



What's Happening in Forestry

A Report to Private Forestry Enterprise

by ALBERT G. HALL

Forestry Relations Counsel and Consulting Forester

810 - 18th Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
STerling 3-0693

Volume 13

March 16, 1962

Number 6

A Tribute to a Good Public Servant: A public servant in federal employment must satisfy the various Administrations under which he works, must protect the long-established policies of his agency and of those with which he must cooperate, must have a strong sense of what constitutes public opinion, and must have appreciation of, but not necessarily blind accord with, the philosophies and objectives of the individuals and organizations with which he must deal.

In announcing the retirement of Richard E. McArdle from the post of Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, we know that Mac's decisions did not always satisfy everyone. But we know of no one who is pleased that Mac is leaving the office, although there are few who do not agree that he has a well-earned retirement coming to him. The many proposals, programs, and suggestions that came his way over the past 10 years as chief would be enough to floor many a lesser man. Mac had a good ear through which he listened to everything; he had a good right arm with which he threw minor matters on the back shelf. His decisions and those of the service under Mac were always finally made on the basis of what he believed was the public good. His tenure has resulted in advancement of the Forest Service, in the growth of private forestry, in the advancement of the profession of forestry.

The announcement of his retirement, effective tomorrow, after 39 years in public service, could be of major concern to many who are interested in forestry, were it not for the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture has named Edward P. Cliff as Mac's successor. Cliff, too, is a solid citizen in the Forest Service tradition, with 32 years in the service, and since 1952 as assistant chief, in charge of national forest management.

To Richard E. McArdle -- many thanks for being a good public servant.

REPRODUCTION PERMITTED WITH CREDIT LINE

FROM WHAT'S HAPPENING IN FORESTRY (ALBERT G. HALL)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1630
N. Martin

USDA—FOREST SERVICE

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING SLIP

Name of paper

Daily Idahonian

Where published

MOSCOW, Idaho

Date of issue

MARCH 10,

Sent by

A. Donnelly

Stationed at

St. Joe National Forest
St. Maries, Idaho

3/10/42

Forest Chief Is Retired

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced today 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 for 32 years.

McArdle, 63, has been chief of the service since 1952. A native of Lexington, Ky., he is a longtime federal employe.

Cliff is a native of Heber, Utah. He has been regional forester of the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters at Denver, and assistant chief in charge of national forest resource management.

McArdle was dean of the University of Idaho College of Forestry in 1934-35. He was succeeded by D. S. Jeffers, now retired.

USDA—FOREST SERVICE

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING SLIP

Name of paper

SPOKANE DAILY CHRONICLE

Where published

Spokane, Washington

Date of issue

March 9, 1962

Sent by

Kanixsu N. F. (SO)

Stationed at

Sandpoint, Idaho

McArdle Ends Forest Work; Cliff Named

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1630
D. Martin

Change At Forest Service Helm

It is reassuring that Dr. Richard E. McArdle, chief of the U.S. Forest Service, now retiring after 39 years of federal service, is being replaced by another career man highly admired and respected both in and outside this agency.

Both McArdle and his replacement, Edward P. Cliff, former assistant chief, are well known in the Pacific Northwest. Both served in several responsibilities here early in their Forest Service careers. Both have retained a keen interest in and understanding of the problems here.

Dr. McArdle, who has received many distinguished service and career awards both from government and private organizations, has long been an advocate of intensified forest management. He was a key figure in the preparation of a "Development Program for the National Forests"

which is being enthusiastically pushed by President Kennedy but which requires the support of Congress before its recommendations can be put into effect.

Continuity in Forest Service efforts along these lines will be assured under the leadership of the new chief for a year, who has served 32 years with this agency. Cliff is not only a career man with great knowledge and ability but he has demonstrated an unusual capacity to get along with people. His persuasive powers will be well tested because many Forest Service policies and decisions are necessarily involved in controversy.

Dr. McArdle is entitled to the thanks of the nation for what he has done to promote wise management of these great resources. New Chief Forester Cliff has earned the confidence of the nation as he steps into this heavy responsibility.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING SLIP

Name of paper

OREGON JOURNAL

Where published

PORTLAND, ORE.

Date of issue

3-21-62

Sent by

R-6

Stationed at

PORTLAND

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See Journal of Forestry File-163

1630(1000)

JUL 26 1967

Mr. Arthur B. Meyer, Editor
Journal of Forestry
Suite 300
1010 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Art:

Enclosed are the photographs of the ^{dinner} luncheon at which Raymond E. Marsh and Richard E. McArdle received their decorations, which for several years had been in the custody of the State Department. The enclosed Report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs summarizes the reasons why Ray and Mac were not able to keep their decorations at the time they were awarded; pertinent sections have been marked.

Let me know if you need any additional information or photographs and we will get them to you as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD P. CLIFF

EDWARD P. CLIFF, Chief

Enclosures

Harmon. History. 6/28/79

Forest Fire Research Articles by Dr. Richard E. McArdle (with Donald N. Matthews)

Should be added to list of publications on forest fire research during the "Gisborne Era" at the back of Charles E. Hardy's study, THE GISBORNE ERA OF FOREST FIRE RESEARCH, prepared under memorandum of understanding between University of Montana and U.S. Forest Service, 1977.

McArdle, Richard E., and Donald N. Matthews.

1934. Fire Research Issue: New Instruments for Measuring Fire Danger; Fire Detection Studies; Fuel Inflammability Studies; Lightning Fire Studies; Fire Damage Studies. Forest Research Notes, Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, No. 15 (Nov. 15, 1934).

McArdle
File
copy 1

OK #4. 2-2-81
final - 2/22/81

"A Sense of Service"

(Parts of the following interviews with former Chiefs of the Forest Service were shown on 16mm film and videotape cassette to a 75th anniversary gathering of employees and retirees June 17, 1980 in the Jefferson Auditorium, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C., and distributed to all Regions, Stations, and Areas for showing to all field personnel. The interviewer was Wallace Shiverdecker, Office of Information, Washington Office, Forest Service. The interviews were conducted in the homes of the Chiefs during January 1980.)

Transcript of Interview With Former Chief Richard E. McArdle

I'm Richard McArdle. I was Chief of the Forest Service from 1952 to 1962.

I suppose every prospective Chief of the Forest Service devotes a great deal of time in thinking about his aspirations for what he hopes to accomplish when he gets to be Chief. I know that I spent about three weeks doing this just before I moved across the corridor to my "hot seat". I made I don't know how many lists of jobs that I wanted to do--- things that I hoped would raise the standard of accomplishment in the Forest Service. I realized that it would take years to do some of ^{these} things, but at least I would have made a start. I didn't want to be the kind of a Chief who would just keep his nose clean and wait for a time when he could retire on a pension. I also had to think about several jobs that my former Chief, Lyle Watts, didn't succeed to get done before he had to retire. I have one such list here. I don't know how I've managed to hang on to one of these lists; I had a dozen of them. I'm not sure that this is the first one or the last one. But at any rate there

are seven jobs in this list that I designated as jobs hanging fire that Watts couldn't finish before he retired. I don't know which of the seven is most important because they all had to be done and done rather promptly, before I could even get to the jobs that I thought would make the Forest Service more efficient and successful. Before I could do that, I had to finish these jobs that were hanging fire. Seven months later, before I could get very far, the Administration of the Federal Government changed. It was the first time the Administration had changed in 20 years. And I mean changed completely, in Congress as well as in the Executive Branch. That made a lot of difficulties for me.

But to return to the unfinished jobs, this list says, "Settle the O&C Controversial Lands Issue." Those were 465,000 acres of land in Oregon that had reverted to the Federal Government in a court case. We didn't know whether these lands were National Forest or Interior Department lands or "Oregon and California" lands. If the lands were in a National Forest the counties in Oregon would get only 25 percent of receipts. If they were actually O&C lands the counties would get 75 percent. So this made quite a lot of difference because the lands were heavily timbered. I think Lyle Watts was acting under instructions from the lawyers in the Department of Agriculture; they wanted a court decision. People in Oregon and Congress, for example Guy Condon, Senator Condon of Oregon, wanted a legislative decision, and the two men, Watts and Condon, were at logger heads, and I don't think the two men were talking to each other; I've heard that. I went to see Condon very soon after I became Chief and he said, "I don't want any part of it, I don't trust you". I started from there but we wound up with a solution that

would please both Condon and the Forest Service, and more than that, it blocked up the formerly checkerboard holdings of O&C and National Forests, and that made for better administration.

Another unfinished job was to do something about the abuses of the mining laws. Lyle Watts had started to do something on this but never actually did much to complete the job. These mining laws of 1872 had never been changed, never been amended at all. Just as I became Chief there was a big boom in staking claims for uranium. And more than that, claims were being staked for summer homes, which is illegal, and yet they were being sold. When I tried to talk to mining people they didn't want any change of the 1872-year laws at all. We had to start from there, but in 1955 we did succeed in getting what's known as the Multiple Use Mining Act. We had thought there were only about 65,000 unpatented claims but we found more than a million. When we finished, only about 2,000 of the million were legal, but we had the authority then to sell timber and work on the surface of the claims.

One of the unfinished jobs was one of the most difficult I've ever tackled. The grazing industry was determined to change (by law) the privilege of grazing (on National Forest land) to legal rights so that they could sell the rights or borrow on them, just as they pleased. That doesn't sound like very much of a job, but we would have lost control of more than half of the National Forests if this law that they were seeking had come to pass. When I first moved over to the "hot seat" I found that the grazing people had already drafted a new law, and just about 3 or 4 days after a new Secretary of Agriculture (Ezra Benson) took office they showed up about 75 or 80 strong to

convince him that they should have that law. That Secretary didn't know the situation and agreed that it would be all right. I had to spend a lot of time countering the grazing industry's efforts to convert the (grazing permittees') ^{privileges} ~~rights~~ to grazing rights. But we succeeded. There was no law passed but it took about 6 or 7 months after the new Administration came in to accomplish that.

I had another unfinished job. The National Advertising Council had been very helpful with us in promoting (without charge) the Smokey Bear forest fire prevention campaign. The Council decided that 20 years of this was enough. They were pulling out. The value of the free advertising we were getting was far beyond any we could ^{afford to} replace, and so we talked to the Advertising Council individually and together. The upshot was that they decided to continue their help with the Smokey Bear campaign and it's still going right now. I don't think they would drop it now.

Another job that I had to do personally right away was to improve the relationships between the Forest Service and the organized forest industries. My predecessor (Lyle Watts) was being damned by individuals from the industry. As a matter of fact, only three days after the new Secretary of Agriculture took office, a delegation from forest industry visited him and asked that I be replaced. But I had already talked to the Secretary and he decided that he wouldn't do that. We had to get better relations anyway, so I spent a lot of time in the next 8 or 10 years trying to improve these relationships. And I think we did.

I had another unfinished job that I had to do personally. I had to take a stand on "regulation." Foresters today don't know what I'm talking about when I say taking a stand on regulation. I'm talking about a legal way to control cutting of timber on private lands, by Federal action, and this was a hot issue I would say for about 30 years. It started with Gifford Pinchot and four previous Chiefs of the Forest Service: Pinchot, Silcox, Clapp, and Watts had been taking very strong stands for this. I had to decide whether I could go with this previous stand of these previous Chiefs or do something else. I finally decided that there were too many other things that I needed to get done, than to get involved in a hassle over this issue. Anyway the need of the legislation was much much less then than it was 30 years before, so I just let it wither on the vine.

What I wanted to do, and had to delay, was to do something to improve the administration in the Forest Service, and to improve the service that we rendered to the public. That really was the big job that I had faced as Chief. I needed the help of the forest industry and many other organizations for this, and if I spent all of my time on regulation I would have no time left to do what I wanted to do, to accomplish some of the things that ought to be done to make the Forest Service a more effective organization.

It was hard to know which jobs I should do first, but we wanted to get balanced use on the National Forests, what we call now multiple use, and that finally resulted, in 1960, in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act. The Forest Service considers this as one of the landmark pieces of forest legislation. I think it was. We also needed to put recently enacted laws

into effect, such as the Cooperative Forest Management Act and the Forest Pest Control Act.

Another thing that I personally wanted very much was to get all of our district rangers up into the GS-9 level. They were all in GS-7---two were only in GS-5. I am happy to say that before I retired all the district rangers were GS-9. When I first started in the Forest Service in Portland, Oregon, my salary was \$1,800 and I remember that Earle Clapp, who was in charge of Research, went to Bill Greeley, then the Chief of the Forest Service, and asked if he couldn't increase the salaries of people in research. Greeley said, "I don't think there is any chance in the world to do it. Anyway if you did it you would have to get the whole Forest Service up." Earle Clapp said, "That's what I'll do then," and he did. District rangers were as I say earning about \$1,800 or something like that. Supervisors were getting \$2,400 a year. As a matter of fact last week I had occasion to look up the appropriation act of 1905, the first time the Forest Service was mentioned anywhere as the Forest Service. It interested me because the pay of the Chief of the Forest Service, then called the Forester, was \$3,500. The total appropriation of the Forest Service for fiscal year 1905 was, as I recall, \$875,140. It is now about 2 billion. But coming back to the district rangers, there were 804 of them and it was a real chore to get all of these up to a pay standard that I thought they ought to have. I think they are now higher than that.

Another job I wanted to do very much was to do something about the one third of the National Forests that was in immature stands -- if we were going to get

some timber from those stands in 50 or 60 or 100 years. I said we've got to do something about this one-third of the National Forest area that needed stand improvement. I also very much wanted to do something about the 5 million acres that were not productive in the National Forests. It wasn't easy to get the money to plant up 5 million acres of land.

I wanted also to do something about improving housing for Forest Service people on the National Forests. Lots of our men and their families were living in tents or tar-paper shacks, and we needed to do something to improve the lot of these people. They were not complaining. I visited many forestry wives and they weren't complaining. They should have been beating on me but they didn't. We did get quite a lot of new housing done. This became the National Forest development program that was finished just about three years before I retired. We made programs for long range planning and development in the National Forests, and short range programs for roads, housing, planting, the whole thing. At that time we were content with this much, in fact we couldn't even accomplish this but we were aiming for higher places. That I think is one of the things that has impressed me over the years. The Forest Service has always aimed high. We've not always hit the high mark but we aimed high.

Another thing that had to be done was the National Forest recreation job which was increasing by leaps and bounds. I thought we'd prepare for this. That led into what became "Operation Outdoors" in which we planned for recreation use all through the National Forest system. One of the other things that I wanted to do was to step up research. This and other goals eventually led up to the Resources Planning Act of 1976.

One of the other things that I see in my list of hopes and aspirations, was to raise the standards of work in the Forest Service -- for all Forest Service units. I don't know how I can say this without offending anyone. When the Forest Service was created we were the experts, there were no others. By the time I got to be Chief there were other organizations that had foresters and we were no longer the only experts. There were people who were challenging some of our statements, and much of our work that was previously first class was no longer first class. We had to raise the standards of performance throughout the Forest Service. I found that to be one of the most difficult jobs that I undertook. If the Forest Service had not done that I think the prestige of the Forest Service would have declined.

Then because I was not well known in the Forest Service when I became Chief (and people are always wary about the new top man; they wonder if he is going to do the job) I decided I'd better circulate around the Forest Service. There was another reason for doing that. When we were small and I first started in the Forest Service, each of us knew everyone else in the Forest Service. The Service was now much larger and we didn't know each other. So I thought one of the jobs that I might do for the Forest Service would be to move around through it like a needle and thread, and sort of stitch it together. One way to do that was to have all the people in each National Forest or research unit come to a hotel and have a dinner together. Well at that time it would cost about \$2.00 for a dinner and these young people would have to arrange for babysitters and maybe travel 150 miles or something like that. I didn't think it was worth \$2.00 just to meet me , and so what we did was to arrange picnics on Forest Service campgrounds. Picnics are horrible

things; I gained 12 pounds on one trip in Region 1. The ladies would heap up the tables with fried chicken and pies and other goodies. Then they all looked out of the corner of their eyes to see what I would eat and I tried to take something of everybody's contribution. But I couldn't do that and I tried using a local committee to fill my plate and that didn't work either. But I do think that these picnics accomplished quite a lot of good. I had to work every minute because my aim was to call everybody by name when we left. That takes a bit of doing but I never resented it. I was glad to do it because the people that you are working with, it seemed to me, are the most important resource that you have. I still get letters from people who refer to these picnics. I got one yesterday from a former supervisor in Region 4. He remembers a picnic in Utah. I get letters from other people who remembered these picnics. It gave me a chance also to get acquainted with the wives. Forest Service wives are a most important factor in Forest Service activities, because if it wasn't for their tolerance, patience and good humor and the way that the wives could put up with us -- irregular hours, interruptions for fire, and all of the other things -- I doubt if the Forest Service could have ever accomplished anything worthwhile. Of all of the awards and honors that have come to me I think the one that I cherish the most is being an "honorary forestry wife." I do value that award more than anything that came to me, and I'm including now the award from the President of the United States and a lot of other awards.

I'm trying to think now of some of the picnics, but there were so many of them that even if one might be unusual it is hard to recall. Sometimes I had three of them in a day, and if you have 150 or 200 people in each one you are moving

right along. Most of the memories that I have of picnics are not tables loaded with food. The things that I remember are the people, and for many years I had a long list of the people that I met in the Forest Service at these picnics and I would review that list. I couldn't do it all in one night. It would take about a week to do the whole thing, but the purpose was, where I saw a name, I could see a face. I learned to look directly at the people, and not at how their hair was fixed, or what their clothing was, or anything else.

I think before I stop I ought to talk about the Forest Service as I knew it when I first started in it. I've been retired 18 years now which probably accounts for my faulty memory in part. The Forest Service was already 20 years old when I started. I had the good fortune to meet and to know all the Chiefs and almost all of the people who started the Forest Service. I was fortunate to know Gifford Pinchot. "GP," as we all called him, was a dominant figure in any society. I think one of things that impressed me the most when I think of Gifford Pinchot was his determination to accomplish what he set out to do. Henry Graves was the second Chief, and the thing I remember most about Henry Graves was his beady black eyes; they just would go right through you. The third Chief was Bill Greeley and I owe a lot to Greeley. I don't know why he took any interest in me, but whenever he visited where I was he found time to visit with me. When I was in Washington, as I was in 1925 for a 9-month detail, Greeley invited me to sit in on staff meetings. In other ways he took an interest in my career and I tried to do that later on with other people who were working with me. The next Chiefs were Bob Stuart and Ferdinand Silcox and of course Earle Clapp. Clapp was called Acting Chief, but he was actually

Chief in every respect except payroll title. He accomplished a great deal for the Forest Service. He did more, especially for research, than any other Chief that I can think of. He was responsible for starting the forest survey, for the increased activities of the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, and the McSweeney-McNary Act for research.

I think Pinchot stands out in my memory more than some of the others, but I think also of the other old timers in the Forest Service, the people who started the Forest Service -- people like E.T. Allen who became the Western Forestry and Conservation Association executive secretary. I think of Herbert Smith and Smith Riley and Allen Peck and Andy Frothingham and Paul Redington and Albert Potter and Will Barnes. I knew all of these people. There was one I knew when he was the supervisor of the Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado, Bill Kreutzer. He was the first ranger transferred over from the Department of Interior. And Leon Kneipp, and other people who started as rangers and made the Forest Service what it is. I was, I suppose, in the second wave of people, and my service rather overlapped with the first wave and succeeding waves. What else do you want to know? My earliest experiences?

Well, today many of us have cars -- something that we now think indispensable. But then we moved on horseback or with the horse and buggy, even in 1924. I walked most of the time. My first job was a summer temporary employee about 1922 on the Nezperce National Forest in Idaho. I remember that job because Howard Flint of Region 1 hired me and then forgot that he had done it. I borrowed money to get to Missoula and I still remember the Old Florence Hotel, getting there at 2 o'clock in the morning. At the time the office

opened I went to Flint's office and asked what job he wanted me to do. He'd forgotten it so he had to rattle up a crew, and it wound up with a man named Day as the chief of party. He died much later at the Central Forest Experiment Station in Columbus, Ohio. And a man called Carl Gustafson who became chief of National Forest fire control here in Washington. We were making a fire hazard study for fire control, I remember that Clyde Fickes, who was the assistant forest supervisor, raised my pay from \$75 a month to \$85 because I was the only one in the crew who could use a botanical key for range plants.

My first permanent job was in research at Portland, Oregon in 1924. If I have any good qualities you can attribute them to Thornton Munger who was director of that station, and to June Wertz who was our chief clerk. I had to raise myself to standards that I didn't think I could ever achieve but Munger insisted on them. As for other qualities, June Wertz would beat on me because she thought I was still immature. I stayed at that research job for 10 years. I was offered other jobs in private industry but I wanted to stay with the Forest Service, but then along came a chance to be Dean at the forestry school at the University of Idaho. We only stayed there one year because I thought either I had to stay there 10 or 15 years to really accomplish anything, or take an offer to be the Director of the newly organized Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado. I went on later to the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Asheville, North Carolina, and then to Washington, D.C., as the Assistant Chief for State and Private Forestry, and then to the Chief's job.

If I had any words of wisdom to leave with the Forest Service, the present Forest Service, I think I would concentrate on telling them never to lose their sense of service. That seems to me something that has always exemplified the Forest Service and I hope always will be typical of the Forest Service of the years to come. I could enlarge on that point but I think you know what I'm talking about. A lot of people outside the Forest Service have complained to me that the Forest Service is no longer what it used to be but has changed. Sure it has changed; I'd be upset if it hadn't changed. But when I ask these people, what do you mean by change, I find that what most of them think about change is that we no longer have time to visit with them. We ride along in the green car, and they say we used to be able to sit on the corral fence and visit with them. Well the truth is these people don't have time to visit either anymore. The Forest Service of today is trying to do about 10 or 20 times the work it used to do with no more people than it had when I was Chief. Of course they don't have any time to visit with people. But that's as far as the change has gone in the Forest Service. There is not any change with respect to the ideals of public service, in trying to do a honest job; there has been no change of integrity in personnel.

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"A Sense of Service"

Parts of

(The following interviews with former Chiefs of the Forest Service were shown on 16mm film and videotape cassette to a 75th anniversary gathering of employees and retirees June 17, 1980 in the Jefferson Auditorium, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C., and distributed to all Regions, Stations, and Areas for showing to all field personnel. The interviewer was Wallace Shiverdecker, Office of Information, Washington Office, Forest Service. The interviews were conducted in the homes of the Chiefs during January 1980.)

Transcript of Interview With Former Chief Richard McArdle

I'm Richard McArdle. I was Chief of the Forest Service from 1952 to 1962. I suppose every prospective Chief of the Forest Service devotes a great deal of time in thinking about his aspirations for what he hopes to accomplish when he gets to be Chief. I know that I spent about three weeks ^{doing this} just before I moved across the corridor to my "hot seat", and I made I don't know how many lists of jobs that I wanted to do--- things that I hoped would raise the standard of accomplishment in the Forest Service. I realized that it would take years to do some of things, but at least I would have made a start. I didn't want to be ~~one~~ of the kind of Chief who would just keep his nose clean and wait for a time when he could retire on a pension. I also had to think about several jobs that my former Chief, Lyle Watts, didn't succeed to get done before he had to retire.

I have ^{one such} a list here. I don't know how I've managed to hang on to one of these lists; I had a dozen of them. ~~And~~ I'm not sure that this is the first one or the last one. But at any rate there are seven jobs in this list that I designated as jobs hanging fire that Watts couldn't finish before he retired. I don't know which of the seven is most important because they all had to be done and done rather promptly, ~~And added to this difficulty~~, before I could even get to the jobs that I thought would make the Forest Service more efficient and successful. ~~Before~~ I could do that, I had to finish these jobs that were hanging fire, ~~and~~ ^{very} seven months later, before I could get ~~too~~ far, the Administration of the Federal Government changed. It was the first time the Administration had changed in 20 years. And I mean changed completely, in Congress as well as in the Executive Branch. ~~And~~ that made a lot of difficulties for me.

~~But~~ ^{return to the ~~these~~ unfinished jobs,}
~~For example I have on this list,~~ ~~it~~ says, "Settle the O&C Controversial Lands Issue." Those were 465,000 acres of land in Oregon that had reverted to the Federal Government in a court case. ~~But~~ we didn't know whether these lands were National Forest or Interior Department lands or "Oregon and California" lands. If the lands were in a National Forest the counties in Oregon would get only 25 percent of receipts. If they were actually O&C lands the counties would get 75 percent. So this made quite a lot of difference ^{because} ~~and~~ the lands were heavily timbered. I think Lyle Watts was acting under instructions from the lawyers in the Department of Agriculture; they wanted a court decision. People in ~~the~~ ~~country~~ (in Oregon) and Congress, for example Guy Condon, Senator

Condon of Oregon, wanted a legislative decision, and the two men, Watts and Condon, were at logger heads, and I don't think the two men were talking to each other; I've heard ~~of~~ that. I went to see Condon very soon after I became Chief and he said, "I don't want any part of it, I don't trust you," ~~and~~ I started from there but we wound up with a solution that would please both Condon and the Forest Service, and more than that, it blocked up the formerly checkerboard holdings of O&C and National Forests, and that made for better administration.

Another ^{unfinished} job was to do something about the abuses of the mining laws. Lyle Wats ~~has~~ ^{had} started to do something on this but never actually did ^{much to} complete the job. These ^{jobs I} mining laws of 1872 had never been changed, never been amended at all. ^{just became Chief} There was a big boom in staking claims for uranium, and more than ~~that~~ ^{the} claims were being staked for summer homes, which is illegal, and yet they were being sold. When I tried to talk to mining people they didn't want any change of the 1872-year laws at all. We had to start from there, but in 1955 we did succeed in ^{getting} what's known as the Multiple Use Mining Act. ~~And~~ we had thought there were only about 65,000 unpatented claims ^{but} ~~and~~ we found more than a million. ~~And~~ [≡] when we finished, only about 2,000 of the million were legal, but we had the authority then to sell timber and work on the surface of the claims.

One of the unfinished jobs was one of the most difficult I've ever tackled. The grazing industry was determined to change (by law) the privilege of grazing (on National Forest land) to legal rights so that

they could sell the rights or borrow on them, just as they pleased. That doesn't sound like very much of a job, but we would have lost control of more than half of the National Forests if this law that they were seeking had come to pass. ~~And~~ when I ~~was~~ first moved over to the "hot seat" I found that the grazing people had already ~~written~~ ~~drafted~~ a new law, and just about 3 or 4 days after a new Secretary of Agriculture (Ezra Benson) took office they showed up about 75 or 80 strong to convince him that they should have that law. That Secretary didn't know the situation and ~~quickly~~ agreed that it would be all right. I had to spend a lot of ~~our~~ time countering ~~its~~ (the grazing industry's) efforts to convert the grazing permittees' uses to grazing rights. But we succeeded. There was no law ~~passed~~ ^{but} and it took about 6 or 7 months after the new Administration came in to accomplish that. (17)

I had another unfinished job. The National Advertising Council had been very helpful with us in promoting (without charge) the Smokey Bear forest fire prevention campaign. ~~It~~ ^{The Council} decided that 20 years of this was enough. They were pulling out. The value of the free advertising we were getting was ~~just~~ far beyond any we could replace, and so we talked to the Advertising Council individually and together. The upshot was that they decided to continue their help with the Smokey Bear campaign and it's still going right now. I don't think they would drop it now.

Another job that I had to do personally right away was to improve the relationships between the Forest Service and ~~forest industries~~, the organized forest industries. My predecessor (Lyle Watts) was being damned by ~~the~~ individuals from the industry. As a matter of fact, only

three days after the new Secretary of Agriculture took office, a delegation from forest industry visited him and asked that I be replaced. But I had already talked to the Secretary and he decided that he wouldn't do that. We had to get better relations anyway, so I spent a lot of time in the next 8 or 10 years trying to improve these relationships. And I think we did.

I had another ^{unfinished} job that I had to do ^{personally}. I had to take a stand on "regulation." ~~The~~ foresters today don't know what I'm talking about when I say taking a stand on regulation. I'm talking about a legal way to control cutting of timber on private lands, by Federal action, and this was a ^{hot} issue I would say for about 30 years. It started with Gifford Pinchot and ~~there were~~ four previous Chiefs of the Forest Service: Pinchot, Silcox, Clapp, and Watts, ~~who~~ had been taking very strong stands for this. I had to decide whether I could go with this previous stand of these previous Chiefs or do something else. I finally decided that there were too many other things that I needed to get done, than to get involved in a hassle ^{ISSUE} over this ~~with the forest industry~~. Anyway the need of the legislation was much much less than it was 30 years before, so I just let it wither on the vine.

~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ What I wanted to do, and had to delay, was to do something to improve the administration in the Forest Service, and to improve the service that ^{we} ~~they~~ rendered to the public. That really was the big job that I ^{faced} ~~had just begun~~ as Chief. I needed the help of the forest industry and ^{many} other organizations for this, and if I spent all of my time on

regulation I would have ^{no time} ~~nothing~~ left to do what I wanted to do, to accomplish some of the things that ought to be done to make the Forest Service a more effective organization. [#] It was hard to know which ^{jobs} should do first, but we wanted to get balanced use on the National Forests, what we call now multiple use, and that finally resulted, in 1960, in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act. The Forest Service considers this as one of the landmark pieces of forest legislation. I think it was. ^{we also needed} ~~Another thing was~~ to put ~~the~~ recently enacted laws into effect, such as the Cooperative Forest Management Act and the Forest Pest Control Act. ~~Those are important things and if I had had to spend all of my time with others things I'd never have been able to~~ ^{do} anything to get these into effect.

Another thing that I personally wanted very much was to get all of our district rangers up into the GS-9 level. They were all in GS-7, ~~and there were two who were only in GS-5.~~ ^{am} and I ~~was~~ happy to say that before I retired all the district rangers were GS-9. ~~You see,~~ when I first started in the Forest Service in Portland, Oregon, my salary was \$1,800 ~~dollars~~ and I remember that Earle Clapp, who was ^{in charge of} ~~Chief of~~ Research, went to Bill Greeley, then the Chief of the Forest Service, and asked if he couldn't increase the salaries of people in research. Greeley said, "I don't think there is any chance in the world to do it. Anyway if you did it you would have to get the whole Forest Service up." Earle Clapp said, "That's what I'll do then," and he did.

District rangers were as I say earning about [#]1,800 ~~dollars~~ or something like that. Supervisors were getting [#]2,400 ~~dollars~~ ^{a year}. As a matter of fact last week I had occasion to look up the appropriation act of 1905, the first time the Forest Service was mentioned anywhere. ^{as the Forest Service. (by that name)} It interested me because the pay of the Chief of the Forest Service, then called the Forester, ~~which was a different era,~~ [#]was 3,500 ~~dollars~~. The total appropriation of the Forest Service for fiscal year 1905 was, as I recall, [#]875,140 ~~dollars~~. It is now about 2 billion. But coming back to the district rangers, there were 804 of them and ~~I think~~ it was a real chore to get all of these up to a ^{pay} standard that I thought they ought to have. I think they are now higher than that.

Another job I wanted to do very much was to do something about the one third of the National Forests that was in immature stands, ^{if} if we were going to get some timber from those stands in 50 or 60 or 100 years. I said we've got to do something about this one-third of the National Forest area that ~~I wouldn't say nonproductive but immature, and~~ ^{also} needed some stand improvement. I very much wanted to do something about the ~~devastated areas~~ in the National Forests. ~~There were about 5 million~~ acres that were not productive. ^{plant} It wasn't ~~very~~ easy to get the money to ~~clear~~ ^{plant} up 5 million acres of land.

I wanted also to do something about improving housing for Forest Service people on the National Forests. Lots of our men and their families were living in tents or tar-paper shacks, and we needed to do something to improve the lot of these people. They were not

complaining. I visited many forestry wives and they weren't complaining. They should have been beating on me but they didn't. ~~But~~ we did get quite a lot of ^{new} housing done. ~~It all~~ ^{This} became ^{the} National Forest development program that was finished just about three years before I retired. We made ~~a~~ ^a program for long range planning and development in the National Forests, and ~~a~~ short range program ~~and~~ ^{and} for ~~the~~ roads, housing, planting, the whole thing. At that time we were content with this much, in fact we couldn't even accomplish this but we were aiming for higher places. That I think is one of the things that has impressed me over the years. The Forest Service has always aimed high. We've not always hit the high mark but we aimed high.

Another thing that had to be done was the National Forests recreation job which was increasing by leaps and bounds. I thought we'd prepare for this. That led into ^a what became "Operation Outdoors" in which we planned for recreation use all through the National Forest system. One of the ^{other} things that I wanted to do was to step up research. This ~~all~~ ^{and other goals} eventually led up to the Resources Planning Act of 1976.

One of the other things that I see in my list of hopes and aspirations, ~~and I'd hammered out weeks before I actually became Chief,~~ was to raise the standards of work in the Forest Service ^{for} all Forest Service units. I don't know how I can say this without offending anyone. When the Forest Service was created we were the experts, there were no others. By the time I got to be Chief there were other organizations that had foresters and ~~other activities~~ and we were no longer the

only
 experts, ~~and~~ there were people who were challenging some of our statements, and much of our work that was previously first class was no longer first class. ~~I would say some of the jobs, the work we were doing were first class but somehow, I thought, we had to increase raise the standards of performance throughout the Forest Service. I found that to be one of the most difficult jobs that I undertook. I don't know that I succeeded very well, but I tried. It got better.~~ If the Forest Service had not done that I think the prestige of the Forest Service would have declined.

Then because I was not well known in the Forest Service when I became Chief (and people are always wary about the new top man; they wonder if he is going to do the job), I decided I'd better circulate around the Forest Service. ~~And~~ there was another reason for doing that. When we were small and I first started in the Forest Service, each of us knew everyone else *in the Forest Service. The Service was now much larger* where we worked. ~~But now as I became Chief there wasn't time for that.~~ *and we didn't know each other.* So I thought one of the jobs that I might do ~~well~~ for the Forest Service would be to move around through it like a needle and thread, ~~then~~ *and* sort of stitch it together. ~~Well the best way to do that~~ *one* was to have all the people in each National Forest or research unit come to a hotel and have a dinner together. Well at that time it would cost about \$2.00 for a dinner and these young people would have to arrange for babysitters and maybe travel 150 miles or something like that. I didn't think ~~it~~ *it* was worth \$2.00, ~~and~~ *just to meet me* and so what we did was to arrange picnics on Forest Service campgrounds. ~~You know~~ *you know* picnics are horrible things; I gained 12 pounds on one trip in Region 1. The

ladies would ~~come and~~ heap up the tables with fried chicken and pies and other goodies. ^{then} They all looked out of the corner of their eyes to see what I would eat and I tried to take something of everybody's contribution. But I couldn't do that ~~without building a floor under my plate~~ and I tried using a local committee to fill my plate and that didn't work either. But I do think that these ~~expeditions or~~ picnics accomplished quite a lot of good. I had to work every ~~time every~~ minute because my aim was to call everybody by name when we left. ~~the wives and the children and even the dogs.~~ That takes a bit of doing but I never resented ~~that,~~ I was glad to do ~~that~~ ^{it} because the people that you are working with, it seemed to me, are the most important ^{resource} ~~thing~~ that you have. I still get letters from people who refer to these picnics. I got one yesterday from a former supervisor in Region 4. He remembers ~~this picnic outside of the campground~~ in Utah. I ^{get} ~~got~~ letters from other people who remembered these picnics. It gave me a change ^{to} also to get acquainted with the wives. ^{Forest Service} ~~the~~ wives are a most important factor in Forest Service activities, because if it wasn't for their tolerance ^{patience} and good humor and the way that the wives could put up with us -- irregular hours, interruptions for fire, and all of the other things -- I ^{doubt if} ~~don't know~~ that the Forest Service could have ever accomplished anything worthwhile.

^{no #} Of all of the awards and honors that have come to me I think the one that I cherish the most is being an "honorary forestry wife." ~~It seems rather crazy to talk about it, but~~ I do value that award more than

anything that came to me, and I'm including now the award from the President of the United States and a lot of other awards. ^{PT} I'm trying to think now of some of the picnics, but there were so many of them that even if one might be unusual it is hard to recall. Sometimes I had three of them in a day, and if you have 150 or 200 people in each one you are moving right along. Most of the memories that I have of picnics are not tables loaded with food ~~or the scenery~~. The things that I remember are the people, and for many years I had a long list of the people that I met in the Forest Service at these picnics and I would review that list. I couldn't do it all in one night. It would take about a week to do the whole thing, but the purpose was, where I saw a name, I could see a face ~~right there~~. And I found that when I ~~could do that the ladies would fill me up~~. Now the next time I'd see them they'd have a different hairdo or a new hat or something, and so I ^I learned to look directly at the people, and not ^{on} how their hair was fixed, or what their clothing was, or anything else. I suppose most people remember what people wore and they would say the lady in the red dress or something like that, but that isn't the way that I did it.

~~Now~~ I think before I stop I ought to talk about the Forest Service as I knew it when I first started in it. I've been retired 18 years now which probably accounts for my faulty memory in part, ~~but~~ the Forest Service was already 20 years old when I started. I had the good fortune to meet and to know all the Chiefs and almost all of the ~~big~~ people who started the Forest Service. ~~You know~~ Henry Graves was the second Chief, and the thing I remember most about Henry Graves was his

new #

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beady black eyes; they just would go right through you. The third Chief was Bill Greeley and I owe a lot to Greeley. I don't know why he took any interest in me, but whenever he visited where I was he found time to visit with me. When I was in Washington, as I was in 1925 for a 9-month detail, Greeley invited me to sit in on staff meetings. In other ways he took an interest in my ~~own~~ career and I tried to do that later on with other people who were working with me. The next Chiefs were Bob Stuart and Ferdinand Silcox and of course Earle Clapp. Clapp was called Acting Chief, but he was actually Chief in every respect except payroll title. He accomplished a great deal for the Forest Service. He did more, especially for research, than any other Chief that I can think of. He was responsible for starting the forest survey, for the increased activities of the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, and the McSweeney-McNary Act for research.

I was fortunate to know Gifford Pinchot. "GP," as we all called him, was a dominant figure in any society. I think one of things that impressed me the most when I think of Gifford Pinchot was his determination to accomplish what he set out to do. ~~I didn't always agree with him but I did really know Pinchot as well as I did the other early Chiefs of the Forest Service.~~

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I think Pinchot stands out in my memory more than some of the others, but I think ^{also} of ~~the~~ other old timers in the Forest Service, the people who started the Forest Service -- people like E.T. Allen who became the Western Forestry and Conservation Association ^{executive} secretary. I think of Herbert Smith and Smith Riley and Allen Peck and Andy Frothingham and

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Paul ~~Weatherston~~ and Albert Potter and Will Barnes. I knew ~~almost~~ all of these people. There was one I know^e when he was the supervisor of the Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado, Bill Kreutzer. He was ~~one~~ ~~of~~ the first rangers transferred over from the Department of Interior. And Leon Kneipp, and other people that started as rangers in the ~~forests~~ and made the Forest Service what it is. I was, I suppose, in the second wave of people, and my service rather overlapped^P with the first wave and succeeding waves. What else do you want to know? My earliest experiences? P

(Today many of us)

Well, we didn't have ~~any~~ car at all. We moved ^{on horse back or} with the horse and buggy, ~~and that was~~ ^{even} in 1924. I walked most of the time. ~~Now I can't walk~~ anywhere. My first job was a summer temporary employee about ¹⁹²² 1923 on

the Nezperce National Forest in Idaho. I remember that job because Howard Flint of Region 1 hired me and then forgot that he had done it.

I borrowed money to get to Missoula and I still remember the Old Florence Hotel, ^{getting} ~~sitting~~ there at 2 o'clock in the morning. At the time the office opened I went to Flint's office and asked what job he wanted me to do. He'd forgotten it so he had to rattle up a crew, and it wound up with a man named Day as the chief of party. He died much

later at the Central Forest Experiment Station in Columbus, Ohio. And a man called Carl Gustafson who became chief of ~~the~~ National Forest fire control ^{here in Washington} in Region One, and we were the crew. We were making a ^{fire} hazard study for fire control, ~~and~~ I remember that Clyde Fickes, who was the assistant supervisor, raised my pay from ^{forest} 75 dollars a month to [#] 85 dollars because I was the only one in the crew who could use a

botanical key for ~~some of these~~ range plants.

My first permanent job was in research at Portland, Oregon, ^{in 1924,} and if I have any good qualities you can attribute them to Thornton Munger who was director of that station, and to June Wertz who was our chief clerk. I had to raise myself to standards that I didn't think I could ~~ever~~ achieve but Munger insisted on them. As for other qualities, June Wertz would beat on me because she thought I was still immature ~~and what not,~~ but I stayed ^{at research} in that job for 10 years. I was offered other jobs in private industry but I wanted to stay with the Forest Service, but then along came a chance to be Dean at the forestry school at the University of Idaho. ~~We went over to Idaho and we only stayed there one year because I thought either I had to stay there 10 or 15 years to really accomplish anything, or take an offer to be the Director of the newly organized Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado. It was arranged to leave Idaho, but I never regretted it.~~ I went on later to the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Asheville, North Carolina, and then to Washington, D.C., as ^{a wrench} the Assistant Chief for State and Private Forestry, and then to the Chief's job.

If I had any words of wisdom to leave with the Forest Service, the present Forest Service, I think I would concentrate on telling them never to lose their sense of service. That seems to me ~~the~~ something that has always exemplified the Forest Service and I hope always will be typical of the Forest Service of the years to come. I could enlarge

outside
the Forest
Service

on that point but I think you know ~~exactly~~ what I'm talking about. A lot of people have ~~sort of~~ complained to me that the Forest Service is no longer what it used to be, ^{but} ~~it~~ has changed. Sure it has changed; I'd be upset if it hadn't changed. But I ^{when} asked these people, what do you mean by change? Well I find that ~~for~~ ^{most of them} what they think about change is that we no longer have time to visit with them. We ride along in the green car, and they say we used to be able to sit on the corral fence and visit with ~~these people~~ ^{them}. Well ~~now~~ the truth is these people don't have time ^{to visit} ~~for that~~ either anymore. The Forest Service of today is trying to do about 10 or 20 times the work it used to do with no more ~~money, no more~~ people than it had when I was Chief. Of course they don't have any time to visit with people. But that's as far as the change has gone in the Forest Service. There is not any change with respect to the ideals of public service, in trying to do a honest job; there has been no change of integrity in personnel. There have been no scandals; well I guess there was one, but I'm not even going to talk about that one. But actually in my experience I have found only two instances of scandals in the early Forest Service and only this recent one, and the old timers are still upset by these original ones and even if the present Forest Service people are upset with this present one, for an organization that is 75 years old to have only three small scandals is pretty good.

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I've been trying to think as we were talking here about some of the changes that I don't like very well, and I think that the changes that I don't like started with the 8-hour day when we had to have a double ^{-man}

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^{the} lookout system, and so on. I don't blame the present people for this because with the need to have carpools, for instance, you can't have a carpool unless you are going to have them at a set time, and I expect that the 8-hour day has had some benefit.

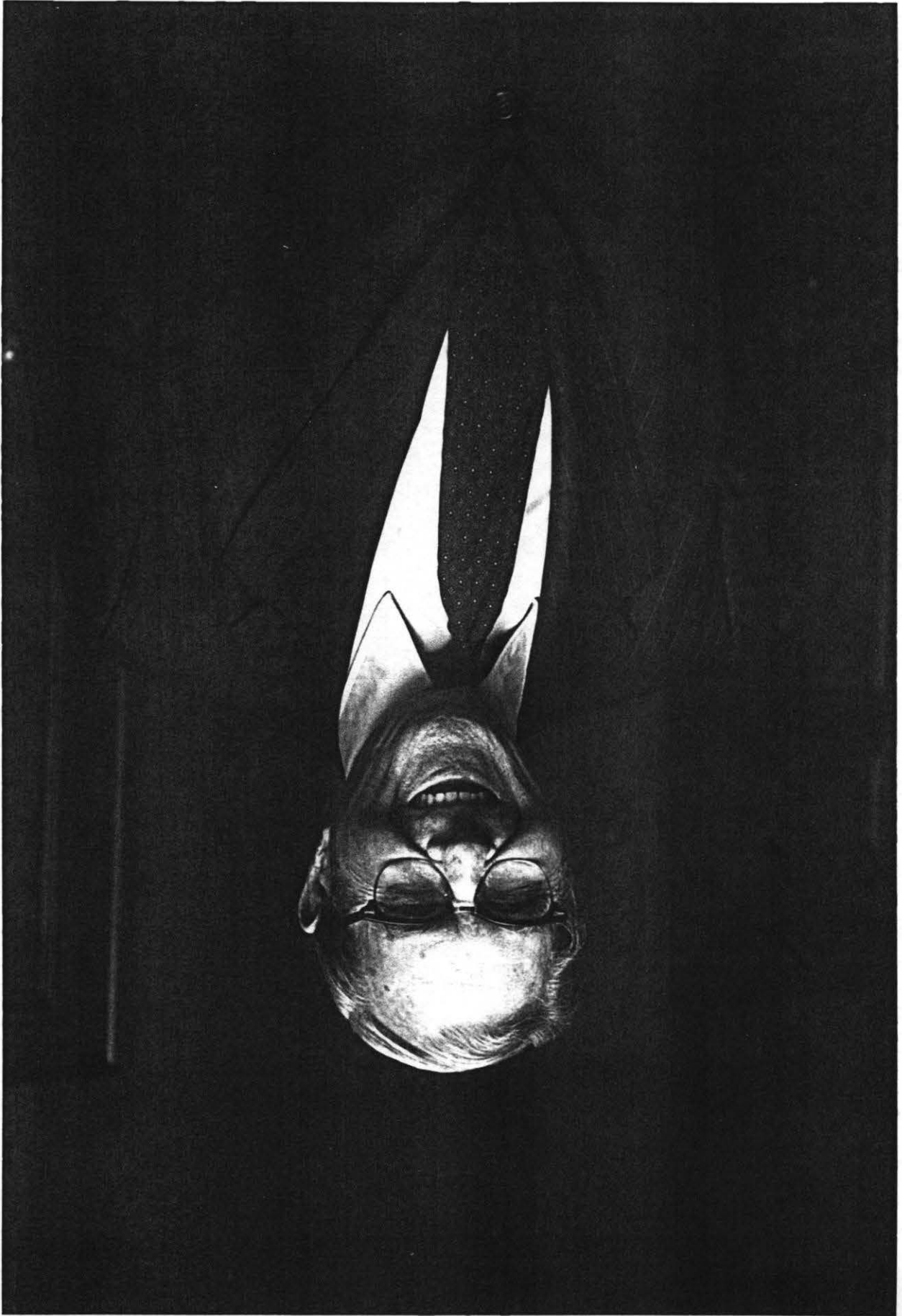
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Richard E. McArdle, 1899-1983
USDA - FS Chief, 1952-1962

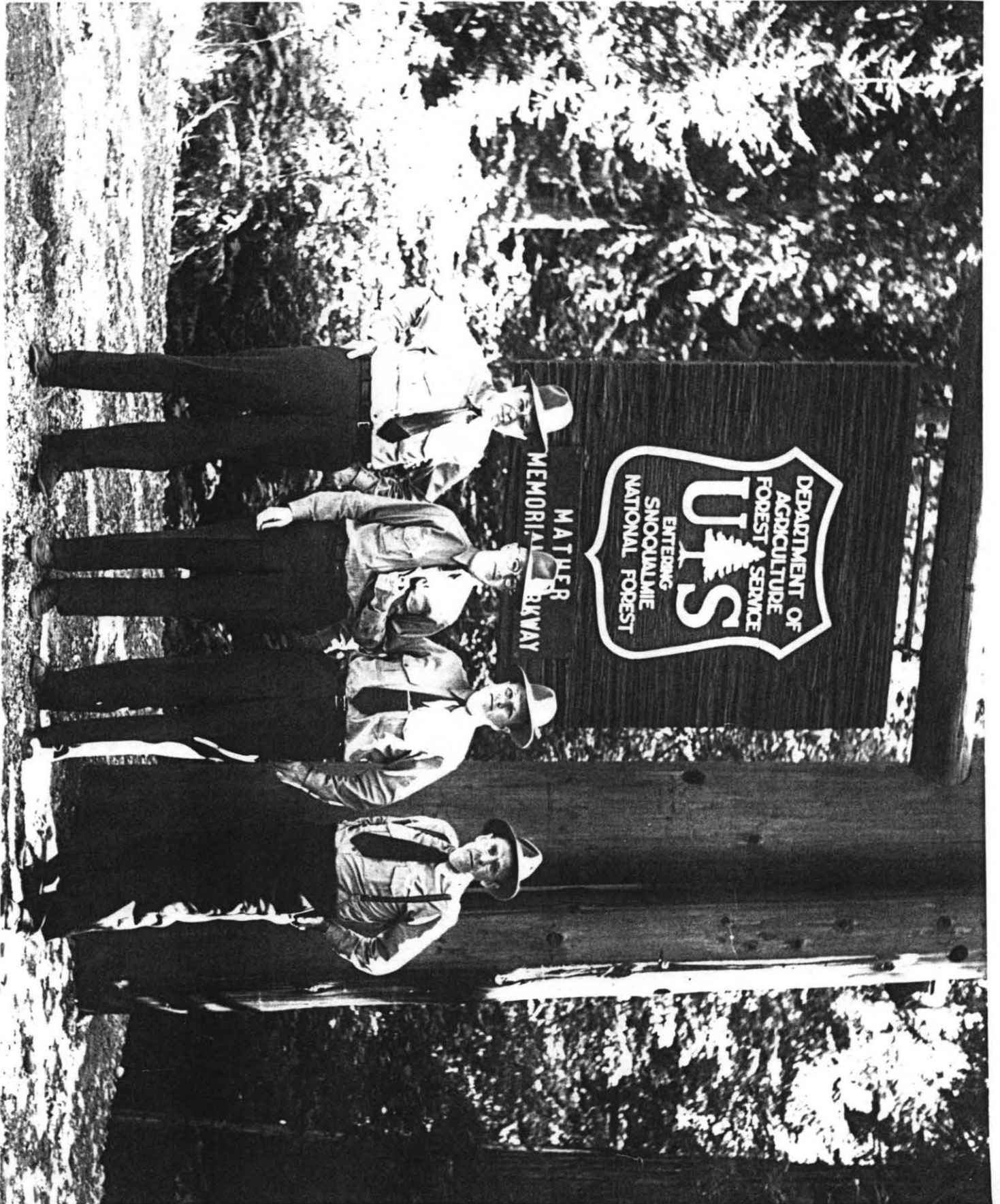


*Originals in
Bio-Photo-McArdle, Richard E.*

FS Chiefs - January 1983
L-R/ Peterson, McGuire, Cliff, McArdle



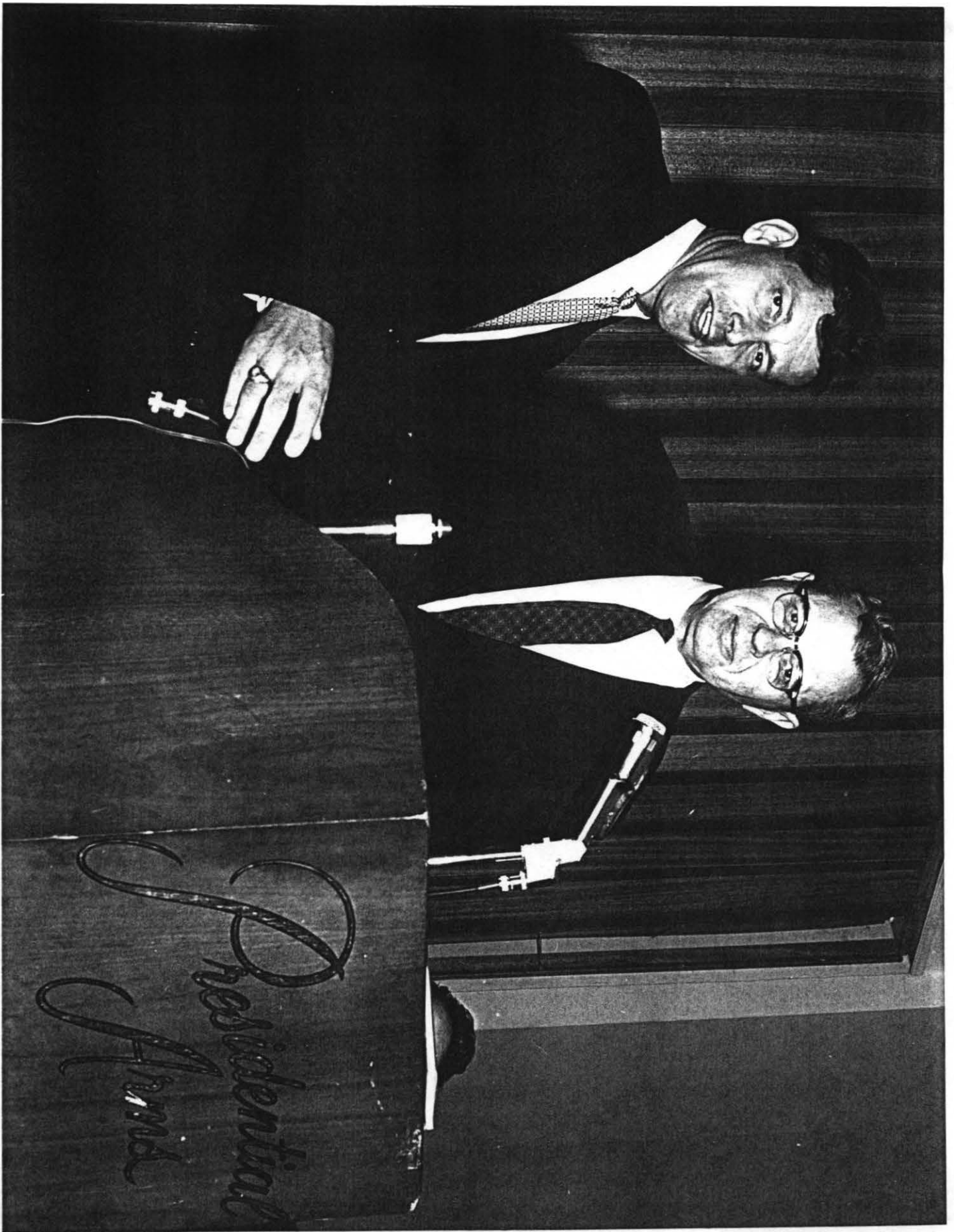


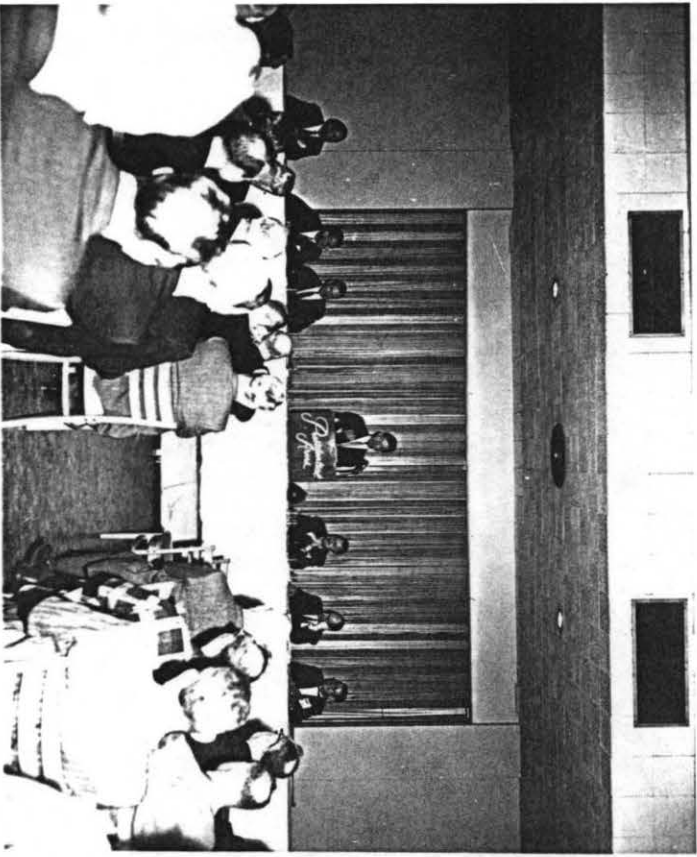
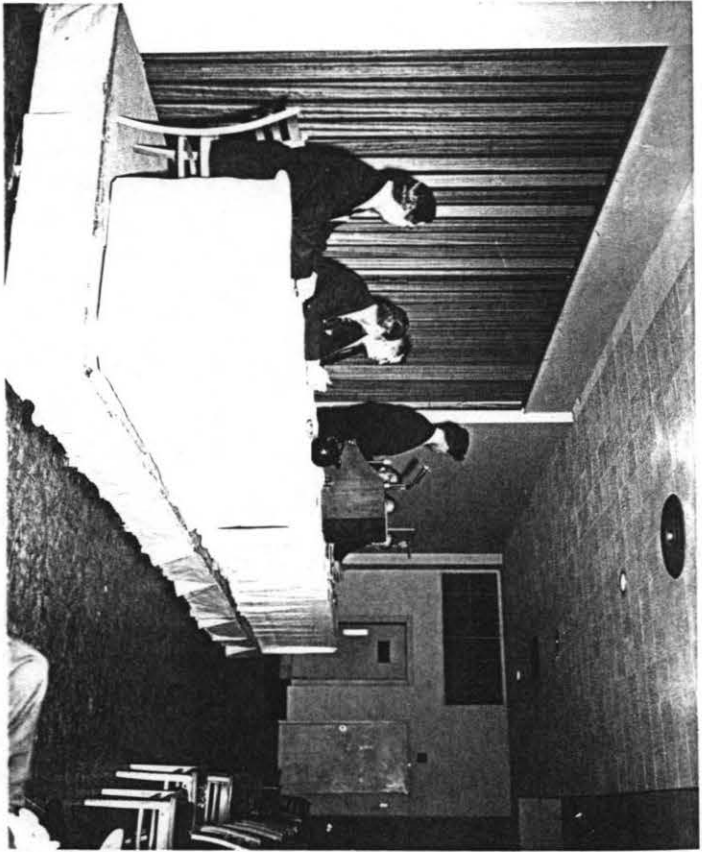
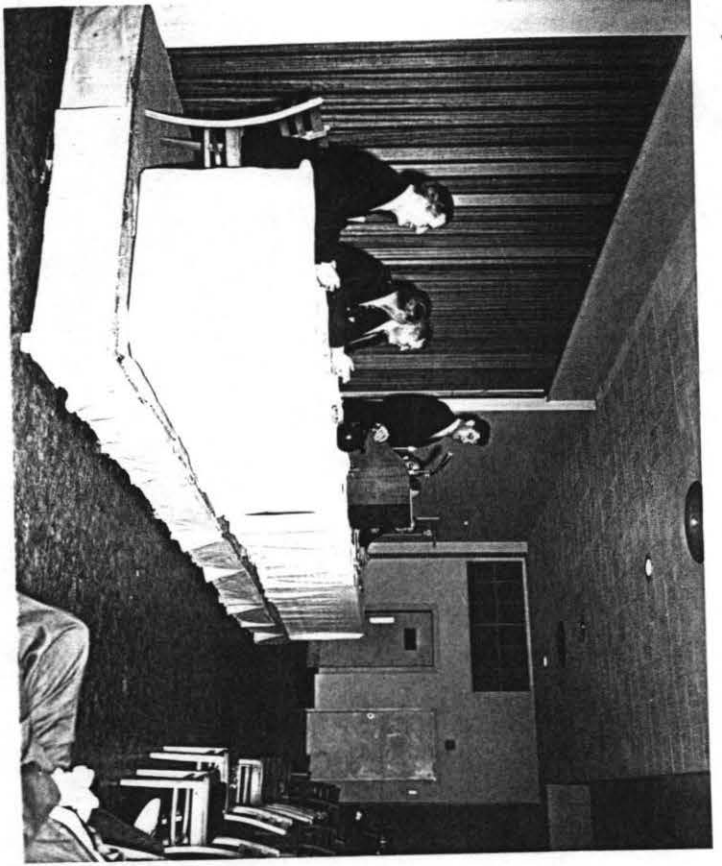


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Dr. McArdle Receives German Award

Dr. Richard E. McArdle, former Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, has been awarded the Knight Commander's Cross by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The award was made at a luncheon, honoring Dr. McArdle on Tuesday, November 13, 1962. The German Ambassador, Karl Heinrich Knappstein gave the luncheon and presented the award at the German Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Dr. McArdle retired as Chief of the U.S. Forest Service last March after 39 years of Federal service. He is now serving as Executive Director of the National Institute of Public Affairs.

In making the presentation on behalf of the Federal German President, Ambassador Knappstein noted that Dr. McArdle's career in forestry had an international relationship from the beginning. According to the Ambassador, Dr. McArdle first became interested in forestry while serving with the U.S. Army in Paris in 1919. "Forty-one years later," the Ambassador said, "Dr. McArdle presided over the Fifth World Forestry Congress in Seattle, probably the most successful international meeting ever held in the field of forestry and conservation."

The citation which accompanied the decoration said, in part, "Under Dr. McArdle's personal direction a large number of German forestry specialists were given the opportunity to observe first-hand the administrative methods and research results of the American Federal Forestry Service. The fact that a close reciprocal relationship, friendship and professional respect developed between forestry specialists of both countries during his service is in a large part a contribution of Dr. McArdle's."

In his closing remarks Ambassador Knappstein characterized Dr. McArdle as, "an outstanding American Forester and a staunch friend of Germany."

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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The citation which accompanied the decoration said, in part, "Under Dr. McArdle's personal direction a large number of German forestry specialists were given the opportunity to observe first-hand the administrative methods and research results of the American Federal Forestry Service. The fact that a close reciprocal relationship, friendship and professional respect developed between forestry specialists of both countries during his service is in a large part a contribution of Dr. McArdle's."

In his closing remarks Ambassador Knapstein characterized Dr. McArdle as, "an outstanding American Forester and a staunch friend of Germany."

Dr. McArdle Receives German Award

Dr. Richard E. McArdle, former Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, has been awarded the Knight Commander's Cross by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The award was made at a luncheon, honoring Dr. McArdle on Tuesday, November 13, 1962. The German Ambassador, Karl Heinrich Knappstein gave the luncheon and presented the award at the German Embassy in Washington, D.C.

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about 1958

See George Vitas
for occasion + other
names

McG

The following cut lines apply to all pictures in this set.

Dr. Richard E. McArdle, former Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, receiving the Knight Commander's Cross from German Ambassador, Karl Heinrich Knapstein at the Germany Embassy in Washington, D.C., on November 13, 1962.

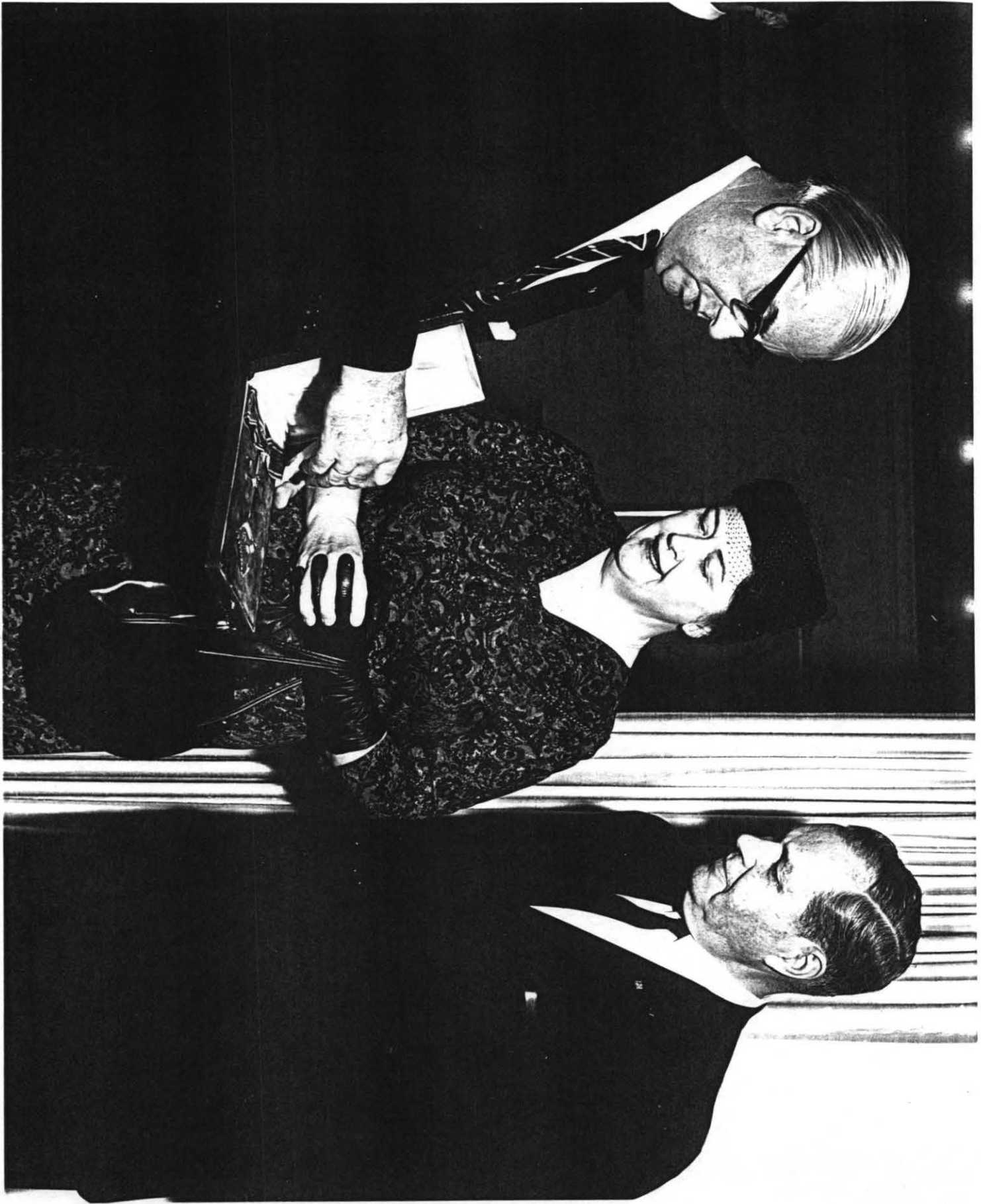
Originals in
Bio-Photos - McArdle, Richard E.







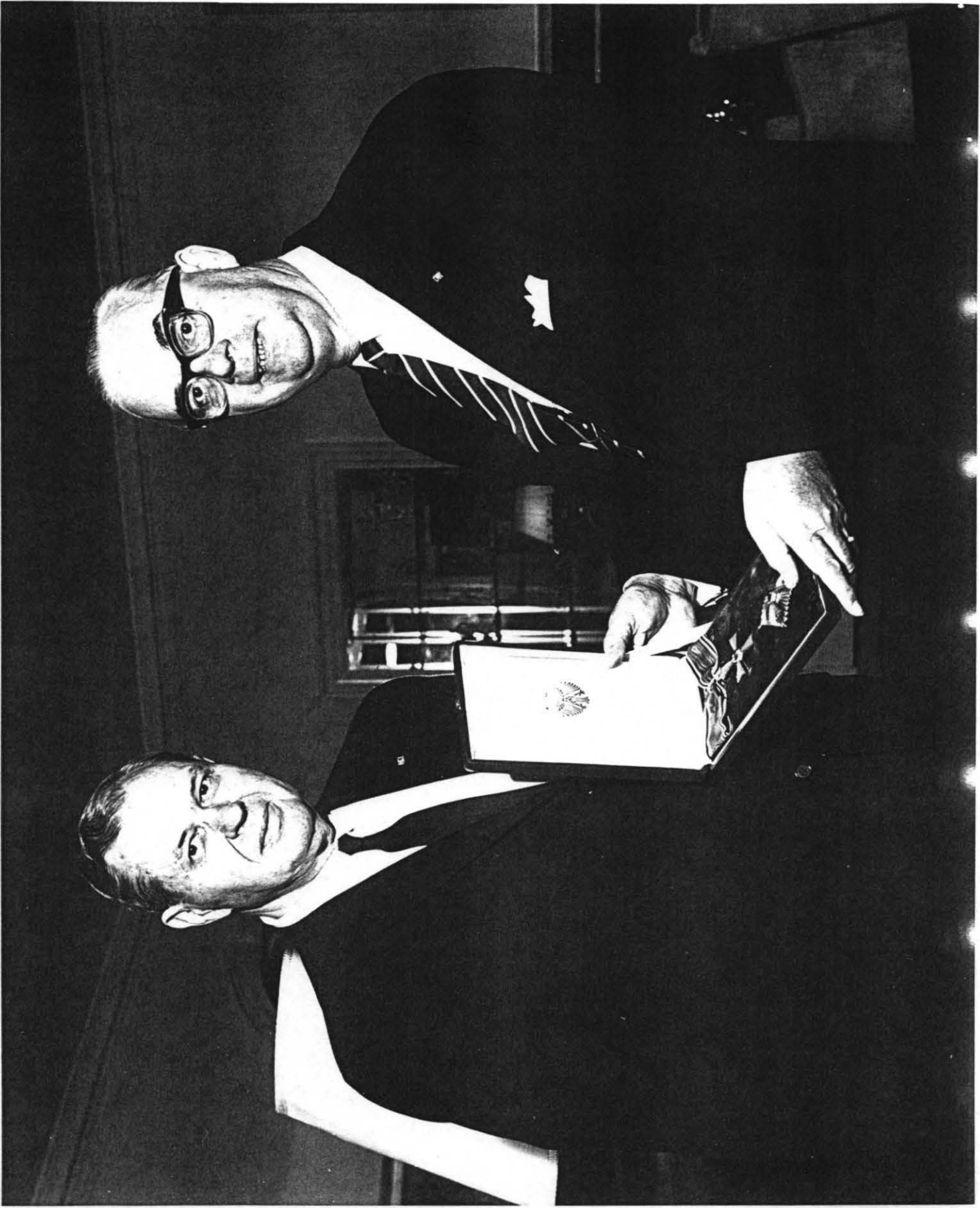


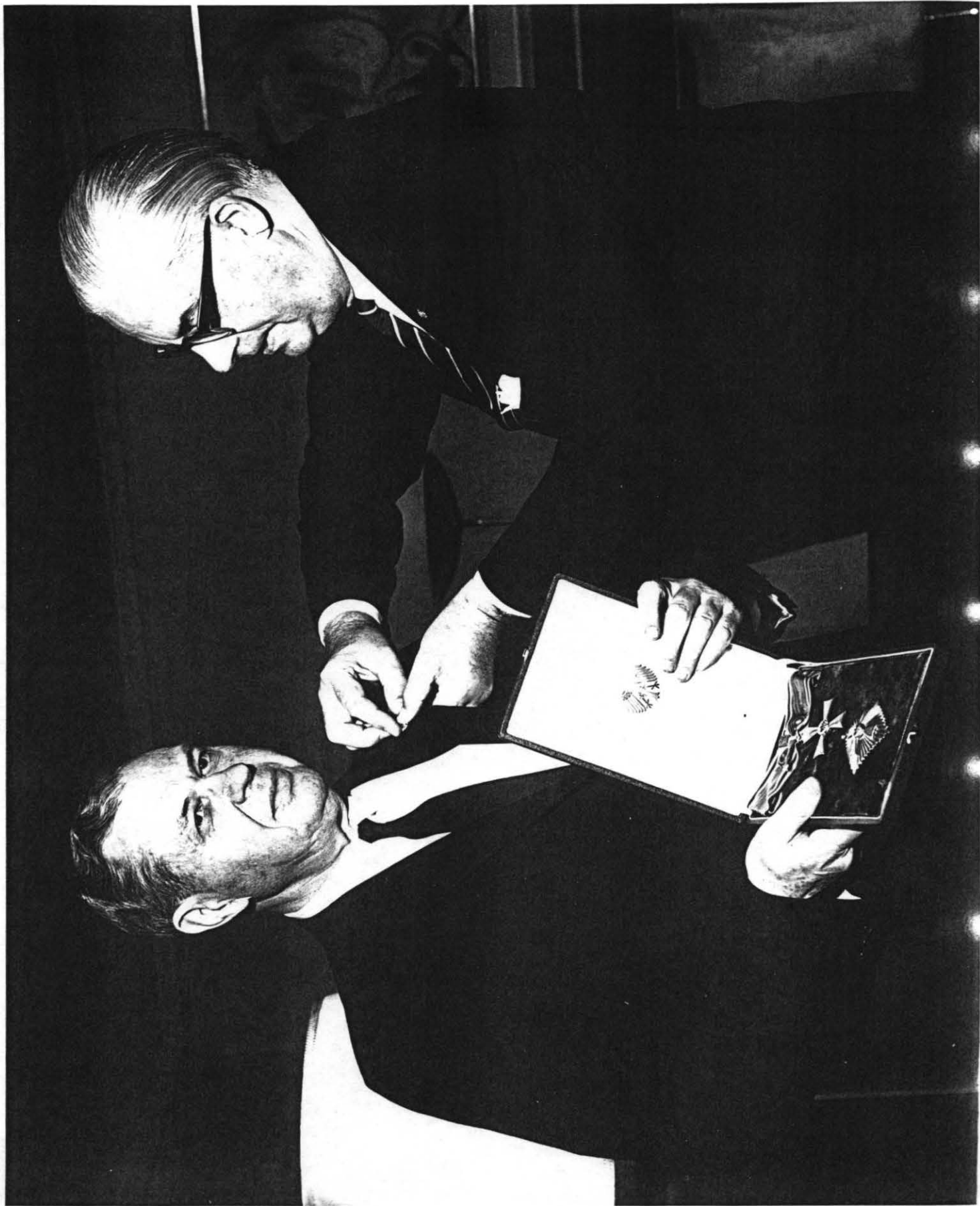


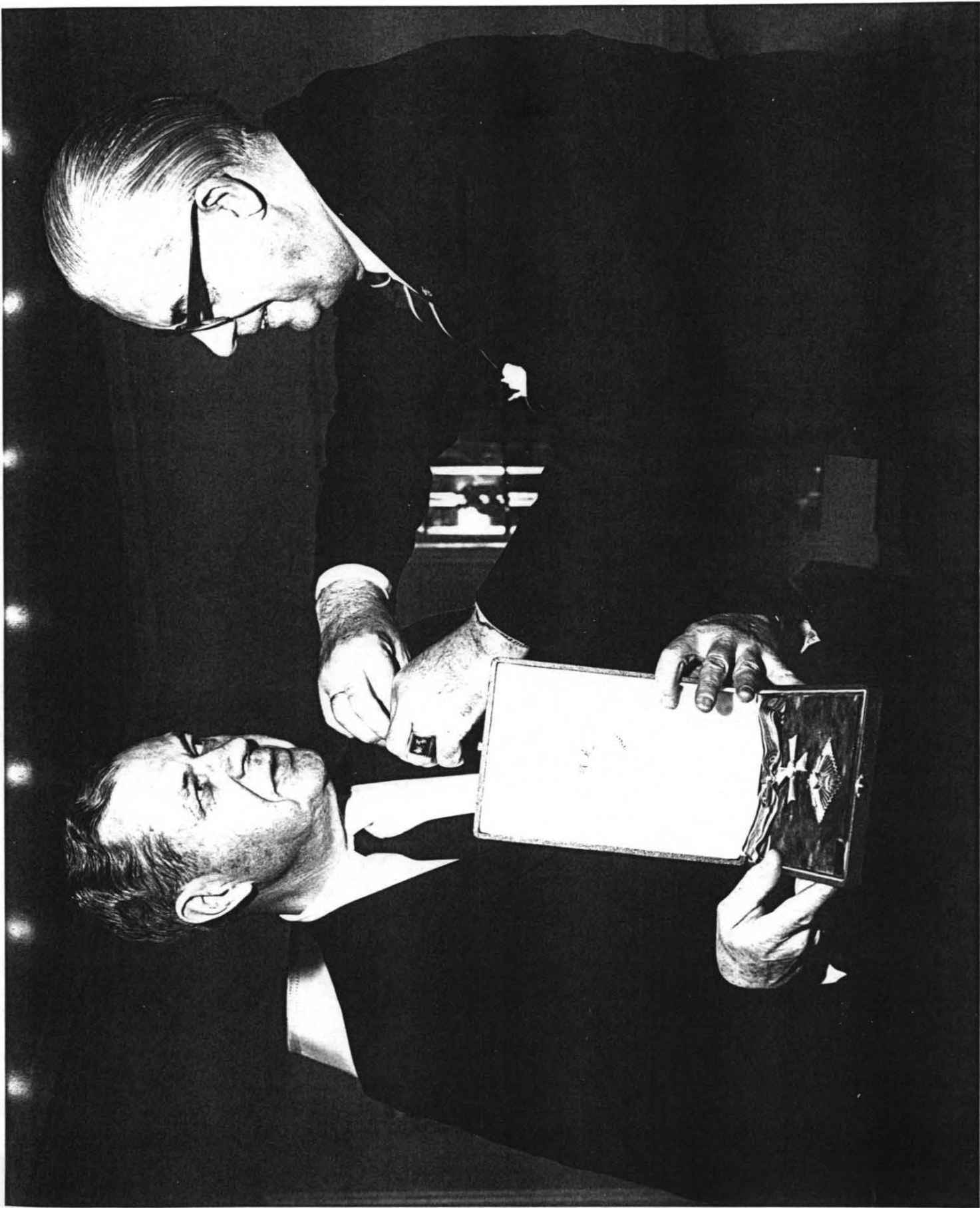












RICHARD E. McARDLE

Forest Service career officer

Seventh Chief Forester, 1952-62

Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act confirmed established policy for development and administration of National Forests in the public interest.

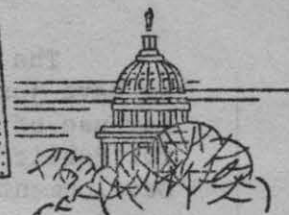
Timber Resources Review completed; report published.

National Grasslands established.

Advisory Committees organized.



INFORMATION DIGEST



Washington Office

FOR FOREST SERVICE PERSONNEL

No. 9

1630

March 15, 1962

McArdle and Cliff Send Messages to All Forest Service Employees

This is my last message to you as Chief. My decision to retire at this time was made some two years ago. I still think it was a wise decision. I leave this final assignment with no regrets except that I might somehow have done a better job. I did my best and that's all anyone can do. I leave it with the happy feeling that I've had your full support. I can't seem to find the words to tell you how much that has meant to me these past ten years and how much it means to me now. Thank you.

We should all be happy that Secretary Freeman's selection of Ed Cliff keeps the Chief's position in the career service as it always has been. Support him as you have me.

The Forest Service is in pretty good shape. We've never had so many top-flight, competent people. We've never been better organized. We've never had more clear-cut objectives. Nor so much substantial progress to our credit. This is not my doing but yours, everybody. I say it because still rougher times lie ahead and I want you to believe that you can meet these challenges and these opportunities successfully. The way to success is to stick together. Divided, you will fall. United, you will win. This is the message I want most of all to leave with you.

Our trails are going to cross often. I'll be seeing you. Adios.

Richard E. McArdle

First I want to pay tribute to our Chief of the past ten years. He has devoted himself unselfishly to the Forest Service. He has led us through some perilous times and over some pretty rough going. Under his leadership the Service has made solid progress. We have grown in strength and stature. Today we are better financed, better manned, have more built-in competence, and are producing more good work than ever before. We are in good condition to face the future. Mac has been a great Chief--a grand guy--and we will miss him.

(Over)

The future promises to be even more interesting than the years we have just been through. The pressures on resources and competition for use of land are increasing every year and so are the opportunities for Public Service. Within the goals we have set for ourselves in the Development Program for the National Forests and the Research Program, our Research work will triple in the next decade. Our work on National Forests and Grasslands will be more than doubled. If we face up to the small forest land ownership problems, as we must, our State and Private Forestry activities will be many times greater and more challenging than they are today. Our total job will not only be bigger, it will be more complex, and our management of resources and of people in our organization must be more intensive.

The years ahead will not be easy but they will be as exciting, satisfying and productive as we want to make them.

As I told the Regional Foresters and Directors last week, I face my new responsibilities with humility but without fear. I welcome the challenge and the opportunities that go with it. I have great faith in the Forest Service. Working together as a team we can accomplish about anything we set our minds on. I will need your support and am confident that I shall have it. I promise all of you that I will do my very best to give you the kind of leadership that the Forest Service deserves.

Edward P. Cliff

(As can be appreciated, this is the biggest news story INFORMATION DIGEST has handled in a long time. The Digest regrets, however, that we did not score a scoop. Although Chief McArdle's retirement was on a schedule worked out some two years ago by Chief and Staff, it undoubtedly proved to be the best kept secret over held.--Editor.)

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, Oreg.; the Fremont National Forest at Lakeview, Oreg.; 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion to $8\frac{1}{2}$ 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

USDA 898-62

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

April, 1955

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH FOR RICHARD E. McARDLE

Richard E. McArdle became Chief of U. S. Forest Service July 1, 1952 after 28 years in that Service. For the 8 years prior to becoming Chief, he had been assistant chief and as such he was on the staff which advised the Chief on major policies and programs. In addition, he was in charge of cooperative forestry programs.

Under his leadership these federal programs, carried on in cooperation with the states to encourage and facilitate protection and sound management of the country's forests, were greatly accelerated. More than 60 million additional acres of woodland were brought under the organized protection of the federal-state forest fire control program. This brought the total acreage protected to 364 million acres.

The cooperative production and distribution of trees for woodland and shelter-belt planting, which dropped to a low rate during World War II, had by 1951 passed all previous records. The federal state program to provide on-the-ground technical service and assistance to woodland owners also was developed largely under Mr. McArdle's leadership.

Mr. McArdle entered the Forest Service as a junior forester in 1924 and was assigned to the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon. In 1934 he became Dean of the University of Idaho's School of Forestry. He returned to the Forest Service in 1935 as Director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado. Three years later he became Director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, N. C. In 1944 he was made assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of State and Private Forestry Cooperation.

A native of Lexington, Kentucky, McArdle was brought up in Norfolk, Virginia. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in forestry in 1923, and an M.S. in 1924, and a Ph. D. degree in 1930. He served overseas with the U. S. Army during World War I. He is a member of Sigma Xi, scientific honorary society, and is a member of the Society of American Foresters.

Chairman, Fifth World Forestry Congress, Seattle 1960

Xtu *R. E. McArdle*
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary

Washington, June 5, 1952

Lyle F. Watts to Retire; Richard E. McArdle Named U. S. Chief Forester:

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced today the appointment of Richard E. McArdle as chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will succeed Lyle F. Watts, chief forester for the past nine years, who has announced his decision to retire from active duty June 30.

Paying tribute to Mr. Watts, Secretary Brannan said: "He has been one of the most effective and courageous leaders of the Forest Service in the great tradition of its service to the American people. Under his guidance, forestry has taken a much greater part in the agricultural resources conservation program and has become an essential part of American agriculture. His other associates and I will miss Lyle Watts very much, but we are pleased at the prospects of having his advice and counsel readily available during his well-earned retirement."

Mr. Watts' retirement from active duty as chief of the Forest Service will mark the completion of a public career service of nearly 40 years. He has headed the Federal forestry agency since 1943.

Starting as a fire guard in a western national forest, he worked up through the ranks to the Nation's top forestry position. In recognition of his outstanding public service, Mr. Watts in 1950 received the Department of Agriculture's distinguished service award "for distinguished and effective leadership in advancing the conservation of forest resources in the United States and internationally." He was commended for his work in stimulating improved forestry practices in this country, for his stalwart defense of public interests in the use of forest resources, and for his important role in the development of a world forestry organization.

A career government forester, Mr. McArdle has been a member of the Forest Service for more than 25 years. Since 1944 he has served as assistant chief in charge of cooperative forestry programs. Under his leadership, the Federal programs

carried on in cooperation with the States to encourage and facilitate the protection and sound management of the country's forests have been greatly accelerated.

In the Federal-State cooperative fire control program, the area of State and private forest land under organized protection from fire now totals more than 360 million acres, and since 1944, the area that still lacks such protection has been reduced by some 60 million acres.

Cooperative production and distribution of trees for woodland and shelterbelt planting, which dropped to a low rate during World War II, last year passed all previous records. The Federal-State program to provide on-the-ground technical advice and assistance to woodland owners was developed largely during the past eight years.

Mr. McArdle's earlier governmental forestry service included the directorship of two regional forest experiment stations, where he conducted important research work on fire control and on timber growth and yield. During a year's absence from the Forest Service in 1934-35 he served as dean of the School of Forestry, University of Idaho. He served overseas with the U. S. Army during World War I.

A native of Lexington, Ky., Mr. McArdle was brought up in Norfolk, Va. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in forestry in 1923, an M. S. in 1924, and a Ph.D. degree in 1930. He served as part-time instructor in forestry at the University of Michigan from 1927 to 1930.

Mr. McArdle entered the Forest Service as a Junior Forester in 1924, and was assigned to the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. One of his early research projects was a study of forest fires, and his research on the subject was interrupted several times by calls to help fight fires as a crew leader during emergency periods in the national forests. Following a three-year leave of absence for graduate study, he returned to the Service to continue his research work in 1930. In 1934 he accepted appointment by the University of Idaho to head

its School of Forestry. He returned to the Forest Service in 1935 to become director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colo. Three years later he moved east to assume the directorship of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, with headquarters at Asheville, N. C. In 1944 he was brought to Washington, D. C. as assistant chief of the Forest Service, in charge of State and private forestry cooperation, the position he has held to date.

Mr. McArdle is a member of Sigma Xi, scientific honor society, and a member of the council of the Society of American Foresters.

Prior to his appointment as chief forester, Mr. Watts' forestry career included service in four of the ten national forest regions, two of which he headed as U. S. regional forester. He also spent several years in research work, including five years as director of a forest experiment station. He was the organizer and first head of the School of Forestry at Utah State Agricultural College.

Mr. Watts is chairman of the standing advisory committee on forestry of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. He took an active part in the organization and development of the forestry branch of FAO, and was technical advisor to the U. S. delegate to general sessions of FAO in Quebec in 1945, Copenhagen in 1946, in Washington, D. C. in 1948 and 1949, and in Rome in 1951. He was also a U. S. delegate to the Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources in Denver in 1948, and attended the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources at Lake Success in 1949.

Iowa State College has conferred on Mr. Watts an honorary Doctor's degree and its Alumni Merit Award. He also was presented the Croix du Chevalier de la Merite Agricole by the French Government. He has served on the general administration board of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. He is a fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

(over)

USDA 1212-52-3

Mr. Watts was born in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, in 1890. He received a Bachelor of Science in Forestry degree at Iowa State College in 1913, and earned the Master of Forestry degree at the same institution in 1928. Following short-term employment as a student assistant on timber survey work, he entered the Forest Service July 1, 1913, as a technical assistant in the Wyoming National Forest. He served successively as assistant supervisor of the Boise National Forest in Idaho, as supervisor of the Weiser and the Idaho National Forests, and as forest inspector working out of the Ogden, Utah, regional office.

It was during a leave of absence from the Federal service in 1928 and 1929 that Mr. Watts organized the forestry school at Utah State Agricultural College. He returned to the Forest Service to engage in research work at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden. In 1931 he was named director of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Missoula, Mont. From 1936 to 1939, he served as regional forester of the North Central Region. He then became regional forester of the Pacific Northwest Region.

In 1942 Mr. Watts was called to Washington, D. C. to take charge of the wartime farm labor activities of the Department of Agriculture.

(EDITORS: Photographs of both Mr. McArdle and Mr. Watts are available for publication purposes from the Press Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.)

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON RICHARD E. McARDLE
(Prepared November 1, 1952)

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Under his leadership these Federal programs, carried on in cooperation with the States to encourage and facilitate protection and sound management of the country's forests, were greatly accelerated. More than 60 million additional acres of woodland were brought under the organized protection of the Federal-State forest fire control program. This brought the total acreage protected to 364 million acres.

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A native of Lexington, Ky., Mr. McArdle was brought up in Norfolk, Va. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in forestry in 1923, an M.S. in 1924, and a Ph.D. degree in 1930.

He served overseas with the U. S. Army during World War I. He is a member of Sigma Xi, scientific honor society, and is a member of the Council of the Society of American Foresters.

Portland Oregon

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOREST SERVICE
(FOR THE YEAR 1930)

Richard E. ... U.S. Forest Service ... 1930

after 50 years in the service, and on 8 years prior to his retirement he had been awarded three, and he holds one of the highest honors which the Forest Service has bestowed and bestowed, in addition he was an efficient and energetic executive.

Under his leadership these Federal projects, carried in cooperation with the States to improve and facilitate protection and sound management of the country's forests, were greatly accelerated. There stands a record of his service as a foreman, and he has been the principal promoter of the Federal Forest Service control program. This includes the total control program in 1930.

... in 1922 ... as a ... in 1924 ... in 1928 ...

... a native of Lexington, Ky., Mr. ... was brought up in Lexington, Ky. ... is a graduate of the University of Kentucky, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in forestry in 1922, an M.S. in 1924, and a Ph.D. degree in 1929. He served overseas with the U.S. Army during World War I. He is a member of the American Forestry Society, and is a member of the Council of the National Forestry Association.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

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McArdle, K. E.



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 F-6
E-2044

NEW STATE-PRIVATE FOREST HEAD ANNOUNCED

Appointment of Richard E. McArdle as assistant chief in charge of the U. S. Department of Agriculture forest service branch of state and private forestry, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., has just been announced by forest service chief Lyle F. Watts. McArdle succeeds Edward I. Kotok, who becomes assistant chief in charge of research. Former research head C. L. Forsling recently has been appointed director of grazing, U. S. department of interior.

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McArdle is well known in the Northwest, having entered the forest service here in 1924 as junior forester at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range experiment station, Portland, Oregon, advancing to the position of associate silviculturist. He resigned in 1934 to become dean of the University of Idaho school of forestry. Returning to the forest service a year later, he became director of the Rocky Mountain forest experiment station, and transferred to the Appalachian forest experiment station as director in 1938. McArdle received his master of forestry and Ph D degrees from the University of Michigan.

Of his new chief, Chas. L. Tebbe, assistant regional forester in charge of the division of state and private forestry in the North Pacific Region had this to say: "I have known McArdle at close range during the six years he was director of the Appalachian forest experiment station. I have been forcibly impressed by his keen mind, his grasp of the forest situation, and his personal popularity--qualities that fit him admirably for his new post."

Richard E. McArdle

Lyle F. Watts

See Press Release R6-N14 of June-1952

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No. 1
BOND
MADE IN U.S.A.

TA-NON-KA
No. 1
BOND

WATSON-KA
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BOND
MADE IN USA

Richard E. Morde

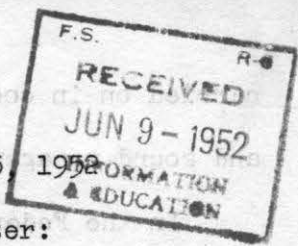
Lyle E. Watts

Geopress Release RC-114 of June-1952

WATSON-KA
KOL
BOND

McArdle

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary



Washington, June 5

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Lyle F. Watts to Retire; Richard E. McArdle Named U. S. Chief Forester:

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced today the appointment of Richard E. McArdle as chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will succeed Lyle F. Watts, chief forester for the past nine years, who has announced his decision to retire from active duty June 30.

Paying tribute to Mr. Watts, Secretary Brannan said: "He has been one of the most effective and courageous leaders of the Forest Service in the great tradition of its service to the American people. Under his guidance, forestry has taken a much greater part in the agricultural resources conservation program and has become an essential part of American agriculture. His other associates and I will miss Lyle Watts very much, but we are pleased at the prospects of having his advice and counsel readily available during his well-earned retirement."

Mr. Watts' retirement from active duty as chief of the Forest Service will mark the completion of a public career service of nearly 40 years. He has headed the Federal forestry agency since 1943.

Starting as a fire guard in a western national forest, he worked up through the ranks to the Nation's top forestry position. In recognition of his outstanding public service, Mr. Watts in 1950 received the Department of Agriculture's distinguished service award "for distinguished and effective leadership in advancing the conservation of forest resources in the United States and internationally." He was commended for his work in stimulating improved forestry practices in this country, for his stalwart defense of public interests in the use of forest resources, and for his important role in the development of a world forestry organization.

A career government forester, Mr. McArdle has been a member of the Forest Service for more than 25 years. Since 1944 he has served as assistant chief in charge of cooperative forestry programs. Under his leadership, the Federal programs

carried on in cooperation with the States to encourage and facilitate the protection and sound management of the country's forests have been greatly accelerated.

In the Federal-State cooperative fire control program, the area of State and private forest land under organized protection from fire now totals more than 360 million acres, and since 1944, the area that still lacks such protection has been reduced by some 60 million acres.

Cooperative production and distribution of trees for woodland and shelterbelt planting, which dropped to a low rate during World War II, last year passed all previous records. The Federal-State program to provide on-the-ground technical advice and assistance to woodland owners was developed largely during the past eight years.

Mr. McArdle's earlier governmental forestry service included the directorship of two regional forest experiment stations, where he conducted important research work on fire control and on timber growth and yield. During a year's absence from the Forest Service in 1934-35 he served as dean of the School of Forestry, University of Idaho. He served overseas with the U. S. Army during World War I.

A native of Lexington, Ky., Mr. McArdle was brought up in Norfolk, Va. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in forestry in 1923, an M. S. in 1924, and a Ph.D. degree in 1930. He served as part-time instructor in forestry at the University of Michigan from 1927 to 1930.

Mr. McArdle entered the Forest Service as a Junior Forester in 1924, and was assigned to the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. One of his early research projects was a study of forest fires, and his research on the subject was interrupted several times by calls to help fight fires as a crew leader during emergency periods in the national forests. Following a three-year leave of absence for graduate study, he returned to the Service to continue his research work in 1930. In 1934 he accepted appointment by the University of Idaho to head

its School of Forestry. He returned to the Forest Service in 1935 to become director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colo. Three years later he moved east to assume the directorship of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, with headquarters at Asheville, N. C. In 1944 he was brought to Washington, D. C. as assistant chief of the Forest Service, in charge of State and private forestry cooperation, the position he has held to date.

Mr. McArdle is a member of Sigma Xi, scientific honor society, and a member of the council of the Society of American Foresters.

Prior to his appointment as chief forester, Mr. Watts' forestry career included service in four of the ten national forest regions, two of which he headed as U. S. regional forester. He also spent several years in research work, including five years as director of a forest experiment station. He was the organizer and first head of the School of Forestry at Utah State Agricultural College.

Mr. Watts is chairman of the standing advisory committee on forestry of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. He took an active part in the organization and development of the forestry branch of FAO, and was technical advisor to the U. S. delegate to general sessions of FAO in Quebec in 1945, Copenhagen in 1946, in Washington, D. C. in 1948 and 1949, and in Rome in 1951. He was also a U. S. delegate to the Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources in Denver in 1948, and attended the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources at Lake Success in 1949.

Iowa State College has conferred on Mr. Watts an honorary Doctor's degree and its Alumni Merit Award. He also was presented the Croix du Chevalier de la Merite Agricole by the French Government. He has served on the general administration board of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. He is a fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

Mr. Watts was born in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, in 1890. He received a Bachelor of Science in Forestry degree at Iowa State College in 1913, and earned the Master of Forestry degree at the same institution in 1928. Following short-term employment as a student assistant on timber survey work, he entered the Forest Service July 1, 1913, as a technical assistant in the Wyoming National Forest. He served successively as assistant supervisor of the Boise National Forest in Idaho, as supervisor of the Weiser and the Idaho National Forests, and as forest inspector working out of the Ogden, Utah, regional office.

It was during a leave of absence from the Federal service in 1928 and 1929 that Mr. Watts organized the forestry school at Utah State Agricultural College. He returned to the Forest Service to engage in research work at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden. In 1931 he was named director of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Missoula, Mont. From 1936 to 1939, he served as regional forester of the North Central Region. He then became regional forester of the Pacific Northwest Region.

In 1942 Mr. Watts was called to Washington, D. C. to take charge of the wartime farm labor activities of the Department of Agriculture.

(EDITORS: Photographs of both Mr. McArdle and Mr. Watts are available for publication purposes from the Press Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.)

ON CCC ENROLLMENT

this year—which provides that whose families are on public relief are eligible for CCC jobs.

Reports reaching Washington indicate that the majority of the state directors elect the young men quota for the Department state that the requirements have made it impossible to fill their quotas.

Here is the situation as of August 31, 1935:

State	Original quota	Present enrollment
Ala.	12,000	12,000
Ariz.	2,700	2,700
Ark.	9,300	9,300
Calif.	25,800	25,800
Colo.	6,200	6,200
Conn.	6,600	6,600
Del.	900	900
D. C.	2,600	2,600
Fla.	10,000	10,000
Ga.	13,400	13,400
Idaho	2,300	2,300
Ill.	38,300	38,300
Ind.	15,100	15,100
Iowa	9,500	9,500
Kans.	9,200	9,200
Ky.	12,700	12,700
La.	8,100	8,100
Maine	3,100	3,100
Md.	6,700	6,700
Mass.	21,300	21,300
Mich.	24,500	24,500
Minn.	13,900	13,900
Miss.	9,200	9,200
Mo.	18,000	18,000
Mont.	3,000	3,000
Neb.	6,100	6,100
Nev.	500	500
N. H.	1,700	1,700
N. J.	19,700	19,700
N. M.	2,700	2,700
N. Y.	62,900	62,900
N. C.	12,200	12,200
N. D.	4,200	4,200
Ohio	35,600	35,600
Okla.	14,700	14,700
Ore.	4,200	4,200
Pa.	48,700	48,700
R. I.	2,900	2,900
S. C.	9,400	9,400
S. D.	5,700	5,700
Tenn.	10,500	10,500
Tex.	29,600	29,600
Utah	3,000	3,000
Vt.	1,200	1,200
Va.	8,300	8,300
Wash.	7,100	7,100
W. V.	9,700	9,700
Wis.	14,000	14,000
Wyo.	1,000	1,000
Totals	600,000	600,000

Increase in Forest Receipts

The Forest Service reports a 48 per cent increase in receipts from permits and uses of the resources in the first half of the 1935 fiscal year compared to a year ago. The increase is mainly due to resumption of logging in national forest timber sale areas.

NEW FOREST ENEMY

Species of Beetle Attacks Jack Pine on Manistee Forest Purchase Unit

By M. N. STICKNEY
Camp Superintendent

The Manistee Forest Purchase Unit in Michigan during the latter part of 1934, it was noted that the pine were being attacked by a new species of beetle. Apparently the beetle was not entirely a newcomer to the forest as the areas of infestation were several and quite some distance from one another.

Specimens were sent to Prof. Graham of the University of Michigan for identification and life history. They were identified as *Anomala Oblivia*. The beetles are the same shape, but slightly larger than a potato beetle. The body of the male is dark brown. The wings are a slightly lighter shade of brown. The female is somewhat larger than the male. She is grayish brown. The head is a darker shade of brown. The legs are about the same color as the body with a longitudinal stripe running down each side of the wings.

The life history of this beetle and only two other records of their appearance is known. One of these is in southeastern Pennsylvania and the other in northwestern New Jersey. Almost a year to the day, the beetle again reappeared in 1935 on the purchase unit, but this time their activities were widespread.

The beetles are found chiefly in the Jack pines, but they also attack the white and Norway. They, however, have not done as much damage to these species. The young clusters of needles on the Norway are not so easily attacked. Only the new growth is touched. They bite the needle at the fascicle, and in some instances completely cut it off. The needle turns brown and later drops to the ground.

The beetles are much thicker on reproduction saplings and the orchard type of Jack pine than on trees 8"-10" in diameter. Although there is a Jack pine plantation (1934) within a quarter of a mile from the south edge of this infestation, no beetles have been found on the saplings.

Although the trees are not killed outright their growth is seriously retarded with. Control measures will undoubtedly have to be undertaken.

Morrell on Inspection

Fred Morrell, assistant forester in charge of public relations in the Washington office of the U. S. Forest Service and who is now supervising the forest and state CCC camps, is in the west looking over erosion and recreation projects under construction. Reed Bailey and J. P. Martin accompanied Morrell over the erosion projects in Box Elder and Davis Counties, Utah, and Woods and Stokes accompanied him over recreation projects in the Wasatch Forest in Aspen Grove and the Upper Provo River areas.

JEFFERS NEW HEAD OF THE IDAHO SCHOOL



DWIGHT S. JEFFERS

Appointment of Dr. Dwight S. Jeffers, professor of forest management at the University of Washington, as dean of the University of Idaho school of forestry, is announced by President M. G. Neale. Dr. Jeffers succeeds R. E. McArdle, who resigned to become director of a new experiment station in Colorado.

The new dean is a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan and the Yale school of forestry, receiving his master's degree from Yale in 1911. At Yale he majored in forest policy and economics. For 11 years he was employed by the U. S. Forest Service in Region 2. In 1922, he joined the faculty at Iowa State College as associate professor of forestry. In 1931, the University of Washington school of forestry made him professor of forest management. Dr. Jeffers received his Ph.D. degree from the Yale school of forestry this year.

He is chairman of the Puget Sound Section, Society of American Foresters. He has conducted extensive surveys in land classification, particularly in Western Washington. While Dean Winkewerder, of the Washington school of forestry, was acting president of the institution, Dr. Jeffers was acting dean of the forestry school.

Summer Meeting Held

The Allegheny Section of The Society of American Foresters held its annual summer meeting at Mont Alto State Forest, Pennsylvania, August 22, 23, and 24. The meetings committee was composed of Henry E. Clepper, Mont Alto, Pa., chairman; H. C. Buckingham, Cumberland, Md.; and F. I. Dewald, Trenton, N. J. Activities for the ladies were arranged by a committee of which Mrs. William Pfeiffer, Chambersburg, Pa., was chairman. Several field trips were made.

McArdle to New Station

Located at Fort Collins, Colo., a new forest and range experiment station under the Forest Service has been established. Dr. Richard E. McArdle, dean of the School of Forestry, University of Idaho, will be the director.

The territory to be served includes Colorado, Wyoming, and parts of western Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The region includes about twenty million acres of forest land with stands of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, ponderosa pine and Douglas fir.

There are one hundred thirty-five million acres of range lands supporting an important livestock industry and valuable wild life resources.

Dr. McArdle was graduated from the University of Michigan school of forestry in 1924 and obtained his doctorate from the university in 1930. He was on the staff of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station from 1924 until 1934, when he was in charge of research in both forest management and forest fire control.

Campbell Appointed Conservationist

Dr. Robert S. Campbell, formerly in charge of the Jornada Experimental Range of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station, has been appointed senior conservationist in the Division of Range Research of the Forest Service, with headquarters in Washington. Dr. Campbell majored in ecology at the University of Chicago, where he was granted his B.S. degree in 1925, his M.S. in 1929, and his Ph.D. in 1932.

Jacobson to Crossett

Albin G. Jacobson has joined the forestry staff of the Crossett Lumber Co., Crossett, Ark. Jacobson received his master's degree in forestry at the University of Michigan in 1931. The Crossett Lumber Co. has for some time been on a sustained yield program and is one of the six companies in the south certified by the Lumber Code Authority for increase in production allotment because of their sustained yield production status.

To Work in Flood Area

Lithgow Osborne, conservation commissioner, has assigned seven forestry CCC camps to work under the direction of the Soil Conservation Service on flood relief operations in New York state. There are 28 forestry and park camps in the general region affected by the recent floods and in adjoining areas.

Knoll Now at Ohio State

Josef N. Knoll, formerly entomologist attached to the Pennsylvania Forest Research Institute at Mont Alto, has been appointed curator of insects in the Department of Zoology and Entomology, Ohio State University, Columbus.

There are 15 coniferous and 20 broadleaf trees species native to Idaho.

He Started Here (McArdle Memorial)

By Philip Briegleb

Richard Edwin McArdle, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service from 1952 until 1962, started his career in the Service in 1924 with headquarters in Portland.

His many friends throughout the nation and the world were deeply saddened to learn of his death in a Washington, D.C., hospital last October 4 at the age of 84. McArdle's traits of high intelligence, warm personality, patience, consideration for others, excellent judgment, keen sense of humor and great energy are well-remembered by all those who knew him.

Appropriate obituaries have described some of his many outstanding accomplishments of national and international significance.

But McArdle's early professional activities, starting here in the Northwest, haven't been publicized for a long time. So when our ingenuous editor of the WESTERN FORESTER asked me to jiggle my memory, and summarize some of Mac's early activities I decided to try.

The following is based partly on notes from a report "Federal Forest Research in the Pacific Northwest" December, 1973; Portland, Oregon, prepared by Robert W. Cowlin who worked at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station from September, 1929, until April, 1963. Cowlin was Station Director the last 12 years of this period. Part is based on personal correspondence with McArdle, and part on memory.

Started Studies of Douglas-Fir Growth and Yields

Entering the U.S. Forest Service in June, 1924, McArdle was first assigned to the then District 6 office in Portland. The Pacific Northwest Station was started July 1, 1924, with Thornton T. Munger, Director. Then Richard E. McArdle, Junior Forester, was transferred to the station and assigned to Douglas-fir growth and yield studies. He joined Leo A. Isaac who was working on Douglas-fir regeneration.

Field assistants for McArdle were Leonard I. Barrett and Huxley Coulter. The former became Director of the Central States Forest Experiment, and then Division Chief in Washington for all Forest Service Management Research. Coulter was later well-known in State and Private Forestry activities, and became Chief

Forester for the State of Florida.

The first publication authored by McArdle was:

"How fast will Douglas-fir forests grow?" Service Bulletin in Annual Edition Portland Telegram, May 11, 1925.

First published results of McArdle's study proposing to answer the above question appeared in the May 1, 1928, "West Coast Lumberman" in an article entitled "Rate of Growth of Douglas-fir Forests".

Next came the landmark publication—"The Yield of Douglas Fir in the Pacific Northwest." U.S. D.A. Tech. Bull. 201, 1930, co-authored by McArdle and Walter H. Meyer, then mensurationist at the station. This bulletin has been used by public and private foresters for many years in calculating allowable timber harvests under sustained yield management.

Started Forest Fire Research

Basic field work on the Douglas-fir growth and yield study was completed in 1926, and while compilations were under way, McArdle started work in another big problem area—forest fires.

About the same time Walter H. Meyer, mensurationist at the Northeastern Station, transferred to the Pacific Northwest to take leadership in this field and started studying how to apply yield tables to natural stands.

McArdle started a study of Douglas-fir slash disposal for fire hazard reduction by laying out a series of 1-acre semi-permanent study plots.

I first met McArdle July 1, 1929, when I went to work at the PNW Station to start work on the new Nation-Wide Forest Survey Project. Mac had studied the fire problems enough to realize a major effort would be required to develop solutions, and funds to make such an effort were severely limited. The total allotment to the PNW Station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, was \$26,000. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929, \$30,000 was added to start the Forest Survey, but no new funds were added for fire studies, regeneration or any other work.

This situation must have been temporarily frustrating to Mac, but his reaction was constructive. He shared his concern about the lack of sound basic fire prevention, detection, control systems with enough others so that the following year appropriations were increased and forest fire studies were broadened and intensified.

Fire behavior studies were started to learn the influence of fuels, weather and topography on rate of fire spread.

McArdle designed a stick made of

Douglas fir to measure fuel moisture during the fire season. When calibrated, these sticks facilitated estimation of trends in forest fuel moisture when periodically weighed. Next McArdle worked with Region 6 in planning, collection and analyses of fire reports, and fire damage studies were started to learn more about losses being sustained.

Tillamook Burn Stimulated Action

On August 14, 1933, the Great Tillamook Burn started, almost in Portland's "forest backyard". Overall it covered a quarter million acres and killed an estimated 10 billion board feet of high-quality timber.

This event dramatized the necessity of accelerating forest fire research.

The Experiment Station's entire fire research staff under McArdle's leadership moved in on the fire the first day and stayed at it almost to the end. They measured and studied the factors of weather, topography and fuel that resulted in the rapid rate of spread of this conflagration.

McArdle recognized the importance of passing the results of these and their previous fire studies on to administrative fire control groups, both private and public, promptly. This he and members of his staff did at meetings and conferences even before formal publication and distribution of results could be completed. This action illustrates McArdle's understanding of the importance of getting the results of research applied promptly.

In 1934, 10 years after joining the PNW Station McArdle resigned from the Forest Service to become Dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho. He



Richard and Dorothy McArdle, September 1928, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington.

was re-employed by the Forest Service two years later to become Director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station headquartered in Colorado.

So most of the publications resulting from McArdle's fire research at the PNW Station were completed and authored by members of his staff and others at the station. Among these were William G. Morris, Donald N. Matthes, George M. Byram, Leo A. Isaac.

One of the publications McArdle did complete on his own was:

"The Wolf Creek Fire", in Four L Lumber News, October 15, 1933.

That fire, that burned just to the north and at the same time as the Tillamook, according to Mac, would have been recognized as a major conflagration had it burned at another time or place.

After 1934, McArdle was never headquartered in the Northwest. He did return many times on inspections, for

meetings and conferences, and to visit his many friends and his sister-in-law who still lives in Portland.

He never lost his great interest in Northwest forests either. In his January 4, 1983 letter to me he wrote: "I intend to be at the Portland SAF meeting." That of course, was the National Convention held October 16-20, 1983. Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Tillamook Burn—the burn that Richard McArdle, who died October 4, 1983, remembered so well.

NCSAF News

Membership Increase

Is the government growing, or are we just more popular? During the last year, 33 people either joined or transferred into the NCSAF. As of January 1 we stand at 458 members, a 7.8 percent rise over the year before. Nationally SAF was targeting a 5.8 percent increase in membership. Welcome aboard!

New Communications Chair

Judy Yandoh, who recently moved to the Forest Service's national office from the Tahoe National Forest, has agreed to be the new Communications chairman. Judy will be responsible for publicizing events, accomplishments, awards, and other NCSAF happenings. She can be reached at 228-3231 (office) or 292-3290 (home).

Rides to Gettysburg

Mark Petty, the NCSAF Transportation Coordinator, is organizing rides to the Regional Technical Conference in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania this month. If you can offer a ride or need one, call Mark at 447-4228 (office) or 494-0038 (home).

Wild Acres Work Days in 1983

There were two workdays at Wild Acres this year. The spring work day, April 30, saw the clearing of vines from the headquarters and brush from the sidewalk. Five NCSAF members and two national staffers participated. Last fall, December 3 in particular, saw volunteers pruning and clearing away branches in front of the headquarters, as well as more vine clearing near the parking lot. On that day, the work force was seven and two. That's 60 hours of volunteer work on behalf of NCSAF members. At ten dollars an hour -- \$600 worth of volunteering. In addition to improving the appearance of the headquarters, improved visibility around the parking lot is expected to provide more safety. What would the RPA staff calculate as a cost/benefit ratio for that?

Thanks go to all who helped -- Bill Hoffman, Dick Knox, A.P. Mustian, Al Rivas, Steve Kirby, Gerald Anderson, Forrest Fenstermaker, Ken Kramer, Larry Neff, Charlie Newlon, John Barber, Charlie Harden, and Ed Robie.

Editor's Notes

McArdle Remembered In this issue's Commentary, Philip Briegleb remembers Dick McArdle, who passed on last October. The Commentary is clipped from the January, 1984 issue of the Western Forester, a sister publication.

OBITUARIES

R.E. McArdle, Chief of Forest Service, Dies

By Joseph D. Whitaker
Washington Post Staff Writer

Richard E. McArdle, 84, a retired chief of the U.S. Forest Service and a longtime national leader in forestry and conservation, died of a heart attack Oct. 4 at George Washington University Hospital. He lived in Bethesda.

Mr. McArdle's career in forestry began with the Forest Service in 1924 in Portland, Ore. As a junior forester, he was assigned to the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. He left the Forest Service for a year to become dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho.

When he returned to the agency in 1935, he was named director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. He was later director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station in North Carolina.

He came to Washington in 1944 and became assistant chief of cooperative program in the Forest Service. He was appointed chief of the agency in 1952, a post he held until retiring in 1962.



RICHARD E. McARDLE

After that, he spent two years as executive director of the National Institute of Public Affairs.

Mr. McArdle was a member of the Royal Commission of Forestry in Newfoundland and served as president of the Fifth World Forestry Congress in Seattle in 1960. He also was a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, the Soil Conservation Society of America, and the board of the American Forest Association.

He was a recipient of the Agriculture Department's Distinguished Service Award, the Presidential Gold

Medal for federal civilian service, and the Order of Merit for Forestry, awarded by the government of Mexico.

Mr. McArdle was born in Lexington, Ky. He served in the Army in Europe during World War I. He earned a bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees in forestry at the University of Michigan.

His wife, the former Dorothy Aileen Coppage, died in 1982. Survivors include three sons, Richard C., of Chevy Chase, John, of Annandale, and Michael, of Madison, Wis.; eight grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

The Friday Newsletter



No. 41

1690

October 14, 1983

News Briefs

IN MEMORIAM: DR. R.E. McARDLE: We regret to report that Dr. Richard E. McArdle, 8th Chief of the Forest Service, died at George Washington University Hospital on Oct. 4. He was a distinguished Chief who received much recognition for his leadership of the Forest Service from 1952-1962. He received numerous awards including the USDA's Distinguished Service Award, the President's Gold Medal, SAF's Sir William Schlich Memorial Medal, and AFA's John Aston Warder Medal. He was personally concerned and interested in the people of the Forest Service whom he considered its most important resource.

Dr. McArdle was an important contributor to passage of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, the Multiple-Use Mining Act of 1955, and Congressional support for balanced management and long range plans for national forestry. He also advocated adequate research and the importance of cooperative programs with the states rather than Federal regulation of private forest land.

After his retirement, Dr. McArdle remained keenly interested in forestry and was an unofficial advisor to the succeeding chief, members of Congress, and others on forestry matters. He had just arrived at a meeting of the American Forestry Association on Sunday evening, Oct. 2, when he suffered a cardiac arrest.

Mac started his career in the Forest Service in 1924 as a junior forester at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland. After serving as Dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho, he became director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. He came to Washington in 1944 as Assistant Chief for State and Private Forestry. He became Chief Aug. 1, 1952.

You may recall that last year the Friday Newsletter carried some of Mac's thoughts on Forest Service problems during his tenure and those of today. It proved, based on your responses, to be one of our most popular items.

We will greatly miss Mac's wise counsel and his friendship.

THE LEGACY OF THE CCC: I recently took part in a truly historic event, the 50th anniversary convention of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni. I was very happy, in fact, honored, to speak before more than 1,000 attendees at the NACCCA's convention in Eagle River, Wis.

Formed in 1933, this amazing organization left a legacy that still touches much of America. The tangible results border on the unbelievable. CCC'ers planted 2.4 billion trees, strung 89,000 miles of telephone line, spent more than 6 million man-days fighting forest fires, created 68,000 miles of firebreaks, developed 52,000 acres of public campgrounds, stocked 972 million fish, built 126,000 miles of roads and trails, revegetated 814,000 acres of range, and restored almost 4,000 historic sites and buildings.

And much of this work is still benefiting us today. I told the convention attendees that we in the Forest Service fully understand that, in many cases, our buildings, roads, bridges, campgrounds, and even the trees on the National Forests are all part of their enduring legacy.

But, as I emphasized to the former CCC'ers, the importance of the organization went far beyond these results. The CCC was an outstanding opportunity for many during
(Cont. Page 2)

the Great Depression. It provided clothing, food, and medical attention to those without such basic necessities. Furthermore, the Corps helped develop the skills and teamwork of people who have gone on to make major contributions to our society.

While in Wisconsin, I also dedicated the CCC Museum in Rhinelander. Through it, as well as the trees, roads, campgrounds, bridges, and other results of the organization's work, future generations will remember the CCC and the role it played in our resource history.

FS ILLUSTRATOR NAMED OUTSTANDING HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEE: I am pleased to report that Delbert E. Thompson, illustrator for the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland, Ore., was honored Oct. 6 as one of 10 outstanding Handicapped Federal Employees of 1983. This Presidential award is sponsored by the Office of Personnel Management.

Delbert also was honored as the Department of Agriculture's Outstanding Handicapped Employee for 1983.

A swimming accident in May 1963 left Delbert with a severely crushed sixth cervical vertebra. He has partial, permanent paralysis of both legs and arms, but he minimizes his physical problems. He has a strong positive attitude about his life, and it is reflected in everything he does.

Delbert began his career in the Forest Service over 15 years ago and has spent it all at the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to Delbert.

REAGAN PROCLAIMS NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS WEEK: President Reagan has proclaimed the week of Oct. 16-27 as National Forest Products Week, in recognition of the vitally important role of the nation's forests.

In his proclamation, the President noted that "familiar and useful items ranging from furniture to grocery bags to turpentine were once parts of trees in the forest." He also called attention to other



Delbert received his Presidential award from Barbara Bush, wife of the vice-president, representing the White House and Donald J. Devine, director, Office of Personnel Man-

agement. He also was congratulated by Assistant Secretary John B. Crowell, Jr., left.

multiple-use values of private and public forests, including watershed, wildlife habitat and recreation. The economic role of our forests, in providing jobs in primary and secondary industries, was also noted.

"We recognize that maintaining a healthy environment and a healthy economy are essential and complementary goals," the President said. "We can be proud of our success and commitment to effective forest management, which strikes a vital balance between preservation and development of our forests."

He also said "wise and sensitive management" will insure that our descendants will inherit forests that are even more useful and productive.

I want to add my personal endorsement to the President's proclamation. Too few people are aware that forests are the source of many of the products they use daily. All of you are highly qualified to make the public aware of the importance of these great assets, and I urge each of you to do so next week, and throughout the year.

STATES RECEIVE INTERIM PAYMENTS:

Forty states and Puerto Rico have received interim payments totaling \$127 million as their parts of national forest receipts collected in fiscal year 1983.

We expect the states will eventually receive \$170 million as their shares of the year's receipts. By comparison, last year's final national forest receipt payments totaled about \$133 million.

For 1983, the five states with the largest shares of interim funds are Oregon, \$47.2 million; California, \$22.1 million; Washington, \$16.7 million; Idaho, \$5.2 million; and Mississippi, \$4.8 million.

MICROBLADE DISCOVERY IN ALASKA:

The Chugach N.F. in R-10 recently "edged" into the archeological annals of microblade discoveries in Alaska. In one of the first such discoveries on the forest, seasonal archeologists Ray DePuydt and Dean Pedersen found several of the small blades while checking the planned location of a new vault toilet at the Russian River campground. The campground is part of the Sqiilantnu Archeological District, a National Register-eligible property.

Microblades, which are narrow stones with parallel sides, range from about 15 to 45 millimeters in length and 5 to 11 millimeters in width. They are thought to have been used as cutting tools. The specialized techniques used to manufacture the microblades indicate their makers were highly skilled toolmakers. Neither the microblades' age nor the identity of the group of people who made them have been determined. However, Indians and Eskimos are believed to have inhabited the area in prehistoric times.

Forest archeologist John Mattson explained that the find is significant because so few microblades have been discovered in the area thus far. Therefore, any discovery makes a major contribution to our knowledge.

Legislation

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION SIGNED: House Joint Resolution (2368) making continuing appropriations for FY 1984 was signed by the President on Saturday, Oct. 1. The resolution provides funding for the Forest Service at levels agreed to by the appropriations committees' House and Senate conferees on the 1984 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill. This means we can proceed with 1984 activities during the continuing resolution period pending final Congressional approval of the Interior appropriations bill and signing by the President. The continuing resolution expires on Nov. 15. We will keep you advised of new developments.

New Releases

*The complete texts of the following speeches may be obtained from the Speechwriting Section, WO, OI, 447-6957.

Title: Structural Wood Research.
Speaker: R. Max Peterson, Chief. Audience: Workshop on Structural Wood Research.
Place: Milwaukee, Wis. Date: Oct. 5, 1983.

Title: The CCC--A Legacy of Human and Natural Resources. Speaker: R. Max Peterson, Chief. Audience: Fiftieth Anniversary Convention of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni. Date: Sept. 22, 1983.


Chief

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 5092 of September 6, 1983

National Forest Products Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout our history, our Nation's abundant forests have served us in so many vital respects that we sometimes forget this extraordinary renewable natural resource. The growing and harvesting of trees, and the work force that turns them into useful products, make a valuable contribution to the Nation's economic well-being, and to providing homes for our people.

Familiar and useful items ranging from furniture to grocery bags to turpentine were once parts of trees in the forest. Our forest lands also provide water for homes, agriculture, and industry and pastures for grazing animals. Our forests serve us in many other ways. They provide a home for wildlife and are a source of recreational activities ranging from driving through and enjoying the scenery, to mountain climbing and backpacking in our numerous parks and wilderness areas.

We recognize that maintaining a healthy environment and a healthy economy are essential and complementary goals. We can be proud of our success and commitment to effective forest management, which strikes a vital balance between preservation and development of our forests. Through wise and sensitive management, we will maintain this vitally important part of our Nation's heritage, so those who follow will inherit forests that are even more useful and productive.

To promote greater awareness and appreciation for our forest resources, the Congress, by Public Law 86-753, 36 U.S.C. 163, has designated the week beginning on the third Sunday in October as National Forest Products Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning on October 16, 1983, as National Forest Products Week and request that all Americans express their appreciation for the Nation's forests through suitable activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

Ronald Reagan

FOREST SERVICE
DAILY NEWS DIGEST
October 5, 1983

McARDLE DIES -- Former Chief Richard E. McArdle, 84, died last night following a heart attack, reports the Chief's Office. McArdle, who was Chief from 1952-1962, never regained consciousness following a heart attack Sunday night at the opening reception of the American Forestry Association convention in Washington DC. Funeral arrangements are pending.

REPORT: FS LOSING ON TONGASS SALES -- FS spent \$165.5 million more on timber sales on R-10's Tongass NF than it received in Tongass timber income from 1970-1982, reports the Missoulian. Paper was quoting a report done by the Library of Congress' Congressional Research Service for Rep. Jim Weaver (D-Ore). Also, report said two major loggers, Alaska Lumber & Pulp Co. and Louisiana Pacific-Ketchikan, were granted rate reductions last year for the timber they harvest, a move that has increased the difference between costs and revenues. The news story, datelined Washington DC, said FS's timber management staff hadn't seen the report and therefore couldn't comment.

HEIRS WANT R-3 ACREAGE -- The Albuquerque (NM) Journal reports a group of Hispanic land-grant heirs has filed a claim with Congress contending they should be given 54,000 acres of land on the Santa Fe NF, reports R-3 OI. The claim includes the 25,000 acres already claimed by the Pueblo de Cochiti Indian tribe through a bill introduced by Rep. Bill Richardson (D-NM), paper said. That bill has received administration support. The new claim asks Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM) to kill the bill and introduce legislation giving the Hispanic heirs the property, paper said.

FLOOD DAMAGE -- Estimates are still being gathered on NFS damage in flood areas of southern Arizona, and repair plans are being made, R-3 OI says. News reports indicate that urban damage is running into many millions of dollars, R-3 said. An early flood that hit the Prescott NF Sept. 26 caused more than a million dollars worth of damage there, but flooding since has added to that total. The death toll has risen to 13 in Arizona, R-3 said. Meanwhile, UPI reports a helicopter search for two Texas men reported missing in R-3's Gila Wilderness was hampered by fog yesterday. The two are thought to have been stranded by high water while backpacking.

LOOKING AT LEAVES -- The New York Times reports 'droves' of tour buses are traveling through New England, full of tourists looking at fall colors. The colors are about a week behind, and are duller than in past years, paper said.

COMPANY GETS HELICOPTER SKI PERMIT -- Liberty Bell Alpine Tours has been awarded a permit to offer helicopter ski trips on R-6's Okanogan and Wenatchee NF's, reports the Wenatchee (Wash) World. The company, which offered the first such operation in the state last season, was competing against a combined bid from two other companies this year, paper said.

SALES DOUBLE -- Timber sales from R-6's Siskiyou NF for FY 83 are projected to reach \$2.9 million, double last year's total, reports UPI.

NEW PIPELINE PLANNED FOR ALASKA -- A new company has announced plans for the Trans Alaska Gas System, a natural gas pipeline stretching from Prudhoe Bay to the Kenai Peninsula, says the Anchorage Times. Yukon-Pacific Corp. plans to transport raw natural gas to the peninsula, where it'll be converted to liquified natural gas for sale overseas or in the continental US, paper said.

NEW FOREST BOOK -- Time-Life Books Inc. has published a new book entitled Forests, as part of its Planet Earth series, reports WO OI. The lavishly illustrated 176-page book contains several FS photos, and covers numerous aspects of forests, including fire.

FEDS PROTEST DINERS CLUB PLAN -- 'A plan to have 30,000 federal workers pay for their government travel and expenses with Diners Club credit cards is drawing protests from some employees, who fear they won't be reimbursed by their agencies in time to pay their bills,' says the Washington Post. Critics say most other organizations issue credit cards in the name of the company. But USDA and other government organizations will be issuing the cards in the names of the employees, who will be billed at their homes and be personally liable for the charges, paper said.

FOREST PLANS ANOTHER TIMBER STUDY -- R-6's Wenatchee NF will do another 'environmental analysis' before auctioning off 8 million board feet of timber, reports UPI. Forest Supervisor Don Smith said a scheduled sale of the timber was postponed because of a successful Sierra Club appeal. The group's Cascade chapter said the analysis being used was area-wide rather than focusing on the specific timber being sold. Therefore, the forest will now make a site-specific analysis, including an opportunity for public comment, UPI said.

CONGRESSMAN'S POLL REVEALS SALE OPPOSITION -- Rep. James Clarke (D-NC) recently found that 99 percent of western North Carolinians responding to a poll oppose possible sales of NFS lands, reports the Asheville (NC) Citizen. Responses came from about one percent of those receiving the poll, which a Clarke spokesman called 'about average.' The poll covered other subjects including defense spending and federal deficits. Clarke said his meetings with western North Carolina residents have revealed their 'real, deep-down resentment and anger' at the idea of selling NFS lands to private interests.

COUPLE SUES OVER TIMBER SALES -- A Florence, Mont., couple has sued over a proposed series of Bitterroot NF timber sales, claiming they're illegal and asking they be banned, says the Missoulian. Their previous administrative appeals have failed, paper said.

'SMOKEY' ARRESTED -- A man wearing a brown bear costume, a homemade paper-mache Western hat and a badge saying 'Smokey' was arrested in front of the White House during a demonstration Monday, reports S&PF. He was with members of the Committee for Creative Non-Violence calling for the removal of Interior Secy. Watt, and was arrested by NPS police for failure to keep moving while picketing, S&PF said. Police confiscated the head of the suit, which was not a licensed Smokey Bear outfit. However, the man was allowed to wear the rest of the costume to court, as he was wearing no clothes underneath. He will be sent a letter of reprimand describing the penalties if he misuses the Smokey Bear concept again, S&PF said.

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RICHARD E. MCARDLE

1983

Dr. Richard E. McArdle, who died October 4 at the age of 84, was probably one of the best-loved Forest Service Chiefs both among his employees and associates outside the organization. He put a strong emphasis upon people. He made it his job to know a large number of people and to give praise when it was deserved. He always emphasized the best in everyone, and believed people would do their best if properly handled. However he could be firm when the occasion demanded it. He counseled employees of his agency always to remember their sense of service, which has been such a special feature of the Forest Service.

A crucial decision of his was to abandon the long Forest Service effort for Federal regulation of timber cutting on private lands. This effort had been supported in various degrees by most of the early Forest service chiefs, including Gifford Pinchot, Henry Graves, Ferdinand Silcox, Earle Clapp, and Lyle Watts. McArdle saw that it was making cooperation with the timber industry difficult by straining relations with industry. He consciously let the issue die so that the nation could benefit by good relations between industry and the Forest Service. He followed the line pressed by William Greeley during his term as Chief, namely cooperation. McArdle, or "Mac" as he was called by most associates, served for eight years in charge of state and private forestry cooperation in the Washington office, before becoming Chief.

McArdle recalled that relations with the timber industry had become so bad before he took office that a delegation of industry men visited the new Secretary of Agriculture under President Eisenhower, Ezra T. Benson, who had just been appointed three days previously, to demand that McArdle, who had just recently been appointed himself, be replaced. However, McArdle had already talked to the Secretary and Benson had decided to keep him in office.

A vitally important measure pressed by McArdle was the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960. This act gave congressional endorsement of long Forest Service practice. It allowed balanced consideration of the major uses of National Forest lands, namely timber production, grazing, recreation, water supply, and wildlife habitat. The act followed earlier passage of the Multiple Use Mining Act which corrected abuse in the mining laws, which were hampering management of National Forests. Over a million of unpatented claims were processed, and most were found not worthy of patent, thus freeing the land for proper forest management.

A Ten-Year Program for the National Forests was presented to Congress first in 1959 and then extended in 1961 to include expanded recreation development, intensified timber management, and expanded road and trail construction, all needed to keep up with public demands on the National Forests. These plans provided Congress with a clear view of what could be accomplished on a regular schedule. The program resulted in substantial increases in annual funds during following years to improve forest management. It followed up an earlier Operation Outdoors, a plan to improve and expand outdoor public recreation facilities. By 1962 recreation visits to the Forests reached 100 million.

McArdle also was able to prevent the conversion of grazing permittees' privileges to grazing rights by act of Congress which would have made regulation more difficult. He also settled the Oregon and California land grant issue. The heavily timbered lands had reverted to the Federal Government in a court case. The lands were divided between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior, with BLM getting most of the lands, but eliminating much of the checkerboard pattern of ownership so that Forest Service administration became easier.

McArdle succeeded in upgrading the positions of district rangers to match the responsibilities of the jobs, at the same time raising standards of performance. He also got badly needed better housing provided for field personnel.

McArdle was able to get the National Advertising Council to continue its provision of free service to the Smokey Bear Fire prevention program at a time when the Council was considering pulling out. The long term effort in this program has been of inestimable service to the nation in preventing forest fires.

The Timber Resource Review published in 1958 showed that for the first time, growth of timber on all lands, public and private, was exceeding the annual cut, although quality was declining. It was the most comprehensive study of forest resources made up to that time. In 1956 annual receipts for National Forest timber, grazing, and other special fees and services passed the \$100-million mark for the first time.

Seven million acres of depleted grazing lands in the Great Plains and Great Basin acquired by the Federal Government in the 1930's were designated as National Grasslands in 1960 and added to the National Forest System for multiple-use management. A landmark act involving the Forest Service in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies was the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. Reforestation of public and private lands was accelerated during McArdle's term, aided by the Soil Bank Act. In 1956, the first practical application of dropping water and chemicals on going fires from tanker planes took place, in cooperation with the State of California. Forest insect and disease research was transferred to the Forest Service from the USDA Agricultural Research Service during McArdle's term. A public advisory committee for forest research was appointed in his first year as Chief.

In August 1960 the United States was host for the Fifth World's Forestry Congress in Seattle, and Chief McArdle headed the U.S. delegation and served as President of the Congress, whose theme was multiple use. He was also a U.S. delegate to the Sixth World Forestry Congress in Madrid in 1966. He was a founder of the North American Forestry Commission and received special awards from German, Sweden, and Mexico as well as from the Federal Government and American forestry associations. After his retirement he served two years as executive director of the National Institute of Public Affairs, which acts to improve education opportunities for Government employees. He also gave lectures and led seminars on Forestry and conservation at various colleges, and was active in professional forestry associations.

McArdle received honorary degrees from his alma mater, the University of Michigan and the New York State College of Forestry's Gold Medal for Distinguished Service. Also, USDA's Distinguished Service Award, the Society of American Foresters' Sir William Schlich Memorial Award, the American Forestry Association's Distinguished Service Award for Conservation and John Warder medal, 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, and the Rockefeller Public Service Award.

(Written for Forest History Society's new Encyclopedia of American Forestry)

Biographical Sketch of Dr. Richard E. McArdle

By Frank J. Harmon
History Section, Forest Service

Richard E. McArdle was the eighth Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, serving from July 1, 1952 to March 17, 1962. During the previous eight years he was Assistant Chief for State and private forestry cooperative programs. His earlier work was in research.

McArdle was born February 25, 1899 in Lexington, Kentucky, and earned his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D degrees in forestry in 1923, 1924, and 1930, respectively, at the University of Michigan. He entered the Forest Service in 1924 as a silviculturist working out of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station's new headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In 1927 he took a three-year leave of absence for graduate study and teaching to earn his Ph.D., returning to Portland to become a leader in fire research. He left again in 1934 to serve for a year as Dean of the School of Forestry, University of Idaho, then resigned to become Director of the new Rocky Mountain Experiment Station at Ft. Collins, Colorado. After three years there he took the same post at the Appalachian (now Southeastern) Station at Asheville, North Carolina. In 1944 he became Assistant Chief in Washington.

During his regime, McArdle pressed for a congressional mandate for balanced management and long-range plans for the National Forests and for research. He also pushed for accelerated recreation development, intensified timber management with adequate reforestation, curbing of mining and grazing abuses, more aid for State and private forestry, and increased professionalization and upgrading of personnel. Some results were the Multiple-Use Mining Law of 1955, the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, substantial increases and better balance in funds for the agency, continued improvement in conditions of its grazing lands, the new responsibility for seven million acres of Great

McArdle
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approved by McArdle
by phone, March 3, 1981.
F. J. Harmon

Plains grasslands, and higher grades for rangers and other field personnel in crucial positions.

McArdle abandoned as impractical and self-defeating a long intermittent attempt to get Federal regulation of timber harvesting practices on private lands, thereby improving relations with the timber industry, and was able to prevent the granting of vested grazing rights to livestock men in National Forests.

He was active in international forestry, was a founder of the North American Forestry Commission, and helped organize and served as president of the Fifth World Forestry Congress in Seattle, Washington, in 1960. After retirement he was executive director of the National Institute of Public Affairs, lectured at various colleges, and was an official of a forest industry group. He has served on the boards of various forestry organizations, and has received numerous awards, from the President, the Department of Agriculture, National Civil Service League, Public Personnel Association, the governments of Mexico, West Germany, and Sweden, Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association, and New York State College of Forestry, as well as an honorary D.Sc. degree from his alma mater, and honorary LL.D. degrees from Syracuse University and the University of Maine.

References:

Who's Who in America, Vol. 35, 1968-69; American Men of Science, 10th Ed., 1960; Journal of Forestry, 50: 7, July 1952, p. 578; Biographical file, History Section, Forest Service.

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"A Sense of Service"

(Parts of the following interviews with former Chiefs of the Forest Service were shown on 16mm film and videotape cassette to a 75th anniversary gathering of employees and retirees June 17, 1980 in the Jefferson Auditorium, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C., and distributed to all Regions, Stations, and Areas for showing to all field personnel. The interviewer was Wallace Shiverdecker, Office of Information, Washington Office, Forest Service. The interviews were conducted in the homes of the Chiefs during January 1980.)

Transcript of Interview With Former Chief Richard E. McArdle

I'm Richard McArdle. I was Chief of the Forest Service from 1952 to 1962.

I suppose every prospective Chief of the Forest Service devotes a great deal of time in thinking about his aspirations for what he hopes to accomplish when he gets to be Chief. I know that I spent about three weeks doing this just before I moved across the corridor to my "hot seat". I made I don't know how many lists of jobs that I wanted to do--- things that I hoped would raise the standard of accomplishment in the Forest Service. I realized that it would take years to do some of ^{these} things, but at least I would have made a start. I didn't want to be the kind of a Chief who would just keep his nose clean and wait for a time when he could retire on a pension. I also had to think about several jobs that my former Chief, Lyle Watts, didn't succeed to get done before he had to retire. I have one such list here. I don't know how I've managed to hang on to one of these lists; I had a dozen of them. I'm not sure that this is the first one or the last one. But at any rate there

are seven jobs in this list that I designated as jobs hanging fire that Watts couldn't finish before he retired. I don't know which of the seven is most important because they all had to be done and done rather promptly, before I could even get to the jobs that I thought would make the Forest Service more efficient and successful. Before I could do that, I had to finish these jobs that were hanging fire. Seven months later, before I could get very far, the Administration of the Federal Government changed. It was the first time the Administration had changed in 20 years. And I mean changed completely, in Congress as well as in the Executive Branch. That made a lot of difficulties for me.

But to return to the unfinished jobs, this list says, "Settle the O&C Controversial Lands Issue." Those were 465,000 acres of land in Oregon that had reverted to the Federal Government in a court case. We didn't know whether these lands were National Forest or Interior Department lands or "Oregon and California" lands. If the lands were in a National Forest the counties in Oregon would get only 25 percent of receipts. If they were actually O&C lands the counties would get 75 percent. So this made quite a lot of difference because the lands were heavily timbered. I think Lyle Watts was acting under instructions from the lawyers in the Department of Agriculture; they wanted a court decision. People in Oregon and Congress, for example Guy Condon, Senator Condon of Oregon, wanted a legislative decision, and the two men, Watts and Condon, were at logger heads, and I don't think the two men were talking to each other; I've heard that. I went to see Condon very soon after I became Chief and he said, "I don't want any part of it, I don't trust you". I started from there but we wound up with a solution that

would please both Condon and the Forest Service, and more than that, it blocked up the formerly checkerboard holdings of O&C and National Forests, and that made for better administration.

Another unfinished job was to do something about the abuses of the mining laws. Lyle Watts had started to do something on this but never actually did much to complete the job. These mining laws of 1872 had never been changed, never been amended at all. Just as I became Chief there was a big boom in staking claims for uranium. And more than that, claims were being staked for summer homes, which is illegal, and yet they were being sold. When I tried to talk to mining people they didn't want any change of the 1872-year laws at all. We had to start from there, but in 1955 we did succeed in getting what's known as the Multiple Use Mining Act. We had thought there were only about 65,000 unpatented claims but we found more than a million. When we finished, only about 2,000 of the million were legal, but we had the authority then to sell timber and work on the surface of the claims.

One of the unfinished jobs was one of the most difficult I've ever tackled. The grazing industry was determined to change (by law) the privilege of grazing (on National Forest land) to legal rights so that they could sell the rights or borrow on them, just as they pleased. That doesn't sound like very much of a job, but we would have lost control of more than half of the National Forests if this law that they were seeking had come to pass. When I first moved over to the "hot seat" I found that the grazing people had already drafted a new law, and just about 3 or 4 days after a new Secretary of Agriculture (Ezra Benson) took office they showed up about 75 or 80 strong to

convince him that they should have that law. That Secretary didn't know the situation and agreed that it would be all right. I had to spend a lot of time countering the grazing industry's efforts to convert the grazing permittees' ^{privileges} ~~rights~~ to grazing rights. But we succeeded. There was no law passed but it took about 6 or 7 months after the new Administration came in to accomplish that.

I had another unfinished job. The National Advertising Council had been very helpful with us in promoting (without charge) the Smokey Bear forest fire prevention campaign. The Council decided that 20 years of this was enough. They were pulling out. The value of the free advertising we were getting was far beyond any we could ^{afford to} replace, and so we talked to the Advertising Council individually and together. The upshot was that they decided to continue their help with the Smokey Bear campaign and it's still going right now. I don't think they would drop it now.

Another job that I had to do personally right away was to improve the relationships between the Forest Service and the organized forest industries. My predecessor (Lyle Watts) was being damned by individuals from the industry. As a matter of fact, only three days after the new Secretary of Agriculture took office, a delegation from forest industry visited him and asked that I be replaced. But I had already talked to the Secretary and he decided that he wouldn't do that. We had to get better relations anyway, so I spent a lot of time in the next 8 or 10 years trying to improve these relationships. And I think we did.

I had another unfinished job that I had to do personally. I had to take a stand on "regulation." Foresters today don't know what I'm talking about when I say taking a stand on regulation. I'm talking about a legal way to control cutting of timber on private lands, by Federal action, and this was a hot issue I would say for about 30 years. It started with Gifford Pinchot and four previous Chiefs of the Forest Service: Pinchot, Silcox, Clapp, and Watts had been taking very strong stands for this. I had to decide whether I could go with this previous stand of these previous Chiefs or do something else. I finally decided that there were too many other things that I needed to get done, than to get involved in a hassle over this issue. Anyway the need of the legislation was much much less then than it was 30 years before, so I just let it wither on the vine.

What I wanted to do, and had to delay, was to do something to improve the administration in the Forest Service, and to improve the service that we rendered to the public. That really was the big job that I had faced as Chief. I needed the help of the forest industry and many other organizations for this, and if I spent all of my time on regulation I would have no time left to do what I wanted to do, to accomplish some of the things that ought to be done to make the Forest Service a more effective organization.

It was hard to know which jobs I should do first, but we wanted to get balanced use on the National Forests, what we call now multiple use, and that finally resulted, in 1960, in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act. The Forest Service considers this as one of the landmark pieces of forest legislation. I think it was. We also needed to put recently enacted laws

into effect, such as the Cooperative Forest Management Act and the Forest Pest Control Act.

Another thing that I personally wanted very much was to get all of our district rangers up into the GS-9 level. They were all in GS-7---two were only in GS-5. I am happy to say that before I retired all the district rangers were GS-9. When I first started in the Forest Service in Portland, Oregon, my salary was \$1,800 and I remember that Earle Clapp, who was in charge of Research, went to Bill Greeley, then the Chief of the Forest Service, and asked if he couldn't increase the salaries of people in research. Greeley said, "I don't think there is any chance in the world to do it. Anyway if you did it you would have to get the whole Forest Service up." Earle Clapp said, "That's what I'll do then," and he did. District rangers were as I say earning about \$1,800 or something like that. Supervisors were getting \$2,400 a year. As a matter of fact last week I had occasion to look up the appropriation act of 1905, the first time the Forest Service was mentioned anywhere as the Forest Service. It interested me because the pay of the Chief of the Forest Service, then called the Forester, was \$3,500. The total appropriation of the Forest Service for fiscal year 1905 was, as I recall, \$875,140. It is now about 2 billion. But coming back to the district rangers, there were 804 of them and it was a real chore to get all of these up to a pay standard that I thought they ought to have. I think they are now higher than that.

Another job I wanted to do very much was to do something about the one third of the National Forests that was in immature stands -- if we were going to get

some timber from those stands in 50 or 60 or 100 years. I said we've got to do something about this one-third of the National Forest area that needed stand improvement. I also very much wanted to do something about the 5 million acres that were not productive in the National Forests. It wasn't easy to get the money to plant up 5 million acres of land.

I wanted also to do something about improving housing for Forest Service people on the National Forests. Lots of our men and their families were living in tents or tar-paper shacks, and we needed to do something to improve the lot of these people. They were not complaining. I visited many forestry wives and they weren't complaining. They should have been beating on me but they didn't. We did get quite a lot of new housing done. This became the National Forest development program that was finished just about three years before I retired. We made programs for long range planning and development in the National Forests, and short range programs for roads, housing, planting, the whole thing. At that time we were content with this much, in fact we couldn't even accomplish this but we were aiming for higher places. That I think is one of the things that has impressed me over the years. The Forest Service has always aimed high. We've not always hit the high mark but we aimed high.

Another thing that had to be done was the National Forest recreation job which was increasing by leaps and bounds. I thought we'd prepare for this. That led into what became "Operation Outdoors" in which we planned for recreation use all through the National Forest system. One of the other things that I wanted to do was to step up research. This and other goals eventually led up to the Resources Planning Act of 1976.

One of the other things that I see in my list of hopes and aspirations, was to raise the standards of work in the Forest Service -- for all Forest Service units. I don't know how I can say this without offending anyone. When the Forest Service was created we were the experts, there were no others. By the time I got to be Chief there were other organizations that had foresters and we were no longer the only experts. There were people who were challenging some of our statements, and much of our work that was previously first class was no longer first class. We had to raise the standards of performance throughout the Forest Service. I found that to be one of the most difficult jobs that I undertook. If the Forest Service had not done that I think the prestige of the Forest Service would have declined.

Then because I was not well known in the Forest Service when I became Chief (and people are always wary about the new top man; they wonder if he is going to do the job) I decided I'd better circulate around the Forest Service. There was another reason for doing that. When we were small and I first started in the Forest Service, each of us knew everyone else in the Forest Service. The Service was now much larger and we didn't know each other. So I thought one of the jobs that I might do for the Forest Service would be to move around through it like a needle and thread, and sort of stitch it together. One way to do that was to have all the people in each National Forest or research unit come to a hotel and have a dinner together. Well at that time it would cost about \$2.00 for a dinner and these young people would have to arrange for babysitters and maybe travel 150 miles or something like that. I didn't think it was worth \$2.00 just to meet me , and so what we did was to arrange picnics on Forest Service campgrounds. Picnics are horrible

things; I gained 12 pounds on one trip in Region 1. The ladies would heap up the tables with fried chicken and pies and other goodies. Then they all looked out of the corner of their eyes to see what I would eat and I tried to take something of everybody's contribution. But I couldn't do that and I tried using a local committee to fill my plate and that didn't work either. But I do think that these picnics accomplished quite a lot of good. I had to work every minute because my aim was to call everybody by name when we left. That takes a bit of doing but I never resented it. I was glad to do it because the people that you are working with, it seemed to me, are the most important resource that you have. I still get letters from people who refer to these picnics. I got one yesterday from a former supervisor in Region 4. He remembers a picnic in Utah. I get letters from other people who remembered these picnics. It gave me a chance also to get acquainted with the wives. Forest Service wives are a most important factor in Forest Service activities, because if it wasn't for their tolerance, patience and good humor and the way that the wives could put up with us -- irregular hours, interruptions for fire, and all of the other things -- I doubt if the Forest Service could have ever accomplished anything worthwhile. Of all of the awards and honors that have come to me I think the one that I cherish the most is being an "honorary forestry wife." I do value that award more than anything that came to me, and I'm including now the award from the President of the United States and a lot of other awards.

I'm trying to think now of some of the picnics, but there were so many of them that even if one might be unusual it is hard to recall. Sometimes I had three of them in a day, and if you have 150 or 200 people in each one you are moving

right along. Most of the memories that I have of picnics are not tables loaded with food. The things that I remember are the people, and for many years I had a long list of the people that I met in the Forest Service at these picnics and I would review that list. I couldn't do it all in one night. It would take about a week to do the whole thing, but the purpose was, where I saw a name, I could see a face. I learned to look directly at the people, and not at how their hair was fixed, or what their clothing was, or anything else.

I think before I stop I ought to talk about the Forest Service as I knew it when I first started in it. I've been retired 18 years now which probably accounts for my faulty memory in part. The Forest Service was already 20 years old when I started. I had the good fortune to meet and to know all the Chiefs and almost all of the people who started the Forest Service. I was fortunate to know Gifford Pinchot. "GP," as we all called him, was a dominant figure in any society. I think one of things that impressed me the most when I think of Gifford Pinchot was his determination to accomplish what he set out to do. Henry Graves was the second Chief, and the thing I remember most about Henry Graves was his beady black eyes; they just would go right through you. The third Chief was Bill Greeley and I owe a lot to Greeley. I don't know why he took any interest in me, but whenever he visited where I was he found time to visit with me. When I was in Washington, as I was in 1925 for a 9-month detail, Greeley invited me to sit in on staff meetings. In other ways he took an interest in my career and I tried to do that later on with other people who were working with me. The next Chiefs were Bob Stuart and Ferdinand Silcox and of course Earle Clapp. Clapp was called Acting Chief, but he was actually

Chief in every respect except payroll title. He accomplished a great deal for the Forest Service. He did more, especially for research, than any other Chief that I can think of. He was responsible for starting the forest survey, for the increased activities of the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, and the McSweeney-McNary Act for research.

I think Pinchot stands out in my memory more than some of the others, but I think also of the other old timers in the Forest Service, the people who started the Forest Service -- people like E.T. Allen who became the Western Forestry and Conservation Association executive secretary. I think of Herbert Smith and Smith Riley and Allen Peck and Andy Frothingham and Paul Redington and Albert Potter and Will Barnes. I knew all of these people. There was one I knew when he was the supervisor of the Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado, Bill Kreutzer. He was the first ranger transferred over from the Department of Interior. And Leon Kneipp, and other people who started as rangers and made the Forest Service what it is. I was, I suppose, in the second wave of people, and my service rather overlapped with the first wave and succeeding waves. What else do you want to know? My earliest experiences?

Well, today many of us have cars -- something that we now think indispensable. But then we moved on horseback or with the horse and buggy, even in 1924. I walked most of the time. My first job was a summer temporary employee about 1922 on the Nezperce National Forest in Idaho. I remember that job because Howard Flint of Region 1 hired me and then forgot that he had done it. I borrowed money to get to Missoula and I still remember the Old Florence Hotel, getting there at 2 o'clock in the morning. At the time the office

opened I went to Flint's office and asked what job he wanted me to do. He'd forgotten it so he had to rattle up a crew, and it wound up with a man named Day as the chief of party. He died much later at the Central Forest Experiment Station in Columbus, Ohio. And a man called Carl Gustafson who became chief of National Forest fire control here in Washington. We were making a fire hazard study for fire control, I remember that Clyde Fickes, who was the assistant forest supervisor, raised my pay from \$75 a month to \$85 because I was the only one in the crew who could use a botanical key for range plants.

My first permanent job was in research at Portland, Oregon in 1924. If I have any good qualities you can attribute them to Thornton Munger who was director of that station, and to June Wertz who was our chief clerk. I had to raise myself to standards that I didn't think I could ever achieve but Munger insisted on them. As for other qualities, June Wertz would beat on me because she thought I was still immature. I stayed at that research job for 10 years. I was offered other jobs in private industry but I wanted to stay with the Forest Service, but then along came a chance to be Dean at the forestry school at the University of Idaho. We only stayed there one year because I thought either I had to stay there 10 or 15 years to really accomplish anything, or take an offer to be the Director of the newly organized Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado. I went on later to the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Asheville, North Carolina, and then to Washington, D.C., as the Assistant Chief for State and Private Forestry, and then to the Chief's job.

If I had any words of wisdom to leave with the Forest Service, the present Forest Service, I think I would concentrate on telling them never to lose their sense of service. That seems to me something that has always exemplified the Forest Service and I hope always will be typical of the Forest Service of the years to come. I could enlarge on that point but I think you know what I'm talking about. A lot of people outside the Forest Service have complained to me that the Forest Service is no longer what it used to be but has changed. Sure it has changed; I'd be upset if it hadn't changed. But when I ask these people, what do you mean by change, I find that what most of them think about change is that we no longer have time to visit with them. We ride along in the green car, and they say we used to be able to sit on the corral fence and visit with them. Well the truth is these people don't have time to visit either anymore. The Forest Service of today is trying to do about 10 or 20 times the work it used to do with no more people than it had when I was Chief. Of course they don't have any time to visit with people. But that's as far as the change has gone in the Forest Service. There is not any change with respect to the ideals of public service, in trying to do a honest job; there has been no change of integrity in personnel.

FHARMON:ac:1/22/81:2375A

Frank,

4/9/82

Thanks very much.
This was just what we
needed. In return, you
can have a copy of this
1953 American Forests article
about McArdle.

Geo. Castille

McFadden has begun writing his
recollections on many forestry subjects.

(Tel. call from him Sept. 23, 1982).

He also urged us to interview Robert Wolfe,
Asst. Chief of Environmental + Natural Resource Policy Division
of Library of Congress, regarding legislative
history of forestry measures.

also to get a copy of Wolfe's analysis for Congr
James Weaver, "Federal Timber Contract Issues",
44 pp. + Appendix. (Aug. 4, 1982).

Wolfe's phone - 287-7233.

RICHARD E. MCARDLE
5110 RIVER ROAD
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20816

August 19, 1981

Mr. Frank J. Harmon
History Section
FS USDA
Washington, DC 20013

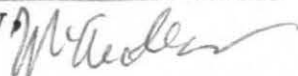
Dear Frank:

If you have a chance (and are disposed to do it) please correct three pages of the Shiverdecker/McArdle interview (so-called) used in part for the videotape show featuring four Chiefs. I enclose photocopies of the three pages in question. This is the "interview" that you kindly fixed up so that it made sense--the one that has your name on the last page (13).

None of these corrections are earth-shaking but the one at the top of page 4 might be worth correcting.

I was trained not to put more than one subject in one letter but I will now violate this training. I have finally seen a copy of Perry Merrill's book on the history of the CCC. It is a lot better than I thought Perry could make it. I will have to eat crow on this one because I told ^{him} it wasn't possible to assemble all the pertinent information. For your information, I have called the book to the attention of the editors of (1) Journal of Forestry, (2) American Forests, and (3) Journal of Forest History. I have checked with Merrill before doing this. His copy to Forest History Society was returned. Jof F didn't get their copy either. Another subject: James Glover, who is doing a biography of Bob Marshall did not interview me but got a lot of material from me. I think he has left town, including info. on wilderness legis- lation. Many thanks for sending my name to Teague so he would send me the story on Will Barnes. I only met Barnes twice as I recall. Impressive man but full of ego. Do you have Jimmy Jacobs' (R-4 Range retiree) book on Utah Place Names?

Sincerely,



POffice has changed my mail address as shown at heading above.

10/16
1/12
copy

OK 44
1/22/81

"A Sense of Service"

(Parts of the following interviews with former Chiefs of the Forest Service were shown on 16mm film and videotape cassette to a 75th anniversary gathering of employees and retirees June 17, 1980 in the Jefferson Auditorium, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C., and distributed to all Regions, Stations, and Areas for showing to all field personnel. The interviewer was Wallace Shiverdecker, Office of Information, Washington Office, Forest Service. The interviews were conducted in the homes of the Chiefs during January 1980.)

Transcript of Interview With Former Chief Richard E. McArdle

I'm Richard McArdle. I was Chief of the Forest Service from 1952 to 1962.

I suppose every prospective Chief of the Forest Service devotes a great deal of time in thinking about his aspirations for what he hopes to accomplish when he gets to be Chief. I know that I spent about three weeks doing this just before I moved across the corridor to my "hot seat". I made I don't know how many lists of jobs that I wanted to do--- things that I hoped would raise the standard of accomplishment in the Forest Service. I realized that it would take years to do some of ^{these} things, but at least I would have made a start. I didn't want to be the kind of a Chief who would just keep his nose clean and wait for a time when he could retire on a pension. I also had to think about several jobs that my former Chief, Lyle Watts, didn't succeed to get done before he had to retire. I have one such list here. I don't know how I've managed to hang on to one of these lists; I had a dozen of them. I'm not sure that this is the first one or the last one. But at any rate there

would please both Condon and the Forest Service, and more than that, it blocked up the formerly checkerboard holdings of O&C and National Forests, and that made for better administration.

Another unfinished job was to do something about the abuses of the mining laws. Lyle Watts had started to do something on this but never actually did much to complete the job. These mining laws of 1872 had never been changed, never been amended at all. Just as I became Chief there was a big boom in staking claims for uranium. ~~And more than that,~~ claims were being staked for summer homes, which is illegal, and yet they were being sold. When I tried to talk to mining people they didn't want any change of the 1872-year laws at all. We had to start from there, but in 1955 we did succeed in getting what's known as the Multiple Use Mining Act. We had thought there were only about 65,000 unpatented claims but we found more than a million. When we finished, only about 2,000 of the million were legal, but we had the authority then to sell timber and work on the surface of the claims.

One of the unfinished jobs was one of the most difficult I've ever tackled. The grazing industry was determined to change (by law) the privilege of grazing (on National Forest land) to legal rights so that they could sell the rights or borrow on them, just as they pleased. That doesn't sound like very much of a job, but we would have lost control of more than half of the National Forests if this law that they were seeking had come to pass. When I first moved over to the "hot seat" I found that the grazing people had already drafted a new law, and just about 3 or 4 days after a new Secretary of Agriculture (Ezra Benson) took office they showed up about 75 or 80 strong to

convince him that they should have that law. That Secretary didn't know the situation and agreed that it would be all right. I had to spend a lot of time countering the grazing industry's efforts to convert the grazing permittees' grazing ^{privileges} uses to grazing rights. But we succeeded. There was no law passed but it took about 6 or 7 months after the new Administration came in to accomplish that.

I had another unfinished job. The National Advertising Council had been very helpful with us in promoting (without charge) the Smokey Bear forest fire prevention campaign. The Council decided that 20 years of this was enough. They were pulling out. The value of the free advertising we were getting was far beyond any we could ^{afford to} replace, and so we talked to the Advertising Council individually and together. The upshot was that they decided to continue their help with the Smokey Bear campaign and it's still going right now. I don't think they would drop it now.

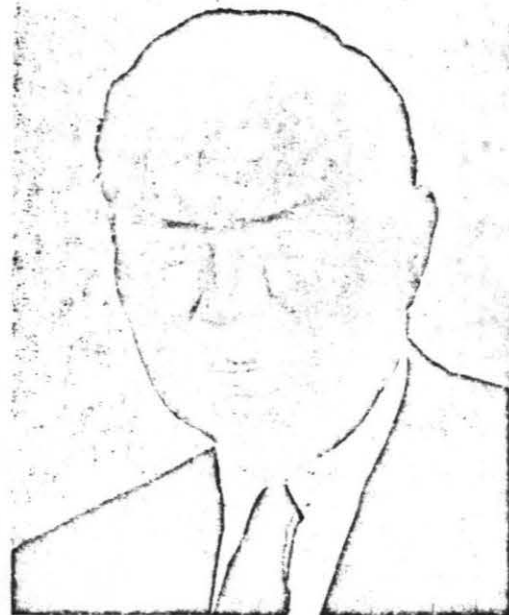
Another job that I had to do personally right away was to improve the relationships between the Forest Service and the organized forest industries. My predecessor (Lyle Watts) was being damned by individuals from the industry. As a matter of fact, only three days after the new Secretary of Agriculture took office, a delegation from forest industry visited him and asked that I be replaced. But I had already talked to the Secretary and he decided that he wouldn't do that. We had to get better relations anyway, so I spent a lot of time in the next 8 or 10 years trying to improve these relationships. And I think we did.

AMERICAN
FORESTS
No. 4
APRIL 1953

Meet the Chief

By JAMES B. CRAIG

A man of experience and stature, Richard E. McArdle directs the U. S. Forest Service with an efficiency that stamps him as a potentially outstanding chief



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THE man who holds the key forestry job in the United States had cancelled his other appointments and, using his desk as a diagram board, was explaining why a chief of the U. S. Forest Service must have a "broad-gauge" outlook, can't be "hidebound" in terms of the past, and has got to "see the whole sweep of events in terms of the whole forestry picture."

"Now, over here we have the U. S. Forest Service and the other federal agencies engaged in forestry," Chief Richard E. McArdle remarked, drawing an imaginary line on his desk. "For many years federal forestry was the only forestry. If there had been a forestry parade 50 years ago there would have been only a handful of marchers, nearly all federal.

"Federal forestry activities have grown as they properly should but today this is no longer the sole area of forestry activity," Chief McArdle continued, drawing a second line parallel to the first. "State forestry is fast coming of age—in fact the state division of today's forestry parade is now bigger than the federal division. And if there is one thing I am proud of it was the opportunity I had to work with these various state groups for eight years as assistant chief.

"Finally, we have another rapidly-developing area of endeavor, especially in the last five or 10 years," the Chief continued, drawing a third parallel line. "That's private forestry. Right now, there are more foresters engaged in private forestry than in the federal and state setups

combined. They are increasing all the time. And incidentally, nothing pleases us more than when one of our men goes into private work to help open up new fields of activity. That spells progress.

"Then, of course, there's the resource itself. Forestry progress isn't measured just in terms of number of foresters employed—although that's one good yardstick. After all, it's the land itself that we should be most concerned with. As might be expected, in half a century there have been tremendous changes in the forest resource. We have less big timber now. We have more different uses for timber and use sizes and species that were not used only a few years ago. We have much better utilization in the woods, too, as well as in the mill.

"I don't have recent figures to prove it, but I think we have more land under good forest management than we had, say, ten or 15 years ago. I know this is true for the larger forest ownerships. I think it is gradually becoming true for small forest holdings too, but there we have a long way to go, and it's going to take time to get that job done. I guess I'm more impatient than anybody I know in wanting to get on with this part of the job. Anyway, despite the fact that we've still got much to do, it's a big satisfaction to look back on the progress made during the past five or ten years. A chief of the Forest Service has to try always to keep his eyes on both sides of the ledger. The decisions he makes must be made in terms of the

whole picture, not just one part."

In addition to working with these various areas of forestry endeavor, the chief of the U. S. Forest Service must administer 153 national forests on 181 million acres in 39 states and in Alaska and Puerto Rico. He does this with the help of a permanent staff of 9,000 people representing 25 different professions. Last year, receipts from timber sales, forage and other uses topped 71 million dollars.

If this big job could be run like any other business it would probably be a lot easier for the chief. But the national forests were not established to make money. Under the Service's multiple-use program, upwards of 30 million recreationists thronged to national forests last year. Water is the product of good watershed management on the forests. Last year, water for 13 million irrigated acres and for domestic use (more than 1800 communities) and hydroelectric power (most of the major power developments in the West) came directly from national forest watersheds. And water supply becomes increasingly important with every passing year.

There are three ladders of advancement in the Forest Service, namely, national forest administration, research (in the middle because it services the other two), and state and private forestry. Chief McArdle's predecessor, Lyle F. Watts, came up the national forest administration and research ladders. Chief McArdle came up the research and

(Turn to page 28)

Meet the Chief

(From page 23)

private routes. His outstanding success in working with people in the latter field is one reason many people believe he will prove a successful chief in an era of vigorous forestry expansion.

McArdle has a gift for diplomacy. He also has tact and patience. But perhaps his outstanding characteristic is his ability to put himself in the other fellow's position. Thinking out loud, he will start with the other fellow's premise—it may be a grazer, a lumberman, a wildlife devotee or a member of his own department. Then, in a series of deft circumlocutions in which he keeps spreading out in an ever-widening radius, he examines the problem from the standpoint of other interested groups and finally from the standpoint of the people of the United States.

In arriving at a conclusion, McArdle quite often has to say no. The callers—who are invariably zealots in their own particular area of activity—may differ with the chief's conclusion but unless they happen to be unusually bull-headed individuals can scarcely say they haven't had a fair shake. In describing a McArdle interview with friends, it is not uncommon to hear individuals report, "Well, he said 'no,' but Mac has a lot of angles to consider."

This sincere desire of McArdle's to examine all questions from all sides occasionally results in the charge that he appears to be in favor of both sides of a question at once. Sometimes, this is due to the inability of the caller to follow the unique McArdle system of thinking out loud and going around and around a problem until the parts of the puzzle fit together. Sometimes it is due to the fact that what McArdle, the forester, would like to do is entirely different from what McArdle, the chief of the Forest Service, has to do—plus a tendency to take all manner of people into his confidence.

It's no easy job looking after the interests of all the people of the United States. A Forest Service chief has to be a tough man. He has to be able to say no to a lot of very persuasive people. McArdle can do that and once he has made up his mind he can be solid as granite.

What was his formula in working with state and private groups as assistant chief?

"I can't give you any formula for

that," McArdle said. "Certainly one factor has been that there are no prima donnas in this business. Long-time business like forestry has to depend on good work by a lot of people—on good team work—with no one trying to take all the credit. Perhaps the most important thing in working with state groups is to feel as responsible as they do for getting a successful job done but to recognize clearly that the state officials are the ones held accountable by their legislatures for program in their own states. Which means that federal participation must be indirect.

In commenting on his management philosophy, McArdle said, "Personally, I have always been a firm believer in the individual doing for himself in forestry. Basically, it's a job for individual landowners. And that is especially true for the smaller forest owners. They have three-fourths of the privately-owned forest land, you know. It's their responsibility, not ours or the state's. But you've got to remember that most small landowners don't make their living by growing trees. More than that, many of them have to start out with a forest that may have been pretty badly culled over. Initially, they may have to get rid of a lot of junk, and they aren't likely to do it unless they can do so at a profit. Their interest has to be aroused, and it's a job for the public forester, as I see it, to help these people get started in the right direction, providing they aren't in a position to hire a consulting forester."

Fire control, on the other hand, is a public job in McArdle's opinion since fire is no respecter of boundaries and consequently is everybody's business. Moreover, the general public starts most of the fires. However, the public should not provide the maximum help needed, he thinks. It should provide aid up to a certain level—a level high enough to prevent substantial losses. Personally, it pleases him when landowners protest about the level of protection and demand more—even when it can't be provided. It shows increased interest in forestry, means they will not be so reluctant to begin supplementing public efforts.

That Chief McArdle has a firm faith in the forestry future of the nation is perhaps best evinced by the fact that the oldest of his three sons is a forestry graduate. A second son is now a junior in forestry at the

University of Michigan. A third, Michael, 16, hasn't made up his mind whether he wants to be a forester too. If he does, it's entirely okay with his father.

"I haven't urged them to become foresters," McArdle commented, "but I certainly haven't stood in their way. When the nine men in my class at Ann Arbor were worried about getting jobs, Professor Roth told us not to worry—that we would create jobs for foresters. And we did. I'm not worried about Dick, Jack, and Michael having to make their own jobs. The future looks good for foresters, and there is a powerful lot of satisfaction in being a forester.

"And the future looks good for forestry generally," the chief continued. "We are now extending the curve of what has been happening in the last five years or so. The curve of public interest in forestry is up. The impatience of landowners with the level of fire protection is a healthy sign. Stumpage is worth more. There are more and more foresters with more and more work. More lands are under better management. Certainly, there are still many areas where cutting practices are bad. No one will deny that we still have quite a way to go. But the over-all picture is a lot more encouraging than many had deemed possible years ago. I'm glad the job isn't finished—that we still have much to do. We still need forests and foresters. Another encouraging thing is the fact that so many conservation-minded groups are pushing forestry along. This momentum isn't going to fall off in my judgment, barring an economic collapse, which is unlikely."

A career government forester for 28 years, McArdle became chief last July 1. With the arrival of a new administration, there were rumors that he might be replaced. They were unfounded. In general, federal, state and private forestry is solidly behind him. They know his ability to work with people, his emphasis on cooperation. In addition to that, they like him. As Secretary Benson commented recently in referring to McArdle, "He's a man who grows on you."

With a broad background of experience and endowed with plenty of horse sense, there appear to be no reasons why Chief McArdle won't make a good chief and possibly a great one.

V.67 No 2

FEB 1961

FOREST Service Chief Richard E. McArdle on Jan. 11 received from former President Eisenhower the nation's top civilian career service award—the coveted President's Gold Medal Award for distinguished federal civilian service. This is probably the highest accolade ever bestowed by a grateful government on the young profession of forestry, and every forester in the nation, federal, state, and private, in a large sense shares in this award.

In a ceremony at the White House, Chief McArdle was publicly commended by former Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, under whom the chief served for eight years. Prior to that Dr. McArdle served as chief under the previous Truman Administration and Former Secretary of Agriculture Brannan.

The citation for Dr. McArdle said that his "imagination, vision and inspiring leadership have brought exceptional progress in the development and protection of vital forest resources for the American people now and for generations to follow."

Accomplishments cited as the basis for the award were: "His dynamic leadership and vision in the development of the nation's forest resources; his wise and effective action in meeting the rapidly-rising public use of the national forests; building and strengthening working relations of the federal government with state governments and private forest industry; for an increasingly effective forest research program nationwide; for leadership in world forestry and the conservation of natural resources which has promoted international co-operation and friendship and reflected credit on the United States; and for typifying the best in civilian career service—integrity, dedication to the public interest, and devotion to the highest ideals of American citizenship."

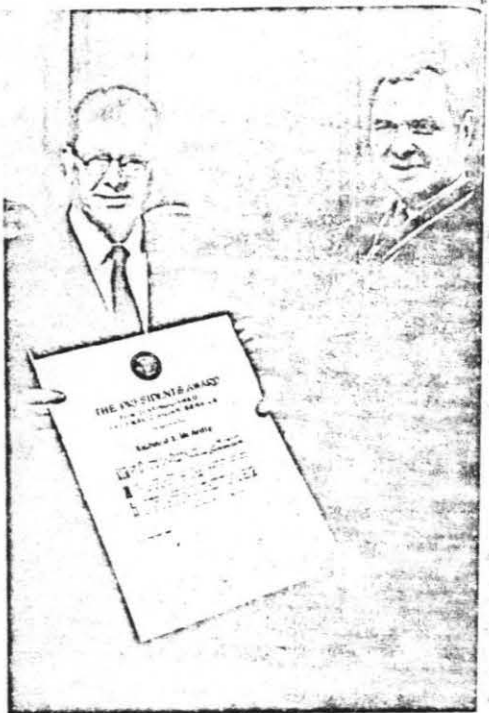
This award represents the highest commendation a federal career man can receive, and is in turn a tremendous accolade to the 10,000-man career service that Dr. McArdle heads.



At White House ceremony, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle (c.) hear citation read by former Sec. of Agriculture Benson.

Photos by Vincent Finn

McArdle Gets A Gold Medal



Chief McArdle wears Gold Medal Award as he is presented by Sec. Ezra Taft Benson display McArdle's citation.

It was indeed a proud and happy occasion for Mrs. Richard E. McArdle too. Here she reads list of accomplishments that were basis for the award received by her husband.



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RICHARD E. MCARDLE
5110 RIVER HILL ROAD
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

December 29, 1980

Frank J. Harmon
History Section
Forest Service WO
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

Dear Frank:

Refer to your memo of December 22.

I suppose I should send the corrected transcript of the Shiverdecker-McArdle interview to Roth but as you and I have discussed this subject several times perhaps it will be appropriate to return the transcript to you.

First off a comment: Ordinarily I would content/~~me~~^{myself} with making a few obvious corrections but this interview deals with a subject that no Chief of the Forest Service has ever recorded, so far as I know. It may be worthwhile to preserve these observations because they are the only statements of a prospective Chief's hopes and aspirations for his term of service as Chief. We have many statements of accomplishments of what each Chief did after he became Chief. But I don't remember any statement prepared by any prospective Chief of what he intended to do after he became Chief. My observations in this interview admittedly are pretty sketchy. If I could do the interview all over I would add a few subjects and greatly expand the ones I did discuss. But as an impromptu statement it is better than I expected.

I therefore went over this transcript with more care than ordinarily I would do. I tried to preserve the essential flavor of the interview but I did shorten long sentences, occasionally inserted a few words to make my meaning clearer, and especially did I strike out about one million places where I apparently said "and".

Despite what ~~what~~ I say, you will recognize that this interview is not world-shaking in importance so feel free to reject or change my suggested corrections.

McArdle

Received from R.E. McArdle - Feb. 23, 1981.

JOBS HANGING FIRE -- that Watts couldn't finish before he retired

7. Counter efforts to convert grazing privileges to "rights"
6. Abuse of mining laws
5. Settle O&C controverted lands issue (465,000 acres)
3. Improve FS/Forest Industry relationships
4. Take a stand on "Regulation"
2. Persuade Advertising Council not to abandon Smokey Bear campaign
1. Morale--Before can/make much progress on these and any others

"NEW BUSINESS"

1. Finish TRR
2. Get all District Rangers into GS-9
3. Balanced use on NFs--multiple use
4. NF recreation is increasing -- prepare for it
5. More roads, etc. Make a program for NF development
6. Raise standards of work quality -- all FS units

Put recently enacted laws into effect (CFM, Forest Pest Control Act)

Do something about the 1/3d of NF area that is in immature stands

Plant up 5 (?) mm acres non-productive areas on NFs

Improve housing on NFs

Step up Research

Increase appropriations for Coop. fire, planting, CFM

Broaden horizons of FS people generally

Try to avoid the penalties of Bigness

Frank Harmon ----

February 20, 1981

On December 29 I wrote you a note about the Shiverdecker/McArdle interview -- the so-called interview that was the basis for the videotape story by the Chief and the 3 ex-Chiefs.

In that "interview" I referred to a list of jobs or activities that I had made prior to actually moving across the hall to the Chief's chair. These jobs represented in a very real sense my hopes and aspirations for my conduct of the Chief's job. Actually, I had made several such lists in the few weeks before I moved into the job. Recently, I found one of these lists. It may interest you. This one is longhand and dated 6/24/52. I looked in my diary and presumably I made this particular list when I was at Taos, New Mexico attending a meeting of the Council of the Society of American Foresters. So it must be pretty well long toward the last list because I became Chief on July 1, 1952. But I should add that I kept on making "to do" lists right up to the day I retired. I never did accomplish all I hoped to do. But the alternative was to keep my nose clean and do nothing except whatever came up each day. That is no way to make the FS or any agency progress. So I still believe in "to do" lists.

The list I have has numbers in red ink. I don't remember what these numbers mean, perhaps priorities.

McArdle

Add to attachment, form DS 668, item 5, Employment History:---

Termination of employment as Chief, Forest Service -- March 17, 1962
8/1/62 to 9/1/64 Executive Director National Institute of Public
Affairs, Washington, D. C.
8/8/67 to 9/3/71 Member, Royal Commission Government of Newfoundl
on Forestry and Labrador, Canada
4/19/67 to *Present* Member, Board of Directors Olinkraft, Inc.
West Monroe, Louisi

Attachment to Form DS-668 (Item 5)

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Address of Employer</u>
7/1/52 to ^{3/17/62} date	Chief	Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture	Washington 25, D. C.
GS-16 6/14/44-7/1/52	Assistant Chief	Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture	Washington 25, D. C.
P-7 7/1/38-6/14/44	Director	Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture	Asheville, N. C.
P-6 6/16/35-7/1/38	Director	Rocky Mtn. Forest & Range Exp. Station, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture	Fort Collins, Colo.
P-3 5/1/35-6/16/35	Associate Silviculturist	Pacific NW Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture	Portland, Oreg.
10/26/34-5/1/35	Dean, School of Forestry	University of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho
P-3 7/1/30-10/26/34	Associate Silviculturist	Pacific NW Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture	Portland, Oreg.
P-2 7/1/27-7/1/30	Assistant Silviculturist	Pacific NW Forest Experiment Station Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture	Portland, Oreg.
Sept. '27-June '30	Junior Instructor (During school years, while on leave without pay from position listed next above.)	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Michigan
P-1 7/1/24-7/1/27	Junior Forester	Pacific NW Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture	Portland, Oreg.
6/13/23-9/10/23	Field Assistant	Forest Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture	Grangeville, Idaho
1920-1924	Student	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Michigan

(Continued)

Attachment to Form DS-663 (Item 5) -- page 2

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Address of Employer</u>
Jan. '20 - 9.11. '20		John L. Roper Lumber Co.	Norfolk, Va.
Dec. '19 - Jan. '20	Supply Checker	Army Supply Base	Norfolk, Va.
1.24.18-11/25.19		U. S. Army	
May '17-Jan. '18	Teacher, private school	A. E. Camps	Norfolk, Va.
June '15-May '17	Field Executive	Norfolk Council, Boy Scouts of America	Norfolk, Va.

Forestry News

R. E. McArdle Succeeds Lyle F. Watts, Chief, U. S. Forest Service

Appointment of Richard E. McArdle as chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been announced by Secretary Brannan. He succeeds Lyle F. Watts, chief for the past nine years, who retired from active duty June 30.

Paying tribute to Mr. Watts, Secretary Brannan said: "He has been one of the most effective and courageous leaders of the Forest Service in the great tradition of its service to the American people. Under his guidance, forestry has taken a much greater part in the agricultural resources conservation program and has become an essential part of American agriculture."

In recognition of his outstanding public service, Mr. Watts, in 1950, received the Department of Agriculture's distinguished service award "for distinguished and effective leadership in advancing the conservation of forest resources in the United States and internationally."

Mr. McArdle has been a member of the Forest Service for more than 25 years. Since 1944 he has served as assistant chief in charge of cooperative forestry programs. Under his leadership the federal programs carried on in cooperation with the states to encourage and facilitate the protection and sound management of the country's forests have been greatly accelerated.

A native of Lexington, Ky., McArdle is a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he received the B.S. degree in forestry in 1923 and M.S. in 1924, and a Ph.D. degree in 1930. He served as part-time instructor in forestry at the University of Michigan from 1927 to 1930.

McArdle entered the Forest Service as a junior forester in 1924 and was assigned to the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Following a three-year leave of absence for graduate study he returned to the Forest Service to continue his research work in 1930. In 1934 he accepted appointment by the University of Idaho to head its school of forestry. He returned to the Forest Service

in 1935 to become director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colo., and three years later he became director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C. In 1944 he was brought to Washington, D. C. as assistant chief of the Forest Service, in charge of state and private forestry cooperation, the position he has held to date.

McArdle is a member of Sigma Xi, Scientific Honor Society, and has been a member of the Council of the Society of American Foresters since 1948.

Mr. Watts is chairman of the standing Advisory Committee on Forestry of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. He took an active part in the organization and development of the forestry branch of FAO.

Iowa State College has conferred on Mr. Watts an honorary doctor's degree and its alumni merit award. He was also presented the Croix du Chevalier de la Merite Agricole by the French Government.

He is a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

Mr. Watts was born in Cerro Gordo



LYLE F. WATTS
... retiring after 40 years.



RICHARD E. MCARDLE
... new chief.

County, Iowa in 1890. He received a B.S. degree in forestry at Iowa State College in 1913 and earned the M.S. degree at the same institution in 1928. He entered the Forest Service July 1, 1913, as a technical assistant in the Wyoming National Forest. He advanced rapidly in national forest administration, serving successfully as assistant supervisor of the Boise National Forest in Idaho, as supervisor of the Weiser and the Idaho national forests, and as forest inspector working out of the Ogden, Utah regional office.

During a leave of absence from the federal service in 1928 and 1929, Mr. Watts organized the forestry school at Utah State Agricultural College. He returned to the Forest Service to engage in research work at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden. In 1931 he was named director of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Missoula, Mont. From 1936 to 1939 he served as regional forester of the Central Region. He then became regional forester of the Pacific Northwest Region.

In 1942 Mr. Watts was called to Washington, D. C., to take charge of the wartime farm labor activities of the department at Washington. The following year he was named chief of the Forest Service.

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, Oreg.; the Fremont National Forest at Lakeview, Oreg.; 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion to $8\frac{1}{2}$ 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

USDA 898-62

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

Copies to:

Chief
Resler
Deputy Chiefs
Assoc. Dep. Chiefs
Staff Directors

Environmental Decade Midpoint: Full page story in New York Times by Environmental writer Gladwin Hill discusses effects of the first five years of NEPA. Hill says the law's simple injunction of "look before you leap" has had far-reaching effects on the American scene. NEPA suits have run the gamut from Army dredging projects to Forest Service logging programs, but more important than litigation is fact that NEPA's impact analysis requirement has tended to eliminate or modify questionable projects at outset by exposing them to publicity. Most significant effect, says story, has been to reverse or ~~diminish~~ diminish bureaucratic secrecy.

Speech affected. Left arm recovered use.

Ex-Chief Stricken: OI has been informed former FS Chief Richard E. McArdle (1952-62) suffered a heart attack last week. He is in Sibley

Feb. 1975

Hospital in Washington, D.C. where he is making progress and is presently *Went home and went back in hosp. next week - clot + aneurism (bulge in artery)* ambulatory. Also hospitalized last week was former Deputy Chief Ed Crafts

who retired as ~~Assistant Chief~~ head of BOR several years ago. Mr. Crafts returned to the hospital with a persisting back ailment. *Had operation. Confined at home 2-3 months.*

FS to Blame: Report on Forest industry-labor meeting with Congressmen Feb. 4 in Forest Industries newsletter says the congressmen were told that policies of the Forest Service plus lack of manpower and funds in some instances are to blame for lack of performance on NF's. House members were told timber supply crisis will continue until FS policies are changed and other deficiencies remedied, says FIN.

BLM Act: FI Newsletter says Senate Com. on Interior and Insular Affairs will open hearings March 7 on new Organic Act bill for BLM.

McArdle, Richard Edwin

Born February 25, 1899 in Lexington, Kentucky. Graduated from the University of Michigan with B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees. Also holds honorary degrees from University of Michigan, Syracuse University, and the University of Maine. Worked in the Forest Service from 1924-62, except for a brief period (1934-35) when he served as Dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho. Held positions of director at two regional forest and range experiment stations, and of Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of cooperative forestry programs before being appointed Chief Forester of the United States in 1952. Also held posts in the United Nations, was a founder of the FAO North American Forestry Commission, and represented the United States in the field of forestry at world conferences and proceedings. He has received the U. S. Department of Agriculture'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 de Quevedo; the New York State College of Forestry Gold Medal for Distinguished Service; and the Sir William Schlich Memorial Medal. ^{of the Society of American Foresters, in 1962.} He is a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters. John A. Warder Medal, American Forestry Assn. 1978

Ref. Who's Who in America, Vol. 35, 1968-69. American Men of Science (the Physical and Biological Sciences), Tenth Edition, 1960.

MMash:ncb
11-7-68

II Roar. The RARE II study appears to be under considerable attack discredit it by special interest groups from various environmental and preservationists to industrial and development organizations. This is a reminder of the old saying that if any of the special interests are satisfied, the F.S. had better review its decisions--that if one is hit on all sides of the head he will stand up straighter.

Personnel. McArdle Wins AFA Award - Former Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle was on hand to receive the American Forestry Association's highest honor for service to the Association, the John Aston Warder Medal, at AFA's annual meeting in Hot Springs, Arkansas. McArdle entered the Forest Service in 1924 and served as Chief from 1952 until 1962. A member of AFA's Board of Directors since 1963, he has been called by his fellow directors "the elder statesman and conscience" of the group. The Warder Medal is named after AFA's founder, an Ohio physician who became the first American to use the term "conservation" in regard to natural resources.

Oct. '78