

CONSERVATION'S COMMUNICATOR

An Interview with Henry E. Clepper
conducted by Elwood R. Maunder

Forest History Society - Santa Cruz, California

1976

Forest History Society, Inc.
P. O. Box 1581
Santa Cruz, California 95061

Copyrighted © 1976 by Forest History Society, Inc.

All rights reserved.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION iv

SESSION I, MAY 30, 1975. 1
Clepper's birth in Pennsylvania, 1901; graduation from Pennsylvania State Forest Academy, Mont Alto, and employment with Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, 1921; brief history of Pennsylvania State Forest Academy; discussion of forestry education; anecdotes about Gifford Pinchot; Seth Gordon; Joseph S. Illick; Clepper's nine months with the U. S. Forest Service, 1936; Breaking New Ground; Robert Y. Stuart; Clepper's early experience as a writer; position with Society of American Foresters, 1937; discussion of SAF history and membership profile; SAF publications program; origins of Natural Resources Council of America; NRCA's publications program; sources of disagreement concerning NRCA policy; role of the scientist in natural resources planning and public education; relationship among NRCA member organizations.

SESSION II, MAY 31, 1975. 49
Centers of influence among organizations in the conservation movement; impact of conservation publications on the public; leadership role of editors and writers of conservation publications; value of delineating conservation history; the oral history method; evaluation of various conservation publications.

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR HENRY E. CLEPPER 68

APPENDICES. 69

INDEX 88

INTRODUCTION

Since the conservation movement came into being during the last half of the nineteenth century, the fraternity of those concerned with establishing wise management of America's natural resources has enjoyed a phenomenal growth in numbers. This has been especially true during the past fifty years, a time in which policymakers have moved with steady pace to develop programs of public education and have created an ever-growing corps of professionally trained men and women to wrestle with problems of resource management and research. Throughout this last five decades Henry Edward Clepper has played a unique role in the maturation of national forest policy and public education in conservation.

It would be vain to estimate the number of laymen who have been enlightened about forestry and conservation through reading the many articles and books Clepper has written and published. Nor can anyone do more than guess at the great number of young people who have been "called to the service" of forestry and other conservation disciplines by this dedicated spokesman. Historians now at work on researching and writing the conservation story are keenly aware of their debt to Henry Clepper, and it is no hasty surmise that historians of the future will feel that same indebtedness. No serious student of the history of forestry can ignore the many contributions of this indefatigable gentleman of letters. He has plowed furrows of research and writing which academic historians have shown neither the interest nor the competence to plow themselves. In so doing he has performed for his profession and for his cohorts in the conservation movement a service of the highest order.

Clepper's influence has been national and international in scope, but perhaps nowhere has it been more consistently felt than among the circle of conservation organizations headquartered in Washington, D.C. Since his arrival in the nation's capital in 1936, Clepper has been a vocal and persuasive exponent for forestry and conservation. In the forest-related community it would be hard to find anyone with a wider acquaintance among both professionals and laymen. His reputation for bridging gaps between dissident groups is widely recognized. Not without his critics, Clepper is nonetheless regarded as one who has most profoundly influenced the course of forest conservation in this century. His observations of that scene, particularly the roles played by leaders of conservation and of their efforts to communicate to the American people, are the subject of the following oral history interview which is sponsored jointly by the Natural Resources Council of America and the Forest History Society.

While a major part of the interview focuses upon the origins of the NRCA, it also seeks to provide biographical background on the respondent. As the interviewer, I hope it may stir other writers to explore Clepper's life in fuller ways. They could make no better start than by reading Arthur B. Meyer's short essay, "On the Retirement of Henry Clepper," published in the March 1966 issue of the Journal of Forestry and reproduced in the appendices of this volume.*

Henry E. Clepper was born in the borough of Columbia in Lancaster, Pennsylvania on March 21, 1901. His father, Martin Neil Clepper, and his mother, Charlotte Keech Clepper, presided over a modest but comfortable home. Henry won a state scholarship to attend the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy at Mont Alto even before he completed his senior year of high school, and he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Forestry in 1921. In that same year he went to work for his idol, Gifford Pinchot, who was then head of the Pennsylvania State Department of Forests and Waters in Harrisburg. Only a year later Pinchot was elected governor of the state, and in these pages Clepper sheds interesting new light on this stage of Pinchot's career.

Clepper traces the origins and contributions of the Mont Alto Forest Academy through men numbered among its graduates. He compares forestry education they received with the more sophisticated curricula of present-day forestry schools. In so doing he challenges established concepts of modern educators, including their heavy emphasis on technical training in college rather than in apprenticeships. Here, too, Clepper reveals the important influence of Pinchot both on his life and that of other foresters.

A talent for writing moved Clepper swiftly from posts in state government to an associate editorship of the Journal of Forestry, and in 1936 he moved to Washington, D.C. to become an information specialist in the United States Forest Service. Within less than a year he was recruited to replace Franklin Reed as the executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters, a post he held for thirty years until his retirement in 1966 at age sixty-five.

Of retirement Clepper joked, "Now I'm going to get caught up with my fishing." And no man ever made better demonstration of a retirement promise to himself, for Henry Clepper is one of the world's greatest anglers and students of fishing. But sitting in a boat or wading a stream could not and did not command the full energies or

*See Appendix C, pp. 85-7.

interests of this man. Along with one of his good friends and contemporaries in forestry, the late Joseph E. McCaffrey, Clepper perhaps could say of retirement, "It is a state of being so busy doing nothing that I don't have time to do anything but work at all kinds of things I've always wanted to do and that others seem to feel I ought to be involved in doing." The catalog of Clepper's retirement special assignments would fill pages. Only a small part of it is noted here. A spate of books and articles stands out; so also does a term as acting executive secretary of the American Fisheries Society; service as a delegate to national and international commissions, committees, and congresses; continuing leadership in the Natural Resources Council of America; and a tireless continuing effort to develop the sophistication of professional publications and to improve communications between professionals and the public.

Special appreciation of this writer is here accorded to the members of the Natural Resources Council of America and their executive secretary, Hamilton K. Pyles, for their support of this short memoir. I am indebted also to William E. Towell, executive director of the American Forestry Association, for making available the facilities of AFA in Washington, D.C. where the interviews were made on May 30 and 31, 1975. To members of the Forest History Society staff I am continually under obligation for their strong supportive work in doing preparatory research, transcribing, editing, and indexing of this work. In that area special thanks are due to Barbara D. Holman, Karen L. Burman, Pamela S. O'Neal, Ronald J. Fahl, Harold K. Steen, Roberta M. Barker, and to my wife, Eleanor L. Maunder.

Elwood R. Maunder
Executive Director
Forest History Society

Santa Cruz, California
June 24, 1976

Elwood Rondeau Maunder was born April 11, 1917 in Bottineau, North Dakota. University of Minnesota, B. A. 1939; Washington University at St. Louis, M.A.(modern European history) 1947; London School of Economics and Political Science, 1948. He was a reporter and feature writer for Minneapolis newspapers, 1939-41, then served as a European Theater combat correspondent in the Coast Guard during World War II, and did public relations work for the Methodist Church, 1948-52. Since 1952 he has been secretary and executive director of the Forest History Society, Inc., headquartered

since 1969 in Santa Cruz, California, and founder and editor since 1957 of the quarterly Journal of Forest History. From 1964 to 1969, he was curator of forest history at Yale University's Sterling Memorial Library. Under his leadership the Forest History Society has been internationally effective in stimulating scholarly research and writing in the annals of forestry and natural resource conservation generally; 46 repositories and archival centers have been established in the United States and Canada at universities and libraries for collecting and preserving documents relating to forest history. As a writer and editor he has made significant contributions to this hitherto neglected aspect of history. In recognition of his services the Society of American Foresters elected him an honorary member in 1968. He is a charter member and one of the founders of the International Oral History Association. He is also a member of the Agricultural History Society, the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Society of American Archivists, and the American Forestry Association.*

*Adapted from Henry Clepper, ed., Leaders of American Conservation (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1971).

SESSION I, MAY 30, 1975

American Forestry Association
Washington, D.C.

Elwood R. Maunder: I am here to interview Henry Clepper on the history of the Natural Resources Council of America, its origins and the work that it has done in the past thirty years. But first, can we begin with a bit of your own personal history?

Henry E. Clepper: One of my favorite novels, David Copperfield by Charles Dickens, begins "I am born." So perhaps I should start out by saying that I, too, was born--in the borough of Columbia, Pennsylvania, which is in Lancaster County on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna. The year was 1901. As a youth interested in the outdoors, I naturally gravitated to some kind of outdoor career. I came from a family that back in those days lived well but was not affluent. Consequently, my opportunities for a college education were slim. Had it not been for the generosity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in providing scholarships for young men to attend the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy, I probably would have had no college education at all, at least not in forestry. In 1918, although I was just about to enter my senior year in the Columbia High School, I was given the opportunity to take the physical and written examinations for a scholarship at the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy which was located near Mont Alto, Franklin County. Although I had not graduated from high school, I was given the opportunity to take the examinations, as I said, and fortunately I passed them and was admitted to the State Forest Academy in September of 1918.

During that period in the annals of the academy, which incidentally had been established in 1903, the curriculum was based on students' attendance eleven months of the year for a period of three years. Graduates of the academy, therefore, had attended a total of thirty-three months of classroom and field work as contrasted to the normal college curriculum of nine months a year for four years or a total of thirty-six months. This was during the First World War, and because many students had joined the military services, the enrollment at the academy was down. Perhaps this is one reason I was accepted whereas I might not have been in an ordinary peacetime period.

I was graduated in late summer 1921 at the age of twenty, with the degree Bachelor of Forestry. My forestry career started that fall with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters which was headed by Gifford Pinchot who had the title of Secretary of Forests and Waters. The next year he was elected to the governorship of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ERM: Would you discuss what you remember about the academy and the people at Mont Alto?

HEC: The history of this institution is an interesting one as regards forestry education. One has to introduce its history by mentioning one of the eminent men of America, Dr. Joseph Trimbull Rothrock, who in 1886 helped establish the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, helped establish the Department of Forestry in Pennsylvania, and was the first Commissioner of Forestry. After he saw the commonwealth acquire nearly a million acres of state forests and found that there was no institution in the state that would be willing to prepare young men for careers as foresters to manage the state forests, he asked the University of Pennsylvania to begin a curriculum in forestry. He was turned down by the University of Pennsylvania as well as by the Pennsylvania State College, so in 1903 the state legislature, at his request, adopted a law providing for what was first called a school of forest wardens but became almost immediately known as the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy. The word academy, of course, came from the names of the army and naval academies, Dr. Rothrock having been an army officer in the Civil War. He obviously had a high regard for these two service academies.

One of Dr. Rothrock's protégés and the first state forester of Pennsylvania was the late George Herman Wirt, a remarkable man whom you interviewed some years ago.* He attended the old Biltmore Forest School in North Carolina, started by the redoubtable Dr. Carl Alwin Schenck whose biography I think you wrote also.** Mr. Wirt finished his brief course at the Biltmore Forest School having previously taken a bachelor's degree at Juniata College. He was appointed State Forester of Pennsylvania in 1901. He had

*Typed transcript of tape-recorded interview with George Herman Wirt, conducted by Charles D. Bonsted in 1959, Forest History Society, Santa Cruz, California.

**Elwood R. Maunder, "Dr. Carl Alwin Schenck: German Pioneer in the Field of American Forestry," Paper Maker 23(September 1954), 17-30.

his headquarters at Mont Alto on a tract of land of about thirty thousand acres which the commonwealth had acquired from an organization known as the Mont Alto Iron Company. When Mr. Wirt established his headquarters, he started a forest nursery and accepted some young men as assistants. When the legislature provided for a school for young men, Mr. Wirt already had the nucleus of a freshman class. The academy later was merged with the Pennsylvania State College in 1929 and became known as the Pennsylvania State Forest School. Over its twenty-six year history there were about two hundred and forty graduates who went out from the institution. Most of these men found careers in forestry. Many remained in Pennsylvania but others went to the U. S. Forest Service and to state forest agencies in other states. At one time I counted nine graduates of the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy and School who were state foresters outside Pennsylvania. The academy produced a number of graduates who rose high in the hierarchy of the U. S. Forest Service. One was Frank Heintzleman who became regional forester of Alaska and ended his career as territorial governor of Alaska. Another was William S. Swingler from Columbia, Pennsylvania, incidentally my classmate, who became assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of state and private forestry.

ERM: That was under what administration?

HEC: It was under the administration of Richard E. McArdle. Heintzleman and Swingler are both dead now. But I would say in total the contributions of the graduates of the old Mont Alto School were on the whole modest. These men were not motivated to become captains of industry or to have a high office in any of the organizations for which they worked because most of them were men from rural areas, from farms and small towns, and they preferred careers in the field where they could manage forest lands rather than have office jobs. These men made a contribution to practical field forestry that I think has been worthwhile and worthy of recognition.

ERM: Are young men today who seek the same kind of careers afforded as much opportunity to get an academy-like training in forestry as was true then? Or have the professional schools tended to foreclose that possibility to a great extent?

HEC: My friends in professional education have taken considerable pride, which is merited, in the development of curriculums that are broader, containing more cultural subjects, based more profoundly on the humanities than was the case when I went to school. Back in the

early years of forestry education in America--roughly the period 1900 to 1920--the emphasis in the curriculums was on practical field work and technical knowledge. They were technical schools in the highest sense. Many a young man graduated from forestry school in those days without having studied much English and without having done any required reading of the classics, but he had a thorough knowledge of how to estimate timber, erect fire towers, construct roads and trails, and manage field crews. Perhaps that was the kind of training that was most needed for that period. The curriculums today have much less of the so-called hardware courses that the forestry student was expected to complete years ago. For example, one of the courses we had to pass was in truck and automobile mechanics. Why? Simply because in those days roads in the mountains were primitive and paved highways were few. Skilled mechanics and garages were in towns and cities. A forester in charge of a state forest had equipment, which in those days frequently broke down, so that he had to know something about the repair of it. Even though he may not make the repair himself, he had to be able to direct others in what to do. This is probably a minor matter, and I don't think that any dean of a forestry school today would, for a moment, think of having truck and automobile mechanics even as an elective course.

ERM: In your view could young people, working today at something less than the professional forestry level, profit by this kind of training?

HEC: Yes. It has been proposed that the number of forest technicians, as contrasted with professional foresters, should be increased. Probably twenty institutions in America now train forest technicians who complete a two-year course and receive a certificate rather than a degree such as a Bachelor of Science in forestry. Dr. Samuel T. Dana, in the book, Forestry Education in America,* of which he is the senior author, made a strong case for more technician training in America.

ERM: Do you think the forestry profession and forestry educators in this country showed a certain prescience in recognizing this need early and moving to accommodate it?

HEC: I am going to answer your question by disagreeing with Dr. Dana and some of the other leaders in professional education who have

*Samuel Trask Dana and Evert W. Johnson, Forestry Education in America (Washington, D.C.: Society of American Foresters, 1963).

put so much emphasis on technician training. I am going to disagree for rather peculiar and unusual reasons. The professional forester graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree, perhaps not having funds to go on for a master's degree immediately, had to start out and get a job. Frequently the jobs that professional graduates found and were glad to accept were not professional at all. They involved timber cruising, log scaling, running a nursery, fire fighting--hundreds of jobs that did not require full professional training. The point that I now make is that these jobs were the internship for the professional forester. From this sub-professional, technician position, he moved up into the professional ranks. Just as the medical doctor serves his internship not always doing the highest kind of medical work. Now, when these entering jobs in forestry are being filled with the forest technicians who can do the work and do it well, then the professional foresters miss that internship experience, and oftentimes are not ready to move up to a higher position. That's one objection that I would raise to too much emphasis on technician training by too many institutions.

I would raise another one. The forest technician going with a state forestry organization and perhaps heading up a forest fire program or going with a big industrial company doing timber cruising, because of his limited education and training, does not look for the higher paid jobs in the organization. In other words, he has limited preparation for growth and he's often content or must stay in the technician kind of job. But often companies find that the technician, through personal interest, fulfills their requirements, and because the technician is willing to work for less than the professional forester he often closes the door to the professional forester. Now, one may say, "Well, that would be difficult to prove statistically." As you know, I was for twenty-eight years with the Society of American Foresters, and during that period I saw this problem develop. I've had too many personal letters and communications from professional foresters on this subject not to know that there is some basis in fact in what I'm telling you.

ERM: There is a lot of talk today about the future needs of fiber and solid wood products. If the prognostication is correct that in the future we will be supplying more forest products for domestic and foreign markets, aren't we going to need more professionally trained foresters and a lot more technicians as well?

HEC: I think you are right. I was trying to respond to your question from the standpoint of one who had spent most of his career trying

to advance the profession of forestry in America. My assignment from the Society of American Foresters was to do what one man could to help advance the profession of forestry, and during my period with the Society it was not to help advance the nonprofessional person whoever he might be. So you see, my bias is showing.

ERM: How well were you acquainted with Gifford Pinchot and how much was he an influence on your life?

HEC: I first met Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot when I was a student at the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy in 1921, shortly after he had accepted the appointment of commissioner of forestry of the commonwealth. When I graduated in late summer 1921, my first appointment was given to me by him, and all during his first term as governor, roughly 1922 through 1926, I had no firsthand contact with him. In Pennsylvania the governor cannot succeed himself but later he ran a second time and served from 1929 through the early thirties. At that time, I had been moved into the main office of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters at Harrisburg where I had the title of assistant chief of the Bureau of Research and Education. Because I had developed a certain interest and flair for writing articles and reports, frequently the governor's office would request the Department of Forests and Waters to prepare a radio talk for him, answer some of his correspondence dealing with conservation, or write articles for magazines and newspapers. Often these assignments were passed on to me, and since what I wrote for the governor's signature had to be scrutinized by him and edited by him, I received a sort of extracurricular course in how to write articles, radio talks, and letters for the signature of Mr. Pinchot. I might add that I greatly admired the man, but he was devilish hard to satisfy.

ERM: Can you illustrate that with an anecdote or two?

HEC: During his second term as governor, he had induced the legislature to appropriate funds so that Pennsylvania had one of the most modern forest fire detection and control systems of any state in the union. It should have been so efficient that forest fires would be kept to a minimum and the acreage-burn likewise to a minimum. But one spring, we had a forest fire season that was exceptionally severe, and the governor passed out word to the district foresters of the Department of Forests and Waters that he wanted these fires put out promptly. He didn't want any fire to burn more than one

day, or twenty-four hours. By fiat the fire situation was going to be controlled. Well, one knows it isn't done that way. He went on the radio to ask people to be careful of fire in the woods. And he got the idea that it would be helpful if he wrote a letter to every Boy Scout troop in the state asking the boys to take on themselves the assignment of warning people in rural areas and people driving on highways in the woods, to be careful with fire.

The assignment was to prepare this letter, which I did. I'd written many letters for him before so I knew exactly what he'd want to say. Another member of the Department of Forests and Waters was a friend of mine--a delightful chap named Charles Meek. He had graduated from the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy several years before I. I should explain that Charlie was not only Meek by name but meek by nature, but a good forester. While I was drafting this letter for the governor's signature, he was given the assignment of getting the names and addresses of all Boy Scout troops in Pennsylvania. He called the state headquarters and they had no list, and he called the national headquarters and there was no list there. Finally, there was just no list. So he said, "What do I do?" I said, "Charlie, I don't know but here's the letter. You'll have to explain to the governor's secretary that you don't have a list." So, he did. The governor's secretary was named Morris Gregg, a very efficient man. When Meek explained to Gregg that there was no list available of the names and addresses of the scout leaders in Pennsylvania, Morris said, "You go in and tell the governor. He's right in his office." So Charlie went in. He had the letter, but he had to tell the governor he had no list of addresses. When he came back and I asked him how it went, he was crestfallen. I said, "Charlie, what did the governor say?" He said, "He jumped up from his chair, glared at me, and told me to get out." So there never were letters sent to the Boy Scouts in Pennsylvania.

ERM: Pinchot was a very volatile man in some ways, wasn't he?

HEC: Yes, I greatly admired him, but one had to be tolerant and understanding of his nature. As the old proverb goes, which I often thought about in those days, "With the high and mighty, always a little patience."

I'd like to mention a couple of other people in Pennsylvania whose careers influenced my own, largely because I dealt with them later, in the work of the Natural Resources Council. One of the

really great pioneers in wildlife conservation is Seth Gordon who is now in his late eighties, living in California. During the period of 1913 to 1926 he was game commissioner in Pennsylvania. The other was Kenneth A. Reid who was fish commissioner of Pennsylvania during the period of 1930 through 1938. I realized that if a forester were going to be effective not only in timber management but also in the management of other resources of his forest, he had to know something about wildlife and fisheries. During the period that I served in Pennsylvania until 1936, I had some association with these two men and others in the fish and game commissions, so that while I never claimed to be a specialist in either field, I then and since have maintained my interest in wildlife and fisheries as avocations.

ERM: Do you feel that Seth Gordon might be a good subject for a tape-recorded interview?

HEC: I hope that it would be possible to capture through interview the remarkable fund of knowledge that Seth has gathered during a long career. He has written some of it. He's written a series of articles for the Pennsylvania Game News which is a well-edited and well-written little bulletin, and I have already suggested to the director of the Pennsylvania Game Commission that Seth's articles be published in book form. But those articles treat only a fraction of his long career. He was head of the game and fisheries department in California for a number of years, where he ended his career, as a matter of fact. He had been one of the early executive officers of the Izaak Walton League. Seth is still very articulate, and despite the fact that he's eighty-five, he could very well pass for sixty. He has a very alert mind and retentive memory.

Another man I would like to mention is Dr. Joseph S. Illick who was the acting director of the Forest Academy when I reported there in the fall of 1918. Our association began in Pennsylvania and my contacts with him continued long after he had left and I had left too. He eventually became state forester of Pennsylvania where he clashed with Mr. Pinchot. Illick then went to the College of Forestry at Syracuse as professor of forest management and ended his career as dean of the College of Forestry. Illick is now dead. Because of his ability as a teacher, he was one of the influences on my career and on the careers of many other young men in

Pennsylvania, I'm sure. In fact, he was a much better teacher than an administrator. One of the most interesting recollections of my career as a student and afterward was being out in the field with Illick because he was one of the best dendrologists I've known. He wrote a number of books. The first one was Pennsylvania Trees which under various forms is still in existence.*

ERM: How did the transition occur between that part of your career which dealt with state forestry in Pennsylvania and national forestry? What provoked that change?

HEC: There's no use in my indulging in any false modesty, although in answering your question, this is the first time that I have ever publicly recounted the episode which I'll tell you as briefly as possible. While I was in the state service, there had been one of the periodic changes in administration in Pennsylvania, and I was transferred from Harrisburg to take charge of what was then the Pennsylvania Forest Research Institute--no longer in existence--which had been established at Mont Alto. I was also in charge of the Mont Alto State Forest. I would go to Harrisburg at least once a week for a day to do chores in connection with our education and administration work and to do some writing and editing. A new secretary of forests and waters was appointed--a man who was a politician. I wrote some speeches for him to deliver to various audiences. He knew practically nothing about forestry, nevertheless he was asked to speak on forests and waters. Doing ghost writing for him that way, I got to know him better than perhaps I would have ordinarily.

ERM: I judge he was given the position on the basis of his political loyalty.

HEC: Exactly. He called me one day and asked me what my political party was. I told him but I said, "I vote every year and I still hold voting residence in Lancaster County where I was born and raised simply because, having been moved around the state, I can't change my voting residence from one county to another every year or two." "Well," he said, "I knew that. Have you ever met the county chairman of the party?" "No," I said, "I know who he is because he has

*Joseph S. Illick, Pennsylvania Trees (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Department of Forestry, 1914).

a brother who is a forester in New England, so I know this gentleman, a Mr. Fritz." He said, "I want you to go down and see Mr. Fritz. We have some plans for you. As a matter of fact, we are thinking of appointing you state forester but you must have the endorsement of the county chairman of the party in the county where you hold voting residence." I said, "Of course, I'll go to see Mr. Fritz. I suppose it's a courtesy call I owe him both as a citizen and an employee of the commonwealth, but I'm not prepared to ask any political favors." He said, "Well, just go down and see him." So I made an appointment and went to see Mr. Fritz in his office. We chatted awhile and he wanted to know who my family were. After I visited him for a while and I thought it was time to leave, I thanked him for the opportunity to get acquainted with him. He said, "You're not going without telling me what you want, are you?" I said, "Mr. Fritz, I didn't come here to ask for anything. I felt that I owed you the courtesy of calling on you and letting you know who I am. I had no favors to ask and I have none now." "Well," he said, "weren't you told to talk to me about a certain matter?" I said, "Yes, but I don't think that I should and if you'll not consider it discourteous, I'll leave now." Which I did and went back to Harrisburg. Obviously, you would understand why I did not want to be appointed state forester mainly on politics.

ERM: Was this a departure from the traditional way?

HEC: It was a departure from tradition, yes, although there had been some previous appointments that had political connotations. But this was an outright attempt to obligate me. So, after this episode, I realized that if my rise in the forest service in Pennsylvania would depend on politics, then it was time for me to leave, although I didn't want to because I had no higher ambition than to be a forester in Pennsylvania.

ERM: What year was that?

HEC: 1936. About that time I had a visit at Mont Alto from Dr. Herbert A. Smith who was then editor of the Journal of Forestry. I had been an associate editor of the Journal of Forestry for a year or so, and he asked if I would be interested in coming to Washington, D.C. to be with the U. S. Forest Service. The Forest Service was then about to greatly enlarge its I & E staff, that is Information and Education, and Dana Parkinson had recently been brought in from Ogden, Utah from the Forest Service to head up the Division of Information and Education. I told him that I would be very much

interested. Then I had a letter from Parkinson asking me if I was on any Civil Service register and if not, to get on one. I tried to find out which one he suggested. He said, "Get on any one. Just so we can reach you." So there was an unassembled examination for radio writer in the Department of Agriculture. I had written numerous radio plays and scripts for the Department of Forests and Waters over the years, including some speeches by Governor Pinchot, so I took this examination and qualified and the Forest Service offered me a position. Actually, the pay was about eight hundred dollars less a year than I was getting in Pennsylvania but I didn't hesitate a moment. I accepted the position because I felt that I could have a career there where politics would not intrude its ugly head, at least not as blatantly as it might in Pennsylvania. So that's how I came to Washington.

ERM: This was after Pinchot's second term as governor, I take it?

HEC: Yes.

ERM: Was this in the regime of his successor that this happened then?

HEC: Yes.

With the Forest Service, I had several pleasing experiences. I enjoyed working with Charles E. Randall who was my immediate boss, a knowledgeable man with almost an encyclopedic mind. One of the assignments given his office was the writing of the weekly radio script for a sustaining program called "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers," which came out of Chicago.* This program ran thirteen years, as I recall. It was one of the longest sustaining programs of that kind in radio history. I wrote some of these episodes and it was interesting work.

Several months ago in doing some research for the centennial history of the American Forestry Association, I was up in the stacks of the National Agricultural Library at Beltsville, Maryland, hunting some forestry material which was in typescript, not in printed form. Low and behold, I found the complete volumes of the scripts for "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers." So I abandoned my researches for the moment, found the scripts for the year that I was writing "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers," and reread them. Actually they didn't sound bad.

I had nine delightful months with the Forest Service. It was during the first year that I was with the Forest Service that Franklin Reed

*USDA, FS, "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers," radio scripts, 1932-44, National Archives, Washington, D.C., Record Group 95.

had retired as executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters, and H. H. Chapman, who was the SAF president, was looking for a successor. My name had been submitted to Professor Chapman and the SAF Council by several people including Dr. Herbert Smith. Chapman sounded out the Council and it was decided to offer me the position. He then asked the Forest Service--F. A. Silcox was the current chief--whether there would be any objection to offering me the position, and the Forest Service said there was none. So having been less than a year with the Forest Service, I went over to the Society of American Foresters in 1937 and remained there until 1966.

ERM: How long were you actually with the Forest Service?

HEC: Nine months, that's all.

ERM: Had Pinchot launched at that time the writing of Breaking New Ground?*

HEC: Yes. After his second term as governor of Pennsylvania, he had a health problem for a while. He also, we understand, wanted to get back into the national arena of conservation action, and he had made several proposals to President Franklin D. Roosevelt with respect to conservation activities. He had a close acquaintance with President Roosevelt, but apparently there was no place for him in the government service considering the fact that he was then very close to eighty. And he and Harold Ickes, secretary of the Interior, had fallen out. They had once been political associates in the early New Deal days, but they had fallen out particularly over the issue of transfer of the Forest Service from Agriculture to Interior. Mr. Pinchot wanted the United States to take more interest in international resource affairs, not just forestry, but all resources. I think it was about the early 1940s, during the Second World War, when he probably realized that any active career was no longer possible. That is when he began to dictate his memoirs. All through his career, Mr. Pinchot had depended greatly on other people to be his amanuenses--to do his writing for him. Herbert A. Smith had retired from the Forest Service, and Mr. Pinchot had Dr. Smith start writing his memoirs which became Breaking New Ground. Then Herbert Smith died and Raphael Zon who was a long-time associate of Mr. Pinchot succeeded Smith; he completed the

*Gifford Pinchot, Breaking New Ground (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1947).

writing of the memoirs. Breaking New Ground was not published during Mr. Pinchot's lifetime. He died in 1946, the year before the book came out.

- ERM: In other words, as is fairly well known, to a very considerable extent that book was written by two other men, Herbert A. Smith and Raphael Zon. Were there others?
- HEC: No. But it was written from Mr. Pinchot's voluminous notes and records, you know.
- ERM: Oh, yes, and they are among the most voluminous in the Library of Congress.
- HEC: Yes, I've heard you say that, and I've dealt with them too. Even though this book was written not by Pinchot himself, certainly he guided it, he edited it, and everything in it is based on his records and knowledge.
- ERM: Were there others besides Zon and Smith who had a large impact on the writing of that book?
- HEC: I don't think so, although he did consult a lot of people about various happenings, including myself. Of course, this treats the period only up to 1910 when he was fired by President Taft from the Forest Service. So most of the people who were associated with him in providing information and recollections were active in the period prior to 1910.

Mr. Pinchot entertained a great deal at his home in Washington, the governor's mansion, during the last decade of his life. On a number of occasions I was invited to social evenings there; he was a very gracious host. I have a little anecdote that may explain Mr. Pinchot. It can be told briefly. He was a nonsmoker, and all during his career he was what he called "a red hot prohibitionist." That was his own description. During the latter part of his career with these social gatherings in the evening, he frequently would serve sherry, maybe other drinks too. But knowing his prejudice against alcohol--he never drank himself--and against tobacco, whenever I went to one of these affairs, I would never accept the offerings of the butler who passed around cigarettes, cigars, and drinks. Not that I wanted to be hypocritical about it; I just felt that, knowing his feelings, I wouldn't indulge.

- ERM: You were aware of his sensibilities.
- HEC: I was. So one evening the butler passed cigarettes and sherry and I thanked him but didn't take any. Mr. Pinchot said to me, "Henry, you never smoked and I never did either. Shake." I then smoked a pack a day but not in his presence. The point of this episode is that he maintained his standards or prejudices, whichever you want to call them, right up to the end.
- ERM: He was a very religious man too, wasn't he?
- HEC: He was exceedingly religious. He had a very deep sense of reverence, although I don't think he was ever identified as an adherent of any one church. But as a young man the attribute that brought him and Henry Graves together as students at Yale was their common interest in the religious and spiritual life of the student body. That was an aspect of his career I knew very little about.
- ERM: How much real influence do you feel Pinchot still had within the rank and file of the Forest Service personnel in the mid-1930s when you went into the Forest Service?
- HEC: Although he didn't have influence to the extent that from the outside he could dictate policies, Mr. Pinchot did advise on them. But the rank and file of the foresters in the Forest Service who knew anything at all about him, who ever had any association, practically revered the man.
- ERM: That's what I've always gathered from talking with men of your generation and of earlier times in the Forest Service who were associated with him. Even those who differed with him sharply on political and economic lines, as did Royal S. Kellogg, for example, still had tremendous personal regard for Pinchot.*
- HEC: Mr. Pinchot did not accept lightly opposition to his advice. One of the men whom I knew in Pennsylvania because he had been brought there by Mr. Pinchot, and who became secretary of forests and waters (I had the honor of working under him) was Robert Y. Stuart. He then returned to the Forest Service and became chief of the Forest Service. Major Stuart, as we knew him, was chief of the Forest Service during the transition period from President Hoover to President Roosevelt. During Hoover's administration, the Great Depression had set in and all federal agencies had to cut back drastically.

*Typed transcript of tape-recorded interview with Royal S. Kellogg, conducted by Elwood R. Maunder in 1959, Forest History Society, Santa Cruz, California.

- ERM: Stuart, as I recall, came in immediately following Greeley who retired and went to the West Coast in 1928.
- HEC: Major Stuart became chief of the Forest Service on May 1, 1928 and he died October 23, 1933.
- ERM: His death, of course, is one of those much-discussed and really only fragmentally understood events. I wonder what light you might be able to shed upon it?
- HEC: Probably no light, but I have an opinion. After Major Stuart had become chief of the Forest Service, Mr. Pinchot tried to influence him to take a strong stand in behalf of federal regulation of all private forest management, a proposal which Greeley opposed. Because of the close association between the two men, Pinchot probably assumed that Stuart would follow his advice.
- ERM: And yet Stuart had been practically Greeley's hand-picked successor, had he not?
- HEC: That's right. Major Stuart would not follow Mr. Pinchot's advice. I think he didn't believe in the principle of federal regulation of private forest management. Consequently, Mr. Pinchot broke with him publicly. Pinchot made no bones about his dissatisfaction with him, that he felt that he wasn't the proper man to be chief of the Forest Service. I do believe strongly, having known Major Stuart, that the break with Pinchot couldn't help but influence Stuart's attitude.
- ERM: Did this create a schism within the ranks of Stuart's own corps of lieutenants in the Forest Service some of whom were dedicated Pinchovians?
- HEC: I think so. I'll mention the names of two people who were prominently identified with the principle of federal regulation of private forest management--Earle Clapp and Raphael Zon. I could mention others but those prominent ones everybody knows about. Now Major Stuart at that period was under extreme pressure from having practically no funds at all to suddenly having a lot of money for public works programs. From having nothing to spend, he suddenly was deluged with all kinds of funds.
- ERM: That included the Civilian Conservation Corps, did it not?

- HEC: The CCC came in 1933. He lived to see it started, but the point is that he was under strong pressures. I think Mr. Pinchot was making no bones about his dissatisfaction with Stuart and that got to the president, the secretary of agriculture, and others. He didn't think that Stuart was liberal enough. I don't think that this pressure would have been sufficient to cause Major Stuart to commit suicide. I knew the man. I had been on the fire line with him all night. I think he was a little too tough-fibered for that. But one never knows. You asked my opinion, so there it is.
- ERM: I think that opinion is worth a good bit in the consideration of this matter. In other words, you feel that what happened to him must have been an accident.
- HEC: I think so. Maybe caused by extreme pressures and maybe some nervous and mental irritations, annoyances that everybody has occasionally during his career. But I think it was an accident.
- ERM: He actually died in a fall from the office he had, isn't that correct?
- HEC: In the old Atlantic Building on F Street. It wasn't air conditioned. I understand it was a hot fall day. You know we get that kind of weather in Washington. In October, it can get as hot as August, and in raising the window Stuart is believed to have fallen out.
- ERM: Going back now to your move to the Society of American Foresters, let's consider something that probably had a lot to do with your being chosen for that position. You had very competently demonstrated a great capacity for writing and editing. This is a rather unusual talent for someone who had come from a tradeschool kind of education. Even the highly geared technical forestry schools rarely produce that kind of ability and today the profession bemoans the fact that its members are often incapable of grappling as well with that need as they should. How did you come by this talent for writing?
- HEC: My mother was an ardent reader of the classics. My parents had been divorced and I was raised by my uncle, Harry Clepper, who was editor of the small-town newspaper, the Columbia Daily Spy. This was a newspaper that had been established long before the Civil War, back in the 1840s. I suppose that if I had not gone into forestry, I might have ended up being a newspaperman because

I was interested in the written word. I liked the odor of printer's ink and as a youth and all through my life I have been a compulsive reader. I suppose that sounds like a sort of an addiction and in truth it is. Frequently, even when going to high school, I might read as many as half a dozen books a week, and I have almost a reverence for good writing. So it was logical, I suppose, for me to try to put into words and on paper things that I learned about forestry and wanted to share with others.

As a young forester, on my first assignment at Scranton, Pennsylvania beginning in the fall of 1921, I was married. My wife and I were barely of legal age. A year following our marriage, we had a baby. My starting salary with the Department of Forests and Waters was twelve hundred dollars a year, and salary promotions were slow. It was quite evident that with a wife and baby to support I needed some supplementary income. So many an evening after the baby had been put to bed and I had helped my wife with the dishes, I would start writing on the edge of the kitchen table because that was the only one we had. I began to write and sell a few things. I sold a couple of articles the first year or so to the New York Times Sunday supplement section, to the old Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Christian Science Monitor, and others.

ERM: Do you still have copies of those?

HEC: Someplace.

ERM: Were these articles limited to forestry subjects?

HEC: Mostly forestry subjects--the kind of topics that are not technical because I was trying to earn a little money and they had to be popular. The New York Times would pay me fifteen or twenty-five dollars. Twenty-five dollars was 25 percent of my monthly salary. It was quite important. My first article for American Forests was published in April 1924, so I have been writing for that publication for over fifty years.* Anyway, perhaps that explains my interest in writing and how it developed.

ERM: It was your capacity to handle the language and to write well, coupled with your activities in the forestry field that drew the attention of the leaders of SAF, I presume. Were you also an active member of SAF?

*H. E. Clepper, "The Lookout on the Hill," American Forests and Forest Life 30, no. 364 (April 1924): 204-206, 234.

- HEC: Yes. I had joined in 1923 as soon as I could afford to pay dues. I had written some articles for the Journal of Forestry long before I ever came to Washington when I was employed by the Forest Service. I mentioned Herbert A. Smith was editor. Often he, with Mrs. Smith, used to take an occasional automobile drive up to Mont Alto, Pennsylvania and visit me, not at my home so much as just to visit the forests, and, of course, I would always meet him. He asked me one time whether I would be interested in being associate editor of the Journal of Forestry. Around 1934 or '35, Frank Reed who was then still with the Society wrote and asked me to accept the appointment and, of course, I did. I was glad to do that. So I began my association with the Journal of Forestry about 1935, and that continued until I retired from the Society of American Foresters in 1966. So my tenure on the Journal of Forestry might have been longer than almost anybody else's, including Raphael Zon and Bernhard Fernow. I don't know if that proves anything except that I enjoyed being on the Journal of Forestry.
- ERM: How did you become acquainted with H. H. Chapman who was in the ascendancy at SAF at that time?
- HEC: I didn't know Professor Chapman well but I met him at a number of meetings of the Society of American Foresters. As you recall, he was a man of strong opinions, always vocal. In any meeting of any kind, Mr. Chapman often had something to say and would say it well. So on occasions of that sort I'd make it a point to get acquainted with him and ask him for further explanation. He was a colorful individual, and I just wanted to be able to say that I knew him and had talked to him. Nevertheless, he didn't know me well, but some of the other members of the SAF Council did. Fred Besley, for example, who was state forester in Maryland in those days, knew me well. Mr. Chapman and maybe others had doubtless canvassed the field to find out if anybody would be interested in the position of associate editor.
- ERM: What was the state of SAF's fortunes at the time you were brought in?
- HEC: They were at a low ebb. Mr. Reed had retired and there was no retirement policy or annuity available for him so the Council gave him some additional pay in lieu of retirement, but it was very little. When I was offered the position, I was so flattered to have the offer that I accepted the job at a thousand dollars a year salary less than Mr. Reed had been getting. I felt if I'd be any good, I'd pick

that up in due course, which happily happened. When I went with the Society, our membership was about four thousand, and when I retired our membership had increased, I think, to around seventeen thousand. I don't claim that this was due to my efforts; it was just the growth of the profession.

- ERM: In the middle thirties when you came in, what percentage of the total forestry profession did the four thousand members of the SAF represent?
- HEC: Probably only half of the total profession, but I think that it may well have represented 75 percent of the foresters who were practicing their profession. You see, I make a distinction because many foresters went into other fields.
- ERM: And some of them who went into other fields still maintained their membership in the Society.
- HEC: Yes, but, if they had gone into real estate or engineering or contracting or something of that sort, they probably didn't retain their membership.
- ERM: What is the total membership of SAF today?
- HEC: Twenty thousand, I think.
- ERM: Beyond that there are other foresters--nonmembers and those who have departed into other fields. How many foresters are there totally?
- HEC: I can't tell you for the reason that since the Second World War, our forestry schools have had a proliferation of curriculums. For example, the College of Forestry at Syracuse--which is no longer the College of Forestry, you know, it's a College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry--had about six different curriculums including landscape architecture, wood technology, wildlife management, and things of that sort. So the graduates of the colleges or schools of forestry might be only 60 percent professional foresters and the rest graduates in range management, wildlife management, or whatever. The total graduates of all the forestry schools in the United States still living could very well be close to fifty thousand or more. But I doubt very much whether more than thirty thousand would be practicing, professional foresters. I'm just guessing.

ERM: Has it been difficult for the Society to keep its members?

HEC: We would have an annual loss of about 10 percent of our membership. Now that was loss by death, loss of professional foresters who were retiring on very small annuities and felt that they couldn't keep up the dues payments, and other losses such as men just dropping out of the Society either through dissatisfaction or lack of interest. But being the executive officer of a professional society yourself, you know what the problems are and I don't think that there is anybody who has found a solution to them. This attrition in membership goes on year after year. You have to increase your membership by at least 10 percent, maybe considerably more, just to stay even.

ERM: Yes. How did the publications of the Society, the Journal of Forestry and Forest Science, undergo change with your coming? Forest Science issued a series of monographs that, I think, are of considerable importance not only to the history of SAF but to conservation history in general.

HEC: Yes. I'm glad to hear you say that because I like to think so too. When I came with the Society, the Journal of Forestry, which was and still is the official organ of the Society of American Foresters, was published eight times a year. It was a magazine of roughly the six by nine format. It had a green cover that never varied from month to month or year to year. By one member's description, it was a terrible bilious green. But we did have members of the Society and members of the Council of the Society who were not happy about innovation. They weren't happy about a young man just coming on the job and making changes, which might cost money and might not be well-received by the Society. So I had to move slowly.

The first move was to gradually get the Council to agree to produce the Journal of Forestry monthly, because we had the material to publish. Then we enlarged the format so we could attract more advertising. Finally, the third step was to increase the size of the journal to its present size which is the standard journal size. It is similar in size to the Journal of Forest History and Journal of Range Management. There was a need in the Society for other publications. For example, we were able to bring out several editions of Forestry Terminology which were produced by committees of the Society.

Then Stephen Spurr, who was at the University of Michigan, suggested to the officers of the Society that SAF start a companion magazine--a quarterly--that would publish the highly scientific-type of article in which many of our readers of the Journal of Forestry were not interested. The practical field man who was laboring with running a national forest, an industrial forest, or a state forest was not much interested in some of the highly mathematical type of articles which were being produced by research people. I was intrigued by Spurr's proposal, which he had put in writing and circulated to the Council and other members of the Society. But I didn't go all out for it until I could see our way clear to finance it because I figured that we would have to have at least a thousand dues-paying members to justify starting it.

I went to the National Science Foundation, and when I say "I," I mean I was doing this under instructions of the Council. The National Science Foundation made us a grant of five thousand dollars to start Forest Science, but no part of this grant would be paid unless it was necessary to cover the first year's deficit. In other words, I wasn't handed five thousand dollars. But that commitment was sufficient encouragement for us to go ahead. So we started Forest Science and we promoted it among the professionals and elsewhere and we never had to go to the National Science Foundation for a cent of the five thousand dollars because Forest Science paid its way from the start.

ERM: What year was that?

HEC: 1955.

ERM: There was also a series, Forest Science monographs. Did they precede or follow the creation of Forest Science?

HEC: The next logical step after the creation of Forest Science was to start this monograph series with the understanding that the author or some sponsoring agent would pay for the printing and publishing of each individual monograph. The editorial and scientific standards have been just as high as if they weren't subsidized. We never expected that the monograph series would involve a large number of publications. We rather hoped that there might be one a year. I think it turned out to be about that. They too have been successful right from the start. Again, this monograph series is of interest largely to the forest scientist, not to the general field practitioner, but I've always felt it was one of the logical and desirable steps for the Society to take.

- ERM: This developing sophistication within the profession of forestry during the 1940s seems to have coincided with the development of thought that led, in that same decade, to the establishment of the Natural Resources Council of America. Do you see anything in that coincidence that you'd like to comment upon?
- HEC: Yes, there is a link there, and while it is tenuous, I think that you've discerned that there is one. I have always felt that there was one, too.
- ERM: Was this something that was happening in parallel professions within the complex of conservation itself?
- HEC: It was happening because a few individuals were making it happen. After the Second World War, we had--for want of a better name I'll use the cliché--a conservation community here in Washington. There were some new associations that had come into existence, and we knew each other, but there was a lack of intellectual exchange among the officers of these various organizations. There was not much mutual knowledge of what was going on. Particularly in forestry, I realized that we were missing something by not going out of our way to find out what other organizations were doing that impinged on forestry and what we were doing that they ought to know about. There was a lot of misunderstanding. We decided that it was about time that individuals such as C. R. Gutermuth and Ken Reid of the Izaak Walton League, and Harry Radcliffe of the American Nature Association had some kind of a forum or clearing-house where we could understand each other's purposes and objectives. I know that during the period that Ovid Butler was executive officer of the American Forestry Association, he was interested in promoting a lot of activities having to do with parks and recreation, water, wildlife, and so forth, and yet some of the officers in related organizations often would accuse the American Forestry Association of not being interested in them. Again, it was just lack of contact and understanding. So it was natural, I think, for those of us who felt a need for mutuality of contact to gradually work together.

Since I was present during these days, I would just like to pay tribute to the people who really brought this about and made it possible. People like C. R. Gutermuth, Ira Gabrielson, and in particular, Howard Zahniser of the Wilderness Society. Those were the people who really took the initiative in banging our heads together, so to speak. I was glad to be a part of it, but I don't want to take any credit for having brought the movement about.

Although, as I say, I was at that time glad to be a follower. I was never sure whether the Council of the Society of American Foresters would want to be a part of one of these supranational organizations, even if it were set up. At the same time, I wanted to be in on it.

ERM: All of you were doubtless influenced by the Great Depression and the Second World War. With those two great chapters in history came a tremendous growth in the media, the spoken and written word, and in the influence of those who were skilled in the spoken and the written word. How do you see NRCA's beginning as relating to those events? How did they affect the thinking of you and men like Gutermuth, Gabrielson, Reid, Zahniser, and others who were convinced that some kind of better forum needed to be created for their own benefit and for the benefit of the organizations that you represented?

HEC: Well, Elwood, in asking the question, you stated the answer.

ERM: I wonder whether you would confirm my judgment on this.

HEC: Yes.

ERM: As a historian I tend to look for links between particular events and what was happening in the mainstream. But because I was not a party to these events, I cannot say that my analysis is correct.

HEC: I think that it is. It would be difficult at this period to cite specific items, but looking back on it in the perspective of what happened since, I think that was the case. We were part of a historical development that began with the Second World War.

ERM: Perhaps another factor was the very great enlargement of the federal government. The New Deal brought a mushrooming influence of the federal government upon the whole society and therefore upon all of the professional groups which were a part of that society. And Washington became the focal point of social and cultural developments which resulted in head-quartering of these various conservation organizations there.

HEC: That's right, yes.

ERM: In those days where were the leaders and managers of these organizations brought together most frequently? How did you come to know each other?

HEC: In my case, I went out of my way to get to know these executives. I joined some of their organizations. If you are a dues-paying member of an organization, you are apt to be exposed to what's going on through its officers. So I found one way to do it was to join an organization or to go out of my way to meet its officers. There would be all kinds of conferences where executives would get together to confer about legislation or matters that were happening in the federal government. Out of all this informal procedure a need for some kind of a more formal forum gradually evolved. As Gutermuth points out in his interesting oral history interview with you, several years before the Natural Resources Council was organized in 1946 there had been informal discussions by members of the resources community about the possibility of something of this sort.* So the idea was incubating two or three years before there was actually a call for a meeting in 1946.

ERM: The Cosmos Club has been an incubator of many things.

HEC: Yes.

ERM: Has it been the only or the principal incubator in Washington or have there been others just as important?

HEC: No, there haven't been any others quite as important as the Cosmos Club. But I'm at a loss to answer your question as specifically as it deserves to be answered because I did not become a member of the Cosmos Club until about 1954. Because of my work with the Journal of Forestry and other publications, I had been an acting member of the National Press Club since about 1937. I couldn't afford to belong to more than one club so I did not join the Cosmos Club until much later. But I do know that at many sessions of the Cosmos Club, some of which I attended as a guest, there were discussions of natural resources and legislative developments of one kind or another. But how much of that was going on, I'm probably not qualified to say. I can guess. I think there was quite a bit, but I don't know from my own knowledge.

*Clinton R. Gutermuth, Pioneer Conservationist and the Natural Resources Council of America, an interview conducted by Elwood R. Maunder (Santa Cruz, California: Forest History Society, 1974), p. 20.

ERM: Some of the informal discussions that preceded the formal creation of NRCA were held around the big round table at the Cosmos Club, were they not?

Natl Resources Council?

HEC: Yes.

ERM: And you were a party to some of those sessions.

HEC: I was at some of them by invitation, yes.

ERM: Quite a few, I believe.

HEC: Yes. There are certain individuals mentioned by Gutermuth who had a prominent part in the beginning of the Natural Resources Council. They were not really officers but nevertheless exercised a certain influence. I would like to just mention a couple of them largely because they, as I see them, helped form our opinion in the way the Council developed.

For example, one man who is largely forgotten was Ollie Fink of Ohio who was with the short-lived organization known as Friends of the Land. Ollie Fink was a close friend of Louis Bromfield. I am certain that some of Ollie's ideas about conservation, particularly on soil conservation and water, which he brought to the Natural Resources Council, were given to him by Louis Bromfield. In conversations Ollie would tell me how he discussed these matters with Bromfield. Ollie was a pleasant chap. He was nice to know. He was not a professional soil conservationist or a professional anything but he had an intense dedication to land and soil conservation. I'm not a soil conservationist either, but between Ollie Fink and people such as Edward H. Graham who was with the Soil Conservation Service, my appreciation of what H. H. Bennett was trying to do in the Soil Conservation Service greatly increased.

Another member of the Natural Resources Council who probably was not one of the charter members but exercised a great deal of influence in resource matters, at least in my opinion, was Thomas Langlois, who is now dead. He also was from Ohio. He had his headquarters in Put-in-Bay up on Lake Erie. He was an aquatic biologist, an ichthyologist. He brought to us an appreciation of the place of aquatic resources other than as game resources or commercial resources. Many people are active in wildlife work because they are interested in nongame species. I had been an ardent fisherman all my life and I had thought little about aquatic

resources other than in terms of brook trout or largemouth bass or other game fish. It was the contact and casual association with a man like Dr. Langlois that broadened one's horizon if one wanted it to be broadened. Those individuals had a great deal of influence on my wanting to participate in something bigger than forestry.

ERM: Haven't you put your finger on what may be the most important accomplishment of NRCA?

HEC: I'm trying to make that point. Another man who I think had a great influence on broadening our viewpoints about these things, not just mine, was Howard Zahniser of the Wilderness Society. I'd known Howard for years. He had been a biologist in the old Biological Survey and he had written a monthly article for Nature magazine which was then being edited by Richard Westwood. In 1945, Howard went with the Wilderness Society as executive secretary. I had known Aldo Leopold and talked to him about wilderness. I was interested in the preservation of primitive areas, but I never thought of this as something that conservationists should do as a conservation movement. I never felt that I needed to be a part of the push behind this movement until I was exposed to the missionary work of Howard Zahniser. Then I became a member of the Wilderness Society and am today, although perhaps I'm not extreme in my viewpoint--feeling that so much land should go into wilderness as do some of my friends in the Wilderness Society. Nevertheless, I believe in the wilderness principle, and I date my conviction and I think a lot of people do to just having known Howard Zahniser.

ERM: Of these men you've just mentioned, are any of them still living?

HEC: No.

ERM: All gone?

HEC: Yes, Howard's dead; Ollie Fink is gone. Graham died shortly after he retired, really at the height of his career. Probably they are largely forgotten already. Yet they contributed vitally to our American way of life and the management of our natural resources.

ERM: As I read through the documents of the Council, I am impressed by Zahniser's capacity to synthesize and to get at the real heart of a discussion. He drew together the loose ends to form a policy and declaration of purposes. I think his impact on NRCA was most profound in its early days. Is that a fair reading of the record, or not?

HEC: Yes, I think it is, and one can only think of the impact on a group by thinking of the impact on himself. I'm trying to explain that I was greatly influenced by Zahniser and by these other men in what I hope was a kind of broadening of my viewpoint about resources. Probably the fact that it occurred within the Natural Resources Council family, so to speak, has always given me a very strong feeling of loyalty to the Council as I might have loyalty to my own family. It was kind of a maturing, I suppose.

ERM: Well, you were all part of a developing professionalism. You weren't all professionals. Fink was not a true professional, but most of these other men were professionals in their own special fields, and they were all involved in developing professions or special areas of competence. In every development of a new work or a new line of activity there is a struggle to become established. In becoming highly organized for a single purpose, perhaps a kind of tunnel-vision view of the world develops. Then as the group matures and becomes better established, it hopefully will recognize the need to broaden its outlook, and that leads to the kinds of things that you indicate developed in the forties within the conservation community.

HEC: You've expressed it very well. That's precisely what was occurring.

There is one other man that I would like to mention, Carl Shoemaker. He was not a professional other than in the sense that he had been a newspaperman out in Roseburg, Oregon. He had been interested in wildlife. I think he had served on a state game commission and he had come to Washington, D.C. and had been secretary of the Senate Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources. Carl had a kind of philosophic and tolerant approach to many of these problems. Some of our younger leaders in conservation wanted the millennium to happen. They weren't going to wait until next year. They wanted it next Thursday afternoon. Whereas, Carl believed just as deeply in the millennium as they did but he realized it was going to take time and he wasn't going to get an ulcer trying to bring about something that wasn't going to come by next Thursday afternoon. He had a philosophical view of a lot of things. He often would illustrate his thought by an anecdote. He had many engaging personal attributes, a sense of humor, dedication, and a belief that if we worked hard enough something was going to come about, but let's be patient at the same time.

ERM: Was he articulate in conversation within the group or was his

impact more through his writing ?

- HEC: Carl was articulate. Often he would sit in a conference for hours without saying a word. If he was called on to say something, he expressed it well. He was not a bore. He never talked long. What he said was to the point. He had been a newspaperman, as I mentioned, and he was effective in reporting. He was the editor of our first little paper, you know. (Gutermuth tells the history of those in his oral history.)*I think he had an influence on many of us because Carl was somewhat older than the majority of us. I think we looked up to him as a wise senior citizen. He knew a great deal about congressional affairs which some of us didn't know anything about. So we looked to him for advice in that direction too.
- ERM: Indeed, it was to get a larger knowledge of that particular information that brought you together as a group, was it not?
- HEC: Yes.
- ERM: Are there others we might discuss who were connected with the beginning of NCRA?
- HEC: One of the founding fathers was Tom Wallace who was editor of the editorial page of the Louisville Times. Mr. Wallace's interest and writings about the conservation of resources in the Ohio River Valley dated back probably twenty-five years. He had a most sincere interest in natural resources and wrote convincing editorials about the need for state governments and private owners to do something about them. Consequently, he was one who was accepted by the founders of the Natural Resources Council because they valued his counsel. Mr. Wallace's conception of a council, however, was quite at variance with the opinions of some of the rest of us, particularly those who were active in forming the Council. He thought of the Council as an organization of organizations which would speak for the whole Council on legislative and policy matters. That is precisely what the founders of the organization did not want it to become. In other words, each member organization would speak for itself and the Council as a governing body would have no authority whatever to commit member organizations to any course of action. I think that without his actually saying it in so many words, Mr. Wallace was disappointed that the Natural Resources Council didn't go the way he thought it should go. But not being a man involved in associations (Mr. Wallace's entire career had been largely devoted to newspaper work), he had no experience as an executive officer of any kind of an association

*Ibid., pp. 17-9, 23-6, 29-30, 49-51, 91.

or society, so he had a misconception of what the authority of the ordinary executive officer might be. I think he felt that the executive officer could commit himself and his organization to almost anything. Whereas, we know that if you have a board of directors looking over your shoulder you don't commit your organization to anything without their having already voted to permit you to do it. So to sum up Mr. Wallace's relation with the Council, I think we benefited by having a man of his stature in the newspaper world and the state of Kentucky present, but we were not really able to go the direction that he thought we should.

- ERM: There are other people pictured in the organizational meeting photograph at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, October 25 and 26, 1946. Charles G. Woodbury of the National Parks Association was one; Dorothy M. Hill of the Sierra Club, Carl W. Buchheister of the National Audubon Society, Arthur C. McFarland of the Geological Society of America.
- HEC: Miss Hill was mentioned by C. R. Gutermuth in his interview with you as a very pleasant and knowledgeable lady, but her relations with the Natural Resources Council did not endure very long. Dr. Woodbury was a biologist, and rather an eminent one at one time, and I believe he represented the National Parks Association. He too attended some meetings but did not take a prominent part. Mr. McFarland was only at this one meeting and maybe one or two others, and then we lost track of him. But Carl Buchheister, subsequently became chairman of the Natural Resources Council and, of course, then became the president of the National Audubon Society. Carl has been a longtime member of the Natural Resources Council and has been elected to honorary membership following his retirement from the presidency of the National Audubon Society. He is still an active conservationist and a man with knowledge about resources, not just ornithology.
- ERM: Of the group pictured, only you, Dr. Buchheister, C. R. Gutermuth, and Alfred Redfield remain. Are you the sole survivors of the founding fathers?
- HEC: No. Harry Radcliffe is now in his late eighties, living in California, and is still going strong, as are Gutermuth, Buchheister, and Clepper, I hope.* I hope that this interview will not take a macabre trend, but the rest, so far as I know, may be deceased, with the possible exception of Miss Hill and I've lost track of her.

*Harry Radcliffe died in late 1975, after this interview was made.

ERM: In your view, would there be merit in interviewing Radcliffe or Buchheister?

HEC: Radcliffe was treasurer of the American Nature Association and also advertising manager for Nature magazine, and a very successful one. Harry came into conservation by the route of having been a business manager, a financial adviser, and would probably not be a good source of information of the kind that you would wish to present to the Natural Resources Council. On the other hand, Carl Buchheister is still active, and has a world of knowledge about resources, particularly those having to do with wildlife. Carl lives in Bethesda, Maryland and is a distinct possibility.

ERM: There is another picture in the Gutermuth book which was taken in 1957 at the annual meeting at Audubon Camp, Sarona, Wisconsin. In it is Joseph J. Hickey of the Nature Conservancy.

HEC: Dr. Hickey is a professor of zoology at the University of Wisconsin. He did not have a long association with the Council. He may not have attended more than one or two meetings during its history. Of the people depicted here, Fred Packard is now with the National Park Service and was formerly executive officer for the National Parks Association. He is still active professionally. Fred, however, did not have continued association with the Council. Joe Penfold is dead, as is Roger Hale. David Brower is the head of the Friends of the Earth and was formerly the executive officer of the Sierra Club. He is still active in all conservation affairs. I would hope that organizations such as the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, and maybe others would be willing to have Brower interviewed because his background covers such a wide field, much wider than his contacts with the Council. It would be really a very worthwhile contribution to the history of the whole conservation movement if he could be persuaded to give you an interview.

ERM: Yes, I agree. I know the Sierra Club has an oral history program at Berkeley and I believe Brower is being interviewed there.

HEC: Yes, and while he's not with the Sierra Club any longer, they may have asked him. He probably knows more about the Sierra Club than almost anybody else.

ERM: What about John H. Baker?

HEC: I think John Baker died. He was president of the National Audubon Society before Buchheister. The next person on this list still living and active is Fred Hornaday. He had been a chairman of the Council and active in its affairs. He served as officer in several capacities. Fred would really have something to contribute, I should think. On this photograph that you identified as having been taken in 1957 in Wisconsin, others who are still going strong are Charles Callison who is the executive vice president of the National Audubon Society and Sigurd Olson who had less extensive contact with the Council than some of the others we have mentioned. Again, Olson would have a world of valuable and interesting information to give, not particularly on Council activities but on his various leadership roles in other organizations. For a number of years he was president of the National Parks Association.

ERM: And, of course, we have already mentioned that Howard Zahniser and Thomas Langlois are both gone.

HEC: Yes.

ERM: What would you have to say, Henry, about the publications program of the Council over the years? It's been engaged in what seems to me to be a very important contribution to knowledge of conservation in this country.

HEC: In his interview with you, C. R. Gutermuth discussed at some length the Conservation News Service established under Carl Shoemaker and later he discussed also the Legislative News Service and the Executive News Service. Gutermuth's knowledge of the beginnings of those publications adequately covered their development and their status. His association with them was more direct than mine.

But since I was more intimately associated with our books series, I would like to mention those for a particular reason. The first book that we sponsored was titled America's Natural Resources. It was published in 1957 by the Ronald Press Company of New York

and was revised in 1967. It is still in print and has a modest sale from year to year. This book was started under the chairmanship of the Council when Lowell Besley was chairman. He asked Charles Callison, Michael Hudoba, Richard Westwood, and myself to be on the editorial committee to produce the book. It was successful, and the members seemed to be pleased with it and with its sales. When I proposed several years later that the Council undertake a monograph on careers in conservation, the membership voted to approve it as did the executive committee of the Council. Careers in Conservation was published in 1963 also by Ronald Press and has had reasonably good continuing sale. As of 1975, the book is deficient in that there are careers now in the environmental field which aren't adequately covered. But there were actually no colleges or universities offering courses or curriculums to prepare men and women for careers in the environmental field when the book was compiled.

ERM: Is there any plan to bring that book up to date ?

HEC: It should be and I was hoping that the executive committee would ask one of the younger members of the Council to take it in hand. I was editor of the book and, because I am now advanced in years and a revision of the book may well take two years to do an adequate job, I hope one of the younger members who has some knowledge of editing and who would be interested in doing this will undertake it.

ERM: It would seem to me to be a very useful contribution for the Council to make at this time. Many people are looking for opportunities in this field, and so many colleges and universities are developing environmental studies programs.

HEC: I have taken the trouble on a number of occasions when I was near a central library or some public library to just check the books and bulletins on career counselling used by high schools. Practically every time I'd find our Careers in Conservation on the shelf being used by high school students, so I know that it has had some use.

Another book that I should mention is one of more concern to your professional field of history and has to do with the origins of American conservation--a book published by Ronald Press in 1966. About the time that I was getting ready to retire from the Society of American Foresters in 1966, I was getting more and more requests

weekly from students, parents, teachers in high schools, and elsewhere seeking information on the beginnings of the conservation of resources movement. Apparently it was a subject that was being assigned to students to write about. So I proposed to the Council that we sponsor a book that would treat the origins of the conservation movement--the origins of fisheries, range, wildlife, soil, forestry, and so forth. The book was authorized. We went to work on it and The Origins of American Conservation was published in 1966. Please understand that I am under no illusion that this is a definitive or scholarly book. It was written mainly for the layman in resources and the layman in history, and we deliberately did not give it all the appurtenances of a scholarly historical work with profuse footnotes and citations. But the book did receive some favorable notice and it too is still in print and selling modestly.

Then the Public Land Law Review Commission was appointed in the late 1960s, and it resulted in a government publication called One Third of the Nation's Land.^{*} The Natural Resources Council was not satisfied that the book dealt adequately with the Public Land Law Review Commission, the chairman of which was Wayne Aspinall, a congressman from Colorado. We were not sure that the hearings held and the conclusion of One Third of the Nation's Land would adequately explain the public interest in the public lands, so the Natural Resources Council brought out in 1970 a paperback book with the title What's Ahead for our Public Land? Hamilton K. Pyles, our present executive secretary, took the leadership in getting the book compiled, and I helped in the editing and publication of it.

Then the following year, the Council sponsored still another one called Leaders of American Conservation, published in 1971, again by the Ronald Press Company. It has sold well and already I'm getting suggestions for revisions and new material to go into the book. I have a file of corrections, revisions, and new biographies that should go into it. Leaders of American Conservation came about because it seemed that there was no one place where a citizen interested in the personalities in resources could go to get information. I remember one time I had a question asked me by a man who had a doctorate in fisheries science. He said, "Henry, have you ever heard of a man named Spencer Fullerton Baird? Who was he?" Well, I said to my friend, "Shame on you, with a doctorate in fisheries science not knowing Spencer Fullerton Baird was the first federal commissioner of fish and fisheries in the United States appointed in 1870." My point is that I and lots of other people were getting questions. Who were the conservation leaders? So we thought that we would ask each of the forty-three members of

^{*}U.S. Public Land Law Review Commission, One Third of the Nation's Land: A Report to the President and to the Congress (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970).

the Council to nominate individuals whom they considered to be leaders of American conservation, living or dead. We estimated that there would probably be about four hundred who might be nominated, and it actually came out just about that way. To be sure, many organizations nominated the same men. For example, you might have a dozen organizations that nominated Theodore Roosevelt or Gifford Pinchot. On the other hand, there were some organizations that knew of some very eminent man or woman in fisheries science, let's say, who was unknown to the rest of the conservation community, yet this person had been a great contributor, a benefactor to science.

For example, there was a woman by the name of Emmeline Moore who at one time was a very eminent aquatic biologist, ichthyologist, and indeed was president of the American Fisheries Society at one time. Well, Emmeline Moore was known to practically no one outside of the fisheries field, and yet she was an eminent scientist and leader in conservation. We were able to get people like that in the book.

Now, one of the criticisms made by reviewers of the book, that is the reviewers in popular magazines and papers, was that no one had ever heard of most of the people in the book. That was the very purpose of the book--to bring these unheard-of people to the attention of those who should know about them.

I should point out that all these books were produced without a cent of expense to the Natural Resources Council, and all of us who worked on them waived the royalties, so the royalties went back to the Council. Nobody who worked on these books profited by a cent. It is my guess that the books we've published so far have netted greatly in excess of twelve thousand dollars to the Council. Twelve thousand dollars may not be much when you consider a best seller might net fifty thousand dollars, but the point is that the Natural Resources Council is producing and did produce books that nobody else was interested in producing or would have produced. So they have made a modest contribution to the literature of resources.

ERM: What else has the Council done in the way of publishing?

HEC: One fairly recent publication brought out in 1974 was a twelve-page brochure with the title Inholdings: Threats to our Public Lands. Inholdings, as you doubtless know, are tracts of land inside national parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, BLM lands,

that are privately owned and do not have the same protection in management and care that the surrounding public lands have. For example, in some of the national forests and national parks, mining is still going on, with deterioration of the surrounding landscape, silting of streams, destruction of fishlife, and pollution of waters. We also have private holdings inside our national refuges. Sometimes fences constructed by the owners obstruct the natural movement of elk and other animals so this is destructive of wildlife management. This problem became so acute a couple of years ago that, at the recommendation of the Sierra Club, the executive committee of the Natural Resources Council decided to compile a small illustrated brochure dealing with internal holdings, something that could be read by a busy citizen or a congressman in ten or fifteen minutes.

ERM: Monies are, of course, available to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to purchase inholdings or to exchange other federal land in a swap with the owners of these inholdings. Is that failing to do the job? What is holding up the consolidation of these lands?

HEC: Funds.

ERM: There are not enough federal funds?

HEC: No. For example, in some national parks there are inholdings that are being used for concessions, lodging the public, restaurants, and so forth. We've been told that the whole park service doesn't have enough funds to purchase even one or two of these because of the inflated values. And likewise with some of the inholdings in national wildlife refuges that are controlled by hunting clubs.

ERM: Isn't the power of eminent domain applicable in these situations?

HEC: Yes, and condemnation is possible. But again if land is condemned, it still has to be paid for at fair market price. In looking into this problem, we have found there are simply not sufficient federal funds even to do an adequate job on some of the most flagrant abuses of the public lands caused by these inholdings.

But the point I want to make is that this is a minor kind of publication. Nevertheless, more than five thousand copies have

been printed and distributed to date. And it was paid for because we had to sell it. We partly subsidized it but we couldn't just give copies away; they are sold to member organizations. The Forest Service has bought hundreds and the Park Service likewise; other federal agencies have bought them literally by the thousands.

ERM: The main thrust of this little brochure is, I suppose, to acquaint the public with the problem rather than to agitate for congressional appropriations. That would be outside the purview of the Council, would it not?

HEC: Yes, but we did devote a page of this little brochure to answering the question, What can be done? And we suggest things that a citizen can do. Although, as a matter of policy, we do not do these things as a Council, individual members can, of course.

Well, those are some of the publications of the Natural Resources Council, Elwood, that I feel have added to the prestige of the Council. They have provided opportunities for Council members to participate in worthy projects, particularly Council members who belong to organizations that are not active in legislative affairs. Because you represent one yourself, you know that not all members of the Natural Resources Council are so-called action organizations. So our publications program has been a desirable activity to mesh with the more activist kind of programs that some individual member organizations pursue. In other words, it's given NRCA a certain balance.

ERM: Isn't it rather difficult to restrain the activist-minded from trying to get their associates--such as the pure scientists on the Council--to pursue the activist role? Isn't that almost a constant battle? I had that feeling when talking with Dr. Redfield and C. R. Gutermuth.

HEC: Yes, that is true. We could cite two cases. One of the action organizations of the Council was the National Parks and Conservation Association. Some years ago the Association was very critical of the Corps of Engineers for building dams on rivers, and month after month the editorials and articles in its magazine criticized the Corps of Engineers for what it was doing. But the Association also wanted the entire Natural Resources Council, as a body, to take a similar stand. When it was pointed out that some of the member organizations simply would not go along with such a proposal and threatened even to resign if the Council attempted to speak for the organization, then the National Parks and Conservation Association withdrew from the Council.

We had another case that was rather distressing to me, and it brought about the resignation from the Council of Dr. Thomas Langlois of whom we talked earlier. He represented a purely scientific organization, the Society of Ichthyology and Oceanography. Lake Erie had a problem that that their small scientific society had no way of solving. He was interested in having the Council take a more active role in the cleaning up of Lake Erie. Again, it was pointed out by the executive committee that the Council could not commit all the other members to this course of action. In exasperation, Dr. Langlois resigned.

- ERM: I have a note here in my card file which says that Langlois was disenchanted with NRCA for three reasons and these were that the NRCA was biased in favor of federal over state authorities; that NRCA requested and then ignored reports made by the scientific member groups of the Council; and that NRCA was a front for action groups who "used" the scientific groups to their own purposes.*
- HEC: I'm sure that Dr. Langlois believed that and I have reason to know that he was a very sincere man--a true scientist--but the fact that he did believe this did not necessarily make it so. Dr. Langlois used this excuse as rationalization for his withdrawing from the Natural Resources Council on a matter of principle. And while it is true that the Council has been concerned mainly with federal programs, it hasn't been concerned with federal programs to the exclusion of all others. There are many instances where the Council stepped in and took actions that affected state and local problems.
- ERM: I understand that Dr. Redfield, too, was a little troubled in early years by the fact that, though the NRCA issued a statement that one of its primary functions was to sponsor scientific studies, not very many actually developed over the years.** A scientific advisory council was appointed by the NRCA, you will remember, in the early years. I think it was disbanded in the late 1950s and reconstituted in 1955. I believe you were a member of a committee that took the matter under review. What do you recall about the matter?
- HEC: I recall the circumstances surrounding the appointment and the expected use of the scientific committee. That may not have been the exact name but it is the one we are talking about. From the very first, once the Council set up a going organization, it had two purposes or objectives. We touched on one of these, but I'd

*Thomas H. Langlois to J. W. Penfold, 8 February 1963, NRCA Papers, Box 7, Forest History Society, reproduced in Gutermuth, Pioneer Conservationist, pp. 141-43.

**Alfred C. Redfield, The Recollections of an Ecologist on the

like to put them in the context now of the question you have asked. The first purpose was to provide members with information about pending legislation and administrative programs. Now I'm paraphrasing but that's essentially what was intended. And that was done. The second purpose or objective was to assist members to obtain reliable technical and scientific information having to do with all resource problems. That too was done up to a point. The person who really first promoted this scientific committee was Dr. Edward Graham who represented the Soil Conservation Society of America. Dr. Paul Sears who later became president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and who was a chairman of the Council for a while was another one.

ERM: Professor Sears also headed the Ecological Society of America.

HEC: Many of the member organizations that were not principally or fundamentally scientific or technical nevertheless had sources of scientific information that they could draw on--consultants, let's say--and, consequently, did not use the offices of our committee on scientific information. Just by way of illustration, a large organization such as the National Wildlife Federation often needs scientific information, perhaps of the kind that such a committee could provide. But the National Wildlife Federation has its own scientific consultants whom they pay for this information. They don't have to wait for six months to get it. They can get it within six weeks or six days, even. So it's understandable why this NRCA committee was not used to the extent that the founding fathers thought it should and would be. Those were two purposes of the Council and they are still our purposes and objectives. The first, to provide information, is still an operating program and going strong. But the one to assist members to get reliable scientific and technical information has not been much used. We have not fallen down in this objective, but it hasn't been utilized in the way it was expected at the beginning.

ERM: Isn't it true that there have been up and down periods in which some of the purely scientific groups have felt as if they weren't really having much to do with the Council work or weren't being asked to contribute very importantly to it and have dropped out as a result? In 1953, for example, Secretary Gutermuth announced that the American Society of Mammalogists, the Ecological Society of America, and the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners had resigned from the Council. Was some of that part of this picture, or was there another reason for that in 1953? Was some kind of row going on then?

HEC: No. There was nothing of that sort. To take the last example first, the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners is a body that certainly could not be called scientific. It's an organization of state administrators; its withdrawal had nothing whatever to do with this particular problem.

The Society of Mammalogists is a very small group with limited funds, and I think for some time the mammalogists were accepted on a nondues-paying basis. I don't think that they ever found the Natural Resources Council was the type of organization that had much to give them or that they had much to contribute to the NRCA. Many of us felt differently, but they took that action. But there was no row. With a little more imaginative thinking and experience in the Council, a number of organizations that joined probably could have made a place in the Council for their organizations by providing services. For example, take the case of when we wanted to make a study of the Rampart Dam problem in Alaska. The Council went out and hired scientists to do it under the chairmanship of Stephen Spurr, then at Michigan. Take another instance. I suppose one could not call the Forest History Society a scientific society but it certainly is professional in nature. Now, what has the Forest History Society to contribute to the Council? It is precisely what you are doing right now. So, my feeling is that many of these organizations didn't utilize opportunities for making contributions either gratuitously or for fees that might have been possible had they given a little more thought to the matter.

ERM: How well would you say the Council has lived up to its purposes and its charter? Perhaps you would like to speak of that charter.*

HEC: Yes, I would for several reasons. First of all, again Edward H. Graham, who was an innovative character, thought it would be desirable if the Council had some kind of policy or charter that could be laid out before anybody who asked what the Council is and what it does--the reason for its existence. There were others, I think, who also thought we needed something like this. C. R. Gutermuth was always in on everything that was progressive and he, too, thought this was desirable. So a committee was formed. I don't know how many of us worked on it at various times but, as I recall, the charter that was finally developed was pretty much the work of Graham and Gutermuth. A number of others of us had, as the economists say, some input.

This was new. The charter was distributed and the members were asked to comment on it and those that felt they could endorse it

*For a copy of "A Policy for Renewable Natural Resources," see Appendix A, pp. 70-3.

were to do so. Some of the member organizations held back, perhaps out of timidity. A representative just didn't want to put his name on it for fear that five years later he might wish he hadn't.

We had our annual meeting in Franklin, North Carolina. We were meeting at a motel and the charter came up on the agenda for adoption in the afternoon. This happened to be during a period when I was chairman of the Council. We couldn't get a consensus to adopt the charter. One member would be dissatisfied with a comma here and another one might want a certain word changed someplace else. In principle they thought it was good, but they didn't like some details. Since it was a matter on the agenda and had been scheduled for a long time and everybody knew that it was to be up for adoption, as chairman I declared that under Robert's Rules of Order it would be, although I wasn't sure that I was quoting them right. But since this was a scheduled matter on the agenda, it would not be tabled. We'd either vote for it or vote it down. We adjourned for supper. We went back in the evening and members were weary and nerves were frayed. We just kept them at it and everybody including the chairman was reeling with fatigue. Along about eleven p.m. we adopted the charter. That's the way it turned out. It is somewhat obsolete, I agree.

ERM: It's still in effect?

HEC: It is in effect and it has stood up remarkably well.

ERM: I think it's published as a part of the Gutermuth interview.

HEC: I recall one time we had a conference with President Eisenhower to discuss conservation policy of the federal government. We presented him with a copy of this charter in a large format, nicely framed. I don't know what Ike ever did with it but we had our pictures taken presenting him with the charter. We got a little national publicity from that experience.

One of the questions that you asked me when we first talked about this interview was what I saw as the future of the Natural Resources Council. I suppose anyone is foolhardy who tries to read the future. Probably what he does read isn't worth too much anyway. But it seems to me that this Natural Resources Council has a great unfinished job to do. I doubt whether it will ever finish a job simply because its purpose and objectives are perpetual. It had been my hope that the Natural Resources Council would

compile a book, chapter by chapter, dealing with this question: What are the important steps that need to be taken in the last quarter of this century to insure the permanent life of each of the important resources with which we are concerned? At a meeting two years ago I proposed to the Council that we take this under advisement, and the members didn't approve the idea. In fact, no favorable vote was taken on it, so I simply dropped it. The body of the Natural Resources Council consists now of forty-six organizations, having scientists, internationally known writers and leaders in our ranks all dealing with resources. If the Natural Resources Council can't get volunteers or can't induce these knowledgeable members to sit down and put on paper what are the steps needed to be taken--regardless of who is going to do it--then who will? What is needed to be done, let's say, to get on top of the problem involved in oceanic resources, dealing with the laws of the sea, pollution of the sea, coastal zone management? It seems to me that the scientists who are working in this field know already what needs to be done. Now it doesn't matter whether they say the National Marine Fisheries Service should do it or the Fish and Wildlife Service should do it or Congress should do it or the United Nations should do it. They know the things that are necessary to be done. Now it seems to me that the Natural Resources Council contains within its membership marine biologists qualified to explain the problems involved in marine resources during the last quarter of this century and the steps that should be taken to solve them.

- ERM: Isn't planning the wave of the future? It seems that here in Washington, D.C. these days the words you most often hear are "planning for the future." Even if plans don't turn out to be a 100 percent correct, and nobody expects they will, they likely will draft some priorities we must examine and act upon.
- HEC: I like to think that within the ranks of the Natural Resources Council--in the forty-six scientific, professional, and public agency organizations--we have the knowledge and it needn't take years of research for somebody to come up with the idea of what needs to be done for and with our forest resources, let's say, between now and the year 2000.
- ERM: Perhaps it is not so much a lack of knowledge as it is preoccupation with present problems and to some extent a lack of energy to wrestle with what are new and admittedly difficult jobs. It's not easy to grapple with new problems and put them in clear form for the layman.

- HEC: Precisely, but it seems to me that if we of the Natural Resources Council--which should have the competency--can't come forward with suggestions of what is needed to be done, let's say, with fresh water fisheries resources during the next twenty-five years, then we are not on very firm ground when we criticize other organizations or legislative bodies who don't do anything about it or who abuse the resources. You probably recall, an interest in fisheries is one of my avocations and for a while I ran the American Fisheries Society as its acting executive secretary. I've been associated in a consulting capacity for a long time. I know enough about the American Fisheries Society to know that within its membership are knowledgeable men and women who could, if they were willing to take the time and put it on paper, suggest what needs to be done to perpetuate the fisheries resource, to bring it back during the last quarter century.
- ERM: It might be most appropriate to expose the public to the needs for original research and action. This stance on the part of the NRCA, for example, might persuade congressmen and members of the general public to become more interested in natural resources problems and make more money available to deal with these problems.
- HEC: That is the point exactly. We still have problems and we want the public to be knowledgeable about our resource problems. If we want people to realize that there are opportunities to deal with these problems and we don't try to set forth the problems and suggest solutions, then we as research agencies really don't have a very firm ground to criticize other less knowledgeable organizations which are trying to do this all the time. For example, within the last three or four years, any number of instant environmental organizations have come into existence that claim to have this information.
- ERM: I think there is an inclination on the part of the scientists to shy away from this sort of thing just because so much of it is speculative and subjective. The hard data are not yet available. Maybe that's a factor in their reluctance to prophesy the future.
- HEC: I don't think that enters into it. As you know, for a few years I was associated very delightfully with Resources for the Future

at the time I was working on the book Professional Forestry in the United States which the Forest History Society sponsored and which Johns Hopkins University published. Now in dealing with the scientists, the economists, and the others, and the Resources for the Future and the visiting scientists and scholars who came there to Brookings Institution, I realized that's what those people are doing all the time. They are trying to foresee the future resource needs. They do a considerable amount of research in order to justify their conclusions. Obviously, the Natural Resources Council would not engage in research, but my point is that in our member organizations, we have the scientific knowledge right now at least to say that certain things should be done by the American public between 1975 and the year 2000, if we want to have these resources when we enter the next century.

- ERM: Doesn't the Council take the view that this is the proper function of other organizations and that for it to take the leading role would be invading the province of these other organizations?
- HEC: Your comments concerning the reluctance of the Council to engage in this kind of a project are well taken, but I would point out that we have already done this in a sense. For example, in the very first book that we sponsored, America's Natural Resources, we ended up with a chapter headed, "Needed, A Natural Resources Policy" by Ira Gabrielson. In this brief chapter, he talks about the need for pollution control, some method of overriding regulations having to do with interstate waters, and this sort of thing. In no place does he say we need an environmental protection agency. It hadn't been thought of in those days. Yet, if one were to read this--I may be the only one who reads it anymore--this is in effect what Ira Gabrielson says we need.
- ERM: When was that written?
- HEC: The book was written in 1957 and revised in 1967 but this was pretty much Gabrielson's original thinking. So, in effect, what I'm saying through the interview I'm really saying to the Council--that this is something that is within the purview of our interests. To me, it's within our capabilities and we have individuals in the Council who are qualified to make this statement.
- ERM: Could it be done as part of a new book?

- HEC: That's what I originally suggested. I'm putting this as a matter of record now because I may not have another opportunity to propose it, but I think the idea is still valid.
- ERM: This is a case in which oral history is being used for a purpose, but that's all right.
- HEC: Well, it's history because it's something that we have already proposed.
- ERM: What were the relationships between the different conservation organizations involved in the creation of NRCA? And had these organizations ever before sought to consolidate themselves into any kind of federation or council for the sake of gaining wider recognition and influence in the community?
- HEC: Yes. Those are questions that can be answered only from the standpoint of opinion. But having been involved in these relations for a long time, perhaps my opinion may be worth recording. First of all, there were very cordial relationships among the organizations that existed back in the 1940s, many of which became a part of the Natural Resources Council. Two with which you are very familiar yourself are the American Forestry Association, a citizens' organization, and the Society of American Foresters, a professional organization. They were the most intimate associates over a long period of years. For example, the Society of American Foresters, with which I was then associated, benefited greatly by its relationship with AFA. I know that many times I went to Ovid Butler, who was the executive officer of the American Forestry Association. He was an older man than I and had long experience. His knowledge of association administration was valuable and freely given to me when I questioned him. Likewise the contacts between the Wildlife Management Institute and the National Wildlife Federation were intimate. By the same token the Wildlife Society which was the professional organization was close to the others. For example, C. R. Gutermuth, vice-president of the Wildlife Management Institute, was also a trustee of the Wildlife Society for many years. So those were intimate contacts. I could mention more but maybe this has established the fact that there were good relations.

The difficulty that existed in those days and that was resolved by the formation of the Natural Resources Council is that there might have been the most intimate contact between two forestry groups but less contact between the forestry groups and the wildlife groups.

And less contact between the parks groups, maybe, and the wildlife groups. For example, the parks enthusiasts were opposed to any hunting in the national parks and the national parks are still closed to hunting. Whereas, people in the Wildlife Management Institute, the National Wildlife Federation, and the National Rifle Association had a different viewpoint, you see. So you have these clashes of viewpoint, but that did not mean to say that there were not many areas of agreement.

One of William E. Towell's outstanding contributions to the work in resource conservation has been his heading up the rather loosely knit group of persons who actively seek areas of agreement regardless of what their differences may be. They find these areas of agreement among a group of members who are willing to support some legislation or policy. To me, that was one of the fine things that the Natural Resources Council brought about. It was a cross-fertilization of ideas.

ERM: The only real participation in the Council is by people chiefly at the top management level of these various member organizations. It's not really a thing which draws active participation by members of these various groups, is it? How have you seen the ideas enunciated in Council discussions filter down through the rank and file of the conservation community at large?

HEC: Well, I can probably partially answer that by an illustration. Under Zahniser, the Wilderness Society for years had proposed several pieces of legislation in behalf of setting up a wilderness system. Now, there were many individuals and some organizations opposed to establishing a wilderness system by legislation. As you know, the Forest Service first set up wilderness areas, was administering them, and while there was some changing of boundaries occasionally, nevertheless the wilderness concept was being fulfilled adequately. Therefore many persons who were quite satisfied with the development of wilderness could see no need for legislation to set up a wilderness system by law. It took a number of years of discussion back and forth before organizations were willing to support a wilderness bill. I don't know how many wilderness bills there were. There must have been fifty at least over the years. The American Forestry Association at the beginning opposed the first because of various provisions which gave wilderness priority over any other forest uses, and that was contrary to the concept of multiple-use management. Finally when a wilderness bill acceptable to the conservation group at large was presented, the American Forestry Association threw its weight behind the wilderness bill. That didn't come about by talk

entirely inside the Council, but the Council provided a forum where in meeting after meeting and year after year these clashes, these little differences of opinion could be compromised. Perhaps that answers the questions you asked.

ERM: In all professions and in all special interest groups, there almost certainly develops a kind of established mythology, and those who carry on the work of organizations trumpet that mythology in every way they can as a way of drumming up new members and keeping the faithful, the true believers, coming back with their support year after year. Now, when these leaders come together from opposing camps, there is an intellectual exchange and a certain amount of give and take and perhaps even a certain amount of compromise. But when the individual leader leaves the conference and goes back to the faithful, there is a gap of time before the compromise--the melding of different ideas and the establishment of a new policy-- begins to take a form that translates itself down to the membership and has impact upon the established mythology of the group.

HEC: This may not be a good example of that process but it comes to mind. For many years, as you know being a Californian, there has been a proposal for a redwood national park. We already have redwood state parks. We have redwood groves of superlative beauty on national forest land. And then we have the Save-the-Redwoods League. So there are many citizens who did not see the need for a redwood national park. There were many industry and business people who opposed a redwood national park on the basis that it would take resources out of production. Jobs in the woods would be lost. For many years they were unalterably opposed, and that was not the only conflict. There was a corollary conflict of a sort. How big should it be and where should it be? In other words, even those who were in favor of a redwood national park were at odds as to where it should be and what the size should be. Whether any of the discussions in the Natural Resources Council helped resolve some of these problems I really can't say, but there were discussions for years and years and years, and I do know that eventually compromises have been made. They were not entirely satisfactory to everyone, but I guess that's the way you operate in a democracy. So these conflicts did filter down in time, and that's the point I think that you want answered.

ERM: That's right.

HEC: For example, how did the president of the American Forestry Association who sat in on a number of these that I recall eventually reconcile his opinion as to a California redwood park? Because, you remember, we had a committee of S. T. Dana and K. B. Pomeroy in the American Forestry Association to make a special study.

ERM: And in other states as well.

HEC: Yes, but we made a special study of this redwood situation and it's interesting that the type of area proposed by Dana and Pomeroy in the name of the American Forestry Association for a redwood national park is the type of park that eventually developed.

ERM: That was a very useful contribution that AFA made and not really out of keeping with the sort of thing you are suggesting you do more of in the future.

HEC: Yes, precisely.

ERM: The books that were done on Minnesota lands and North Carolina lands and California lands and the redwood park were, in a sense, taking a look at the history of land use there and also taking a hard look at what might be demanded of those lands in the future. Was that not their purpose?

HEC: That's right.

ERM: And they have been very useful books.

HEC: Yes, they're not best sellers or widely read, but scholars, legislators, and administrators who have to make decisions, can make them better if they base them on some careful study such as the books that you mentioned. They are sound books made by sound people.

Well, coming back to the Natural Resources Council, you had another question having to do with whether there was an attempt to consolidate organizations before the Council was formed. On the contrary, there was a proliferation of new organizations. In the years prior to the Council new organizations were coming into existence. New organizations are still breaking off. For example, the Wilderness Society, the National Parks and Conservation Association, and the Sierra Club have similar objectives. The

three organizations are competing for membership and all working in the same field.

- ERM: Another matter is inherent in what I was asking you before. In a free society, struggle for life is constantly going on organizationally as well as in other ways. I imagine that the struggle is perpetual and that these organizations seek the support of people very often from the same constituency. There is a constant battle to keep the membership loyal to the cause and not lose it to some other group. Now the constituent members of the Council have had rather irregular patterns of membership over the years. Some have had a long steady upward pull and are still going up. I think the Audubon Society certainly would be one of these. On the other hand, the American Forestry Association has had a more jagged pattern of membership, has it not?
- HEC: No, not really. We've had ups and downs but the type of irregular pattern might be best exemplified by an organization such as Friends of the Earth, which is really an offshoot of the Sierra Club. That was David Brower's following and when he and the Sierra Club got into a row, he established a new organization. The organization did get strong support but at the same time it has had declining support. Another classical example out of the past has been an organization that I mentioned when we first started our interview, the one that Ollie Fink represented in Ohio--Friends of the Land. It had a beautiful magazine edited by Russell Lord--very literate. It was not the kind of magazine that the ordinary dirt farmer is going to read, but the gentleman farmer and people who are interested in the land whether they are farmers or not would subscribe to it. This Friends of the Land had a healthy growth. It had the backing and blessing of Hugh Bennett of the Soil Conservation Service and Louis Bromfield. Yet it's no longer in existence.
- ERM: The American Nature Association was another one, wasn't it?
- HEC: Yes, except it was not really a membership organization. At one time it had about seventy thousand subscribers to the magazine, but no members, as such. As a subscriber of the magazine, I had no voice in association affairs. So that was not a true example so much as the Friends of the Land was an example of what you said. You will find that the history of this whole natural resources conservation movement is literally littered with dead bodies of organizations that have come into existence and died.
- ERM: I can think of a few right offhand like the American Tree Association.

SESSION II, MAY 31, 1975

ERM: Henry, you have observed the conservation movement at close range for many years. What do you recall were the centers of power in conservation during the 1940s? Perhaps you can move on a decade at a time, through the fifties and sixties and into the seventies, if you care to go that far, and track how the centers of power in the conservation movement have shifted and changed.

HEC: Perhaps a better way to answer your question would be to use the term "most influential organizations" rather than "centers of power," which might be objectionable to some. At the same time it might not be true, strictly speaking, to attribute power to an organization. Many of them did have influence and I'd like to discuss that. During the late 1940s, about the time that the Natural Resources Council was being organized, some of the most influential conservation associations and societies were the Wildlife Management Institute, the National Wildlife Federation, the Wilderness Society, and the National Parks Association. They were influential because of the leadership qualities and personalities of the executive officers who represented those societies.

For example, the Wildlife Management Institute was not a membership organization in the connotation that we consider an organization supported by dues-paying members. Nevertheless, and largely because of the leadership role played in conservation affairs by Ira N. Gabrielson and C. R. Gutermuth, the Wildlife Management Institute exerted considerable influence in policy matters affecting wildlife and conservation in general. At one time Dr. Gabrielson was popularly known as "Mr. Conservation." I never cared for this type of appellation, but it gives some indication of the extent to which he exercised leadership.

Now, the American Forestry Association was a large membership organization, and it too had a certain amount of influence in conservation affairs, largely through the well-known and highly respected abilities of Ovid Butler. He was editor of American Forests as well as the executive officer of the American Forestry Association. At the time I became the executive officer of the Society of American Foresters in 1937, it was always the American Forestry Association which was preeminent whenever nongovernmental forestry was brought into roles of influence. The Society of American Foresters, a much smaller organization, was secondary.

I had great respect for Ovid Butler and would not for the world have thought of challenging him or showing any resentment or competition with the American Forestry Association. I was a member of AFA and had been writing for the magazine for many years.

But now I'm coming to the point that I thought then and still do--that professional organizations should have roles of influence as well as the large so-called citizens' organizations. And for that reason I welcomed opportunities to participate in the affairs of the Natural Resources Council. My ambitions did not run to exercising a leadership role myself. I had no aspirations to be an officer of the Natural Resources Council, but I wanted to participate with the officers of other organizations. So to that extent, I tried to bring the Society of American Foresters and the forestry profession into a more influential position than we had previously enjoyed in the Natural Resources Council.

Now that continued on into the 1950s and the same organizations I mentioned before were still exercising a great deal of influence in conservation affairs. The Wilderness Society was rising to a position of stature under the leadership of Howard Zahniser who was certainly one of the most highly respected men in the whole conservation movement. And the Wilderness Society is an example, I think, of how a small, little-known, national organization, through the leadership role of its executive officers, rose to a position of considerable eminence in setting policies for the Council. Another example was the National Audubon Society. It was not a small organization, but it became more and more influential in conservation affairs during the 1950s and later.

The early 1960s saw a considerable change within the Natural Resources Council. New organizations came into the Council's membership. They were not new organizations in the sense that they were recently organized, but I'm thinking now of the influential role played by the Sierra Club under the dynamic David Brower. Then too we had the continuing leadership of men who represented organizations which were actually foundations. I'm thinking particularly of the Conservation Foundation originally organized by Fairfield Osborn. Roger Hale was the representative of the Conservation Foundation in the Natural Resources Council. He was indeed a gentleman, a man of high ethical standards, not a professional conservationist but one who was ardent in his dedication

to conservation. He was the type of individual whose judgment was sound, and while he did not try to take over any of the policies or offices of the Natural Resources Council, he did serve as chairman during 1961 and 1962. Lowell Besley of the American Forestry Association was chairman during 1954 and 1955. He exercised considerable influence in attempts to change the antiquated mining law of 1872, an enterprise in which the Natural Resources Council was involved.*

Those are some of the organizations and individuals who exercised considerable influence during the decades under discussion. In closing this long answer to your question, I want to mention one more man, Charles H. Callison. He was then with the National Wildlife Federation, chairman of the Council during 1957 and 1959, and subsequently became executive vice president of the National Audubon Society. Callison was one of the most effective men in conservation I've ever encountered. He came originally from Missouri. He had an encyclopedic grasp of conservation issues and was effective in appearing before congressional committees in behalf of conservation interests.

ERM: Will you comment on the communication of the conservation program to the public over these years? Considerable efforts were made to do that job through publications, most of which have taken the form of magazines. You are a writer and editor, and I know that you have published articles in many of these magazines. Over the years, what impact have these various conservation organizations had on the public mind through their official publications?

HEC: We had two types of publications both official organs of these various organizations. One type was the professional or technical magazine such as the Journal of Wildlife Management, Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, and Journal of Forestry. These journals did not reach the general public, except to the extent that libraries might subscribe and they would be available to students. Most of these also had limited circulation.

On the other hand, there were the magazines published by the so-called citizens' or general conservation organizations. American Forests is a case in point. The first issue appeared in 1898, and it has been continuously published monthly ever since. Today it has some eighty thousand members and subscribers, and has

* Act of 10 May 1872, 17 Stat. 91.

carried popular articles, not only about forestry, but about trees, wildlife, recreation, water, and a host of other subjects of broad interest in the general conservation field.

Another magazine which is no longer published and whose loss I have always regretted is Nature, published by the American Nature Association and excellently edited by Richard Westwood. Nature was extremely effective in certain aspects of conservation that the other magazines in general circulation did not dwell on. Nature carried on a long and quite successful campaign for highway beautification and against the ubiquitous billboard that disfigured the landscape before many a congressional committee considering highway appropriations.

Another magazine that was very popular was Outdoor America, the journal of the Izaak Walton League. It changed its format and editorial content frequently. By that I mean that at times it had published what you would consider scholarly articles, and at other times it published articles that might be written by the small-town newspaper correspondent whose quality of outdoor writing was limited. Nevertheless, the Izaak Walton League's journal was a most effective communication medium to reach the general public.

Living Wilderness, which in those years was edited first by Zahniser and then by Michael Nadel, carried many articles of general interest, bearing not just on wilderness but on parks and recreation. Zahniser and Nadel were both men of wide culture and under them Living Wilderness published many articles of high literary quality. For example, there were chapters or excerpts from forthcoming books by writers such as Sigurd Olson. Living Wilderness was specialized in its interests, but I always thought that it had a great influence on public acceptance and support of the wilderness preservation movement.

One other magazine I want to mention is Audubon. I have long been a reader of it and a member of the National Audubon Society. It is preeminently the outstanding magazine, at least in America, in respect to beauty and a lovely format. A close second would be National Wildlife and International Wildlife, both published by the National Wildlife Federation. These magazines have the money for beautiful full-color illustrations. Their contributors are some of the outstanding writers in the field of wildlife and nature in America and abroad. In mentioning these

these magazines perhaps I have identified some, but not all of those that have been most effective as communicators with the general public. They have exercised great influence in behalf of good resource management, protection of the environment, and antipollution measures.

Now to be sure some of these magazines have been rather extreme in their dedication to a cause. For example, I have read the Sierra Club Bulletin with interest for many years and think it is a most attractive magazine. But at times the Sierra Club Bulletin, in its zeal to promote wilderness preservation and parks and so forth, has shown considerable bias against any industrial organization, any governmental agency, or any sister organization that was not as zealous as it was. In many ways the Bulletin has carried the message that the Sierra Club wanted carried to the public and has done it most effectively. There always are two or more sides to most of these questions, and I would say that in many ways the Sierra Club has been less objective in presenting the two sides.

Ever since it was founded, American Forests has consistently tried to present all sides of a conservation issue. Unlike the Sierra Club Bulletin, for example, American Forests does not preach to or at its members. Even the most critical letters that the editor receives are put into the magazine. The existence of most of these conservation organizations we've been discussing is dependent upon the support of their members through dues, and obviously they win member support and hold it by giving the kind of information that the membership wants. I don't like to use the word propaganda, but they provide the kind of messages that the organization wishes to communicate to its membership.

ERM: In many of these organizations, isn't a publication the most tangible thing that the member gets in return for his dues?

HEC: Yes.

ERM: Over the last thirty or forty years tremendous changes have taken place in what could be done graphically and typographically in magazine production. Of course, any editor is limited in how much he can draw upon these features by the amount of money he has to spend. Some conservation organizations obviously have had more funds to do that than others. In some cases the leadership of an organization and the editorship of its journal have been one and the same, but not in all cases. In the earlier

times of AFA, for example, Ovid Butler, as you have cited, was both the head of the association and the editor of American Forests. I wonder if you might comment on the role of editors.

HEC: I'll answer the question, but this will be one that I might wish to amend later. I'm certain that in a quick answer I'll pass over some names who really belong in this record. I mentioned Howard Zahniser, who was also editor of Living Wilderness and was succeeded by Michael Nadel. Both of these were men of culture and well educated, and I always felt that Living Wilderness had a degree of what we might call "literate" editing, as contrasted with a more mechanical type of editing.

Audubon has long had an editor who was not an administrative officer of the National Audubon Society. He is a skilled editor and Audubon is one of the most beautiful of all the general magazines. I'm not certain that Les Line exercises a great deal of influence himself, but he certainly has the ability and the funds to acquire authors who are among the most respected and certainly the most influential in America. Roger Tory Peterson is an example. Frank Graham is another.

ERM: You might also single out a few writers in the area of conservation.

HEC: Arthur H. Carhart began writing for the conservation magazines shortly after the First World War. He was writing for American Forests as early as 1918. He continued his writing until he reached the age, I suppose, when he no longer felt the inclination to write. He certainly had been prolific during his long and honorable career.

Another name well known to the general public is Aldo Leopold. He wrote for American Forests before the First World War and continued for many years. Because of his professional background in forestry, he had the rare ability to write both extremely entertaining articles of a popular nature and scholarly scientific articles. He wrote many fine popular articles for American Forests. At the same time, he and I were on the editorial board of the Journal of Forestry, and he had written for it for years, both before and after I became managing editor. That's when I got to know Leopold well. We've mentioned Roger Tory Peterson who perhaps could

be considered one of the outstanding advocates of wildlife and particularly bird preservation in North America.

ERM: How about Bernard DeVoto?

HEC: Yes, Mr. DeVoto was extremely effective over the years when he was editor of the department of Harper's called "The Easy Chair." He was one of the champions of the Forest Service against raids on the range lands by stockmen and wool growers. He was a champion of the Forest Service against those individuals who wanted to split the Forest Service--part in Agriculture and part in Interior. I suppose that during the somewhat turbulent era in which he served as editor of "The Easy Chair," he was perhaps one of the most effective voices in conservation, and he was effective because he was communicating with a class of readers who would not generally be members of these other citizen conservation associations. So we all owe a debt of gratitude to Bernard DeVoto.

ERM: Then there were other writers who were both scholars and professional people. Sigurd Olson was certainly one, a man who had powers to write in a poetic style.

HEC: Yes. It's been one of the privileges of my career to have known Sig Olson. In fact, we even shared a cabin together up on Basswood Lake in Minnesota, and I was enchanted by some of his personal reminiscences. As you pointed out, he was a professional man. I think he was originally a geologist and his writings certainly are literate in the highest degree. Yet they are not written down to people. His quality of writing is unobtrusive (if that means what I hope it means). In other words, he attracts you by the quality of his writing but it does not detract from the message he is conveying or the story he is telling. Olson's writing, I'm certain, is deservedly popular, particularly his books, because he writes well and yet forcefully.

ERM: How would you rate the late Ernie Swift?

HEC: I would count Ernest Swift among the greats of American conservation. He was not a writer by profession. By that I mean he was not a gifted writer in the sense that Sigurd Olson is. You as an editor will understand when I say that some of Ernest Swift's writings are somewhat pedestrian. Nevertheless, Swift's writings

were based on practical experience in conservation work. He had been a game warden and had made arrests of violators, so his experience and knowledge and his writings were all based on a field career in conservation. He was a great conservationist, although not one of the greatest of our conservation writers.

ERM: In more contemporary times, how would you appraise the importance of Rene Dubos?

HEC: Dr. Dubos is like Joseph Wood Krutch in that they both became conservationists or environmentalists largely because they had had previous careers and had reached the pinnacle of prestige of their careers. Krutch had been a drama critic in New York City and Dubos a bacteriologist. They entered the environmental movement late in life, and while they are influential, their influence is of a limited kind. I think Krutch appealed largely to the kind of person who reads magazines of general circulation, Harper's, Atlantic, and magazines of that sort, although he did also write for some conservation magazines. Dubos has written for American Forests and, of course, his books are deservedly respected. His contribution to the environmental field has been largely through writing rather than any other active role.

ERM: He's now becoming more and more popular as a speaker.

HEC: Yes, but I would make the distinction between the effectiveness of an intellectual who discovers this movement late in life and then becomes very articulate in it and Ernie Swift who entered the movement while he was still in his teens and stayed with it. While Ernie Swift was never the polished writer that Joseph Krutch was and Dr. Dubos is, I think in the long run his effectiveness is infinitely greater than that of either of those other men.

ERM: Not many years ago there were relatively few conservation-oriented magazines. In the last ten or fifteen years there has been an explosion of publications and with it a great increase in the number of professional writers that have turned to this field. Will you comment about the extent that this phenomenon has been recognized in discussions within the Council?

HEC: There have been discussions in meetings of the Natural Resources Council about certain writings that have had influence--perhaps a temporary one at the time--writings that were being read widely by the general public. For example, John Oakes was an editorial writer for the New York Times, and he was widely interested in conservation and natural resources. He was well known to some of

the members of the Natural Resources Council, and I believe they frequently discussed possible editorials and articles with Oakes. James B. Craig, editor of American Forests, did this once, and doubtless others did, too. At times we have had proposals that certain authors be asked to write certain types of articles for magazines that would be willing to present some controversial issue in terms of the way the conservationists view it.

For example, coming back to this issue of the Natural Resources Council's interest in seeing certain kinds of articles published in the journals and magazines of its member organizations, I'll point out if I may with not too much immodesty that the first history--the twenty-year history of the Natural Resources Council--was published in American Forests back in 1967 under the title "Conservation's Grand Lodge."* Incidentally, the title was the inspiration of James B. Craig and not of the author, Henry Clepper. I have now been invited by the executive committee of the Natural Resources Council and have gladly accepted the pleasant duty of bringing this history up to date. So that will be published as "The Thirty-Year History of the Natural Resources Council."

ERM: When and in what form will it be published?

HEC: It will probably be published as a separate bulletin--a soft back publication--by the Council itself. The executive committee has approved the general format and the way the article will be published.

I should like to make it clear, if I may for the record, that all of the writings that I have done for the Natural Resources Council have been done as labors of love. As I pointed out, I have never accepted a penny of royalty from any of our publications or books and in that tradition, if I may enter it into the record, this too will certainly be a labor of love for which I will expect or accept no compensation. It is one of the few ways that I can show my appreciation for the privilege of having been associated with these people over thirty years.

ERM: I think that is a splendid way to show your affection.

HEC: That's not quite the answer to your question.

ERM: No, but it's a good answer.

HEC: All of us owe certain debts to society. Maybe we owe the debts

*For a copy of this article see Appendix B, pp. 74-84.

to society simply for the privilege of having been born. I've always felt that I had an obligation to society. I know it's a kind of fuzzy-minded way of putting it, but some men discharge their obligation by serving on school boards and Boy Scout councils and lay officers of their church and serve on town councils, in politics, and community chest drives. I never had much aptitude for that kind of involvement. So to the extent that I have been able to participate in affairs outside the purview of my own bread and butter work, I've tried to participate in conservation movements and affairs, where I felt that I might be able to bring a little experience and knowledge. If I lacked, at least I could be a worker in the vineyard, so to speak, and that's all I ever aspired to be.

ERM: You have now had a very important part in bringing into being at least two and now a third book of personal memoirs by people who have been involved intimately in the origins of the Natural Resources Council. As a member of the Forest History Society for more than ten or fifteen years, you were importantly involved in the support of other work of a similar order that reached out into all corners of the forestry and conservation field. I wonder if you care to express what you feel is the value of doing this kind of work. Do you see merit in doing this, or do you think it's of less value than we probably assign to it?

HEC: No, I think it is of considerable value. It's always been my habit, I trust, to consider the work that I do as important. I don't consider myself as important, but if you don't believe in the importance of what you are doing, you certainly don't do it well. There have been many times that I have undertaken writings dealing with conservation, particularly with the historical side of conservation, not because I felt myself the best qualified or even well qualified but simply because nobody else seemed to want to do it or would be interested in doing it. There are many other types of writing that I have done that I would gladly have deferred, stepped aside, if some professional historian with the same kind of interest I had would have undertaken them.

ERM: Are you encouraged by the evidence that a growing number of historians are becoming seriously interested in research and writing about conservation?

HEC: Yes. And I was waiting for a suitable opportunity in our interview to highly commend the Forest History Society for its influence in helping advance this movement and even bring it about. The Journal

of Forest History is one of the magazines that I regret not more conservationists read or at least financially support. I continue to refer to many of the articles in it in my own writing and research. Every now and then I read something that has appeared in the Journal of Forest History, and simply because I liked it when I first read it, I go back and read it again.

I have always been disappointed that two classes of scholarly workers have not been more involved in resources in the environment, although they are now becoming aware. They are the professional historian and the political or social scientist. I mean by political or social scientist the type of individual whose whole training qualifies him to observe, assess, and report movements, whether it be labor strife in the forest products industry or something similar. It has been a very encouraging sign to me over the years to see the interest in this type of writing on the part of the professional historians. One comes to mind immediately; a woman whose writings and personality I have admired is Dr. Susan Flader whose biography of Aldo Leopold is now just published.*

ERM: It is a first class work, a product of high scholarship and talent.

HEC: Another man I'd like to mention is Professor Robert Maxwell of Texas. I have certainly not read all that he has written, probably only a small part of it, but I have admired his work. Another person I have greatly admired and who has written for the Journal of Forest History is W. H. Hutchinson. His particular interests have always fascinated me. I enjoy his writings.

ERM: He's a salty writer, too.

HEC: Yes, he is. I think that's one of the qualities I admire in his writing. Another man who has written on aspects of conservation history is our mutual friend, Raymond Clar. I don't think his writings are widely read although I'm sure they deserve to be. I've enjoyed Ray's writings and particularly his books which, again, are awfully solid chunks of history. You have to take it in small bites because you get indigestion if you don't, nevertheless they are just delightful. Well, those are some of the comers now as I see it who are interested in conservation history, who are writing about it, and I hope who are encouraged by persons like yourself and others to do more of it.

*Susan L. Flader, Thinking Like a Mountain: Aldo Leopold and the Evolution of an Ecological Attitude Toward Deer, Wolves, and Forests (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1974).

- ERM: Now that you've had occasion to review and read them carefully, how important are these volumes of oral history in your view?
- HEC: Well, perhaps I can answer the question in general by using a particular instance. I wrote to Daniel Poole, chairman of the Natural Resources Council at the time that the C. R. Gutermuth oral history was issued. I said, "I doubt whether any serious history of the conservation movement could be written today without reference to this oral history that has been produced with Gutermuth."
- ERM: Pink [C. R. Gutermuth] was most forthcoming in that interview. He set down there a background of detail that no written record reveals.
- HEC: Although I have not seen the recently issued oral history interview with Richard E. McArdle, I do know what is in it because he discussed many of the statements he intended to make with me and I was proud to be able to help him with some of the research that went into it.* I'm certain that the interview with Richard E. McArdle is in the same category as the Gutermuth interview. That is that probably no one will be able to do the writing of conservation and forest history, especially during the period of the 1950s, without reference to McArdle's interview.
- ERM: McArdle did a tremendous amount of preparatory research for that interview himself. He sought out the aid of people like yourself and people in the Forest Service like Nolan O'Neal and Frank Harmon to gather in advance some basic documentary sources that could be treated in some detail in the discussion. That was most helpful to me as the interviewer. McArdle also carefully reviewed the transcript of the interview and beefed up portions of it with additional written answers to questions. I'm sure you too will do that when you get your transcript.
- HEC: Knowing Richard E. McArdle, as I am sure both of us do, and having the greatest admiration for him, I'd like to introduce this very brief anecdote about him. It's about the meticulous manner in which he

*Richard E. McArdle, An Interview with the Former Chief, U. S. Forest Service, 1952-1962, conducted by Elwood R. Maunder (Santa Cruz, California: Forest History Society, 1975).

reviews something of this sort. One of the chapters of my book Crusade for Conservation, in typescript dealt with the federal regulation issue which he knew about and was involved in.* So I asked him if he would read the chapter and he kindly consented to do it. I knew when he'd read it, he'd be extremely critical, and that's what I needed and wanted. I got back an extensive typewritten letter from him which he started by saying, "This chapter is much too long." Then he listed about a dozen things that I had neglected to put in and he thought should be in there, which I think is a typical McArdle response.

Let me make another answer to the previous question which I neglected to cover. You asked me whether I thought these oral interviews serve any purpose and should be continued. By all means, I do! I want to make that clear. Now how much further, if at all, the Natural Resources Council may want to go in sponsoring interviews out of its own funds, I don't know, because although the Council is not indigent anymore, nevertheless it has other needs for funds and it does not have a very big income as you probably know. But I would like to put this into the record: There are within the membership of the Council a number of organizations that I'm certain would have the modest funds that would be required to do some of this work. I mean modest in comparison with a total budget, let's say. I have spoken to the officers of some of these organizations, and I think they should consider the desirability of having oral history interviews made with some of their elder statesmen and senior citizens before they are gone and before their unique recollections are lost forever.

ERM: For example, we ought to get Seth Gordon without fail.

HEC: You should get Seth Gordon, and the National Wildlife Federation has some of the early stalwarts of that wildlife movement as does the Wildlife Management Institute. You mentioned that the Sierra Club did have its own oral history program. And if some of these other organizations would underwrite one or two of these as pilot projects, I believe they would wish to continue. While, of course, oral history interviewing is not cheap because of the meticulous editing that goes into it, nevertheless it does not cost a fortune either.

*Henry E. Clepper, Crusade for Conservation (Washington, D.C.: American Forestry Association, 1975).

- ERM: And the Forest History Society is willing to share in the cost of producing these interviews just as it has in this NRCA series. It is our function to do a lot of this work and we crank in a lot of contributions in the process of making these. We go well beyond the limits of whatever funding these organizations provide us. We don't have a lot but what we do have I think we give rather generously.
- HEC: I have made this part of the record now and, as I say, the Natural Resources Council having sponsored several of these, which I'm certain they are pleased with, might wish in time to sponsor others. But there are member organizations within the Council that are in stronger financial position to do this and have every reason in the world to want to do it.
- ERM: If you could have your "druthers," Henry, knowing the Grand Lodge as well as you do, who do you think of as being among the most important people that should be put on tape? Besides, for example, Seth Gordon and probably Sig Olson, who else do you think of as prime candidates who we ought to get to and get to as soon as possible?
- HEC: Well, you mentioned Seth Gordon and because of Seth's advanced years I think that it would be important to get him promptly. Another person who would have a great deal to contribute because he has been in the thick of the arena for years is Thomas L. Kimball, executive vice-president of the National Wildlife Federation. And then his righthand man, Louis Clapper who also has been in the thick of this movement and probably is one of the best informed men about legislative affairs, particularly dealing with water, of any we have in the country. Lou Clapper would be an excellent subject. He's articulate. He was originally a writer. He's a graduate of the School of Journalism in Missouri. Consequently he has that type of background that would lend itself to this sort of thing. Well, there are two that I can think of in an organization that I would hope might be induced to do this some day. There are several others who should be interviewed. I think of Richard H. Stroud of the Sport Fishing Institute; Gordon K. Zimmerman of National Association of Conservation Districts; Ted S. Pettit, conservation director of Boys Scouts of America; David R. Brower, Friends of the Earth; Charles H. Callison, National Audubon Society; H. R. Glascock of Society of American Foresters; Stewart M. Brandborg of the Wilderness Society; Fred C. Evenden of The Wildlife Society; and H. Wayne Pritchard of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

- ERM: You can't write forest history without really knowing something about how we have treated forest soils or how water problems have been considered and how wildlife problems are considered. These are a part of our history and they should not be ignored. They should be given full treatment.
- HEC: These are certain other individuals. I'll just mention one or two--lest I forget them. One of the well-known writers in natural resources management is Michael Frome whom I have known for years. He's been highly controversial because he calls himself a social critic. You can't be a social critic without criticizing people and you step on some toes. Now Michael has written a great deal but I think it would be intensely valuable to have his appraisal of these movements that he's been involved in.
- ERM: I think that would be very interesting.
- HEC: Who would want to sponsor that kind of an interview, I don't know.
- ERM: How about the National Forest Products Association?
- HEC: Well, you may have something there.
- ERM: We have just interviewed Charles A. Connaughton.*
- HEC: Charles was an excellent subject, I'm sure. Another one--a man who has been somewhat controversial but he's articulate--is my friend Stewart Brandborg of the Wilderness Society, whom I previously mentioned. He's been involved in issues and sometimes he's made people awfully mad. He has a lot of adherents however, and I'm sure that anything that he would put on tape would come straight from the shoulder. There would be no equivocation. I mention Stewart because he may not be the representative of the wilderness movement that he himself would select. He's a younger man and he's just at the height of his career. Whereas there are others who have been in this movement, who no longer would be in a position, I think, to make a tape. I'm thinking of Benton MacKaye who is now blind unfortunately.**

*Charles A. Connaughton, Forty-three Years in the Field with the U. S. Forest Service, an interview conducted by Elwood R. Maunder (Santa Cruz, California: Forest History Society, 1976).

**Benton MacKaye died December 11, 1975, after this interview was made.

- ERM: My research associate, Dr. John Ross, has spent considerable time with MacKaye and is writing an article on MacKaye and the Appalachian Trail concept. MacKaye is a very difficult man to get at. He's very suspicious of people who come to him prodding him for details of the history that he was a part of. Ross has established a rapport with him and I think that's probably going to be the best chance we have of getting MacKaye's story.
- HEC: Coming back to the Natural Resources Council's participation in these first three interviews, I would hope that there would be members of the Council particularly among its officers who would appreciate the value of encouraging this type of work among our forty-six member organizations. To be sure, there are some that are such small organizations they probably don't have funds even to underwrite a portion of one of these. On the other hand, there may be individual members of some of our constituent organizations who could afford to underwrite the cost. There are certain individuals, for example, in the National Audubon Society who would have extremely important personal records to leave behind which would be a contribution to history.
- ERM: Certainly the Audubon Society should be persuaded, if possible, to sponsor an interview with Carl Buchheister.
- HEC: That's the name I was about to suggest. I think it should and there doubtless would be others that they would know about that don't come to mind now. But if the Natural Resources Council would take a continuing interest in this type of work, which I hope it will regardless of whether it's prepared to underwrite any interviews right now or not, it would be one of the contributions that the Council could make which would involve little work on its part and might largely consist of using just the influence of its prestige in trying to encourage it.
- ERM: I have had very pleasant associations with some of these people the last several years in producing several oral history volumes. I think that as time goes on we are going to see more and more individual organizations and groups establish systematic programs of oral history recognizing that this is a legitimate and good way of helping to preserve the resource of their own history. As I mentioned earlier, the Sierra Club has its program going; the Weyerhaeuser Company has a major project in oral history; Simpson Timber Company is just now cranking one up; St. Regis Paper has one; the Red Cedar Shingle Bureau has one; the Natural Resources Council has completed one. The Forest Service has done a tremendously fine job of getting a start made on the memoirs of

some of its key people and we've been privileged to be involved in that effort. FHS has done now at least a dozen or more interviews in some depth for the USFS and will continue this work for at least another year under provisions of an open-ended cooperative agreement with the Forest Service. I think oral history has grown up to the point that it is getting recognition. Perhaps the time has come for more conservation groups to jump in and get their feet wet and start independently funded work in this field. I think we are in a position now to move ahead and develop their interests.

- HEC: I'm continuing my interests in the work of the Natural Resources Council. I am not an officer although I'm still the chairman of the editorial publications committee. And while I have no ambitions to be an officer after having served as chairman some years back, I do find that the members of the executive committee are, on occasion, willing to listen to me. Occasionally they take my advice and when they don't, I don't get offended. That's the way I expect to continue to operate.
- ERM: Let's go back for a minute to something you were discussing a little earlier when we were talking about periodicals. You mentioned the sad demise of Nature. What do you think were the causes behind the demise of that fine publication, Henry?
- HEC: The American Nature Association was not a member organization, as I mentioned. It was supported by income from the magazine's subscriptions and advertising, but it had been started, financed, and underwritten by Charles Lathrop Pack, and after his death, by Arthur Newton and then Randolph Pack. Richard Westwood was getting along in years; he died shortly after retiring as editor. Harry Radcliffe, who had been an army lieutenant in the First World War, was also looking toward retirement by the late 1950s. So rather than try to continue the magazine, under the policies first laid down by Charles Lathrop Pack and his sons, it was decided that the whole Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation, the American Tree Association, American Nature Association, and some of its other interests would be liquidated.
- ERM: Tom Gill played a role in that.
- HEC: Yes, but he had nothing to do with the American Nature Association

as such; he did with the American Tree Association which again was just an association in name. The magazine then was sold to Natural History which is published by the American Museum of Natural History. Nature is still listed under the masthead of Natural History. It was a fortunate merger because Natural History is an excellent magazine--one of the best of its kind. In a sense, it carries along the traditions of the original Nature magazine. I think that if the American Nature Association had been a membership organization, such as the American Forestry Association, the National Audubon Society, and some others we could mention, the magazine probably would have endured. There was a need for it. It had a place in the literature of conservation and its passing was most unfortunate in my opinion.

ERM: I've heard others make the same comment.

HEC: Now, The Land, which was the organ of the Friends of the Land, had a brief and rather illustrious existence. But again when the organization, the Friends of the Land, more or less phased out, the magazine was one of the first things dropped. That's why I said earlier that the whole history of this conservation movement is littered with the corpses of dead organizations and moribund magazines.

ERM: Well, the competition has been very fierce and it is probably even more fierce today than ever before. The costs of keeping up with the best and using the color reproductive mechanisms which editors now have at hand puts cost of producing magazines of that order too far out of the reach of a lot of publishers. You've got to have a very strong membership behind you to really go that route and stay with it in a consistent fashion.

HEC: The Natural Resources Council as an organization has never really involved itself with the health or survival of some of our members' publications. I don't know that it ever could. Certainly we don't need any new ones. I think we have organs now in existence that can report to its members and to the general public all the principal issues in resources and environmental affairs that the public will be interested in for years to come. We already have an adequate supply in my opinion, so I am certainly not in favor of starting new magazines. Perhaps even a few amalgamations might be in order with profit to all concerned. But I think that the magazines that we do have today are fulfilling a very necessary function, and I like to think that most of these magazines are edited in the true sense of objectivity.

Now, to be sure, Audubon is never going to publish an article on goose hunting in Alaska, and by the same token, the National Rifle Association magazine, American Rifleman, is never going to publish an article by a rabid antihunting advocate. Nevertheless, having these varied viewpoints available to readers, I think, is in the true spirit of democracy. In other words, I introduce an old aphorism, "Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely." To me, that's the essence of democracy.

To relate this now to the Natural Resources Council, I'd like to think that's what the Council has done so well. It has provided a forum where a David Brower, representing the Friends of the Earth, can sit down in good fellowship with C. R. Gutermuth, former president of the National Rifle Association. They have mutual respect for each other. They don't agree and never will on certain things, but I like to think that the Natural Resources Council has helped bring about this mutuality of respect and understanding among the conservation community. Perhaps with that I may have talked myself out.

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR HENRY E. CLEPPER

- Clepper, Henry E. Hemlock: The State Tree of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg: Department of Forests and Waters. 1931.
- _____. The Deer Problem in the Forests of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg: Department of Forests and Waters. 1931.
- _____, ed. Forestry Education in Pennsylvania. University Park: Penn State-Mont Alto Forestry Alumni Association. 1957.
- _____ and Arthur B. Meyer, eds. American Forestry: Six Decades of Growth. Washington, D. C.: Society of American Foresters. 1960.
- _____, ed. Careers in Conservation. New York: The Ronald Press Company. 1963.
- _____ and Arthur B. Meyer. The World of the Forest. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company. 1965.
- _____, ed. Origins of American Conservation. New York: The Ronald Press Company. 1966.
- _____, ed. Leaders of American Conservation. New York: The Ronald Press Company. 1971.
- _____. Professional Forestry in the United States. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1971.
- _____ and Richard H. Stroud, eds. Black Bass Biology and Management. Washington, D. C.: Sport Fishing Institute. 1975.
- _____. Crusade for Conservation. Washington, D. C.: The American Forestry Association. 1975.
- _____ and Charles Edgar Randall. Historic Trees of the United States. Washington, D. C.: The American Forestry Association. 1976. (in preparation)

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

The following member organizations have endorsed the Policy in principle:

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN NATURE ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF RANGE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION FOUNDATION
ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS
GRASSLAND RESEARCH FOUNDATION
IZAAB WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA
NATIONAL ASSN. OF BIOLOGY TEACHERS
NATIONAL ASSN. OF SOIL CONS. DISTRICTS
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
NATURE CONSERVANCY
NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
SOIL CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA
SPORT FISHING INSTITUTE
WILDERNESS SOCIETY
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Presented at the
17TH NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE CONFERENCE
MIAMI, FLORIDA, MARCH 18, 1952



**A Policy
For Renewable
Natural Resources**

Adopted at the
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
FRANKLIN, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 1, 1951



Natural Resources Council of America
Washington, D. C.

A POLICY FOR RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

Preamble

We, the members of the Natural Resources Council of America, in order to provide the means for a high standard of living in a healthful environment, present the following fundamental policy for the use of our basic resources of soil, water, plants, and animals, so as to maintain them through the years and prevent their waste and depletion.

To attain these objectives, we recommend the following policy:

Inventories of Renewable Resources

1. Adequate and continuing inventories of the renewable natural resources of the nation are needed to determine their condition, productivity, and potential use in relation to human needs and should be supported as a guide to the proper utilization and treatment of these resources.

Scientific Conservation Plan

2. The orderly development and application of a comprehensive scientific conservation plan for every farm, ranch, small watershed, and other operating unit of the nation's land and water are imperative, and can best be achieved through the efforts of locally controlled groups.

Natural resource developments, including flood control, irrigation, and dam construction, are practically and ecologically most adequate when undertaken in relation to, or in conjunction with, upstream watershed programs.

Policy of Use

3. A sound policy includes the conservation, development, and proper utilization of renewable natural resources for: (a) sustained and improved agricultural production without waste, (b) protection and sustained-yield management of forest lands, (c) prevention of erosion, protection of streams from excessive siltation, and flood control to safeguard land from destructive overflow, (d) protection of community and industrial water supplies, (e) maintenance of underground water sources, (f) development and stabilization of irrigation and drainage as needed for sound land use, (g) maintenance of maximum fish and wildlife resources, (h) preservation, and proper utilization of areas best suited for needed recreational, esthetic, cultural, and ecological purposes, and (i) protection and revegetation, where necessary, of grasslands suited to range utilization.

Responsibility of Land Ownership

4. Good management, public interest, and human welfare require that all landowners, public or private, care for soil and water under their control in a manner that will ensure that future generations may derive from them full enjoyment and benefit. Landowners have no moral right to abuse their lands.

Preservation of Special Areas

5. A sufficient number of examples of every type of natural area should be preserved and kept perpetually as inviolate natural and wilderness areas for their scientific, educational, and esthetic values. These should include
-

examples of vegetation types and areas providing habitat for rare plants and animals. Public lands dedicated to special recreational and conservation purposes—parks, monuments, wilderness and primitive areas, wildlife refuges, and similar lands—should not be used for any purpose alien to the primary purposes of the area.

Efficient Resource Administration

6. All public service should be conducted efficiently to avoid unnecessary burden on the tax-paying public. Any overlapping functions of the several governmental agencies concerned with the administration of natural resources should be eliminated and all operations should be coordinated.

Public Participation in Conservation

7. Local, county, and state responsibility in regional and basin-wide programs, involving the use and development of soil, water, and the living resources, must include full participation in the planning, financing, management, and other phases of such programs.

National Need vs Political Expediency

8. Power developments, flood control projects, irrigation and drainage activities, and similar developments, planned and constructed largely at Federal expense, which materially change or influence existing natural resources and their protection or use, should be required to result in *national* benefit. Justification, economic and social, of projects should be realistic, should be considerate of all values, and should not rest on hopeful expectancy. Methods should be developed for equitable distribution of the project cost among the beneficiaries.

Board of Review

9. An independent Board of Review, composed of five members who have no affiliation with any federal agency but have outstanding interest in public affairs, should be created to review the need, cost, and desirability of all federal land and water projects and basin-wide programs. This Board should have authority to determine whether or not all projects conform to basic policies. In this way it will be possible to secure planning and consideration at every level of all phases of resource use and management, including not only hydroelectric power, flood and sediment control, navigation, irrigation, and drainage, but soil conservation, forestry, water supply, pollution abatement, recreation, fish and wildlife, parks, wilderness, and all other aspects of the entire program required for the long-range use and care of these resources.

Members of this Board should be appointed by the President to serve staggered terms and should be confirmed by the Senate. The Board should have an adequate budget and sufficient personnel to permit the prompt investigation and impartial evaluation of all development proposals. Congress should in its policy statement declare that it will not approve any proposed federal development programs nor appropriate money for such works until the findings and recommendations of this Board of Review are available.

Policy Legislation

10. To make this policy effective, Congress should pass legislation enacting it into basic law.

JUSTIFICATION

There is a growing understanding that soil, water, and living resources, and man are intimately related. At the same time, there is a greater realization that natural resources constitute the basic strength and wealth of a nation. In the emergency now facing this country—an emergency which may last for many years—the manner in which these resources are managed will be vital to the defense of America, its institutions and liberties.

Natural resources can be exploited needlessly under an unnecessarily narrow concept, as is being done, or they can be managed wisely and utilized for unprecedented strength under a broader policy, as herein advocated. Natural resources need not and should not be sacrificed because of the national emergency. That is a habit that must be discarded. Surely this nation has learned that precious resources can be used to give continuing material productivity without sacrificing moral strength and regeneration of spirit.

While it is imperative to have a basic policy for developing and managing natural resources, it is equally important that the policy be realistic as to present needs and mindful that the long-time goal is a peaceful, prosperous future.

Natural watersheds and river basins are becoming more and more widely accepted as the most desirable and practical units for planning resource developments. Watershed and basin development proposals have most frequently emphasized power, irrigation, and flood control opportunities. These are not, however, the only possible uses of water; indeed, they may not be the primary or the most fruitful ones. Land, water, forest, and wildlife management; the protection of watersheds; preservation of wilderness; development of recreational opportunities in parks, forests, and national monuments; and the protection and development of fishing in both inland and coastal waters certainly warrant equal attention. Experience shows, and science has proved, that natural resources are interdependent, either thriving together or wasting together according to the manner in which they are treated. Natural resource management must be considered not only in its separate categories, but as an entity.

Watershed development must be comprehensive; it must consider not only flood control and power and irrigation, which are conflicting and cannot be adequately handled in the same reservoirs, but *all* natural resources in proper balance and in rightful priority in relation to needs.

From time to time, the needs of the nation and the needs of the people change. Furthermore, the needs of the people in one part of the country usually are quite different from those in other sections of this vast land. Power may be more important during the next two decades in the Pacific Northwest than in the Southeast. Recreational opportunities in nearby natural surroundings may be more urgently needed during the next ten years in some areas, for newly concentrated masses of people, than in others. This does not mean that sufficient power and recreation are not needed in all places, but it does illustrate the importance of time, degree, and priority.

As the nation proceeds with the development and management of its natural resources, either on a watershed basis or otherwise, the work should be undertaken on a broad and comprehensive basis. There is need for national policy, national planning, and national goals. Within this framework, there is a compelling need for overall planning within individual watersheds, which considers relative degrees of importance, or priorities, among the several objectives that are sought.

Planning for the development and use of natural resources can be handed down from on high as is being done now in much of the water development, or it can grow gradually from the ideas and needs of the local citizens and groups most concerned. The latter, which is in the American tradition, promises the greatest returns over the longest period of time.

The aim of this policy is to achieve unified scientific management and perpetuation of land, water, and the living resources in the widest public interest, not only during the prolonged years of emergency ahead but into the future days of peace that will follow.

Copyright 1952, Natural Resources Council of America. Permission to reprint in whole or in part is granted provided credit is given to the Council.

APPENDIX B

Conservation's

GRAND LODGE

By HENRY CLEPPER



ALFRED C. REDFIELD
First Chairman, 1946-1948

THE first annual meeting of the Natural Resources Council of America was called to order by Chairman Alfred C. Redfield on September 15, 1947 in the Leland-Mansfield Hotel, Mansfield, Ohio. Present were representatives of 19 national conservation organizations ranging alphabetically from The American Forestry Association to The Wildlife Society.

In addition to Dr. Redfield (Oceanographic Institution), the officers were C. R. Gutermuth, secretary (Wildlife Management Institute), and Harry E. Radcliffe, treasurer (American Nature Association). They had been elected at the Council's organizing meeting at Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, the previous October.

But the Council's origins go further back than that. In October 1944 and again in February 1945, executives of several associations held informal conferences in New York City to consider forming a body that would provide a forum for discussion and cooperation among organizations active in the conservation of wildlife and natural environments.

Among the associations represented were the Ecological Society of America, the National Audubon Society, the National Parks Association, the Wilderness Society, and The Wildlife Society. Then, during the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of

Science in St. Louis in March 1946, another informal discussion took place out of which arose a consensus opinion that a central agency for conservation could be useful in two ways:

First, it could provide participating societies with information about pending legislation and administration programs affecting natural resources; and

Second, it could assist member organizations in finding reliable sources of scientific information about resources.

A temporary committee was set up to arrange for a meeting of all organizations likely to be interested in a central service agency. Chairman of the group was Charles C. Adams (Ecological Society); Alfred C. Redfield (Oceanographic Institution); Charles G. Woodbury (National Parks Association); and Howard Zahniser, secretary (Wilderness Society). An invitation was issued to assemble at Mammoth Cave National Park on October 25, 1946.

At this organizing meeting, policies and objectives to guide the Council's work were proposed by a committee whose chairman was Kenneth A. Reid (Izaak Walton League). Mr. Reid, an imaginative and experienced conservation executive, had been an early proponent of closer cooperation among resource associations to advance sound land and water management.

Herewith the saga of the first two decades of the 32 member Natural Resources Council of America—the grand lodge and clearinghouse for more than two million working conservationists. The NRC has served as a bridge and has become both an effective and a prudent instrument for the cause in gathering and disseminating information

Accordingly, a fundamental purpose of the Council was to improve mutual understanding among the member organizations of each other's objectives. The founders never intended that it should be a power structure imposing policy on its constituents from above. And it never has been to this day.

Each member society is free to seek its own destiny unhampered by outside influence. But coordination of effort is a goal attained with increasing frequency by the constituent members, though it is never obligatory.

In short, experience gained in working together and the constant exchange of information have brought about an *esprit de corps*, utilitarian as well as idealistic. Thus member societies recurrently find themselves united on the principles involved in conservation issues. And when they differ, the differences are usually on details as to means of accomplishment.

Council Objectives

Briefly stated, the objectives of the Council are to advance the attainment of sound management of natural resources in the public interest. NRC's role is that of a service agency to its member organizations. It does not undertake to control the policies or actions of its members.

The Council's principal functions are:

To effect closer cooperation between member organizations in the attainment of common objectives;

To provide them with information on actions of Congress, the Chief Executive, and federal administrative agencies affecting natural resources;

To make available to member organizations scientific data and other information pertinent to conservation problems; and

To provide a medium for cooperation among conservation groups, both inside and outside the Council.

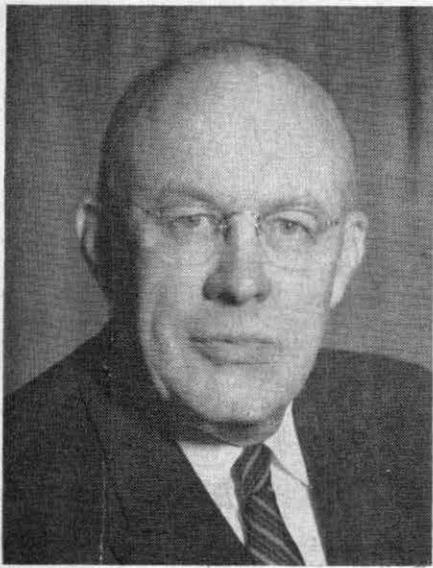
Membership Qualifications

Twenty-five member organizations comprised the Council's constituency following its first 1947 regular meeting. Additional citizens associations as well as scientific societies were proposed for membership. Thus, almost immediately, the Council was off to a good start, with dedicated officers, a group of members representing the nation's pre-eminent conservation organizations, and a program of work.

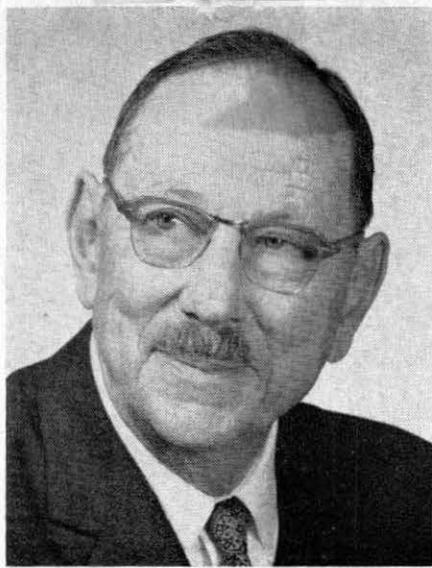
In the beginning, the Council depended on the voluntary contributions of members to finance its operations. Affiliated organizations varied in size from large bodies, such as the Izaak Walton League and the National Audubon Society, to smaller associations, such as the Sport



CARL D. SHOEMAKER
 Founder and First Editor
 Conservation News Service, 1946-1960



HOWARD ZAHNISER
Chairman, 1948-1949



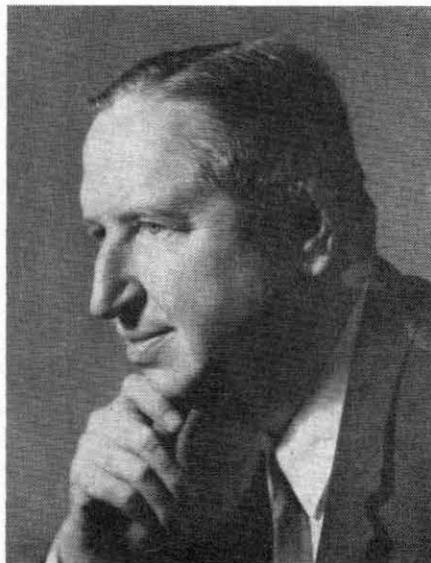
PAUL B. SEARS
Chairman, 1949-1950



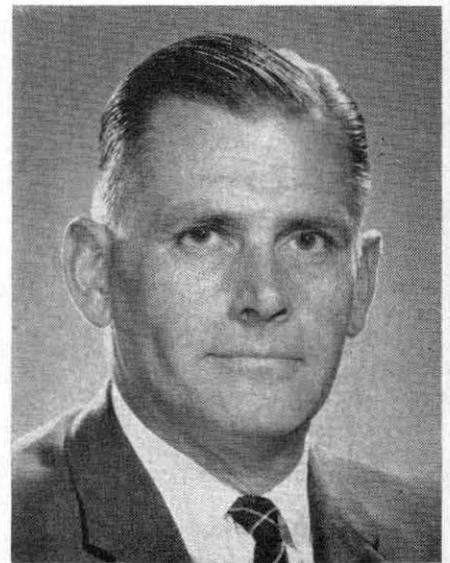
HENRY CLEPPER
Chairman, 1950-1951



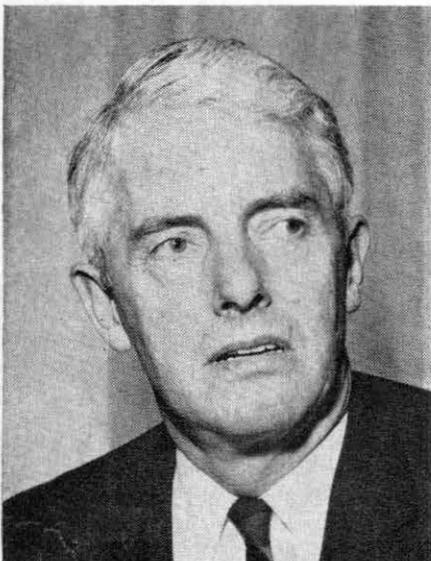
WILLIAM VOIGT, JR.
Chairman, 1951-1953



SAMUEL H. ORDWAY, JR.
Chairman, 1953-1954



LOWELL BESLEY
Chairman, 1954-1955



DAVID R. BROWER
Chairman, 1955-1957



CHARLES H. CALLISON
Chairman, 1957-1959



C. R. GUTERMUTH
Chairman, 1959-1961, First Secretary, 1946-1957

A POLICY FOR RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

Preamble

We, the members of the Natural Resources Council of America, in order to provide the means for a high standard of living in a healthful environment, present the following fundamental policy for the use of our basic resources of soil, water, plants, and animals, so as to maintain them through the years and prevent their waste and depletion.

To attain these objectives, we recommend the following policy:

Inventories of Renewable Resources

1. Adequate and continuing inventories of the renewable natural resources of the nation are needed to determine their condition, productivity, and potential use in relation to human needs and should be supported as a guide to the proper utilization and treatment of these resources.

Scientific Conservation Plan

2. The orderly development and application of a comprehensive scientific conservation plan for every farm, ranch, small watershed, and other operating unit of the nation's land and water are imperative, and can best be achieved through the efforts of locally controlled groups.

Natural resource developments, including flood control, irrigation, and dam construction, are practically and ecologically most adequate when undertaken in relation to, or in conjunction with, upstream watershed programs.

Policy of Use

3. A sound policy includes the conservation, development, and proper utilization of renewable natural resources for: (a) sustained and improved agricultural production without waste, (b) protection and sustained-yield management of forest lands, (c) prevention of erosion, protection of streams from excessive siltation, and flood control to safeguard land from destructive overflow, (d) protection of community and industrial water supplies, (e) maintenance of underground water sources, (f) development and stabilization of irrigation and drainage as needed for sound land use, (g) maintenance of maximum fish and wildlife resources, (h) preservation, and proper utilization of areas best suited for needed recreational, esthetic, cultural, and ecological purposes, and (i) protection and revegetation, where necessary, of grasslands suited to range utilization.

Responsibility of Land Ownership

4. Good management, public interest, and human welfare require that all landowners, public or private, care for soil and water under their control in a manner that will ensure that future generations may derive from them full enjoyment and benefit. Landowners have no moral right to abuse their lands.

Preservation of Special Areas

5. A sufficient number of examples of every type of natural area should be preserved and kept perpetually as inviolate natural and wilderness areas for their scientific, educational, and esthetic values. These should include examples of vegetation types and

areas providing habitat for rare plants and animals. Public lands dedicated to special recreational and conservation purposes—parks, monuments, wilderness and primitive areas, wildlife refuges, and similar lands—should not be used for any purpose alien to the primary purposes of the area.

Efficient Resource Administration

6. All public service should be conducted efficiently to avoid unnecessary burden on the tax-paying public. Any overlapping functions of the several governmental agencies concerned with the administration of natural resources should be eliminated and all operations should be coordinated.

Public Participation in Conservation

7. Local, county, and state responsibility in regional and basin-wide programs, involving the use and development of soil, water, and the living resources, must include full participation in the planning, financing, management, and other phases of such programs.

National Need vs Political Expediency

8. Power developments, flood control projects, irrigation and drainage activities, and similar developments, planned and constructed largely at Federal expense, which materially change or influence existing natural resources and their protection or use, should be required to result in *national* benefit. Justification, economic and social, of projects should be realistic, should be considerate of all values, and should not rest on hopeful expectancy. Methods should be developed for equitable distribution of the project cost among the beneficiaries.

Board of Review

9. An independent Board of Review, composed of five members who have no affiliation with any federal agency but have outstanding interest in public affairs, should be created to review the need, cost, and desirability of all federal land and water projects and basin-wide programs. This Board should have authority to determine whether or not all projects conform to basic policies. In this way it will be possible to secure planning and consideration at every level of all phases of resource use and management, including not only hydroelectric power, flood and sediment control, navigation, irrigation, and drainage, but soil conservation, forestry, water supply, pollution abatement, recreation, fish and wildlife, parks, wilderness, and all other aspects of the entire program required for the long-range use and care of these resources.

Members of this Board should be appointed by the President to serve staggered terms and should be confirmed by the Senate. The Board should have an adequate budget and sufficient personnel to permit the prompt investigation and impartial evaluation of all development proposals. Congress should in its policy statement declare that it will not approve any proposed federal development programs nor appropriate money for such works until the findings and recommendations of this Board of Review are available.

Policy Legislation

10. To make this policy effective, Congress should pass legislation enacting it into basic law.

Fishing Institute and The Wildlife Society.

In order to stabilize income and share responsibility for business affairs, the bylaws were amended in 1952 to provide for the regular payment of annual dues. Scientific membership societies now pay \$50; small action organizations, \$100; and large action organizations, \$300.

Membership is obtained by written invitation. Those eligible must be recognized conservation associations, scientific societies in the natural science field, and specialized regional or related organizations whose major activity is in natural resources.

News Services

With a generous contribution of \$1,000 from the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, together with voluntary contributions from members, the Council had an operating income of \$4,335 during its first year, a modest amount, to be sure, but enough. From this fund, it financed the CONSERVATION NEWS SERVICE, a medium for the dissemination of information about Congressional legislation affecting all aspects of renewable natural resources. Carl D. Shoemaker (National Wildlife Federation) was the founding editor.

Although not a lobbying body, the Council early realized that it could perform a service for the conservation community by providing prompt information on the introduction of bills and hearings, committee reports, and similar actions by the Congress. Over the years, CONSERVATION NEWS SERVICE became a virtually indispensable tool for the busy association executive.

Commenting on CONSERVATION NEWS at the Council meeting at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on October 7, 1949, Editor Shoemaker announced that more than one thousand bills had been recorded in the NEWS during the year. Moreover, these bills had been studied and actions on them had been promptly communicated.

No more convincing *raison d'être* for this reporting service was needed than the startling fact that never before in any previous session of Congress had so many bills affecting the nation's resources been introduced. But even more conservation bills were forthcoming in 1950; the number that year exceeded 1,400. Simply keeping track of this plethoric volume of paper fed through the legislative hopper was a formidable business.

For a decade CONSERVATION NEWS,
(Turn to page 58)

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF AMERICA (1967)

American Alpine Club
American Conservation Association
American Fisheries Society
The American Forestry Association
American Geographical Society
American Museum of Natural History
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society
Appalachian Mountain Club
Boone and Crockett Club
Conservation Education Association
The Conservation Foundation
Defenders of Wildlife
Ecological Society of America
Izaak Walton League of America
The Mountaineers
National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts
National Audubon Society
National Fisheries Institute
National Recreation and Park Association
National Rifle Association of America
National Wildlife Federation
The Nature Conservancy
North American Wildlife Foundation
Sierra Club
Society of American Foresters
Soil Conservation Society of America
Sport Fishing Institute
Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.
The Wilderness Society
Wildlife Management Institute
The Wildlife Society
World Wildlife Fund

HONORARY MEMBERS

John H. Baker
Henry Clepper
Harry E. Radcliffe
Alfred C. Redfield
Paul B. Sears
Carl D. Shoemaker
Charles G. Woodbury

of the National Wildlife Federation, covered legislative actions of the Congress. At the Council's 1957 meeting, held near Saron, Wisconsin, October 7 and 8, the members approved issuance of a companion publication to cover actions by the executive branch of the federal government. With the title, EXECUTIVE NEWS SERVICE, the new bulletin was launched with Mr. Shoemaker as editor.

In 1958 Charles H. Callison of the Federation took over the editorship of the former CONSERVATION NEWS, now renamed LEGISLATIVE NEWS SERVICE. He in turn was succeeded by Louis S. Clapper who has been editor since 1960.

EXECUTIVE NEWS was edited by Carl Shoemaker through the year 1960. Daniel A. Poole (Wildlife Management Institute) edited it until mid-1965 when Robert T. Dennis (Izaak Walton League) succeeded him late in 1965, continuing until mid-1967. The current editor is David G. Unger (National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts).

A Charter For Resources

Beginning in 1948, special meetings of the Executive Committee, together with other Council members and invited guests, were held concurrently with the annual North American Wildlife Conferences. Thus began the custom of association executives gathering under NRC aegis each spring for the exchange of information and discussion of happenings in conservation.

On invitation of the National Audubon Society, the Council's second regular meeting was held in New York City and at the Society's nature center in Greenwich, Connecticut, October 4 and 5, 1948. Kenneth Reid, chairman of a Committee on Major Conservation Objectives, presented a three-point program on federal lands, water policy, and government organization.

This program, adopted in principle at the special meeting of March 6, 1949, was indicative of the Council's concern with prudent administration of all public lands in the public interest. Prominent among the goals was preservation of wilderness areas by act of Congress. Wilderness areas were then wholly confined to national forest tracts set aside by executive order of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Although the Council itself neither introduced nor endorsed legislation for a wilderness preservation

system, discussions at Council meetings helped develop the philosophical and pragmatic foundation for the Wilderness Act of 1964. Thus early in its existence the Council became a forum for defining and debating conservation issues, and this has been one of its most beneficial functions.

A Policy Adopted

At the 1950 meeting held October 2 and 3 in Knoxville, Tennessee, the Council debated a proposed "Policy for Renewable Natural Resources." Divers members helped prepare this credo; in particular, Ira N. Gabrielson of the Wildlife Management Institute, Secretary Gutermuth, and the late Edward H. Graham, representative of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

Following revision, the policy was approved at the 1951 meeting, held October 1 in Franklin, North Carolina. It was then publicly presented as a featured event of the North American Wildlife Conference in Miami, March 17-19, 1952.

This policy has a special cogency in that it was the first attempt by the conservation forces of America to set forth basic principles for the management and utilization of land, water, and the living resources. In addition, it told the public what these forces stood for. Finally, it proved that unanimity of purpose and agreement on essentials were possible within the Council, however much individual organizations might differ in their search for solutions. Significantly, too, some of the recommendations have been implemented in part by government agencies, private groups, and educational institutions.

When in 1952 a delegation from the Council was received at the White House, President Eisenhower was presented with a copy of the policy, printed on vellum and attractively framed, for which the Council was warmly thanked. As spokesman for the group, Ira Gabrielson then took the opportunity to tell the President of the Council's concern about leading conservation issues of the day.

NRC's Consultative Role

In the course of conservation history, some of the most significant advances have resulted, not from political speeches and public hearings in legislative halls, but out of the interchange of views by earnest and informed men quietly seeking

solutions in privacy. Thus, in its role as a consultant, NRC has exercised effective guidance in many crucial resource matters.

Over the past two decades, delegations of Council members have exchanged views frequently and productively with the highest government officials. To avoid jeopardizing the process of decision making by drawing attention prematurely to tentative progress, these conferences have seldom been publicized.

The first of a series of consultations with cabinet officers and other officials was held in 1948, within a year of NRC's formal organization. A two-day colloquium with the Secretary of the Interior and his bureau directors, arranged by the Council, was so successful that a similar conference was set up with the Secretary of Agriculture to review conservation policies of his department.

In reading the records and minutes of the Council for the preparation of this brief history, I found that practically every major resource issue of the past 20 years was reported or discussed by the members, either in regular meetings or in sessions of the Executive Committee. Conferences often followed with the appropriate government personnel. A full listing of these officials and their offices would read like a roster of the nation's principal government agencies.

A partial listing, for illustration, includes the White House; the Secretary of Agriculture, his assistants, and the top officials of the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and other bureaus; the Secretary of the Interior and his official family, including the directors of the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation; officers of the Department of Defense in charge of resource matters, especially the Corps of Engineers; the Federal Power Commission whose dam building permits have often been issued without adequate consideration of fish and wildlife values; and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on pollution abatement.

Not all these conferences were sought by NRC. On several important occasions cabinet officials requested the Council to arrange meetings at which policy matters and proposed legislation could be discussed informally prior to finalization of a program or a bill.

In addition, the Council has never hesitated to intervene in controversies in which conservation values were at stake. And not all the crises were of national interest. Many were of local or regional concern, but vital, nevertheless, to the preservation of a resource. Numerous examples could be cited; a few may suffice.

In 1954 a delegation of NRC members persuaded the Army Air Force not to establish a bombing range in a unique wildlife management area in a southern national forest. Subsequently, NRC's Executive Committee met with officers in the Department of Defense to discuss proposed military uses of dedicated public lands and waters reserved for preservation or management of natural resources.

On another occasion a group of Council members met with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of land management to offer support for Interior's stand against the transfer of lands of the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge to the Army. Several conferences were held with the Secretary of Agriculture and his staff in support of proposals to eliminate federal subsidies for wetland drainage and to urge conservation reserve payments for the maintenance of wetlands for waterfowl.

Because NRC gained a certain reputation as a body of men and women, responsible, informed, and friendly, federal and state agencies used the Council as an informal tribunal of opinion. For example, at the invitation of Richard E. McArdle, chief of the U. S. Forest Service, NRC members first held an all-day session with him and his staff on October 13, 1954. The discussions, which were free and open because no record was taken, ranged from the timely topic of wilderness policy, through multiple-use management of national forest resources, mining abuses, the timber resource review, to the effects of pesticide spraying on wildlife.

Such conferences are mutually profitable. The exchange of opinion is healthy and in the democratic pattern. And out of them rises a candid and cooperative, first-name relationship between public official and association executive.

In point of fact, the effective role of the Council as an advisory and consultive body derives from the singular competence of its representatives whose knowledge of America's natural resources is both extensive and peculiar. Indeed, it is the

nation's sole assemblage, outside government, of career men and women professionally engaged in forming resource policy in all its aspects.

NRC Sponsored Books

At the Council's October, 1954, meeting in Washington, D. C., Henry Clepper, representing the Society of American Foresters, proposed that the Council sponsor a book that would explain the fundamentals of natural resources management and its attendant benefits, such as watershed protection, soil conservation, and related services. An Editorial Committee for the project was appointed, with Charles H. Callison (National Wildlife Federation) as chairman.

A contract to publish the book was signed with the Ronald Press Company of New York City, the royalties to be paid to the Council. Titled *America's Natural Resources: Their Management and Wise Use*, the book was published in 1957. During the following decade it had steady sales. In order to introduce new material and bring it up to date, the book was completely revised and a new edition issued in 1967.

Pointing out that conservation as a life career had become increasingly attractive to young men and women, and that no book existed that described career opportunities in the major fields of resource management, Mr. Clepper proposed that the Council sponsor a second volume that would provide information about the education necessary for each resource field. The Editorial Committee appointed to compile this book consisted of Clepper as chairman, Edward H. Graham (Soil Conservation Society of America) and Daniel A. Poole (Wildlife Management Institute).

Careers in Conservation was published by the Ronald Press Company in 1963. All royalties were again assigned to the Council. The nine individual chapters were written by specialists, each of whom described a major resource and its career opportunities. The book contains a list of universities and colleges where education for each profession can be obtained.

Following the success of the two previous books, the Editorial Committee was authorized to prepare a third. This one was designed to tell about the beginnings of each recognized major field of conservation. Titled *Origins of American Conser-*

vation, it was published by Ronald Press in the spring of 1966. The book gives a concise history of the evolution of the conservation movement.

All three books have had wide distribution, particularly among students, teachers, and libraries. They were not written as textbooks, but rather as works for general reading and reference use. They constitute in three handy volumes needed additions to the literature of conservation, not directed to the professional resource career worker but rather to the intelligent layman curious about progress in resource management.

Rampart Dam Study

One of the Council's most ambitious projects was its sponsorship of an appraisal of the probable impact on Alaska's natural resources of the proposed \$1.5 billion Rampart Dam on the Yukon River. Financed by funds contributed by and to the Council, an independent team of scientists was given a contract to study the effects on the fish and wildlife resources of the area, as well as to review the future electric power needs of the state.

Headed by Stephen H. Spurr, then dean of the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources, a task force of six biologists, ecologists, and economists from four universities studied the proposed project over a period of 16 months. The proposed reservoir, perhaps the most colossal land and water development ever suggested anywhere in the world, would flood eight million acres and take 20 years to fill. It would form a main body of water 280 miles long and 80 miles wide, additionally flooding 400 miles on the main Yukon River and 12,600 miles of tributaries. With a surface area of some 10,500 square miles, the inland sea would be 600 square miles larger than Lake Erie.

Dr. Spurr presented the team's report, which advised against the project, to the conservation forces of Canada and the United States during the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference in Pittsburgh in March 1966.

A Summing Up

This account of the Natural Resources Council's first two decades is necessarily a capsule chronicle. It can do no more than tell how NRC started, what its purpose is, and highlight some of its activities.

Has the Council accomplished its

objectives? During its brief existence, it has tried to be a constructive influence for the advancement of sound resource management in all its branches. Without seeking to be either a lobby or a pressure group, it has tried to guide resource programs in the direction of the public interest. It has served as a forum for numerous debates on con-

servation issues, and as a clearinghouse for timely conservation information.

As we have seen, NRC is an ever-willing cooperator with government agencies, state as well as federal. A friendly supporter of both public and private policies when their defense is needed, it becomes a critic when necessity requires, especially when public resources are threat-

ened by political expediency or private exploitation.

In summary, then, NRC's greatest value stems from its role as a consultative body. In this role it helps mold policies and programs. This is a job that needed to be done, and NRC tackled it. And it will probably be the Council's most important job in the decades ahead. ■

REPRINTED FROM **AMERICAN FORESTS**
October, 1967
The Magazine of
The American Forestry Association
919 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

APPENDIX C



On the Retirement of Henry Clepper

by Arthur B. Meyer

HENRY CLEPPER retires this month from the position of executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters, a post he has held since 1937, as well as managing editor of the *Journal of Forestry*. Hundreds of foresters know Henry by his first name. Fifteen thousand know of him.

Henry graduated from the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy at Mont Alto in 1921 at the age of 20. For 15 years he scratched fire lines, raised seedlings, wrote tracts on forestry, and ran occasional errands for Gifford Pinchot. It was undoubtedly Henry's proclivity for writing on forestry subjects that led him into his later career. In 1934 he was appointed an associate editor for the *Journal of Forestry* for Forest Protection and Administration. In 1936 he left Pennsylvania and became an information specialist in the Washington, D.C. office of the U.S. Forest Service. A year later he was appointed to fill the vacant post of SAF executive secretary, succeeding Franklin Reed.

In 1937 the SAF had 4,000 members. In 1966 it has over 15,000. During this period of inevitable growth, as this nation turned from forest exploitation to forest management, the profession of forestry has been fortunate in having the services of Henry Clepper. On his own behalf Henry says that he is "eternally grateful for the opportunity given him to serve the for-

estry profession." A happy combination, indeed.

Like most other foresters, I became acquainted with Henry Clepper by the happenstance of his attendance at SAF Section meetings—in my case the Ozark. I was impressed by his breadth of information on United States forestry; but most of all with his interest in young foresters.

A decade and a half later, with a war sandwiched in between, having experienced the pioneering years of the development of a state forestry program, and having myself intensely felt the need for forestry to be more precisely vocal in matters of resource management, I accepted an offer to become editor of publications for the SAF. Thereupon, I became better acquainted with Henry Clepper.

Few members of the Society other than past officers and Council members have had opportunity to be cognizant of the extent which Clepper has worked to represent the profession of forestry to the nonforester. A self-styled "compulsive reader," he is widely informed on innumerable subjects and can discuss them lucidly, whether with a sawmill operator or a U. S. Senator. He is a competent public speaker and an able writer. He is equally at ease in a dinner jacket and a cruiser coat. He has for years maintained membership in citizen conservation groups. He was active in the establishment of

the National Resources Council of America and in its continuing success as a forum for conservation groups. He has served on working committees of The Wildlife Society and the American Forestry Association. He gave the support of the SAF in the formative years of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., this year celebrating a 25th anniversary. He is a member of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, Canadian Institute of Forestry, Forest History Society, Wildlife Society, Natural Resources Council, Conference of Biological Editors, American Forestry Association, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Virginia Forests, Inc., and the Cosmos Club and the National Press Club of Washington, D.C. With the exception of the Conference of Biological Editors, Henry's organizational affiliations as noted were financed by him; he has been scrupulous in such matters. The point of this observation is that Henry Clepper lives with a deep personal conviction that the advancement of forestry in America and the advancement of the profession deserve all of the effort one can give. Time after time I have seen him return from the National Press Club with government releases of interest to the *Journal* or with notices of new books that should be reviewed. While he did not influence some members of the

press who commented upon resource matters with a certain lack of information, I happen to know that he has furnished others with factual information that they used to the advantage of forestry. The Cosmos Club is primarily a social institution for literary and scientific folk. You find Henry to be a highly respected fellow member by leaders in many fields. And so, during his tenure as executive secretary Henry Clepper has done much on an individual basis to advance the status of the forestry profession and to keep it in the forefront in natural resource matters in the Nation's Capitol.

He was a delegate to the White House Conference on Conservation in 1962, and to the White House Conference on Natural Beauty in 1965. He has written widely for the forestry profession and those interested in conservation. He was editor and co-author of *Forestry Education in Pennsylvania*, 1957; co-editor and co-author, *America's Natural Resources*, 1957; co-editor and co-author, *American Forestry: Six Decades of Growth*, 1960; editor and co-author, *Careers in Conservation*, 1963; editor and co-author, *Origins of American Conservation*, 1966; co-author, *The World of the Forest*, 1965; and author of more than one hundred articles on forestry and conservation in magazines and other publications; many on historical subjects.

On the international scene he has four times served as forestry advisor to the U.S. delegation at the biennial conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations and was a member of the Organizing Committee for the 5th World Forestry Conference, held in Seattle in 1960. He has been largely instrumental in developing United States cooperation in the current project of compiling an international multilingual forestry terminology.

In 1957 the SAF presented him with the Gifford Pinchot medal for out-standing achievement in American forestry and in 1965 the American Forest Products Indus-

tries, Inc. gave him their award for distinguished service to forestry.

During the past 28 years the profession in the United States has grown, not only dramatically in numbers, but also in the sense of gaining maturity. That it still will grow in numbers seems inevitable; that it must continue to mature intellectually, scientifically—in all the many facets of a profession—is obvious. We live in a world of vast and rapid change. Henry Clepper feels this as vividly as does any forester. It is indicative of his characteristic ability to grow with the times that his last major project as executive secretary has been launching a program for the study of long range goals of the profession.

We note here some earlier landmarks of professional growth. Of course, 29 years of forestry progress has left more landmarks than there is space to talk of them. Therefore, I asked Henry his opinion as to the one activity—among many—in which the Society had engaged in the past three decades that was most effective in advancing the profession. Unhesitatingly, he replied that it was “continuing work in professional education.” This began with the book *Forest Education* by Graves and Guise in 1932, progressed under the leadership of H. H. Chapman in establishing the principle and practice of accreditation, has continued under the guidance of the Committee for the Advancement of Forestry Education, and was again emphasized by the Dana-Johnson study published in 1943 in the book *Forestry Education in America*.

I said, “How about the criticism that the Society and the profession are ultra conservative and resistant to change?” What he had to say deserves to be recorded in his own words:

There is always the danger that organizations and professions, like human beings, tend to lose vitality as they grow older. But there is no lack of vitality in the Society of American Foresters.

Traditionally, the growth of a profession is marked by a long series of often small, progressive steps, each influencing the development of some phase of it. One step may be an improvement in educational standards; or the adoption of a code of ethics. Another may be a special study, as for example, in research. Still another may be the compilation of a major addition to the professional literature, such as *Forestry Handbook*.

Usually, professions advance slowly and deliberately. If their progress seems pedestrian, if their policies are on the conservative side, their expensive mistakes are few and the time lost in internal wrangling is negligible. So it has been with our profession.

During recent decades there have been few spectaculars in our growth; and no grandstand plays to attract public attention. To be sure there were plenty such during the Pinchot era, but these were directed to public policy, not to professional development.

This is not to say that the Society has hesitated to take stands on issues affecting the profession. Numerous stands were taken, most of them now forgotten, but at the time they were both important and controversial.

Among them were the fight against the transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior; the pressure to put down politics in the Civilian Conservation Corps; the policy on the proliferation of new schools of forestry; the policy on public regulation of private forest management; the referendum on the wilderness preservation system; the Council's statement on the capital gains as applied to forest harvesting, and others too numerous to catalog.

I asked past presidents of the Society to assess their terms in office and Henry's role in the workings of the Society. To a man they noted his unstinting efforts on behalf of the profession, his stubbornness for what he considered right, and yet his unfailing loyalty to the final decisions of the Council. All offered their unqualified respect and appreciation.

I have never known a man who more thoroughly lived his job or who has been more considerate of his co-workers.

As to his retirement? Henry hopes to continue to visit interesting examples of forestry practice in the United States and elsewhere, to do writing in the history of forestry and natural resources, and to “catch up with his fishing.”

The Society wishes him interesting visits, challenging writing projects, and good fishing.

Postscript: As this issue of the *Journal* went to press Mr. Clepper was informed of the receipt of a grant to write a history of forestry in America. This three-year assignment is sponsored by the Forest History Society which is affiliated with Yale University, New Haven, Conn. The project has been made possible by a supporting grant from Resources for the Future, Inc.

INDEX

- Agriculture, U. S. Department
of, 11, 35
- Alaska
Rampart Dam, 39
- American Association for
the Advancement of
Science, 38
- American Fisheries Society,
34, 42, 51
see also fisheries
- American Forestry Association,
11, 22, 44, 48-51, 66
American Forests, 17, 49,
51, 53-4, 56-7
leaders, 22, 44, 49-50, 54
study on proposed redwood
national park, 47
wilderness legislation, 45
- American Forests, 17, 49,
51, 53-4, 56-7
- American Nature Association,
22, 30, 48, 65, 66
Nature magazine, 52, 65, 66
- American Rifleman (National
Rifle Association of America
magazine), 67
- American Society of Mammalogists,
38-9
- American Tree Association, 48,
65-6
- America's Natural Resources,
31, 43
- Appalachian Trail, 63
- Army Corps of Engineers,
U. S., 36
- Aspinall, Wayne N., U.S.
Representative, 33
- Atlantic (magazine), 56
- Audubon (National Audubon
Society magazine), 52, 54, 67
- Audubon Society see National
Audubon Society
- Baird, Spencer Fullerton,
U. S. Commissioner of
Fish and Fisheries, 33
- Baker, John H., National
Audubon Society, 31
- Bennett, Hugh H.,
Soil Conservation Service,
25, 48
- Besley, Fred, State Forester of
Maryland, 18
- Besley, Lowell, American
Forestry Association, 32, 51
- billboard legislation, 52
- Biltmore Forest School, 2
- Biological Survey, U. S., 26

- bird preservation, 55
see also wildlife conservation
- Boy Scouts of America
 leaders, 62
 in Pennsylvania, 7
- Brandborg, Stewart M., Wilderness
 Society, 62-3
- Breaking New Ground, 12-3
- Bromfield, Louis, 25, 48
- Brookings Institution,
 Washington, D.C., 43
- Brower, David
 Friends of the Earth, 30,
 48, 62
 Sierra Club, 50
- Buchheister, Carl W.,
 National Audubon Society,
 29-31, 64
- Bulletin (Sierra Club
 magazine), 53
- Butler, Ovid M., American
 Forestry Association, 22,
 44, 49, 50, 54
see also American Forests
- Callison, Charles H., National
 Audubon Society, 31-2, 51, 62
- Careers in Conservation, 32
- Carhart, Arthur H., 54
- Chapman, Herman H., Society
 of American Foresters, 12, 18
- Civilian Conservation Corps, 15-6
- Civil Service examinations, 11
- Clapp, Earle H., U.S. Forest
 Service, 15
- Clapper, Louis, National
 Wildlife Federation, 62
- Clar, C. Raymond, 59
- Clepper, Harry (uncle), 16
- Clepper, Henry E.
 background, education, and
 marriage, 1, 16-7
 employment with Pennsylvania
 Department of Forests and
 Waters, 2, 6-7, 9, 17
 Associate Editor, Journal
 of Forestry, 10, 18
 employment with U. S.
 Forest Service, 11-2
 Executive Secretary, Society
 of American Foresters, 12,
 18-9, 50
 publications, 17, 32-4, 43,
 57, 61
 on future of Natural Resources
 Council, 40-3
 on future resource conservation,
 41-3
 on oral history, 44, 58, 60-4
 philosophy, 57
- Columbia (Pa.) Daily Spy, 16
- Connaughton, Charles A.,
 U. S. Forest Service, 63
- Conservation Foundation, 50
- conservationists see conservation
 organizations, leaders

Conservation News Service, 31

conservation organizations, 22, 47
 communication with the public,
 51, 53
 influence of, 49-51
 leaders, 8, 22, 25-7, 29, 31,
 38, 48-51, 62-4, 67
 membership, 48
 publications, 10, 17-8, 20-1, 24,
 26, 30, 48-9, 51-6, 59, 65-7
 relations among organizations,
 22, 24, 36-8, 44-6
see also names of individual
 organizations; scientific
 societies

conservation publications, 8-10,
 12-3, 17-8, 20-1, 24, 26, 30-4,
 43, 48-9, 51-4, 56, 59, 61, 65-7
see also by title of publication

conservation writers, 8-10, 12-3,
 25-6, 28, 33, 43, 52-7, 59, 60
see also names of individual
 writers

Cosmos Club, 24-5

Craig, James B., editor,
American Forests, 57

Crusade for Conservation, 61

Dana, Samuel T., 4, 47

Depression, the (1930s), 14, 23
see also New Deal

DeVoto, Bernard, 55

Dickens, Charles
David Copperfield, 1

Dubos, Rene, 56

Ecological Society of America, 38

Eisenhower, President Dwight D., 40

eminent domain, 35

environmental studies, 19, 32

Evenden, Fred Co, Wildlife
 Society, 62

Executive News Service, 31

Fernow, Bernhard E., 18

Fink, Ollie, Friends of the
 Land, 25-7, 48

fires
 forest, 6-7

Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.,
 41

fisheries, 8, 34, 42

Flader, Susan L., 59

foresters, 3-5, 8, 19
see also forest technicians

Forest History Society, 58
Journal of Forest History, 20,
 58, 63
 oral history program, 39, 60-5
 publications, 20, 43, 58-9,
 63

forest products industry, 5, 59

forestry education, 1-4, 8, 19
see also names of individual
 forestry schools

Forestry Terminology, 20

- Forest Science, 20-1
monographs, 21
- Forest Service, U. S., 3, 12-5,
36, 55, 60
Information and Education, 10
oral history program, 64-5
proposed transfer to Interior,
12, 55
regulation of state and
private forestry, 15
"Uncle Sam's Forest
Rangers," 11
Washington Office, 10-1
wilderness, 45
see also national forests
- forest technicians, 4-5
see also forestry education
- Friends of the Earth
formation of, 48
leaders, 30, 48, 62, 67
- Friends of the Land, 48
leaders, 25, 48
The Land, 48, 66
- Fritz, Mr. (Lancaster County,
Pennsylvania), 10
- Frome, Michael, 63
- Gabrielson, Ira N., Wildlife
Management Institute, 49
Natural Resources Council,
22-3, 43
publications, 43
- Geological Society of America,
29
- Gill, Thomas, 65-6
- Glascock, Hardin R., Society
of American Foresters, 62
- Gordon, Seth, Izaak Walton
League of America, 8, 61-2
- Graham, Edward H., Soil
Conservation Service, 25-6,
38-9
- Graham, Frank, 54
- Graves, Henry S., U. S.
Forest Service, 14
- Great Depression see Depression,
the
- Greeley, William B., U. S.
Forest Service, 15
- Gregg, Morris, secretary to
Governor Gifford Pinchot, 7
- Gutermuth, Clinton Raymond
interview with, 24-5, 28-9,
31, 36-7, 60
Izaak Walton League of
America, 22
National Rifle Association, 67
Natural Resources Council of
America, 23, 38-9
Wildlife Management Institute,
44, 49
- Hale, Roger, Conservation
Foundation, 30, 50
- Harmon, Frank, U. S. Forest
Service, 60
- Harper's, 56
"The Easy Chair," 55
- Heintzleman, Frank, U. S.
Forest Service, 3
- Hickey, Joseph J., Nature
Conservancy, 30

- highway beautification, 52
- Hill, Dorothy M., Sierra Club, 29
- Hoover, President Herbert, 14
- Hornaday, Fred, Natural Resources Council, 31
- Hudoba, Michael, 32
- Hutchinson, W. H., 59
- Ickes, Harold L., Secretary of the Interior, 12
- Illick, Joseph S., 8-9
- inholdings, 34-5
- "Inholdings: Threats to our Public Lands," 34
- Interior, U. S. Department of the, 12, 35, 55
- International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, 38-9
- International Wildlife (National Wildlife Federation magazine), 52
- Izaak Walton League of America
leaders, 8, 22
Outdoor America (magazine), 52
- Johns Hopkins University
Resources for the Future, 43
- Journal of Forest History, 20, 58, 63
see also Forest History Society
- Journal of Forestry, 10, 18, 20-1, 24, 51, 54
see also Society of American Foresters
- Journal of Range Management, 20
- Journal of Wildlife Management, 51
- Juniata College, Pennsylvania, 2
- Kellogg, Royal S., U. S. Forest Service, 14
- Kentucky
Mammoth Cave, 29
- Kimball, Thomas L., National Wildlife Federation, 62
- Krutch, Joseph Wood, 56
- land management, 34-5
- Land Management, U. S. Bureau of, 34
- landscape architecture, 19
- Land, The (Friends of the Land magazine), 66
- Langlois, Thomas, Society of Ichthyology and Oceanography, 25-6, 31, 37
- Leaders of American Conservation, 33
- legislation, 45, 51-2
- Legislative News Service, 31

- Leopold, Aldo, 26, 54, 59
- Library of Congress, 13
- Line, Les, National Audubon Society, 54
- Living Wilderness (Wilderness Society magazine), 52, 54
- Lord, Russell, editor, Nature magazine, 48
- Louisville Times, 28
- McArdle, Richard E., Chief, U. S. Forest Service, 3, 60-1 interview with, 60
- McFarland, Arthur C., Geological Society of America, 29
- MacKaye, Benton, 63-4
- Maunder, Elwood R., 14n, 24n, 60n
- Maxwell, Robert, 59
- Meek, Charles, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, 7
- mining, 35, 51
- Mining Act (1872), 51
- Mont Alto Iron Company, 3
- Mont Alto State Forest (Pennsylvania), 9
- Moore, Emmeline, American Fisheries Society, 34
- Nadel, Michael, editor
Living Wilderness, 52, 54
- National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland, 11
- National Association of Conservation Districts, 62
- National Audubon Society, 29, 31, 48, 50-1, 64, 66-7
Audubon magazine, 52, 54
leaders, 31, 54, 62
- National Forest Products Association, 63
- national forests, 34-5, 46
- National Marine Fisheries, 41
see also fisheries
- national parks, 34-5, 45, 52
proposed redwood, 46-7
- National Parks and Conservation Association, 36, 47
- National Parks Association, 29-31, 49
- National Park Service, 30, 35-6
- National Press Club, 24
- National Rifle Association of America, 45, 67
American Rifleman magazine, 67
- National Science Foundation, 21
- National Wildlife (National Wildlife Federation magazine), 52

- National Wildlife Federation, 38, 44-5, 49, 61
International Wildlife magazine, 52
 leaders, 51, 61-2
National Wildlife magazine, 52
- Natural History (American Museum of Natural History magazine), 66
- Natural Resources Council of America, 7, 26-31, 39, 44-51, 56-8, 61-2, 65-7
 action groups vs. scientific groups, 36-8
 annual meetings, 30, 40
 charter, 39-40
 as consultants, 38
 formation of, 22-5, 29-30
 leaders, 27-31, 39, 45-6, 49, 51, 62, 67
 oral history program, 61-5
 publications, 31-6, 43, 57
 purposes, 38
 Rampart Dam, 39
see also names of member organizations
- Nature (American Nature Association magazine), 26, 30, 52, 65-6
- Nature Conservancy, 30
- New Deal, 12, 23
 programs, 15-6
- New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse (now College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry), 8, 19
- New York Times, 17, 56
- nurseries
 forest, 3
- Oakes, John, New York Times, 56-7
- Ohio River Valley, 28
- Olson, Sigurd, 31, 52, 55, 62
- One Third of the Nation's Land: A Report to the President and to the Congress, 33
- O'Neal, Nolan, U. S. Forest Service, 60
- oral history programs, 30, 44, 60-5
- Origins of American Conservation, The, 33
- Osborn, Fairfield, Conservation Foundation, 50
- Outdoor America (Izaak Walton League magazine), 52
- Packard, Fred, National Park Service, 30
- Pack, Arthur Newton, 65
- Pack, Charles Lathrop, 65
- Pack, Randolph, 65
- Parkinson, Dana, U. S. Forest Service, 10-1
- Penfold, Joseph W., Izaak Walton League of America, 30

- Pennsylvania
 Columbia, 1
 Harrisburg, 9-10
 Lancaster County, 1, 9
 Mont Alto, 18
 Pennsylvania State
 Forest Academy, 1-2, 6
 state forest, 9
 state forestry headquarters, 3
- Pennsylvania (state offices)
 Department of Forestry, 2
 Department of Forests and
 Waters, 2, 6-7, 11, 17
 Secretary of, 14
 Fish Commission, 8
 Game Commission, 8
 State Forester, 2, 8, 10
- Pennsylvania Forest Research
 Institute, Mont Alto,
 Pennsylvania, 9
- Pennsylvania Game News
 (magazine), 8
- Pennsylvania State College
 (now Pennsylvania State
 University)
 forestry education, 2-3
- Pennsylvania State Forest
 Academy, Mont Alto,
 Pennsylvania, 1-2, 8
 graduates of, 3, 7
- Pennsylvania State Forest
 School, 3
- Pennsylvania Trees, 9
- Pennsylvania, University of
 forestry education, 2
- Peterson, Roger Tory, 54
- Pettit, Ted S., Boy Scouts
 of America, 62
- Philadelphia Public Ledger, 17
- Pinchot, Gifford, 8, 13-6, 34
Breaking New Ground, 12
 Commissioner of Forestry,
 Pennsylvania, 6
 influence on U. S. Forest
 Service, 14-5
 Governor, Pennsylvania, 6-7,
 11
 Secretary of Forests and
 Waters, Pennsylvania, 2
- political appointments, 9-10
- pollution see water
- Pomeroy, Kenneth B., American
 Forestry Association, 47
- Poole, Daniel, Natural Resources
 Council of America, 60
- Pritchard, H. Wayne, Soil
 Conservation Society of
 America, 62
- Professional Forestry in the
 United States, 43
- Public Land Law Review
 Commission, U. S. (1970),
 33
- Pyles, Hamilton K., Natural
 Resources Council of
 America, 33
- Radcliffe, Harry, American
 Nature Association, 22, 29-30,
 65

- radio programs, 11
- Rampart Dam (Alaska), 39
- Randall, Charles E., U. S. Forest Service, 11
- range management, 19
- recreation, 52
- Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau
oral history program, 64
- Redfield, Alfred C., Ecological Society of America, 29, 36-7
- Redwood National Park (proposed), 46-7
- Reed, Franklin, Society of American Foresters, 11, 18
- Reid, Kenneth A., Izaak Walton League of America, 8, 22-3
- regulation of state and private forestry, 15
- Resources for the Future, Johns Hopkins University, 43
- Roosevelt, President Franklin D., 12, 14
- Roosevelt, President Theodore, 34
- Ross, John R., Forest History Society, 63-4
- Rothrock, Joseph Trimbull, 2
- St. Regis Paper Company
oral history program, 64
- Save-the-Redwoods League, 46
- Schenck, Carl Alwin, 2
- scientific societies, 21, 38-9
see also conservation organizations
- Sears, Paul, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 38
- Senate, U. S.
Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, 27
testimony before committees, 52
see also legislation
- Shoemaker, Carl D., 27-8, 31
- Sierra Club, 29-31, 35, 47-8, 50
Bulletin, 53
oral history program, 30, 61, 64
- Silcox, Ferdinand A., Chief, U. S. Forest Service, 12
- Simpson Timber Company
oral history program, 64
- Smith, Herbert A., editor,
Journal of Forestry, 10, 12-3, 18
- Society of American Foresters, 5-6, 12, 16-7, 21, 32, 44, 49-50
Council, 18, 20-1, 23
Forest Science, 20-1
Journal of Forestry, 10, 18, 20-1, 24, 51, 54
leaders, 12, 17-8, 62
membership, 19-20

- Society of Ichthyology and Oceanography, 37
- soil conservation, 25
- Soil Conservation Service, 25, 48
- Soil Conservation Society, 38
leaders, 62
- Sport Fishing Institute, 62
- Spurr, Stephen H., University of Michigan, 21, 39
- state forestry, 3, 9
- state forests, 9
- state parks, 46
- Stroud, Richard H., Sport Fishing Institute, 62
- Stuart, Robert Y., Chief, U.S. Forest Service, 14-6
- Swift, Ernest, 55-6
- Swingler, William S., U. S. Forest Service, 3
- Taft, President William Howard, 13
- Towell, William E., American Forestry Association, 45
- Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, 51
- "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers," radio program, 11
- United States. For all federal departments and bureaus, see under the name of the subject with which they deal: e.g., Forest Service, U. S.
- Wallace, Tom, editor, Louisville Times, 28-9
- water
conservation, 25
pollution, 35
Lake Erie, 37
- Westwood, Richard, editor, Nature magazine, 26, 32, 52, 65
- Weyerhaeuser Company
oral history program, 64
- What's Ahead for our Public Lands?, 33
- wilderness, 26, 45, 52-3
legislation, 45
- Wilderness Society, 22, 26, 45, 47, 49
leaders, 50, 62-3
Living Wilderness magazine, 52, 54
- wildlife conservation, 8, 26-7, 35, 49, 55
see also bird preservation;
wildlife refuges
- wildlife management, 19
- Wildlife Management Institute, 44-5, 49, 61
leaders, 49

- wildlife refuges, 34-5
see also wildlife conservation
- Wildlife Society, 44
leaders, 62
- Wirt, George Herman,
State Forester of
Pennsylvania, 2-3
- Wisconsin
Sarona, 30
- Wisconsin, University of, 30
- Woodbury, Charles G., National
Parks Association, 29
- wood technology, 19
- World War I, 1, 54, 65
- World War II, 22-3
- Zahniser, Howard, 31
Living Wilderness magazine, 52, 54
Natural Resources Council of
America, 23, 27
U. S. Biological Survey, 26
Wilderness Society, 22, 26,
45, 50
- Zimmerman, Gordon K., National
Association of Conservation
Districts, 62
- Zon, Raphael, 12-3, 15, 18