have arisen and on November 5, 1963, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall invited "suggestions from the public at large looking toward formulation of a program to foster the orderly conservation and development of the vast federally owned oil shale deposits in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming." A February 1, 1964, deadline for comments was fixed. Some oil men construed this to mean Interior feared to act without Congressional direction because of possible implications of "Another Teapot Dome Scandal" if lease terms were too generous or a "Scrooge" appellation if conditions imposed restricted

III. CREATION OF THE OIL SHALE ADVISORY BOARD

The above explains my pleasure at receiving and being able to accept with high hopes the invitation of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall again to study oil shale problems. The invitation came in his letter of June 4, 1964, asking me "to serve as a member of a special Oil Shale Advisory Board . . . to analyze this whole problem." The problem was stated as being: "If the national interest is to be served, and this resource is to make an optimum long-term contribution to the economic well-being of the nation, the major public policy questions need to be identified and evaluated at the outset.'

The Secretary proposed "a study in depth of this whole problem."

IV. FIRST MEETING, JULY 7, 1964

The initial meeting was held in Washington, D.C., on July 7, 1964; members present were:

Orlo E. Childs, President, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado. Benjamin V. Cohen, Attorney, Washington, D.C.

Joseph L. Fisher, President, Resources for the Future, Inc., Washington,

John Kenneth Galbraith, Professor, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Lt. Gen. (Ret.) James M. Gavin, Chairman of Board, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

Milo Perkins, Economic Consultant, Tucson, Arizona. H. Byron Mock, Attorney, Salt Lake City, Utah. 19

General Gavin attended our first meeting, but press of other assignments unfortunately prevented his attending later sessions and he subsequently resigned before the report was prepared. Secretary Udall presided. Also present were then Assistant Secretary for Minerals John M. Kelly, who was the alternate co-chairman from the Department, then Assistant Secretary for Public Lands (now Undersecretary) John A. Carver, Solicitor Frank M. Barry, and a tremendous array of experienced and able men from all parts of the Department. Members of the press were also present. Of major importance in this and all subsequent Board meetings was the presence of Captain Kenneth C. Lovell (USN), head of the Defense Department oil shale program.

Secretary Udall stated that he placed no narrow limits on the areas to be considered by the Board.20 He then outlined "broad areas of policy that have come to the surface in our exploration of this problem." 21 In abstracted statements they were:

"... First, we must choose those policies which will assure that oil shale development makes its optimum contribution to the Nation's economy over the long term.

Second, careful consideration must be given to the implications of oil shale development on our national and collective security . .

"Finally, our actions with respect to oil shale must emphasize its conservation, not in the sense of hoarding, but in the creative sense of efficient recovery and wide use . . ." 22

¹⁷ U.S. Dep't of the Interior Press Release (P.N. 37328-63), "Oil Shale Development Suggestions Invited by Interior," for release November 5, 1963; Also, 28 Fed. Reg. 11796

¹⁸ Bernick, Up and Down the Street: Oil Shale Potential Starts Brush Fire, Salt Lake

City Tribune, Nov. 10, 1963.

19 U.S. Dep't of the Interior Press Release (P.N. 48827-64), "First Meeting of Oil Shale 20 U.S. Dep't of the Interior Press Release July 3, 1964.

20 U.S. Dep't of the Interior Press Release (P.N. 49030-64), "Opening Statement by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall at the first meeting of the Oil Shale Advisory Board, Washington, D.C., July 7, 1964," for release July 7, 1964.