

A Brief History of SHE: Reflections on the Founding and First Twenty Five Years of the Society for Human Ecology¹

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Sooner or later human ecology, under some name or other, will win its way to academic recognition and to its proper place in general education....
H.G. Wells (1934)

As the Society for Human Ecology (SHE) passes the mark of its first quarter century, it seems timely to offer a brief chronicle of events leading to and following from its founding. Historical accounts are always incomplete. This one will have many shortcomings as well. Nonetheless, it is important to maintain some log of SHE's organizational journey and take note of significant events, individuals and achievements along the way.

During the SHE - XIV conference at College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, several members of the Society — old and new — urged me to prepare such an account. My initial reaction was reluctance. The origin and activities of SHE have typically been collaborative. Thus it seemed imprudent to attempt to capture the story in a single hand. A growing number of initial founders, however, are no longer available to participate in the story telling. At the same time, much of the current membership is unaware of the Society's early years, and others who might contribute have not been active in recent years. Certainly a team approach would have been enjoyable. But it was a far too formidable task. My own time to coordinate or co-edit such an undertaking was limited. What follows is therefore of limited compass — best seen perhaps as one of the executive director's occasional functions. It is also an open invitation for others to expand the dialog with further reflections and renderings. Indeed, the pages of *Human Ecology Review* would be a fitting place for an ongoing project on the history of human ecology.

The Place of Humans in the Living World

The actual origins of human ecology are lost in the mists of time, with the Neanderthal and in the Neolithic, or even further back.... Gerald L. Young (1989)

The subject matter of human ecology is as old as human existence. Ever since humans first conceived their surroundings, there has been some kind of human ecological perspective in the world. Identifying and giving words to what is, or was, or never will be again is the foundation of historical consciousness. Imagining future possibilities — what could be or should be — is the extension of human intentionality forward in time through problem solving, creative action and ethical concern. This is the essence of human ecology, and thus the study of these phenomena and relationships is vast.

It wasn't until the latter 19th century that the complex interactions of the living world were captured in a single word. The term 'ecology' — initially defined by Ernst Haeckel (1866)³ — was a synchronic expansion of Darwin's (1859) diachronic synthesis of evolutionary biology. Drawing attention to the *ongoing interactions among organisms and their environment*, ecology called forth a new kind of scientific integration. As soon as humans were considered, however, an even broader interdisciplinary mandate was required. Ever since, "human ecology" has been a stimulus for a diverse family of ideas about human-environment relations. The varied origins and multifaceted meanings of this enigmatic expression have given rise to an enormous literature of its own — cf. Bews (1935), Bressler (1966), Brown (1993), Glaeser (1989), Hubendick (1985), Huib (1994), Quinn (1950), Machado (1985), Marten (2001), Miller et al. (2003), Nathawat et al. (1985), Sargent (1974), Siniarska and Dickinson (1996), Steiner and Nauser (1993), Suzuki and Otsuka (1987), Tengstrom (1985), Theodorson (1961), Vance (1987), Wang (1990), Young (1974; 1978; 1989). The history and ideas of human ecology *qua* human ecology are beyond the scope of this short essay. But it is surely within the confluence of these streams of thought that we find the source of SHE's beginnings.

Among academic and professional societies, SHE is a minor organization. Even within human ecology, it is but one of many. Nonetheless it has become an important forum for exploration of truly broad-based and interdisciplinary views. Over the past 25 years the Society has become the intellectu-

al home for an extraordinary and dedicated group of individuals. Any society is composed of people. The focus of this review is therefore the *social dimensions* of SHE — the people who have made things happen and the contributions they have made.

Beginnings: Mission and Aims⁴

In the spring of 1979 a handful of people held a dinner party at L'Escargot Restaurant on Connecticut Avenue in Washington D. C. The topic of their conversation was the need to fashion a distinctive and bona fide interdisciplinary group for professionals concerned with the complex problems of which humans are a part. Their underlying aim was to extend the integrating framework of plant and animal ecology to create a fuller understanding of the place of humans in nature — and to do this under the name of human ecology. Forging such a society, they realized, would be counter to conventional pressures, both conceptually and organizationally. It would require expertise from a broad range of disciplines and people who were inclined to work together to embrace the problems and possibilities of a livable future.

At a second meeting later that year at the University of Maryland, a larger group of founders began to construct and adopt a set of bylaws and to elect a first slate of officers. The first board of officers included Guido Francescato of the University of Maryland as executive director, along with Wolfgang Preiser of the University of New Mexico, Bill Loring from the Centers for Disease Control, Ann Eward from Michigan State University, and Frederick Sargent from the University of Texas School of Public Health as the first president. Also present were: Gerald Young from Washington State University, Dan Rose from the University of Pennsylvania, Joseph Valadez from the University of Maryland, John Krummel from the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Anthony Nevelle from the Smithsonian Institution.

Documents of incorporation to establish the Society for Human Ecology (SHE) as a not-for-profit educational and research organization were prepared and plans were made for the First Pan-American Conference on Human Ecology to be held in 1981 at the Pan-American Center for Human Ecology and Health in Toluca, Mexico. Official incorporation was received in the State of Maryland in 1981. But due to the unexpected death of Frederick Sargent and some other difficulties, plans for the first conference had to be cancelled. Wolfgang Preiser was soon selected as president, and planning was renewed. A retrospective statement of the founding mission was offered by Preiser (1986)⁵

It was soon realized that founding a Society for Human Ecology would be a difficult undertaking

considering the fact that in the United States similar attempts in the past had failed. On the other hand, European efforts in this direction were beginning to take shape, mainly those of the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC) based in London, England, and the International Organization of Human Ecology (IOHE) based in Vienna, Austria.

The legacy of the late 1960s movements and the increasing trend towards highly specialized disciplines without adequate understanding of their relationships or effects upon each other prompted the foundation members of SHE to pursue Society objectives that were first focused on the United States, but were later to be expanded to include concerns relating to other countries, including nations in the Third World. The underlying motivation was a sense that a broader perspective and holistic view of the world was needed, linking humans both to the natural and built environments. This viewpoint incorporated the traditional ecological disciplines with those that were merging in the late 1970s, focusing on the effect of humans on the built environment, and vice versa.

Consequently, a working definition of human ecology for the purposes of the Society was based on the hope of the Society's founders that the term "Human Ecology" could be understood to be more comprehensive than other possible terms.

A Personal Perspective

I was not a member of that initial group. My connection to human ecology stems from my position at the time as a faculty member and chief academic officer at College of the Atlantic. COA was founded in 1969 as the first college in the U.S. to offer a single interdisciplinary degree in human ecology. At the time, my day-to-day concerns were focused on how a small non-departmentalized faculty could create a rigorous and relevant undergraduate curriculum in human ecology. In time I began to look outside the institution for ideas, for support, and of course, for new colleagues.

It was in 1982 that I discovered the existence of the newly forming Society. I had just read Gerald Young's review of the conceptual development of human ecology in *Advances in Ecological Research* (Young 1974). I telephoned him in his office. He was, he said, just about to call me. Having recently heard of COA, he was curious to find out about our ideas and curricular approaches to human ecology. He

described what was taking place elsewhere, and before long, I had talked with most of the people who attended that dinner party three years earlier in Washington.

Not long thereafter, in the summer of 1983, there was a major fire at my college. It destroyed the main building, including our library, science labs and most of the faculty offices. This was a difficult time. Nonetheless, the spirit of the college was strong and we were soon on our way to rebuilding. In October 1983, Wolfgang Preiser came to Bar Harbor to visit me on a beautiful weekend. As we stood looking out at the ocean — next to the enormous hole in the ground that had been the heart of the college — we pledged to do our best to carry on the making of this association. Before he left, we drove together to the top of Cadillac Mountain to continue our discussion and to view the sunset. Just before leaving the parking lot, Wolf jumped out of the car and ran around behind to open the trunk. In a moment he returned with two stemmed wine glasses and a bottle of red wine, which he opened and proposed a toast to the future of our partnership and the Society.

I was then invited to fill the position of vice-president (pro tempore) which had been left open by Wolf's move into the presidency. That was my start on this journey. Between then and now a great deal has happened. What I would like to do here is to sketch what I know of SHE's brief history; to review activities and accomplishments of the Society; and to recognize some of the individuals who have played significant roles in these developments.

Getting Started — Plans and Initial Activities

A review of SHE's activities begins with the commitment by the Board in 1983 to build a network of interested people. It was already evident these interests were not restricted to locations within the U.S. Indeed, it appeared that in many ways we were well behind the accomplishments of others elsewhere in the world. Consequently a two-pronged approach was adopted. On the one hand, we began by contacting established human ecology programs around the U.S. and other interested colleagues. These leads were used to develop a referral list of individuals and institutions to build a membership pool. At the same time, we searched for people and programs in other countries working under the name of human ecology. Both of these goals were supported by small organizational development grants from the Exxon Foundation and the Continental Group.

The first product of these efforts was publication of a *Directory of Human Ecologists* (Borden 1984). It contained the names and brief biographies of some 250 scholars, researchers and professionals from various applied fields across the U.S. and abroad. Funds from the Exxon grant also

supported my own travel to Europe in the summer of 1984 where I visited a dozen human ecology centers — including the leaders of the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC) and the Nordic Society for Human Ecology. Based on these contacts and the encouragement they provided, the Society re-instituted plans for its first meeting, this time hosted by Guido Francescato and held at the University of Maryland.

SHE I — “A Gathering of Perspectives”

By all measures, the First International Conference of the Society for Human Ecology in April 1985 was a success. Participants from as far away as Europe and Australia met and debated a wide range of programmatic and conceptual issues. Invited keynote presentations were given by Stephen Boyden, Australia National University; Britta Jungen, Gothenburg University, Sweden; Garrett Hardin, University of California-Santa Barbara; Amos Rapaport, University of Wisconsin; Philip Stewart, Oxford University, UK; and Christopher Nuttman and Anthony Vann, Huddersfield Polytechnic, UK. These and other papers from the meeting were published in a special volume by the Society (Borden et al. 1985). At the end-of-conference business meeting, I was elected SHE's third president. Energized by the success of these discussions and the enthusiasm of participants, a second international conference was planned for October 1986 at College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor, Maine.

SHE II — “Research and Applications”

By then networking had expanded to yield conference participation from over 20 countries and five continents. Keynote presentations were made by Andrew Vayda, Rutgers University; Zena Daysh, Commonwealth Human Ecology Council, UK; Paulo Machado, Former Minister of Health, Brazil; Torsten Malmberg, Lund University, Sweden; and William Carpenter, College of the Atlantic. As COA's provost, I was able to suspend classes and arrange for the full participation of faculty and students. The proceedings from that meeting were again published by the Society (Borden et al. 1988).

Another significant step in the area of publications was taken with the offering of the journal *Human Ecology*, published by Plenum Press, at a discount to members. Also at about this time, the first issue of *Human Ecology Bulletin* was launched. Its purpose was to provide a printed forum for the exchange of ideas among members and for keeping the growing group apprised of SHE's networking progress. I served as editor from 1985 to 1987, but much of the contents were drawn together by a small, but active editorial board. For the

next couple of years (1987-1990), the *Bulletin* was edited by Suzanne Sontag and Richard Hurst of Michigan State University. It proved an invaluable tool for keeping us up to date on the numerous and frequently isolated human ecology undertakings in various locations, as well as serving as a line of communication among members.

In Search of Structure

At the close of the SHE II conference in Bar Harbor, a decision was made to hold the next meeting on the west coast. Jeremy Pratt, who had replaced Guido Francescato as executive director, found a venue at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area just outside of San Francisco. In the summer of 1987 the conference committee polled the network for general and specific suggestions on how to organize the program. More than 100 proposals were received. In a day-long meeting at the University of Maryland in October, the committee and board members attempted to pull the varied suggestions into a coherent program.

When the call for participation was sent out, we were flooded with submissions. All of them were interesting. All were in concert with the overall theme. Yet all together it was just too much to put into a meeting that would amount to more than just a schedule of conventional paper readings in multiple conflicting sessions. They would not, it seemed, do what was needed most — integrate our mutual understanding and suggest its uses. After three days of intensive review and discussion the following spring, it was decided to turn the whole process on its head. The conference committee met with Peter Gibb of Interaction Associates and elected to run the risk of departing from the standard mode of individualized presentations to one of full-fledged interaction, guided by a team of professional facilitators from Interaction Associates.

SHE III — “Collaboration in Human Ecology: Interdisciplinary – Integrative – International”

The Third International Conference of the Society for Human Ecology was held October 7-9, 1988. Donald B. Straus — past-president of the American Arbitration Association — opened the proceedings with a keynote address on “Decision-Making and Human Ecology.” Emphasizing the “threshold” condition of human ecology as a perspective and as a profession, he challenged us to address, as a single body, three questions: “What is the current status of human ecology?,” “What are our visions for its future?” and “What steps can take us from where we now are to where we want to be?” This became the agenda for the next three days. In an accor-

dion-like process, conference participants moved back and forth between small group discussions and interactive plenary sessions — all done in highly participatory, facilitation-collaboration style. Four invited commentators — Ulrich Loening, University of Edinburgh, UK; Raymond Dasmann, University of California-Santa Cruz; Susan Lees, Cleveland State University, and Joseph Meeker, Institute of Human Ecology — knit the process together with individual perspectives at the start and end of each day.

Finding Our Feet

It must be remembered — at that time — flip-chart, collaboration methods were just beginning to be applied as a group decision-making methodology. Interaction Associates was one of the leading pioneers of collaboration techniques. They had already established themselves in a variety of community and business settings. But facilitated meetings were still largely unfamiliar within the academic world. To break from the traditional “standard paper presentation” format was a risky venture.

The meeting was a radical departure from the usual organization of scholarly get-togethers. It would be an understatement to characterize the climate of the group on the first day as merely ‘befuddled’ or ‘frustrated.’ But thanks to the extraordinary skill of Interaction Associates facilitators, we gradually worked through the initial skepticism; and by the end of meeting — in a truly unprecedented fashion — the group arrived at a powerful consensus on several concrete and useful outcomes. Not only had participants engaged with colleagues they might otherwise not have shared ideas, the Society itself created a working structure for next steps in the form of on-going working groups. The themes that emerged — many still at the core of subsequent meetings — included: sustainability, economics, education, health, environmental consciousness, applied human ecology, theory and paradigms, and the future of human ecology. A summary of SHE III conference proceedings and recommendations were published under the title: *Human Ecology: Steps to the Future* (Pratt et al. 1990).

During this period SHE began to co-sponsor symposia within the professional meetings of other organizations, e.g., the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), and the Environmental Design Research Association (EDRA). SHE representatives also served as keynote speakers and session chairs at various human ecology events, including, the Human Ecology Commission of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES), the European Seminars on Education sponsored by UNESCO and the European Association of Human Ecology

(EAHE), the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC), the Institute of Ecosystem Studies (IES), the Nordic Society for Human Ecology, the International Organization of Human Ecology (IOHE) and the First Latin American Conference on Ecology (see, for example, Bernis and Sandin 1987; Daysh et al. 1991; Gudynas and Xalambri 1992; McDonnell and Pickett 1993; Polunin and Burnett 1990; Susanne et al. 1989).

An Emerging Pattern: Conferences, Publications, Networking

The foundation for SHE was now taking shape. A core group of leaders had formed representing a broad array of academic institutions, professional organizations and applied fields — nationally and internationally. At the San Francisco meeting, Gerald Young from Washington State University became SHE's fourth president. In discussions at the close of that meeting two ideas emerged. First, an 18 month cycle of Spring/Fall meetings seemed to make sense. It gave conference organizers sufficient time to prepare a meaningful agenda and, in part, overcame some of the inevitable conflicts with other professional meetings. Second, the shift from east to west coast had clearly brought together a new population of colleagues. With Gerry on the west coast, however, there was some concern about holding two back-to-back meetings in the same region. As the question of other sites was explored, several members from Michigan State University offered to host a Midwest meeting for SHE IV. Along with Gerry, Suzanne Sontag from MSU's College of Human Ecology and Scott Wright from the University of Utah shared the leadership role. Jonathan Taylor from the USGS National Ecology Research Center in Ft. Collins, Colorado assumed the executive director position, replacing Jeremy Pratt.

SHE IV — “Human Ecology: Strategies for the Future”

Plans were set for an April 20-22, 1990 conference at the Kellogg Center on the campus at Michigan State University. Invited keynoters, in addition to Gerry's presidential address, included Margaret Bubolz from Michigan State, Lester Milbrath from SUNY-Buffalo, and the University of Georgia's Frank Golley, who was also executive director of the International Association of Ecology (INTECOL). The conference structure for SHE IV conformed to the working themes and strategic outcomes from SHE III. Paper sessions were organized around many of the recommended themes e.g., theoretical issues, education, health, applied human ecology and so forth — as well as several emerging topics. As with prior conferences, a volume of selected papers was published by

SHE with additional support from MSU's College of Human Ecology (Sontag et al. 1991).

SHE IV opened new doors in several important directions. On the one hand, it created our first formal link with one of the leading land-grant human ecology programs (This began in the late 1960s and early 1970s when Cornell and Michigan State reorganized their former home economics programs under the new vision of human ecology — which was followed by many other institutions). On the other hand, through Frank Golley's generosity, an offer was extended to begin formal cooperation between SHE and INTECOL (Those familiar with the history of human ecology will appreciate the significance of a long overdue resolution of the separation between human and biological ecologists. This bridge-building opportunity was a substantive interdisciplinary step as well as an international breakthrough).

Within the session on international networking — which was well-attended by other international human ecology organizations — plans were finalized for organization of an International Symposium on Human Ecology within the Fifth International Association of Ecology (INTECOL) Congress in Yokohama, Japan in July 1990. In addition, an invitation was accepted to hold the Society's next meeting (SHE V) in Europe, as a part of a major international human ecology conference hosted by Gothenburg University in Sweden.

At the conference business meeting, Gerald Young completed his term as president. Susanne Sontag, chosen as first vice-president (president-elect) at SHE III, became the fifth president of SHE. Regrettably only a few months later, in September, Suzanne had to resign from the board for personal reasons. In accordance with the bylaws, Thomas Dietz from George Mason University — newly-elected as first vice-president — agreed to move ahead to fill the unexpired term. One of Tom's first actions was the establishment of a partnership with a new academic publication from JAI Press, *Advances in Human Ecology*, edited by Lee Freese at Washington State University. This was offered to SHE members at a reduced rate, as was already being done with the Plenum Press journal *Human Ecology*. In cooperation with Torsten Malmberg of the Nordic Society for Human Ecology, SHE also co-sponsored and launched an internationally edited monograph series entitled *Acta Oecologiae Hominis*. The *Acta*, which began with three excellent theoretically focused issues — from Gerald Young, Napoleon Wolanski and Torsten himself — has since discontinued publication.

A second edition of the *International Directory of Human Ecologists* was also released. The new edition, numbering more than 200 pages, was accompanied by a cross-referenced topical index of each person's entry (Borden and Jacobs 1989). Substantial credit for this achievement — as for all of SHE's early publications — belongs to Jamien Jacobs

who took her student internship with the Society in 1985-86, and continued to work on SHE projects for the next three years. At the end of 1990 the *Bulletin* moved again, with Gerry Young and Greg Guagnano from George Mason as the new editors. Finally, the INTECOL human ecology symposium, organized at SHE IV's international forum, brought together a diverse cross-section of international perspectives in Yokohama later that summer. Each presentation was prepared in manuscript form and published by the Free University of Brussels Press (Suzuki et al. 1991).

SHE V — Stepping into the World

The conference at Gothenburg University, "Human Responsibility and Global Change" took place July 9-14, 1991. It was an enormously successful event with delegates from more than 40 countries. The meeting was sponsored by the university's Human Ecology Section — established in the early 1970s, and recognized as one of Europe's premier undergraduate and graduate level programs. The six days of activities included individual presentations across a wide range of themes, in as many as 11 simultaneous sessions. These were further augmented by long days, engaging dinner parties and delightful field trips. Opening ceremonies combined welcoming events with substantive introductions from leading human ecologists, including Britta Jungen and Emin Tengstrom, co-founders of the Gothenburg program. Tom Dietz, Gerald Young and I were given special functions within the overall event: each of them as keynoters, and myself as the final summary address.

One of the main goals in Gothenburg was international collaboration in human ecology. A special forum, arranged in part by SHE, was scheduled for exploring opportunities. At the time, Eva Ekehorn was SHE's third vice-president, a position specially designed to facilitate international linkages. Efforts were made to assure good attendance from human ecology organizations around the globe — some large and old, and others rather small and new. Leaders from some of the groups, in preparation for the meeting, had outlined an informal agreement addressing the need to establish either a single umbrella organization, or to at least establish reliable guidelines for partnerships and collaboration. Alas, once everyone was together and face-to-face, the task proved more difficult than anticipated. One of the oldest organizations, the International Organization for Human Ecology (IOHE) — under the direction of Helmit Knötig, Vienna University of Technology — was viewed by some participants as a pre-existing solution to the issue. For others, however, the IOHE was seen as too formal or inflexible. Various additional debates also ensued. In the end, concrete recommendations on how to coordinate organizationally or support joint member-

ship of individuals could not be reached.

One important thing was accomplished. Everyone did agree that compilation of a directory outlining each organization's respective mission, structure, membership, activities and publications would be valuable to all. Eva volunteered to undertake the task and completed it in short order. The resulting directory, which summarized the above mentioned categories across 15 highly diverse human ecology professional groups worldwide, was shared among all organizations and published as a special section in SHE's *Human Ecology Bulletin*, the Nordic Society's *Humanoekologi*, and probably elsewhere as well (Ekehorn 1992).

The meeting in Gothenburg was a high water mark for human ecology internationally. The published proceedings contained a rich cross section of human ecology thinking by many of the field's leading scholars and practitioners (Hansson and Jungen 1992). Participants engaged with colleagues they otherwise would never have met, and many of these relationships have continued and grown.

Limits of Growth

Participation by SHE's U.S. members at Gothenburg was limited. It was an expensive and distant venue. While enriching for all who did attend, it became an important lesson at another level. Following the meeting in Sweden, some of the momentum built by the Society's first four conferences was receding. The predictable cycle of meetings had been interrupted; interpersonal networking and communications showed signs of fading. Perhaps most important, membership was in decline. It was recognized that SHE's revenues were based on a regular schedule of meetings that stimulated and sustained membership dues critical for future events and publication costs. While SHE was definitely international in scope and activities, most of its paid members were still based in the U.S.

In the fall of 1991 SHE's board members met at the Snowbird Ski and Summer Resort just outside of Salt Lake City. Scott Wright had negotiated an economical opportunity to use the resort's facilities during the October shoulder season the following year. With Tom and Scott's direction, the board commenced plans for a SHE VI meeting. This interim board meeting also focused on some shortcomings of the existing board structure and a corresponding need for modification of the bylaws. Over the next months, ideas about a more effective structure were exchanged among officers and members. In August 1992, Jonathan Taylor sent a two-part ballot to the membership: for adoption of bylaws changes to restructure the board; and election of a new slate of officers and directors.

SHE VI — “Human Ecology: Crossing Boundaries”

The October 1-4, 1992 meeting at Snowbird — like SHE IV — was a blend of keynote presentations, organized symposia, open-format discussions and contributed papers. An opening keynote on the relation between ecology and human ecology was given by Peter Richerson, University of California-Davis. The next day, David Orr as luncheon speaker, summarized his new book *Ecological Literacy* (Orr 1992) and led a discussion on ecological education. A closing plenary was delivered by Selene Herculano from Brazil’s Universidade Federal Fluminense — one of the co-organizers of the Earth Forum in Rio. The overall program contained an excellent collection of presentations. Symposia and roundtable sessions reflected SHE’s growing appeal to colleagues interested in integrative theory and methods, as well as many emerging directions within applied human ecology. Of special importance, it achieved the goal of rebuilding paid memberships revenues needed for the Society’s commitment to publications.

At the business meeting, ballot responses firmly supported the proposed bylaw changes. Henceforth, half of the officers would be selected on alternating terms — in staggered elections tied to every other conference cycle. The council of representatives, previously appointed by the board, was replaced by four “at-large” board members also chosen by staggered elections. These modifications gave clearer functions to each board position, eliminated full board turnover at each meeting and simplified nominating and balloting procedures. Board composition had previously been 22 members (five elected and 17 appointed). This was reduced to 17 members (nine elected and eight appointed), with a 50% turnover in each cycle. Under the new arrangement, Tom Dietz remained president and Pete Richerson became first vice-president. A proposal was also adopted for publication of proceedings of selected papers. The final volume, more than 450 pages in length, appeared the following spring and was the largest ever produced by the Society (Wright et al. 1993).

On October 2, 1993 a special meeting of the board was held in Fort Collins, Colorado. The agenda included preliminary programming for SHE VII, examination of membership fees and benefits, and construction of the next election ballot. A decision was also made to discontinue the *Human Ecology Bulletin*. In its place, the Society would create a more comprehensive professional journal. Various titles were discussed. The final choice was *Human Ecology Review*, with Jonathan Taylor and Scott Wright as founding co-editors. The *Review* was to have a four-part format: the “forum” — a featured essay accompanied by invited commentary and dia-

logue; a “research” division for peer-reviewed articles; a “book review” section on contemporary human ecology, and a “news and views” portion to continue the functions of the former *Bulletin*. To help get *HER* off to a good start, Jonathan requested to step down as executive director at SHE VII. Mel Coté, from College of the Atlantic, was selected by the board to assume the position at the time of the forthcoming conference.

The first issue of *Human Ecology Review* appeared in the winter/spring of 1993/94. The forum feature was the provocative article, “Can Selfishness Save the Environment” by Matt Ridley and Bobbi Low, which appeared earlier that summer in *Atlantic Monthly* (Ridley and Low 1993). This was accompanied by 14 diverse commentary pieces and an authors’ response. The other three sections were equally well developed. From this altogether propitious start, *HER* has continued to grow in circulation and quality as a mainstay of SHE’s scholarly accomplishments.

SHE VII — “Progress Through Integrative Perspectives”

The momentum gathered in Snowbird continued with SHE’s return, for a second time, to Michigan State on April 21-24, 1994. Bob Griffore and Margaret Bubolz designed a rich and varied program. Core themes were well represented — from philosophy, community and education — to sustainability, management and aesthetics. More than 160 participants contributed to the program in six simultaneous sessions comprised of over 50 symposia and paper sessions. To permit this level of participation within the Kellogg Center’s facilities, keynotes were limited to only two: Paul Stern from the U.S. National Research Council who spoke on “Altering the Course of Anthropogenic Environmental Change” and an address by Bobbi Low, University of Michigan, on “The Behavioral Ecology of Conservation.”

At the business meeting Pete Richerson assumed the president’s position and Joanne Vining, University of Illinois, was elected first vice-president. Mel Coté took over as executive director, relocating the central office from Colorado to Maine. A full agenda of issues was explored within the new board structure, including renewed proposals to seek formal, co-operative relations with several major U.S. and international organizations. Plans for SHE VIII were also discussed and Nancy Markee from the University of Nevada-Reno volunteered to be local arrangements chair for a conference in her region, with Pete Richerson and Tom Dietz as program chairs.

Scott Wright volunteered to be editor-in-chief for a volume of selected papers with a team of co-editors. Published by SHE, the final volume contained 42 selected papers from

the program (Wright et al. 1995). This would be SHE's last conference proceeding. The combined cost of *HER* and separate, conference-based publications was too great. In addition, it was determined that support of *HER*'s peer-review processes, greater library circulation, and opportunities for growth were more important. Since then, SHE conference presenters have been invited to submit their papers there.

SHE VIII — “Livelihood and Liveability”

Following the model for SHE VI at Snowbird, another off-season resort was chosen for SHE VIII: The Granlibakken Conference Center on Lake Tahoe. The meeting was set for October 1995. The site was centrally located for west coast driving and had good air access via San Francisco and Reno. Though not as extensive a program as the previous two conferences, the spectacular setting and accommodations supported a uniquely rewarding, retreat-style event. Keynote presentations and follow-up sessions were given by Joel Cohen from Rockefeller University on population issues and his new book, *How Many People Can the Earth Support?* (Cohen 1995) and by Ross Keister from the USDA Forest Service on “Aesthetics and Biodiversity.” Regional issues of human ecology were highlighted by Bob Richards from Tahoe Research Center in an after-dinner plenary event.

At the board meeting, Joanne Vining moved to the president's position and Scott Wright was elected as first vice-president. With Joanne Vining as president, it would have been consistent to have held the next conference at the University of Illinois. But there had not been an east coast meeting since 1986. Mel Coté, executive director, was at College of the Atlantic and fall in Maine is always an attractive venue. So it was decided to go to Bar Harbor again. As noted above, edited proceedings for SHE VIII were no longer to be published.

SHE IX — “Local and Global Communities: Complexity and Responsibility”

The conference adopted a broad, encompassing theme to attract a cross-section of regionally focused and globally relevant presentations. The meeting took place October 15-18, 1997. Keynote speakers included Robert Kates from the National Academy of Sciences, Richard Forman from Harvard University, and Barbara and Francisco Acosta, co-founders of Romero University in El Salvador — a newly-opened institution of human ecology in the battle-scarred mountains of that country. Attendance was strong from across the U.S. as well as internationally, with numerous sessions on community building, sustainability, resource management and regional planning. Interests in newer areas — such as human ecology

and the arts, aesthetics, music, poetry and literature — combined the multiple talents of participants. As before, classes were dismissed and the entire college took part in conference events.

In the business meeting at the end of the conference, Scott Wright assumed the presidency, with Thom Meredith as first vice-president. Thom also volunteered to host the next conference at McGill University, his home institution. The organization was back on an 18 month cycle and Montreal represented a small, tentative step back in the direction of SHE's international aims. With excellent international air connections, it promised to be an appealing site in late spring.

Another opportunity for international collaboration was proposed within INTECOL's VIIIth International Congress of Ecology for the following summer in Florence, Italy. Key people from human ecology organizations around the world were invited to participate. The symposium was co-sponsored by The Japanese Society for Human Ecology, the Italian Society for Human Ecology, the European Association of Human Ecology and SHE. As had been done at the 1990 INTECOL Congress in Yokohama, the VUB Press produced a special volume on human ecology research from 16 diverse places around the globe (Hens et al. 1998).

A transition of the *HER* editorship also began at this time. Jonathan Taylor and Scott Wright had produced the first four volumes with growing success. Linda Kalof from George Mason University assumed the editor position with Volume 5 in the summer of 1998. In 2003 Linda moved to Michigan State University where she has amplified the range of *HER*'s thematic issues and continued to expand the journal's subscription base and review board.

SHE X — “Living with the Land: Interdisciplinary Research for Adaptive Decision Making”

The 10th International Conference of the Society for Human Ecology took place in Montreal, May 27-30, 1999 on the MacDonald Campus of McGill University. Hopes for a two-pronged success were met: overall attendance was excellent — the program contained nearly 200 individual presentations; and delegates came from more than 30 countries. A new level of student participation was also achieved and became the occasion for SHE to begin a tradition of awards for the best student papers and posters. Between sessions, the conference was highlighted with keynotes from David MacDonald, former Canadian Secretary of State; Peter Brown, director of the McGill School of the Environment; Zena Daysh, executive vice-chair of the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC); Shaista Pervaiz, from the Tripartite Community Development Project; and Evan Eisenberg,

noted environmental philosopher and author of *The Ecology of Eden* (Eisenberg 1998). Significant co-sponsorship by local businesses and organizations made for a financially successful and festive result. A productive international forum was also possible, thanks to broad world-wide attendance.

SHE X was a turning point in the use of the internet as a conference organizing tool, simplifying pre-conference interchanges and reducing costly multiple mailings. At the business meeting, Thom Meredith succeeded Scott Wright as president and Jonathan Taylor was chosen as president-elect (first vice-president). Rusong Wang from the Chinese Academy of Sciences — in SHE's third vice-president (international) position — was organizer for an "International Symposium on Strengthening Eco-Environmental Planning and Management" later that fall in China. But due to a mix-up in communications, coupled with the fact that the week-long meeting fell at a difficult time in many people's academic calendars, a wonderful opportunity was regrettably missed by many.

SHE XI — "Democracy and Sustainability: Adaptive Planning and Management"

The venue for SHE XI was a spectacular setting — the Snow King Resort in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. It was found by Jonathan Taylor who also volunteered to chair the conference planning committee. As we had discovered with SHE VI (Snowbird) and SHE VIII (Lake Tahoe), off-season resorts were pleasant alternatives to academic environments. The relaxed atmosphere, attractive facilities and modest costs were a good combination.

The conference was held October 18-22, 2000. Building on discussions at McGill, the meeting explored more fully the interrelationships between democratic institutions and ecosystem sustainability — with emphases on participatory decision making, stakeholder methodologies and collaborative planning. Keynoters were: Thomas Casadevall, regional director of the U.S. Geological Survey; Robert Keiter, University of Utah and the Wallace Stegner Center; and Bonnie McKay, College of Human Ecology at Rutgers University. Expanding on ideas from Montreal, the program explored a circle of new areas for human ecology — business, trade, global economics and patterns of consumption. Emerging ideas from these discussions were gathered into an outline for new directions at future conferences. The relative remoteness of Jackson Hole was overcome by the ease of flying to Salt Lake City and car-pooling. While attendance was less than in Montreal, it was nonetheless substantial and diverse. International participants came from Europe, Asia, South America and even Africa. The flavor of the varied presentations and discussions was captured in a volume of abstracts and notes, edited by Jonathan Taylor and Lori Shelby.

Jonathan assumed the presidency at the SHE XI business meeting and Eva Ekehorn became president-elect. Mel Coté — who had been executive director since Jonathan began as founding co-editor of *Human Ecology Review* — was about to retire as administrative dean at College of the Atlantic. In the board meeting I was nominated to succeed him, thereby maintaining the Society's central office at COA. It was also decided to return once more to Michigan State University. MSU's College of Human Ecology was planning the Fourth Beatrice Paolucci Symposium — in memory of the long-time faculty member, scholar, and international leader in human ecology. Several SHE members had attended earlier Paolucci Symposia. With added support from the university, it promised to be a fitting collaboration as well as an opportunity to explore together the world-changing issues of global business, human consumption and ecological sustainability.

SHE — XII: A Hole in Time

Eva Ekehorn — along with Michigan State's Mary Andrews, Bob Griffore and Dean Julia Miller — began planning the jointly sponsored program. The goals of combining SHE XII and the Paolucci Symposium worked smoothly throughout the spring and summer of 2001. An integrated call for participation went out under the title: "Personal, Social and Corporate Responsibility in a Common World," with a conference date set for April 3-6, 2002. As before, SHE began negotiations on a contract with the Kellogg Center for meeting rooms and accommodations. The deadline for submission of program proposals was September 10, 2001. The next day was 9/11. (The irony of the intersection of hopes for a common world and the events of that day was not unnoticed.)

Planning for the Paolucci Symposia continued. But with deep regrets SHE was forced to withdraw. In the months following 9/11 there was widespread uncertainty about air travel, along with a severe tightening of regulations on international participation. As it turned out, air travel security systems were put in place sooner than expected, though there was little assurance at the time that attendance by SHE members would be sufficient to offset projected costs. The impending decision by the U.S. to invade Iraq had a further cooling effect on international travel and made visas additionally difficult to obtain.

The Paolucci Symposium was conducted as scheduled on the first weekend of April 2002, albeit with a somewhat shortened program. In keeping with plans, it held to initial business themes and featured keynote presentations from Michael Crooke, CEO of Patagonia; Kevin Burke from McDonough and Associates; and Paul Murphy, senior executive of Herman Miller Inc. Some members of SHE were able to attend, present papers, and contribute to panels and roundta-

bles along with attendees from a dozen countries. But SHE's withdrawal entailed a significant loss of momentum and income.

In the absence of a regular meeting, the business of SHE's board had to be conducted via internet and phone conferences. One proposal for maintaining membership was to hold regional meetings that would not require air travel. But only one was planned and executed. It was hosted by the Antioch New England Graduate School in Keene, New Hampshire on April 19-20, 2002 with the theme "Sustainable Community Development." As they had done at Michigan State, it sought to retain the business/global theme. Keynote presentations were given by Mac McCabe and Jay Friedlander, president and vice-president of the O'Naturals food chain and by Tom Dietz, who featured the newly released book from the National Academy Press: *The Drama of the Commons* (Ostrom et al. 2002). Copies of this volume were subsequently made available to SHE members at a reduced rate. Although attendance was modest compared to regular conferences, the Antioch meeting did generate sufficient funds to cover short-term *HER* publication costs. It also showed that regional, scaled-down events could be another way to meet members' needs to share ideas.

Eva Ekehorn was to assume the presidency at the SHE XII business meeting at Michigan State. But in the absence of a formal meeting, it was decided to delay the transition until the next major conference was possible. Eva and Jonathan attempted to maintain SHE's international profile in conjunction with the International Symposium on Society and Resources Management meeting in Sardinia, Italy later that year in October. Eva was also able to represent the Society at the "Eco-Cities Meeting" in Shenzhen, China in August — co-chairing a two-day session on "Human Ecology and Capacity Building for Eco-culture." It was therefore with great delight when Francisco May volunteered to host and organize a second attempt at SHE XII for February 2004 in Mexico. It would be three and a half years since the Jackson Hole meeting. The Society needed a new stimulus for a significant gathering and for rebuilding membership.

SHE XII — Starting Over Again: "Tourism, Travel and Transport: A Human Ecological Perspective on Human Mobility"

The opportunity for a meeting in Mexico was ideal. SHE's first conference, back in 1981, had been scheduled for Mexico. There would be economical air travel from all places, and additionally, visa and travel constraints for members without U.S. passports were obviated. Francisco was in SHE's third vice-president position at the time. He was also president of the Universidad Autonoma de Quintana Roo

(UQRoo). The university was opening a new campus in Cozumel, an area ideally suited for examining the mixed influences of rapid development, eco-tourism, ecological protection and globalization.

The meeting was convened February 18-20, 2004. With support from the university — and superb on-site planning by UQRoo faculty — an exciting, collaborative program in a delightful setting was created. Francisco's success at raising additional support offset many of the administrative and facilities costs, including simultaneous, English-Spanish translation for all sessions. The opening keynote address, delivered by Francisco, was followed by a three-day program of symposia and contributed papers. Additional keynotes were given by Carlos Hernandez Blanco, Mayor of Cozumel Island; Napoleon Wolanski from the Center for Scientific Research and Postgraduate Studies (CINVESTAV), Mexico; and Rusong Wang, Chinese Academy of Sciences (in absentia). Many students — from Mexico, the U.S. and elsewhere — contributed papers and poster sessions, after which students' awards were conferred. The meeting yielded a substantial influx of new members from Mexico and was a significant step towards reestablishing SHE's international network. Conference abstracts were available for all participants on CD-Roms.

The success of the Cozumel meeting brought renewed vitality. After a nearly two-year delay, Eva Ekehorn became SHE's eleventh president and John Anderson, from College of the Atlantic, was elected as the new first vice-president. To maintain momentum, Scott Wright offered once again to arrange for a conference in Salt Lake City. As a major airline hub, Salt Lake was a proven locus for easy U.S. and international travel.

Though this would officially be the 13th meeting of the Society, it was also recognized as a way to highlight the 20th anniversary of SHE's first meeting in Maryland in 1985. Therefore, it was decided to name it as such. (Though it may appear so, it did not have to do with superstitious thinking.) A strong conference committee formed, led by Scott, Eva, Bob Griffore, John Anderson, and Dale Blahna from Utah State. Barbara Carter — who began as executive assistant to SHE with Mel Coté — also joined along with myself. We were especially fortunate to have Sean Berg, a hard working and computer-savvy COA student, accept the job as SHE's network coordinator.

20th Anniversary Conference (SHE XIII) — "Human-Environment Interactions: Research and Practice"

This second Salt Lake conference set a wide-reaching, general theme: "Human-Environment Interactions: Research

and Practice” for an October 13-16, 2005 meeting. The board was aware of the continuing need for broad participation and membership development. It was hoped that an ‘open agenda,’ as before, could induce new and unanticipated proposals. The initial call for participation highlighted a dozen or so interdisciplinary tracks and sub-themes selected from past conferences, which were demonstrated to be effective. An invitation to contribute additional tracks and sessions was welcomed, and a diverse range of statements of intention was received.

Scott and Dale Blahna managed to attract significant financial sponsorship from several sources which enhanced special events. This established a new peak for SHE revenues. A shared inter-institutional, Group Wise account was created for managing inquiries, submissions and replies. This allowed common access among members of the conference committee. Scott and Sean built a matrix of participants’ emails and submissions that was always up-to-date and readily shared with the rest of the conference committee. This interactive system made shaping the program and staying on task much easier than prior conferences. The combination of multi-site electronic access and regularly scheduled phone conferences by the committee was a major advance, both for building the program and with post-conference follow-up. For the first time, there was almost no use of standard mail — and thus a major cost savings. The final program, beautifully designed and illustrated by Scott, was the most elaborate SHE had ever done.

The meeting was punctuated by keynotes from: Ross “Rocky” Anderson, Mayor of Salt Lake City; Carolyn Merchant, University of California-Berkeley; Bruce Babbitt, former Secretary of the Interior; Ian Douglas, University of Manchester, UK and chairman of the board of the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC); and Mark Bekoff, University of Colorado. Between plenary sessions, there was a packed agenda of symposia, paper sessions and roundtables. All together, it was a terrific 20th anniversary of the Society’s first gathering that fully reestablished SHE’s interdisciplinary and international founding aims.

At the board meeting in Salt Lake City, a proposal was put forth that the Society should attempt an annual rather than the customary 18-month meeting cycle. John Anderson, incoming president, offered to host the next meeting in 12 months at College of the Atlantic. Alpina Begossi, newly-elected first vice-president, volunteered to follow one year later in Rio de Janeiro. The shortened cycle meant a rapid start up for SHE XIV. With John, Barbara Carter, Sean Berg and myself all working together in Bar Harbor — the goal seemed achievable.

SHE XIV — “Interdisciplinary Integration and Practice: Reconciling Humans and Nature”

The SHE XIV conference took place October 18-21, 2006. It coincided with the appointment of a new COA president, David Hales, who welcomed participants at the opening ceremony, along with Sam Hamill, chairman of COA’s board of trustees and John Anderson, SHE president. The event had full institutional support. As before, classes were dismissed with students and faculty incorporating conference presentations into their course syllabi. Keynoters included: William Ginn, businessman-turned-conservation-practitioner from the Nature Conservancy; William McDonough, renowned architect and designer; June LaCombe, environmental educator and artist; Robert Kates, editor of *Environment Magazine* and pioneer of sustainability science; Richard Levins, Harvard University professor of ecology and human ecology; and Lizzie Grossman, environmental writer and author of *High Tech Trash* (Grossman 2006).

The program was organized across seven simultaneous sessions of symposia, roundtables and paper sessions. Several multi-session symposia ran throughout the program on education, philosophy, legal issues, marine resources and management, conservation psychology, sustainability, economics and business — including special sessions co-sponsored by the Ecological Society of America (ESA). Workshops on human ecology and the arts, music and writing were well-attended, with lively exchanges. A banquet of lobster and evening entertainment added to the peak of fall foliage celebration. As an application of the college’s policy on sustainability practices, funds for carbon emission offsets for all participants’ travel were invested in a green energy savings account for renewable energy sources.

At the business meeting, overall reactions to an annual meeting cycle were positive. Alpina Begossi, incoming president, therefore set the date for SHE XV one year away, October 4-7, 2007 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A working theme of “Local Populations and Diversity in a Changing World” was selected. Gene Myers from Huxley College of the Environment at Western Washington University was elected first vice-president. SHE also made a commitment to co-sponsor the upcoming Ecosummit 2007 meeting in Beijing, China in May 2007. In addition, tentative plans were laid for two more conferences after Rio, one to be hosted by Huxley College in Bellingham, Washington, and another at Manchester University in the UK. The latter was proposed as a global congress, modeled after the multi-organizational format used in Gothenburg (SHE V) in 1991. Taken together, this would become SHE’s longest planning horizon — a celebration of its first quarter century and a promising commitment to the future.

Looking Back

If human ecologists wore special vestments, some have surely earned their ribbons and braids. Among SHE's founders, the indisputable leaders would be Frederick Sargent, Wolfgang Preiser, Guido Francescato and Gerald Young. Without their initiative and dedication nothing could have happened. Anyone who has served as president or chair of a conference deserves an accolade as well. Attending every meeting of the Society might fetch longevity merits for Eva Ekehorn and me. Tom Dietz, Jonathan Taylor and Scott Wright have likewise made huge contributions since SHE II. Linda Kalof's leadership and continuing dedication to *Human Ecology Review* is especially laudable.

Table 1. Society for Human Ecology — Past-Presidents, Publication Editors and Executive Directors

Presidents		Editors	
Frederick Sargent	1981-1982	<i>Human Ecology Bulletin</i>	
Wolfgang F.E. Preiser	1982-1986	Richard J. Borden	1985-1987
Richard J. Borden	1986-1988	M. Suzanne Sontag/	1987-1990
Gerald L. Young	1988-1990	Richard Hurst	" "
M. Suzanne Sontag	1990	Gerald L. Young/	1990-1993
Thomas Dietz	1990-1994	Greg A. Guagnano	" "
Peter Richardson	1994-1995	<i>Human Ecology Review</i>	
Joanne Vining	1995-1997	Jonathan Taylor	1993-1998
Scott D. Wright	1997-1999	Scott D. Wright	1993-1996
Thomas Meredith	1999-2000	Linda Kalof	1998-
Jonathan Taylor	2000-2004	Executive Directors	
Eva Ekehorn	2004-2005	Guido Francescato	1981-1988
John G. Anderson	2005-2006	Jeremy Pratt	1988-1990
Alpina Begossi	2006-2007	Jonathan G. Taylor	1990-1994
Eugene Myers	2007-	Melville P. Coté	1994-2000
		Richard J. Borden	2000-

The list should further include recipients of SHE's 'distinguished contribution' award — many of whom are acknowledged above. Among them are past officers, directors, and at-large board members; members of the editorial boards for *HER* and SHE conference volumes; and, of course, our many partners and counterparts from cooperating organizations. They have supported and rendered continuity to SHE's growth and successes. All who have attended these events, made presentations, written articles or read SHE's publications are a part of this history as well. In sum, several thousand people have lent their efforts over the past quarter century.

As noted at the outset, the social dimensions of SHE's history are mainly highlighted by this chronicle. There is, of course, much more to the story. The combined literature of human ecology stimulated by the activities described herein

is extensive. A full listing of all conference programs and contents of *Human Ecology Review* can be found on SHE's website: www.societyforhumanecology.org. A recent internet search shows over 100 human ecology institutions and organizations worldwide. The list goes on, but the point is that human ecology really has 'come of age' and found a place in the world. Slowly perhaps — often against the odds — but nevertheless, something significant does now stand where once there were only hopes.

Whither SHE Goes...?

*Human Ecology will be healthiest perhaps
when it is running out in all directions....*
Paul Shepard (1967)

SHE's founders knew what they were striving to do would be difficult and counter to mainstream traditions. The landscape of knowledge is replete with roadblocks. Every campus map discloses its segregation. Each discipline has a home territory, architecturally walled off as its own domain. Some of the fiercest barriers divide adjacent fields. It is little wonder that interdisciplinary pursuits have struggled to secure a place in modern universities. These are the obstacles the founders of the Society for Human Ecology confronted. They still remain. It is unlikely they will ever disappear.

Human ecology makes no claim that pursuit of specialized knowledge is misdirected. Its intention is not to condemn or undo academic disciplines. Focused attention is essential to many types of rigorous investigation and discovery. While the cultures of disciplinary practice can appear reductionistic or self-referential, every sub-field does make advances and contributes to knowledge. Still, irrespective of established propensities to carve life into ever smaller pieces in order to make sense of it — there is more to an authentic understanding of the world.

In his plenary lecture at SHE VIII Joel Cohen likened academic pursuits to flying — by comparing two kinds of pilots. Stunt pilots, he noted, are dramatic acrobats. They can captivate an audience, after which they return to their home field. The other kind of pilot takes off for distant headings. They take wing with different reasons: to discover new places, to build connections, to bring the world together. Cohen's metaphor avows the distant reckoning. Though convention may pull most back to familiar ground, there will always be some who must test their wings on new horizons.

A human ecology perspective reminds us that we really are part of a complex living world. It seeks new relations — not instead of disciplinary ones, but in addition to them. Its interdisciplinary mandate invites crossing boundaries. This requires a different kind of imagination, in pursuit of fresh

combinations of ideas. Its aim, as Alfred North Whitehead (1951) once put it, is “wider points of view.” Whenever someone leaves the comfort of a familiar world view, it is a first step towards human ecology. There may not be many who do so — but always enough, we trust, to carry its future.

Endnotes

1. I wish to thank Eva Ekehorn and Jonathan Taylor for their helpful comments on the initial draft of this manuscript.
2. Author to whom correspondence should be directed:
E-mail: rborden@coa.edu
3. There is some dispute as to whether Haeckel was indeed the first to use this term; see for example, Knight 1965, 8.
4. This section is drawn from the “Presidential Opening Comments” by myself at SHE’s 3rd International Conference, October 7-9, 1988 in San Francisco: “The Making of Human Ecology: SHE’s First Ten Years.”
5. I am indebted to Wolfgang F.E. Preiser, SHE’s second president, for our many discussions about the founding of SHE, and for an overview of the early background and details of SHE’s founding that appeared as a “Letter from the President” in *Human Ecology Bulletin* 1986, 3, 1-4.

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