

THE DIRECTORS

Figure 3.1. Alonzo W. Marion, first Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 1949-1957.



ALONZO W. MARION
Director
1949 - 1957

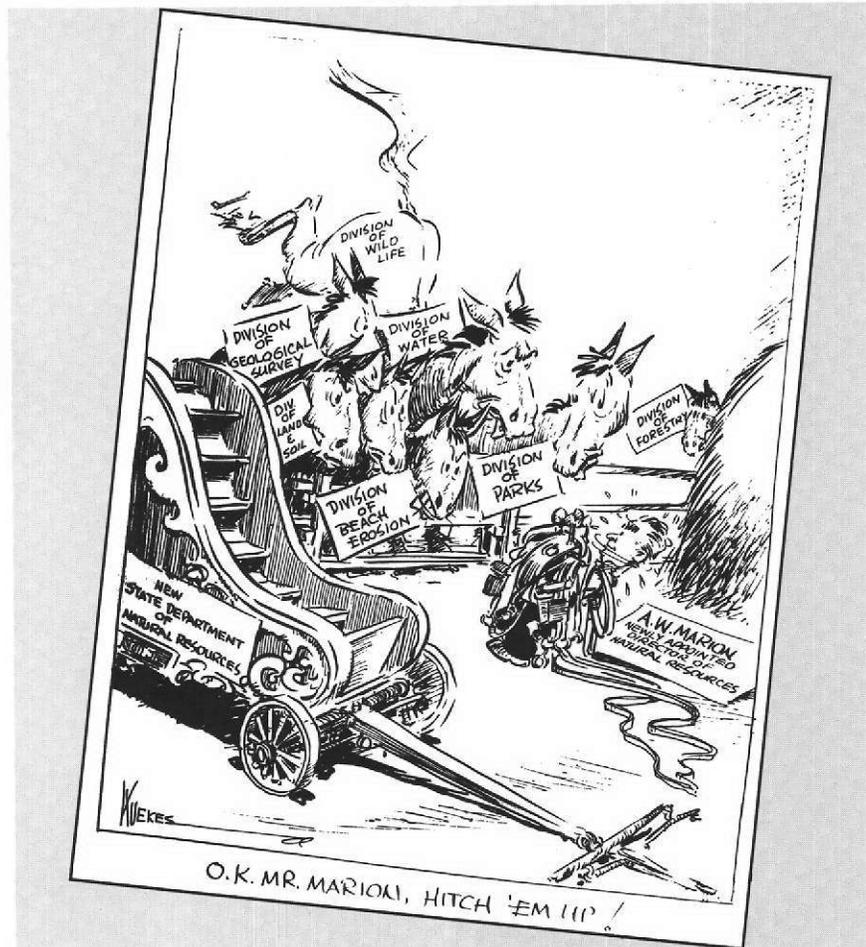
Frank J. Lausche made many appointments at the cabinet level during his five terms as Governor of the State of Ohio, but he probably never made a better one for a particularly difficult job than when on 11 August 1949 he appointed Alonzo W. Marion (Fig. 3.1) to become the first Director of the newly created Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

Widely known as "Chick" to his multitude of friends, Marion was a natural for the job. He was Director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture at the time he was asked by Governor Lausche to "move over" to ODNR to coordinate and guide the multifaceted, seven divisional arms of the State's conservation activities into a single cooperative and cohesive unit of State government. He served as Director almost eight years until February 1957.

Chick Marion, born 12 April 1904 in Walnut Township in Pickaway County near Ashville, Ohio, was a farmer near Rockford in Mercer County when appointed Director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture. A graduate of The Ohio State University with a B.S. degree in Horticulture, he served eleven years as a County Agricultural Extension Agent in Clermont and Mercer Counties, six years as Extension Specialist in Horticulture, and two years as Manager of the Columbus Vegetable Growers Market. During World War II, he served 50 months in the United States Army Field Artillery, nearly a year of which was spent in the European Theater.

At the time ODNR was created, a Colum-

Figure 3.2. Cartoon by Edward Kuekes depicting the plight of A.W. Marion as he assumed directorship of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 1949.



created ODNR. He was an active supporter of many conservation organizations including the Ohio Forestry Association, The Izaak Walton League of America, Ohio Federation of Soil Conservation Districts, the League of Ohio Sportsmen, and the Ohio Conservation Congress. If anybody could be called a crucible of conservation character, Chick Marion was that person. He was a conservationist's conservationist.

Chick exuded energy, confidence, and enthusiasm. He

bus reporter wrote, "Governor Lausche must get a director of natural resources who will be 10 times as good as Caesar's wife. Not only must he be above suspicion, but he must be beyond reproach. He must not be a partisan politician. He must be concerned about the broad field of conservation but not too much interested in any one phase of it. He must have executive and administrative ability and he must have a compelling interest in the public welfare...It will take a diplomat who knows how to wield the ax." Chick Marion met and exceeded all these qualifications.

He was consumed by the conservation movement at a very early age, and he never lost sight of its goals. He was a vigorous supporter and lobbyist for the passage of conservation legislation, and he worked hard for passage of Amended Senate Bill 13, the legislation which in 1949

loved to hear jokes, and he loved to tell them. He had a laugh that virtually rumbled through a meeting room or hallway; it was infectious and enjoyable to any group or gathering. Yet, there was no doubt in anyone's mind about who was in charge of the business at hand. Marion knew well how to achieve his administrative objectives.

He guided with gentleness and disarming charm and had the ability to overcome many obstacles and bruised egos of Division Chiefs. These leadership qualities were necessary to accomplish goals and solve problems in the early days of the organization. It was no simple task to amalgamate into a cohesive unit (Fig. 3.2) the seven Divisions—Geological Survey, Wildlife, Water, Forestry, Beach Erosion (changed to Shore Erosion in 1951), Parks, and Lands and Soil—each coming from diverse affiliations. His

1949-1989

common sense got ODNR started in the right direction towards the viable organization it is today.

In addition to organizing the new agency and staffing it with experienced professionals (Fig. 3.3), Chick Marion, in concert with the Natural Resources Commission (see Figure 4.1 on page 35), encouraged development of new and timely initiatives. Great strides were taken in expanding and managing public use facilities and services. New State Parks were established including Hueston Woods State Park in Butler and Preble Counties, Lake Hope State Park in Vinton County, and Punderson State Park in Geauga County. Additional public hunting lands were acquired,

including Spring Valley Wildlife Area in Greene and Warren Counties, Tranquility Wildlife Area in Adams County, and Killdeer Plains Wildlife Area in Marion and Wyandot Counties. Efforts were made to reintroduce the wild turkey; phasing out of predator-control programs was initiated; and fishing regulations were greatly liberalized. Ohio's soil survey was begun, and stabilization of Lake Erie shores was attempted. State Forest lands and forest tree nursery production were expanded. The "Plant Ohio Green" program was a major reforestation thrust. Water availability and quality became a major concern for human welfare, industry, and recreation. Public education and

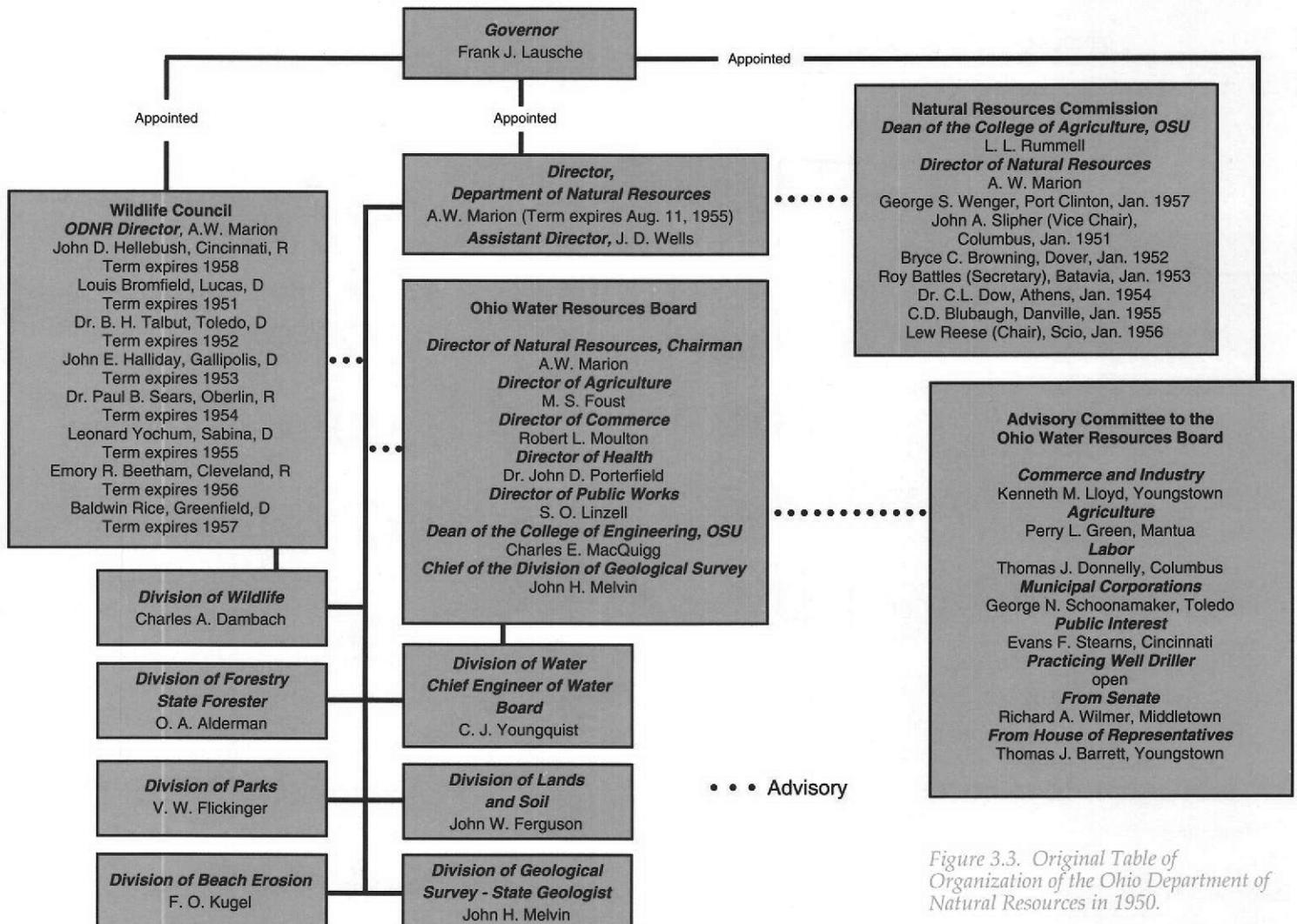


Figure 3.3. Original Table of Organization of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources in 1950.

information focused not only on constituency groups and the public but also on school children by cooperating with the Ohio Department of Education. Technical staff was encouraged to affiliate with The Ohio Academy of Science. The first ODNR symposium was conducted at the Academy's annual meeting at Capital University in 1950. A system of six district offices (albeit short-lived) was created to enhance staff interac-

tions and cooperation (Fig. 3.4). Teamwork, planning, doing, and learning were in vogue during Marion's tenure.

Following his service as the first Director of ODNR, Marion became associated with the Ohio Producers Livestock Association in Columbus. In June 1961, he was

appointed Administrator for the Farmers Home Administration of Ohio and served in that capacity until his untimely death 17 February 1962. He was a Seventh Degree Granger and was named to the Ohio Conservation Hall of Fame in 1981. A memorial, erected by the employees of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources at A. W. Marion State Park, affirms, "His long career in public service was marked by broad understanding, sound judgment, untiring effort, and a high standard of ethics in the conduct of public affairs." The park, located near Circleville in Pickaway County, is a living tribute to this dedicated conservationist and administrator.



Figure 3.4. Location of ODNR district offices and district boundaries as established in 1950. Some Divisions adopted the system, some did not, and eventually because of administrative complications, the system was abandoned.

by
Randall C. Guthrie

1949-1989

HERBERT B. EAGON

Director
1957 - 1963

Herbert B. Eagon (Fig. 3.5), "Herb" to his friends and colleagues, holds the sole distinction of having served as Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources under three Governors. He was appointed by Governor C. William O'Neill on 4 February 1957, continued during the term of Governor Michael V. DiSalle, and served for a short time under Governor James A. Rhodes until April 1963. Then the law was changed, making the term of the Director to coincide with the term of the Governor, rather than for six years as provided in the original statute creating ODNR.

Born in Noble County near Quaker City, Ohio, on 13 July 1908, he was reared on a farm. At the age of 48, he brought to ODNR a strong tie with the land and with the military. Eagon attended The Ohio State University and, at the time of his appointment as Director of ODNR, operated a 350-acre farm in Delaware County under a complete conservation management plan. He was a supervisor of the Delaware Soil and Water Conservation District, Vice President of the Ohio Federation of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Chair of the Ohio Soil Conservation Committee, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Forestry Association.

A paralleling military career spanning 37 years, started in 1927 when he enlisted in the Ohio National Guard. It included active service in World War II and the Korean War. Eagon was the intelligence officer for the Second Island Command in the South Pacific Theater and commanded the 166th Regimental Combat Team in 1954. At his retirement in 1964 as Brigadier General, he was Assistant Division Commander, 37th Infantry Division, Ohio National Guard.

While Director of ODNR, Herb served as secretary of a special governor-appointed Water Study Committee (Fig. 3.6). In 1959, it recommended abolishment of the Water Resources Board and Advisory Committee and creation of



Figure 3.5 Herbert B. Eagon, second Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 1957-1963.

an Ohio Water Commission, which the General Assembly subsequently authorized, with General Eagon as a member. Water resources management was one of his strong concerns and he pressed for more watershed planning. The January 1959 floods saw him helping Governor DiSalle obtain emergency appropriations for a statewide flood causative study. He promoted conservation activities (Fig. 3.7) and pressed for saving lands for reservoirs and parks by presenting a public land use study to support this need. At the same time, he urged the sale or transfer of isolated State canal lake lands to local governments for recreational purposes. He championed the concept and early development of Salt Fork Lake and State Park in Guernsey County near Cambridge, and he accepted the Muskingum River locks and dam system from the federal government for State administration of recreation and boating.

The Division of Reclamation was transferred to ODNR from the Department of Agriculture in 1959; and the Division of Watercraft, as created by the General Assembly in 1959, became operational in 1960. Safety regulations were adopted for watercraft, and the Waterways Safety Commission was transferred to the Division of Watercraft from the Division of Shore Erosion. In 1961, Eagon created the Office of Chief Engineer revising departmental engineering functions including some units of the Division of Shore Erosion, which was abolished in 1961. He also established



Figure 3.6. Governor C. William O'Neill (seated) receiving the final report of the Water Survey Committee in 1959 as presented by members (left to right) Harry M. Miller, Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company; ODNR Director Eagon; and Bryce C. Browning, Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District. Photo by courtesy of Barbara E. Davids.

Figure 3.7. Governor Michael V. DiSalle (seated) issuing a proclamation in 1959 promoting Ohio Wildlife Week, Conservation Month, and Arbor Day. All persons attending the ceremony were from Columbus unless noted otherwise. From left to right: Ken Crawford, League of Ohio Sportsmen; United States Senator Stephen M. Young, Cleveland; unidentified; Ralph J. Bernhagen, Chief, Division of Geological Survey; Kenneth C. Wahl, Ohio Wildlife Council, Port Clinton; T.T. Lee, Southeast Conservation Club; Herb Rumfield, League of Ohio Sportsmen; V.W. Flickinger, Chief, Division of Parks; Tenny Jones, League of Ohio Sportsmen, Ravenna; Dr. Charles A. Dambach, The Ohio State University; O.A. Alderman, Chief, Division of Forestry;



Hayden Olds, Chief, Division of Wildlife; ODNR Director Eagon; Verne Harris, League of Ohio Sportsmen, Cleveland; G. Kenneth Dotson, Chief, Division of Lands and Soil; Carl H. Knirk, League of Ohio Sportsmen, Marion. Photo by Walter M. Lauffer and by courtesy of Herb Rumfield.

the Real Estate Section and expanded the Information and Education Section.

He sought increased capital improvement funds to enhance ODNR's field facilities throughout the state, and the concept of multiple use of ODNR facilities became a planned objective. In cooperation with the Natural Resources Commission, the Department established standards for the State Park system, and the Division of Parks received authorization to issue revenue bonds.

General Eagon gave strong leadership to the initiation by the Division of Geological Survey of a revamping of the topographic maps of Ohio to a scale of one inch equals 2000 feet. Both the Division and the Ohio Department of Highways allocated approximately \$2 million to match United States Geological Survey funds. As a result of this great effort, Ohio obtained a modern set of 788 new 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, each covering approximately 55 square miles.

He promoted expansion of the subject matter published in *The Ohio Conservation Bulletin*. He also took the lead to organize and hold the Ohio Mid-Century Governor's Conference on Natural Resources in Columbus in 1958. During his tenure, a compact was ratified by Ohio and Pennsylvania concerning regulations for Pymatuning Lake on the state line in Ashtabula County. Hunting of quail and establishment of areas for the training of hunting dogs were approved on selected public lands, and free fishing licenses were offered to Ohio citizens over 65 years of age.

Following his directorship of ODNR, General Eagon became Water Resources Coordinator for the Ohio River Division of the United States Army Corps of Engineers from 1963 to 1972. He later served as a consultant to

the Ohio River Basin Commission Citizen Advisory Council. Upon his full retirement in 1972, he turned his energies to his farm in Delaware County where he did extensive tree planting specializing in black walnut culture. This earned him a stint as President of the Ohio Nut Growers Association.

The career of Herbert B. Eagon has been recognized in many ways. He was inducted into the Ohio Conservation Hall of Fame and the Water Management Hall of Fame. He received the District Service Award of the National Association of Conservation Districts and in 1989 was posthumously entered into the Ohio Federation of Soil and Water Conservation Districts Supervisors Hall of Fame. He was also an Honorary Life Member of the Soil Conservation Society. He was a recipient of the Legion of Merit and was inducted into the Ohio National Guard Hall of Fame.

He died on 22 June 1985 at the age of 76 and was buried with full military honors at Radnor Cemetery in Delaware County. He was a man who gave much to his country, his state, his community, and his fellow citizens. ODNR was enriched by his leadership and vision. He never saw the shade of the many trees he planted (Fig. 3.8), but he knew that for others they would bring joy and beauty in the future.

by Sherman L. Frost



Figure 3.8. ODNR Director Eagon participating in an Arbor Day celebration in Stark County, 25 April 1958. Photo by courtesy of Ohio Department of Highways.



Figure 3.9. Fred E. Morr, third Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 1963-1971.

FRED E. MORR
Director
1963 - 1971

Fred E. Morr (Fig. 3.9), the third Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, was appointed by Governor James A. Rhodes on 17 April 1963 when Director Eagon's term expired. Like A. W. Marion, Director Morr moved to ODNR from Director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, but his was the first term thenceforth to coincide with that of the Governor.

Fred was born in Delhi Township, Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, Ohio, on 12 April 1923. Subsequently, he became a resident of Xenia Township in Greene County. Fred attended Ohio Wesleyan University for three years, but received the B.A. degree majoring in English and Political Science in 1948, and the J.D. degree in 1950 from the University of Cincinnati. He was a United States Army Air Corps Fighter Pilot Instructor at the Central Training Command during World War II, where he obtained the rank of First Lieutenant.

Fred brought many years of experience in natural resources, agriculture, and administration to ODNR. He was an enthusiastic fisherman and hunter. He participated in youth activity programs (e.g., the Coonskin Cap Brigade) of the League of Ohio Sportsmen, and he was an active worker in the Ohio Conservation Congress. He had managed 1500 acres of farmland in Greene and Fayette Counties and had been President of the Greene County Cattle Feeders Association. At the time of his appointment as Director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, he was serving his second term as Auditor of Greene County.

The Director also brought dynamic drive

and enthusiasm with him to the Department. This is evidenced by the large expansion in natural resources facilities that were built or initiated during his tenure. While State Park lodges, e.g., Hueston Woods (see Figure 1.6 on page 4), Burr Oak, Shawnee, Mohican, and Salt Fork, are more visible, the list of other facilities which were designed and constructed is impressive, including lakes, cabins, campgrounds, marinas, boat docks, upground reservoirs, and boat launching ramps (Figs. 3.10 and 3.21). To provide the engineering and architectural expertise required, he approved consolidation of the engineers, architects, surveyors, and landscape architects under the Office of Chief Engineer instead of leaving them in individual Divisions. As an active pilot, Fred frequently flew an ODNR airplane. He expanded the ODNR air fleet, and he encouraged his staff (Fig. 3.11) to fly to expedite the numerous construction projects and to meet with constituency groups throughout Ohio. He authorized development of a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plan which was one of the first to be approved by the federal government for funding eligibility. This program became a national model for other states. Reflecting the large increase in recreational programs, membership of the Natural Resources Commission was broadened in 1963 and the name was changed to the Recreation and Resources Commission.

Director Morr was concerned with adequate amounts and the quality of the water supply in Ohio. The nationally recognized comprehensive statewide water plan was initiated, and upground reservoirs were constructed at Findlay and Lima to provide water for industrial expansion and recreation in the flat glaciated section of the state. He worked closely with the United States Army Corps of Engineers on flood control and water supply projects in



Figure 3.10. ODNR Director Morr (right) discussing plans with Maynard Dils (center), Manager of Hueston Woods State Park, and Dick Bryson, Lodge Manager.



Figure 3.11. Most of ODNR Director Morr's administrative staff in 1969. From left to right, seated: James A. Swartzmiller, Chief Engineer; Melvin J. Rebholz, Deputy Director; Richard E. Midden, Assistant Director; Director Morr; Donald L. Norling, Deputy Director; Sherman L. Frost, Deputy Director; Ernest J. Gebhart, Chief, Division of Forestry and Reclamation. Second Row: Richard L. Herd, Administrative Assistant; John E. Adams, Division of Wildlife; Ralph Vanzant, Assistant Chief, Division of Parks and Recreation; Clarence Foust, Coordinator for ODNR to United States Army Corps of Engineers; Horace Collins, Chief, Division of Geological Survey; Jack N. Pennell, Division of Water; W.A. Southan, Assistant to Director; Robert O'Bryant, Administrator; Henry K. Hall, Chief, Real Estate Section; Robert B. Redett, Assistant Chief, Division of Forestry and Reclamation; Dan C. Armbruster, Chief, Division of Wildlife. Third

Row: Andrew Spencer, Acting Chief, Water Management Section; Harry F. Swearingen, Chief, Program Planning Section; Wayne T. Conner, Chief, Division of Oil and Gas; Ralph Bernhagen, Chief, Water Planning Section; Frank W. Bennett, Chief, Manpower Section; Albert R. Molt, Chief, Administrative Services Section; Norville L. Hall, Chief, Division of Parks and Recreation; Richard B. Jones, Chief, Division of Lands and Soil; Floyd E. Heft, Chief, Division of Soil and Water Districts; Dwight I. Auman, Assistant Chief, Real Estate Section.

Ohio. He signed the documents committing the State of Ohio for funding for the water supply capacity, low flow augmentation, and recreational pools built into the Alum Creek, the Caesar Creek, and the East Fork Reservoirs. The Stream Littering Act was passed, and Ohio pioneered the national movement in river preservation with passage of Amended Substitute Senate Bill 345, the Scenic Rivers Act, on 28 February 1968. This law was the first of its kind in the nation, predating the national law by seven months. The Little Miami River became Ohio's first Scenic River in 1969, and the Sandusky River the second in 1970. In 1966, Fred, with Governor Rhodes' cooperation, established the Conservation Hall of Fame. This program recognizes those who have made outstanding contributions to the conservation movement in Ohio, and it continues to provide inspiration as new inductees are added yearly. The General Assembly created the Division of Oil and Gas in 1965, and the Division of Soil and Water Districts was transferred to ODNR from The Ohio State University in 1969.

Fred's eight years as Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources can be summed up in one word—"Action." He overcame many obstacles to obtain the goals

for ODNR. Ohio is fortunate to have the facilities designed and constructed during his term and the legacy left in water planning, flood control, domestic and industrial water supply, parks and recreation, and overall quality enhancement.

After leaving ODNR in January 1971, Fred served as Chair of The Ohio River Basin Commission from 1971-1978. He ran for Congress from the 1st Ohio Congressional District (Cincinnati area) in 1986, and he is currently operator of the Fred Morr Realty and Appraisal Service.

For his active leadership, Fred has received numerous citations, including those from the League of Ohio Sportsmen, the Ohio Conservation Congress, The Izaak Walton League of America, the National Wildlife Federation, the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, the Ohio Association of Garden Clubs, and the National Campers and Hikers Association. The Fred E. Morr Pavilion in the ODNR area at the Ohio State Fairgrounds in Columbus (see Figure 21.12 on page 251) was named in his honor. He was inducted into the Ohio Conservation Hall of Fame on 2 August 1989.

by Ned E. Williams

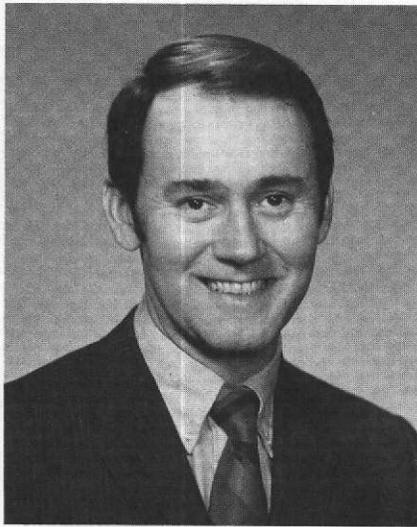


Figure 3.12. William B. Nye, fourth Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 1971-1975.

WILLIAM B. NYE
Director
1971 - 1975

William B. Nye (Fig. 3.12) was appointed the fourth Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources by Governor John J. Gilligan on 11 January 1971 and served to January 1975. Bill brought to the position a decade of experience in public service and a strong desire to enhance the environmental quality of Ohio. His was an urban background, quite in contrast to that of his three predecessors, each of whom had rural and agricultural backgrounds.

Bill was born 1 September 1933 and reared in Akron, Ohio. During the Korean War, he served in the United States Air Force. He received a B.A. degree in Political Science from The University of Akron in 1957 and was awarded a J.D. degree in 1960 from the University of Michigan Law School. While attending school, he worked one summer as a laborer with the Akron Metropolitan Park District. After he received his law degree, Bill served as Assistant City Law Director and City Prosecutor for the City of Akron in 1961 and 1962. He was Attorney Examiner and Hearing Referee, Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation from 1962 to 1964 after which he entered private law practice. Bill was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives from Summit County (Akron) in 1964. He was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1966, and reelected to a four-year term in 1968 from which he resigned mid-

term to accept the appointment as Director of ODNR.

During Bill Nye's tenure as Director, many innovations were implemented. The primary focus was land acquisition for parks in and near urban areas, including land acquisitions for the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in Cuyahoga and Summit Counties (Fig. 3.13) and for Maumee Bay State Park on Lake Erie in Lucas County. Other acquisitions included Quail Hollow State Park in Stark County and historical Malabar Farm in Richland County. Bill's initiative in changing policy regarding use of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund from that of primary use by the State to an approximate 50-50 split with local governments provided another significant avenue for urban park acquisition and development.

Because of a severe State budget crunch in 1971, Governor Gilligan implemented a rigorous austerity program which included closing the State Parks. Shortly thereafter, when the General Assembly enacted the first State income tax, the Parks were reopened. Programs promoting use of the Parks were then initiated, including "People-to-the-Parks," especially for senior citizens (Fig. 3.14) and disadvantaged youth, "Art-in-the-Parks," "Rent-A-Tent," and creation of trails for the handicapped.

Emphasis was given to the acquisition and preserva-



Figure 3.13. ODNR Director Nye (center) with Congressman Ralph Regula (right) of Navarre in Stark County and David Cherry, United States Department of the Interior, in 1974 discussing the proposed Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. About half of the \$6.7 million required for land acquisition for this project was provided by the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund with the remainder coming from State share of that fund and local sources.



Figure 3.14. Emma (Grandma) Gatewood with ODNR Director Nye on the Hocking Hills Winter Hike, January 1973. The 6.5-mile route for the hike from Old Man's Cave to Ash Cave is named the "Grandma Gatewood Trail" in her honor.

tion of critical natural areas including Blackhand Gorge State Nature Preserve in Licking County and Gahanna Woods State Nature Preserve in Franklin County. Numerous other sites were acquired, frequently with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy. ODNR assisted in the successful efforts to prevent highway encroachment on Cedar Bog State Memorial in Champaign County. Director Nye, by his directive, designated Ohio's first State Wilderness, Shawnee Wilderness Area, in Adams and Scioto Counties.

ODNR and Governor Gilligan opposed construction of additional large public reservoirs and stream channelization projects as being environmentally too destructive and of little public benefit. The Ohio Scenic Rivers Program was strengthened and expanded, and the Little Miami River became Ohio's first National Scenic River.

With his experience in the General Assembly, Director Nye was effective in promoting new environmental legislation (Fig. 3.15). Laws he fostered included revisions to surface mine reclamation procedures, initially for coal and then for other minerals. At the time, these were considered the strongest in the nation. He encouraged further mining of abandoned surface mines followed by reclamation to current standards. Through his leadership, biological data indicating the health, vigor, and population status of the fishery in Lake Erie were used to limit the number of



Figure 3.15. Governor John J. Gilligan (right) signing a bill relating to Ohio wildlife into law as observed by ODNR Director Nye (standing) and Dan C. Armbruster, Chief, Division of Wildlife. Photo by Joseph G. Hofbauer.

licenses issued for entry into the commercial fishing industry on Lake Erie. To enhance the Division of Wildlife's Lake Erie fishery programs, he successfully promoted legislation to authorize a State royalty from the lake's commercial fishing industry. He also assisted passage of the legislation which created the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency in 1972.

His administration centralized planning activities and developed a computerized land suitability analysis with mapping capabilities. A coastal zone management program for Lake Erie was initiated, and public boat access and dockage facilities in urban areas on Lake Erie and the Ohio River were expanded. In December 1972, the administrative offices of the Department were centralized at the Fountain Square Complex on Morse Road in the north end of Columbus.

Following his four years as ODNR Director, he served on the Ohio Environmental Board of Review, as President of the Akron Area Council for the Arts, and as Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. From 1978 to 1981, he directed the Environmental Law Institute in Washington, D.C., and from 1981 to 1985, the Great Lakes office of the International Joint Commission (the boundary waters commission created by treaty between the United States and Canada). In 1985, Bill returned to private law practice in Akron specializing in environmental health, land use, natural resources, and employee rights laws. He currently serves on the Board of the Cuyahoga Valley Association. Among the awards and citations he has received are those from the League of Ohio Sportsmen, Ohio Federation of Conservation Clubs, Ohio Parks and Recreation Association, and the American Society of Landscape Architects.

by Charles E. Call

1949-1989

ROBERT W. TEATER
Director
1975 - 1983

Robert W. Teater (Fig. 3.16), known to most as "Bob," was appointed the fifth Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources by Governor James A. Rhodes on 13 January 1975. His substantial qualifications as a natural resource management professional were augmented by his extensive experience in public and academic administration. Other than for a few months in 1982 when he ran for Governor, he served eight years as Director, until January 1983.

Bob was born on 27 February 1927 and raised on a tobacco and livestock farm near Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Kentucky. He earned his B.S. degree in Agriculture from the University of Kentucky in 1951, and completed the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Agronomy in 1955 and 1957 from The Ohio State University. He remained at Ohio State as an Assistant Professor; and with a joint appointment to the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center at Wooster, he conducted research until 1960.

His career with ODNR began in 1961 when he served for two years as Executive Assistant to Director Eagon. For the next six years, Bob was Assistant Director to Director Morr. In 1969, he returned to The Ohio State University where he served as Associate Dean in the College of Agriculture, and from 1971 to 1974 as Director of the School of Natural Resources. During those years of rapid expansion of the School and strong public concern over the status of the environment and society's ability to protect and manage world resources, Bob developed the interdisciplinary characteristics of the School with the goal of ensuring that graduates were well equipped to move professionally into technical and administrative positions in fields of natural resources.

Parallel with development of his academic and management careers, Dr. Teater rose through the ranks of the military. After serving as a United States Army Infantry Lieutenant in the Korean War, he became an active commander in the Ohio National Guard. In 1981, he was named to the Reserve Forces Policy Board of the United States



A
Legacy
of
Stewardship

Figure 3.16. Robert W. Teater, fifth Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 1975-1983.

Department of Defense. He retired in 1985 as a Major General having commanded the 4000 troops of Ohio's first Separate Infantry Brigade.

Under Dr. Teater's direction, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources developed a set of 21 priority programs on which to focus its energies and to set a pace for his administration. The list in part included the programs shown in Figure 3.17.

1. ABANDONED MINED LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM - to provide financial, technical, and emergency assistance in restoring abandoned strip mined lands and abating hazards associated with abandoned coal mines.
2. AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION AND URBAN SEDIMENT CONTROL - to conserve soil resources and to prevent further pollution and sedimentation in streams and lakes.
3. CLEAN UP OHIO - to provide leadership grants and technical assistance to communities to assist in abating litter, promoting recycling, and stimulating community pride.
4. FISH OHIO - to increase fishing opportunities by providing additional access, habitat improvement, cleaner water, public awareness, fisheries research, and stocking.
5. NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM - to identify, classify, and protect unique natural areas, significant wetlands, geological features, and endangered species habitat.
6. NONGAME AND ENDANGERED SPECIES PROGRAM - to provide professional management for all wildlife species to improve wildlife diversity and human enjoyment of wildlife resources.
7. PARK DEVELOPMENT - to expand State Park facilities including lodges, cabins, campsites, golf courses, beaches, nature centers, and essential lands.
8. URBAN RIVER AND WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT - to revitalize valuable downtown water resources for recreation, beauty, and utility.
9. WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - to update Ohio's five regional water plans for the development of stream and ground-water systems to assure water supply, recreation, and flood management.
10. YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES - to expand youth opportunities by furthering education and training in productive conservation work (Fig. 3.18).

Figure 3.17. A partial list of the 21 priority programs developed for ODNR during the Teater administration.



Figure 3.19. ODNR Director Teater at the 1980 annual meeting of The Ohio Forestry Association signing a timber cutting permit of the United States Forest Service for a cooperative program to provide lumber for ODNR to construct a covered bridge over the Little Miami Scenic River (see Figure 17.18 on page 219). From left to right: Robert Redett (ODNR), David Franklyn (ODNR), Ernest Gebhart (ODNR), Bjorn Dahl (USFS), Dan Atzenhoefer (ODNR), Ronald Abraham (USFS and now of ODNR), and Robert Joens (USFS).

The Department

In addition to the accomplishments achieved for each of the 21 programs, the process of identification and implementation of priorities produced significant unifying effects within the Department. Divisions worked together—in some instances, for the first time—to achieve mutually desired goals. This process was later used as a positive model in teaching techniques of public administration at The Ohio State University.

Cooperation with local governments was a key element of Bob's tenure. Through joint projects, waterfronts were developed in Cleveland, Dayton (see Plate 25), Cincinnati (see Figure 1.8 on page 5), and Toledo; 52 miles of railroad along the Little Miami River between Cincinnati and Xenia were preserved for a scenic parkway; and millions of federal dollars were carefully allocated to communities for parkland acquisition and development. Working with State and industrial leaders, he sought to modernize the Ohio River navigation system to enhance economic development in the Ohio River Valley region. His cooperation with The Ohio Academy of Science assisted greatly in publication of the colorful and informative book, *Ohio's Natural Heritage*.

Figure 3.18. John Fulbright (left), Director of Youth Programs, United States Department of the Interior presenting a certificate of appreciation to Governor James A. Rhodes (center) for his support of the United States Youth Conservation Corps. ODNR Director Teater administered the program in Ohio, and the presentation was part of YCC Day at the Ohio State Fair, 16 August 1980.



Two new Divisions were added to the Department and two were consolidated. The Division of Natural Areas & Preserves was added in 1976, and the Division of Civilian Conservation in 1979. The Division of Lands and Soil and the Division of Soil & Water Districts were amalgamated into the Division of Soil & Water Conservation in 1982.

Always accessible and cooperative with people and organizations (Fig. 3.19), Bob pursued a strong technical and professional capability within the Department. For his professionalism, he was respected by the public, other governmental agencies, and the legislative branches. He worked with ease with both sides of the political aisle in the General Assembly and the United States Congress. His personal interest for outdoor activities and his constant positive attitude assisted greatly his leadership abilities. He was a good listener and encouraged debate, although he was firm in his administrative philosophy and execution when appropriate.

After leaving ODNR, Dr. Teater formed his own consulting firm which specializes in natural resource development and organizational management. He is a member of numerous organizations and remains an active and articulate spokesperson for the wise use of Ohio's natural resources. He is much involved with the development of the International Center for the Preservation of Wild Animals in eastern Muskingum County. He has received numerous honors including those from the National Wildlife Federation, the Woods and Waters Club of Cleveland, the Shikar Safari Club International, the Ohio Conservation Congress, the College of Agriculture of The Ohio State University, and the National Guard Bureau. The Columbus Recreation and Parks Department has named the bikeway along the Olentangy River in north Columbus the Major General Robert W. Teater Bikeway in his honor. He has been inducted into the Ohio State Fair Hall of Fame and has been awarded the Distinguished Service Award, the United States Department of the Army.

by Denise Franz King and Floyd E. Heft

1949-1989

MYRL H. SHOEMAKER

Director

1983 - 1985

Myrl H. Shoemaker (Fig. 3.20) was appointed the sixth Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources by Governor Richard F. Celeste on 10 January 1983. Myrl, as he was known by his many friends and his colleagues in the Ohio General Assembly, holds the unique distinction of having served as Lieutenant Governor while simultaneously occupying the cabinet post of Director of ODNR.

Myrl was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on 14 April 1913 and resided in Ross County until his death. He was a member of the Ohio Farm Bureau, the Ross County Conservation League (a hunting and fishing organization), the Bourneville Christian Union Church, and the Ross County Concerned Citizens for the Handicapped.

Myrl's public service career began when he became a member and Clerk/Treasurer of the Twin Rural and Paint Valley local school districts, in which capacity he served for 22 years. In 1958, he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives and represented the 88th House District for 24 years. He served on all major committees in the House of Representatives and was a member of the Legislative Service Commission. In 1976, he rose to the powerful position of Chair of the House Finance and Appropriations Committee. As Chair of this committee, he also served as member of the State Controlling Board and the Emergency Board. Throughout his tenure in the General Assembly, he was a strong supporter of the programs and responsibilities of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (Fig. 3.21). In that regard, he helped secure the funding for construction of the lodge and recreational facilities at Deer Creek State Park in Fayette and Pickaway Counties.

In 1982, Myrl was chosen by gubernatorial candidate Richard F. Celeste to join him on the Democratic ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Myrl assumed the duties of Lieutenant Governor on 10 January 1983 and Governor Celeste simultaneously appointed him Director of ODNR. Myrl's concern for natural resources as a private citizen and his official support of them while in the legisla-

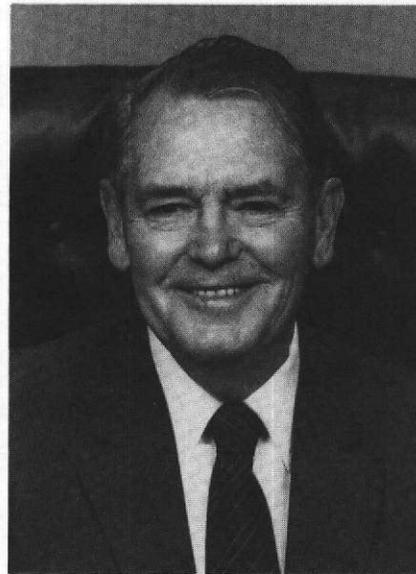


Figure 3.20. Myrl H. Shoemaker, sixth Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 1983-1985.

ture were factors prompting the unprecedented appointment of a Lieutenant Governor to the cabinet post of Director of ODNR. He served in both positions until, because of ill health, he resigned as Director of ODNR on 30 June 1985. He continued as Lieutenant Governor until his death on 30 July 1985. In recognition of his many years of dedicated public service, he lay in state in the Capitol Rotunda and was accorded full honors by Governor Celeste and other high-ranking State officials.

Director Shoemaker relied heavily on his Assistant Director Dr. William J. Napier as his illness progressed. Together they demonstrated a unique rapport with the General Assembly leaving an impressive legacy of legislative achievement. Legislation was passed in 1983 permitting Ohio citizens to check off all or portions of their State income tax refund for the benefit of the Division of Wildlife and the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves (Fig. 3.22). This has resulted in the contribution of millions of dollars to help preserve and manage endangered and nongame species, natural areas, and scenic rivers. Big Darby Creek was designated a State Scenic River with Myrl's support.

In 1983, the administrative organization of ODNR was streamlined. The Office of Real Estate was merged with the Office of Outdoor Recreation Services and the Offices of General Services and Business and Finance were consoli-



Figure 3.22. Governor Richard F. Celeste (center) in July 1983 signing Amended House Bill 5 into law permitting citizens to check off all or portions of their State income tax refund for the benefit of the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves and the Division of Wildlife. Attending the ceremony were from left to right, front row: ODNR Director Shoemaker, Raven Workman, Ohio Audubon Council; Janet Gentzler, Ohio Sierra Club; Ron Good, Ohio Sierra Club; Don Hirsch, The Nature Conservancy, Ohio Chapter; Steve Sedam, Ohio Environmental Council; Sondra Yates, ODNR Legislative Liaison. Back row: Representative David Hartley, sponsor of the bill from Springfield; Senator Eugene Branstool, sponsor of the bill from Utica; Eric Partee, Little Miami, Inc.; George Richards, Ohio Environmental Council.

Figure 3.21. Myrl Shoemaker (right) in the Ohio House of Representatives was a strong supporter of ODNR programs. In 1963, he discussed plans for development of Cowan Lake State Park in Clinton County with then ODNR Director Morr (center) and Senator Max Dennis.

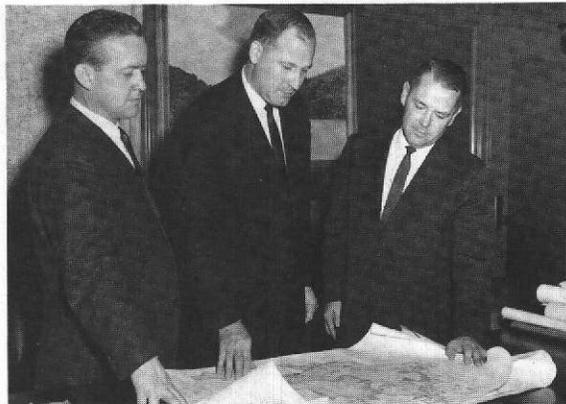
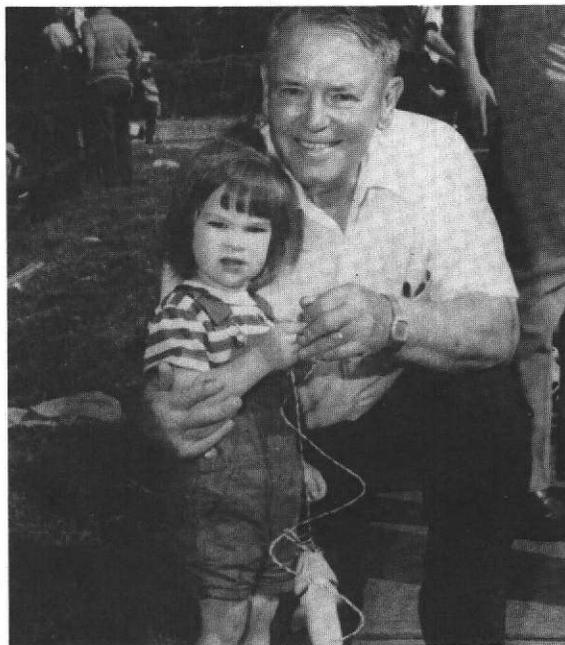


Figure 3.23. ODNR Director Shoemaker helps Elizabeth Rookard celebrate catching her first fish at the Ohio State Fair Fishing Pond. Photo by Robert Shanaman, August 1983.



dated creating the Office of Business and Administrative Services.

During 1984, several pieces of legislation dealing with the resources of Lake Erie were enacted. One law provides for regulation of diversion of water between the Lake Erie and Ohio River watersheds. Also, the Department worked with other Great Lakes states and

provinces of Canada creating a mechanism protecting Great Lakes waters from diversion from the region. The most significant features of House Bill 127 (sometimes known as the "buy-out") provided for the Division of Wildlife to buy the licenses used by Ohio's commercial gill net fishermen in Lake Erie, and to prohibit the use of such fishing devices throughout Ohio.

Further legislation was enacted in late 1984 which gave the Division of Oil and Gas regulatory powers to control the disposal of oil well brine. This legislation was a cooperative effort between the Division of Oil and Gas, the oil and gas industry, environmentalists, interest groups, and the legislature. As a result of the legislation, less pollution damage now results from legal brine disposal.

Myrl has been honored by a monument in the ODNR area at the Ohio State Fairgrounds in Columbus which reads, "He was a true friend of the Natural Resources movement." The Myrl H. Shoemaker Beach at Paint Creek State Park in Highland County was dedicated in 1985. In recognition of Myrl's commitment to higher education, the University of Cincinnati has named its new 13,500 seat arena the Myrl H. Shoemaker Multipurpose Center, and the auditorium of the Chillicothe Branch of Ohio University is the Myrl H. Shoemaker Center.

Those who knew Myrl Shoemaker as legislator, Lieutenant Governor, and Director of ODNR are grateful for his friendship. His concern for Ohio's natural resources and his deep compassion for people (Fig. 3.23) are human qualities which shall not tarnish.

by Chet J. Chaney and Anne M. Wickham

JOSEPH J. SOMMER
Director
1985 to the present

Joseph J. Sommer (Fig. 3.24) was appointed the seventh Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources by Governor Richard F. Celeste on 1 July 1985 following the resignation of Myrl H. Shoemaker due to ill health. Because of his wide experience in governmental operations, and his sustained interests in natural resources management and outdoor recreation, Joe was warmly accepted by those who knew him regardless of philosophical persuasion (Fig. 3.25).

Joe was born in Canton, Ohio, 9 July 1927. Following graduation from high school in 1945, he joined the United States Navy and served with the Occupational Force in Japan. Upon returning to civilian life, he earned a B.A. degree in Pre-law from Kent State University in 1950 and the J.D. degree from Western Reserve College of Law in 1952. In 1960, Governor Michael V. DiSalle appointed him to the Workers' Compensation Board of Review on which he served through 1967. Joe promoted creation of the Stark County Park District and served as a member of its board.



Figure 3.24. Joseph J. Sommer, seventh Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, 1985 to the present.

He was elected to the Stark County Board of Commissioners in 1968 and served until 1971 when Governor John J. Gilligan appointed him Administrator of the Bureau of Workers' Compensation. He was subsequently named Director of the newly created Department of Administrative Services, Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, Executive Secretary of the Ohio House of Representatives, and Deputy



Figure 3.25. ODNR Director Sommer discusses strategies of land management with members of the Miami County Soil and Water Conservation District, 9 October 1987.

State Auditor. Sommer was Governor Celeste's first Chief of Staff. His reputation for being fair, hardworking, honest, and a decisive leader prompted reference to Joe as a "state natural resource." His appointment as Director of ODNR was applauded by environmental, conservation, and

sportsmen's groups as he realized a lifelong dream.

Joe brought with his appointment a strong commitment to professional management of Ohio's natural resources. He has inspired professional leadership (Fig. 3.26), accentuated teamwork within the Department (Fig. 3.27),



Figure 3.26. Most of ODNR Director Sommer's administrative staff in 1989. From left to right, seated: **John Piehowicz**, Deputy Director; **Leonard Roberts**, Deputy Director; **Director Sommer**; **Charles E. Mauger**, Assistant Director; **Anne Wickham**, Deputy Director. Second row: **Howard A. "Pete" Hurst**, Chief, Office of Business and Administrative Services; **Daniel F. Shields, Sr.**, Fountain Square Property Manager; **Kyme Rennick**, Chief Counsel; **F. Martin Rookard**, Executive Assistant for Legislative Affairs; **Mary L. Wiard**, Chief, Division of Litter Prevention and Recycling; **Stuart Lewis**, Administrator, Scenic Rivers Program; **Clayton Lakes**, Chief, Division of Wildlife; **Phyllis D. Hart**, Administrator, Equal Employment Opportunity/Contract Compliance; **Dr. Michael D. Craden**, Chief, Office of Outdoor Recreation Services. Third row: **Philip A. Talbott**,

Aviation Administrator; **Jon Weiser**, Collective Bargaining Coordinator; **Robert L. Goettemoeller**, Chief, Division of Water; **Bonnie Direnfeld-Michael**, Executive Assistant for Special Projects; **C. Lynn Malowney**, Chief, Office of Public Information and Education; **Stanley H. Spaulding**, Chief, Division of Parks and Recreation; **Edgar C. Hinton, Jr.**, Chief, Division of Civilian Conservation. Fourth row: **Ronald G. Abraham**, Chief, Division of Forestry; **Tim Dieringer**, Chief, Division of Reclamation; **Paul Gregory**, Chief, Division of Watercraft; **Edgar Troyer**, Budget Coordinator; **Steven Carter**, Chief Engineer; **Thomas Berg**, Chief, Division of Geological Survey; **Michael Canavan**, Chief, Office of Employee Services; **J. Michael Biddison**, Chief, Division of Oil and Gas; **Lawrence G. Vance**, Chief, Division of Soil and Water Conservation.

1949-1989

and developed excellent rapport with constituency groups including the academic community.

As Director, Joe has actively promoted the preservation of wetlands, wilderness, and biological diversity in Ohio. In 1986, the Pickerel Creek Wildlife Area, 2100 acres in Sandusky County, was purchased to preserve prime wetland habitat including a nesting site for the bald eagle along Sandusky Bay. Protection of the 8000-acre Shawnee Wilderness Area in Scioto and Adams Counties was substantially upgraded by specific legislation in 1988. Three additional Wildlife Areas and three access sites along State

Scenic Rivers have been acquired. Fifteen State Nature Preserves totaling more than 1600 acres have been added, including the Lakeside Daisy State Nature Preserve in Ottawa County which harbors a portion of the country's only known population of this rare and endangered species (see Plate 18). Lake Milton in Mahoning County has been acquired as Ohio's 72nd State Park.

Lake Erie has received special emphasis from Director Sommer. He was instrumental in establishing the Lake Erie Office to coordinate State policy on environmental and economic issues relating to the lake and shoreline area.

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Table of Organization-- Effective 2/89

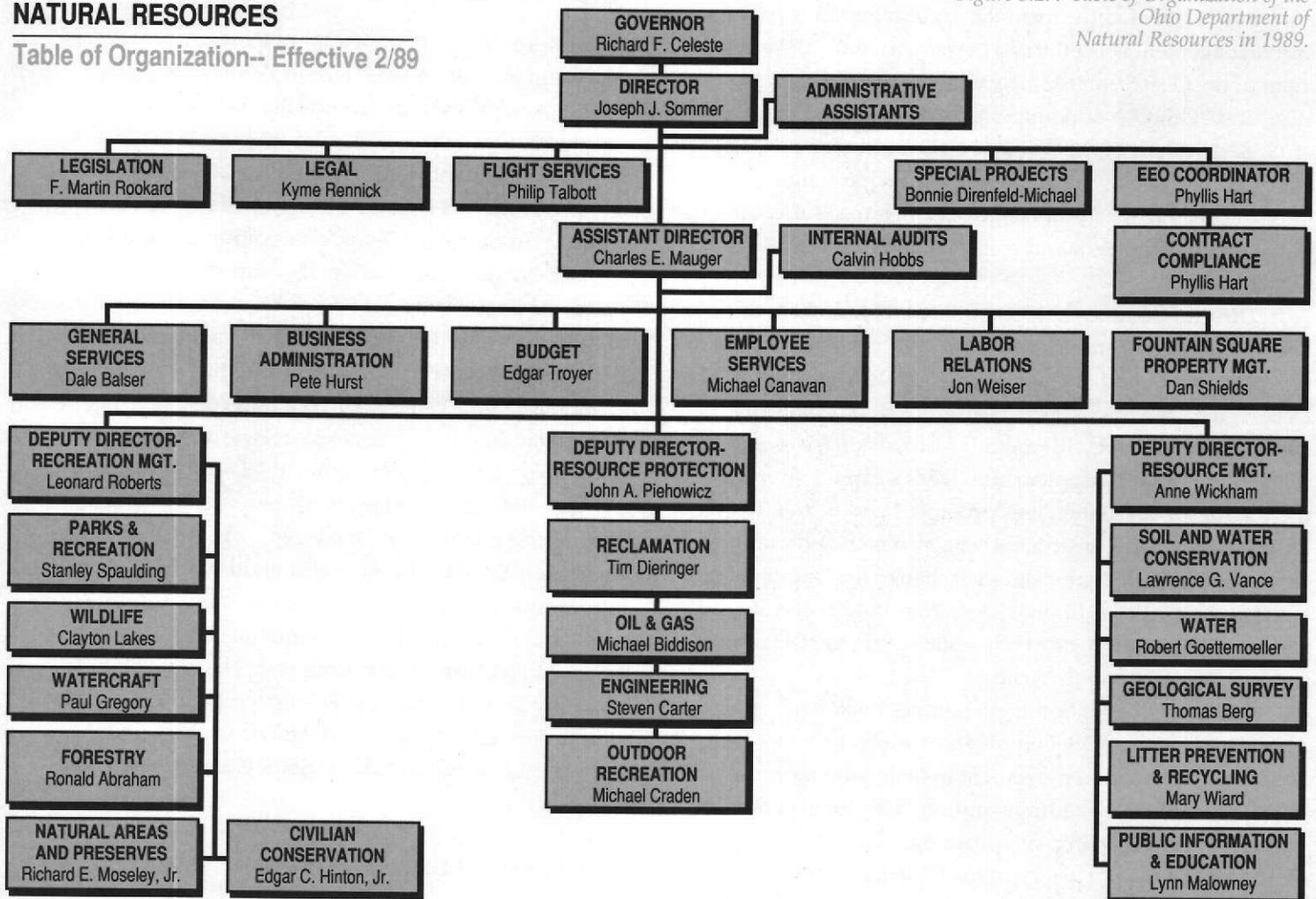


Figure 3.27. Table of Organization of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources in 1989.

Coastal zone management legislation which passed in 1988 expands ODNR authority to manage natural resources and to regulate development along the shoreline. The long-sought legislation banning use of high-phosphate detergents in the Lake Erie watershed was also passed in 1988 with departmental support. Euclid Beach, part of Cleveland Lakefront State Park, was renovated; a marina was completed at Geneva State Park in Ashtabula County; and the lodge and recreational complex at Maumee Bay State Park in Lucas County has been built (see Figure 8.17 on page 116 and Plate 24). Ohio has attained a record of more than two million fishermen, and Lake Erie retains the title, "Walleye Capital of the World."

Joe's encouragement of teamwork at ODNR has been especially evident in the formulation of integrative policies and management procedures as exhibited in the development of the *Ohio Stream Management Guide* published in 1986, and "Ohio's Nonpoint Source Management Program" of 1988. As Chair of the Governor's Commission on Ohioans Outdoors, Joe involved people with wide-ranging interests in Ohio's natural resources while recommendations for future management and recreational programs were developed.

Director Sommer in 1988 initiated the purchase of the Fountain Square Complex, site of ODNR's main headquarters in the north end of Columbus since December 1972. The Department now owns a modern, efficient office facility, easily accessible and with room for expansion if needed (Fig. 3.28). To help supplement ODNR's capital improvement budgets, legislation was promoted and passed which authorizes private construction of concession and public service facilities on State land in exchange for long-term operating leases. Additional legislation in 1987 elevated the status of litter control efforts by establishing the Division of Litter Prevention and Recycling.

In 1986, Director Sommer commissioned a task force of retired and active ODNR employees (see Plate 26) to document the conservation movement in Ohio with emphasis on the 40 years of ODNR administration. He also encouraged participation in 1988 in a symposium of The Ohio Academy of Science entitled, "History of the Ohio Department of



Figure 3.28. ODNR Director Sommer at Headquarters in Fountain Square Complex in north Columbus commemorating Arbor Day on 28 April 1989 by helping to plant a sweetgum tree grown from a seed which orbited the earth in 1984 in the first flight of the space shuttle Discovery.

Natural Resources." Reminiscent of a previous Academy symposium that featured ODNR in 1950, this meeting featured 14 papers which provide the core of information presented in this book.

Joe holds membership in and is an active supporter of many organizations including Ducks Unlimited, the League of Ohio Sportsmen, the Ohio Conservation Congress, the American Forestry Association, the National Audubon Society, the Ohio Historical Society, The American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a life member of the Canton Chamber of Commerce and the Canton YMCA. In 1984, the Ohio Academy of Trial Lawyers presented him the "Outstanding Public Employee Award," and the *Columbus Monthly* magazine titled him, "the Perfect Public Servant" in a 1985 article. He was named "Democrat of the Year" in 1985, and in 1986, the League of Ohio Sportsmen named him "State Conservationist of the Year." Other citations include those from the Stark County Commissioners, Stark County Park Board, Hamilton County Park District, Ohio Conservation Congress, The Ohio State University School of Natural Resources, Ohio Association of Police Chiefs, and the Disabled American Veterans. A marina facility at Sippo Lake in Stark County is named in his honor.

by C.J. Fields and C. Lynn Malowney