assistant chief in 1952.

As Cliff takes over the lumber market slump is further depressed by severe foreign competition which is taking over American markets of American lumber. Financial reports of many Northwest lumber firms indicate they are not fooling in crying. Obviously the law must be observed in selling timber, but sales can be brought up to what the law allows.

Former Ogden Man Named Forest Chief

Front page
item

WASHINGTON — Edward P. Cliff, a native of Utah and a former assistant regional forester in Ogden, has been appointed new chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

Formerly assistant chief in charge of national forest resource management, Mr. Cliff succeeds Richard E. McArdle, chief forester since 1952.

A native of Heber City, Mr. Cliff is a career forester with 32 years of service with the forest service. He graduated from the Utah State University in 1931 with a B.S. degree in forestry. Mr. Cliff entered the forest service the same year as a range examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington.

Following various assignments in national forests in the Northwest, Mr. Cliff became assistant director of range management in Washington, D.C., and then assistant regional forester in charge of range and wildlife management in the Ogden headquarters of the Intermountain Region.

In 1950, Mr. Cliff was appointed regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service at Denver, Colo. Here he served in achieving better relationships between western stockmen and the Forest Service in the use of grazing allotments on national forests.

ANOTHER PROMOTION

Mr. Cliff returned to Washington, D.C., in 1952 as assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of national forest resource management. As a member of the chief forester's staff, he worked closely with research and cooperative state and private forestry programs. He also provided leadership in coordinating the multiple-use management of national forest resources. This included development of national forest camping and picnicking facilities to meet an increase of 33 million visitors in 1952 to 115 million this year.

Mr. Cliff also developed improved watershed facilities, wildlife habitat and grazing opportunities through reseeding of range lands and better control of livestock to reduce erosion damage. He also doubled the cut of national forest timber from 4½ billion to 8½ billion board feet.

The new chief forester is married to the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan. They have two children and make their home in Alexandria, Va.



EDWARD P. CLIFF
Takes Top Post

KAK
WO 1630
D. Martin

Edward Cliff Appointed Chief of Forest Service

Word of the appointment by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman of Edward P. Cliff as chief of the U.S. Forest Serv-

9 years, had announced his plans for retirement nearly two years ago.

George F. Roskie, Lewis and Clark National Forest supervisor, said Cliff is a westerner with a forest background which well qualifies him for his new position. He has been a forest supervisor in Oregon and Washington, was assistant regional forester at Ogden, Utah, and regional forester at Denver. Cliff is widely known throughout the west in industrial circles and to other governmental agencies. He also is well known to livestock, sportsmen, recreation and land and water interests, Roskie said.

Cliff visited the Lewis and Clark forest in July, 1960, for three days and was a major speaker at the Moose Creek Campground dedication program on Highway 89 near Kings Hill during that time. Following the dedication, Cliff and others attending the ceremony were taken on tours of the Belt Mountains and in the Sun River area.



EDWARD P. CLIFF

ice, Washington, D.C., was received here Friday by Lewis and Clark National Forest officials.

Cliff, an assistant chief of the U.S. Forest Service for the past 10 years, will replace Dr. Richard E. McArdle effective March 9. McArdle, chief forester the past

The Lewis and Clark forest supervisor expressed his belief the appointment of Cliff will be significant to people who use the forests and will assure that the new program for national forest use put into force by McArdle will continue to move ahead.

Heber Native Named Head of U. S. Forest Service on March 17th

Deadline for Feed Grain Program Friday, March 30th

Barley and wheat growers of Wasatch County who are still "thinking it over" about participating in the 1962 Feed Grain Program were urged today not to delay any longer. The signup period extends only through March 30.

Sherman A. Giles, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee reports that farmer interest is high in Wasatch County, as well as throughout the country generally. So far nearly 200 acres have been placed under the program by local farmers. Total payments on these 200 acres are expected to exceed \$6000 if program provisions are complied with. Payments are made with the proceeds from the sale of Government surplus grains. Farmers are asked to take the land completely out of production in 1962, to reduce their normal grain acreage by the number of acres placed in the program, and to control weeds, insects, and rodents on the diverted areas. Diverted acres may also be planted to pasture or alfalfa provided no crop is taken this year. Contracts can be easily cancelled at any time a farmer decides they are not to his advantage; all that is asked is a refund of any payment he has already received. Partial payments can be made shortly after the contract is signed if the farmer desires.

The Chairman points out that a wide participation in the Feed Grain Program this year will not only save the farmer the costs of planting and harvesting acreages of unneeded feed grains, but it will also continue to reduce the costly pile-up of feed grains in government ownership, increase conservation of our farmland, and save dollars for every taxpayer through further reductions in government costs of storing, shipping, and handling government-owned grains.

Vernal Couple Hurt In Car Crash Near Deer Creek

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman announced March 9 the voluntary retirement of Richard E. McArdle as Chief of the Department's Forest Service, and the appointment of Edward P. Cliff, former Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest Resource Management, as the new Chief Forester, effective March 17.

MR. CLIFF, NEW Chief of the Forest Service, is a career professional forester with 32 years of service with the organization. A native of Heber City, Utah, the



Edward P. Cliff
New Chief Forester

son of Parley and Geneviva Cliff. He graduated from the College of Forestry, Utah State University, in 1931 with a B. S. degree in Forestry. Entering the Forest Service that year as Range Examiner on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington, he progressed through various assignments to Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest at Grants Pass, Oregon; the Fremont National Forest at Lakeview, Oregon; Assistant Director of Range Management in the Washington, D. C., headquarters; and Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Range and Wildlife Management in the Intermountain Region at Ogden, Utah.

IN 1950 MR. CLIFF was appointed Regional Forester of the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service at Denver, Colorado, where he served ably in achieving better relationships between western stockmen and the Forest Service in the use of grazing allotments on the National Forests.

In 1952, he returned to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of National Forest Resource Management. As a member of the Chief Forester's Staff he worked closely with research and cooperative State and private forestry programs.

WITH DIRECT responsibility of management of the Nation's National Forests, Mr. Cliff provided leadership in coordinating the multiple-use management of National Forest resources. This included development of camping and picnic facilities for National Forest visitors to accommodate an increase from 33 million visitors in 1952 to 115 million this year; improved watershed developments, wildlife habitat, and grazing opportunities through re-seeding of range lands and better control of livestock to reduce erosion damage, as well as doubling the cut of National Forest timber from 4½ billion to 8½ billion board feet.

THE NEW CHIEF Forester has long been affiliated with a number of professional societies in the field of natural resource conservation. He is a charter member of the American Society of Range Management and the Wildlife Society, a member of the Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association, and the Wilderness Society.

A STUDENT of American history and geographic landmarks, for 10 years Mr. Cliff has been USDA representative on the Interdepartmental Board on Geographic Names. In 1961, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, who has responsibility for the Board on Geographic Names, appointed Mr. Cliff as Chairman of this Board.

The new Chief Forester is married to the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan, Utah. They have two children, and reside at 221 N. Royal Street, Alexandria, Va.

American Legion Dates Birthday Party Mar. 24

The American Legion Birthday Party has been set for Saturday, March 24th in the Turner Cafe Dining Room commencing at 7:30 p. m.

A representative from the State Department will be in attendance. Reservations must be in by March 22 to Henry Severinsen, Commander of Lockhart Post 23 or Gladys Duke, Auxiliary Pres.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING SLIP

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THE OREGONIAN
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PORTLAND, ORE.
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3-10-62
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Career Man To Succeed Retiring Chief Forester

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced Friday the retirement of Richard E. McArdle as chief of the department's Forest Service.

He will be succeeded in the \$19,000-a-year post by Edward P. Cliff, a career professional forester who has been with the service for 32 years.

McArdle, 63, has been chief of the service since 1952.

Edward P. Cliff, named Friday as chief of the U.S. Forest Service in Washington, D.C., held key forestry positions in Oregon from 1934 to 1944.

The new timber chief was in the regional office in Portland from 1934 to 1939 before taking over as supervisor of the Siskiyou office in Grants Pass in 1939 and headed the Fremont office in Lakeview in 1941.

Cliff replaces retiring chief Richard E. McArdle, who began his U.S. Forest Service career in Portland in 1924 as a junior forester in the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Prior to coming to Portland, Cliff was a ranger in the Wenatchee National Forest. In 1944, after 10 years in Oregon, he was transferred to the section of range management in the nation's capital, serving later as assistant regional forester in Ogden, Utah., regional forester in Denver, and assistant chief in Washington, D.C., in 1952.



EDWARD CLIFF

The Michigan College of Mining and Technology

HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

March 9, 1962

FOREST SERVICE

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

My Dear Secretary:

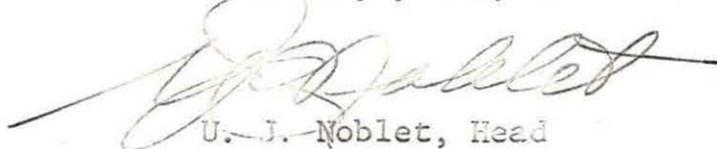
I have just received word of your appointment of Edward P. Cliff to replace Richard E. MacArdle, who is retiring on March 17 from his post of Chief of the Forest Service

Knowing the capabilities of Ed. Cliff as well as I do, I am sending my sincere thanks to you for making this very fine and well deserved appointment.

It will be a pleasure to work with Ed. Cliff as we have in the past in those important matters pertaining to Forestry and Education.

With regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



U. J. Noblet, Head
Department of Forestry

UJN/nk



JL

FOREST SERVICE

The
Soil Conservation Society
of America

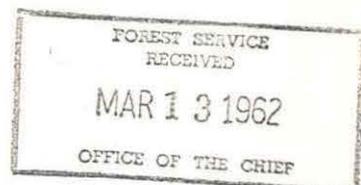
"TO ADVANCE THE SCIENCE AND ART OF GOOD LAND USE"

838 Fifth Avenue

Telephone CHerry 4-4833

Des Moines 14, Iowa

Mar. 9, 1962



Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Secretary Freeman:

As one who is vitally interested in the management of our natural resources, I want to compliment you on your choice of Mr. Edward P. Cliff as Chief Forester, U. S. Forest Service.

In making this selection I am certain that many opinions and pressures must have been directed your way. The selection of a qualified technical and professional man in this position is not only in keeping with tradition but a sound decision and one with which the majority of people interested in conservation will agree.

You may be assured that I personally appreciate and support your decision and also pledge my cooperation with Mr. Cliff. I am certain the members of the Soil Conservation Society of America agree with the principles you have used in making this appointment.

Sincerely,

H. Wayne Pritchard
Executive Secretary

HWP:ps

FOUNDED 1875

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

919 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 9, 1962

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
The Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Our day has been saddened to receive the announcement of the retirement of Chief Forester Richard E. McArdle. He is not only a fine gentleman but has done an outstanding job with the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The American Forestry Association can readily attest to this fact.

Your choice of Mr. Edward P. Cliff as a successor is an excellent one, and most important may we congratulate you on selecting a career man who has devoted his life to government service and thus is entitled to this fine recognition. It is a tribute to you and to our Government's Civil Service System.

Respectfully yours,



Fred E. Hornaday
Executive Vice President

FEH/h

FOREST SERVICE

NORTH DAKOTA



FOREST SERVICE

DISTRICT FORESTERS AT
BOTTINEAU - PARK RIVER - LISBON

FOREST NURSERIES AT
BOTTINEAU - TOWNER
March 9, 1962

The Honorable Orville Freeman, Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Washington D.C.

Dear Secretary Freeman:

I have just been informed that Richard McArdle has tendered his resignation and that Edward P. Cliff has been appointed to succeed him.

We are very pleased to see Mr. Cliff receive the appointment and commend you highly for it. We are convinced that he will continue those relationships with our state organizations which the retiring forester, Mr. McArdle handled with such consummate skill and understanding.

Having been a state forester for nineteen years I can say that our relationships with the U. S. Forest Service have been of such quality that they could well serve as a model for all integrated federal-state programs. There have been disagreements on methods but never on objectives and in such instances mutually satisfactory compromises have been reached in an atmosphere free of "heat" but illuminating in "candle-power."

It is for these reasons that we welcome the administration of Mr. Cliff and extend to Mr. McArdle our appreciation, with a wish for many happy and fruitful years of retirement.

Sincerely,

C. N. Nelson
State Forester

CNN:jhg

PS: Please convey my greetings to my good friend, Dr. Selke. His contribution to our meeting in Milwaukee was magnificent

Division of The North Dakota School of Forestry

BOTTINEAU, NORTH DAKOTA
Buy "NORTH DAKOTA PRODUCTS"

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
COLUMBIA

FL
FOREST SERVICE

March 9, 1962

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

We have just learned of the retirement of Dr. R. E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service, effective March 17, and the appointment of Mr. Edward P. Cliff effective March 18 to succeed Dr. McArdle. I have known McArdle since 1925 when we served together for a period of three and a half years on the staff of the newly created Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station in Portland, Oregon. I have followed his progress through the Forest Service and was happy to see his appointment as Chief of the Forest Service several years ago. I think he has done a magnificent job in the administration of this agency.

We are equally happy at the appointment of Mr. Cliff which follows out the previous policy of appointing a career forester to this position. You are to be congratulated for this type of appointment. Having a career person in this position is very important to the satisfactory development of one of our important resources, our forests. I am sure that we will see the fine policies which were followed by Dr. McArdle continued by Mr. Cliff.

Sincerely yours,



R. H. Westveld
Director

RHW/ak

Wm. N. LINDSTROM, SECRETARY
126 EIGHTH STREET WEST

CHARLES L. HASH, CHAIRMAN
GREENACRES

JEAN CACIARI, VICE CHAIRMAN
33 COLUMBIA AVENUE, WHITEFISH

FRED METCALF, TREASURER
770 NORTH MAIN

FLATHEAD COUNTY
Democratic County Central Committee
KALISPELL, MONTANA

FOREST SERVICE

ROBERT C. WELLER, KALISPELL
STATE COMMITTEEMAN

DOROTHY REDFIELD, LAKESIDE
STATE COMMITTEEWOMAN

March 10th, 1962

HAZEL OSTROM, KALISPELL
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN

LOGAN OSTROM, KALISPELL
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

The Honorable Orville Freeman
The Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

We in western Montana are greatly interested in and vitally affected by the U.S. Forest Service. We wish to join in the expressions of praise and gratitude to Dr. Richard E. McCardle, whom we know has served his nation and the Forest Service so ably and faithfully.

We also are confident that the Forest Service under the direction of Mr. Edward Cliff will continue in the high tradition of service to the nation and to this community.

Please extend to Dr. McCardle our "thanks" for a job well done, and to Mr. Cliff our best wishes for success in his new duties.

Very truly yours,

Charles L. Hash
Charles L. Hash
Chairman

h/h

Michael Frome
5 Hollindale Drive
Alexandria, Virginia

FOREST SERVICE

March 10, 1962

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I read with great interest of the retirement of Dr. Richard McArdle as Chief of the Forest Service and of your appointment of Edward Cliff to succeed him, for I have worked with both these men in preparation of my forthcoming book, "Whose Woods These Are: The Story of the National Forests."

Above all, congratulations on your selection of Mr. Cliff to carry on the fulfillment of high traditions of public service. His bureau is unique among all agencies in the Federal Government, managing a vast estate for multi-purpose use by the people, with a tradition of probity born sixty years ago. I believe that Mr. Cliff, with his judgment, vast experience and qualities of leadership will pursue his course in the pattern of his distinguished immediate predecessor, and in so doing reflect great credit upon the Department of Agriculture, as well as the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Frome

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

March 12, 1962

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Secretary Freeman:

I have just learned of the retirement of Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the United States Forest Service, effective March 17. Mr. McArdle has, in my opinion, been a splendid chief, and I am sorry to learn of his retirement.

On the other hand, the man you appointed as his successor, Mr. Edward Cliff, should be equally as effective. May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on appointing a professional forester to this most important post.

With every good wish for your success in your administration, I remain

Very truly yours,



T. D. Stevens, Chairman
Department of Forestry

TDS/crb

Southern Illinois University
EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 12, 1962

The Honorable Orville Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

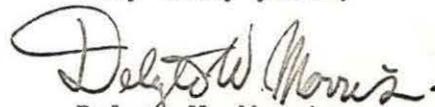
My dear Mr. Secretary:

Please accept my congratulations for your appointment of a career forester as new chief of the Forest Service. Your wise and statesmanlike decision will undoubtedly be reflected in an ever-improving forestry leadership so vitally needed in our country.

At Southern Illinois University we will look forward to working with Mr. Edward P. Cliff as we have with his predecessor.

Best wishes.

Very truly yours,



Delyte W. Morris
President

Southern Illinois University
EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 12, 1962

The Honorable Orville Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

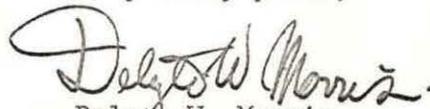
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At Southern Illinois University we will look forward to working with Mr. Edward P. Cliff as we have with his predecessor.

Best wishes.

Very truly yours,



Delyte W. Morris
President

The Phoenix Gazette

ARIZONA'S PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

120 EAST VAN BUREN STREET

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

FOREST SERVICE

March 12, 1962

Mr. Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I am writing this letter to commend you for the appointment of Edward P. Cliff to the post of Chief Forester, succeeding Dr. Richard McArdle.

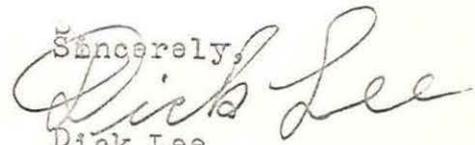
I do not know Mr. Cliff personally, but I know him by name and reputation, and feel that the most important consideration in connection with his appointment is that he is a trained, career forester.

As outdoor editor and columnist for The Phoenix Gazette I have been closely associated with the U. S. Forest Service for many years--more than 18 years, to be specific. I have felt, as have thousands of readers and friends with whom I have been in contact through these years, that the best interest of all of us is served by keeping the forests' management in the hands of men trained for the task.

Fortunately for the forests and the people, this tradition has been maintained since the national forests were created, and I am happy that you have followed suit. I'm sure you had to ignore considerable pressure from political groups, our great game of American politics being what it is.

For that you have earned the gratitude of the millions of conservationists across the country.

Sincerely,



Dick Lee
Sports Department

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
SCHOOL OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FOREST SERVICE

March 12, 1962

The Honorable Orville Freeman,
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Freeman:

Word has just come to me of the retirement of Richard McArdle as Chief of the United States Forest Service, and of your appointment of Edward Cliff as his successor. May I express my pleasure and that of my staff on the appointment of a well-qualified career forester to this highly important position.

May I also express my keen disappointment that it is not possible for you to accept President Hatcher's invitation to address the University in connection with the program of this School on April 20. I do, however, appreciate the difficulty of fitting in such an assignment in your very heavy schedule.

Very sincerely yours,


S. G. Fontanna
Dean

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY FOREST SERVICE

MOBILE 9, ALABAMA

J. E. MCCAFFREY
VICE PRESIDENT
SOUTHERN KRAFT DIVISION

March 12, 1962

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I learned last week that Dr. Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service, is retiring and that you have appointed Edward P. Cliff, Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest Resource Management, to succeed him.

I should like to congratulate you on your selection of Mr. Cliff, whom I have known for a long time. He is a career professional forester with over 32 years of distinguished service and we feel that he will do a good job.

Sincerely,

J. E. McCaffrey

Society of American Foresters
WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN SECTION

MAR 16 1962

School of Natural Resources
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan
March 12, 1962

FOREST SERVICE

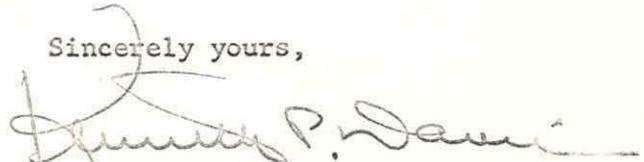
The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Freeman:

I am pleased to transmit to you the following resolution unanimously passed by the Wisconsin-Michigan Section, Society of American Foresters, at its annual winter meeting at Green Bay, Wisconsin, March 10, 1962.

Commend your action in selecting Mr. Edward P. Cliff, a broadly experienced professional forester, to be Chief of the U. S. Forest Service. This action will continue a sound understanding of the forest resources of the nation and their use in the public interest.

Sincerely yours,


Kenneth P. Davis
Section Chairman

KPD/jm

GAMBLE BROTHERS

INCORPORATED

4601 ALLMOND AVENUE

LOUISVILLE 6, KY.

FOREST SERVICE

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

March 12, 1962

Mr. Orville L. Freeman
Department of Agriculture
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D. C.

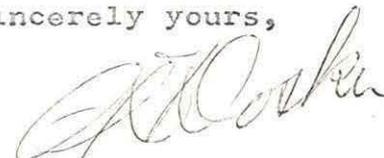
Dear Mr. Secretary:

It was indeed somewhat of a shock for me to receive your press release of March 8 in regard to the retirement of Dr. Richard E. McArdle as Chief of the Forest Service. I agree with you that Dr. McArdle has done an outstanding job.

As a member of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission, I wish to congratulate you on the selection of a successor to Dr. McArdle. I think the selection of a man of Mr. Cliff's capacity and of a man from within the ranks of the Forest Service is a decision greatly to your credit. Mr. Secretary, I congratulate you.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,



C. D. Dosker
President

CDD:pm

cc: Mr. Harry B. Caldwell

MUSKINGUM WATERSHED CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO

FOREST SERVICE

PHONE 4-2353

DIRECTORS

WALTER FRYE, PRESIDENT
WOOSTER, OHIO

G. D. AGNEW
CAMBRIDGE, OHIO

WARNER M. POMERENE
COSHOCKTON, OHIO

March 12, 1962

SECRETARY-TREASURER
BRYCE C. BROWNING

CHIEF ENGINEER
HILBERT L. HOFFMAN

GENERAL COUNSEL
SMITH, RENNER, HANHART
& MILLER

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

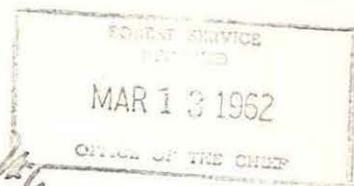
The news concerning the resignation of Chief McArdle and your designation of Edward P. Cliff as his successor has just come to my attention. My purpose in writing is to congratulate you on this selection and to tell you how pleasing it must be to the dedicated forest conservationists of our country.

Sincerely yours,

Bryce C. Browning
Bryce C. Browning

CBC/ah

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

March 12, 1962

Dr. Richard E. McArdle
Chief, Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Dear Mac:

I appreciate having your note of March 9 with reference to your pending retirement. As I mentioned to you over the phone, the Department is not going to be the same place without you here. You have done an outstanding job for the Forest Service and the Department. All of our agencies have benefited from your counsel and advice.

We are happy in the selection of Ed Cliff to be the new Chief. I have known Ed for a long while, and I am sure we will continue to have pleasant associations with the Forest Service through him.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Byron Shaw
Administrator



MAR 14 1962
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

c/o Mrs. G.S. [redacted]r,
Suite 32.
22 Robinson Street,
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.. (Tel. 491-0166)
March 12th. 1962.

Dear Dick,

This is prompted by the announcement in this morning's New York Times of your retirement on the 17th. instant. Had I known of it earlier I would have endeavoured to come to Washington to pay tribute to your immense contribution not only to US Forestry but to World Forestry in general and to New Zealand Forestry in particular.

As it is I have come north to attend the various New England forestry meetings scheduled for the rest of this week. I had hoped you would be attending some of them just as I had also looked for you at some of the Paper Week meetings. It had occurred to me that you might wish to use me as a devil's advocate at some of the discussions both there and here.

In your absence I am afraid I blundered somewhat in telling Fisher that any forest resource of national significance would never be established on compound interest calculations. I did however feel that I had done some good in speaking to a paper dealing with the setting up of a new department of natural resources. With many years not only as Director Forestry but as a Member both of the Soil Conservation Council and of the National Parks Authority I advised that my experience had indicated that it would be against both the public interest and that of forestry and its industries if agriculture and forestry were to be separated, stressing their integration in the Scandinavian countries, etc..

Will you please congratulate Cliff on his appointment and advise him that I will be only too pleased to do anything in my power to assist your great country in its forestry efforts. I hope that some opportunity will present itself for me to pay tribute to you for the long record of assistance given to the New Zealand Forest Service over whose destinies I was privileged to preside for 22 years. From the time when Harry Tiemann first visited us way back in 1922 until my retirement we received not merely unstinted assistance but a very real inspiration, and without which we would have been unable to achieve many of our ambitious objectives. I salute you for your own great contribution to these achievements.

By the way as I should soon be well enough to travel more would you please forward me your latest organisational directory so that I can contact your officers in the various regions and experimental stations, etc..

Yours sincerely


Alex. R. Entrican.

NORMAN A. ERBE
GOVERNOR OF IOWA

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

EAST 7TH AND COURT AVENUE
DES MOINES 8, IOWA

GLEN G. POWERS
DIRECTOR

March 12, 1962

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Honorable Orville Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

It is with appreciation, upon hearing of Mr. Richard E. McArdle's plan to retire as Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, to learn that you have appointed another forester to assume the duties as Chief of the Forest Service.

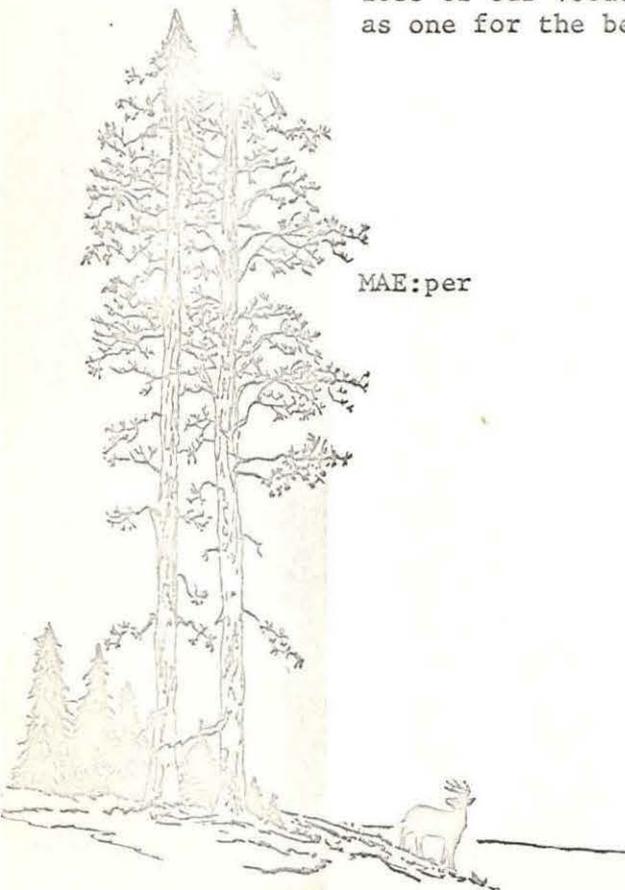
I am sure most of us who are particularly interested in furthering the wise use of our forest resources, regardless of our vocation, recognize your thoughtful decision as one for the best interests of the Nation.

Respectfully,

M. A. Ellerhoff

M. A. Ellerhoff
State Forester

MAE:per



"USE WELL - ALL OF IOWA'S 3 MILLION ACRES OF FOREST LANDS"

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ORVILLE L FREEMAN

SECTY OF AGRICULTURE WASHDC

CONGRATULATIONS UPON SELECTING EDWARD CLIFF A CAREER MAN

AS CHIEF OF THE FOREST SERVICE TO SUCCEED DR MCARDLE

WILLIAM MEDFORD CHIXXCHAIRMAN N.C. NATIONAL PARK, PARKWAY
AND FORESTS DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

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FOREST SERVICE

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HON ORVILLE FREEMAN SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

WASHDC

HEARTILY ENDORSE APPOINTMENT OF EDWARD CLIFF TO CHIEF FOREST
SERVICE. CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU BOTH.

R WARCE MILES JR GULF STATES PAPER CORP.

13219



STATE OF OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
COLUMBUS 15

MICHAEL M. DISALLE
GOVERNOR

Room 1106, Ohio Departments Building

HERBERT B. EAGON
DIRECTOR

March 13, 1962

Dr. Richard E. McArdle
Chief, Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. McArdle:

We received, last week, the news of your impending retirement with mixed emotions. Our contacts with you and the U. S. Forest Service over the years have been most pleasant and satisfactory; and we have a high regard for your sincerity and integrity.

The announcement that Mr. Edward Cliff would be your successor was well-received in Ohio. We are especially pleased that a career man with broad experience in the U. S. Forest Service was selected, rather than an outsider.

Our very best wishes go with you for the years ahead. Even though retired, I am confident that you will maintain your interest and continue to be active in the field of good resource management and wise use.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert B. Eagon
HERBERT B. EAGON
Director

HBE:m

DIVISIONS

LANDS AND SOIL • WATER • FORESTRY • WILDLIFE • GEOLOGICAL SURVEY • PARKS • SHORE EROSION
RECLAMATION • WATERCRAFT

Good Man for Tough Job

Agriculture Secretary Freeman's elevation of Edward P. Cliff to the position of chief of the U.S. Forest Service bodes well for continued sound resource management by the agency which administers more than 180,000,000 acres of federal land, most of it in the West. He succeeds R. E. McArdle who is voluntarily retiring.

The appointment follows the fine tradition of promoting men from the ranks of the Forest Service, thus minimizing political interference.

MR. CLIFF IS A career professional forester with 33 years of experience with the service. His promotion is of special interest in Utah because he is a native of Heber City, a graduate of the College of Forest, Range and Wildlife Management at Utah State University, is married to the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan.

After service in Washington state and at the nation's capital, Mr. Cliff returned to Utah in the late 1940s to direct range and wildlife management in Region 4, headquartered at Ogden.

WHILE AT THE Ogden regional office, Mr. Cliff and his associates developed the allotment analysis system now successfully used on national forests. Improving on the plant and soil surveys previously made by special range reconnaissance crews, the plan requires that rangers and supervisors help analyze conditions on the ground, thus preparing them to explain regulations to grazing permit-holders.

A powerful clique in the livestock industry was making headway at the time in its demands for permanent grazing rights on national forests, the right to buy best Taylor grazing land at low prices and to graze the national parks and monuments. The struggle was centered in Region 2 and Regional Forester John Spencer of Denver vigorously opposed the poorly concealed "grab" attempt. Spencer became the main target of antagonists and eventually was persuaded to retire from the service.

Mr. Cliff was transferred to Denver in 1950 to fill Spencer's uneasy chair.

He ably protected the national forests, meanwhile promoting better understanding with stockmen and the public.

Mr. Cliff's first-hand intimate knowledge of conditions in the semi-arid West and his unusual competency give reason for general satisfaction with his newest appointment as Forest Service chief.

EPC

FOREST SERVICE

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HON ORVILLE FREEMAN

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WASHDC

DEAR MR SECRETARY, WE ARE PLEASED TO NOTE THAT YOU HAVE APPOINTED
ONE OF YOUR CAREER EMPLOYEES TO ASSUME THE DUTIES AS CHIEF
OF THE FOREST SERVICE UPON THE RETIREMENT OF CHIEF MCARDLE
WE APPRECIATE YOUR CONTINUED INTEREST IN THE CONSERVATION OF
OUR FORESTRY RESOURCES RESPECTFULLY

GLEN G POWERS DIRECTOR IOWA CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

3019



FOREST SERVICE

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HONORABLE ORVILLE L FREEMAN, SECY OF AGRI
WASHDC

CONGRATULATIONS ON APPOINTMENT OF CAREER FORESTER EDWARD CLIFF
AS CHIEF OF FOREST SERVICE THIS APPOINTMENT ASSURES CONTINUED
EXCELLENCE IN PROFESSIONAL STATURE AND PUBLIC SERVICE FROM
FOREST SERVICE

CARL H STOLTENBERG HEAD OF FORESTRY DEPT IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
AMES IOWA.

WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

INTERSECTION OF HILL FIELD ROAD AND U. S. HIGHWAY 89

MAILING ADDRESS:
R. F. D. #2 - BOX 223
LAYTON, UTAH

March 13, 1962

Mr. Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Freeman:

For a great many years I have watched the progress of the over all Forest Service management and the water resources of the lands under their direction both in Idaho and Utah. It is my firm belief that without the dedicated effort of these properly schooled and trained men who represent the Service, many parts of the great state of Idaho and Utah would be truly Sahara bound. The devoted and untiring efforts of these dedicated men, who recognize their mission to protect and save our natural resources for beneficial use, is a national accomplishment without parallel in America in the field of protecting this national heritage. It is my sincere belief that there could be directed against this body of devoted men a slight criticism which would be the ultra-conservative approach to the end they do not enforce protection measures until it becomes impossible for them to do otherwise.

Let me express to you, Secretary Freeman, my deep appreciation for the splendid service that has been rendered by your Chief Forester, until the immediate present, Doctor Richard McArdle. His determination to administer the national forests on a multiple purpose benefit for the greatest number of people with an eye always toward our indispensable natural resource, water, is commendable. He is a career man with many years of trained experience that should and did make a real administrator in Dr. McArdle. In this same vein let me express to you my personal appreciation, and I know the appreciation of a great number of people of this State, that you have seen fit to appoint Edward Cliff to succeed Dr. McArdle. In my judgement this is an excellent choice. You have selected a career man who has proven himself beyond question and I am sure he will manage the forest resources on a multiple use basis satisfactory to present and future generations of America.

I am sure, Secretary Freeman, the enclosed editorial from the Salt Lake Tribune, one of America's outstanding newspapers, reflects the feeling of our people in Utah, particularly those who have experienced many disasters as a result of delayed protection and management of our water resources on the water sheds of this great state.

Yours truly,


E. J. FJELDSTED
Manager

EJF:ddh

cc: Senator Bennett

Senator Moss

Congressman King

Congressman Peterson

Mr. McArdle

Mr. Cliff

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 COLUMBUS 15

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 GOVERNOR

HERBERT B. EAGON
 DIRECTOR

Room 1106, Ohio Departments Building

March 13, 1962

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
 Secretary of Agriculture
 Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Freeman:

Last week's announcement of the impending retirement of Dr. McArdle as Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, was received with mixed emotions. Over the years, we have come to know Dr. McArdle quite well, and we have a high regard for his integrity and the excellence of the job he has done in administering this important agency of the Department of Agriculture. Needless to say, we regret his retirement.

It is with particular gratification, however, that we have noted that Dr. McArdle's replacement is to be a career man with years of experience in the U. S. Forest Service. Mr. Edward Cliff is, also, well-known to the staff of the Ohio Division of Forestry and the Department of Natural Resources, and he has our respect and good will. The selection of an experienced and technically qualified career man to be the new chief inspires confidence and acceptance in the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Forestry, which could not have resulted from the appointment to this important post of any "outsider".

Respectfully,


 HERBERT B. EAGON
 Director

HBE:m

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THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION
RESEARCH · EDUCATION

30 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Telephone • LExington 2-6110
Cable Address • CONSERVIT



March 13, 1962

Mr. Richard McArdle, Chief
U. S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dick:

It is with great regret that we learn of your well deserved retirement towards the end of this month. You have certainly done a magnificent job of developing and protecting our National Forests and in evolving wise policies and better training in forestry. Your record must be a very great satisfaction to you, and we send you our best wishes and congratulations.

Please also express our congratulations to Ed Cliff on his succession to your important office. I do not know Cliff at all well, but certainly hope to know him better, and that our relationships will continue to be mutually helpful.

Cordially yours,

Samuel H. Ordway, Jr.
President

SHO:fb



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FOREST SERVICE

March 14, 1962

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Honorable O. L. Freeman
Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Word as to Dr. McArdle's retirement as Chief of the Forest Service, and the appointment of Edward P. Cliff as his successor, has reached me.

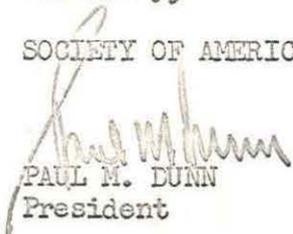
May I express my sincere appreciation of your recognition of the career aspects of the position. Your decision was an excellent one and maintains the professional importance of the bureau administration. Dr. McArdle has performed a most remarkable service to the Nation and the natural resources with which it is so richly endowed. One of his many accomplishments was the earnest support given to personnel of the Service, and the associated forthright professional honesty of his associates. We all regret that his leadership will no longer be available to guide this program.

However, Mr. Cliff is a most able administrator and well qualified to assume his many responsibilities and carry on as the new Chief. I have known both men, personally, for thirty-odd years, and hold them in very high regard.

Please be assured that the forestry program of your Department has the full personal and professional interest of our Society and of me personally. If I can be of assistance, please advise me.

Sincerely,

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS


PAUL M. DUNN
President

FMD/jch

FOREST SERVICE

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HONORABLE ORVILLE FREEMAN

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WASHDC
AS A PROFESSIONAL
XXX PROFESSIONAL FORESTER WITH EXPERIENCE IN BOTH THE U. S.
FOREST SERVICE AND THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, I ENDORSE
YOUR APPOINTMENT OF ED CLIFF AS SUCCESSOR TO DICK MCARDLE AS
CHIEF OF THE FOREST SERVICE. I BELIEVE ED CLIFF WILL CONTINUE
TO CARRY OUT THE POLICIES WHICH MCARDLE SO ABLY DEVELOPED DURING
HIS TENURE AS CHIEF

ARTHUR W NELSON JR 725 IVY AVENUE GLENDALE OHIO.

3008

Mr. Cliff's personal file

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATED COMMUNITIES



FOREST SERVICE

A VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ELEVEN WESTERN COUNTIES

Cullowhee, North Carolina
March 14, 1962

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have recently learned of certain changes to be made in the U. S. Forest Service personnel in the very near future.

I desire to compliment you, Mr. Secretary, on the choice of Mr. Edward P. Cliff to succeed Dr. Richard E. McArdle as Chief of the U. S. Forest Service. This decision assures the continuation of the magnificent services now being performed by the Forest Service for the best interests of all the American people.

It is my humble opinion that no area of the entire nation has closer and more cordial working relationships with the Forest Service than those enjoyed by the people of Western North Carolina. The proof of this relationship was established and highlighted last Fall during the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Weeks Law in Asheville. Governor Terry Sanford and the people of North Carolina were distinctly honored by your presence upon this momentous occasion. In addition to your presence, we were further honored to have had all the echelons of the Forest Service present, namely, Chief of the Forest Service, Dr. R. E. McArdle of Washington, D. C., Regional Forester, J. K. Vessey of Atlanta, Ga., Forest Supervisor, Peter J. Hanlon of Asheville, N. C., and many, many of the district and local rangers of the Southeast Region.

As Mr. Cliff assumes the tremendous responsibilities of directing the Forest Service, I want to assure you, the Secretary of Agriculture, that he and his entire staff will have the support, cooperation and confidence of the membership comprising the Western North Carolina Associated Communities.

If at any time this Association could possibly be of assistance to the Forest Service, it would be considered a distinct privilege to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Frank H. Brown, Jr.
Frank H. Brown, Jr., President
Western N. C. Associated
Communities.

FHB/sp

American National Cattlemen's Association

801 EAST 17TH AVENUE . . DENVER 18, COLO.

TELEPHONE: AMherst 6-2329

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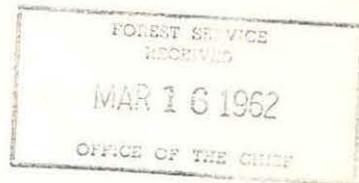
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March 14, 1962



Dr. Richard E. McArdle
Chief, Forest Service
United States Dept. of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mac:

I deeply appreciated your March 12 letter and too, am sorry that we were not able to visit with one another at least on the phone prior to my departure from Washington. I imagine by the time you receive this letter you will have received my note to you of yesterday offering my congratulations on your retirement and also expressing what a great privilege it has been to work with you on matters of mutual interest. Without question we will miss your advice and counsel when we get to the Capitol.

Your explanation of our visit in your office March 8 is taken well. I can well imagine how your mind was having difficulty keeping on the subject of grazing. I also concur with you that the selection of Ed Cliff is a real break for us and we will continue to work with him and do our level best to better further the relations between the cattlemen and the Forest Service.

Cordially,

C. W. McMillan

CWM:mds

P.S. I deeply regret that I cannot be at the luncheon honoring you on March 15 and know it will be a very happy occasion for you. Mortimer Doyle extended me an invitation and I only wish it were possible for me to be there.



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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 14, 1962

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SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Honorable O. L. Fresman
Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Word as to Dr. McArdle's retirement as Chief of the Forest Service, and the appointment of Edward P. Cliff as his successor, has reached me.

May I express my sincere appreciation of your recognition of the career aspects of the position. Your decision was an excellent one and maintains the professional importance of the bureau administration. Dr. McArdle has performed a most remarkable service to the Nation and the natural resources with which it is so richly endowed. One of his many accomplishments was the earnest support given to personnel of the Service, and the associated forthright professional honesty of his associates. We all regret that his leadership will no longer be available to guide this program.

However, Mr. Cliff is a most able administrator and well qualified to assume his many responsibilities and carry on as the new Chief. I have known both men, personally, for thirty-odd years, and hold them in very high regard.

Please be assured that the forestry program of your Department has the full personal and professional interest of our Society and of me personally. If I can be of assistance, please advise me.

Sincerely,

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS


PAUL M. DUNN
President

FMD/jsh



580 WEST 13th SOUTH

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

PHONE HU 4-7677

March 15th, 1962

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Freeman:

It was indeed gratifying to learn of the appointment of Edward P. Cliff as Chief of the Forest Service.

Utah Farmers Union would like to congratulate you for choosing a Forest Service career man and a native Utahn to fill this important position. We have worked very closely with the Forest Service in years past and know and appreciate the work of Mr. Cliff.

Very sincerely,

UTAH FARMERS UNION


Rose M. Johnson
State Secretary



FOREST SERVICE

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY • NEW ORLEANS • OMAHA • ST. LOUIS • WASHINGTON

Headquarters

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March 15, 1962

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

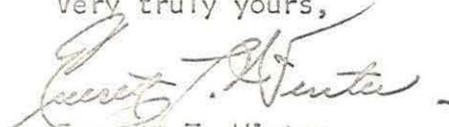
Dear Mr. Secretary:

Please accept my thanks and my congratulations for your appointment of Mr. Edward P. Cliff as Chief of the Forest Service.

While our organization is primarily interested in water resource development, our activities cannot be separated from those of the Forest Service.

We are particularly pleased that you have named a career forester in this high position and extend to you our thanks for this wise selection.

Very truly yours,



Everett T. Winter
Executive Vice President

do

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T. S. Carter	Ed. W. Jenkins
Royden G. Derrick	Sherman P. Lloyd
Jules F. Dreyfous	Jack P. O'Keefe
M. M. Fidler	Robert F. Pettigrew
Richard C. Freed	Ned Winder
John W. Gallivan	F. Orin Woodbury
J. P. Gibbons	

SERVING THE INTERMOUNTAIN EMPIRE

CENTER OF SCENIC AMERICA

March 15, 1962

The Honorable Orville Freeman
 Secretary of Agriculture
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The people of this area wish to sincerely congratulate you on your selection of Mr. Edward P. Cliff, as Chief of the U. S. Forest Service.

We are proud of the fact that Mr. Cliff is a Utahn. He has rendered a wonderful service to the Forest Service over the many years.

Sincerely,

SALT LAKE CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gus P. Backman

Gus P. Backman, Secretary

GPB:jb

Mr. Cliff's personal folder.

ST. LOUIS

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY • NEW ORLEANS • OMAHA • ST. LOUIS • WASHINGTON

Headquarters

1978 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
ST. LOUIS 1, MISSOURI
TELEPHONE CHESTNUT 1-5813

March 15, 1962

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Please accept my thanks and my congratulations for your appointment of Mr. Edward P. Cliff as Chief of the Forest Service.

While our organization is primarily interested in water resource development, our activities cannot be separated from those of the Forest Service.

We are particularly pleased that you have named a career forester in this high position and extend to you our thanks for this wise selection.

Very truly yours,

Everett T. Winter
Everett T. Winter
Executive Vice President

do



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 16, 1962

FOREST SERVICE

Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Secretary Freeman:

I recently had the pleasure of hearing you address the National Association of Soil Conservation District Directors in Philadelphia and I want you to know I was very favorably impressed by your keen interest in national recreational needs.

I also wish to extend my congratulations on your selection of Edward P. Cliff as Chief of the U. S. Forest Service to succeed former Chief Richard E. McArdle. It is my understanding that Mr. Cliff is a staunch advocate of the multiple land use concept which is so important in meeting the constantly growing demands for outdoor recreation.

With kindest regards and best wishes for the success of your program.

Sincerely yours,

M. J. Golden
Executive Director



Tim Babcock

~~DONALD G. NOTTER~~

GOVERNOR

State of Montana

OFFICE OF

STATE FORESTER

1209 LOLO
MISSOULA, MONTANA

March 16, 1962

GARETH C. MOON
STATE FORESTER

DON M. DRUMMOND
DEPUTY STATE FORESTER

FOREST SERVICE

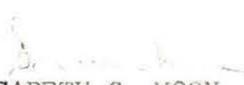
Mr. Orville Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I am very interested in your news release regarding the appointment of Ed Cliff to succeed Richard McArdle as Chief of the U. S. Forest Service.

Naturally the cooperative programs carried out between the states and the Forest Service cause State Foresters to be vitally interested in the individual serving as the Chief of the Forest Service. Most of us who knew Mac, both professionally and personally, feel that he has been an outstanding Chief. We are sure that your selection of Ed Cliff has been a wise decision. I am particularly impressed with the fact that you drew a man from the ranks in the Forest Service--a most important action in the eyes of the employees of the Forest Service.

Yours truly,


GARETH C. MOON
State Forester

GCM:bjm

cc: Mr. Boyd Rasmussen

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT



FOREST SERVICE

Madison 1
March 16, 1962

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
The Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I would like to personally commend you on the selection of Mr. Edward P. Cliff as Chief of the United States Forest Service. The Wisconsin Conservation Department has worked very closely with the Forest Service over the years, especially for forest fire protection, reforestation, and the Small Woodlands Program. We have moved ahead rapidly with these programs and a great deal of credit is due the Forest Service.

It is most commendable that you appointed a career service man, and we look forward to a continuation of the splendid cooperative program, and to working with Mr. Cliff.

Very truly yours,

L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director



FOREST SERVICE

580 WEST 13th SOUTH

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

PHONE HU 4-7677

March 16th, 1962

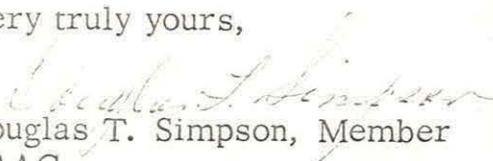
The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Freeman:

I read with much interest where you have appointed Edward P. Cliff as Chief of the Forest Service. I would like to congratulate you on this excellent choice.

I have known Mr. Cliff for many years and I am sure he is well trained and well qualified for the position. He was raised in Heber City in the very heart of the western forest service country which I am sure would add to his desires and enthusiasm for an efficient and well managed department.

Very truly yours,


Douglas T. Simpson, Member
NAAC

DTS/rj

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 16, 1962



Chief Richard E. McArdle
Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Chief:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 13 informing me of your forthcoming retirement. Your letter apparently crossed my note of March 15 to you.

I do appreciate your writing me, and while I am extremely sorry to see you leave the service at this time, there is some compensation in knowing that Ed Cliff will be your successor.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

W. E. Morgan
President