

78

# NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

1412 SIXTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADAMS 2-8004

March 19, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Secretary:


May I take this opportunity on behalf of the National Wildlife Federation to commend you for your recent appointment of Mr. Edward P. Cliff as Chief of the U.S. Forest Service replacing Dr. Richard E. McArdle who retired.

The Forest Service is recognized as one of the most efficient and effective Federal bureaus dealing with the management of our nation's valuable renewable resources. In my opinion the reason for such a reputation is directly related to the well qualified employees who serve the people of the United States within the Forest Service, and the fine esprit de corps which comes to an organization whose members know how to do their job well.

Your decision to appoint the new Chief of the Forest Service from within the ranks of the career service will I am sure maintain the effectiveness and efficiency of this great organization.

I am quite sure that all of the other conservation organizations join me in sincere congratulations to Mr. Edward P. Cliff. I know Mr. Cliff personally and admire and respect him in every way. We will be looking forward to maintaining our very congenial cooperative working relationships with the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

  
THOMAS L. KIMBALL  
Executive Director





THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION  
RESEARCH • EDUCATION

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



March 19, 1962

Dear Mac:

When I was out in Denver last week at the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference I learned that you retired from the Forest Service as of March 17.

It is hard for many of us who have felt so close to the Forest Service to realize that you are no longer going to be its Chief. Few people in the history of the Service have gained such confidence of all people in government, industry and the conservation movement. We are all going to miss you in that capacity. However, I have an idea you have many things you wish to do which will keep you connected with the forestry game.

It is good to know that Edward P. Cliff will become the next Chief. I am sure that he will have the confidence and support of all the forestry interests that you have had.

Referring back to the last conversation we had when I was in Washington last December: Even though I was in Florida for a number of weeks I had considerable correspondence with people in the industry and I still feel that something can be done to reduce the gap that seems to be widening between the conservation and the industry groups. Now that I am back in New York, I expect to be in contact with a number of people in industry and am in the hopes that we can work out some sort of get-together which might be helpful. I would like to feel that I can keep in touch with you in regard to this and that if I can get any worthwhile meetings arranged you might be able to attend.

With most sincerest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Roger Hale

RH: jm

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

PURDUE UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE  
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

FOREST SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

March 19, 1962

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

Dear Secretary Freeman:

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you and the Department of Agriculture on the recent appointment of Edward Cliff as Chief of the U. S. Forest Service in replacement of Dr. McArdle.

Certainly this maintains the tradition of the Forest Service in that its Chief has been a career forester since the days of Gifford Pinchot. We realize the Chief must be a man who can carry out policies of the current Administration and are happy to learn that you have found a dedicated public servant who fits this position. It certainly will be a stimulus to and have the support of all professional people in this field.

Sincerely yours,



William C. Bramble  
Head

WCB/mk

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

MAR 30 1962

Service Section  
Div. of Personnel Management



1862 - Land Grant Centennial - 1962



New Mexico  
Wildlife and Conservation Association, Inc.

Dedicated to The Conservation of Soil, Forests, Waters, Wildlife, and All Natural Resources

Affiliated with NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Box 1542, Santa Fe, N. M.  
March 20, 1962.

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

Dear Mr. Secretary;


On behalf of the New Mexico Wildlife and Conservation Association, Inc. I wish to congratulate you upon your wise judgement in appointing Mr. Edward P. Cliff as Chief Forester, U. S. Forest Service, to succeed Mr. Richard McArdle.

We commend you for appointing a devoted career Forester to this position. We know there was, as is always the case, pressures applied to obtain the appointment of an outsider or politician. Your resistance of those pressures and the exercise of excellent judgement in making this appointment are commendable and will be greatly appreciated by all thinking people throughout the nation.

We know Mr. Cliff personally out here and have every confidence that he will serve well in the complicated and difficult job of administering the highly important National Forests in the best interests of the most people in the long run.

This appointment has made you many friends and instilled confidence in you as Secretary of Agriculture.

Respectfully yours,

  
Executive Secretary New Mexico  
Wildlife and Conservation Ass'n.

# American National Cattlemen's Association

801 EAST 17TH AVENUE . . DENVER 18, COLO.

FOREST SERVICE

TELEPHONE: AMherst 6-2339

March 20, 1962

## HEADQUARTERS STAFF

**Executive Vice President**  
C. W. McMillan

**Secretary**  
Dudley T. Campbell

**Dir. of Public Relations**  
Lyle Liggett

**Editor, "American Cattle  
Producer" Magazine**  
David O. Appleton

## OFFICERS

**President**  
Cushman S. Radebaugh  
Box 1928  
Orlando, Fla.

**First Vice President**  
Brooks Keogh  
Keene, N. D.

**Second Vice Presidents**  
Tobin Armstrong  
Armstrong, Texas  
W. I. Driggers  
Santa Rosa, N. M.  
W. D. Farr  
Greeley, Colo.  
Harvey McDougal  
Rio Vista, Calif.  
Harry Stearns  
Prineville, Ore.  
C. S. Whittington  
Greenwood, Miss.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Fred H. Dressler  
Gardnerville, Nev.  
Jack Brenner  
Grant, Mont.  
Lawrence E. Downey  
Sharpsburg, Md.  
James Ellsworth  
Leadore, Idaho  
Ernest Ham  
Viewfield, S. D.  
Nicholas V. Hudelson  
Pomona, Kans.  
Wayne Rowe  
Lawton, Okla.  
Cushman S. Radebaugh  
Brooks Keogh  
Tobin Armstrong  
W. I. Driggers  
W. D. Farr  
Harvey McDougal  
Harry Stearns  
C. S. Whittington

## PAST PRESIDENTS

Henry G. Boice  
Tucson, Ariz.  
Albert K. Mitchell  
Albert, N. M.  
Hubbard Russell  
Maricopa, Calif.  
A. D. Brownfield  
Deming, N. M.  
William B. Wright  
Death, Nev.  
Loren C. Bamert  
Ione, Calif.  
Sam C. Hyatt  
Worland, Wyo.  
Jay Taylor  
Amarillo, Texas  
Don C. Collins  
Kit Carson, Colo.  
G. R. Milburn  
Grass Range, Mont.  
Fred H. Dressler  
Gardnerville, Nev.

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

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On behalf of the American National Cattlemen's Association, I wish to express appreciation for your appointment of Mr. Ed Cliff to be Chief of the Forest Service. We in the beef cattle business maintain a very deep interest in the activities of the Forest Service and their personnel, and I am pleased to say that we have enjoyed our relationship with Dr. Richard McArdle while he served as its Chief.

In Ed Cliff I know that these fine relationships will continue. He is intimately acquainted with all aspects of range management on national forest lands and with this understands cattle producer problems related thereto.

Cordially,



C. W. McMillan

CWM:mds

cc: Honorable Frank Welch



THE SECRETARY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS  
HARRISBURG

FOREST SERVICE

March 21, 1962

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

Dear Secretary Freeman:

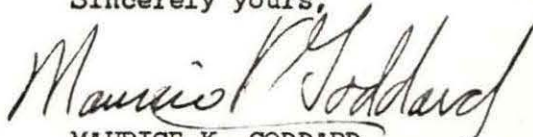
Your decision to appoint Ed Cliff to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. McArdle is certainly pleasing to officials of this Department. I am confident that it was no easy task to select a man to adequately fill this important post, dealing with the vital natural resources affecting the lives of every citizen of our Nation.

Mr. Cliff, a career man, has been for years an exponent of "multiple use" of our National Forests, and in this field he has clearly expressed the philosophy of "making the National Forests work for the people." We in Pennsylvania are staunch supporters of this management principle and have always used it, administering our vast State Forest and Park holdings.

We are looking forward to continued cooperation in the field of forest fire prevention, research, and cooperative forest management of private woodlands where Federal Government and State join to tackle a big and important job.


Therefore, Mr. Secretary, I commend you on this appointment, not only with the knowledge that the great work of the U. S. Forest Service is in capable hands, but that in Ed Cliff you have a career man interested in serving the best interests of all the people.

Sincerely yours,

  
MAURICE K. GODDARD

HAROLD G. WILM  
COMMISSIONER  
OF CONSERVATION

EDWARD W. LITTLEFIELD  
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER  
FOR LANDS AND FORESTS

STATE OF  NEW YORK  
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS  
ALBANY 1, NEW YORK

FOREST SERVICE

March 21, 1962


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

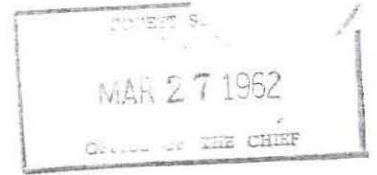
Dear Mr. Secretary:

As a long time friend and professional colleague of Dick McArdle, going back to our college days at the University of Michigan, I have noted with regret the announcement of his retirement from the Forest Service but realize that such retirement is well earned and well deserved after his many years of strenuous service with the Department of Agriculture. As a State Forester, I can add that our relationships with the Forest Service during McArdle's tenure of Chief have been extraordinarily pleasant and constructive and we certainly hate to see him go.

At the same time, let me add that it is gratifying to all of us who are professional foresters to learn that you have appointed another career man as Chief Forester. I am sure that Mr. Cliff will have the heartiest kind of cooperation from New York State and I hope you will convey to him our congratulations and best wishes for success in directing the Forest Service.

Sincerely,

  
Assistant Commissioner  
for Lands and Forests



March 26, 1962

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

Dear Dick:

It is always a bit sad to learn that a friend and good work horse decides to turn himself out to pasture. Certainly I agree with the statement made by Marion Monk in the March 20 Tuesday Letter in which he said you are one of the Nation's outstanding public servants.

It has been a pleasure to know you and to work with you. I trust you will have the opportunity to relax a bit realizing, of course, that you will never lose interest in the thing you have been dedicated to for these many years.

I am glad that our mutual friend, Ed Cliff, succeeds you; it is always a pleasure to work with Ed.

Sincerely,

Rob't. S. McClelland  
Program Advisor

RSM:bjg

cc: Ed Cliff

C  
O  
P  
Y



*Mr. Cliff's personnel folder*

RECEIVED-U.S.F.S.  
MARCH 19 1962

March 19, 1962

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

Congratulations on appointment of career-forester  
Edward Cliff as Chief of Forest Service.

This appointment assures continued excellence in  
professional stature and public service from Forest Service.

Carl H. Stoltenberg, Head  
Department of Forestry,  
Iowa State University

*Telegram sent 3-13-62*

Mr. Cliff's Pm filler.

78

FOREST SERVICE



DEPARTMENT OF **GAME**  
**FISH** AND **PARKS**

PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA

COMMISSIONERS

DANE H. CONGER, HOT SPRINGS  
CHAIRMAN  
DELL L. DAWSON, ABERDEEN  
VICE CHAIRMAN  
HOLGER ANDERSON, SIOUX FALLS  
JOHN ANDERSON, VALE  
CHRIST CHRISTIAN, MILBANK  
OLIVER HEISMEYER, ESTELLINE  
DWIGHT OWEN, LEMMON  
FRANK YAGGIE, YANKTON  
DIRECTOR  
WALTER J. FILLMORE, PIERRE



Dear Secretary Freeman:

In behalf of the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Commission and Department I wish to compliment you on your appointment of Edward P. Cliff as the new Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service.

Mr. Cliff's professional qualifications, his administrative ability and moral character have been of credit to him and the Department of Agriculture during his entire career with the Forest Service. While Cliff was Regional Forester of the area encompassing South Dakota we appreciated his sincere endeavor to continually strive to improve the forest resources on the National Forests, as well as the state and private forest lands.

Dr. McArdle has left a big pair of shoes for any future Chief Forester to fill but we in South Dakota are confident that Edward Cliff will continue to advance the conservation of the forest resources in the United States in the same commendable manner as his esteemed predecessor.

Our best wishes and regards to you.

Sincerely yours,

*Walter J. Fillmore*

Walter J. Fillmore  
Director

WJF/pr

April 12, 1962

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



(INCORPORATED)

ADVERTISING

FRED J. MARTIN, PUBLISHER  
L. G. SOOY, BUSINESS MANAGER  
LOUIS MCCOLLUM, SUPERINTENDENT

1500

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

U. S. FOREST SERVICE  
RECEIVED

April 5, 1962

APR 10 1962

RECREATION AND LAND USES

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

Dear Secretary Freeman:

We, who are privileged to live in the heart of a treasure area of forest resources, appreciate the priceless dividends for our and future generations and the importance of sound management. That is why we are keenly aware of the importance of a highly capable chief of the United States Forest Service. From numerous reports and inquiries I believe that the new chief, Edward P. Cliff, will protect the area under his supervision from marauding special privilege and attempts to divert it from tried and proven management practices.

Personally, the proposals for a super agency to transfer the U. S. Forest Service to another department need microscopic study before they can be given serious consideration. It is my hope that Chief Cliff will recognize the most important attribute of his agency--the ability to formulate a resource management program which stems from and meets the needs of the grass roots. In the Forest Service the local ranger and the local supervisor usually can be relied upon as a good citizen--not a dictator.

Sincerely,

  
Fred J. Martin

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

New England Section

6 State St., Bangor, Maine

April 9, 1962

Hon. Orville L. Freeman  
Secretary of Agriculture  
Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C.

*efc*

Dear Sir:

I enclose for your information a copy of a Resolution passed at the Winter meeting of the New England Section of The Society of American Foresters.

Yours sincerely,

*John T. Maines*  
John T. Maines  
Secretary - Treasurer

JT M/1  
Encl.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS  
New England Section

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, has selected Edward Cliff to become Chief Forester as a successor to Richard McArdle,

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the New England Section, Society of American Foresters in annual meeting assembled at Boston, Mass. on March 16, 1962, that the New England Section of S.A.F. express its gratitude to him for the selection of a capable and experienced forester to administer the affairs of the U. S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Passed at Winter Meeting  
3/16/62

FOREST SERVICE

Eugene, Oregon.

April 2, 1962.

Mr. Overall Freeman,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

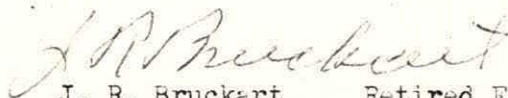
I was delighted to learn a few weeks ago of your decision to appoint Edward Cliff Chief of the Forest Service.

I have known Ed Cliff ever since he was a young Range Examiner attending a ranger training course on the Columbia National Forest, now the Gifford Pinchot National Forest during the fall of 1931. He was one of 32 trainees assigned to take the training course. At the conclusion of the course we five instructors made an informal rating of the trainees. The top man of the group was Ed Cliff. His performance through the past 31 years which culminated in his selection to be Chief of the Forest Service amply justified the collective judgment of those of us who participated in the rating.

I also wish to commend you for continuing the tradition of selecting a Forest Service career officer for the position of Chief. The outstanding service of past Chiefs has demonstrated the correctness of this policy.

Please accept my best wishes for the continued success of your administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely,



J. R. Bruckart Retired Forest Supervisor

M. T. MESSELT

April 7, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Freeman

I am sure I voice the sentiments of the many, many friends of Ed Cliff when I say "thanks" for his appointment as Chief Forester.

So many of us have known Ed for many years and we have great confidence in him and look for him to help solve the many problems that face the Forest Service with the explosion of humanity that seeks recreation in the forest areas.

I personally have been familiar and at home in forests since the beginning of the Forest Service and still continue to enjoy them. Horseback trips have taken me into most of the wilderness areas in the West and I have been fortunate to be with John Spencer and his Wilderness Review Panel in several of them.

I have gotten to know Ed by reputation as well as contact, and in my thinking it is highly important and certainly very commendable that a career man like Ed should be elevated to this high position.

With the many who are grateful to you for this choice and the principle followed in the appointment, I join in sincere thanks and personal best wishes.

Sincerely,



M. T. Messelt

cc: Geo Roski

cml

CHARLES PORTER  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
202 LEGAL CENTER BUILDING  
858 PEARL STREET  
EUGENE, OREGON  
DIAMOND 3-3321

April 3, 1962

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

Dear Orville:

I've been meaning to write you ever since the announcement was made that Ed Cliff would succeed Dr. McArdle as Chief of the Forest Service. This is a very fine selection.

I have known Ed Cliff since I was first elected to Congress in 1956. He already had an excellent reputation in Oregon because he had been Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest in Southwestern Oregon and had also been in the Portland office of Region 6.

In these days of tremendous pressures from industrial foresters, it is most heartening to have a professional career service man like Ed Cliff immediately appointed to the office of Chief. A lot of people, including myself, all over Oregon and the rest of the nation, are happy about it.

With best wishes and warm personal regards,

Sincerely,



Charles O. Porter

COP:p



LISTER HILL, ALA., CHAIRMAN

PAT MCNAMARA, MICH.  
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.  
RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.  
JOSEPH S. CLARK, PA.  
JENNINGS RANDOLPH, W. VA.  
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J.  
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.  
BENJAMIN A. SMITH II, MASS.  
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.

BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.  
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.  
WINSTON L. PROUTY, VT.  
JOHN G. TOWER, TEX.  
MAURICE J. MURPHY, JR., N.H.

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

FOREST SERV.

Jacket SEC. 4903  
Reply Sig. Secy's Off.

STEWART E. MCCLURE, CHIEF CLERK  
JOHN S. FORSYTHE, GENERAL COUNSEL

March 29, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your decision to name Edward P. Cliff as the new Chief of the Forest Service is, I believe, an extremely sound one. His selection from among the many dedicated and qualified personnel of that branch not only reflects credit upon himself, but also on those who recognized his potential for greater service. I have every confidence that Mr. Cliff will capably discharge the leadership responsibilities which are now his. Our Federal Forestry program and our Nation will benefit from his creative and constructive effort.

I have a second consideration for his success in this new role, because he is most familiar with the Monongahela and George Washington National Forests, which are located in West Virginia. As Assistant Chief of Resources Management, he is thoroughly experienced with timber management, recreation, wildlife and watershed of the Forests in West Virginia, and has visited my own City of Elkins.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



JENNINGS RANDOLPH

cc: Mr. Edward P. Cliff

Route 2, Box 2422  
Wenatchee, Washington

March 29, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your recent wise choice of a man to head the United States Forest Service.

I have known Ed Cliff since the first year he started his career with the U. S. Forest Service 31 years ago. I am now a retired lumber operator after 40 years in this one business. We recently sold our Pilot Rock, Oregon 105,000 acre tree farm and mill to Georgia-Pacific Corporation.

During my entire career Ed was the only U. S. Forester (and this was his first year with the Service) that got me to willingly carry out the terms of our U. S. Forest Service cutting contract, even though I did not like the clause, and made me think it was my own idea. His early understanding of how to get cooperation was outstanding. Thus I was not surprised when I read you had appointed him as the new Chief upon Dick McCardle's retirement.

Again, congratulations; you will find Ed has the respect of the majority of the operators as well as his own organization members and will get the cooperation that we need so badly here in the United States as of today.

Sincerely yours,

*A. W. Moltke*

A. W. Moltke

MP



**STATE OF IDAHO**

ROBERT E. SMYLIE  
GOVERNOR

FOREST SERVICE

ROSS LEONARD  
DIRECTOR

COMMISSION  
STANGER IDAHO FALLS  
OLMES TWIN FALLS  
JOHNSON BOISE  
LYON MOSCOW  
CULLEN COEUR D'ALENE

*Department of Fish and Game*

518 FRONT STREET BOISE, IDAHO

501 Garden Ave.  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
March 27, 1962

*RLC*

Hon. Orville Freeman, Secretary  
Department of Agriculture  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Secretary Freeman:

The resignation and retirement of Richard McArdle and the appointment of Ed Cliff to replace him as Chief of the U. S. Forest Service was called to my attention recently at a meeting I attended in Denver of the North American Wildlife Conference.

As a member of the Idaho State Fish and Game Commission, but writing as a voter and a taxpayer, I would like to commend you on your excellent selection of a man who, in my estimation, is well qualified to fulfill the duties and accept the challenges he will find in his new assignment. Once again you are sending a career man into a new and higher position of Federal responsibility thus emphasizing the privilege and pleasure it is to have a man of such capability grow up with the Service. There is always the joy of seeing high type individuals go on to new and bigger things and I am delighted for Ed Cliff that he is being accorded this recognition.

I know that Chief McArdle was blessed by the loyalty, support and friendship of the dedicated people in the Service and that he knew that major accomplishments could not have been made without the cooperation of the men and women who make up the Forest Service personnel. I trust and I am sure that Ed Cliff will have the same support and cooperation from these people who have banded together to make the U. S. Forest Service the symbol for the greatest conservation group of all time.

Again, Mr. Secretary, you are to be commended for your choice of a replacement for Chief McArdle.

Sincerely,

*Frank Cullen*

FRANK CULLEN



UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

DARYL CHASE, PRESIDENT

LOGAN, UTAH

FOREST SERVICE

COLLEGE OF FOREST, RANGE, AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

J. WHITNEY FLOYD, DEAN

March 26, 1962

*efc*



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

Dear Secretary Freeman:

We at Utah State University were indeed pleased to learn of the recent appointment of one of our graduates, Mr. Edward P. Cliff, to the position of Chief of the U. S. Forest Service. Please accept our congratulations on your splendid choice of a man who has demonstrated leadership, integrity of office, and a conviction for sound management of our important national forest resources.

We are also pleased that you have recognized the importance of naming a career Forester to this position of resource management. By such a selection we are further assured of continued sound management of our forests, forage, animal, water, and recreational resources of the national forests.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Whitney Floyd*  
J. Whitney Floyd, Dean  
College of Forest, Range,  
and Wildlife Management

JWF:ep

cc: President Daryl Chase  
Mr. Floyd Iverson



## ARKANSAS BANK &amp; TRUST COMPANY

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, ARKANSAS

March 15, 1962

CECIL W. CUPP  
PRESIDENT

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

Dear Mr. Freeman:

As a citizen of Arkansas living so close to the National Forests, I want you to know how happy I am that Mr. Edward P. Cliff has been appointed Chief of the Forest Service. My information indicates that Mr. Cliff is extremely capable as a career professional forester, and I know he will do a wonderful job for the entire country as well as for this area.

I hope that you and Mr. Cliff will have the opportunity to pay a visit to Hot Springs sometime in the future, and if so, it will certainly be a pleasure to meet you to to assist your very capable local forester, Mr. John Koen, in showing you what a wonderful situation we have in this area.

Yours very truly,

Cecil Cupp  
President

CC/vf

2 copies here  
Original to G+E

March 14, 1962

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

Dear Secretary Freeman:

We were very happy to learn from your news release of March 8, 1962, that Mr. Edward T. Cliff had been appointed Chief Forester to replace Dr. Richard E. McArdle as the new leader of the U. S. Forest Service.

Dr. McArdle's retirement is a serious loss to the U. S. Forest Service. As stated in your excellent message on this point, Dr. McArdle has made outstanding contributions to the development of the U. S. Forest Service and the advancement of forestry generally. He will indeed be a difficult man to replace, but in Mr. Cliff you have selected an individual who should be able to accomplish this and lead the Forest Service in the challenging and exciting period that lies ahead.

We congratulate you on selecting Mr. Cliff, a professional forester who is highly regarded and has an outstanding reputation nationally, as a replacement for Dr. McArdle.

Very truly yours,



F. H. Kaufert  
Director

/sw

*Original to J & E*

*P M files*



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1962

Confidential

Mr. Edward P. Cliff  
Forest Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ed:

By now the official announcement of your designation has been made. I want you to know that I have given your selection long, careful thought. I make this appointment because I feel great confidence in you, your integrity, your spirit, your intelligence and your progressive spirit.

I have been impressed with your dedication to the Forest Service, but in equal measure with your alertness to the opportunities for improvement and your sense of purpose in wishing to see these improvements accomplished.

We will have difficult decisions to make, but I look forward to a closer relationship between the Office of the Secretary and that of the Chief, than has hitherto been the case. My door will always be open and I will want to be kept informed as we work together in making the necessary decisions and in setting important, far-reaching policies.

I am sure that as policies are developed you will make certain that they are carried forward to the good of the Forest Service, the Department, and the people of this great land which we are privileged to serve.

Congratulations and warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary



## Protector of Forests

Retiring voluntarily from his post as chief of the United States Forest Service, Richard E. McArdle leaves a record of distinguished service as a protector of America's remaining forests. Few men have won such wide recognition, nationally and internationally, for their work in the field of conservation of our natural resources.

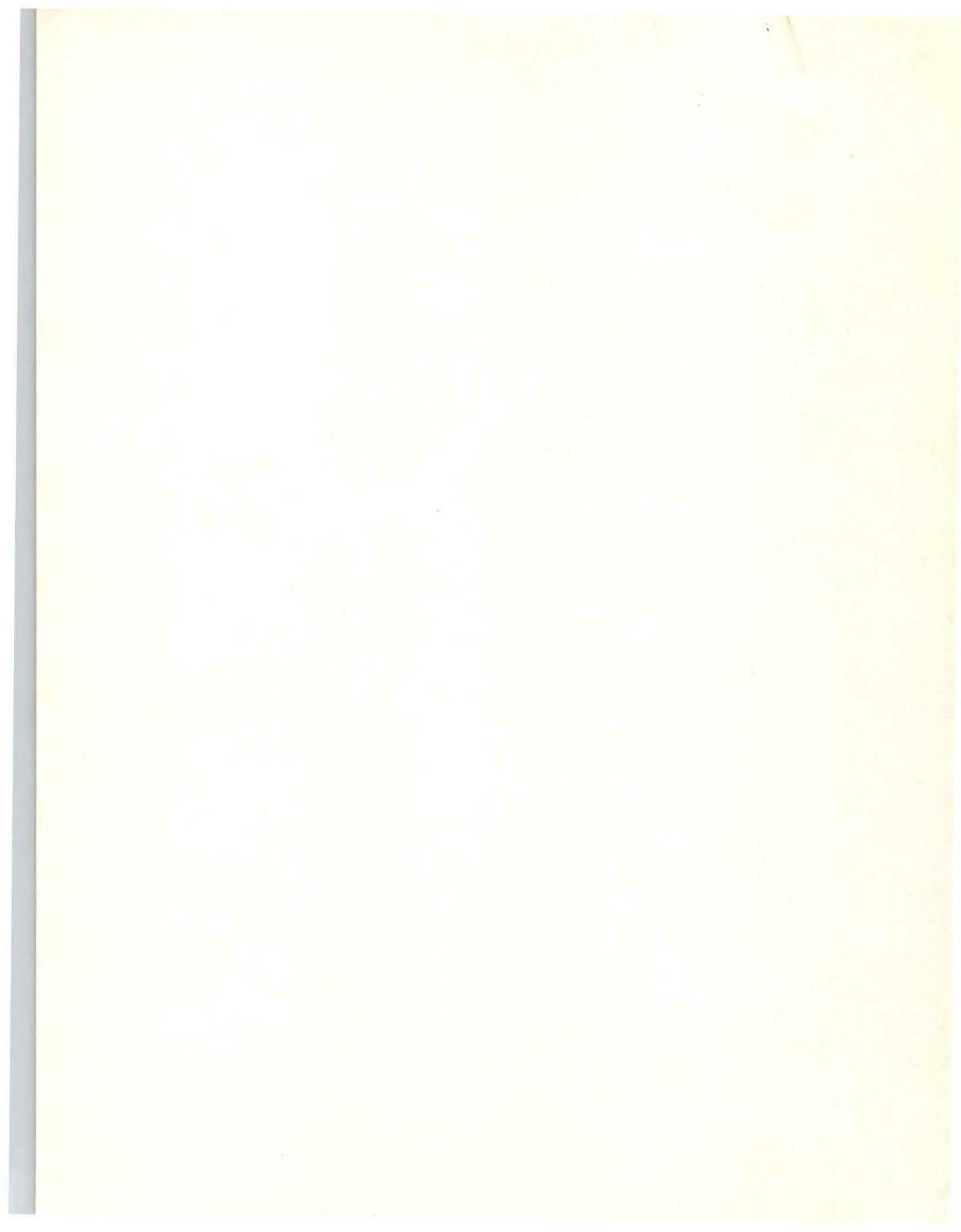
Dr. McArdle, in his ten years as Chief Forester, gave energetic leadership to the causes of improved forest management, forest research, wildlife development, outdoor recreation and related activities. He represented the United States in world conferences on conservation and was a founder of the North American Forestry Commission. He will be sorely missed at the Forest Service. Fortunately, however, he will be succeeded by Edward P. Cliff, a colleague who also has distinguished himself in forest conservation. Chief Forester Cliff, a veteran of 32 years in the Forest Service, is well fitted by training and experience to carry on the work so ably done by Dr. McArdle.

*Dr. Cliff*

*Copies to Dr. McArdle*

*J x E*





1957

# The Forest Log

Printed, U.S.  
Privately Printed  
by  
FOREST SERVICE  
EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

Washington, D. C.

April 29, 1972

---

## Chief Forester Ed Cliff Retires



# Career Is Saga of Accomplishments



Edward P. Cliff is a native of Utah and a graduate of Utah State (1931) University. He has been Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, since March 18, 1962. This was the latest step in a 40-year career as a Government Forester that began with his first assignment as an assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington in August 1931.

From 1935 to 1939 he was in charge of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939, he was appointed Supervisor of Siskiyou National Forest, and in January 1942 was promoted to the supervisorship of the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon. In April 1944, Mr. Cliff was transferred to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management.

In September 1946, he was promoted to become Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He was appointed Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, holding that position from January 1950 until his transfer to Washington, D. C., in 1952 as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service.

It was from that position, where he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation activities on all the National Forests that Mr. Cliff was appointed Chief.

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

American Forestry Association, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Cosmos Club.

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

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

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

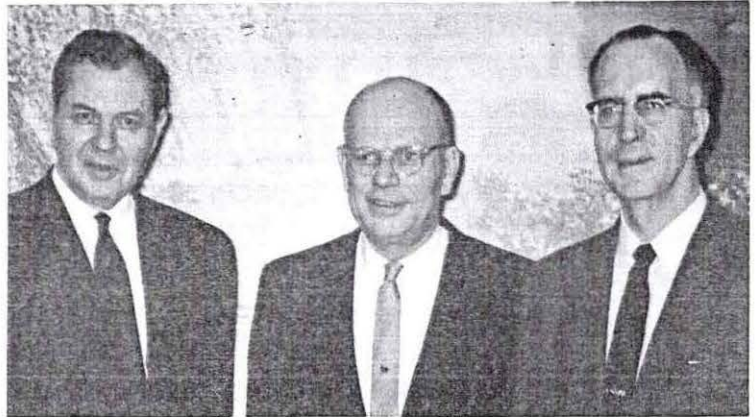
He was a 1968 National Civil Service League career service award winner. In commenting on this, Secretary Freeman said, "...the ability to pull together to unify, and facilitate such a vast complexity of people and activities is the thing that makes his leadership outstanding."

Mr. Cliff was the ninth Chief of the Forest Service. When he retired on April 29, 1972, he had completed slightly over ten years as Chief, the longest of any incumbent, and almost 41 years of service in Government, all of it with the Forest Service. Mr. Cliff served under four Secretaries of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, Orville Freeman, Clifford M. Hardin, and Earl L. Butz. During his tenure as Chief, he served under three Presidents, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon.

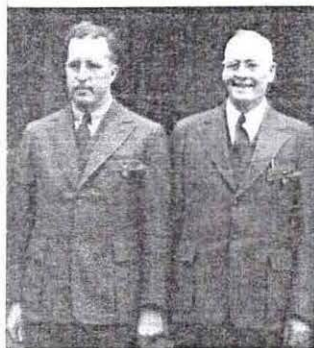
(Brochure produced by Albert Arnst)



Ed Cliff entered Forest Service Aug. 1931 as Assist. Ranger at Leavenworth, Wenatchee NF.



Chief McArdle retires, March 1962. From left: Richard McArdle, Assist. Secret. Chas. Murphy, Ed Cliff.



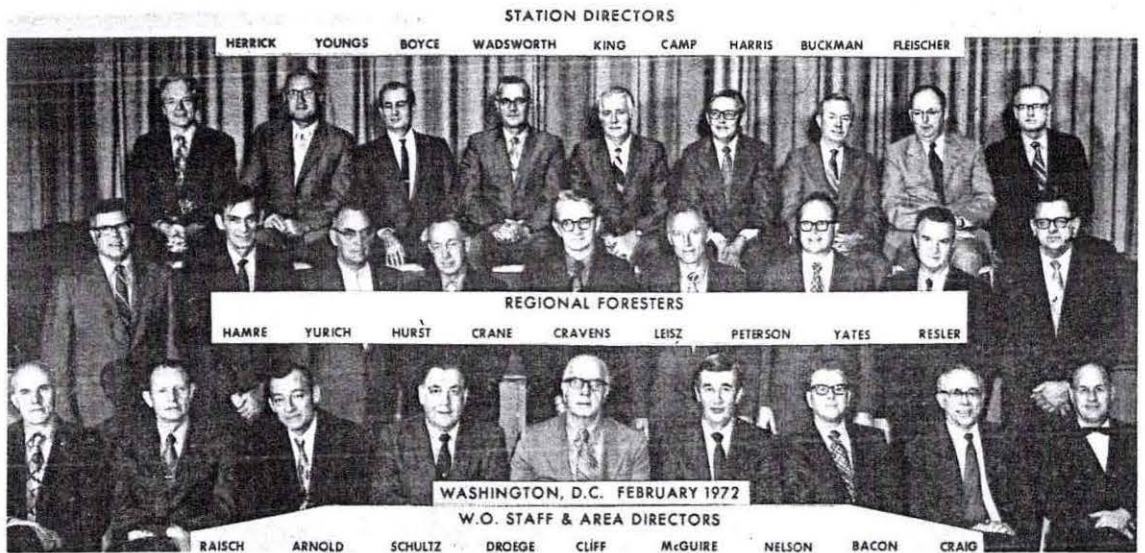
R-6 Supervisors' meeting 1939, Wind River. Cliff, left, with trainer Gilbert Brown.



Tenth Anniversary Multiple Use Act 1970. From left: Bacon, Droege, Payne, Schultz, Cliff, Nelson, Greeley, McGuire, Sandor, Josephson. Cliff cuts cake with axe blade. Fremont N.F. 1942. Cliff, left, gets stuck in Chewaucan River.

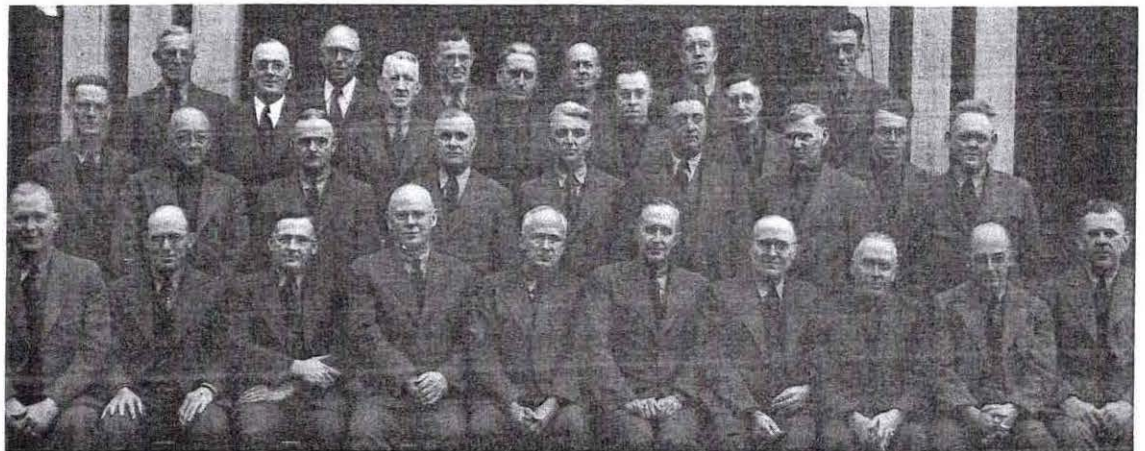
Range Mgt. Staff, WO, 1944. Cliff, Mary Price, Jim Temples, Walt Dutton.





National Forest Administration staff, WO, 1953. From left: Gustafson, Dean, Salmond, Cliff, Dutton, Mason, Sieker, (Swift missing)

R-6 Supervisors' meeting, Wind River, Wash., 1939. Front, from left: Frankland, Standing, Andrews, Kuhns, Brundage, Lyle Watts, Merritt, Douglas, Horton, Ericson, all Reg. Office. Second row: Cecil, Janouch, Harriman, Erwin, Bruckart, Folsom, Ewing, Kirkpatrick, Huff. Third row: Brown, Harris, Crawford, Plumb. Fourth row: Waha, Flory, Neal, Moncrief, Cliff and Jim Iler. Some of the men shown have since passed on.



# He Served Under Four USDA Secretaries . . .



ORVILLE FREEMAN



CLIFFORD HARDIN



EARL BUTTZ



Secretary Benson's staff, 1953. Front from left: Aplin, Davis, Morse, Benson, Coke, Short, Loos. Back row: Broadhead, Swingler, Loveridge, McArdle, Crafts, Cliff, Harper, Hopkins.

## Cliff Liked People . . .

Mrs. Louise Waters retires in 1965.

Winifred Wagner, Mont., Girls' Nation, 1966

Marge Rederus receives Cert. of Merit, right.

Arlene Harris; Rangerette Award, 1966.



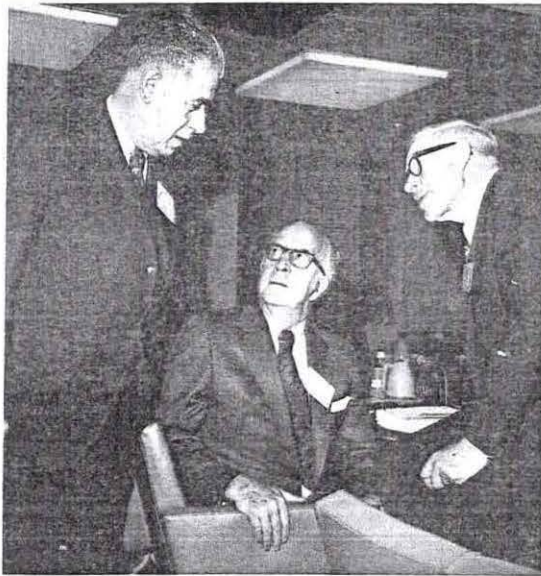
## Cliff Was Active In International Forestry



Sixth World Forestry Congress, Madrid, Spain, 1966



Dominican Republic, 1966



Above: Ad Hoc Forestry Committee FAO, Rome, Italy, Feb. 1971. Arnold & Cliff, front.



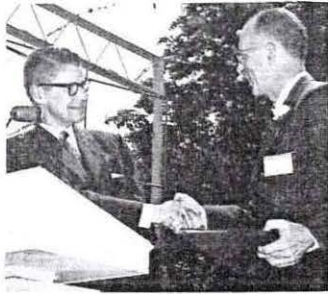
Top left. North American Forestry Comm. 1972 From left: Sr. E. de la Garza, Mexico; Cliff; Dr.M. L. Prebble, Canada.

Left: With Director General of Forestry Soedjarwo of Indonesia.

Right: Forestry Panel Tour, Japan, 1969. At Oguni Shrine with priest. Ginko in background.



# Awards Recognized His Distinguished Service



1-Orville Freeman presents  
USA Distinguished Service  
Award, May 1962.

2-Cliff, left, receives  
Doctor of Science degree  
from Utah State University;  
1965

3-National Forest Products  
Ass'n. (J.B.Edens) presents  
"Hands of Cooperation A-  
ward"; May 1966

4-Tuskegee Institute pre-  
sents Distinguished Ser-  
vice Award, Feb.1970



5-Blind Kathy Martinez pre-  
sents gift from Lassie.



ED CLIFF  
WORKED  
WITH THE  
PRESIDENTS



Top: Pres. L.B.Johnson signs  
San Rafael Wilderness Act,  
March 1968. Front, from left:  
Grosvenor, Nat. Geog. Soc.,  
Cliff, H. Glascock, SAF.

Left Pres. John F. Kennedy

Right: Pres. Milton Eisenhow-  
er in White House ceremony  
for Golden Smokey, March 1952





# Ed Cliff, Seen As Most Of Us Knew Him . . .



Dominican Republic, 1966



Louisiana For. Ass'n. 1968



Public Land Law Rev. Comm. 1969



Ed loves to hunt and fish.

Right: USDA Honor Awards, May 1962. Kathryn Cliff, Ed and daughter Jane.



Left: At dedication of Kirtland Warbler Mgt. Area, Huron NF, Mich. June 1963



Cliff attends retirement party for Clint Davis, I&E Director, WO, December 1966.



Tour to Japan, 1969



Chief Cliff, Statesman.

Castillo (202) 338-4211  
McDavid (202) 338-4026

# NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE: SUCCESSOR NAMED:

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

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

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

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

more

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

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

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

Desk Copy

Name of paper: **MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE**  
 Where published: **MEDFORD, ORE.**  
 Date of issue: **4-16-72**  
 Sent by: **RUGUE RIVER N. F.**  
 Station at: **MEDFORD, ORE.**

# Edward Cliff, U.S. Forest Chief During Turbulent Decade, Is Retiring

By **A. ROBERT SMITH**  
 Mail Tribune  
 Washington Correspondent

**WASHINGTON** — Edward P. Cliff is retiring at the end of the month after serving as chief of the U.S. Forest Service longer than any of his predecessors and during the most turbulent decade the world-famous forestry agency has ever experienced.

"I have no ill will toward any of our critics," Cliff said during an interview. "An organization that can't take criticism—and respond to it where it is justified—is not a very good organization."

After 41 years in the Service and 10 years as its chief, Ed Cliff believes in this organization, which has become something of a whipping boy for the Sierra Club and some other environmental protectionists.

Cliff recalled how different things were when he took over as chief, how the primary pressure on the Forest Service from Congress was to cut more timber, to satisfy the complaints of the lumber industry.

"Where were the environmentalists then?" observed Cliff. "They were conspicuous by their absence."

**Last Report**

On his desk Cliff had several copies of his last report, just off the press. He gave me a copy. The opening lines elaborated on his observation about the changing pressures on the Forest Service:

"America rediscovered its natural environment with the opening of the decade of the 1970s . . . but few of today's new environmentalists seem to be aware of the long history and continuity of America's efforts to conserve its natural resources."

The forester was "the nation's first ecologist," Cliff's report noted. And Gifford Pinchot, the first chief of the Forest Service, "led the original conservation movement in America."

"The wilderness concept had its beginning with Forest Service men like Aldo Leopold and Robert Marshall," he added.

"The new public concern for

the environment has seen some environmentalist organizations and some segments of the news media severely criticize the Forest Service for its purported lack of consideration for environmental factors. The Forest Service has been responsive to legitimate criticism and has taken action to correct errors that have been made.

**Well-Meaning**

"But much of the criticism has come from well-meaning public spirited citizens, concerned about their environment but poorly informed on the science and the complexities of natural resource management."

Cliff in person sounds less defensive than his printed report. The criticism of the agency was "sometimes hard to take," he acknowledged, but the increased public interest is "natural and right."

"Most progress comes from the complaints of discontented people," he said. "That's part of what we are experiencing. In the long run it will be beneficial."

Asked what he thought was the toughest problem facing the Forest Service today, Cliff said "to make multiple-use really meaningful to people, to make it work and get it accepted."

Today instead of being pressured primarily by commercial users of the forests—lumbermen and livestock interests—Cliff noted that strong pressures also come from groups that champion preservation, wildlife habitat and recreation. He firmly believes the Forest Service must try to meet the needs of all interests, none to the exclusion of others, through multiple use management.

Cliff said he is opposed to declaring that lumbering is the "dominant use" of any section of the national forest system—an idea recommended last summer by the Public Land Law Review Commission. Cliff said this was a reaction by lumber-oriented groups to the growing pressure by environmentalists to exclude logging from more and more areas.

**No Sympathy**

By the same token he is not sympathetic with great expansion of the wilderness system. As he put it in his final report:

"While wilderness is a highly valued and legitimate use of our national forests, review of future areas for wilderness classification must fully consider the impact of this designation upon other resource values."

With various segments of the public demanding increased facilities for camping, skiing, and other outdoor recreation, more timber for housing, better managed watersheds, and more forage for livestock and big game animals, each area which is withdrawn from multiple-use management means a greater concentration of development on the remaining lands to meet other demands of society.

The current controversy, he added, comes down to "program balance rather than environmental quality."

"The Forest Service is meeting its responsibilities in environmental protection at all possible speed through modification of procedures, policy direction and increased environmental research."

The guidelines for clear-cutting suggested by the Senate Interior Committee recently have been adopted by the Service, Cliff noted, because they are "sound."

"They will be helpful to us in executing a sound timber

management program," Cliff remarked.

Cliff said he could have stayed on as chief longer but he had planned for personal reasons to retire at 62. The Forest Service's mandatory retirement age is 70 but it encourages its men to retire early so that the agency, which promotes from within, isn't run by a group of old foresters.

His successor, John McGuire, is 55. He's been with the Forest Service 31 years.

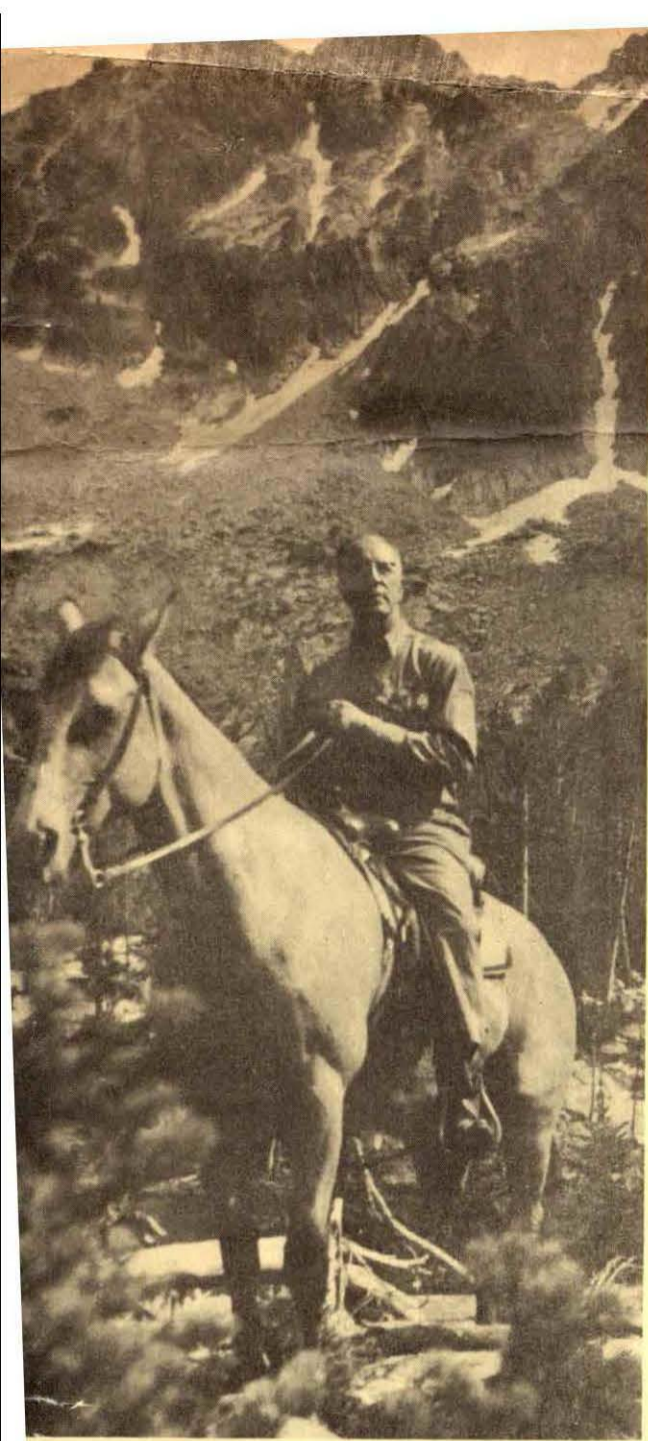
Cliff is pleased that the Nixon administration promoted another career forester to run the agency in keeping with its tradition. The Forest Service is one of the few federal agencies whose director isn't automatically replaced by a political appointee of each successive president as he takes office.

"I predict he will be a strong chief," Cliff said of McGuire.

Cliff said his mortgage is paid off, his last child has nearly finished college, his retirement annuity is as high as it will ever be, and he'd like some time to travel abroad and wind-down from the day-to-day hassel of running his far-flung agency.

"So I leave with no regrets," he concluded. "And if I had it to do over, I'd follow the same trail."

Copy Sent Cliff



# All Forest Service Employees

FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

*requests Your  
presence at*

A RETIREMENT RECEPTION HONORING

MR. & MRS. EDWARD P. CLIFF

CHIEF FORESTER

DATE: Thursday, April 27, 1972

TIME: 1:00 - 4:00 P.M.

PLACE: USDA Patio, Administration Bldg.  
14th & Independence Avenue, S.W.

Chief Ed Cliff is retiring as "Head Ranger" of the Forest Service after 41½ years of service. He has served over 10 years as Chief Forester, the second longest on record.

**Meet the TRAIL BOSS  
in the Corral and  
Help him celebrate his  
Last Round Up**

\*\*\*\*\*

Those who wish to contribute to a gift should send donations to Rita Strauss, Room 801-F Rosslyn Plaza, or Yvonne Farmer, Room 3230 South Building, by April 21, 1972.



1871

1871

1871

# FOREST SERVICE NEWS



## RELEASE: FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE; SUCCESSOR NAMED

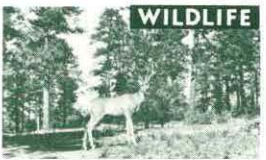
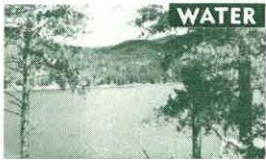
Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz today (March 30) announced Edward P. Cliff's retirement as chief of the Forest Service and the appointment of Associate Chief John R. McGuire as Mr. Cliff's successor.

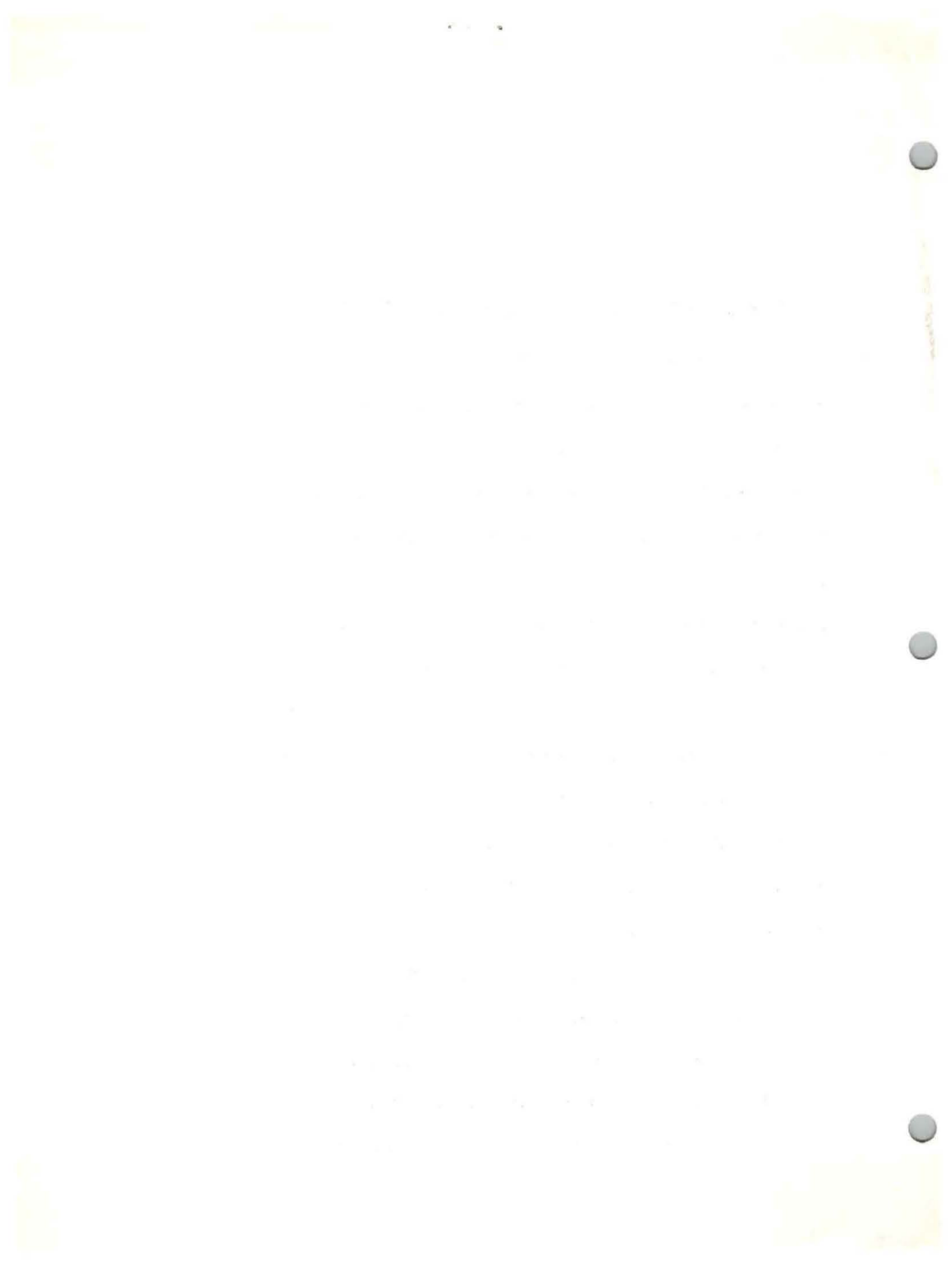
Mr. Cliff, the ninth Chief of the Forest Service, held that post for a decade. He started as an assistant ranger in the depression years and became Chief of the Forest Service on March 18, 1962.

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

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

MULTIPLE USE  
MANAGEMENT  
OF *Your*  
NATIONAL FORESTS







champagne. In aid of this effort, it has been picketing various retail outlets which sell the products of the winery or wineries with which it has this dispute, an object of the picketing being to induce customers not to patronize these retail outlets, in short, to boycott the retail outlets.

Such conduct, if engaged in by a labor organization subject to the provisions of our Act, is violative of the Act. However, the question presented is whether UFWOC is a labor organization within the meaning of our Act. Agricultural employees are not covered by our Act and any labor organization which represents only agricultural employees is not a labor organization subject to the provisions of our Act. UFWOC does, of course, represent agricultural employees but our investigation revealed that UFWOC also represents employees of commercial packing sheds, who are employees within the meaning of our Act, and indeed, in connection with the instant dispute seeks to bargain for employees who also are considered statutory employees. As noted above, the employees here involved are engaged in converting wine into champagne, which is not agricultural work.

Thus, on the basis of our investigation we concluded that UFWOC is a labor organization within the meaning of our Act inasmuch as it admits to membership and represents statutory employees as well as agricultural employees.

It has further been alleged by the party filing the unfair labor practice charges that in its boycott activities UFWOC has also been acting as an agent of a statutory labor organization, the claim having been made that, in sum, the AFL-CIO is involved in the boycott and UFWOC is engaging in such activities not only on its own behalf but also as an agent of the AFL-CIO. Our investigation in this connection has not yet been completed. However, on the basis of our conclusion that UFWOC itself is a labor organization the General Counsel authorized issuance of a complaint against UFWOC alleging that UFWOC is a labor organization and that it is engaging in conduct violative of Section 8(b) (4) (B) of our Act, the Section which proscribes certain types of secondary boycott activity. Under Section 10(1) of the statute, whenever it is determined that a complaint should issue alleging such a violation, the Agency is mandated to apply to a federal district court for an injunction enjoining the continuation of such conduct pending a hearing by the Board upon the charges and the Board's determination of the case on the merits. Accordingly, a petition was filed in the Federal District Court in Fresno, California, praying for such injunction. A hearing on the petition is now set for April 6, 1972.

I trust that the foregoing will give you sufficient information for your purposes. If there is any other question you have, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

JULIUS G. SEROT,  
Assistant General Counsel.

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. KOCH'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. KOCH'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. VANIK'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### HAIL AND FAREWELL TO CHIEF CLIFF

(Mr. RONCALIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff, whose 40-year career spans two-thirds the formal history of that agency, will retire on April 29.

The ninth Chief in the agency's history, Mr. Cliff held the top job longer than any predecessor and guided the Service through the decade of its greatest change and growth.

Succeeding Dr. Richard E. McArdle as Chief on March 18, 1962, Mr. Cliff has directed the initial development of the national wilderness preservation system, dramatically expanded forest and land-management research and taken great strides toward balancing management among the many uses of the national forests.

Chief Cliff, whose friendship I have valued since my introduction to his ability during my previous service in the 89th Congress, has said his major goal in office was to establish a multiple use program that worked.

He outlined his objectives in the document, "Framework for the Future," in which he ordered a new emphasis on the noncommodity values of the forests, without diminishing commodities vital to the Nation's needs.

Chief Cliff has ably served those goals. Though he has not escaped the criticism which every public servant who would make lasting change must become resigned to, the chief has won the respect of every knowledgeable person, whatever the perspective.

In the histories of the Forest Service yet to be written, Chief Cliff's tenure will dominate, both for its innovations and its continuity of dedication.

A native of Utah, Ed graduated from Utah State University in 1931 and began as an assistant ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington State that year.

He rapidly worked his way up, exhibiting exceptional administrative skills and particular talents in range management work and national forest administration. He became one of 10 regional foresters in 1950 and in 1952 was named assistant chief.

He holds the Department of Agriculture's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award "for consistently outstanding vision, courage and dedicated leadership in developing, administering and managing the resources of the National Forest System in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change."

He will, in the phrase of the entertainment world "be a tough act to fol-

low." I have the highest expectations, however, that his successor, John McGuire can meet the test. John also began his service with the agency while still in college, serving as a junior field assistant in Ohio in 1939.

In subsequent years, he received increasingly responsible positions at research stations and in 1962 came to Washington as assistant to the deputy chief for research. After 4 years as director of the Pacific Southwest Station, he returned to take the post of Deputy Chief for programs and legislation in the Washington office. He was promoted to his present position as Associate Chief last year.

Through my service on the Interior Committee, I have also enjoyed the friendship of John McGuire, whose capabilities are well known to the members who rely on his expert testimony as a valued guide in a whole spectrum of land management problems.

With mixed emotion, we all pay tribute to Ed Cliff's superb record of service, regretting his departure, but wishing for him the best that life can hold in these coming years. To his successor we can confidently predict continuing responsible and professional service along with the best wishes for an equally commendable tenure as the Nation's premier forester.

#### NATIONAL BLOOD BANK PROGRAM

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, subsequent to my introduction of H.R. 12715, National Blood Bank Act, on January 27, 1972, interest in the establishment of a national blood bank program has escalated. The recent efforts of the President and the American Red Cross have followed the intent of my proposed legislation which would establish a Federal program to encourage the voluntary donation of pure and safe blood, require licensing and inspection of all blood banks, and establish a national registry of blood donors.

Essential to any national blood bank program is the recruitment of voluntary donors. Their blood has been found to be highly reliable and free of the infectious diseases which have been found in the blood of many paid donors. My bill would provide \$9 million for the establishment of such a national recruitment program.

The State of Connecticut has the only statewide voluntary blood donation program which adequately meets the blood needs of an effective medical program. Rather than being the exception, this should be the rule. Only through the establishment of national standards and the encouragement of the establishment of effective voluntary programs of donation will we bring an end to the instances of diseased and tainted blood being utilized in transfusions. I urge my colleagues to support the National Blood Bank Act.

I attach the following article from the March 6, 1972, edition of the Hartford



# State & Private Forestry

## Management Digest

CONNECTICUT

DELAWARE

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

IOWA

MAINE

MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA

MISSOURI

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK

OHIO

PENNSYLVANIA

RHODE ISLAND

VERMONT

WEST VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN

in cooperation with



Upper Darby, Pa.

Vol. VII, No. 3

March 30, 1972 - AC

### FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE; SUCCESSOR NAMED

Washington, D. C., March 20

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz today announced that Edward P. Cliff will retire April 29 as Chief of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, and that he intends to appoint Associate Chief John R. McGuire as Mr. Cliff's successor. Mr. Cliff, the ninth Chief of the Forest Service, has held that position for a decade. Mr. Cliff started as an Assistant Ranger in the depression years and became Chief of the Forest Service on March 18, 1962.



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

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

(continued)

Masters degrees from Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania.

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

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

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

#### CONNECTICUT DEPUTY COMMISSIONER NAMED

Dan W. Lufkin, Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection, has announced the appointment of Theodore B. Bampton as Deputy Commissioner of Preservation and Conservation.

Mr. Bampton has spent his entire career in state service, joining the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game as a Game Biologist in 1955. Subsequently, he served as Supervisor and Assistant Director and in 1964 was appointed Director of the Board, a position he held until October 1, 1971 when the Board of Fisheries and Game was incorporated into the Department of Environmental Protection. In November, Mr. Bampton was named Director of Operations for the new department.

Mr. Bampton was graduated from the University of Connecticut where he earned B. S. and M. S. degrees, majoring in Wildlife Management.

Governor Thomas J. Meskill expressed his pleasure with the choice of Mr. Bampton for the post, stating that "his extensive and constructive service in the State Board of Fisheries and Game during the past 17 years is clear evidence of his outstanding qualifications for this important environmental position. I am particularly pleased," said the Governor, "that we were able to fill this managerial position from the ranks of our state employees."

Commissioner Lufkin's appointment of Mr. Bampton as Deputy Commissioner of Preservation and Conservation completes the selections for the two top positions in the Department of Environmental Protection. Previously, the Commissioner appointed Douglas M. Costle, a Washington attorney, as Deputy Commissioner of Environmental Quality.

## NORTHEASTERN FORESTER RETIRES



*Director Robert Raisch; Secretary to the Director, Dorothy Shields; and Deputy Chief Richard Droege were among the many to present gifts, awards and best wishes to Ross and Jean Stump.*

On March 17, 1972, more than one hundred friends of Ross and Jean Stump gathered at Radnor, Pennsylvania to honor them in their retirement.

Ross Stump had served more than 38 years with the Forest Service in the field of Natural Resource Administration.

In attendance were State Foresters Samuel Cobb, Pennsylvania; Pete Bond, Maryland; Osal B. Capps, Missouri; Henry Deion, Rhode Island; Samuel Mace, Delaware; Harry McKusick, Connecticut; James Wilkinson, Vermont; and Deputy Chief Richard Droege, Associate Deputy Chief Philip Thornton, as well as a host of relatives, friends and co-workers from many states, the Northeastern Experiment Station, Southeastern Area and Northeastern Area.

Mr. and Mrs. Stump will continue to reside at 601 Kirsch Avenue, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087, and would enjoy hearing from their many friends.

## PUBLIC HELP SOUGHT TO IDENTIFY EASTERN WILD AREAS

Washington, February 25 -- The Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has issued an official invitation to the public for advice on methods to identify and establish areas in the eastern United States having wilderness potential.

In making the announcement, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz said the invitation to interested individuals and organizations is a response to the President's direction in his February 8, 1972 Environmental Message. In it, President Nixon directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior "to accelerate the identification of areas in the eastern United States having wilderness potential." Secretary Butz said the Department's effort will be to determine how the National Forest System in the east and the south can meet needs which are already being met in the west by the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(continued)

The Forest Service administers 61 wildernesses in the National Wilderness Preservation System, but only four components are in National Forests in the eastern part of the country -- Great Gulf in New Hampshire, Linville Gorge and Shining Rock wilderness areas in North Carolina, and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota.

Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff pointed out that even though the need for "solitude and spiritual refreshment found in primitive, scenic surroundings" are most acute in the east, opportunities are limited. The impact of civilization on this section of the country in the last two centuries has been heavy. He said the opportunities will continue to diminish east of the 100th meridian unless positive action is taken soon.

Public lands are relatively limited in the east, he said, and they, too, are marked by obvious evidences of use by man. As a result, the criteria of the Wilderness Act do not appear to fit eastern conditions.

In light of this situation, the Forest Service, which administers the most extensive public lands in the east (40 National Forests), would like to have written statements from groups and individuals on alternatives which can form the basis for discussion and ultimate decision in preservation and management of wild lands in National Forest of the east and south. These comments should be sent to Regional Forester Jay H. Cravens, 633 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203; Regional Forester Theodore A. Schlapfer, 1720 Peachtree Road, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30309; or Chief Edward P. Cliff, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

#### 1972 BARK PRODUCTS PRODUCERS DIRECTORY

The 1972 edition of the "Directory of Bark Products Producers, Brokers and Consultants, and Manufacturers of Bark Producers Machinery in the United States" is off the press and ready for distribution.

The Directory has proven to be a very useful and popular reference publication, and last year's supply was quickly exhausted.

Copies of the 1972 Directory may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fred E. Hampf, U. S. D. A., Forest Service, Northeastern Area, 6816 Market Street, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania 19082.

\* \* \* \* \*

*People can be divided into three groups:  
 those who make things happen,  
 those who watch things happen,  
 and those who wonder what happened.*

*John W. Newbern*

\* \* \* \* \*

## NEW YORK FORESTERS INVESTIGATE CLEARCUTTING AT SAF MEETING

"A Perspective on Clearcutting in a Changing World" was the theme of the winter meeting of the New York Section Society of American Foresters in Syracuse last February. Social, political, silvicultural, operational, biological, and economic aspects of even-aged management and clearcutting were discussed by more than ten professionals, including R. Keith Arnold, Deputy Chief of the U. S. F. S.; David Marquis, project leader, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, U.S.F.S; Kenneth G. Reinhart, Forestry Hydrologist, Northeast Forest Experiment Station, USFS; and John Castles, Assistant Regional Forester, Eastern Region, U.S.F.S.

In addition to Forest Service speakers were such noted people as Peter Borelli, Eastern Representative for the Sierra Club who discussed the "Effects of Clearcutting Upon the Associated Uses of the Forest;" George C. Cheek of the American Forest Institute; and Hardin R. Glascock, Jr., Executive Vice President, Society of American Foresters.

Dr. Ralph D. Nyland, hardwood silviculturist of the Applied Forestry Research Institute, State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse University, was the program chairman who put together the fine program which was attended by some 200 foresters. Nyland is in charge of publishing the proceedings as a special AFRI report which will be assembled by June.

## CLEARCUTTING BAN WOULD DAMAGE INDUSTRY, WILDLIFE

Proposed bans on timber clearcutting recently abandoned by the Nixon administration would have damaged Minnesota's lumber industry and inhibited wildlife habitat improvement, a University of Minnesota forester said.

The ban would have eliminated clearcutting on federal forest lands where 20 percent of the state's timber supply is obtained by that harvest method, Zigmund Zasada said.

"A clearcutting ban would have limited the amount of timber cut in the state because of increased harvesting costs and would have stifled habitat improvement on any sizeable acreage," Zasada said.



(L to R): R. Keith Arnold, Deputy Chief of the USFS ; Dr. Ralph D. Nyland, Program Chairman for the N. Y. Section SAF winter meeting and hardwood silviculturist for the Applied Forestry Research Institute at the State Univ. of N. Y. College of Forestry at Syracuse Univ.; and Curtis H. Bauer, Chairman, N. Y. Section SAF.

(continued)

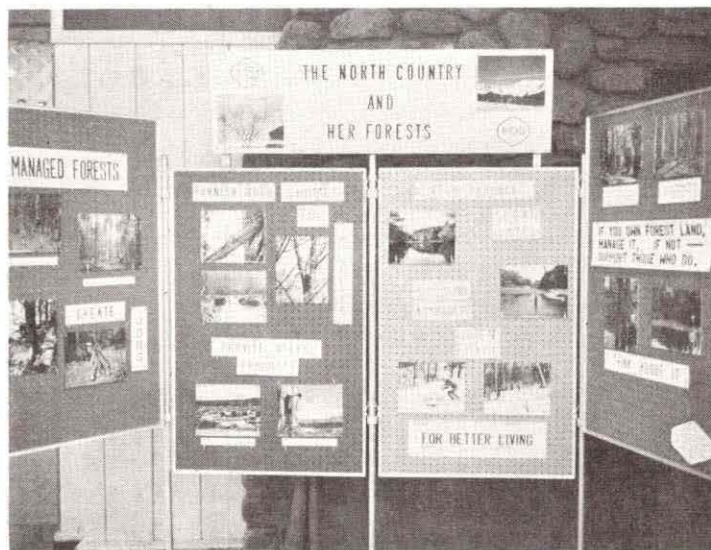
"It's ironic that many environmentalists in the state that oppose clearcutting also support the State Department of Natural Resources wildlife habitat improvement programs that are, in effect, clear-cutting to regenerate browse and cover for wildlife," he said.

While Zasada advocates clearcutting for aspen, jackpine and black spruce stands as the best method for both loggers and wildlife, he has been experimenting with strip thinning in red pine stands.

Logged strips in red pine stands can open the land for wildlife, campgrounds and hunting sites. Strip thinning also causes a minimum amount of disturbance to the forest and leaves it in a condition adaptable to future thinnings by individual tree selection or additional strips. Strip thinning coupled with mechanized harvesting can be used for harvesting timber in scenic zones and recreation areas, he said.

Congress is considering bills that would place partial or complete bans on clearcutting, Zasada said.

#### FORESTRY EXHIBIT AT NORTH COUNTRY SKI AREAS



The "North Country and Her Forests" is the title of an RC&D Forestry exhibit which has been located at several North Country ski areas during this ski season. The North Country Resource Conservation and Development Executive Board believes that we should all be aware of our dependence on the North Country forest resource and its management. This photo exhibit puts the forest scene all together in an attractive, easily understood presentation.

The "North Country and Her Forests" points out that good management of this resource provides jobs, forest products,

food and shelter for wildlife, clean air, clean water and a generally pleasing atmosphere for better living. A close look at this exhibit shows us the types of jobs that men perform in the forest and some of the products they produce; attractive mountain scenery, clear streams, animals in their natural habitat, and people enjoying recreational activities.

*(continued)*

This exhibit also points out that managed forests are healthier and much more productive than unmanaged forests. It is interesting to note that old growth stands of timber consume as much air and water as they produce, while a young healthy forest actually produces more air than used to produce its own food for growth. The "North Country and Her Forests" has a message -- if you own forest land, manage it; if not, support those who do.

*Story contributed by  
Gibb Dodge, RC&D Area Forester  
New Hampshire*

#### ASPEN SYMPOSIUM SET FOR DULUTH, AUGUST 29-30, 1972

An Aspen Symposium designed primarily to inform land managers of current information on the economics, management and utilization of aspen, will be held in Duluth, Minnesota, August 29-30, 1972.

Sponsored by the University of Minnesota, Minnesota Forest Industries Information Committee and the U. S. Forest Service, the objective of the Symposium will be to feature aspen's importance as a pulp species, its potential for solid wood products, and the interrelations between aspen management and wildlife populations.

The Symposium program will include papers on several current research studies that will produce valuable information for industry, forest landowners and forest managers. Other subjects will stress practical experience of managing, harvesting and utilizing aspen to improve profit margins and insure better stands for the future.

For additional information and pre-registration forms, contact Dr. F. Bryan Clark, Assistant Director, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Folwell Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

#### DO YOU HAVE A STORY THAT WE MISSED?

A meeting, an award, a special event, an accomplishment? Why not share it with your fellow resource management workers in the North-eastern Area through the MANAGEMENT DIGEST. Send you stories and photos to the editor - MANAGEMENT DIGEST, NA S&PF, 6816 Market Street, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania 19082. Deadline is the 15th of each month.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Some people are so busy learning the tricks  
of the trade, they never learn the trade.*

\* \* \* \* \*

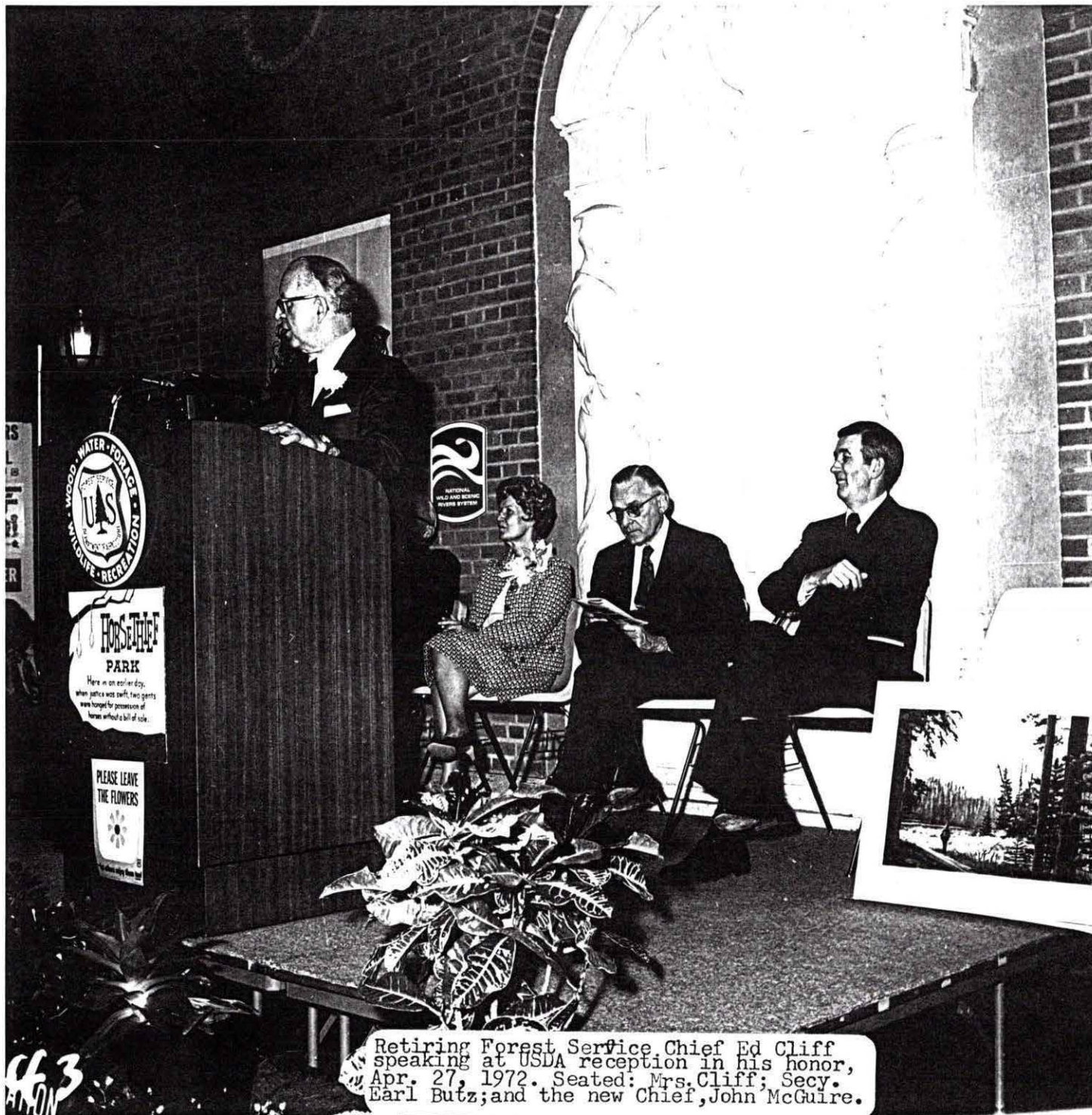




24  
Retiring Forest Service Chief Ed Cliff (right) accepts gift camera from incoming Chief John McGuire. Seated: Tom Cowden, Assistant Secy. of Agr., and Mrs. Cliff.



27  
Rudy Wendelin, Forest Service artist, presents his painting of a western forest scene to retiring Chief Ed Cliff. 4/27/72



Retiring Forest Service Chief Ed Cliff speaking at USDA reception in his honor, Apr. 27, 1972. Seated: Mrs. Cliff; Secy. Earl Butz; and the new Chief, John McGuire.

AP04  
36

ADVANCE FOR USE ANY TIME THE WEEK OF APRIL SECOND:

PERSPECTIVE

(WASHINGTON)--THE MAN WHO GIVES SMOKEY THE BEAR HIS ORDERS IS RETIRING AFTER 43 YEARS OF WATCHING THE NATION'S FOREST CHANGE. EDWARD CLIFF STEPS DOWN APRIL 29TH AFTER TEN YEARS AS CHIEF OF THE U-S FOREST SERVICE, CAPPING A CAREER THAT BEGAN AS A FOREST GUARD BACK IN 1929 IN HIS NATIVE UTAH.

LIKE MOST CONSERVATIONISTS, CLIFF BELIEVES MAN CAN USE MANY NATURAL RESOURCES WITHOUT DEPLETING THEM ENTIRELY. AND AS HE LEAVES THE JOB, HE'S CONVINCED THE RISING DEMAND FOR TIMBER IS GOING TO STRAIN THE SUPPLY AND THAT GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY MUST ACT NOW.

WHEN CLIFF STARTED WITH THE FOREST SERVICE, THE HUGE RESERVES OF NATIONAL WOODLAND WERE ALMOST UNUSED AS A SOURCE OF COMMERCIAL TIMBER. THOSE ONCE REMOTE FORESTS, THOUGH, HAVE SINCE BEEN INVADED BY (M) MILLIONS OF CAMPERS, TAPED BY LUMBER COMPANIES AND DEFEATED BY ENVIRONMENTALIST GROUPS WHOM CLIFF REGARDS AS LATECOMERS TO THE CAUSE.

NOW, ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S COMMERCIAL SAW TIMBER FOR HOMES AND OTHER USES COMES FROM NATIONAL FORESTS. DEMANDS ARE SUCH--CLIFF NOTES--THAT CONGRESS, THE INDUSTRY, STATE GOVERNMENTS AND PRIVATE LANDOWNERS ARE DUTY BOUND TO STEP UP TREE PRODUCTION TO MEET LUMBER NEEDS OVER THE NEXT QUARTER CENTURY.

THE COUNTERPOINT TO THIS CALL FOR MORE TIMBER IS THE VOICE OF THOSE WHO THINK THE HILLS AND MOUNTAINS ARE BEING RAVAGED AND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS LETTING COMMERCIAL INTERESTS RUIN THE WOODLANDS. CLIFF SAYS THE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE--IN SOME CASES--HAS BEEN OVERSTATED. BUT HE SAYS THOSE CRITICAL VOICES ARE WELCOME--THEY CAN FURTHER CONSERVATION, A PRINCIPLE

AP050

137

PERSPECTIVE--FOREST--TAKE TWO

HE'S A BIG MAN, WITH AXEMAN'S <sup>Hands</sup> ANSWERS AND THE SLOW DELIBERATE SPEECH OF THE WEST. AND CLIFF IS HARD TO RUFFLE--EVEN WHEN ASKED IF THE FOREST SERVICE IS LETTING TIMBER COMPANIES RIDE ROUGHSHOD OVER THE MILLS. HIS ANSWER IS A FLAT NO.

A FEW CRITICS ARE WHAT HE TERMS EXTREME PRTECTIONISTS--THEY DON'T WANT TO SEE ANY TREES CUT. CLIFF BELIEVES THEY SIMPLY DO NOT UNDERSTAND THAT TREES GET OLD AND DIE--AND THAT THEY CAN BE USED WITHOUT DISRUPTING THE NATURAL CYCLE.

AS FOR FUTURE DEMANDS ON TIMBER--WHICH CLIFF REGARDS AS THE BIGGEST CONCERN--FORECASTS ARE THAT THE NATION'S NEEDS WILL DOUBLE BY THE YEAR 2,000. AND MEETING THOSE NEEDS, HE SAYS, WILL REQUIRE TOP PRODUCTION FROM PRIVATE LANDS.

AS HE SEES THINGS, THE NATION HASN'T MADE SUFFICIENT INVESTMENTS IN INTENSIVE LAND MANAGEMENT. THE BIG OPPORTUNITY, CLIFF SAYS, IS ON PRIVATE LANDS--WHICH COMPRISE THREE-QUARTERS OF ALL COMMERCIAL FOREST. AND HE POINTS OUT THAT NEARLY 60 PER CENT OF THAT PRIVATE LAND IS SCATTERED OUT AMONG SEVERAL (M) MILLION SMALL, NON-INDUSTRIAL OWNERS.

ADVANCE FOR USE ANY TIME THE WEEK OF APRIL SECOND.

11:05AES 04-02-72

# NEWS

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

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE; SUCCESSOR NAMED:

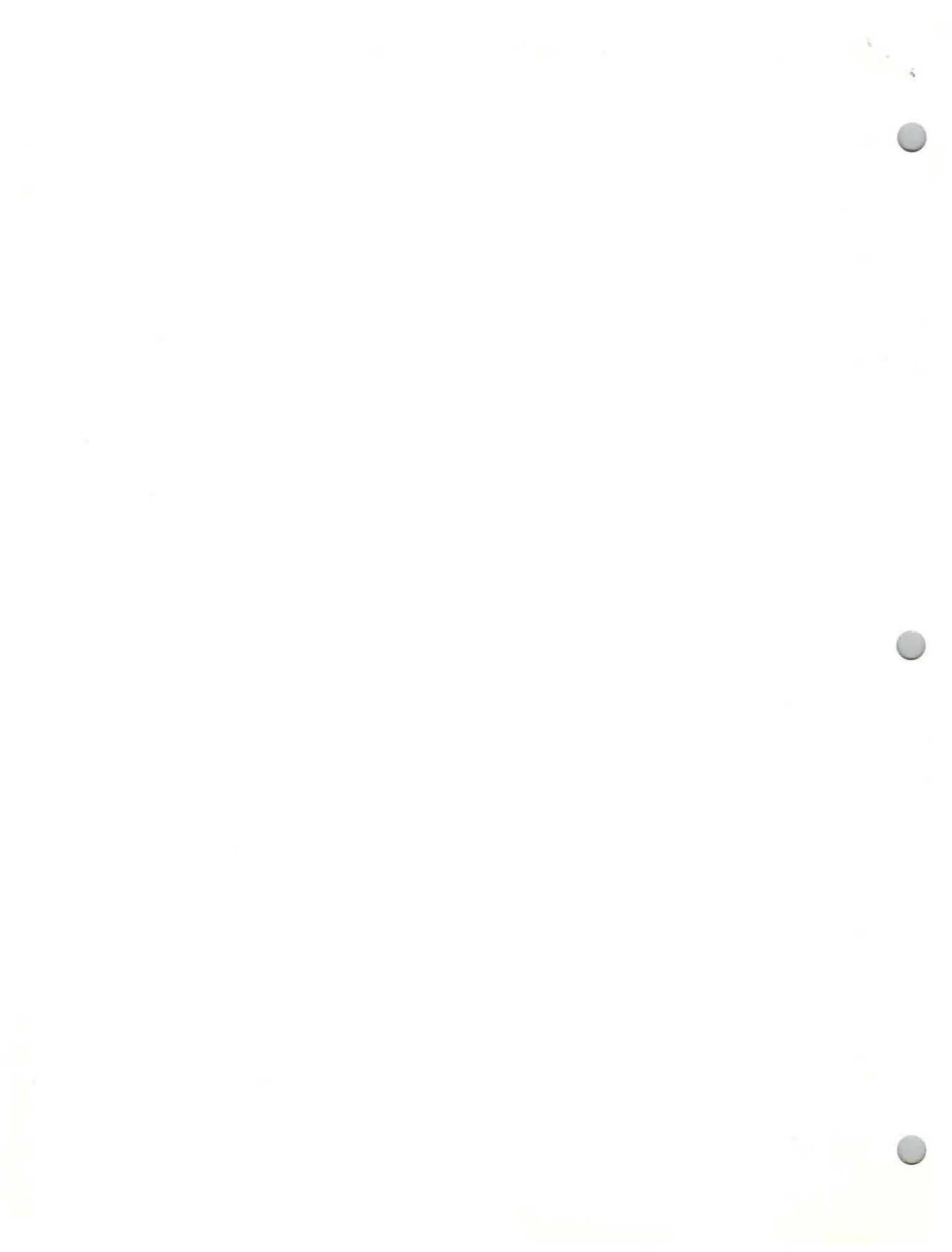
*W.C. March*  
Edward P. Cliff, who started as an Assistant Ranger in the depression years and moved to the top forestry position in the Nation, will retire as Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture on April 29.

The announcement was made today by Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz. The Forest Service is the largest agency in the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Butz said Chief Cliff will be succeeded by John R. McGuire, presently Associate Chief of the Forest Service.

As the ninth Chief in the 62-year history of the agency, Mr. Cliff held the top job longer than any of his predecessors. He succeeded Dr. Richard E. McArdle March 18, 1962. During the decade of his leadership, Mr. Cliff has directed the agency through some of its most extensive growth and change. In that period, the National Wilderness Preservation System was created by Congress from National Forest lands, forest and land-management research was expanded tremendously and dramatic strides were made toward balancing management among the many uses of the National Forests.

Chief Cliff said his major goal in office was to establish a multiple use program that worked. He outlined his blueprint for this in a document called "Framework for the Future," in which he ordered a new emphasis on the non-commodity values of the forests, without diminishing commodities vital to the Nation's needs. This resulted in greater recreation opportunities, a vigorous expansion of wilderness programs, more attention to aesthetics, soils, water and wildlife than had ever been given before. Involvement of the public in making land-management decisions also reached new proportions.



Chief Cliff's Forest Service career spans two-thirds the formal history of the agency. After working his way through Utah State Agricultural College (including summer work as a Forest Service Administrative guard), he took a full-time job as Assistant District Ranger at Leavenworth, Washington, in 1931.

He rapidly worked his way up in the organization, exhibiting exceptional administrative skills and particular talents in range management work and National Forest Administration. He became one of 10 Regional Foresters in the National Forest System in 1950. He was named Assistant Chief of the Forest Service two years later, and then was elevated to Chief in 1962.

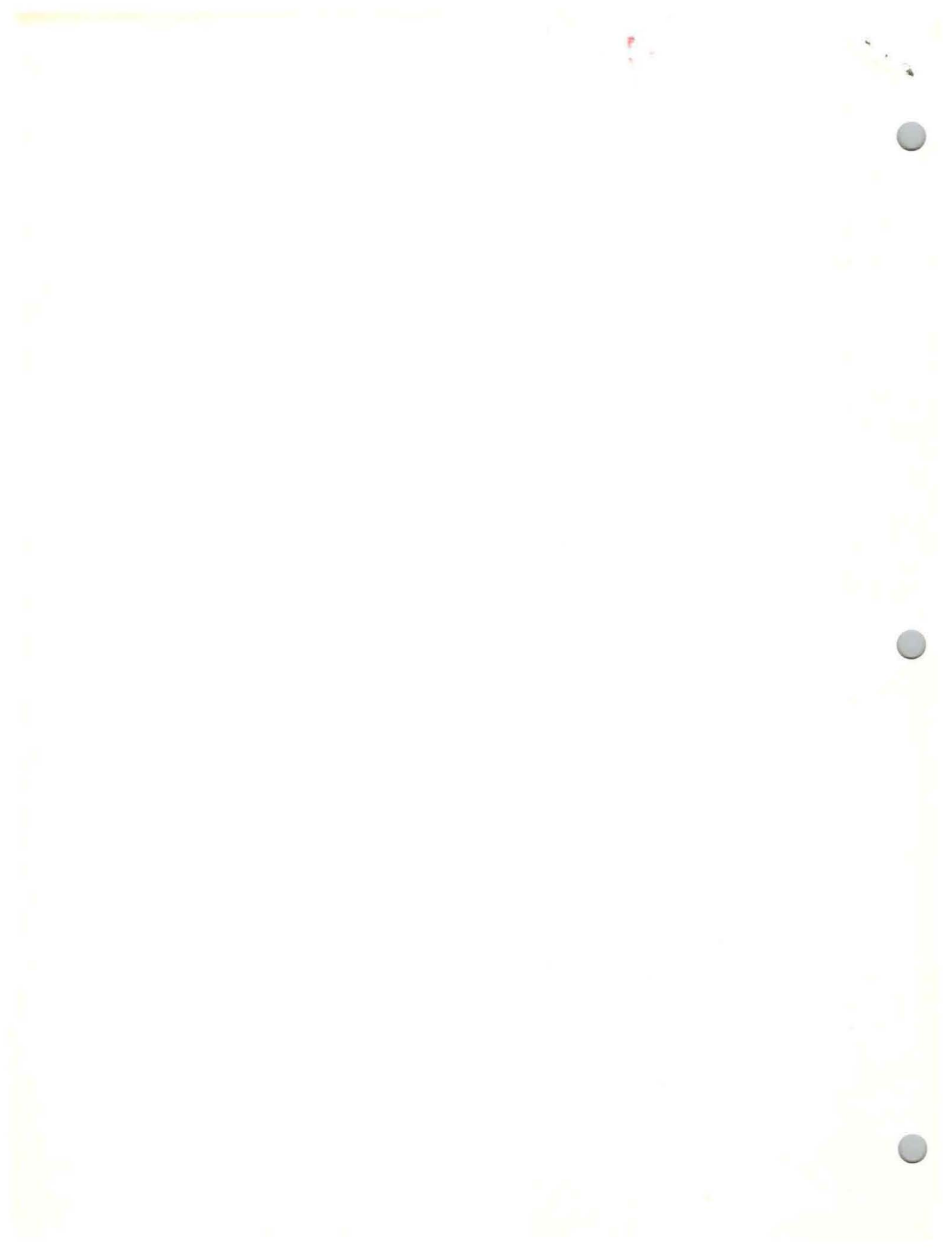
Mr. Cliff holds the Department of Agriculture's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, Utah State University and the National Civil Service League's career service award. He is also a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

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

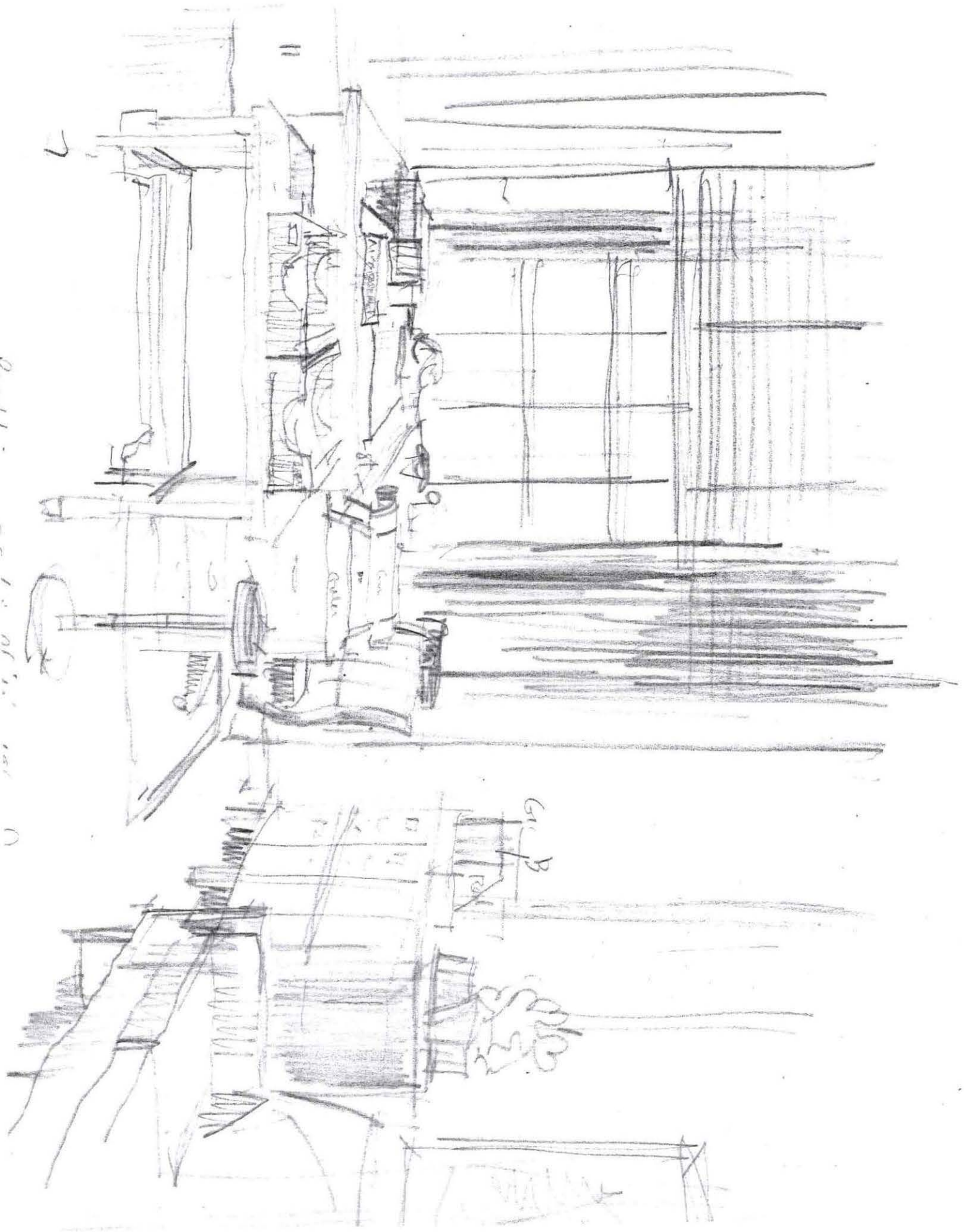
During his forestry career, Mr. McGuire has written or collaborated in writing a number of scientific papers. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters. From 1941 to 1946, he served in the U.S. Army in Japan, the Phillippines and the South Pacific Theater. He holds a bachelor's degree from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

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





0.11. - 1.0.11. 100 N



7

6

Gr. B

Gr. A





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

# NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE: SUCCESSOR NAMED:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- - - - -

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

# NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE; SUCCESSOR NAMED:

Edward P. Cliff, who started as an Assistant Ranger in the depression years and moved to the top forestry position in the Nation, will retire as Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture on April 29..

The announcement was made today by Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz. The Forest Service is the largest agency in the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Butz said Chief Cliff will be succeeded by John R. McGuire, presently Associate Chief of the Forest Service.

As the ninth Chief in the 62-year history of the agency, Mr. Cliff held the top job longer than any of his predecessors. He succeeded Dr. Richard E. McArdle March 18, 1962. During the decade of his leadership, Mr. Cliff has directed the agency through some of its most extensive growth and change. In that period, the National Wilderness Preservation System was created by Congress from National Forest lands, forest and land-management research was expanded tremendously and dramatic strides were made toward balancing management among the many uses of the National Forests.

Chief Cliff said his major goal in office was to establish a multiple use program that worked. He outlined his blueprint for this in a document called "Framework for the Future," in which he ordered a new emphasis on the non-commodity values of the forests, without diminishing commodities vital to the Nation's needs. This resulted in greater recreation opportunities, a vigorous expansion of wilderness programs, more attention to aesthetics, soils, water and wildlife than had ever been given before. Involvement of the public in making land-management decisions also reached new proportions.

(More)

Chief Cliff's Forest Service career spans two-thirds the formal history of the agency. After working his way through Utah State Agricultural College (including summer work as a Forest Service Administrative guard), he took a full-time job as Assistant District Ranger at Leavenworth, Washington, in 1931.

He rapidly worked his way up in the organization, exhibiting exceptional administrative skills and particular talents in range management work and National Forest Administration. He became one of 10 Regional Foresters in the National Forest System in 1950. He was named Assistant Chief of the Forest Service two years later, and then was elevated to Chief in 1962.

Mr. Cliff holds the Department of Agriculture's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, Utah State University and the National Civil Service League's career service award. He is also a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

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

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

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



Name of paper

*News-Review*

Where published

*Roseburg, OR*

Date of issue

*3-22-72*

Sent by

*Umpqua National Forest*

Stationed at

*Roseburg, Or.*

## ***FS Chief To Retire***

WASHINGTON (UPI) —Edward P. Cliff, 62, chief of the U.S. Forest Service through a decade in which new concepts of wilderness and environmental protection became a rising force, will retire April 29, Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz announced Monday.

Following Forest Service tradition, Butz said the next chief will come from within the agency's ranks. The post will go to associate chief John R. McGuire, 55.

Cliff, a native of Hebron, Utah, became head of the agency which administers the national forests in 1962 after a career which began on a part-time basis while he was still a college student more than 40 years ago. He joined the service full-time in 1931 at Leavenworth Wash., rose to become assistant chief in 1952 and became chief in March, 1962.

confirm the information in the press release you have already received concerning forthcoming OK Rm

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

I am writing to inform you of a change in the top administrative position of the Department of Agriculture's largest agency, the Forest Service.

After 42 years of federal service, ~~Edward P. Cliff~~ Chief Edward P. Cliff of the Forest Service has decided to retire on April 29. He will be succeeded by the Forest Service's Associate

~~Chief~~ Chief John R. McGuire, also a veteran with that agency.

Of course, I am sorry to lose the exceptional services of Chief Cliff. He has held ~~the position as head of~~ one of the world's most important land management posts for more than 10 years, longer than any other Chief of the Forest Service. He has guided the agency through a period of unprecedented growth and change.

I have been particularly impressed by his leadership in planning and directing expansion of recreational, watershed, timber, wildlife and other programs. He has managed to extend increasing emphasis to the non-commodity uses of the National Forests, without losing ground in providing for the commodities vital to the nation's needs. In the process, he has been able to set guidelines which assure enhancement of the quality of the National Forest resources.

Under his direction, the agency has ~~extended help to~~ expanded its assistance to states and private forestry activities, as well as to many nations of the world, and ~~the~~ the Forest Services natural resources research complex has become probably the best in the world.

Handwritten initials or scribbles in the top left corner.

Main body of the document, consisting of multiple paragraphs of text that is extremely faint and mostly illegible. Some words like 'United States', 'Department of State', and 'Executive Order' are barely discernible.



Although his outstanding leadership will be missed by my Department, I think our selection of a successor will assure a continuation of the high caliber of direction the Forest Service has exhibited throughout its 62 year history.

Mr. McGuire rose through the ranks of the Service, primarily in the research arm. His administrative skills were recognized with increasingly important positions ~~in~~<sup>at</sup> research stations in the ~~East~~ Northeast before he was transferred to the Pacific Southwest Range and Forest Experiment Station in Berkeley, Calif., in 1950 as Chief of the Division of Forest Economics Research. Later, he served a year as assistant to the Deputy Chief for Research in the Washington Office before returning to Berkeley as Director of the Southwest Station in 1962.

He ~~returned~~<sup>came</sup> again to Washington in 1967 as Deputy Chief of Legislation and Special Reports. He was promoted last year to the No. 2 job in the Service, Associate Chief.

I know you will find him cooperative and knowledgeable. I ask for your continuing support of the Forest Service and its programs under his leadership.

Sincerely

Earl H. Butz

I am writing to confirm my recent announcement  
concerning

You have probably seen the press release  
concerning - Ed Cliff - John McGuire - Assistant  
you to know how pleased I am that John  
has ~~decided~~ agreed to take on this important assignment  
after Mr Cliff has asked for retirement. - cont. professional  
Main thrust should be leadership.

Proposed VIK letter if  
sent with press release

OK  
fwr

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

Enclosed is a press release announcing the retirement of Edward P. Cliff after one of the most distinguished careers in federal Government Service.

He will step down from <sup>one of</sup> ~~probably~~ the most important land management jobs in the nation on April 29 after more than 10 years as Chief of the Forest Service in my Department. He has guided the agency, which administers 187 million acres of National Forests and Grasslands, through a period of unprecedented growth and change in scope and dimensions of pressures upon forest and related lands.

To say the least, we will miss his strong leadership. His agency has met these pressures with skill and responsiveness that will assure full and balanced goods and services from our National Forest treasure as far into the future as we can see. Because of his keen interest and abilities, present and future generations <sup>continue to</sup> will benefit.

Stepping into the post as Chief Cliff's successor is John R. McGuire, who has been the No. 2 man in the agency for the last year. He has long ago proved his administrative skills, as research station director, deputy chief and associate chief. This quality, plus his thorough knowledge of the land management field and the Forest Service's inner workings, will assure a ~~smooth~~ smooth transition of leadership.

I know you will find Mr. McGuire as ~~cooperative and~~ easy to work with as Mr. Cliff. <sup>I urge your continued</sup> ~~and his cooperation and~~ support of Forest Service programs under his ~~leadership~~ direction.

Sincerely

F. L. R. +

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

**FOREST SERVICE CHIEF TO RETIRE; SUCCESSOR NAMED:**

Edward F. Cliff, who started as an Assistant Ranger in the depression years and moved to the top forestry position in the Nation, will retire as Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture on April 29.

The announcement was made today by Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz. The Forest Service is the largest agency in the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Butz said Chief Cliff will be succeeded by John R. McGuire, presently Associate Chief of the Forest Service.

As the ninth Chief in the 62-year history of the agency, Mr. Cliff held the top job longer than any of his predecessors. He succeeded Dr. Richard E. Muirle March 13, 1962. During the decade of his leadership, Mr. Cliff has directed the agency through some of its most extensive growth and change. In that period, the National Wilderness Preservation System was created by Congress from National Forest lands, forest and land-management research was expanded tremendously and dramatic strides were made toward balancing management among the many uses of the National Forests.

Chief Cliff said his major goal in office was to establish a multiple use program that worked. He outlined his blueprint for this in a document called "Framework for the Future," in which he ordered a new emphasis on the non-commodity values of the forests, without diminishing commodities vital to the Nation's needs. This resulted in greater recreation opportunities, a vigorous expansion of wilderness programs, more attention to aesthetics, soils, water and wildlife than had ever been given before. Involvement of the public in making land-management decisions also reached new proportions.

(More)

Chief Cliff's Forest Service career spans two-thirds the formal history of the agency. After working his way through Utah State Agricultural College (including summer work as a Forest Service Administrative guard), he took a full-time job as Assistant District Ranger at Leavenworth, Washington, in 1931.

He rapidly worked his way up in the organization, exhibiting exceptional administrative skills and particular talents in range management work and National Forest Administration. He became one of 10 Regional Foresters in the National Forest System in 1950. He was named Assistant Chief of the Forest Service two years later, and then was elevated to Chief in 1962.

Mr. Cliff holds the Department of Agriculture's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, Utah State University and the National Civil Service League's career service award. He is also a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

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

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

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



Edward P. Cliff

Edward P. Cliff, former Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, and a resident of the D. C. area for 35 years died July 18, 1987 at his home in Alexandria. Mr. Cliff was internationally known as an expert on world forestry problems. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Cliff had two distinguished careers. The first career, which covered a span of 41 years, was in the U. S. Forest Service. He advanced from the position of Assistant Forest Ranger to become head of the organization for his last ten years of Government service. He was the Chief of the Forest Service from 1962 to 1972.

His second career was in the role of consultant and advisor to this country and to other nations on forest resource policies, and on practical ways to organize national programs of forestry. Between 1972 and 1986, he completed 18 consultancies involving work and travel in the U. S. and 26 countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Near East, Europe and the Caribbean to advise concerning appropriate forest policies and setting up public and private programs to put those policies into effect. This work was done in response to requests from the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations, and from the countries themselves. He made a number of trips to several of these countries.

Some of Mr. Cliff's reports have become text books on forest organization for the governments which requested his services.

He also served as an Advisor to the National Commission on Materials Policy, as a Consultant to the Agency for International Development, as a Consultant to the National Science Foundation, and as a Volunteer to the International Executive Service Corps.

Mr. Cliff served for many years on the Board of Geographic Names, and was the Board's Chairman from 1961 to 1965.

He also served as a Delegate, or Chief of Delegation, to five FAO Forestry Committees in Rome, and to FAO sponsored World Forestry Congresses in: Seattle; Madrid; Buenos Aires; Jakarta, and Mexico City.

Mr. Cliff was born in Heber City, Utah. He attended Utah State University, graduating with a Degree in Forestry and with a Minor in Range Management in 1931. This University later would recognize his services by granting him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science. Mr. Cliff entered the U. S. Forest Service the same year, as Assistant Forest Ranger on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington State.

Later Forest Service assignments included tours as Staff Officer

for Regional Wildlife Management activities, as Forest Supervisor of two national forests in Oregon, a two year period in the Division of Range Management in the Washington Office, and three years as Assistant Regional Forester for Range and Wildlife Management with the Intermountain Region at Ogden, Utah. In 1950, he was chosen to be the Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado.

In 1952, Mr. Cliff was selected to become one of the then five Assistant Chiefs of the Forest Service. He spent the next ten years overseeing the administration of all of this nation's national forests. This was a time when the American public was discovering the national forests for their wide variety of resources.

In 1962, Mr. Cliff became the Forest Service's top man.

During his ten years as Chief, Mr. Cliff played a major role in shaping and implementing policies for managing the nation's national forests, and dealing with forestry problems on a global scale. Under his direction, the Forest Service put into practice the provisions of at least six major policy enactments by Congress and the Administrations. One was the Multiple Use - Sustained Yield Act which had been passed by Congress in 1960. Another was the basic Wilderness Act of 1964. Both of these basic Acts have received much subsequent attention, both by the Congress and by affected interest groups. Yet another was the Multiple Use Mining Act of 1955. Mr. Cliff shaped the Forest Service response to the Job Corps Program, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and the Program for the Development of the National Forests. As Chief of the Service, he also was prominent in international forestry matters.

While he was Chief, Mr. Cliff traveled extensively within the United States. He made at least one visit to every national forest, and to most of the research projects. He developed a wide, first-name sort of friendship with many, many Service employees and their families.

Mr. Cliff received many honors. These include: the 1968 National Civil Service League Career Service Award; in 1962 the Distinguished Service Award of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; in 1973 the Gifford Pinchot Medal for "outstanding service to the profession of forestry" from the Society of American Foresters; in 1983 the Bernhard Fernow Award for "outstanding achievements in international forestry" from the American Forestry Association. He also received awards from the Society for Range Management, the International Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, and the National Forest Products Association. He received in 1970 a Distinguished Service Award from Tuskegee Institute. His Alma Mater granted him a Distinguished Service Award as well as an Honorary Doctor of Science Degree.

He was a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters, and a Charter Member of both the Wildlife Society and the Society For Range Management. He held membership in the American Forestry Association, the Forest History Society, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and other professional groups.

Mr. Cliff was a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., and served as a member of that Club's Board of Management. He was also a member of the Boone and Crockett Club.

In his home community of Alexandria, Virginia, he took an active and continuing interest in the designation and preservation of historic sites. His own home met the qualifications, and was listed as an historic site.

Mr. Cliff is survived by his wife of 56 years, the former Kathryn Mitchell, now of Alexandria, Virginia. He is also survived by two daughters, Carolyn and Jane, by a brother, and by four sisters.

**OBITUARIES****E.P. Cliff Dies;  
Former Head of  
Forest Service**

Edward P. Cliff, 78, retired chief of the U.S. Forest Service, died of leukemia July 18 at his home in Alexandria.

Mr. Cliff worked 42 years for the Forest Service, and had been chief for 10 years when he retired in 1972. His years as head of the agency coincided with a period of growth and controversy as a result of increased public interest in environmental issues.

As chief of the Forest Service, Mr. Cliff was instrumental in doubling the recreational uses of national forests. He helped establish the national wilderness preservation system, the wild and scenic river system and the national trails system.

Since his retirement he had been a forestry consultant in the United States and in 26 foreign countries.

He was born in Heber City, Utah, and received a degree in forestry from Utah State University.

In 1931, Mr. Cliff joined the Forest Service as an assistant district ranger at the Wenatchee National Forest in the state of Washington. Later he was a wildlife specialist in the Pacific Northwest Regional Office in Portland, Ore. Later still he was supervisor of Oregon's Siskiyou and Fremont national forests.

He worked in Washington from 1944 through 1946 as a member of the range management staff, then served as assistant regional forester in Ogden, Utah, and as regional forester in Denver for the Rocky Mountain region.

In 1952, Mr. Cliff returned to Washington as assistant chief for the national forest system, a job he held for 10 years before he was named chief of the Forest Service.

He received the Department of Agriculture's Distinguished Service Award, the Society of American Forestry's Gifford Pinchot Award and the American Forestry Association's Bernhard Fernow Award.

Survivors include his wife of 56 years, Kathryn Mitchell Cliff of Alexandria, and two daughters, Jane Cliff of Alexandria and Carolyn Cliff of Logan, Utah.

Washington Post



August 12, 1987

NOTE TO THE RECORD

Edward Parley Cliff, who died at his home in Alexandria on Saturday, July 18, 1987, from the effects of leukemia, was cremated that same day. His ashes were divided into two parts to be buried in Utah. Ed was the 9th Chief of the Forest Service and holds the record for longest tenure as Chief, serving from 1962-1972 (10-1/2 years).

The first graveside service was held at Heber City, Utah on Wednesday, July 22 at 3 p.m. In attendance were members of his family, including his wife Kathryn of 56 years, daughters Jane, who works for the Forest Service on the Chippewa National Forest in Minnesota, and Carol, who lives in Salt Lake City, Utah. His sisters Gladys, Neeley, Dorothy, and Geneva and his brother Woodrow Wilson, along with members of their families and a few close friends were also in attendance.

At the request of the family, only District Ranger Roy Daniels and me, who were in uniform, represented the Forest Service.

He was buried in the family plot in Heber City. Buried in the same plot are his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Edward P. Cliff and a brother Orson, who died as a young man.

On Thursday, July 23 at 11:30 a.m., a similar graveside service was held at the cemetery in Logan, Utah, just off the campus of Utah State University where Ed attended college. In attendance were his wife, daughters, sisters, and brother, similar to the Heber City service. Some different friends and extended family members were present at Logan. Dave Baumgartner, District Ranger at Logan, attended, along with me, representing the Forest Service.

In Logan, the ashes were buried in Mrs. Kathryn Mitchell Cliff's family plot. Edward and Kathryn will share a common headstone in that cemetery. In accordance with Ed's instructions and the family's request, a later memorial service will be held in the Washington, D.C. area in probably late August or early September.

  
R. MAX PETERSON  
Chief Emeritus

cc:  
History Office  
Chief Robertson  
Chief Emeritus





Edward P. Cluff

1909 - 1987

A SERVICE OF MEMORY FOR THE LIFE OF

EDWARD P. CLIFF

August 29, 1987

Greeting

Sentences from God's Word

Opening Prayer

Lord's Prayer

Words from Scripture:

Job 39: 1-8

Psalm 139, selected verses

Romans 8, selected verses

Psalm 23 (to be said in unison)

The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want;  
He makes me lie down in green pastures. He  
leads me beside still waters; He restores  
my soul. He leads me in the paths of right-  
eousness for His name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of  
the shadow of death, I will fear no evil,  
for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff  
they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the  
presence of my enemies; Thou anointest my  
head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow  
me all the days of my life; and I shall  
dwell in the House of the Lord for ever.

Amen.

Reflections - I Remember Ed

John McGuire, Chief, USDA Forest  
Service, 1972 - 1979

R. Max Peterson, Chief, USDA Forest  
Service, 1979 - 1987

A Meditation - Rev. Arthur W. Greeley

Closing Prayer

Benediction

Friends wishing to make a gift of  
remembrance may send a contribution to  
"The National Friends of Grey Towers,"  
Care of the Pinchot Institute for Con-  
servation, P. O. Box 188, Milford, Pa.,  
18337, noting that the contribution is  
for the Edward P. Cliff Memorial Fund.

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE CAREER OF

EDWARD P. CLIFF

Born, Heber City, Utah, 1909

Graduate, Utah State University, 1931

USDA Forest Service Career:

Pacific Northwest Region, 1931 - 1944

Chief's Office and Intermountain  
Region, 1944 - 1950

Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain  
Region, 1950 - 1952

Assistant Chief, USDA Forest Service,  
1952 - 1962

Chief, USDA Forest Service, 1962 - 1972

Career in International Forestry:

Missions and consulting assignments  
affecting 26 nations in Latin America,  
Africa, Asia, The Near East, Europe,  
and the Caribbean, and consultancies  
for groups within the United States,  
1972 - 1987

Honors

Career Service Award, National Civil  
Service League, 1968

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dis-  
tinguished Service Award, 1962

Honorary Doctor of Science, Utah State  
University, 1965

Alfred B. LaGasse Medal, Landscape  
Architecture Foundation, 1987  
and others



tanks in its inventory; therefore, it will have no difficulty absorbing them into its armed forces.

The sale of this equipment and support will not affect the basic military balance in the region.

There will be no prime contractor because these tanks will be provided from U.S. Army stocks.

Implementation of this sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor personnel to Morocco.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this sale. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO EDWARD P. CLIFF, FORMER CHIEF OF USDA, FOREST SERVICE

● Mr. GARN. Mr. President, today I rise to pay tribute to Edward P. Cliff, former Chief of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service who died July 18, 1986, at the age of 77.

Edward P. Cliff was one of Utah's outstanding native sons and an internationally known forestry expert. He will be missed not only by family and friends, but also by his many colleagues around the world who he assisted in trying to resolve world forestry problems.

Although Ed Cliff left his birthplace, Heber City, UT, many years ago, he took with him many of the traditions and values held by Utahns. These values, combined with his personality, left a vivid impression on everyone he met throughout his long career of public service.

Chief Cliff had two distinguished careers. His first career, which covered a span of 41 years, was in the Forest Service. He advanced from the position of Assistant District Ranger to become the head of the agency for his last 10 years of Government service. He was Chief of the Forest Service from 1962 to 1972.

As Chief of the Forest Service, Ed Cliff guided the agency through a decade of major change and growth. During this time, Chief Cliff said his major goal was to establish a multiple-use program that worked. In the document "Framework for the Future," he ordered new emphasis on the noncommodity values of the National Forests, without diminishing the production of commodities vital to the Nation's needs. He dramatically expanded forest and rangeland management research and took great strides toward balancing management among the many uses of the national forests. He was also instrumental in doubling recreational use on the national forests, and helped play a key role in establishing the National Wilderness Preservation System, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System.

His second career was in the role of consultant and adviser. Between 1972 and 1986, he completed 18 assignments involving work and travel in the United States and 26 countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Near East, Europe, and the Caribbean to

provide advice concerning appropriate forest policies and the setting up of public and private programs to put those policies into effect. This work was done in response to requests from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the countries themselves.

Listed among his many honors are an honorary doctor of science degree from Utah State University, the USDA's Distinguished Service Award, the highest award granted by the Department, the Society of American Forestry's Gifford Pinchot Medal for outstanding service to the forestry profession, the American Forestry Association's Bernard Fernow Award for his achievements in international forestry, a Distinguished Service Award from Tuskegee Institute, and the Landscape Architecture Foundation's Alfred B. LaGasse Medal for his contributions to resource conservation and public land management.

Mr. President, I stand to pay tribute to Ed Cliff for his many years of public work, and to extend my deepest sympathy to his wife, Kathryn, and his family. ●

#### VIEWS OF SENATE HEARING ON EXPORT CONTROLS

● Mr. DANFORTH. Mr. President, on July 27, Senator HEINZ addressed an important Heritage Foundation seminar on U.S. export control policy. As a key architect of congressional and United States export control activities, Senator HEINZ spoke of the need to strike a balance between United States commercial interests and our desire to prevent certain technologies from falling into Soviet hands. In the wake of the Toshiba case, involving the transfer of sensitive submarine technology to the Soviets, he went on to discuss the importance of foreign participation in any successful export control program.

Senator HEINZ' statement offers an excellent insight into the complexities of the export control issue. I recommend it highly to my Senate colleagues.

The statement follows:

#### STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN HEINZ HERITAGE FOUNDATION SEMINAR ON U.S. EXPORT CONTROL POLICY

It should be clear to anyone worried about our national security that a major source of U.S. military strength and the key to preserving the strategic balance with the Soviet Union is our edge in high technology. For example, it is our technological edge that assures that our nuclear deterrent is appreciated for the terrible weapon that it is. It is our technological edge that permits us to face military forces far larger than our own with confidence. And it is our technological edge that permits us to track, and to destroy, that most dangerous strategic weapon, the nuclear submarine.

In setting U.S. export control policy for the 1990's, the key question we face is how to maintain the technological lead that we now enjoy? In simplest terms, we can maintain our lead by simply outrunning the con-

petition, slowing their rate of advance, or preferably both.

I think it is obvious that in the fast moving world of high tech, our surest course is to maintain our position at the cutting edge of technology. Therefore, our first goal must be to ensure that our U.S. high tech industries are strong and competitive. The private sector is our innovation leader. It will remain so only if our companies are capable of earning the profits necessary to fund new research and development. With our high tech industries running a trade deficit for the first time in history, this is a major concern.

The second goal of our export control policy must be to keep the Soviets from gaining on us. Since primary research and engineering are not their forte, this primarily involves limiting the flow of militarily critical technologies from the West to the Soviet Union. It is, of course, impossible totally to deny Soviet access to our technology. Technology diffuses too quickly and there are always dedicated salesmen intent on circumventing our controls. However, our system must "filter" the flow of technology to catch as much of the critical technology as possible, making its acquisition by the Soviet difficult and costly.

Unfortunately, our two goals create competing claims in our export control system. All of our COCOM allies and a growing number of developing countries produce advanced technologies as good or better than our own. In a world of universal technology, maintaining our competitive edge in high technology argues for open trade; denying technology to the Soviets argues for limits. If our system is to work, it must resolve this contradiction.

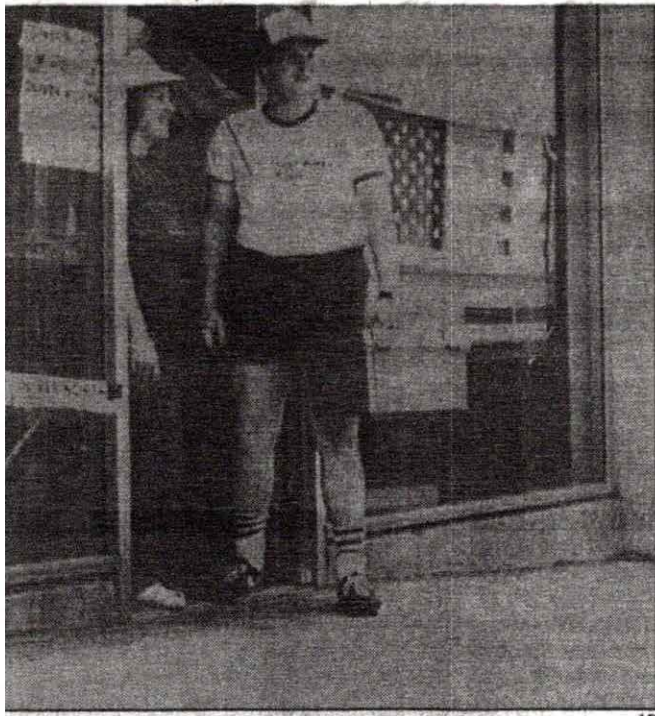
This requires, first of all, fine judgements on the proper balance between U.S. national security and economic interests. An excess of control over our industries may endanger their ability to compete and to innovate. This will be more damaging in the long-run to our technological position than slow leakage of technology.

To put the problem in context, in 1985 it is estimated that roughly \$80 billion of U.S. foreign sales were covered by export controls. Fully 70 percent of those licensed sales in value terms involved technologies below the PRC Green Line, and the same proportion sales to COCOM countries. If our controls retard sales of some \$56 billion of lower level technologies and sales to COCOM countries, rather than stopping diversion of critical technologies to the Soviets, the sales and earnings of our high tech companies suffer with no offsetting national security benefit. It is the profits earned on U.S. technology sales abroad—including \$56 billion in sales below PRC Green Line—that finance our technological competitiveness.

Second, it requires that controls be multilateral. No matter how tightly we control access to our machine tools, there is nothing we can do directly to control the actions of a Toshiba before the fact.

If my thesis is correct, meeting our twin objectives of competitiveness and appropriate control requires two things: agreement with our allies on the critical technologies to be controlled, and effective and universal enforcement.

How do we develop an agreed list of critical technologies? In bureaucratic terms, balancing economic and security interests requires a strong export control emphasis within the Department of Commerce and a strong role for the Department of Defense in the decisionmaking process. We have preserved this balance through successive reauthorizations of the Export Administration Act. Within the last two weeks, we have had



AP

the doorway of a store called Great American Products Inc. Customer may purchase things henever heard of relating to Lt. e than 2,500 T-shirts already, and that 15 percent of the percent to the Salvation Army.

## asked d meat

pection practices, in- of automation and poor tions in many of the inspected by the Food pection Service, coali- s charged.

label stating that the e contaminated with l warning that skin oved and the food thor- d also should be re- ded.

have lost faith in the s a product was USDA- id Linda Golodner, ex- tor of the National Con- ue.

nes, head of a national ouncil of food inspec- backs in its ranks also ed to the problem be- ustry has been left to

id situations where ut of the ceiling on in- Jones said.

so are so thick on the e plants that they are upational hazard, said ine, legal director for ility project. can be totally defec-

ive," Mr. Devine said, and yet still be rated as perfect under existing standards.

Mr. Devine called for revision of industry processing standards.

Nancy Robinson, information director for FSIS, said the accusations are new and stem partially from the agency's attempts to modernize inspection practice by stressing monitoring of plant quality control procedures.

The number of inspectors also has remained stable, she said. Reported incidences of salmonella food poisoning, has remained "fairly constant" at approximately 40,000 cases annually, she said.

Salmonella incidence in poultry carcasses had risen to 36 percent by 1979, from approximately 25 percent 20 years ago, the consumer coalition said in an open letter to Congress.

Both the Agriculture Department and a recent National Academy of Sciences report recommend that consumers thoroughly cook meat before eating — poultry at at least 185 degrees and other meats at 160 degrees to kill any bacteria.

They also caution that consumers should use warm soap and water to clean their hands, cutting boards and other kitchen utensils that come in contact with raw meat.

president of the Old Dominion chapter of the National Sojourners.

Mr. Howell was active in many civic and church organizations.

He was an early member of Mount Vernon United Methodist Church south of Alexandria, and was president of the Men's Club and a lay delegate to state and regional conferences. He was a past chairman of the church's administrative board and, at his death, was a member of the board of trustees.

ter, Barbara M. Taylor of Warrenton, Va.; a brother, Richard E. Howell of Sterling, and six grandchildren.

Services will be held at 11 a.m. tomorrow in Mount Vernon United Methodist Church, with burial in Mount Comfort Cemetery. The family suggests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the church, the Collingwood Library and Museum, or the Virginia DeMolay Foundation.

## Edward Cliff, 77, Forest Service chief during years of expansion

Edward P. Cliff, 77, who headed the U.S. Forest Service during 10 of its critical years, died of leukemia Saturday at his home in Alexandria.

Mr. Cliff was chief of the Forest Service from 1962 to 1972, years that included the emergence of public environmental awareness and the passage of landmark environmental legislation. During his tenure, recreational use of national forests doubled.

As chief of the service, Mr. Cliff helped establish the national trails system, the wild and scenic river system and the wilderness preservation system. He implemented the Forest Service's responsibilities under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Among his honors were the 1968 National Civil Service League Career Service Award, the 1983 Gifford Pinchot Medal from the Society of American Foresters and the 1983 Bernhard Fernow Award from the American Forestry Association. Utah State University, his alma mater, granted him a Distinguished Service Award and an honorary doctorate degree.

After his retirement from the Forest Service in 1972, Mr. Cliff was a consultant on world forestry problems for the United Nations and 26 countries. His reports often became texts on forest organization in the countries that he served.

Mr. Cliff began his 42-year career as an assistant forest ranger in the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington state. Later assignments included tours as staff officer for regional wildlife management activities and supervision of two national forests in Oregon.

In 1950 he was chosen forester for the Rocky Mountain region.

He became an assistant chief of the Forest Service in 1952 and spent



Edward P. Cliff

the next 10 years overseeing the administration of all national forests.

He traveled extensively as chief, visiting every national forest at least once.

He served on the management board at the Cosmos Club and was also a member of the Boone and Crockett Club.

He was active in Alexandria historic preservation efforts, and his home was listed as an historic site.

Mr. Cliff was born in Heber City, Utah.

He is survived by his wife, Kathryn Mitchell Cliff; two daughters, Carolyn Cliff of Logan, Utah, and Jane Cliff of Bemidji, Minn.; a brother, Woodrow Wilson Cliff of Albuquerque, N.M.; and four sisters, Dorothy Larsen and Gladys Eppith of Salt Lake City, Nellie Pearse of Midvale, Utah, and Geneva Mitchell of Payette, Idaho.

## Capt. Allen 'Shep' Shapero, 60, deputy Navy inspector general

Navy Capt. Allen "Shep" Shapero, 60, deputy inspector general for the Washington Navy Yard, died Monday in Bethesda Naval Hospital

Pearl Harbor naval base in 1978.

In 1982 he was named chief of staff of the naval command in the Philippines, and in 1985 was com-

## ons against Pakistan

# OBITUARIES

## Edward P. Cliff, 77, noted forestry expert

Edward P. Cliff, 77, died of leukemia on July 11 at his home in Alexandria.

Mr. Cliff, an Alexandria resident since 1952, was a former chief of the U.S. Forest Service, and was internationally known as an expert on world forestry problems.

Mr. Cliff worked for the Forest Service for 41 years, starting as an assistant ranger in Washington state and advancing to become Forest Service chief from 1962 to 1972.

In 1972 he retired from the Forest Service and became a consultant to foreign countries on forest resource policies. From 1972 to 1986 he did work affecting 26 countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Near East, Europe and the Caribbean.

He received the Department of Agriculture's Distinguished Service Award, the National Civil Service League's Career Service Award, and the Alfred B. LaGasse Medal from the Landscape Architecture Foundation.

Surviving are his wife, Kathryn Cliff of Alexandria; two daughters, Carolyn Cliff of Logan, Utah, and Jane Cliff of Bemidji, Minn.; a brother, Woodrow Wilson Cliff of Albuquerque, N.M.; and four sisters, Nelie Pearse of Midvale, Utah, Geneva Mitchel of Payette, Idaho, and Dorothy Larsen and Gladys Eptich, both of Salt Lake City, Utah.

A memorial service will be held at 2:30 p.m. Aug. 29 at The Presbyterian Meeting House in Alexandria.

In lieu of flowers, the family asks that contributions be made to the National Friends of Grey Towers, Pinchot Institute For Conservation, P.O. Box 188, Milford, Pa. 18337.



Edward P. Cliff



Edward P. Cliff

A memorial service will be held Aug. 29 at 2:30 p.m. at the Presbyterian Meeting House on South Fairfax Street in Alexandria. The family asks that contributions in his memory be made to the Edward Cliff Memorial Fund, National Friends of Grey Towers, Pinchot Institute for Conservation, P.O. Box 188, Milford, Pa., 18337.

Edward P. Cliff, 77, died of leukemia July 11 at his home in Alexandria. An Alexandria resident since 1952, Mr. Cliff was a former chief of the U.S. Forest Service and was internationally known as an expert on world forestry problems. He worked in the Forest Service for 41 years, advancing from assistant ranger in Washington state to chief of the service from 1962 to 1972. Between 1972 and 1986 he did consulting work on forest resource policy affecting countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Near East, Europe, and the Caribbean. Mr. Cliff won the Department of Agriculture Distinguished Service Award, a Career Service Award from the National Civil Service League, and the Alfred B. LaGasse Medal from the Landscape Architecture Foundation. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn Cliff of Alexandria; two daughters, Carolyn Cliff of Logan, Utah, and Jane Cliff of Bemidji, Minn.; a brother, and four sisters.

## Deaths

Virginia Korman

**Edward P. Cliff**  
**Forest Service**

SINCE 1962 Edward P. Cliff has been chief of the Forest Service. The years since have been marked by impressive growth in business, jobs, and services to the American people.

The scope and complexity of the operation directed by Cliff requires alert and efficient management.

The lands he is responsible for administering are larger than the combined area of France and the United Kingdom; bigger than 51 independent nations.

The road system is big enough to encircle the world seven times.

Mr. Cliff directs the activities of 22,000 permanent employees and up to 44,000 including temporary summer workers.

His concern for maximum effectiveness and safety has brought outstanding training and major savings.

One training system set up by him resulted in a savings of \$200,000 in the first year.

His interest and encouragement stimulated the employee suggestion program, resulting in major savings to the taxpayer.

Since he took over in 1962, the employee personal injury rate has been reduced 21 percent; and the motor vehicle accident rate has been cut 24 percent.

During his career he has been at least once to every one of the 154 national forests, 19 national grasslands, and 10 research stations, as well as to a number of foreign countries.

As an ardent fisherman and outdoorsman, the chief puts many a young forester to the test in fly-casting, spotting game, handling the cooking or campfire chores, or putting a diamond hitch on a pack horse.

Never too busy to stop and chat with people, he enjoys the happy combination of boundless energy, capacity for work, and an insatiable interest in scores of subjects.

"... the ability to pull together, unify and facilitate such a vast complexity of people and activities is the thing that makes his leadership outstanding."

—ORVILLE FREEMAN



**Samuel M. Cohn**  
**Bureau of the Budget**

AS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR for budget review, Samuel M. Cohn is entrusted with heavy responsibilities. He is second only to the two top level offices of the Bureau of the Budget in the formulation and execution of the President's budget.

His job is one of four career assistant directorships in the Bureau, each concerned with a major area of responsibility.

He is charged with developing general policies; assumptions and procedures; preparing economic analysis and reviews; coordinating the review of annual supplemental and deficiency estimates.

He maintains liaison with those executive agencies primarily concerned with economic and fiscal policy.

Mr. Cohn has served in the Bureau for the past 18 years. He is today the principal career officer in the Executive Office of the President in the area of financial policy leadership and coordination. In this capacity, his influence spreads throughout every federal department and agency.

He is continually being requested as a speaker on the federal budget by universities, civic groups and the business community.

His keen sense of humor makes it possible for him to meet the arduous challenges of his job. He engenders a sense of purpose and team spirit in his staff.

For years he found relaxation in tournament bridge games. In the last seven years, however, his job has been so demanding he had to give up the competition. He says he keeps his bridge organization dues paid in anticipation of the day when he can return again to championship competition.

He is active in professional circles and has written agency monographs and articles in professional journals, in addition to speaking appearances.

"... his present responsibilities make him an indispensable key figure in the formulation of the President's Budget and the budget message."

—CHARLES L. SCHULTZE



# Seed orchard dedicated to longtime Forest Service chief

By SUSAN DRUMHELLER  
World staff writer

WINTON — A loose-knit family of foresters came together on a mountainside near here Wednesday to dedicate a ponderosa pine and Douglas fir seed orchard to Edward P. Cliff, chief of the Forest Service from 1962 to 1972.

The orchard, planted in the spring of 1988 on mountain slopes above Winton, is one of two in the Leavenworth Ranger District, and represents the latest trend in the field of reforestation.

Sonny O'Neal, Wenatchee

National Forest Supervisor, said the dedication to Cliff was fitting because not only did he start his 40-year career with the Forest Service in the Leavenworth district, but he recognized the National Forest as "an enduring resource, something that needs to be perpetuated for future generations."

Cliff died in 1987 at the age of 77.

Guest of honor at the ceremony was Cliff's wife, Kathryn M. Cliff, whose visit to Leavenworth came after being away 55 years. District Ranger Steve Morton made her an honorary member of the Wenatchee Na-

tional Forest Service.

"Traditionally, the Forest Service is reputed to be just one big happy family," Mrs. Cliff told the group of Forest Service employees, past and present old friends and school children from Winton. "I have found that basically to be true."

Mrs. Cliff said in the three years her husband had his post as Assistant District Ranger in Leavenworth the two of them on horseback "covered every foot of this district."

Sometimes they were accompanied by people such as

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1



Photo by Mike Bonnicksen

KATHRYN CLIFF, WIDOW OF FORESTER EDWARD P. CLIFF

# Forester honored

## From Page 1

"Clockum" Bill Hansen, a local horse packer, rancher and surveyor, and Jane Hollingsworth, who with her husband, "Slim," owned and ran the Icicle Island Camp. They were among the more than 60 people attending the dedication.

"'Big Ed' we used to call him when he was in executive office," Hansen said of Cliff. "Just goes to show you, when you're out on a pack train you never know who you're going to be with."

The 18-acre orchard will be used to provide a local, economic source of seeds for reforestation of the Lake Wenatchee, Entiat and Leavenworth ranger districts.

The seedlings in the orchard came from carefully chosen trees that showed superior genetic traits. The orchard is carefully mapped out and a record is kept for every tree, said Forest Technician Dick Greenfield.

The orchard should be ready to harvest at the earliest in 1998, but full production isn't expected for 15 years, he said.

"This orchard will probably go on much longer than our careers in the Forest Service," Greenfield said.

None of the seed orchards in the surrounding region are in production yet, Greenfield said. Now seeds are gathered from superior trees that are scattered around a large area, he said.

"Technology is bringing this about," he said of the orchard. "Day one, we found seeds in squirrel caches. This is just another one of those steps."

After the dedication, the mountain party enjoyed sack lunches and lemonade on a small rise overlooking the rows of young trees. Mrs. Cliff told a few picnickers about the darker side of life in Leavenworth during the Depression, when fruit fell to the ground and rotted for lack of pickers.

"The Forest Service was the major employer in the summertime," she said. "Sometimes people would set fires in hopes of being hired to fight them."

But this sunny day, Mrs. Cliff seemed pleased to be back. "This, in my estimation, was a special occasion," she said.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Wenatchee  
National  
Forest

*George Terry*  
301 Yakima Street  
P.O. Box 811  
Wenatchee, WA 98807-0811  
(509) 662-4335

Reply To: 1600

Date: October 3, 1989

Dale Robertson, Chief  
Forest Service - USDA  
P.O. Box 96090  
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090

Dear Dale:

Enclosed is a newspaper article describing the seed orchard dedication for former Chief Edward P. Cliff. Mrs. Cliff was the guest of honor at the dedication. She seemed to enjoy the ceremony very much and reminisced about the times she and Ed had spent on the Leavenworth Ranger District.

The Edward P. Cliff Seed Orchard is located on the Leavenworth Ranger District on the Wenatchee National Forest.

Sincerely,

SONNY J. O'NEAL  
Forest Supervisor



Caring for the Land and Serving People

Forest Service

10/10/89

FS-6200-28(7-82)

Mr. King  
32170

## Forest Service Award Goes To Native Utahn

Deseret News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Edward P. Cliff, native Utahn and chief of the U.S. Forest Service, Fri-



Edward P. Cliff  
... Utahn wins award

day was awarded a federal Distinguished Service Award by Secy. of Agriculture Orville Freeman.

The award, presented at the outdoor Sylvan Theater near the Washington Monument, was based upon his work as assistant chief of the Forest Service for 10 years.

He was named chief of the Forest Service earlier this year by Sec. Freeman.

Included among the recipients of 103 superior service awards were seven other Utahns, four of them currently working in the state.

This list includes Dr. Wayne Binns, director of the Agriculture Research Service at Utah State University; Dr. John C. Brown, Grantsville, now doing water and soil research in Maryland; Floyd Iverson, regional forester for the Intermountain Region headquartered at Ogden; Reed H. Jensen, Ogden, regional fiscal officer for the Northwest Region in Portland; J. Wayland Mattson, Salina, budget officer for the Intermountain Region; Dr. Sterling R. Olsen, Spanish Fork, with the Agriculture Research Service at Colorado State University, and Charles A. Wellner, Intermountain Forest Service regional office at Ogden.

Mr. Cliff, who has headed the Forest Service since March, has been in government service for 31 years. He is a native of Heber City.

He was cited for "dedicated leadership" in developing and administering national forest resources.

Secy. of Interior Stewart L. Udall was a speaker at the ceremonies.



## NEWSPAPER CLIPPING SLIP

Name of paper  
Salt Lake Tribune

Where published  
Salt Lake City

Date of issue  
May 13, 1962

Sent by  
CSThornock, FS

Stationed at  
Provo, Utah

The Salt Lake Tribune, Sunday, May 13, 1962

# Another Native (Utah) Son—Forest Chief to Get Top Award

By Frank Hewlett  
Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12—A Utah native who now directs the U.S. Forest Service will be one of seven Department of Agriculture officials receiving distinguished service awards here Friday.

**EDWARD P. Cliff**, a native of Heber City and graduate of Utah State University, is in the select group scheduled to receive the department's highest award.

This year's awards have special significance because it is the 100th anniversary of the founding of the USDA by President Abraham Lincoln.

**MR. CLIFF** has been chief of the Forest Service only since March but he has been with the federal government for 31 years.

Guest speaker at the ceremonies will be Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman will make the award presentations.

Mr. Cliff, with the department since 1931, is being cited for "dedicated leadership" for developing and administering national forest resources, espe-

cially the expansion of recreational facilities to meet rising population needs.

**AS ASSISTANT** chief of the Forest Service in charge of national forest administration for 10 years before being named chief earlier this year, he was instrumental in encouraging increased recreational use of national timberlands.

He managed the harvesting of lumber from national preserves and more than doubled the output in the decade.

**HE HAS ALSO** "materially strengthened" relationships between federal, state and private range and wildlife management, the department pointed out.

Mr. Cliff started with the Agriculture Department as a junior range examiner following his graduation from Utah

State University. He served in several major fields of forest management in the Northwest and Rocky Mountain areas, and more recently in Washington.

**HE AND HIS** family live in Alexandria, a Virginia suburb of the national capital.

Another westerner, Dr. John W. Mitchell, co-discoverer of the weed killer, chlorinated phenoxyacetic acid — better known as 2, 4-D—also will receive an award. He received his doctorate from the University of Chicago after getting his B.S. degree at the University of Idaho in 1928.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

Edward P. Cliff . . . Noted for recreation expansion.

# *PRESS RELEASE* from THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

1319 18th STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036  
TELEPHONE (202) 467-5310

May 1, 1973  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

---

## Award For American Forests

American Forests, published by The American Forestry Association, on April 29 was awarded the magazine/media award for excellence by the Arbor Day Foundation of Nebraska City, Nebraska.

The Foundation with headquarters at Arbor Lodge, former home of J. Sterling Morton, was represented at the awards ceremony by Edward P. Cliff, former Chief of the Forest Service, Gordon McRae, stage and screen star, and Mrs. J. James Exon, First Lady of Nebraska. Morton, the founder of Arbor Day, was president of The American Forestry Association from 1893 to 1896.

The citation to American Forests stated, in part: "Awarded for its overall dedication to trees and conservation and especially for its April 1972 issue with its special emphasis on Arbor Day, particularly through its lead feature, 'Arbor Day-- The First 100 Years'. The illustrated review highlighted the holiday, its founder, and others who have contributed significantly to its perpetuation."

The award was accepted by James B. Craig, editor of American Forests.

Other media awards went to the Cincinnati Enquirer (newspaper); KMOX Radio, St. Louis, Missouri (radio); WJXT-TV, Jacksonville, Florida (television); and Barr Films, Pasadena, California (environmental film).

Datsun-Nissan Motor Company, represented by S. Kawazoe, Vice President, and Hunt-Wesson Foods, represented by President William Hood, won awards in the corporation field.

The J. Sterling Morton Award was given to Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes, First District, Florida, who was represented by Kenneth B. Pomeroy of the National Association of State Foresters.

In praising all the award winners, including individual chapters of many conservation organizations, Cliff said, "These people and media are the best there are in their various fields."

Mrs. Richard Nixon is Honorary Chairman of the Arbor Day Foundation and the Chairman is Stewart Udall, former Secretary of Interior.

Society for Range Management  
*Outstanding Achievement Award*

*Edward P. Cliff*

In recognition of outstanding contributions to range management for over 50 years both nationally and internationally in dedicated and professional leadership in management, protection and development of range and range related values.

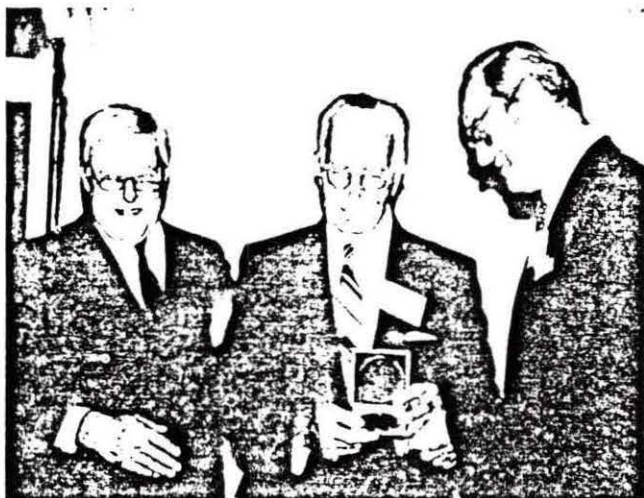
Presented this 15th day of February, 1984, Rapid City, South Dakota

*Gerald W. Thomas*

President

*Peter V. Jackson*

Executive Vice President



Ed Cliff is flanked by Dr. Tom Ripley, Baron Franz Reiderer

## EDWARD P. CLIFF

*(Bernhard Eduard Fernow Award)*

The Fernow Award is named for a German forester who emigrated to the United States in 1876—Dr. Bernhard Eduard Fernow. He became head of the Division of Forestry, which later became the Forest Service, and was the founding head of the first professional school of forestry in America, at Cornell University, in 1898.

The annual Fernow Award was established in 1965 by joint agreement between the American Forestry Association and the German Forestry Association. Its purpose is to recognize individuals for outstanding achievement in international forestry. The Fernow is bestowed in alternate years by AFA. Nominees may be nationals of any country, not just the Federal Republic of Ger-

many of the United States. In awarding the Fernow Medal, we are especially pleased and honored by the presence of the President of the German Forestry Association, Baron Franz Reiderer.

The 1983 Fernow winner is Edward P. Cliff of the United States.

Ed Cliff was born and raised in a tiny rural community in northern Utah, Heber City. When Ed was a boy, the Heber Valley was a sheep-industry center. Coming out of this small, rural, western, agricultural environment, Ed Cliff was influenced by a vocational agricultural teacher in high school, and he went to college with the idea of majoring in animal husbandry. He switched to forestry, won his forestry degree at Utah State University, and became a career professional forester with the United States Forest Service, beginning in 1931. His Forest Service career was capped by his elevation to the position of ninth Chief, in which capacity he served from 1962 to 1972.

After retirement, Ed Cliff became a giant in international forestry. Starting in 1973, Ed became an international forestry consul-

tant and is still at it today. He has completed consultancies in 21 countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Near East and southern Europe. There were forestry missions to Greece, Honduras, Chile, to Brazil for reforestation and forest industry projects, missions to Nigeria, to Turkey, to India . . . advising, helping others to help themselves, charting fresh approaches to forestry problems. And after most of these overseas missions, Ed Cliff published reports: "Utilization of Tropical Forests" for A.I.D.; "Forestry and Forest Industries in Chile"; "Forest Industries Development in Latin America"; the "Olancho Forestry Project in Honduras"; "Turkey's Industrial Forestry Plantation"; "Forest Administration in The Arid Zone of Nigeria"; and a "Review of Forestry Institutions" on his mission to India in 1977.

For his services as forestry advisor and evaluator for many countries of the world; consultant on reforestation, fire control, and environmental management abroad, Edward P. Cliff is hereby awarded the 1983 Fernow Medal for outstanding contributions to International forestry.

ADVANCE

Contact: Mark Lewis  
(202) 467-5810

EDWARD P. CLIFF, FORMER CHIEF OF U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND  
RESIDENT OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., HONORED FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN  
INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY

Washington, October 3 -- Edward P. Cliff, international forestry consultant and former Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, tonight received the 1983 Fernow Award of The American Forestry Association, the nation's 108 year-old citizen conservation organization, for his "outstanding achievements in international forestry."

The Fernow award is named for a German forester who emigrated to the United States in 1886, Dr. Bernhard E. Fernow. He became head of the then division of forestry (now the Forest Service) and founder of the first professional school of forestry in America at Cornell University in 1898. The Fernow Award was established jointly by The American Forestry Association and the German Forestry Association and is given in alternate years by the American organization. Recent past winners have included Norwegian Prof. Ivar Samset and Dr. Douglas R. Redmond, Canada.

Cliff, career professional forester with the Forest Service since 1931, became the ninth Chief of the Forest Service, 1962 - 1972. Since retiring from government he has been an international forestry consultant in 21 countries of Latin America, Africa, Asia, Near East and southern Europe.

Presenting the high award, American Forestry Association President, Dr. Thomas H. Ripley, cited Cliff's work as "advisor in the organization of forestry programs for foreign nations, evaluator of forestry institutions and forestry education for developing nations."

Cliff resides at 221 North Royal Street, Alexandria, Va.



THE  
AMERICAN  
FORESTRY  
ASSOCIATION

1319 18th Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 467-5810

*Nomination for Soc. Amer. Foresters Award  
May 1972*

Biographical Sketch of Edward P. Cliff  
Chief, Forest Service, USDA  
1962-1972

(Home address: 221 N. Royal St., Alexandria, Va.)

Edward Parley Cliff has devoted his life to the protection and management of Federal forest lands and to close cooperation with the States and private industry in all aspects of forest land management and research.

He retired April 30, 1972, at the age of 62, after serving ten years as Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the preceding ten years as Assistant Chief. His Forest Service career spans more than 40 years in the fields of forestry and conservation, in positions of steadily increasing responsibility--following his graduation in 1931 from the School of Agriculture and Forestry at Utah State Agricultural College (now Utah State University). In retirement he is continuing his public services as a full-time consultant for the National Commission on Materials Policy in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Cliff has guided the public land agency through a critical period of rapidly rising and sharply conflicting demands on forest resources. He has directed the Forest Service to increase its effective concern for protecting the environment, while closely overseeing legitimate harvest of timber and pulpwood--amid tumultuous clamor and criticism from many quarters. He has insisted on allowing much more public participation in decision making. For the 187-million-acre National Forest System, he has held fast to the agency's long policy of multiple use and sustained yield. These concepts have been more

finely developed and more broadly applied throughout the country under his leadership. The skyrocketing demands of the people for outdoor recreation and wood products have been kept in reasonable balance with the needs to protect the soil, air, water supplies, and wildlife habitat, and to provide grazing for local domestic livestock.

Forest research has been reexamined and redirected with strong emphasis on environmental enhancement, including urban forestry. Cooperative programs with the States and private industry have been extended to improve the quality of rural life. The Forest Service's long-standing Wilderness system was confirmed by Congress and extended. To meet continual redoubling of demand for outdoor recreation, a wide variety of facilities have been provided and improved. Special management plans have been developed for endangered species of wildlife such as the California condor, Puerto Rican parrot, osprey, wolf, panther, American eagle, and Kirtland's warbler, as well as to improve habitat for songbirds and fish.

During his long career, Mr. Cliff has delivered hundreds of major speeches and written many articles on all aspects of the wide field of forestry and conservation--in all parts of the country and abroad, in addition to scores of statements and testimony to Congress. He was chairman of the United States delegation to the Sixth World Forestry Congress in Madrid, Spain, in 1966, and was Vice-President of the Congress. He has served as Chairman of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization, and has headed the U.S. delegation to the FAO's forestry committee meetings in Rome, Italy. Mr. Cliff was the U.S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board on Geographic Names from 1953 to 1967, and was

Chairman of the Board from 1961-65. He headed the U.S. delegation to Japan in 1969 for the meeting and tour of the forestry panel of the United States-Japan Natural Resources Committee. He delivered a major talk at the 11th International Grassland Congress in Australia in 1970, and also visited Indonesia at that time.

Mr. Cliff has received a Distinguished Service Award from Utah State University (1958) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1962), as well as the Career Service Award from the National Civil Service League (1968), and an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Utah State University (1965). He received the Hands of Cooperation Award from the National Forest Products Association in 1966.

In all his positions, Mr. Cliff has shown a keen ability to draw together and unify into action a large complex of people and proposals. To every problem he has brought single-minded devotion to protection and wise use of renewable resources, and the ability to digest, organize, and recall a vast amount of detail, get quickly to the heart of an issue, and make necessary decisions. While Regional Forester in the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, in 1951 and 1952, Mr. Cliff demonstrated clearly his unusual abilities to harmonize sharply conflicting viewpoints without sacrificing the essential public interest. He succeeded in reaching better understanding with and gaining the respect of stockmen who were strongly resisting necessary grazing limitations. His engaging personality, informal manner, sincere interest in people and patient sympathy with their problems, and his genuine humility served admirably to calm an explosive situation. These traits have been demonstrated on numerous occasions in his career.



Edward P. Cliff

- 4 -

Mr. Cliff is a charter member of the Society for Range Management and the Wildlife Society, and has been a member of the Society of American Foresters for more than 35 years. He was named a Fellow of SAF in 1963. He is also a member of the Wilderness Society, the American Forestry Association, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and other outdoor organizations. He has served as alternate member for the Secretary of Agriculture on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Mr. Cliff, early in his career, was a range examiner and then a wildlife management advisor for the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service. He was supervisor for the Fremont and Siskiyou National Forests in Oregon. He also served as Assistant Regional Forester in charge of range and wildlife habitat management in the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service with headquarters in Ogden, Utah, and as assistant chief of the Range Management Division in the Washington, D. C., office.

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

Washington, D.C. 20250

1630

December 6, 1971

Mr. John Phelps,  
Utah Delegate to the Executive Committee  
of the International Association of State  
Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners

The Holiday Inn  
1501 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Bud:

Enclosed is the material on the Conservation and Wildlife back-  
ground and accomplishments of Mr. Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the  
Forest Service, which you asked us for. I am sorry it is more lengthy  
than you intended it to be, but we wanted to give you as complete  
a rundown as we could. We are very happy to make this information  
available to you and really appreciate your special interest in  
Ed Cliff.

Sincerely,

A. E. SMITH

A. E. SMITH  
Director of Information & Education

Enclosure





Background Summary of Chief Edward P. Cliff's Leadership in Conservation  
and Wildlife\*

Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, since March 1962, has devoted his life to the protection and management of Federal forest lands and to close cooperation with the States in all aspects of forest land management. He has spent 40 years in the Forest Service in positions of steadily increasing responsibility. The Forest Service administers 187 million acres of forest, watershed, and rangelands in the National Forest System, under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. To meet the public's various needs and demands for timber and pulpwood, recreation, water, livestock, and wildlife, the Forest Service must carefully balance management of these resources. One-third of the Nation's big-game animals--more than 4 million deer, antelope, elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, bear, moose, and others, as well as countless small game, fish, and nongame species including song-birds use habitats on the 154 National Forests. A number of these species are endangered, and special cooperative programs with the various states are underway to save them.

Mr. Cliff's interest in and close association with wildlife and the outdoors has been continuous from his boyhood days in the Heber Valley of north-central Utah, where he fished, hunted, camped, rode horses, roamed the fields and forests, climbed mountains, and even spent some time in the mines. As one of the eldest of seven children, he helped his mother raise and support the family after his father died when he was 12. His love of

\*-Prepared for International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners. December 6, 1971. Washington, D.C.

nature was developed and fostered in these early days, and his major hobbies throughout his life have been fishing and hunting, as well as gardening. He is a charter member of the Wildlife Society and the American Society of Range Management, and a member of the Wilderness Society.

One of Mr. Cliff's early Forest Service assignments, after graduating in forestry from Utah State University in 1931, was supervision of wildlife management on the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest. He wrote numerous articles and spoke to many sportsmen's groups during this period, particularly on habitat management for beaver, salmon, and trout. He organized some of the earliest wildlife management training courses for district forest rangers. He became intimately experienced with the closely allied field of range management and regulation of domestic livestock grazing in several of his other early positions--range examiner in the Pacific Northwest Region, supervisor of the Siskiyou and Fremont National Forests in Oregon, assistant chief of range management in the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the Forest Service, and especially as assistant regional forester in charge of range and wildlife habitat management in the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service with headquarters in Ogden, Utah.

as Regional Forester in Denver,  
In a later position/ Mr. Cliff demonstrated clearly his unusual abilities in harmonizing sharply conflicting viewpoints without sacrificing the essential public interest. Stockmen were insisting on permanent grazing rights on public lands and resisted management limitations which the Forest Service believed necessary to protect the wildlife habitats, range vegetation, watersheds, and soils. He handled this difficult situation without weakening the position of the Forest Service, and also succeeded

in reaching better understanding with, and gaining the respect of the stockmen. His engaging personality, informal manner, sincere interest in people and patient sympathy with their problems, and his genuine humility served admirably to calm a situation which had become explosive.

To every problem Mr. Cliff brings single-minded devotion to the protection and wise use of the Nation's forest land and water resources, and the ability to digest and recall a vast amount of detail and get quickly to the heart of an issue. These valuable abilities have served the Nation and the Forest Service well at countless times. Mr. Cliff's leadership qualities have been put to their most severe test during the past few years of loud and persistent criticism of Forest Service resource management. Spokesmen for some groups have found it unpleasant to face the need to harvest timber to meet the rapidly increasing demands of our people. Mr. Cliff has gracefully acknowledged that some criticism was justified. However, he has pointed out that the Forest Service has continually attempted to get a balanced program enacted, but has had to accept great reductions and revisions of plans that it deeply regretted. He has welcomed the public attention and spotlight on this problem, in the hope and belief that it could thereby be solved more quickly. Mr. Cliff has demanded equal consideration of all needs in National Forest management, with maximum protection of the natural environment and concern for appearances of logged areas. He has directed that more thorough and balanced plans be made on all National Forests to provide for equal consideration of all multiple uses. Mr. Cliff is also insisting on a great increase nationwide in public participation in Forest Service decision-making, starting in the early stages.

A large and vital part of the Forest Service's responsibility is co-operation with State agencies--particularly State Foresters and State Fish, Game, and Conservation Commissioners--as well as private industry, including sportsmen's groups--in the protection and management of both Federal and private forest lands. A new USDA Program for State and Private Forestry was developed under his leadership. Mr. Cliff has had wide experience in this area of cooperation. While assistant regional forester in the Intermountain Region covering Utah, Nevada, southern Idaho, and western Wyoming, he greatly strengthened working relationships between his agency and the State game departments in managing big game and wildlife habitat. Wildlife habitat improvement on the National Forests necessarily involves a high degree of close coordination with State fish and game officials because of the long-standing principle that the wildlife itself belongs to the States. While in this position, Mr. Cliff was a member of the Utah State Board of Big Game Control.

Chief Cliff has continuously moved for increased financial support for wildlife habitat improvement on the National Forests, for increased support for cooperative Federal-State projects, and for increased scientific research in these fields. And he has been successful in these efforts. The relative percentage increase in this type of work during his period of office has been greater than that for any other major use of the forests. Many wildlife biologists have been added to the Forest Service field staff.

A massive increase in public recreational use of forest lands--National Forests in particular--has occurred during Ed Cliff's terms as Assistant Chief and Chief. Hunting and fishing have contributed a large part of this increase.

Facilities have been provided at many points to encourage these pursuits. In cooperative programs with States, improvements have been made in streams and lakes to encourage various kinds of fish. Forests have been managed to provide both quantity and quality of vegetation for food and cover for wildlife of all kinds. In many cases ponds and other water developments have been created to provide needed water for the birds and animals. The increase in numbers of white-tail deer in the National Forests of the East under State-Forest Service cooperative management has been spectacular. Black-tail deer in the Northwest are thriving as harvest of overmature timber opens up areas of the dense conifer forest.

A few years ago in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Conservation, the 2,000-acre Oakwood Bottoms Greentree Reservoir was opened on the Shawnee National Forest, for late fall and winter flooding to hold and feed migrating and wintering populations of waterfowl. On the Chippewa National Forest, in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Conservation and the Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Forest Service has created shallow water impoundments, blasted potholes, and installed nesting boxes and platforms, greatly increasing waterfowl numbers.

The protection of endangered species of birds, fish, and other wildlife has advanced under Chief Cliff's guidance. In Michigan, 4,000 acres of jack pine is being managed to enhance survival of the rare Kirtland's warbler, in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Conservation, the National Audubon Society, and the Michigan Natural Areas Council. In the Los Padres National Forest in southern California special condor management areas have been enlarged to better protect the remnants of this great bird.



It is hoped the Puerto Rican parrot can be saved through a project now underway to hatch and rear young of the few birds left. Special areas has been set aside for the osprey--the first, the Crane Prairie Reservoir Osprey Management Area in Oregon and recently, a second one in the Lassen National Forest in California. In cooperation with State Fish and Game agencies many other plans for management and improvement of habitat for other rare and endangered species are being implemented.

Mr. Cliff has received several noteworthy awards recognizing his outstanding leadership in the natural resource field: the U.S. Department of Agriculture award for distinguished service, the career service award from the National Civil Service League, the distinguished service award and honorary Doctor of Science degree from Utah State University, and the Hands of Cooperation award from the Forest Products Industries.



Oct. 3, 1983

Ed Cliff rec'd AFA Fernow Award for

Outstanding Service in Foreign Forestry.

1630

June 20, 1968

Mr. Joseph W. Penfold  
Conservation Director  
The Izaak Walton League  
719 13th Street, N.W., Room 509  
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Penfold:

Enclosed is a biographical sketch of Edward P. Cliff, as promised you by our Information and Education Director-- for Xeroxing and distribution purposes.

I am not sure whether or not you requested a picture of Mr. Cliff, but I am enclosing one, also, for good measure.

I hope we may be of service to you again, soon.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara L. Myers, Press Section  
Div. of Information & Education

Enclosures

**EDWARD P. CLIFF**

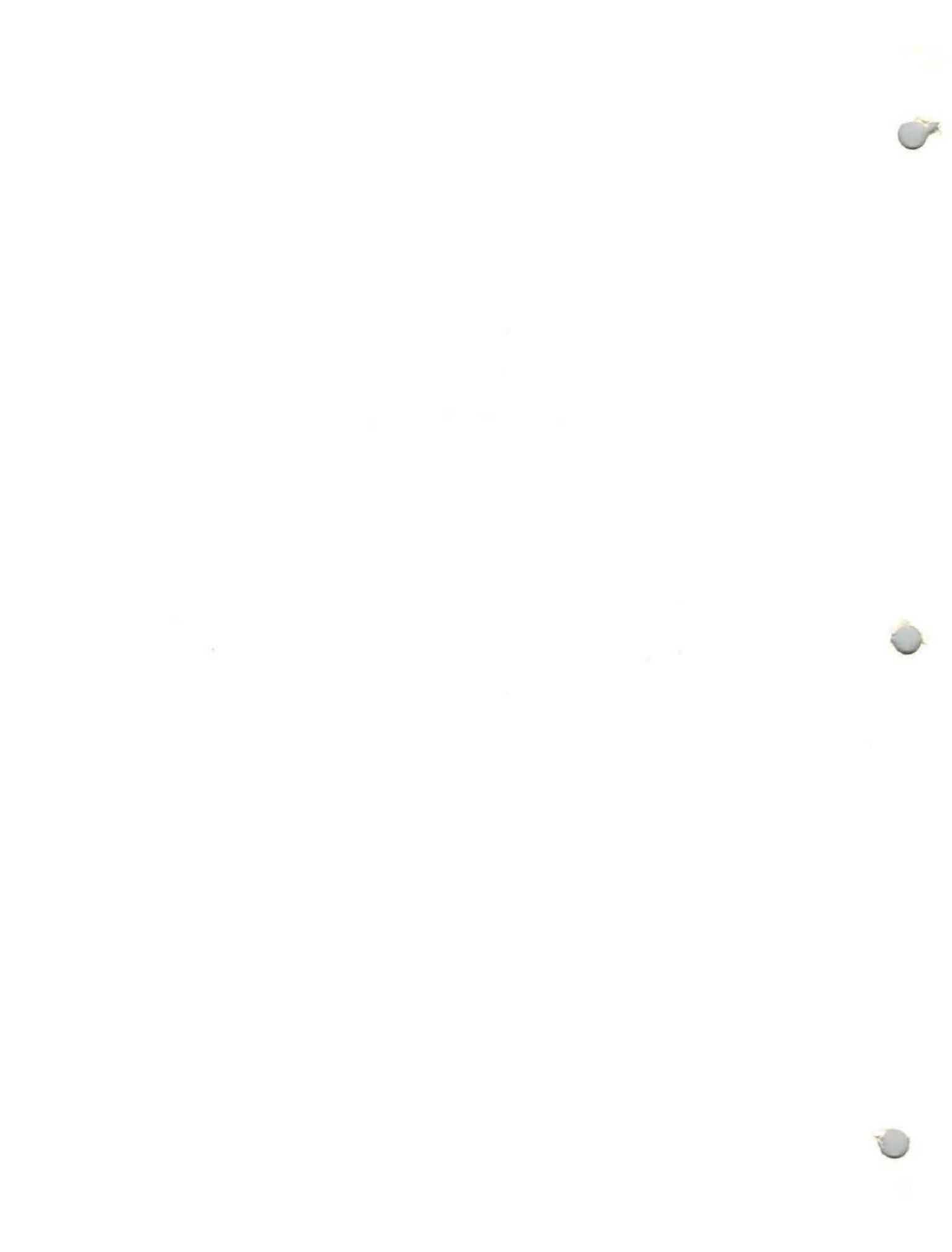
Chief, Forest Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture

PRACTICAL FORESTER

ABLE ADMINISTRATOR

DEVELOPER OF LAND AND PEOPLE



Official Biography

**Edward P. Cliff**

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

A career Government forester for 34 years, Mr. Cliff is 56 years old and a native of Utah. He holds a B.S. degree from the Utah State University which has also awarded him an honorary degree of Sc.D. He has been Chief of the Forest Service since March 1962. Before that, for ten years, he was Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Divisions, directing timber, watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation activities on all the National Forests.

Starting as an assistant forest ranger in 1931 on the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington, Mr. Cliff made his way rapidly up the career ladder, experiencing a wide range of activities and responsibility: in charge of wildlife management for the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest; Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest and the Fremont National Forest, both in Oregon; Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Range and Wildlife Management for the Intermountain Region; Regional Forester with full responsibility for all State and private forestry activities and for 15 National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Mr. Cliff has been the U.S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board of Geographic Names since 1953 and has served as Chairman of the Board since 1961. He is Chairman of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization, a member of the Wildlife Society, the American Society of Range Management, the Wilderness Society, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, the Cosmos Club, and a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

The Chief Forester is married to the former Kathryn Mitchell of Logan, Utah. They have two children and live in Alexandria, Va.





We have, on occasion, heard those who deal directly and often with the U.S. Forest Service--lumbermen, graziers, even recreationists--complain bitterly about its policies and practices.

It is not responsive enough, these folk say--responsive, that is, to these folk's own special interests. Perhaps they are not putting as much timber up for sale as a lumberman would like. Perhaps they are cutting down on grazing allotments. Perhaps they are not quick enough in developing or improving a recreational site.

A pox on all these.

The U.S. Forest Service is dedicated to the service of no special interest. It is dedicated to the whole U.S. public, for "The greatest good for the greatest number in the long run."

--Portion of an editorial in the  
MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE  
Medford, Oregon  
September 3, 1965

## PROPOSED CITATION

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

"For distinguished, courageous service despite growing conflicts in the use of America's forests and grasslands--

Through his knowledge and experience as a down-to-earth forester; through his ability as an administrator who has significantly furthered the protection and wise use of the Nation's wild lands; through his spirited devotion to service in the public interest, and as a developer of land and people."



# STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

## Duties and Responsibilities

Chief Forester

Position No. 1

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

The Chief of the Forest Service directs the management, protection, and development of 186 million acres of publicly owned land in 154 National Forests and 19 National Grasslands in 41 States and Puerto Rico which make up the National Forest System. The products and benefits of the natural resources of these areas reach into almost every segment of American life. Timber for industry, forage for livestock, water for communities, industries, and agriculture, and public recreation including hunting and fishing, are all provided under the sustained yield, multiple use management concept.

In the field of protection and management of State and privately owned lands, the Chief of the Forest Service directs a cooperative program with State Foresters in 49 States. This activity includes the prevention and control of forest fires, insects, and disease on some 395 million acres of forest land owned by industry, farmers, and other private land owners. Technical assistance is also provided in scientific forest management, in the production and planting of forest tree seedlings, and in more efficient marketing of forest products.

Forestry research is carried on by the Forest Service at nine regional Experiment Stations, the national Forest Products Laboratory, the Washington Office, the Institute of Tropical Forestry, and with cooperating universities. In providing leadership in forestry research, the Chief of the Forest Service directs investigations in the entire field of forestry and wildland management.

In fulfilling the duties and responsibilities assigned to him, the Chief of the Forest Service directs the work of 18,000 yearlong employees (at peak work and fire seasons, up to 40,000 people may be on the Forest Service payroll). Included in the yearlong personnel are nearly 8,000 professional employees. These are the technical staff that mans the Washington Office, 9 regional headquarters, 130 Forest Supervisor headquarters, 823 Forest Ranger Districts, the Research installations outlined above and some 80 additional Research locations.



# STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

## Summary of Achievements

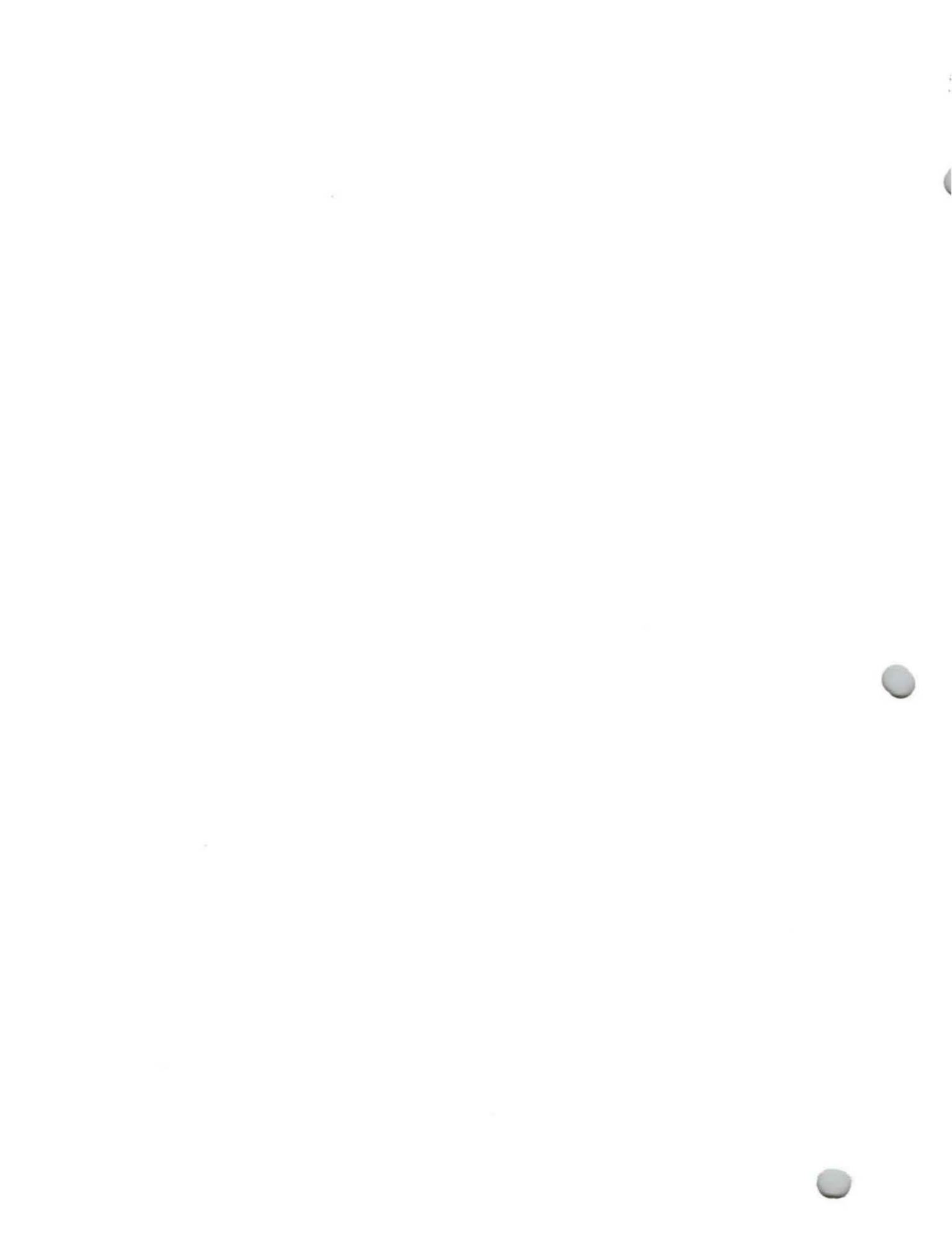
An adroit responsiveness to the times and to the needs of the times; a keen, analytical mind that enables him to go quickly to the heart of the most complex problems, an unusual ability to develop imaginative solutions to those problems--these attributes characterize Mr. Cliff's achievements.

During his ten years as Assistant Chief and, since 1962, as Chief of the Forest Service, he has had the major role in gearing up the Forest Service to meet heavier and heavier demands upon a relatively static land and resource base. His successful approach to this challenge and his success in meeting it has called for perseverance on a very high plane, great tact, and boundless energy.

He has driven forward, with little or no fanfare, but with an unparalleled steadfastness of purpose, in every field of Forest Service endeavor.

### Under his direction and leadership:

- A. Contributions of the National Forest System to the Nation's welfare have skyrocketed.
- B. Forest Service research programs have opened new horizons of achievement.
- C. New life and activity have come to the State and privately owned forest lands of the Nation.
- D. The Forest Service has blazed an enviable trail in administrative management, has established a new concept in conservation education, and is maintaining its major position in world forestry.
- E. The Forest Service has assumed a major role in the effort to protect and enhance natural beauty throughout America.



## STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

Under his direction and leadership, contributions of the National Forest System to the Nation's welfare have skyrocketed.

In all resource fields--water, timber, wildlife, recreation, forage--use of the National Forests and National Grasslands continues to intensify at an extraordinary rate. This results from the increasing needs of our growing Nation and from the greater awareness on the part of the public of the values of these public properties and the benefits to be derived from them.

In two fields particularly--timber and recreation--the statistical records tell a dramatic story testifying to Mr. Cliff's outstanding direction and leadership. During his service as Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest Administration, the National Forest timber harvest rose from 5.1 billion board feet to 9.4 billion. In Fiscal Year 1965, after three years as Chief Forester, Mr. Cliff reported the timber cut on the National Forests as a record 11.24 billion board feet--enough wood to build 1 1/4 million homes. The 1965 cut was valued at \$161 million and represented about one-fourth of all timber harvested in the United States that year. Since it is figured that, for each dollar's worth of timber cut, \$25 worth of business is created in the transportation, processing, utilization and marketing of lumber products, the harvest of 1965 was credited with adding upwards of \$4 billion to the National economy.

More than any other individual, Mr. Cliff has been responsible for creating the image of the National Forests as "America's Outdoor Playgrounds". Every year more and more Americans are "discovering" their National Forests and the use figures have literally exploded. Since 1952, when he was Assistant Chief, until 1962 when he became Chief, and to the present time, each year has seen records for picnicking, camping, hunting, fishing, and all other forms of outdoor recreation made, broken, and rebroken. In 1952, recreation visits totalled 33 million. In 1964, the use had more than quadrupled; recreation visits totalled 133.7 million.

These achievements, with parallels in the other National Forest resource fields, are the more remarkable when viewed against what has taken place on the National Forests since 1952 when Mr. Cliff first became responsible for their management and the use of their resources.

These have been years of great change, of expanding population shifting in its areas of concentration, with a resulting buildup of pressure on natural resources. This has been most dramatic on the West Coast, in the Southwest, and in many of the Rocky Mountain States. It is here that a disproportionate part of National Forest acreage is located and, in many instances, there is an extremely critical balance between watershed stability and production on one hand, and the growing demand for more and more water on the other.

While the total area of the National Forest System has itself changed but very little, demands for National Forest goods and services have grown tremendously. This has called for drastic management and development measures. For





## STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

the past thirteen years Mr. Cliff has aggressively asserted his leadership in every phase of the planning and in effecting the necessary changes.

Ranger district after ranger district has rapidly passed from a protection and custodian status to one of optimum resource utilization under full multiple use management. Nevertheless, in area after area, demands often have exceeded the capacity of the National Forests to meet them and still maintain sustained-yield objectives. In consequence, the demand for one resource has increasingly found itself in conflict with the demand for other resources. Users have found themselves in competition with other users of the same resource, and with the users of other resources, with ever-growing frequency.

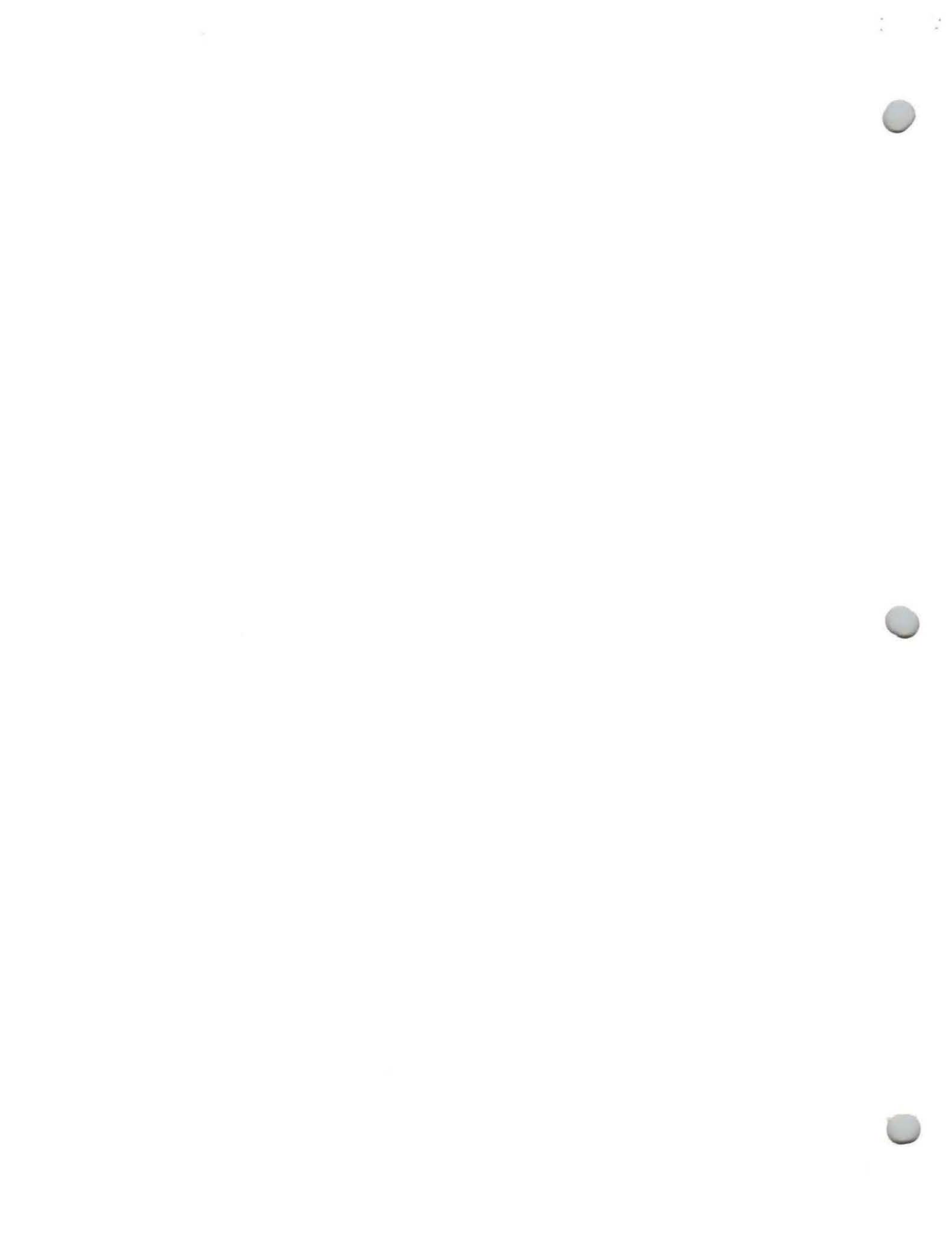
Timbermen have seen forest stands in which they are interested set aside in wilderness or other limited use areas; and wilderness advocates have found logging underway in areas they would like to see added to the Wilderness System. Fishermen have found their favorite stream threatened by the growing needs of irrigation districts. Livestockmen have been confronted with adjustments in their National Forest grazing permits because of the needs of what they were convinced were oversize big game herds. Sportsmen and State wildlife authorities have become vexed because they believed that key grouse nesting areas were threatened by reforestation projects and that key big game winter ranges were threatened with over-use by livestock under permit. Long-held summer home permits have had to give way to developments for day-use picnicking and picnickers have found their chosen spots usurped by campers. Campers have found their favorite sites pre-empted by Girl Scout encampments and Girl Scouts have found themselves competing for the same sites with the Boy Scouts and "Y" Clubs.

The list of conflicts--real or imaginary, existing or threatening--is long. The problems of the Forest Service have become more and more complex; the making of administrative decisions involving National Forest uses correspondingly have become more and more complicated and difficult.

Mr. Cliff has been successful in converting serious differences of opinion and potentially dangerous conflicts into situations of mutual benefit. Through his own efforts and fervent commitment to the value of open-minded and outspoken exchange, he has achieved more effective working relationships than ever before with principal, organized groups of National Forest users, expressly the livestock industry and the timber industry.

Back of these selected accomplishments in the field of National Forest administration and resource use, these additional personal contributions of Edward P. Cliff stand out:

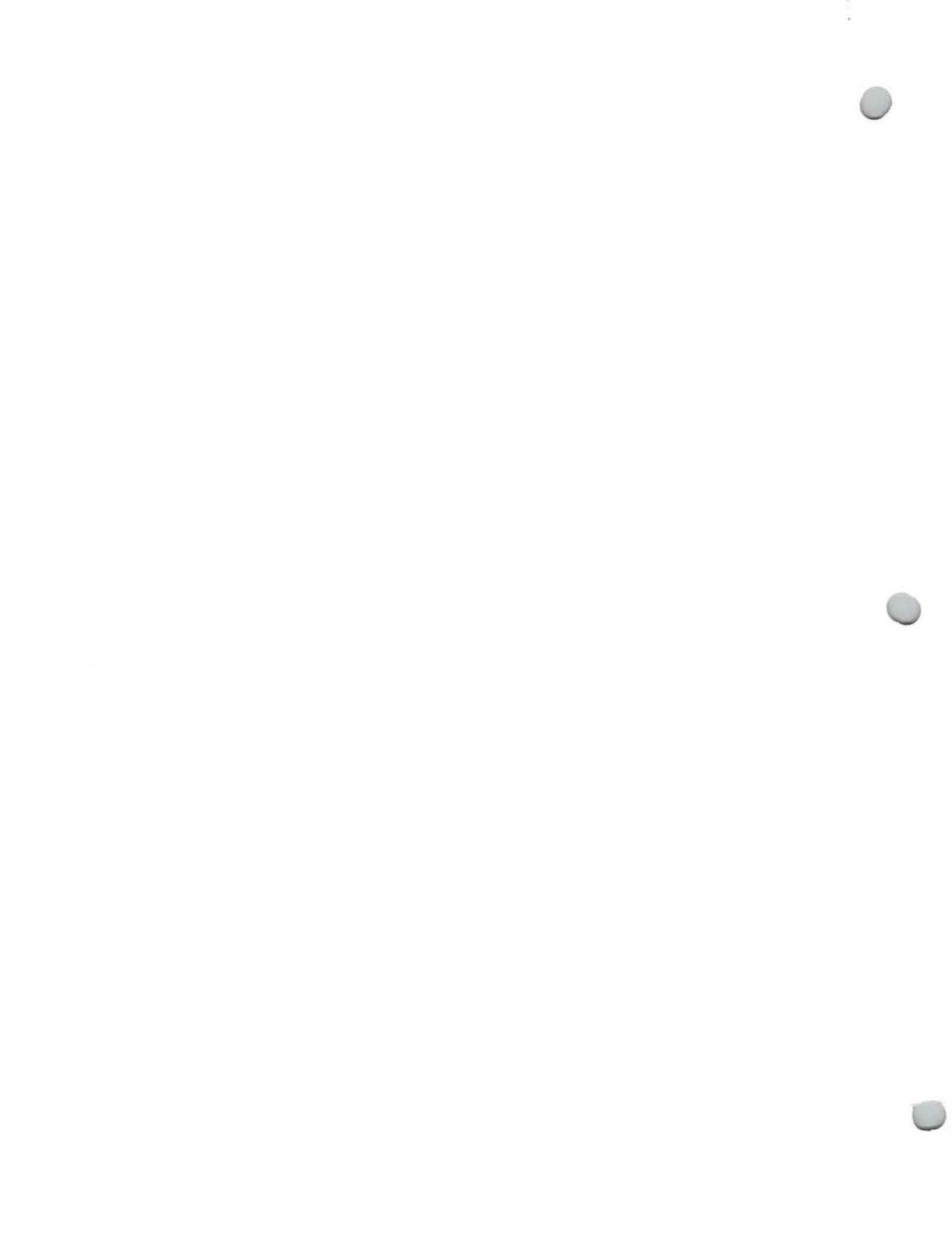
1. He conceived and developed in the late Fifties, the program "Operation Multiple Use" calling for heroic measures in the protection, management, and development of the water, timber, forage, wildlife, and recreation resources of the National Forests. This Program was designed to help these public forest lands make their optimum contribution to the Nation's welfare. It was the forerunner of the "Development Program for the National Forests" presented by the President to the Congress in



## STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

September 1961. Mr. Cliff also conceived and perfected this broader program which is currently underway.

2. He spearheaded and supervised the most comprehensive survey of the broad National Forest recreation situation ever undertaken. This intensive survey took two years to make and it represents the most sophisticated appraisal that has been made in its field. Its objectives and its methods are being widely copied. Its information is now furnishing the basic ingredients from which complete management plans for the recreational use of all units of the National Forest System are being prepared. These plans will meet pressing current situations and provide for the increasingly complex situations of the future.
3. He was primarily responsible for developing the plans that led to passage of the Multiple Use Mining Act in 1955, and the truly remarkable execution of its provisions since its enactment. This Act (PLL67) in ten years has virtually solved a problem that had plagued National Forest managers for more than 60 years. The Act made it possible for the Forest Service to acquire the right to manage the surface resources on mining claims in the National Forests, automatically on claims filed after 1955 but also, when legally processed, on claims prior to 1955. Under Mr. Cliff's vigorous direction, amazing results have been achieved. Of the 160 million acres which contained 1,200,000 mining claims, the U.S. Government (as represented by the Forest Service) now has the right to manage and dispose of the vegetative resources on all except some 4,000 claims. In effect, this has regained for the Government the right to manage an estimated 50 billion board feet of timber and all other resources and their use.
4. He stood firm in principles of wilderness preservation for the eight years during which the Wilderness Act was in the making. The responsible compromise which resulted in the enactment of this significant legislation by Congress in 1964 was due in great measure to Mr. Cliff's leadership. Under his direction, aggressive action is being taken to insure that the unique qualities of the 54 National Forest wilderness units (9.1 million acres) are preserved despite the sharply increasing recreational use.
5. He also played an important role in the inception and development of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. The ability of the Forest Service to fulfill its responsibilities under the Act is manifest. It stems from Mr. Cliff's foresight and firm direction in meeting the growing demands for National Forest resources.
6. He marshalled every possible resource of the Forest Service starting in 1964 to meet the needs of the Job Corps program working closely with the Office of Economic Opportunity. He insisted on the selection of only top-flight Forest Service professionals to head the work and to bring to bear the background and experience of the Forest Service in projects of this kind. Repeatedly he has called for all-out effort and



## STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

high-level performance in the 35 Job Corps Centers on the National Forests (Nov. 1965) because the program is aimed at the conservation of human resources as well as the conservation of natural resources.

Under his direction and leadership, Forest Service research programs have opened new horizons of achievement. Result: more goods and more services are flowing from the Nation's forest resources.

Since his appointment as Chief of the Forest Service, a number of outstanding research accomplishments have contributed to the management of the Nation's natural resources and to the economy of the Nation.

For example, in timber management, studies have resulted in adapting direct seeding techniques to more and more forest areas; high gum-yielding slash pines have been developed; studies in balloon logging--a brand new logging innovation--are beginning to bear fruit.

New products from timber have been developed: high quality bond paper from sawdust, southern pine plywood (this development alone has resulted in a new multi-million dollar industry in the South, with benefit to rural depressed areas in particular), and "beams from boltwood," another "new" product, made by jointing together thin, sliced boards by a process that has no waste, not even sawdust. The wood used for this product can come from small tree thinnings, too good for pulpwood, but not big enough for conventional lumber.

Advances related to other resources and uses of the forest include developing means of artificially increasing snow depths to delay spring run-off in those mountain areas upon which so many valley people, homes, and fields depend for their water supply; and devising ways to manage the southern pinery for a combination of timber and forage production.

Forest fire control has been strengthened by development of infra-red mapping of forest fires, more effective lightning detection methods, and new and more effective fire retardants.

"Timber Trends in the United States," a major report of the Nation's timber situation was published in 1965. This valuable appraisal provides basic data for forestry planning in the entire United States (with significance for the rest of North America and even the world, as well). The whole job including field work, compilation and analysis, and development of the final report was carried on under the guidance and close supervision of Mr. Cliff.

Implementing all of the foregoing accomplishments and, in many instances, dramatic results of Forest Service research, is the "National Forestry Research Program," an up-to-date, balanced program of research on the major forestry problems facing the Nation. This program was painstakingly planned and worked out by the Research Staff under Mr. Cliff's personal supervision and it was presented to the Congress and approved for action with his personal, effective participation throughout.



## STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

Under his direction and leadership, new life and activity have come to the State and privately owned forest lands of the Nation.

As Chief of the Forest Service, Mr. Cliff has searched out every opportunity to further good forestry practices on all of the Nation's forest lands, not on the publicly-owned properties alone.

He has encouraged the fullest possible cooperation with State and private forest managers to improve the well-being of the people and the economy of depressed sections so often associated with forest areas. He has insisted that Forest Service personnel serve on Rural Areas Development Committees and on Technical Action Panels that are striving to meet these problems.

Under Mr. Cliff's direction, the Forest Service has put to work a number of utilization and marketing specialists in order to expand Forest Service activity in this field. The Forest Service has established a Marketing and Utilization Laboratory at Princeton, West Virginia, and has added projects of this kind at other established research centers in order to aid and encourage wood-using industries in rural areas.

He assisted in the early planning of Forest Service phases of the Appalachia Act and, with his personal interest and overseeing, work is going forward in the job of developing healthy forest industries in the Appalachia area.

A new phase in American forestry is becoming more apparent these days. Multiple use management, long a vibrant part of Mr. Cliff's life, is moving into the fields of State and private forestry. He anticipated this movement and directed, early in his tenure as Chief, that Forest Service cooperative management programs work to this end.

Multiple use management is at the heart of the new "Cooperative Program for State, Local, and Private Forest Lands" which has been worked up at his behest and represents a proposal to provide a major acceleration of existing cooperative forestry programs. The aim is to help raise State and private lands to higher levels of productivity for timber, water, wildlife, forage and recreation. Intensified fire and insect control, more technical assistance to forest owners and operators, cost sharing in forest investments, expanded credit, and other measures are elements of the proposed 10-year program.

Mr. Cliff heads up a major Civil Defense effort. Fire defense throughout rural America covering all types of land and resources is a prime responsibility of the Forest Service. Under his close and spirited supervision, this responsibility has been translated into such actions as follow:

1. Cooperation with all rural fire interests, private, State, and other Federal agencies.
2. Chairmanship of the National Committee.





## STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

3. Establishment of State Rural Fire Defense Committees in practically every State.
4. Training at the local level.
5. Installation of 900 radiological monitoring stations throughout the National Forest System with instruments maintained at a readiness level. 3,200 employees have been trained as monitors.
6. Participation in Department-wide national, regional, State and some 800 county defense boards.

Under his direction and leadership, the Forest Service has blazed an enviable trail in administrative management, has established a new concept in conservation education, and is maintaining its major position in world forestry.

Mr. Cliff has distinguished himself and brought credit to the Department of Agriculture by his personal insistence that the Forest Service stay in the forefront in the management improvement field. He has seen to it that the Forest Service remained dynamic and current, in tune with the times. Particularly noteworthy is his responsiveness to direction from the Administration and the Congress and his firm pressing for similar responsiveness on the part of all the men and women in the Forest Service.

### MANAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

1. An intensive, dynamic, highly effective management system is maintained in which objectives are defined for all activities. Project work covering long-term needs for the National Forests and Research as well as State and Private Forestry Cooperation is inventoried in detail, providing the foundation for establishing workloads, organization patterns, and staffing guides to control manning and financing. The inventory is also the basis for planning and managing emergency programs such as the Job Corps Conservation Center program.

2. At Mr. Cliff's personal direction, the Forest Service has underway the most creative administrative study ever undertaken by the Forest Service. This is a long-term study designed to develop by stages a complete, automated management information system for all activities in the Forest Service. This study will progress from one function to another until the entire organization is covered, applying the most modern techniques and equipment for communications and data processing.

3. "We're going to move out on it!" With these words, Mr. Cliff started action rolling almost immediately to implement the findings of a comprehensive review made recently of Forest Service management practices and manpower utilization. During the review, he participated fully with the team from the Department of Agriculture, Civil Service Commission, and the Bureau of the Budget. Within a matter of days after receipt of the recommendations an



## STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

implementation plan had been developed to take advantage of the findings. This sort of personal involvement typifies his spirit and driving desire to get the "job" done.

### A NEW CONCEPT IN CONSERVATION EDUCATION

The ancestral home of Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the Forest Service, at Milford, Pa., was donated in 1963 to the Forest Service by the families of Gifford and Amos Pinchot. Now "Grey Towers" is the home of the "Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies," filling a long felt need for a national center where conservationists and educators may meet and develop policies, programs, and literature "for greater knowledge of the land and its uses."

Mr. Cliff was significantly responsible for the success of this project, aiding it through every step from its imaginative conception to striking reality when, on September 24, 1963, he was presiding officer as the late President John F. Kennedy made the dedicatory address.

Another feature of this "new concept in conservation education" is that The Conservation Foundation is joined with the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service in the management of the Pinchot Institute, making it a unique cooperative educational venture for national benefit. He serves on the Board of Governors of the Pinchot Institute as Co-chairman, actively assisting in the planning and programing activities of the Institute.

### MAJOR ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY

Mr. Cliff has contributed impressively to the respect in which the Forest Service is held throughout the world. He has strongly participated himself and has encouraged expanded Forest Service activities in international forestry; e.g.: the training of foreign nationals, providing technical assistance to foreign governments, and participation in the affairs of appropriate international organizations.

During the first ten months of 1965, the Forest Service programed 296 foreign nationals from 51 countries for academic, observational, or on-the-job training in forestry and related fields.

During 1965, the Forest Service responded to over 800 requests for assistance asking for technical advice, procurement of seed, publications and training films, and help in procurement of specialized equipment and supplies through the Agency for International Development.

As of October 1, 1965 there were 57 U.S. foresters, 40 of whom were former Forest Service employees, on 2-year assignments in 27 countries.

Mr. Cliff was Chairman for the Third Session of the North American Forestry Commission held in Washington, D.C. in October 1965; and helped plan work for the next biennium with colleagues from Canada and Mexico. Other



## STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION

important international organizations in which the Forest Service has strong representation and participation include the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, the Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Conference on Renewable Natural Resources, the Food and Agriculture Organization (Biennial Conference in Rome, Italy); the World Forestry Congresses. Mr. Cliff will head the United States delegation to the Sixth World Forestry Congress in Spain in May 1966.

Under his direction and leadership, the Forest Service has assumed a major role in the effort to protect and enhance natural beauty throughout America.

On the subject of natural beauty, Mr. Cliff told the delegates to the recent North American Forestry Commission meeting, "Forests and forestry are in the forefront of this movement. Trees to screen automobile junkyards, to beautify highway corridors, and to heal strip-mined areas are only a small part of our role. The techniques of managing forest lands for beauty as well as for use are becoming especially important. . ."

Implementing these remarks, he has directed that special efforts be made throughout the Forest Service to relate wherever possible all management and development activities on the National Forests to the nationwide program on beautification. He personally came up with the idea that a publication based on Forest Service long-time experience and activities in the field of beautification would be appropriate for release during the White House Conference on Natural Beauty. The resulting publication "The American Outdoors--Management for Beauty and Use" represents a practical approach to the subject and is finding excellent use by land managers and planners throughout the United States.

In a review of the publication in the Kiplinger Agricultural Letter the Editors said, "Highly practical. . .After reading it, we'll be surprised if you're not moved to go right out and plant a tree. . . Hats off to the Forest Service for making sense out of the 'beauty' campaign."



## PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS

### EDWARD P. CLIFF - A MAN OF QUALITY

A career public servant in the finest sense, he has worked hard and long in the service of his fellow Americans. Material rewards have come to him in the form of progressive advancement from jobs at the bottom to the very top job.

But there have been other rewards, too, that bespeak rare qualities. He has come to know a feeling of intense personal pride, not in his own accomplishments necessarily, but in the response his 18,000 fellow-workers have given to his leadership through their accomplishments.

He is a big man, physically. His devotion to his work, to his co-workers, to the people he serves, his sincerity and great humility, his drive and wisdom--all these match his physical stature.

He has, in particular, an over-riding concern and feeling for people as well as for the resources of the forests and rangelands of America--a sympathetic understanding and consideration of their attitudes that is often reflected in his decisions. It is important to him that he know just what effect, what impact, public actions will have on individuals and their way of life.

Mr. Cliff, then, is a man of tremendous pride, sensitivity, and outstanding ability--a man who, all his life, has worked quietly, modestly, painstakingly and, every time, gets the job done.

#### Addendum

On March 19, 1962, responding to Secretary Freeman's decision to appoint him to the position of Chief of the Forest Service, Mr. Cliff wrote to the Secretary as follows:

". . .I accept this assignment with humility but without fear. On the contrary, I welcome the challenge and the opportunities that come with it.

". . .The work of the Forest Service is growing in volume and complexity as conflicting demand for resources and pressures on forest lands increase. I know that there will be rough times ahead, but I have great faith in the ability of the Service to deliver the goods on any job assigned. . ."

Since his appointment as Chief of the Forest Service, Mr. Cliff has more than kept faith with his written promise to Secretary Freeman. Under his exacting, spirited leadership, the Forest Service has welcomed and is meeting, in a very full measure, its responsibilities in the drive toward the Great Society.





RETURN TO Costley

ATTACHMENT A.

Activities and Connections

1927-1931 - Student at Utah State University, Department (now College) of Forestry. During the summers he served as a field assistant in a variety of resource management activities on the Cache National Forest in Utah.<sup>1/</sup>

1931-1934 - Assistant District Ranger, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. The District Ranger holds the key position in the administration of the national forests. He is responsible for the protection and development of a specific area of land and for the management of all its resources. As his primary assistant, an assistant ranger serves a broad probational, professional apprenticeship. He engages in a wide variety of professional and management activities. He is in direct contact with national forest visitors and users. Probably more frequently than any other forest officer it is he, and his conduct, upon which most people base their image of a forest officer as an individual and public servant, and the Forest Service as an organization.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Cliff's entire career has been with the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service is responsible for three primary activities: (1) a wide-based program of research directed toward improved protection and management of the nation's forest and range resources and the utilization of forest products; (2) a combination of cooperative programs for the better protection of the nation's State and privately owned forest land, the encouragement of better forestry on the 358 million acres of private land, and of the proper management of State, county and community

Cliff quickly demonstrated the outstanding ability that led to his rapid advancement up the Forest Service career ladder to the very top rung -- that of Chief Forester. He by-passed the next position in the normal sequence of progression -- that of District Ranger -- and was promoted to one with much more responsibility.

1934-1939 - Associate Regional Forest Inspector on the Staff of the Regional Forester, Portland, Oregon. Here Cliff was responsible, through the forest supervisors, for the management of the wildlife resources of the national forests of the Pacific Northwest. Wildlife is unlike most National forest resources in that the Forest Service is not solely responsible for its management and seldom is in a position to make unilateral management decisions. Rather, the responsibility and the jurisdictional prerogatives are shared with the state wildlife authorities in the respective states in which the national forests are located. This divided responsibility does

forests; and (3) the protection, development, and administration of the National Forest System--an area of approximately 186 million acres. Until appointed Chief of the Forest Service last year Cliff's assignments were almost exclusively in connection with the last aspect of Forest Service work.

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

not guarantee a favorable climate in which to agree on management policies and decisions. In fact progress was often very slow. This has been largely corrected in most states and it was during Cliff's service in this field in the Pacific Northwest that many patterns were set that have since served as guide posts for a joint federal-state approach. He established relationships with the states that led to the cooperative gathering of information and the making of joint administrative decisions that for the first time promised control of oversize big game herds and the proper integration of wildlife considerations into the multiple use management of the national forests of Oregon and Washington.

1939-1941 - Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest in southwestern Oregon. Timber, water, recreation opportunities and wildlife are the major resources of the 1.4 million acres of the Siskiyou National Forest. There is also grazing of some domestic livestock and some minor forest products are harvested.

One of the serious problems encountered by Cliff on the Siskiyou was the repeated outbreak of incendiary forest fires. For some time forest officers had been singularly unsuccessful in their efforts to correct the situation. Where they had failed, Cliff was able to focus the fire prevention efforts of his subordinates, and to call upon the public relation skills he had developed while cooperating with the state wildlife agencies, and to blend them so that the incendiarists had a change of heart. It was because of such an outstanding demonstration of personal ingenuity and ability, plus an acute awareness of the importance of the proper shaping

of public attitudes in paving the way for effective public service that Cliff was soon promoted to the supervisorship of another national forest, the administrative problems of which were appreciably greater.

1941-1944 - Supervisor of the Fremont National Forest -- an area of more than a million acres in south central Oregon.

Cliff served as Supervisor of the Fremont National Forest during the early years of the Second World War. The dislocation of the war effort upset the orderly harvest of timber from many public forests. Yet the country faced an accelerated and urgent need for forest products. Under Cliff's leadership, in one year the Fremont prepared more timber for market, and administered its harvest without sacrificing forestry standards, than in any single year since the War, or was then taken from any other national forest of the heavily forested Pacific Northwest.

An especially unsatisfactory pattern of intermingled public and private land ownership had led to difficult problems on the Fremont. Cliff formulated and conducted a program of land exchange involving a quarter of a million acres, by which much high quality private land was acquired, and management greatly facilitated. It was a major achievement.

1944-1946 - Assistant Chief, Division of Range Management, Forest Service, Washington, D. C. A primary traditional use of the national forest grazing lands is to round out the facilities of dependent farms and stock ranches. This use must be carefully planned and skillfully integrated with other national forest uses. While on-the-ground grazing administration is by the local officers responsible to the regional foresters, the underlying

policies and guidelines are developed by the Division of Range Management in Washington.

As Assistant Chief of this Division Cliff played a major role in providing country-wide guidance in range management activities. There were over 38,000 grazing permits involving nearly 60 million acres of National forest land. Covered by these permits were 1.4 million head of cattle and 2.4 million head of sheep, all with their young. Cliff's contributions were so outstanding that after only 30 months he was again advanced.

1946-1950 - Assistant Regional Forester for Range and Wildlife Management in the Office of the Regional Forester at Ogden, Utah. Here, as a key member of the Regional Forester's staff, Cliff was intimately involved in all aspects of the administration of the 31 million acres of the 18 national forests in the Intermountain Region. In addition he was responsible, through the forest supervisors, for the planning for and administration of the grazing use of these public lands -- one of the most important range areas of the country. He was also responsible for the national forest cooperative programs, with State Fish and Game Departments, directed at the best management of the Region's wildlife resource.

With notable success Cliff introduced remedial range measures which experience and advanced research showed to be necessary. Usually these included reduction in stocking -- sometimes its elimination, shortening of the season, etc. Such actions usually to the economic disadvantage of the user, met strong resistance. Even so, under Cliff's regime of less than forty months, the number of permits were reduced by 9.2, the number of cattle by 6-2/3, and the number of sheep 14 percent.

A collateral duty of Cliff's position was that its incumbent served on the Utah five-member Board of Big Game Control, the agency that establishes all of Utah's special big game hunting areas, seasons, and bag limits. As the result of an archaic law restricting hunting to bucks, improved protection against fire, control of predatory animals, etc., a serious excess population of big game had developed. The Board had been laboring with the difficult situation for a number of years when Cliff became a member. In a large part due to his membership, the Board made important progress in game control, and Utah became one of the leading states in game management. But Cliff did not stay to observe the results. He was soon promoted to a more responsible post.

1950-1952 - Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.

The Rocky Mountain Region is one of ten into which the country (including Alaska and Puerto Rico) is divided for administrative purposes. It includes all of Colorado, most of Wyoming, and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. In 1950 there were 17 national forests and a number of special Land Utilization Areas aggregating nearly 20 million acres of publicly owned land. Working through the forest supervisors, and with the assistance of his staff, Cliff was the key official responsible for their protection, development and administration. In addition he was responsible for several critical Forest Service programs in cooperative state and private forestry carried out with the forestry and/or conservation agencies of the states in the Region.

After only 36 months on the job and because of his notably successful performance, Cliff was again advanced, this time to one of the most critical positions in the Forest Service.

1952-1962 - Assistant (now Deputy) Chief of the Forest Service in charge of National Forest Resource Management. This Deputy Chief serves a dual role:

1. He is an associate of the Chief of the Forest Service and a member of his immediate staff. Here he:
  - a. Alternates with other Deputies as "Acting Chief." When so designated he is the agency's "Executive Officer" and he coordinates and activates all major Forest Service policies and programs.
  - b. Provides overall leadership in all aspects of all Forest Service activities.
  - c. Heads teams making General Integrating Inspections of Forest Service Regions and Experiment Stations. He evaluates and reports to the Chief on all aspects of Forest Service programs in the areas involved. On the basis of his own reports, and other such reports, he participates in the development, modification and implementation of Forest Service policies.
2. He has the primary responsibility for all aspects of a group of related Forest Service activities.

Cliff held this position for almost ten years. He was responsible for the overall direction of the management and administration of all uses and activities of the National Forest System and for their protection from forest fires, insects and diseases.<sup>1/</sup> As such he was the principal advisor to the

---

<sup>1/</sup> The task expanded so much and so rapidly that in the spring of 1959 the responsibility for protection and development was transferred to another Assistant Chief.

Chief of the Forest Service, and to the Secretary of Agriculture, regarding the management and protection of the national forests.

The National Forest System is located in 41 States and Puerto Rico and consists of 154 National Forests, 19 National Grasslands,<sup>1/</sup> and 20 Land Utilization Projects. It aggregates more than 186 million acres; equal to the combined area of all of New England, plus New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and about half of West Virginia. Under the twin-guiding principles of multiple use and sustained yield management, from a growing stock of almost a trillion board feet of timber there is harvested about 14 percent of the Nation's annual supply of lumber. Approximately 6 million cattle and sheep (including calves and lambs) belonging to about 30,000 permittees are permitted to graze on these lands during some part of each year. Rapidly becoming recognized as America's Playgrounds, the National Forest System attracts more than 100 million visits by those who find in the national forests a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. This number is continuing to grow. The national forests contain over one-third of all the Nation's big game, more than 80,000 miles of fine fishing, streams, and nearly 2 million acres of lakes.

The national forests are an important factor in the economy of the nation. One aspect of this is the fact that they include some of the Nation's most important watersheds. Much of the Nation's water falls upon these lands,

<sup>1/</sup> Added to the National Forest System during Cliff's service as Assistant Chief; a move in which he played a leading role.



and its storage capacity and the regimen of its flow is determined by how they are managed. National forests comprise 21 percent of the area of the 11 western states, receive 31 percent of the area's total precipitation, and furnish 53 percent of its annual stream flow. About two-thirds of western irrigation water comes from these lands. Nearly all of the major western hydro-electric developments depend in some degree on water from the national forests. Some 1,800 western cities and towns are dependent upon these lands as a source of water for municipal and industrial purposes. The National forests of the East constitute a relatively smaller part of the total land area. Most of them, however, are on the headwaters of major streams where the rate of precipitation is high, and therefore play strategic roles as the source of some of the Nation's principal rivers.

The Rogue, the Snake, the Salmon, the Green, the Clearwater, the Yellowstone, the Madison, the North Platte, the Allegheny, the Monongahela, and even the Columbia, the Rio Grande, the Colorado, the Missouri and the Mississippi, are but examples of rivers whose headwaters wholly, or in a major part, arise on national forests; and whose water regimen and quality are very intimately related to the way in which the Forest Service manages the land they drain and its uses.

One rather precise measure of the level (and publicly accepted stature) of the work for which Cliff was responsible can be seen from the fact that when he assumed it, it carried a Civil Service classification as a GS-16 position. In January 1956 it was reclassified to GS-17. Finally, shortly after Cliff was promoted from the position, and despite the fact that national

forest protection and development responsibilities had been placed elsewhere, it was reclassified again -- to GS-18 (\$20,000).

Cliff was responsible for the administration of the national forests for almost a decade. It was a time of change; a time when pressures for national forest goods and services grew a great deal more rapidly than at any other comparable period in the history of the Forest Service. For almost every pressure there were counter-pressures and for nearly every proposal there were counter-proposals. The complexity of the position mushroomed.

In the face of this ever tightening situation, under Cliff's direction and skilled leadership, the level and the growth of national forest contributions to the Nation's welfare were particularly significant: The allowable annual cut of national Forest timber rose from 6.6 billion board feet to 11.2 billion; and the actual harvest grew from 5.1 billion feet to 9.4 billion with the value of the harvest climbing from \$70 million to \$124.5 million. The area planted or reseeded annually rose from 53 thousand to 198 thousand acres.

The all time record of 33 million national forest recreation visits in 1952 was broken, and rebroken, in each succeeding year. In 1961 this use grew to a staggering 102 million visits -- or an increase of more than 300 percent during the period in which Cliff directed the development for, and administration of, national forest recreation use. The 8.7 million sportsman visits of 1952 grew to 24.5 million by 1962, and during the decade of 1950 to 1959, total hunter and fisherman use of the national forests increased eight times faster than the nationwide sale of hunting and fishing licenses!

When Cliff took over, there were 110,000 miles of national forest roads and when he relinquished that responsibility seven years later, the figure had risen to 153,000 -- an increase of 43,000 miles.

A growing population, more intensive land use, burgeoning recreational activities and expanding industry -- all demand more water each year. Cliff was in the forefront of those becoming aware of and making plans to cope with this situation on the national forests. Policies were modified, programs were launched and many priorities were shuffled in order to do it. In 1952 there were two hydrologists on the job. By 1962 the number had increased 16-fold. A system of soil surveys was launched and progressed to a point where it covered 3 million acres annually. A program of special impact studies was initiated to make sure that reservoirs and other major water development projects were carefully fitted, rather than crowded, into overall multiple use plans and programs. In 1956, selection of a pattern of selected watersheds was started in order to (a) adapt research findings to field situations, (b) determine on a sampling basis, the character of national forest water yield, and (c) evaluate and guide management practices as they relate to quantity, quality and timing of runoff. This was soon expanded to include a larger scale water yield modification pilot program in order to more quickly move research findings into operation.

The establishment of national forest soil and watershed management as a recognized appropriation item enabled extremely significant watershed rehabilitation. Three-fourths of the national forests and national grasslands benefited. About 30,000 acres of sheet erosion and gully control were accomplished annually and approximately 1,000 miles of new stabilization of gullies and abandoned roads.

The above progress in national forest management under Cliff's leadership is impressive. Each set of figures is a measure of the degree of change in a precise field of activity. A measure of overall progress is somewhat more difficult. There are, however, some comparisons that in a way reflect this. The level of appropriations available to the Forest Service with which to administer the national forests directly reflect congressional appraisal of the importance of the work being done, and in a sense, the public's appraisal. In Fiscal Year 1953, Congress appropriated \$46 million for management of national forests. For the same activities nine years later (Fiscal Year 1962), \$119 million was appropriated. During the same interval, deposits into the Federal Treasury from the sale of national forest products and the use of national forest resources, rose from \$76 million to \$114 million and not all uses are subject to charge. In 1952, slightly less than 15,000 people were involved in the protection and management of the national forests. By 1962, this had grown to more than 30,000.

NEK  
alone

1962 - Chief, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In March 1962, from a field of well-qualified candidates, Cliff was promoted again -- to the highest position in the agency with which he had made a career, and to the nationwide leadership of his profession -- for it is accepted among foresters that not only is he Chief of the Forest Service, he is the Nation's Chief Forester.

As pointed out earlier, there are three primary facets to the responsibilities of the Chief of the Forest Service:

## 1. National Forest Management

The one most widely known is the protection and management of the national forests. The details of this activity were covered in the description of Cliff's responsibilities as an assistant chief. Suffice it to say here that the position continues to grow in scope and complexity.

## 2. Cooperation in state, other public, and private forestry

The Forest Service is charged with the responsibility of promoting the conservation and best use of all of the Nation's other public (mostly state), and its privately-owned forest land -- about three-fourths of the aggregate area of forest land. More than half of the private land is in small properties averaging about 60 acres each. It is particularly to these that the Nation must look for its future timber supply. For the most part they are in unsatisfactory condition, and are poorly protected.

To meet this responsibility the Forest Service cooperates with state forestry agencies, other public agencies and with individual private owners, in the following activities:

- a. Forest management. With 49 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
- b. Forest fire control. 412 million acres of forest and watershed lands. Smokey Bear is the symbol.
- c. Tree planting. 48 states and Puerto Rico. Three-fourths of a billion trees are produced and distributed annually.
- d. Forest insect and disease control. A new but important activity.

- e. Forestry phase of the Soil Conservation Service small watershed program (PL 566). Also forestry in the related 11 pilot watersheds under the Flood Control Act of 1944, and in emergency measures to safeguard life and property on all forested watersheds.

### 3. Forestry and range research

To meet its responsibility to provide the scientific foundation needed in managing the Nation's forest and range lands, both public and private, the Forest Service conducts what is by a wide margin the most comprehensive forest and range research program in America. Twelve hundred scientists, trained in 35 disciplines, probe deeply into the great number of problems of growing, protecting, and utilizing the timber and all other products and services of these lands harmoniously and for the greatest combined benefits. To mention specifically one of a great many important lines of research, that to improve the basis for sound and effective watershed management, is of increasingly vital importance.

Forest Service research is carried on mainly through a system of 10 regional forest and range experiment stations. The system includes also/3 forest genetics institutes, 3 forest fire laboratories (among which its cloud physics and lightning storm prevention are being studied), and the world famous Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

These three major branches of Forest Service activities constitute Cliff's responsibility for policy, supervision, and overall leadership.

## Related Activities

### The Board of Geographic Names

Cliff has been a member of The Board of Geographic Names of the United States, and of its Domestic Names Committee, since 1953. In 1959 he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board, and Chairman of the Executive Committee; and in 1961, under appointment by the Secretary of the Interior, he became Chairman of the Full Board.

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

### International Forestry

Cliff has long been interested in the international aspects of forestry and wildland management. Since becoming Chief of the Forest Service this interest is rapidly beginning to flower. In the Fall of 1962, British Forestry officials invited him to visit their forests and to advise with them on their management. He spent some time with them examining in depth a number of their activities and installations. Recently, he has been invited by the Chief of the State Forestry

Administration of Baden-Württemberg to advise with him on the management of German Forests (including the Black Forest).

This year Cliff headed the American delegation to the Ottawa Conference of the North American Forestry Commission, FAO. At the meeting he was elected Chairman of the Commission.

Cliff maintains a lively personal interest in the several foreign activities of the Forest Service (with FAO, AID of the State Department, etc.), and vigorously supports them.



Publications

Cliff's bibliography contains approximately 75 titles. Some are original contributions. Most are addresses before national and regional associations explaining Forest Service policies, programs and plans. Many were published, some merely processed for distribution. In general these have been of great importance to a public understanding and the advancement of the Forest Service and its work.

A few of the more significant are listed below and copies are enclosed. Particular attention is called to No. 1 which is of major importance.

1. THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

Issued in 1959; revised in 1961. Processed. Widely distributed and considered by the President, Executive Departments, Congress, and national conservation and related organizations.

The very rapid expansion in national forest uses and activities following World War II placed the Forest Service in a difficult situation. The acceleration in use exceeded all expectations. A thorough study was made as a basis for a long-range program that would insure orderly and timely development and increasingly intensive management, and would make a case that would justify the acceleration in appropriations needed to handle the task.

To cope with the situation the Secretary of Agriculture in 1959, with the endorsement of the President, submitted to the Congress a carefully made analysis and proposal for such a program -- his National Forest Program.

Cliff played the leading role in developing this program. Its submission was concrete evidence that his analytical appraisal of the existing situation and his clear vision of the problems and the opportunities of the future was recognized by the whole Forest Service, and subsequently by the Secretary, and that they agreed with him that aggressive measures were necessary if the national forests were to make their optimum contributions to the public welfare.

The Program for the National Forests was a broadscale action plan calling for much more intensive development and management of the national forests and national grasslands. It became the most widely studied, and the most favorably accepted program ever proposed by the Forest Service. During three days of Congressional Hearings not one of nearly 200 witnesses who testified or submitted statements, opposed the program. This was evidence of public acceptance. The witnesses represented all parts of the United States and included Congressmen, State officials, non-Government and State Conservation Associations, sportsmen and recreation groups, representatives of forest industries, water users, cattlemen and ranchers, and many other groups and individuals some of whom normally are in violent disagreement with each other and who on occasion have bitterly opposed Forest Service suggestions and policies.

Rapid changes in the situation, and enactment of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 made it necessary to recast and broaden the 1959 Program. Here again Cliff played a major role. His appraisal of the past, his knowledge of the problems of the present, and his vision of the future combined to spell out a course of action that will assure optimum national forest contribution to the public welfare. The President sent his expanded "Development Program for the National Forests" to Congress in September 1961.

The Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 is vitally important organic legislation closely related to the National Forest Program. The Forest Service from its inception followed the principles of multiple use and sustained yield in managing the national forests. With the ever-growing value of and demand for, their resources, the pressures for single use of large areas became so strong that resistance to them, and management in the general interest became increasingly difficult. Organic legislative foundation for these principles was increasingly urgent. There is little doubt that Cliff's repeated appearances before Congressional Committees and the confidence he inspired were largely responsible for the Congressional confidence in the Forest Service that the enactment of this Act reflected.

Under Cliff's aggressive leadership the impact of the Program and of this Act was soon felt. All activities on the national forests and national grasslands were stimulated. There was a heightened sense of urgency for making these lands serve to their fullest capacity the expanding needs of the American people; the goal of national forest management.

2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELK AND MULE DEER IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS OF OREGON.  
From the Transactions of The Fourth North American Wildlife Conference, 1939.

This traces the history of the two major big game animals of the Pacific Northwest. The ecological relationship of the animals to each other and to their habitat is explored and conclusions are drawn upon which can be based effective plans of management.

It is an original and significant contribution to the wildlife management literature of the Pacific Northwest, and the species involved. It has been basic to numerous subsequent and more intensive investigations.

3. RANGE PLANT HANDBOOK.

Prepared by FOREST SERVICE, U. S. Department of Agriculture, GPO, Washington, D. C., 1937.

Cliff was one of a dozen principal authors of this trail-blazing book of 535 pages which identifies and evaluates in useful form the relative importance of more than 300 outstanding "key" plants of western ranges as regards grazing, watershed protection cover, wildlife and other uses. It was conceived of, and still remains, the basic source reference of all American range managers.

4. RECREATION AND WILDLIFE REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER.

An address delivered at the Annual Meeting of The Soil Conservation Society of America, Asilomar, California, August 29, 1957 (Processed).

This paper classifies the use of water by the degree to which it is consumed. It makes the point that while recreation use of water is a shared use and does not actually consume it, the availability of water to share is the life blood of outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife.

This is followed by a review of the extent to which water does contribute to recreation. It concludes that such use is tremendous and that it will grow. There follows a discussion of how recreation and other uses of water are sources of potential conflict and how through coordinated planning these conflicts might be minimized. This has been a very popular item, the Forest Service having received a great many requests for copies.

5. MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Proceedings, Fifth World Forestry Congress, 1960.

The theme of the Fifth World Forestry Congress held in Seattle in 1960, was "Multiple Use of Forest Lands." The Congress was attended by foresters of 60-odd countries all over the world. Cliff described the principles of

multiple use, its planning and application on the national forests of the United States. This has probably been the most widely read treatment of the basic principles as applied on these national forests that has ever been written.

- ✓ 6. MULTIPLE USE PLANNING IN NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT.  
From Land and Waters Planning for Economic Growth, The Report of the Western Resources Conference, 1961, University of Colorado Press.

The Third Western Resources Conference, sponsored by the Colorado School of Mines, Colorado State University, and the University of Colorado, focused upon the role of land and water and its planning in shaping economic growth in the western United States. With so much of the western land area being in national forests, and an even larger share of its key watersheds, much of the success of the Conference depended upon an understanding of the basic principles governing the management of these lands. Cliff explained this situation in this paper.

- ✓ 7. THE FOREST SERVICE LOOKS AT SMALL WOODLANDS -- IN 1962.  
From Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters, Atlanta, Georgia, October 21-24, 1962.

For at least a decade there has been a rather general recognition that small forestry properties and the manner in which their potential productivity is used will play an important role in the Nation's future wood supplies. Just how important that role will be, and the way in which it should be played, has been the subject of much debate -- some of it very contentious.

For some time the leaders of the Nation's forestry organizations and wood-using industries have been looking to the Forest Service for definitive statements and position stands on many of the questions at issue. As the new Chief of the Forest Service, Cliff's address on the subject was looked to with unusual interest.

In essence, the paper is a public pronouncement describing the general tenor, if not the specific details, of what the public can expect from the Forest Service in this field in the next few years; a basic policy statement by the Nation's Chief Forester.

Memberships

Society of American Foresters  
(Has served as Chairman of Range Division)

American Forestry Association

American Society of Range Management (Charter)

Wildlife Society (Charter)

National Council, Boy Scouts of America

Honors

- 1958 - Founder's Day Distinguished Service Award from Utah State University. One of seven so honored for having "distinguished themselves by significant contributions to the welfare of the State, Nation, and the University."
- 1962 - The Distinguished Service Award of the Department of Agriculture for "consistently outstanding vision, courage, and dedicated leadership in developing, administering, and managing the resources of National Forests and National Grasslands in an age of conflicting interests and dynamic change." This was one of but seven such awards given in a Department with approximately 82,000 employees at the time.

ATTACHMENT D.

Specific grounds for being recognized as "distinguished in forestry and public service."

As Chief of the U. S. Forest Service Cliff occupies by far the most important and influential forestry position in the United States. In the year and a half that he has held this position he has amply demonstrated his capacity to fill it. He has the confidence and respect of the members of Congress, the Executive Branch of the Government, and the heads of the national forestry associations and of the many other national conservation organizations whose interests are related to the work and influence of the Forest Service. He is held in high esteem by the millions of users of the national forests, and cooperators of the Forest Service. He is in great demand as a speaker at national congresses and other important occasions, and his ability in this respect has been an important factor in extending his influence. He is exercising the leadership among the personnel expected of the Chief of a great government bureau.

Cliff's stature is well established in international forestry circles.

In our judgment Cliff would merit recognition for distinction on the basis of his attainments as assistant (now deputy) chief in charge of national forest administration. He occupied this nationally important and influential post during the decade 1952-61 which was a period of rapid population growth and of great economic change, both of which had large impact upon the management of the national forests. Cliff met the challenge in an admirable manner which brought him wide recognition. (See the description of his service in this position for details.)

Prior to the assistant chief assignment Cliff had already laid a solid foundation for distinction by the outstanding success with which he had



filled the preceding positions. A review of Attachment A will disclose in nearly every assignment, contributions and accomplishments beyond the level of ordinary duty.

Cliff is a trained forester and a career man. His entire professional career has been with the Forest Service. He thus continues the proud tradition which we are convinced has been an important factor in making the Forest Service a pre-eminently successful and efficient public service bureau.

AWARD POSSIBILITIES

In 1964

Due

Career Service Award (National Civil Service League)

December 10

President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

February 16

Rockefeller Public Service Award

April

OUTLINE

EDWARD P. CLIFF

CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"Grass-roots" Forester - Administrator - Developer

Contents of Nomination Report (This will, of course, vary according to award.)

I. Official Biography

(Include Utah State University "Annual Founders' Day Distinguished Service Award" in 1958 and honorary Degree of Doctor of Science in 1965. Also, the 1962 USDA Distinguished Service Award.)

II. Proposed Citation

(Base this on the 3 to 4 key achievements to be stressed.)

III. Duties and Responsibilities

(Briefly stated to bring out the salient responsibilities of his position, leadership requirements, and vast scope of activities requiring his personal attention and decisions.)

IV. Accomplishments (Dramatic highlights of achievement)

Meeting responsibilities in the drive toward the Great Society:

Program Responsibility:

National Forest Development Program -- (moving it along)

National Forestry Research Program -- (spearheaded acceptance)

A Cooperative Program for State & Private Forest Lands -- (leadership)

National Forests

Meeting the Nation's Recreation Needs

Record Timber Sale Harvests

The Job Corps Effort

Role in the Wilderness Act, Land and Water Conservation Act

Research

Key developments (Southern plywood, safe pesticides, etc.)

"Timber Trends" - Significance of results

State and Private

Strengthened forestry phases in rural areas development.

Advances in Multiple Use Management of Nation's private forest lands.

Major role in Civil Defense -- Fire Defense Plan and Rural Fire Training.

Also:

Trail blazing in administrative management-- The productivity increase program.

Establishment of the Pinchot Institute-- "new concept in conservation education."

Leadership in International Forestry.

V. Personal Qualifications of the Man

(Include here idea that his devotion, sincerity, drive, and wisdom match his physical stature. Concern and feeling for his co-workers, the forest owner and user, and for the resources of the forests, ranges, and woodlands of America. Here, cite the Chief's interest and part in the Kirtland's Warbler Area.)

## VI. Photo -- (Suggest using one in uniform.)

Section 1

Section 1 of the Act provides that the Commission shall have the following powers and functions:

(a) to inquire into and report on the activities of any person or organization who is engaged in or is about to engage in any activity which is prohibited by this Act;

(b) to require any person or organization to produce any documents or information in its possession or control which may be relevant to the Commission's inquiry;

(c) to require any person or organization to attend before the Commission and give evidence; and

Section 2

Section 2 of the Act defines the term "prohibited activity" as any activity which is prohibited by section 3 of this Act.

Section 3 of the Act sets out the various activities which are prohibited under this Act.

Section 3

Section 3 of the Act provides that it is prohibited for any person or organization to engage in any activity which is prohibited by this section.

Section 4 of the Act sets out the various activities which are prohibited under this section.

Section 5 of the Act sets out the various activities which are prohibited under this section.

Section 6

Section 7

Section 7 of the Act provides that the Commission may, in the exercise of its powers, require any person or organization to produce any documents or information in its possession or control which may be relevant to the Commission's inquiry.

Section 8

Section 8 of the Act provides that the Commission may, in the exercise of its powers, require any person or organization to attend before the Commission and give evidence.

Section 9

Section 9 of the Act provides that the Commission may, in the exercise of its powers, require any person or organization to produce any documents or information in its possession or control which may be relevant to the Commission's inquiry.

Section 10

Section 10 of the Act provides that the Commission may, in the exercise of its powers, require any person or organization to produce any documents or information in its possession or control which may be relevant to the Commission's inquiry.

Section 11 of the Act provides that the Commission may, in the exercise of its powers, require any person or organization to attend before the Commission and give evidence.

Section 12 of the Act provides that the Commission may, in the exercise of its powers, require any person or organization to produce any documents or information in its possession or control which may be relevant to the Commission's inquiry.

Section 13 of the Act provides that the Commission may, in the exercise of its powers, require any person or organization to attend before the Commission and give evidence.

Section 14 of the Act provides that the Commission may, in the exercise of its powers, require any person or organization to produce any documents or information in its possession or control which may be relevant to the Commission's inquiry.

Section 15 of the Act provides that the Commission may, in the exercise of its powers, require any person or organization to attend before the Commission and give evidence.

## Biography and Professional Data

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

### EDUCATION AND DEGREES:

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

### EMPLOYMENT:

1929-31 (summers): Adm. Guard, Range and Erosion Surveys, Western Pine Beetle Control--Cache National Forest; Utah and Boise National Forests, Idaho.  
Aug. 1931-May 1934 Asst. District Ranger and District Ranger (1939), Wenatchee National Forest, Washington.  
May 1934-May 1939: Jr. Range Examiner and Assoc. Regional Forest Inspector, Pacific Northwest, Portland, Oregon.  
May 1939-Dec.1941: Forest Supervisor, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon.  
Dec. 1941-Apr.1944: Forest Supervisor, Fremont National Forest, Oregon.  
Apr. 1944-Sep.1946: Assistant Chief, Division of Range Management, Washington, D. C.  
Sept.1946-Jan.1950: Assistant Regional Forester, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah.  
Jan. 1950-July1952: Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.  
July 1952-Mar.1962: Assistant Chief, National Forest Administration, Washington, D. C.  
Mar. 1962- Present: Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

### HONORS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP:**

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

**PERSONAL:**

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

*professional leadership in the field of*

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. Cliff's entire career has been marked by noteworthy contributions *through his* in resource management. ~~He can be expected to continue this record of achievement in the years ahead.~~ The following *are* is illustrative of his outstanding performance.

Advancing the Multiple-Use Concept of Resource Management

Since becoming Assistant Chief in 1952, Mr. Cliff has built upon the traditional Forest Service philosophy of "multiple-use" management of resources with dramatic success. ~~From the famous charge to manage the National Forests for the "greatest good of the greatest number in the long run" in Pinchot's day, on beyond the milestone Multiple-Use Sustained Yield law of 1960 which gave statutory recognition to Forest Service policy, Mr. Cliff has led the way in giving form and substance to this concept of coordinating resource uses on a planned basis.~~ *first articulated by Gifford Pinchot.*

In earlier days, typical National Forest ranger districts could rather easily produce livestock forage, water for nearby communities, timber harvests to sustain the local economy, fish and wildlife, outdoor recreation opportunities, minerals, and other goods and services in the combination best suited to meet the needs of the public. The natural overlapping of uses and benefits from the land that has taken place throughout history was promoted and administered. But the total demands were so slight in contrast to the great resource potential that only rudimentary planning and management was required.

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

The importance of this particular contribution cannot be quantified. However, few would dispute the fact that this evolving pattern of creative resource management must be the mainstay in man's fight to meet his growing needs in the face of a rapidly shrinking per capita share of the world's natural resources. Mr. Cliff's example and persuasive support has been instrumental in spreading scientific multiple use of resources to other public lands, to small private tracts, to forest industry lands, to other resources--such as water development, and to other nations. ~~He has shown how resources as diverse as a wilderness, an intensively managed timber production unit, a summer livestock range, or the habitat of an endangered species of birdlife, can be managed and protected to meet an equally great variety of human needs.~~



Program Administration and Development

Another major contribution has been Mr. Cliff's <sup>has provided</sup> brilliant leadership in the administration of the resources of the National Forest System in a period of unprecedented program growth and development. It is important to note that the 186 million acre National Forest System is equal in size to the combined area of France and the United Kingdom. During the past 15 years there has been a five-fold increase in outdoor recreation use of the National Forests; timber harvests have almost tripled; the quality and quantity of water yields have become critically important in managing many National Forests, and so forth. But through Mr. Cliff's leadership, the Forest Service is meeting the challenge. One index of his success has been the planning, justification, and accomplishment that has been the basis for an increase in National Forest protection and management appropriations from \$30.6 million in F.Y. 1952 to \$152.1 million in F.Y. 1968. 159.1

Today the Forest Service builds more miles of roads and maintains a larger transportation system than any other public agency. The number of professional employees in the Forest Service has more than doubled. ~~for example,~~ in response to increasing needs to protect esthetic values, Mr. Cliff has built a staff of some 131 landscape architects--the largest group of these specialists employed by any public agency. The capacity of National Forest campgrounds and picnic areas has about doubled. A comprehensive interpretive program for visitors has been developed since 1961 through an imaginative Visitor Information Service program. A total of 275 VIS projects have been established--including 12 major Visitor Centers on National Forests and 4 more in cooperation with other agencies. The winter sports story is especially fascinating. Some 70 percent of all <sup>winter sports</sup> areas in the West are on National Forests. Investment of private capital in winter sports facilities on National Forest lands totals more than \$75 million. The Forest Service has developed into a world leader in avalanche control and research in winter sports area administration.

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

Many other examples could be cited to illustrate the dynamic situation of the past decade and a half and the progress that has been made through

94

programs administered by Mr. Cliff. The far-sighted planning and programming demanded by this remarkable period of growth have been amply provided by Mr. Cliff. In the late Fifties he conceived and designed an imaginative long-range program entitled "Operation Multiple Use"-- a blueprint of actions proposed to enable the National Forests to make their optimum contribution in meeting the Nation's resource needs. This was the basis of the "Development Program for the National Forests" which President Kennedy presented to the Congress in 1961. During that same period, he directed the most comprehensive and scientific survey of recreation resources ever undertaken--a step designed to provide the foundation needed to cope with the rising demands for public outdoor recreation opportunities. ~~More recently, he has given personal leadership in developing and applying Program-Planning-Budgeting System techniques to aid the Forest Service in preparing to meet future needs on a sound and efficient basis.~~

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

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

#### Leadership in Strengthening Cooperation

Mr. Cliff has demonstrated outstanding success in negotiating with others to solve complex issues concerning resource management and use. His record in overcoming bitter disputes between livestock interests and public land managers in the Rocky Mountain area during the post-war years is a classic in the application of firm, tactful leadership. As a result, today ranchers and rangers are working together as never before in mutually financed range improvements, better herding practices, and so forth. Largely as a result of the groundwork <sup>laid</sup> ~~laid by Mr. Cliff when he was Regional Forester at Denver and in earlier years--~~ the Nation now benefits from a productive, cooperative approach to management and use of public rangelands.

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

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

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

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

EXHIBIT D. FULL TEXT OF CITATION

Utah State University has conferred upon Edward Parley Cliff the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science:

"As Administrator of Science and Master Forester you have distinguished yourself for a quarter of a century. Your professional career has been a series of successes from the humble beginning as a forest guard to the Chief of our Nation's great Forest Service. Your wide experiences have provided for you an intimate acquaintance with the vast governmental program concerned with millions of acres of this broad land's vital resources and thousands of its professional and nonprofessional employees. Truly a great "Son of Paul" you have thought big, planned comprehensively, and worked grandly. Your broad fields of interests have borne fruitful results in your knowledgeable approach to the problems at hand. Your high scholastic abilities have served their country well in giving scientific stature to a professional field long underrated and under developed. Your leadership has furnished incentive, imagination, and studious analysis of utilization and conservation. You have assigned new values to and provided new understanding of forest, range and wildlife resources. You have modified and developed, indeed created, new attitudes toward these significant national assets. In acknowledgment of your perceptive and dedicated service, and in recommendation of your personal and professional achievements, the Board of Trustees of Utah State University takes pride in recommending you, a distinguished alumnus, for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science."

June 5, 1965

see photo in Ed Cliff photo file

FOREST SERVICE  
RECEIVED  
MAY 9 - 1966  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

*Eden's*  
Mr. ~~Doyle's~~ remarks in presenting award to Edward P. Cliff

5/3/66

"Our second Special Award goes to a gentleman who is not a member of the forest products industry in our sense of the word. However, the well-being and management of 186 million acres of forest lands owned and operated by the federal government have occupied the working life of this dedicated public official.

Last year these national forests contributed over 11 billion board feet of timber to the economy of our nation.

This man also is responsible for much of the federal assistance to state and private forest land managers for vital forest management and forest products research.

Because of these responsibilities -- and responsible actions beyond these -- we are honoring him tonight. He is alert to the growing pressures from preservationists for federal managers to withdraw timber lands from commercial use. He is aware of the growing criticism of the forestry profession for managing timber lands for the variety of products and services available. He is aware of the general public's ignorance about silviculture and timber harvesting. He is aware that a stronger effort must be made -- even as the industry is making such an effort -- to explain forest cultivation to the country's urban population.

And he has done something about it.

Last year he addressed the Garden Clubs of America and presented a strong appeal for greater public understanding of the role of the forests and forestry in today's society. This speech has been developed into a motion picture, a brochure, and a slide-tape presentation which are being widely distributed throughout the country.

In this presentation he refers to himself as "Chief Gardner" of the National Forest System and describes in clear-cut terms the landscape

gardening on a massive scale' practiced by the Forest Service.

He pointed out that the critics of some logging practices often do not understand why these techniques are necessary for the orderly renewal of the forests and the sound reasoning that is behind them. He forcefully and clearly has spelled out the sound reasoning for scientific forestry practices.

With our best wishes for the future and our pledge of assistance and cooperation in working toward public understanding of the role of the forests in the nation's economy, we are honored to present our annual 'Hands of Cooperation Award' to the Chief of the United States Forest Service -- Edward P. Cliff.

Let's show Mr. Cliff how much we appreciate his efforts."

*Cliff*

*Bill Davis  
for "Wood Salutes"  
Wood & Wood Products*

1600(4700)

May 4, 1966

Miss Jo Ann Brooks  
Associate Editor  
Wood and Wood Products  
59 East Monroe Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Dear Miss Brooks:

Enclosed is the biographical material on Ed Cliff  
for your feature, "Wood Salutes", as promised in  
Mr. Fleischer's letter of April 11.

Sincerely yours,

CLINT DAVIS, Director  
Information & Education

By

PAUL M. KIHLMIRE

Enclosure

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHIEF EDWARD P. CLIFF TO THE WOOD INDUSTRY

Chief Edward P. Cliff has led the Forest Service successfully during a period of increasing demands for all forest resources. Under pressure from an expanding economy and a growing population, the National Forest System has been called upon to provide more wood, water, wildlife, forage, and outdoor recreation, with no significant increase in the productive land area. At the same time, vigorous Federal-State cooperative programs have been accelerated so that State and private forest lands may increase their productivity of all forest resources. In support of these activities, a broad program of forestry research has been intensified in all parts of the Nation and in many scientific disciplines.

Chief Cliff is perhaps best known for strengthening resource management on the National Forests, not only as Chief since 1962, but for the 10 preceding years as Assistant Chief for National Forest Resource Management. During this period, he refined the concept of multiple use management into the highly effective and widely accepted tool that it is today. Basic to this accomplishment have been the full use of knowledge gained through research and a thorough analysis of resource demands and potential.



He has left his mark in two major programs that have demonstrated beyond any doubt the practical value of multiple use in providing for our resource needs. In the late fifties, he conceived and developed "Operation Multiple Use", which called for heroic efforts to provide greatly intensified management of key natural resources. The more detailed and comprehensive "Development Program for the National Forests" followed; it was presented to Congress by the President in 1961 and is now underway. It is designed to intensify management of National Forest resources and to increase protection and development activities so that these lands will fully meet demands anticipated by the year 1972.

The success of his multiple use efforts are demonstrated dramatically in two resource areas--timber and recreation. During his service as Assistant Chief, the National Forest timber harvest rose from 5.1 billion board feet to 9.4 billion board feet. In fiscal year 1965, after three years as Chief, the timber cut on the National Forest was a record 11.24 billion board feet, valued at \$161 million and representing about one-fourth of all timber harvested in the United States during the year.

For the same period, from 1952 to the present, recreational use of these National Forests quadrupled--from 33 million to 133.7 million visits per year. To meet this increased use, recreation

facilities have been expanded greatly. Both recreation and timber uses have thus been increased on the National Forest System, which at the same time has accommodated similar intensification of effort in managing water, range, and wildlife resources.

Since becoming Chief, Ed Cliff has distinguished himself by his statesman-like handling of major problems under discussion with leaders of the timber industry. Working closely with Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, he has resolved or greatly ameliorated the four main points that have troubled Forest Service-industry relationships: full utilization of the allowable timber cut, timber appraisal procedures in connection with National Forest timber sales, an appeals procedure for National Forest users, and revision of the standard timber sale contract.

Ed Cliff has vigorously pursued the problem of access to timber stands that were heretofore inaccessible; he has strengthened timber sale programs.

Stepped-up National Forest timber management is dramatically demonstrated by the recent 50-year sale of 8.7 billion board feet of timber on the North Tongass National Forest in Alaska. This largest timber sale in Forest Service history includes a provision for construction of a large pulp mill within the State of Alaska, thus expanding the economic base of the new State and further strengthening the Nation's timber industry.

Not only on Federal forest lands, but on the 395 million acres of State and private commercial forest land, Chief Cliff has searched out every opportunity to advance good forestry. He has encouraged the fullest possible cooperation with State and private forest managers to improve the well-being of the people and the economy in rural areas heavily dependent on forest resources. Forest Service personnel serves on Rural Area Development Committees and on Technical Action Panels that are striving to revitalize economically depressed areas. Under Mr. Cliff's direction, the Forest Service has put marketing and utilization specialists to work to expand forest efforts in this aspect of forest operations.

Chief Cliff has made multiple use management a key part of State and private cooperative efforts. He has stressed the opportunities available to private forest owners to use profitably other forest resources concurrently with the improvement of the timber. Consistently he has stressed strong programs of tree planting, and the protection of forests from fire, insects, and disease.

Underlying all the programs in which Chief Cliff has shown such strong interest is the solid foundation of research; under Ed Cliff's direction, the Forest Service has shown no slackening of its varied research programs. A number of outstanding research accomplishments have contributed to the management of the Nation's natural resources and to the economy of the Nation.

For example, in timber management, studies have resulted in adapting direct seeding techniques to more and more forest areas; high gas-yielding slash pines have been developed; studies in balloon logging--a brand new logging innovation--are beginning to bear fruit.

New products from timber have been developed: high quality bond paper from sawdust, southern pine plywood (this development alone has resulted in a new multi-million dollar industry in the South, with benefit to rural depressed areas in particular), and "beams from boltwood", another "new" product, made by jointing together thin, sliced boards by a process that has no waste, not even sawdust. The wood used for this product can come from small tree thinnings, too good for pulpwood, but not big enough for conventional lumber.

Forest fire control has been strengthened by development of infra-red mapping of forest fires, more effective lightning detection methods, and new and more effective fire retardants.

"Timber Trends in the United States," a major report of the Nation's timber situation was published in 1965. This valuable appraisal provides basic data for forestry planning in the entire United States (with significance for the rest of North America and even the world, as well). The whole job including field work, compilation and analysis, and development of the final report was carried on under the guidance and close supervision of Mr. Cliff.

Implementing all of the foregoing accomplishments and, in many instances, dramatic results of Forest Service research, is the "National Forestry Research Program," an up-to-date, balanced program of research on the major forestry problems facing the Nation. This program was painstakingly planned and worked out by the Research Staff under Mr. Cliff's personal supervision and it was presented to the Congress and approved for action with his personal, effective participation throughout.

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

Hands of Cooperation Award

National Forest Products Association

Awards Dinner, May 3, 1966

"Our second Special Award goes to a gentleman, who is not a member of the forest products industry in our sense of the word.

"However, the well-being and management of 186 million acres of forest lands owned and operated by the federal government have occupied the working life of this dedicated public official.

"Last year these national forests contributed over 11 billion board feet of timber to the economy of our nation.

"This man also is responsible for much of the federal assistance to state and private forest land managers, for vital forest management and forest products research.

"Because of these responsibilities--and responsible actions beyond these--we are honoring him tonight.

"He is alert to the growing pressures from preservationists for federal managers to withdraw timber lands from commercial use.

"He is aware of the growing criticism of the forestry profession for managing timber lands for the variety of products and services available.

"He is aware of the general public's ignorance about silviculture and timber harvesting.

"He is aware that a stronger effort must be made--even as the industry is making such an effort--to explain forest cultivation to the Country's urban population. And he has done something about it.

"Last year he addressed the Garden Clubs of America and presented a strong appeal for greater public understanding of the role of the forests and forestry in today's society.

"This speech has been developed into a motion picture, a brochure, and a slide-tape presentation which are being widely distributed throughout the country.

"In this presentation he refers to himself as "Chief Gardener" of the National Forest System and describes in clear-cut terms the "landscape gardening on a massive scale" practiced by the Forest Service.

"He pointed out that the critics of some logging practices often do not understand why these techniques are necessary for the orderly renewal of the forests and the sound reasoning that is behind them.

"He forcefully and clearly has spelled out the sound reasoning for scientific forestry practices.

"With our best wishes for the future and our pledge of assistance and cooperation in working toward public understanding of the role of the forests in the nation's economy, we are honored to present our annual "Hands of Cooperation Award" to the Chief of the United States Forest Service-- Edward P. Cliff."

EXHIBIT D. FULL TEXT OF CITATION

Utah State University has conferred upon Edward Parley Cliff the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science:

"As Administrator of Science and Master Forester you have distinguished yourself for a quarter of a century. Your professional career has been a series of successes from the humble beginning as a forest guard to the Chief of our Nation's great Forest Service. Your wide experiences have provided for you an intimate acquaintance with the vast governmental program concerned with millions of acres of this broad land's vital resources and thousands of its professional and nonprofessional employees. Truly a great "Son of Paul" you have thought big, planned comprehensively, and worked grandly. Your broad fields of interests have borne fruitful results in your knowledgeable approach to the problems at hand. Your high scholastic abilities have served their country well in giving scientific stature to a professional field long underrated and under developed. Your leadership has furnished incentive, imagination, and studious analysis of utilization and conservation. You have assigned new values to and provided new understanding of forest, range and wildlife resources. You have modified and developed, indeed created, new attitudes toward these significant national assets. In acknowledgment of your perceptive and dedicated service, and in recommendation of your personal and professional achievements, the Board of Trustees of Utah State University takes pride in recommending you, a distinguished alumnus, for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science."

June 5, 1965



(Utah State University photo)

Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, was honored June 5 when his alma mater, Utah State University, conferred on him a degree of Doctor of Science. University President Daryl Chase made the presentation during commencement ceremonies at Logan, Utah.

Chief Cliff was cited for leadership, incentive, and imagination in the utilization and conservation of forest, range, and wildlife resources. He was recognized for having "modernized and developed, indeed created, new attitudes towards these significant national assets."

Mr. Cliff began his Forest Service career in 1929 while still an undergraduate at Utah State, working as a summer employee on the Cache National Forest. He received his B.S. degree in forestry in 1931, with honors. Before becoming Chief in 1962, he had served as Assistant Chief for National Forest Resource Management; Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region; Supervisor of the Siskiyou and Freemont National Forests; and in other positions.

EDWARD P. CLIFF

Summary of Achievements

An adroit responsiveness to the times and to the needs of the times; a keen, analytical mind that enables him to go quickly to the heart of the most complex problems, an unusual ability to develop imaginative solutions to those problems--these attributes characterize Mr. Cliff's achievements.

During his 10 years as Assistant Chief and, since 1962, as Chief of the Forest Service, he has had the major role in gearing up the Forest Service to meet heavier and heavier demands upon a relatively static land and resource base. His successful approach to this challenge and his success in meeting it has called for perseverance on a very high plane, great tact, and boundless energy.

He has driven forward, with little or no fanfare, but with an unparalleled steadfastness of purpose, in every field of Forest Service endeavor.

Under his direction and leadership, contributions of the National Forest System to the Nation's welfare have skyrocketed.

In all resource fields--water, timber, wildlife, recreation, forage--use of the National Forests and National Grasslands continues to intensify at an extraordinary rate. This results from the increasing needs of our growing Nation and from the greater awareness on the part of the public of the values of these public properties and the benefits to be derived from them.

In two fields particularly--timber and recreation--the statistical records tell a dramatic story testifying to Mr. Cliff's outstanding direction and leadership. During his service as Assistant Chief in charge of National Forest Administration, the National Forest timber harvest rose from 5.1 billion board feet to 9.4 billion. In fiscal year 1966, after 4 years as Chief Forester, Mr. Cliff reported the timber cut on the National Forests as a record 12.1 billion board feet--enough wood to build 1-1/2 million homes. The 1966 cut was valued at \$196 million and represented one-fourth of all timber harvested in the United States that year. Since it is figured that for each dollar's worth of timber cut \$25 worth of business is created in the transportation, processing, utilization, and marketing of lumber products, the harvest of 1966 was credited with adding close to \$5 billion to the national economy.

More than any other individual, Mr. Cliff has been responsible for creating the image of the National Forests as "America's Outdoor Playgrounds." Every year more and more Americans are "discovering" their National Forests and the use figures have literally exploded. Since 1952, when he was Assistant Chief, until 1962 when he became Chief, and to the present time, each year has seen records for picnicking, camping, hunting, fishing, and all other

forms of outdoor recreation made, broken, and rebroken. In 1952, recreation visitor days totalled 45.9 million. In 1965, recreation use (measured in slightly different fashion) totalled 160.3 million visitor days.

While the total area of the National Forest System has itself changed but very little, demands for National Forest goods and services have grown tremendously. In area after area, demands often have exceeded the capacity of the National Forests to meet them and still maintain sustained-yield objectives. In consequence, the demand for one resource has increasingly found itself in conflict with the demand for other resources. Users have found themselves in competition with other users of the same resource, and with the users of other resources, with ever-growing frequency.

Mr. Cliff has been successful in converting serious differences of opinion and potentially dangerous conflicts into situations of mutual benefit. Through his own efforts and fervent commitment to the value of open-minded and out-spoken exchange, he has achieved more effective working relationships than ever before with principal organized groups of National Forest users, expressly the livestock industry and the timber industry.

Back of these selected accomplishments in the field of National Forest administration and resource use, these additional personal contributions of Edward P. Cliff stand out:

- He conceived and developed, in the late Fifties, the program "Operation Multiple Use" calling for heroic measures in the protection, management, and development of the water, timber, forage, wildlife, and recreation resources of the National Forests. It was the forerunner of the "Development Program for the National Forests" now well under way.
- He spearheaded and supervised the most comprehensive survey of the broad National Forest recreation situation ever undertaken. Its information is now furnishing the basic ingredients from which complete management plans for the recreational use of all units of the National Forest System are being prepared to meet pressing current situations and provide for the increasingly complex situations of the future.
- He was primarily responsible for developing the plans that led to passage of the Multiple Use Mining Act in 1955, and the truly remarkable execution of its provisions since its enactment. This Act (PL 167) in 11 years has virtually solved a problem that had plagued National Forest managers for more than 60 years. The Act made it possible for the Forest Service to acquire the right to manage the surface resources on mining claims in the National Forests and this has regained for the Government management of an estimated 50 billion board feet of timber and all other resources and their use.

- He stood firm in principles of wilderness preservation for the 8 years during which the Wilderness Act was in the making. The responsible compromise which resulted in the enactment of this significant legislation by Congress in 1964 was due in great measure to Mr. Cliff's leadership. Under his direction, aggressive action is being taken to insure that the unique qualities of the 54 National Forest wilderness units (9.1 million acres) are preserved despite the sharply increasing recreational use.
- He played an important role in the inception and development of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. The ability of the Forest Service to fulfill its responsibilities under the Act is manifest. It stems from Mr. Cliff's foresight and firm direction in meeting the growing demands for National Forest resources.
- He marshalled every possible resource of the Forest Service starting in 1964 to meet the needs of the Job Corps program working closely with the Office of Economic Opportunity. He insisted on the selection of only top-flight Forest Service professionals to head the work and to bring to bear the background and experience of the Forest Service in projects of this kind.

Under his direction and leadership, Forest Service research programs have opened new horizons of achievement. Result: more goods and more services are flowing from the Nation's forest resources.

Since his appointment as Chief of the Forest Service, a number of outstanding research accomplishments have contributed to the management of the Nation's natural resources and to the economy of the Nation.

For example, in timber management, studies have resulted in adapting direct seeding techniques to more and more forest areas; high gum-yielding slash pines have been developed; studies in balloon logging--a brand new logging innovation--are beginning to bear fruit.

New products from timber have been developed: high quality bond paper from sawdust, southern pine plywood (this development alone has resulted in a new multi-million dollar industry in the South, with benefit to rural depressed areas in particular), and "beams from boltwood" made by joining together thin, sliced boards by a process that has no waste, not even sawdust. The wood used for this product can come from small tree thinnings, too good for pulpwood, but not big enough for conventional lumber.

Forest fire control has been strengthened by development of infra-red mapping of forest fires, more effective lightning detection methods, and new and more effective fire retardants.

"Timber Trends in the United States," a major report of the Nation's timber situation was published in 1965. This valuable appraisal provides

basic data for forestry planning in the entire United States (with significance for the rest of North America and even the world, as well). The whole job, including field work, compilation and analysis, and development of the final report, was carried on under the guidance and close supervision of Mr. Cliff.

Implementing all of the foregoing accomplishments and, in many instances, dramatic results of Forest Service research, is the "National Forestry Research Program," an up-to-date, balanced program of research on the major forestry problems facing the Nation. This program was painstakingly planned and worked out by the Research Staff under Mr. Cliff's personal supervision and it was presented to the Congress and approved for action with his personal, effective participation throughout.

Under his direction and leadership, new life and activity have come to the State and privately owned forest lands of the Nation.

As Chief of the Forest Service, Mr. Cliff has searched out every opportunity to further good forestry practices on all of the Nation's forest lands, not on the publicly owned properties alone.

He assisted in the early planning of Forest Service phases of the Appalachia Act and, with his personal interest and overseeing, work is going forward in the job of developing healthy forest industries in the Appalachia area.

A new phase in American forestry is becoming more apparent these days. Multiple use management, long a vibrant part of Mr. Cliff's life, is moving into the fields of State and private forestry. He anticipated this movement and directed, early in his tenure as Chief, that Forest Service cooperative management programs work to this end.

Mr. Cliff heads up a major Civil Defense effort. Fire defense throughout rural America covering all types of land and resources is a prime responsibility of the Forest Service. Under his close and spirited supervision, this responsibility has been translated into such actions as establishment of State Rural Fire Defense Committees in practically every State and Forest Service participation in Department-wide, regional, State, and some 800 county defense boards.

Under his direction and leadership, the Forest Service has blazed an enviable trail in administrative management, has established a new concept in conservation education, and is maintaining its major position in world forestry.

#### Management

Mr. Cliff has distinguished himself and brought credit to the Department of Agriculture by his personal insistence that the Forest Service stay in the forefront in the management improvement field. For example, at Mr. Cliff's personal direction, the Forest Service has under way the most creative administrative study ever undertaken by the Forest Service. This

is a long-term study designed to develop by stages a complete, automated management information system for all activities in the Forest Service. This study will progress from one function to another until the entire organization is covered, applying the most modern techniques and equipment for communications and data processing.

#### Conservation Education

The ancestral home of Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the Forest Service, at Milford, Pennsylvania, was donated in 1963 to the Forest Service by the families of Gifford and Amos Pinchot. Now "Grey Towers" is the home of the "Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies," filling a long felt need for a national center where conservationists and educators may meet and develop policies, programs, and literature "for greater knowledge of the land its uses."

A feature of this "new concept in conservation education" is that the Conservation Foundation is joined with the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service in the management of the Pinchot Institute, making it a unique cooperative educational venture for national benefit. He serves on the Board of Governors of the Pinchot Institute as Co-Chairman, actively assisting in the planning and programing activities of the Institute.

#### International Forestry

Mr. Cliff has contributed impressively to the respect in which the Forest Service is held throughout the world. He has strongly participated himself and has encouraged expanded Forest Service activities in international forestry; e.g., the training of foreign nationals, providing technical assistance to foreign governments, and participation in the affairs of appropriate international organizations.

He was Chairman (1963-1965) of the North American Forestry Commission of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. He served as Chairman of the U. S. Delegation to the Sixth World Forestry Congress, Madrid, Spain, June 6-18, 1966, and as Vice President of the Congress.

Under his direction and leadership, the Forest Service has assumed a major role in the effort to protect and enhance natural beauty throughout America.

Mr. Cliff has directed that special efforts be made throughout the Forest Service to relate wherever possible all management and development activities on the National Forests to the Nation-wide program on beautification. He personally came up with the idea that a publication based on Forest Service long-time experience and activities in the field of beautification would be appropriate for release during the White House Conference on Natural Beauty. The resulting publication "The American Outdoors--Management for Beauty and Use" represents a practical approach to the subject and is finding excellent use by land managers and planners throughout the United States.

In a review of the publication in the Kiplinger Agricultural Letter the Editors said, "Highly practical. . . After reading it, we'll be surprised if you're not moved to go right out and plant a tree. . . Hats off to the Forest Service for making sense out of the 'beauty' campaign."

## EDWARD P. CLIFF - A MAN OF QUALITY

A career public servant in the finest sense, he has worked hard and long in the service of his fellow Americans. Material rewards have come to him in the form of progressive advancement from jobs at the bottom to the very top job.

But there have been other rewards, too, that bespeak rare qualities. He has come to know a feeling of intense personal pride, not in his own accomplishments necessarily, but in the response his 18,000 fellow-workers have given to his leadership through their accomplishments.

He is a big man, physically. His devotion to his work, to his co-workers, to the people he serves, his sincerity and great humility, his drive and wisdom--all these match his physical stature.

He has, in particular, an over-riding concern and feeling for people as well as for the resources of the forests and rangelands of America--a sympathetic understanding and consideration of their attitudes that is often reflected in his decisions. It is important to him that he know just what effect, what impact, public actions will have on individuals and their way of life.

Mr. Cliff, then, is a man of tremendous pride, sensitivity, and outstanding ability--a man who, all his life, has worked quietly, modestly, painstakingly and, every time, gets the job done.

### Addenda

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

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

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

IN PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING

Gift made possible by  
Howard Johnson Foundation:

Mr. Howard Johnson  
4 West 58th St.  
New York, N. Y. 10019

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE

No. 164

April 27 1968 <sup>15-3</sup><sub>511</sub>

Pay to the order of

Edward P. Cliff

\$1000<sup>00</sup>

The sum of \$1000 and 00/100ths

Dollars

Walter Rankin

Jan J. Conner

The RIGGS NATIONAL BANK  
of WASHINGTON D. C.  
DUPOST CIRCLE BRANCH  
1913 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.

⑆05⑆⑆⑆0003⑆ 04⑆⑆07094⑆⑆⑆8⑆⑆

TYPE 15



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Department of Agriculture—Forest Service

Washington, D. C. 20250

# Memorandum

TO : Regional Foresters, Directors,  
and Area Directors

File No. 1630

FROM : Clare Hendee, Deputy Chief

Date: March 29, 1968

SUBJECT: Written Information

Your reference:

The selection of Chief Cliff to receive the Career Service Award is a signal honor which has come to only one other Forest Service man (former Chief Richard E. McArdle). The award is designed to encourage and recognize quality in Government service and bring about better understanding between Government employees and the public.

We would appreciate any additional efforts your office can make in placing this story in the news media in your area. Please send us all press clippings on the subject immediately as they develop. We will need three originals of the clippings--one for the Chief, one for the Ford Foundation, and one for the Civil Service League. Scrapbooks of these clippings are an important part of the presentations to the awardees.

Enclosure

*Clare Hendee*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cliff, Edward  
BIOG. FILE

Castillo DU 8-4211  
Clark DU 8-4026

Washington, March 29, 1968

Forest Service Chief Claims Top Federal Career Award:

Edward P. Cliff, who rose from junior range examiner on National Forests in the State of Washington to one of the top land management jobs in the world, will be in the spotlight April 27.

Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since 1962, he is one of 10 leaders in federal civilian service selected to receive the coveted National Civil Service League's Career Service Award.

At an awards dinner in Washington, D. C., Chief Cliff and the other nine men will each receive a handsome plaque, a gold watch, and a tax-exempt \$1,000 check for outstanding leadership in the Federal service.

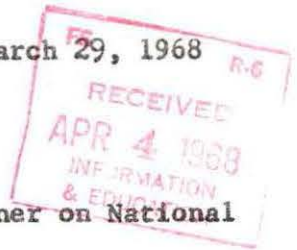
Mr. Cliff was named by the non-partisan, non-profit citizens' group at a reception March 28 in Washington, D. C. In naming the recipients of the award, Mortimer M. Caplin, President of the League and former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said the selections again revealed the exceptionally high caliber of leadership in the federal service.

Mr. Cliff is the fourth U. S. Department of Agriculture employee and the second for the Forest Service to be honored by this noteworthy award.

His career of 38 years with the Forest Service spans more than half the history of the agency which was established in 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt with the legendary Gifford Pinchot as its first Chief.

(more)

1 cc sent RF, ITE 4-4-68



- 4 -

After working his way through Utah State Agricultural College, Mr. Cliff joined the Forest Service in a full-time role as a junior range examiner at Leavenworth, Wash., in 1931, the same year he received his college degree in forestry. (During college, he had worked summers as a Forest Service administrative guard.)

Showing great ability and dedication, he moved through the positions of range examiner, regional forest inspector and forest supervisor in Oregon.

He made his first appearance at the Washington, D. C., level as Assistant Chief of the Division of Range Management in April 1944. In 1946, he became assistant regional forester in Ogden, Utah; was promoted to Regional Forester at Denver, Colo., in 1950. He was named Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, responsible for National Forest Administration, in 1952.

He became Chief of the agency in March 1962. Since then, he has been charged with operation of a vast public holding of 187 million acres in the National Forest System, stretching from coast to coast and from Alaska to Puerto Rico. His responsibilities also include direction of important state and private cooperative forestry programs and a national program of forestry research.

In his role as Chief of the Forest Service, he has guided the agency during a period of unprecedented growth and change in the scope and dimensions of pressures upon forest and related lands. To meet the challenge of change, he has provided notable leadership in planning and directing expansion of recreational, watershed, timber, wildlife and other programs. In doing so, he has shown a keen interest and skill in protecting and enhancing the esthetic values of natural resources. In addition, his agency has extended help to hundreds of foresters representing dozens of nations of the world. He personally assisted with forestry programs in South Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Cliff also holds the Department of Agriculture's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, and an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, Utah State University.

Edward P. Cliff

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

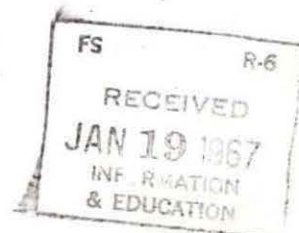
Mr. Cliff has been the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board on Geographic Names since 1953, and was Chairman of the Board 1961-65. He is a member of the Wildlife Society, the American Society of Range Management, the Society of American Foresters (of which he is a fellow), the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

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

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

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

June 1966





NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE CAREER SERVICE AWARD CITATION

EDWARD P. CLIFF

Chief, Forest Service  
Department of Agriculture

Ed Cliff's eminent career has exemplified the highest ideals of the public service. Beginning in 1931 as an Assistant District Ranger in the State of Washington, he progressed rapidly by 1950 to the post of Regional Forester in Denver. In 1952 he became the Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, and in 1962 was appointed to the nation's highest forestry post.

Mr. Cliff's rare leadership in advancing the science and art of forestry on the public and private forest lands of this nation has won him renown in conservation circles around the world. He has served as Vice President of the World Forestry Congress and has represented our country at innumerable international conferences as well as being an active participant in professional and civic affairs. Secretary Orville Freeman says of him: ". . . . the ability to pull together, unify and facilitate such a vast complexity of people and activities is the thing that makes his leadership outstanding."

CITATION

Edward P. Cliff, able and ardent conservator, under your vigorous and enlightened leadership this nation has progressively advanced the protection and wise management of the precious resources forming our natural environment. Your judicious administration and introduction of the multiple use principle has mitigated the increasing pressures on our forest and range lands. We honor you for singular capacity to inspire staff, for warmth in human relationships, and for personal modesty. Your career is a testament to the integrity and competence of the public service and merits the highest public honor.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

IN REPLY REFER TO

May 9, 1968

Mr. W. T. Pecora  
President, Cosmos Club  
2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of April 26 congratulating me on being one of the recipients of the National Civil Service League's Career Service Award.

Naturally, I am pleased to have been selected to receive one of these coveted Awards. My pleasure is increased by your expression of approval, and by your taking time to write me about it. And I am especially pleased that this honor has the approval of my distinguished colleagues in the Cosmos Club.

I realize that many people had a hand in making it possible for me to receive this Award. I am most grateful to the people within the Forest Service, and those outside the Organization from whom I have received splendid support and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

  
EDWARD P. CLIFF, Chief



April 26, 1968

Mr. Edward P. Cliff  
221 N. Royal Street  
Alexandria, Va. 22314

Dear Ed:

The Cosmos Club's Board of Management has had its attention drawn to the announcement made by the National Civil Service League that you have been selected as one of the recipients of the 14th Career Service Awards.

This honor is of such great significance that the Board, on behalf of the members of the Cosmos Club, extends its congratulations.

Very sincerely,

W. T. Pecora  
President

WTP/bw



# THE NCSL APPLAUDS THESE CAREER EMPLOYEES



**BRENT ASHABRANNER**  
Deputy Director  
Peace Corps

A combination of talents for teaching, writing, leadership and administration have brought BRENT ASHABRANNER at an early age to second in command of the Peace Corps. The problems and rewards of communication between cultures form one of the main themes of Mr. Ashabranner's meteoric career, as well as his many books and articles. His overseas experience began in 1955 with the Point 4 program in Ethiopia. Joining the Peace Corps in 1961, he became Deputy Director in 1967.



**DR. LEWIS M. BRANSCOMB**  
Chief, Laboratory Astrophysics Division  
(Boulder, Colorado)  
National Bureau of Standards  
Department of Commerce

DR. LEWIS M. BRANSCOMB, internationally famed for his work in atomic physics, began his brilliant government career in 1951. A "physicist-administrator," he is no isolated technician, but works to smooth the interaction of technology and our society. He has helped evaluate and plan the nation's scientific program and policy, particularly with relation to national defense, the space effort and atomic energy.



**EDWARD P. CLIFF**  
Chief  
Forest Service  
Department of Agriculture

The fame of EDWARD P. CLIFF rests on his ability to pull together and facilitate the vast complexity of people and activities that is the Forest Service. He oversees 154 National Forests, 19 National Grasslands and 10 research stations of the National Forest System. Starting as a part-time forest guard 38 years ago, Mr. Cliff then served as a ranger and in supervisory positions. Higher posts in Washington, Utah and Colorado preceded the topping of his career as Chief of the Service.



**SAMUEL M. COHN**  
Assistant Director for Budget Review  
Bureau of the Budget

A key man in drafting and presenting the President's Budget is SAMUEL M. COHN. In his 26-year rise to the top in government he has garnered warm accolades as he moved to more responsibility in economic, fiscal and budgetary analysis. His associates appreciate his "unflappability" in the Bureau's fast-moving arduous work schedule. He is known and appreciated, too, for his ability to interpret the budgetary process to interested citizens.



**J. WILLIAM DOOLITTLE**  
General Counsel  
Department of the Air Force

The hallmark of J. WILLIAM DOOLITTLE's outstanding government career is his superb handling of heavy responsibility. He has headed sensitive projects to develop standards of conduct for personnel, and to integrate off-base military housing. After his graduation from Harvard, his legal genius won him posts with one of the nation's great law firms, with the JAG, and an exceptional honor as Justice Felix Frankfurter's law clerk. He then moved to top Justice Department and Air Force assignments.

JAMES F. KELLY financially manages the second largest expenditure agency of the federal government. He has reaped dozens of tributes for his sensitive, sensible administration. His colleagues praise his administrative, fiscal, intellectual and legislative "know how." When 18, he started with the government as an under clerk. Thirty-three years plus 14 promotions later, in 1966, he attained his present rank.



**JAMES F. KELLY**  
Assistant Secretary, Comptroller  
Department of Health,  
Education, and Welfare

DR. ALEXANDER D. LANGMUIR is internationally renowned in the field of epidemiology. His lifetime service in public health has reduced and eradicated major communicable diseases around the world. He created and directs the Epidemic Intelligence Service of the PHS. He, since 1961, has trained more than 350 young physicians and other health professionals here and abroad.



**DR. ALEXANDER D. LANGMUIR**  
Chief Epidemiologist  
National Communicable Disease Center  
(Atlanta, Georgia)  
U. S. Public Health Service  
Department of Health,  
Education, and Welfare

Dedication. Superb Judgment. Extraordinary planning capability. These are the words his colleagues use to describe ELLSWORTH H. MORSE, JR. In 1946, Mr. Morse began his noteworthy government career with the General Accounting Office. He is famed for his outstanding competence in accounting and auditing policies and financial management . . . especially for his work to upgrade governmental policies, principles and standards for accounting and auditing.



**ELLSWORTH H. MORSE, JR.**  
Director  
Office of Policy and Special Studies  
General Accounting Office

Our country's atomic energy programs—both military and civilian—have signally benefited from MILTON SHAW's abundant management and scientific abilities. He works in the advanced frontiers of developing power reactors for civilian purposes, for nuclear auxiliary power systems and advanced reactor technology and nuclear safety. In 23 years of service, he has also given top leadership to the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps in nuclear research and development.



**MILTON SHAW**  
Director  
Division of Reactor Development  
and Technology  
Atomic Energy Commission

ARBON W. STRATTON brings to his job a rare talent for management, training in law, enthusiasm and ability to motivate co-workers. Starting with the government in 1943, he held posts of increasing importance with the War Manpower Commission and the VA in Utah and Wyoming. Coming to Washington in 1956, he assumed his present rank in 1967. Recent laws for veterans bear the imprint of his legislative expertise. He shares with the Administrator the direction of this third largest federal agency.



**ARBON W. STRATTON**  
Deputy Administrator  
Veterans Administration

## 14th Career Service Awards Banquet & Dance

National Civil Service League  
The Howard Johnson Foundation  
The President of the United States  
Members of Congress and Federal officials  
The Federal Times  
Business and Professional Leaders  
Federal Employees, Agencies and Friends of the Award Winners

Washington-Hilton Hotel • Saturday, April 27, 1968