

THE FOREST SERVICE ALUMNUSWe Lose Our First Chief

Gifford Pinchot, our first Chief, died of leukemia on October 4, in the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, after an illness of a week. He was 81 years old on August 11. His wife, Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, was at his bedside when he died. Their son, Dr. Gifford Bryce Pinchot, is working at the Yale University Medical School.

Funeral services for Mr. Pinchot were held on October 7 at his home, Grey Towers, Milford, Pa. As representatives of the Forest Service, E. W. Loveridge, C. M. Granger, Earle H. Clapp, and Mrs. Herbert A. Smith attended the services from Washington and R. M. Evans from Philadelphia.

Gifford Pinchot received his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated from Yale University in 1889. He studied forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. When he came to the Department of Agriculture as Chief of its Division of Forestry, in 1898, he had been associated with the forestry movement for several years.

Pinchot's administration of the National Forests was abruptly ended in January 1910, by a dramatic episode in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy over public domain resources. His leaving the Forest Service did not, however, end his interest in forestry. He continued to help fight for the things for which the Service stood. As he stated in his talk at the Fortieth Anniversary of the Service last year, "I have since been a Governor every now and then, but I am a forester all the time — have been, and shall be, to my dying day." His latest effort, only a few months ago, was to perfect a plan for a world survey of natural resources and suggestions for increasing the availability of the resources of all nations as a means of reducing the causes of war. His work along this line was a basis of a proposal for a world resources organization which President Truman recently announced he was submitting to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Two weeks before his death he signed the contract for publication of his book "Breaking New Ground" and copies are expected to be available sometime this winter.

"It was Gifford Pinchot, indeed, more than any other man, who brought the very word 'conservation' into the everyday American vocabulary, and the ideal of sound management and wise use of our natural resources into our national thinking," said Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. "He put the public interest first. Under his leadership the foundations of our national forest system were laid — the first great step in America's conservation movement. He established the guiding principles of administration in the public interest under which the national forests serve the welfare of our people today. He also was a staunch advocate of strong measures to protect public values in the timber resource in private ownership. It can be truly said that much of this country's total accomplishment in forest management, public and private, stems directly from the pioneer work of Pinchot and his early-day foresters. As the outstanding leader in the rise of the conservation movement — a movement which may well determine our country's future destiny — Gifford Pinchot will rank among America's great men."

Chief Watts said: "His pioneering work was responsible for much of the progress toward sound forestry practice that has been made, both on public and private lands, in the last half century. The principle of developing all resources on forest lands, and their wise use for the benefit of all the people, to which his dynamic

(Over)

leadership gave the first great impetus, guides the Forest Service today, and will continue to guide it in the future."

President Theodore Roosevelt once paid him the following tribute:

Gifford Pinchot is the man to whom the nation owes most for what has been accomplished as regards the preservation of the natural resources of our country. He led, and indeed during its most vital period embodied, the fight for the preservation through use of our forests.... He was the foremost leader in the great struggle to coordinate all our social and governmental forces in the effort to secure the adoption of a rational and far-seeing policy for securing the conservation of all our national resources.... Taking into account the varied nature of the work he did, its vital importance to the nation and the fact that as regards much of it he was practically breaking new ground, and taking into account also his tireless energy and activity, his fearlessness, his complete disinterestedness, his single-minded devotion to the interests of the plain people, and his extraordinary efficiency, I believe it is but just to say that among the many, many public officials who under my administration rendered literally invaluable service to the people of the United States, he, on the whole, stood first.

(From "Theodore Roosevelt Cyclopedia." Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart and Herbert Ronald Ferleger.)

Show Leaves Forest Service - Thompson Named as Successor

Stuart Bevier Show, Regional Forester in charge of the National Forests of California for the past 20 years, left the Forest Service on October 1 to become Deputy Director and Chief Silviculturist in the Forestry and Forest Products Branch of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Mr. Show won widespread recognition in forestry research, as a silviculturist, in fire control and as writer on forestry and allied subjects. As a Forest Service administrator he contributed through a quarter century to the effort to build up public support for forest conservation on the West Coast. Entering the Service in July 1910 as a technical assistant on the Shasta, he spent the next five years in administrative assignments concerned mainly with forest fire protection, timber sales, and planting. During the next ten years until his appointment in January 1926 as Regional Forester at San Francisco, he engaged in forestry research. He served as Director of the Feather River Experiment Station for two years, or until the Station was discontinued in 1917, and later in the Regional Office at San Francisco where he was in charge of all research studies in the Region with particular relation to their application in National Forests.

Perry A. Thompson, who has been chief of the W. O. Division of Fire Control since April 1942, has been named to succeed Mr. Show as Regional Forester of Region 5. He will take up his new duties at San Francisco next month. Mr. Thompson was given permanent appointment in the Service as a guard on the Colville National Forest, Wash., on April 1, 1912. He resigned in March 1915 as an Assistant Range to open a garage business. When World War I broke out, he enlisted in the 10th Engineers and served 21 months overseas, later achieving the rank of Lieutenant - Air Corps. Returning to the Colville as a Forest Ranger in 1921, he rose rapidly in the Service. Promoted to fire assistant on the Malheur National Forest a year later, he served as Chief Fire Dispatcher and Assistant Supervisor. He was made an Assistant Supervisor on the Whitman Forest, Oregon, in 1925, and Supervisor of his old home forest, the Colville, in 1927. In April 1935, he was put in charge of the Willamette Forest, Oregon. In September 1938 he was made

The first native American professional forester served as Chief of the Division of Forestry and the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture from 1898 until 1905. That agency, under Mr. Pinchot, advised and informed private timberland owners as to the management of their lands, but itself had no land to manage. In 1905, Acts of Congress transferred the administration of the forest reserves from Interior to Agriculture, and changed the name of the Bureau to the Forest Service. Thus G. P., as he came to be known, became the first Chief of the Forest Service.

Among the tangible accomplishments of Mr. Pinchot's tenure as Chief were:

- The forest reserves, 100 million acres, were designated National Forests. By 1910, national-forest acreage had increased to 175 million.

- In 1907 Congress appropriated funds for a survey of woodlands in the Appalachian and White Mountains for the first national forest acquisition in the East.

- In 1908 the first federal forest experiment station was established at Fort Valley, Arizona.

- In 1908 the Forest Service's present decentralized regional organization was created.

Gifford Pinchot was the man who gave the first great impetus to the movement for conservation of natural resources in America. It was he who brought the word "conservation" out of the dictionary into the American vocabulary. During the years of his crusade for conservation many State forestry departments and commissions were created; several schools of forestry were established; and, in 1900 the Society of American Foresters was organized with seven charter members. Mr. Pinchot was SAF's first president--an office he held for eight years.

Cosmos Club

BULLETIN



Vol. 26

December 1973

No. 12

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Club will be held at 8 p.m. on January 21, 1974. Voting for officers, members of Board of Management, and certain committees will take place in the Clubhouse from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. that date. A ballot box and judges of election will be stationed in the main foyer during those hours. The results of the election will be announced that evening during the course of the Annual Meeting.

Prior to the meeting, an official notice of the meeting and the slate of nominees will be mailed to members. Members must be present to vote. The nominees were announced in the Supplement to the November *Bulletin*.

D. H. Williams, *Secretary*

JUDGES OF ELECTION

This is the annual plea for volunteers to serve as Judges of Election. This vital function is required by the Bylaws, and a list of those available to serve is sought at this time. Please notify the Secretary if you can act as a Judge.

Judges must be available to serve in shifts throughout the day (with two continually at the ballot box) from the time the polls open until the Chairman of the Judges gives his report to the annual meeting later that evening. Five are needed for "active duty;" an additional five to serve as alternates is very desirable. Alternates should be able to remain near a telephone on election day, in case an active Judge becomes indisposed.

Names of Judges must be presented to the Board of Management for appointment at its December meeting. The Secretary would like to have the names of volunteer judges at the earliest opportunity and is hopeful for an enthusiastic response.

Judges of Election make a real commitment in time, with virtually a full-day being given to the Club on this occasion. It is a personal contribution of genuine importance.

CLUB ACCOUNTS

A new system for handling the accounts of members is described in a special letter from the President to be mailed in December. Cooperation of members is sought in getting the new system established. When the new system goes into effect please append your newly-assigned account number when signing any Club chits. The new numbering system should materially enhance Club office efficiency.

NINETY-FIVE YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

It was, by common consent, a grand party!

The Club experienced its 95th birthday in traditional style on the anniversary date of November 16th, starting with an hour of cocktails and fellowship in our Warne Lounge. In the resulting mellow atmosphere, dinner in the Powell Auditorium started with the usual toast, offered at the request of President Linton by Alexander Wetmore, President in 1938 and the senior attending Past President. There followed a feast of roast prime ribs of beef with fixings including good red wine, ending with cigars and cognac.

Patrick Hayes, Master of Ceremonies at the behest of the Arrangements Committee, conducted himself in his usual urbane and somewhat ebullient style, first presenting twelve other Past Presidents, from non-agenerian Albert Atwood on down the years. After introducing the Club Officers, and calling forth a rousing handclap for the Club staff, represented by a group of employees headed by acting Manager Francis Burke, all witnessed the parading and (symbolic) cutting of Chef Lorenz's great birthday cake.

Next followed the presentation by President Linton of the Club's Citation for Distinguished Service, bestowed after a suitable encomium upon this year's honored member, George Crossette. George, quite evidently taken by surprise, and in attendance only after much persuasion to postpone an Adirondack deer hunting expedition, not even aware that this was the occasion for the award, responded with a heartfelt "Thank You."

The highlight of the evening was, of course, the birthday address of President Linton, who was presented by our Toastmaster in amusing but complimentary terms. Our President, a Professor of English Literature renowned for his masterful use of the English tongue, upheld the festive air of the occasion. On the subject "A Many-Splintered Thing," he spoke in trenchant terms, illustrating his points with some of the funniest jokes of many a year, of the sad state of much of modern higher education. How tragic is the current "illiteracy" resulting from the evaporation of the classic view of humane studies, the devotion to the purely utilitarian, and a widespread complacency in academic circles over the loss of a truly civilized attitude toward scholarship! While highly entertaining, President Linton's message was presented in a highly impressive manner.

It was an evening of fellowship and well-being.

—Elliott Roberts ('47)

A NEW PIANO

We are going Christmas shopping—for a new Steinway piano for the Warne Lounge. The local dealer, Campbell's, is lining up six new beauties which will be tried out by Frank Gaebelein, Paul Hume, and Evelyn Swarthout. If none of these first six is just right, we will wait for the next shipment—the right piano is like the right wife, worth the wait and the search.*

This news tells you that our recent announcement in the October *Bulletin* met with immediate and overwhelming response. Many contributions to the Piano Fund came in by mail with notes of encouragement, one for \$500 from a Cosmos Club widow in memory of her husband. One evening the writer received a telephone call from a dear friend and music patron saying he and his wife would donate half the cost estimated at seven thousand dollars, and a check for \$3,500 arrived in the mail the next day! The writer's hands shook so in nervous appreciation that he had to hand the envelope to President Linton to open lest the check be torn if he opened it.

The Board of Management observed these events with appreciation, and to the delight of the Piano Fund Committee voted to provide the remainder of the necessary amount to buy the new piano and pay at once. We may even end up with a little kitty for future musical activities of the Club.

The names of the donors will be announced. Meanwhile the Committee announces to all members that the evening of Monday, April 22, 1974, will be one of celebration. A dedicatory recital will be played by Evelyn Swarthout, with commentary by Paul Hume. We expect the donors to be present and to be acknowledged and honored. Cards of admission will be issued in response to a later Cosmos Club *Bulletin* announcement. For now, log the date of April 22, and the next time you encounter a member of the Board of Management, pat him on the back and tell him what a fine fellow he is. Music does have charms!

Patrick Hayes ('59)

*The piano, an exceptionally beautiful seven-foot grand (the unanimous choice of those who tried out the various instruments) has just been delivered.

THE ELDER STATESMEN

Past presidents of the Cosmos Club are not permitted to go "inactive;" their counsel is sought on a continuing basis. Probably it is not generally known in the membership—although it is not intended to be a secret—that a semi-formalized "inner circle" of past presidents has for several years been meeting with the officers for luncheon twice a year at the call of the incumbent president.

These meetings provide an effective mechanism for gaining an overview and input from those having past experience with major Club responsibilities. While not truly an action group under the Bylaws, the "P-P's" will on occasion pass a resolution to guide the Board in its deliberations of current problems.

The past presidents appear to welcome the opportunity to meet and be of further service. Of the nineteen living P-P's, fifteen attended the Fall meeting.

The sessions are informal and minutes are not kept, although the president has this year distributed reports to the Board of Management on the sense of the meetings. A number of matters has been acted on as the result of recommendations from the past presidents. These experienced gentlemen are regarded as an important Club resource group.

HONORS TO CLUB MEMBERS

Philip H. Abelson ('53), physicist, Club president in 1972, is the co-winner of the 1972 Kalinga Prize for Popularization of Science. The prize is to be shared with Nigel Calder and is awarded by UNESCO. The winners will divide 1,000 pounds sterling. The prize is awarded for "interpretation of science and research to the public."

Robert W. Cairns ('54), chemist, executive director of American Chemical Society, will receive the Industrial Research Institute Medal for 1974. The medal is given for "outstanding accomplishment in, or management of, industrial research which contributes broadly to the development of industry or the public welfare," Dr. Cairns received the Perkin Medal in 1969.

Gordon M. Kline ('54), chemist, was elected to the Plastics Hall of Fame on November 6. Dr. Kline was chief of the Polymer Division, National Bureau of Standards at the time of his retirement in 1964. He is technical editor of *Modern Plastics* magazine, and has been most active in the area of U.S. and international standards for plastic materials.

Peter P. Lejins ('70), educator, criminologist, received on June 2, 1973 the Professional Achievement Award of the University of Chicago Alumni Association. Dr. Lepins is director of the Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology and professor of sociology at the University of Maryland. In October he was elected chairman of the Scientific Commission of the International Society for Criminology.

John P. McGovern ('53), physician, received on October 13 the Distinguished Service Award of the American School Health Association. He was cited for "his countless contributions to the health of the nation's school children through his distinguished career in medicine."

Reimert T. Ravenholt ('71), epidemiologist and physician, recently received the Distinguished Honor Award from the Agency for International Development for "his distinguished leadership in development of worldwide assistance programs to deal with the challenge of excessive population growth."

Paul L. Ward ('65), historian, on May 27 received from Clark University the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Dr. Ward is executive secretary of the American Historical Association and was cited for his contributions to historical study and to programs for improving teaching.

Raymond W. Miller ('47), writer, received in October the Grand Cross of Honour from the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, USA. Dr. Miller is a 33rd degree Mason, and one of twelve among 60,000 to hold the Grand Cross. General Bruce C. Clarke ('68) was the recipient of the same honor in 1971.

The National Medal of Science for 1973 was presented to 11 recipients at the White House on October 10. Among this group were three members of the Cosmos Club: *William M. Ewing* ('42), geophysicist, University of Texas; *Frederick Seitz* ('54), physicist, Rockefeller University; *John Wilder Tukey* ('55), statistician, Bell Laboratories, and Princeton University. Lengthy citations accompanied each presentation.

Kennedy C. Watkins ('72) attorney, former Secretary, National Gallery of Art, was honored October 26 by receiving from the Lord Mayor, Kassel, Federal Republic of Germany, its Town Medal for his key role in the discovery and return to the City of Kassel of the previously lost page of the Hildebrandlied and the Willehalm Codex, the former being particularly vital to German literary culture. Mr. Watkins is the first American to be so honored.

NEW MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

The new issue of the biennial Membership Directory has been mailed to members. The Directory was compiled as of July 15, 1973. Changes in membership since that date, due to deaths, resignations, or elections will not be reflected in the new Directory. An early cut-off date was necessary to hold down costs and to avoid delays in printing.

The new Directory will again include in a section in the back the House Rules and Bylaws, up-dated since the 1973 Annual Meeting. A very limited number of combined House Rules and Bylaws for office and committee use will be available as a separate publication.

TAFT, BRANDEIS, AND PINCHOT

Players in a Conservation Drama

Not unmindful of controversy in the course of human events, what may come to be a generic expression, "Watergate," reminds us of other famous tribulations that received Congressional attention in years past. While there may be countless such affairs, two or three stand out among the lot as having a special magnitude of importance because of the pinnacles in government which were affected by the furor. Historical events of the first magnitude might be characterized by the Teapot Dome scandal of the twenties, the *Crédit Mobilier* of 1865, and the Ballenger-Pinchot Controversy of 1910.

The last fortuitously involved at least three members of the Cosmos Club, although one of these was not a member until afterward. For the times it was a stupendous event involving, as did Teapot Dome later, the use and disposition of public lands. The Ballenger-Pinchot controversy today is dimmed by time, but one could probably make the case that it equalled—certainly in the financial sense—and in many other respects, the gravity of Teapot Dome, except that the latter had the dubious distinction of sending a cabinet member to prison.

The Ballenger-Pinchot case took place not long after Theodore Roosevelt left the presidency, with the mark of conservation on the office. Reportedly, his successor Taft would be expected to pursue the Roosevelt conservation policies, but the appointment of Richard A. Ballenger as the new Secretary of Interior precipitated some apparently unforeseen changes in General Land Office policies.

Certain of the key personalities in the drama that followed were Club members—President William Howard Taft (1904-1913), Louis Brandeis (1915-1932), and Gifford Pinchot (1897-1946). Brandeis at that time was practicing law, and Pinchot was in the U.S. Department of Agriculture as the Chief Forester. The two became aligned against Taft in the great controversy that grew.

Space does not permit a retelling of the tale in any detail. It is covered thoroughly by Mason.¹ It should suffice to state that Pinchot, a self-appointed watchdog of all public lands and a champion of Teddy Roosevelt's conservation policies, noted with alarm that Taft's new Secretary of Interior had reopened certain valuable coal lands in Alaska known as the "Cunningham Claims." Earlier, Roosevelt while president had withdrawn these lands from the market.

Pinchot eventually found adequate basis for his alarm and saw to it that the president was informed of Ballenger's intentions. Pinchot was deeply disappointed at what he considered Taft's lack of corrective

¹ Mason, Alpheus T.—*Brandeis a free man's life*. N.Y. 1946, pp. 254-282.

action. A thwarted but well-intentioned Interior Department subordinate, Louis Glavis, eventually gave the complete story to *Collier's* magazine, and the fat was in the fire. The problem was then before the public and Congress and a major investigation was called for. At this juncture Brandeis was retained by private resources to counsel Glavis and Pinchot in the forthcoming Congressional investigation.

The hearing sessions were long and acrimonious and extended over many weeks, drawn out in part, curiously enough, by the failure of the Secretary to produce certain special evidentiary documents requested by counsel Brandeis. When such documents were finally produced, they proved to be a source of great embarrassment to Taft. According to Mason,² "the whole episode contributed to the downfall of the Taft administration."

It is not feasible in a short space to convey from the established record the turbulence of those times—not unlike in many respects those of today. A crusading Pinchot and a pragmatic Brandeis eventually lost the case in a 7 to 5 committee vote of exoneration for Ballenger, but Ballenger had been hurt irreparably. The press had found its mark. Brandeis's tribute to the press for its role during this period is an interesting side story, another aspect of the case with similarities to 1973. Ballenger resigned early in the year following the investigation, an action brought about, states Mason,³ "by severe criticism and public resentment."

The foregoing account is a much abbreviated version of an earlier "Watergate." The telescoped recounting cannot convey the inordinate complexity of the case. It is of interest to note the pivotal roles of the three Club members—Taft in defense of his Secretary of Interior, Pinchot, guardian of the land, and Brandeis the advocate. Brandeis was not elected to membership until five years after the investigation—the year before he was appointed to the Supreme Court.

The Cunningham coal claims, better known today in the Forest Service as the Copper River coal lands, repose for posterity (we hope) under the protective mantle of Alaska's Chugach National Forest. Earlier *Bulletins* have told of Club members and the history of the conservation movement. (See *Bulletins* for Nov. and Dec. 1967). It is a just association, perhaps having its genesis in the times of Pinchot and his friends. We are reminded, too, that it was Club member Woodrow Wilson (1913-1923) who signed into law the National Parks Act in 1916.

D.H.W.

D.H. Williams, Editor

² Ibid, p. 280.

³ Ibid, p. 282.

GRANDSON OF GREATNESS

There is no pat answer to the question of whether it is more of an advantage or disadvantage to be the son or grandson of a great man. But we always give a little extra credit to a son or grandson who pre-eminently and obviously makes very good on his own. Such was Major General U. S. Grant 3rd, who died in the summer of 1968 and was a grandson of the Commander of the Union Armies in the Civil War, and 18th President of the United States. General Grant 3rd was four years old when his grandfather died.

Among members of the Cosmos Club one would have to search diligently to find any who has contributed more to the orderly and beautiful development of the nation's capital than General Grant 3rd. He was an officer in the Army Engineers, and was perhaps best known to the public, first as Director of Public Buildings and Grounds, and then as Executive Officer of the National Park and Planning Commission. Of the many structures for which he was responsible, probably the best known is the beautiful Arlington Memorial Bridge.

But it is as a man and not as an Army officer, a builder or an engineer that General Grant should be remembered.

In an unusually long career in public service as the head of a whole series of organizations and projects he met thousands of men and women, junior to him and of lesser rank. But he had a wholesome and refreshing modesty. He never made the employees feel inferior. He never bragged. He never played the great man. He had an eager desire to bring out the best in subordinates. He was gracious and considerate. It was more than tact; it was genuine appreciation for what others did and a real desire to give them credit.

He was precise in detail, articulate and persuasive, but always diplomatic. He was gentle but firm in conviction.

Albert Atwood ('28)

COSMOTOGRAPHERS

Tuesday, January 8, 1974

Motor Coaching through Cyprus and Anatolia Clem O. Miller ('60) will show slides which he took on a 25-day package tour through Cyprus and Turkey during the summer of 1973. The tour included visits to places of historic and archeological interest, excavations, museums and restorations. Among these were Nicosia, Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Tarsus, Ephesus and the regions of Cappadocia and central Anatolia.

Cosmos Club members and their friends are invited to meet in the Powell Auditorium for a social hour at 6 p.m., dinner at 6:30 (for advance registrants only), and the program at 8 p.m.

Carl I. Aslakson, *President*

COSMOS NOON FORUM

(Men only)

December 13, 1973

Buffet Luncheon and Program

11:45 a.m. - 1:55 p.m.

"THE BIBLE—WHY ALL THESE TRANSLATIONS"

LOWELL RUSSELL DITZEN ('65), Clergyman
Director, The National Presbyterian Center

JOHN A. FITTERER, S.J. ('73), Educator
President, Association of Jesuit Colleges and
Universities

FRANK E. GAEBELEIN ('65), Educator
Headmaster, Emeritus, Stony Brook School
Stony Brook, New York, former Co-Editor,
Christianity Today.

Please call DU 7-7783 for reservations. (Price, \$4.75)

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

BILLINGTON, RAY ALLEN: *Frederick Jackson Turner: historian, scholar, teacher.* (Gift of Mr. George F. Howe.)*

CATHER, WILLA: *A lost lady.*

Changing perspectives in the history of science: essays in honour of Joseph Needham.

DILLARD, J. L.: *Black English: its history and usage in the United States.*

ERNST, MORRIS L.: *The great reversals: tales of the Supreme Court.*

FRASER, ANTONIA: *Cromwell: the Lord Protector.*

JEAL, TIM: *Livingstone.*

KETCHUM, RICHARD M.: *Will Rogers: his life and times.*

MENEN, AUBREY: *Cities in the sand.*

NICOLSON, NIGEL: *Portrait of a marriage.*

QUINONES, RICARDO J.: *The Renaissance discovery of time.*

SCHALLER, GEORGE B.: *Golden shadows, flying hooves.*

VIDAL, GORE: *Burr: a novel.*

WILDER, THORNTON: *Theophilus North.*

*Club member

LECTURE PROGRAM

All lectures are held in Powell Auditorium at 8:15 P.M.

Monday, 3 December 1973: AVERY FAULKNER: *The Contemporary Zoo.* For details, see the November, 1973 *Bulletin.*

Monday, 10 December 1973: NANCY HANKS: *Chairing the National Endowment for the Arts.*

Nancy Hanks was appointed by President Nixon in 1969 to chair the National Endowment for the Arts, the independent agency of the federal government created to encourage and assist the nation's cultural resources. Holder of thirteen honorary degrees, Ms. Hanks is also chairman of the National Council on the Arts, a Presidentially appointed advisory body. Ms. Hanks will relate the present and planned activities of the Endowment, particularly with regard to how the arts will focus on the commemoration of America's Bicentennial by the use of music, opera, theatre, dance and museum exhibitions.

Monday, 17 December 1973: H. MCCOY JONES ('69): *Oriental Rugs From Central Asia—A Walking Tour.*

H. McCoy Jones, president of the International Hajji Baba Society, leads a group of collectors, museum officials, and scholars interested in oriental rugs. Initially a naval officer and then a consulting engineer, Mr. Jones's personal rug collection goes back for 50 years. Mr. Jones will explain the stories behind the rugs of the Tekkel, Saryq, and Salor tribes who were the masters of the nomadic weavers in Central Asia. These rugs are featured in the 1973 Exhibition of the Washington Hajji Baba Society hung in the Powell Auditorium at the time of his lecture.

Monday, 24 December 1973: HOLIDAY. NO LECTURE.

Monday, 31 December 1973: HOLIDAY. NO LECTURE.

Monday, 7 January 1974: DONALD DRESDEN: *Dining Out In Washington.*

Author of two books, Donald Dresden writes the intriguing and comprehensive weekly feature, "Dining", in the *Potomac Magazine*. A graduate of le Cordon Bleu Academie de Cuisine de Paris, Mr. Dresden reports on all types of cuisine found throughout the metropolitan region, as well as on foods and wines to be found in specialty shops. He will tell of some of his experiences, both good and bad, in keeping the rest of Washington posted on where to eat.

Charles C. Bates
Chairman, Program Committee

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mrs. Wells, of the Club office, has a very limited supply of the address given by President Calvin Linton on the occasion of the Club's 95th Anniversary, November 16, 1973. It is entitled, "A Many Splintered Thing: Splashes from the Wading Pool." *Single copies are available upon request, while the supply lasts.*

EGG NOG PARTY

The traditional New Year's Eve egg nog party is scheduled for 5:00 p.m., December 31. The Board of Management invites members of the Club and their male guests to gather in the Warne Lounge at that hour and join in the festivities. Tickets will be available at the Front Desk after December 17. There is a charge of \$2 for each guest (no charge for members).

NEW MANAGER APPOINTED

The Board of Management on November 29 took action to appoint Francis J. Burke as Manager of the Cosmos Club, effective December 1, 1973. Mr. Burke has been serving the Club as Acting Manager since the resignation of E. G. Skole on March 1 of this year. Mr. Burke is a long-time employee who has served for many years prior to that date in the position of assistant manager and Club accountant.

The Club is fortunate to have available a person with Mr. Burke's experience in Cosmos Club business. Since Mr. Burke will be eligible for retirement at a foreseeable date, the Board of Management has asked the special Search Committee to continue the effort to hire an eventual successor to Mr. Burke as Club Manager, and to employ a second person as soon as possible to relieve him of his accounting responsibilities and fill the position of a business manager.

Members and employees alike will welcome the establishment of these positions and the attendant consolidation of management responsibilities. Some understanding by members will aid in this transition period, during the employment and training of the new business manager, until Mr. Burke can be freed to devote full time to other Club-house matters.

- History group. This was given to me by Chief.
We found on 5/10/77 when asked that this be put in
our history file. Jack

THE OREGONIAN, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1977

t about the 18th notch? mote isle, bizarre characters — what a tale

D ZOCHERT
News Service

GO — This is the story of the 18th notch. re told.

story of a barren South Seas island, a who died from eating a bad chicken, a with a limp, a passionate baroness and her lover, a gang of raconteurs from Chicago ost with 18 telltale notches.

all, it's the story of a hoax hatched 40 years governor of Pennsylvania and just now

uld ask for more?

ry began on a warm January afternoon in the luxury yacht Mizaph moved before a into Post Office Bay and anchored off the eana Island in the Galapagos.

private haven, then a penal colony for cuadorian convicts, the desolate island was that time to be as uninhabited as Robinson

Eugene McDonald Jr. of Chicago headed the engers aboard the Mizaph. After all, the s his ship. A crack shot, an Arctic explorer rier, boss of the Zenith Radio Corp., a man iarm" around women, originator of time-ans for buying cars, McDonald alive and ed grist for newspapers.

his cronies, out to beat the blahs of a nter, were U.J. (Sport) Hermann, theater pugnacious president of the Chicago Public urd, and Baker Brownell of Northwestern

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A delightful memoir of a journey through a vanished age, it was written upon Elting's return to Chicago in the spring of 1935, privately printed and distributed to his friends. A few weeks ago, the only copy now known to exist was discovered in a house in Colorado and sent to Elting's grandson in Chicago.

The journal shows that Elting embarked upon his cruise with a droll sense of humor and a pair of new pajamas. He passed the time by reading Conrad's "Outcast," Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle," Hilton's "Lost Horizons," Melville's "Typee," and L. Mitchell Henry's useful "Tunny Fishing."

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It was they who resolved to find the baroness Floreana. But, Elting confesses, "after a three-h walk we failed. The island is awful, a picture of sh desolation, and with no life but small birds, and no spear of green. Returning, we resolved to make u fake story of an encounter with the baroness, and assigned parts."

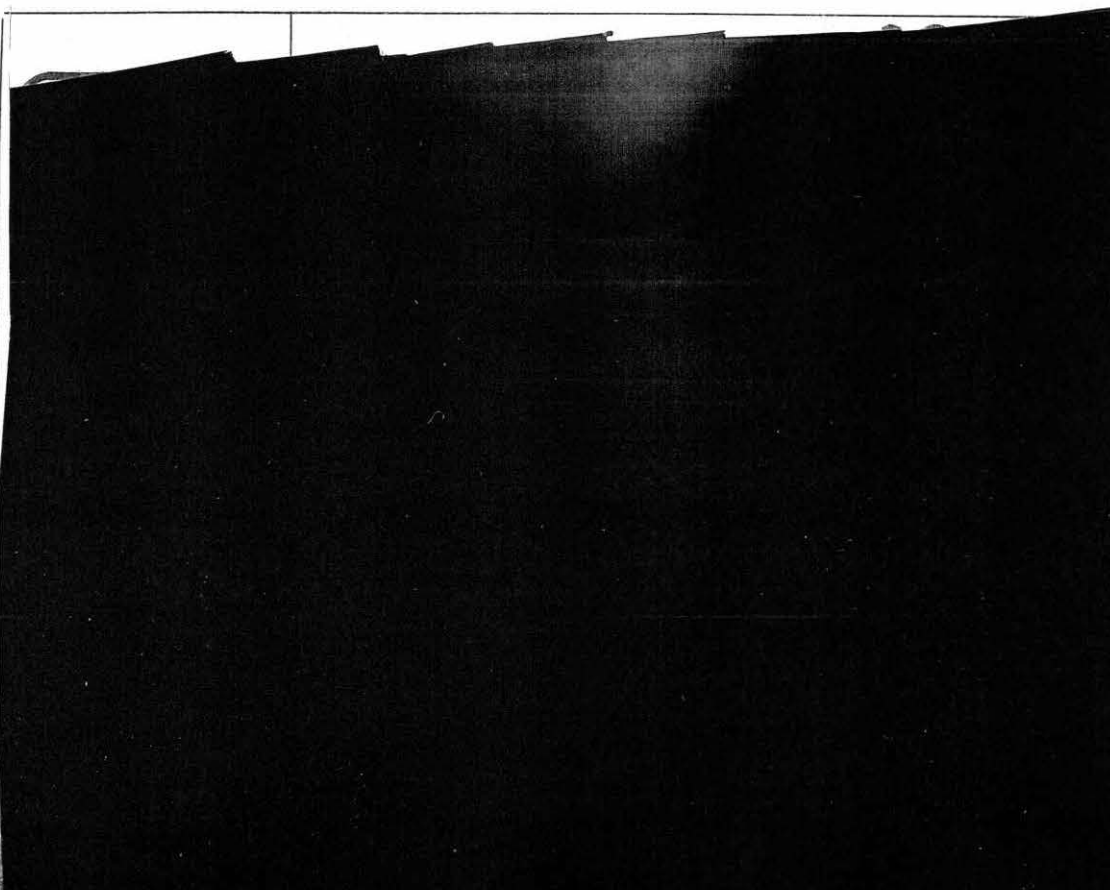
The prestigious ex-governor took "The Barone for his subject, Elting opted for "The Lovers," Mrs. Pinchot was assigned "The Rest of It."

They waded back to the launch, Pinchot and Elt carrying their trousers over their heads — a pre picture — and when safely aboard the Stella Pola regaled their fellow travelers with their story.

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What about the 18th notch?

Remote isle, bizarre characters — what a

By DONALD ZOCHERT

Chicago Daily News Service

CHICAGO — This is the story of the 18th notch. Never before told.

It's the story of a barren South Seas island, a vegetarian who died from eating a bad chicken, a mistress with a limp, a passionate baroness and her Bohemian lover, a gang of raconteurs from Chicago and a bedpost with 18 telltale notches.

Best of all, it's the story of a hoax hatched 40 years ago by the governor of Pennsylvania and just now discovered.

Who could ask for more?

This story began on a warm January afternoon in 1930 when the luxury yacht Mizaph moved before a brisk wind into Post Office Bay and anchored off the surf of Floreana Island in the Galapagos.

Once a private haven, then a penal colony for hardened Ecuadorian convicts, the desolate island was thought at that time to be as uninhabited as Robinson Crusoe's.

Cmdr. Eugene McDonald Jr. of Chicago headed the list of passengers aboard the Mizaph. After all, the Mizaph was his ship. A crack shot, an Arctic explorer and adventurer, boss of the Zenith Radio Corp., a man of "fatal charm" around women, originator of time-payment plans for buying cars, McDonald alive and dead provided grist for newspapers.

Two of his cronies, out to beat the blahs of a Chicago winter, were U.J. (Sport) Hermann, theater owner and pugnacious president of the Chicago Public Library board, and Baker Brownell of Northwestern University.

Rounding out that old gang of theirs were four other salts, including Charles Hanna, mayor of Syracuse, N.Y., and L.G. Fitzgerald of Newfoundland, "who knows Bacardi from bean soup when he tastes it." The culinary footnote is from Baker Brownell's log of the Mizaph's fateful voyage, recently acquired by the Northwestern University Archives.

This jolly crew had already sampled the cockfights and casinos of Cuba and had dynamited for pirate gold on Cocos Island before its ship sailed into Post Office Bay. Standing offshore, the crewmen cast their eyes on an island that looked as deserted as it was supposed to be. But it wasn't.

They soon found those two undeniable props of melodrama: A footprint on the beach and a letter in a barrel. Within 24 hours, Cmdr. McDonald and his crew were able to flash word by wireless to the outside world — they had discovered two outcasts from civilization living the life of Adam and Eve on Floreana.

They called themselves wondervogel — wandering birds.

One was a stubby vegetarian and self-styled philosopher from Berlin, Dr. Ferdinand Ritter. He had come to Floreana to work out the details of the new cosmos in the company of Frau Dora Straub Koerwin, a gimpy disciple who had thrown over her husband just as Ritter had thrown over his wife.

As might be expected, the discovery of these two wandering birds burst with inevitable fascination upon a world already darkened by the Depression and groping its way toward World War II. Dr. Ritter and Frau Dora bumped the gangsters off Page One.

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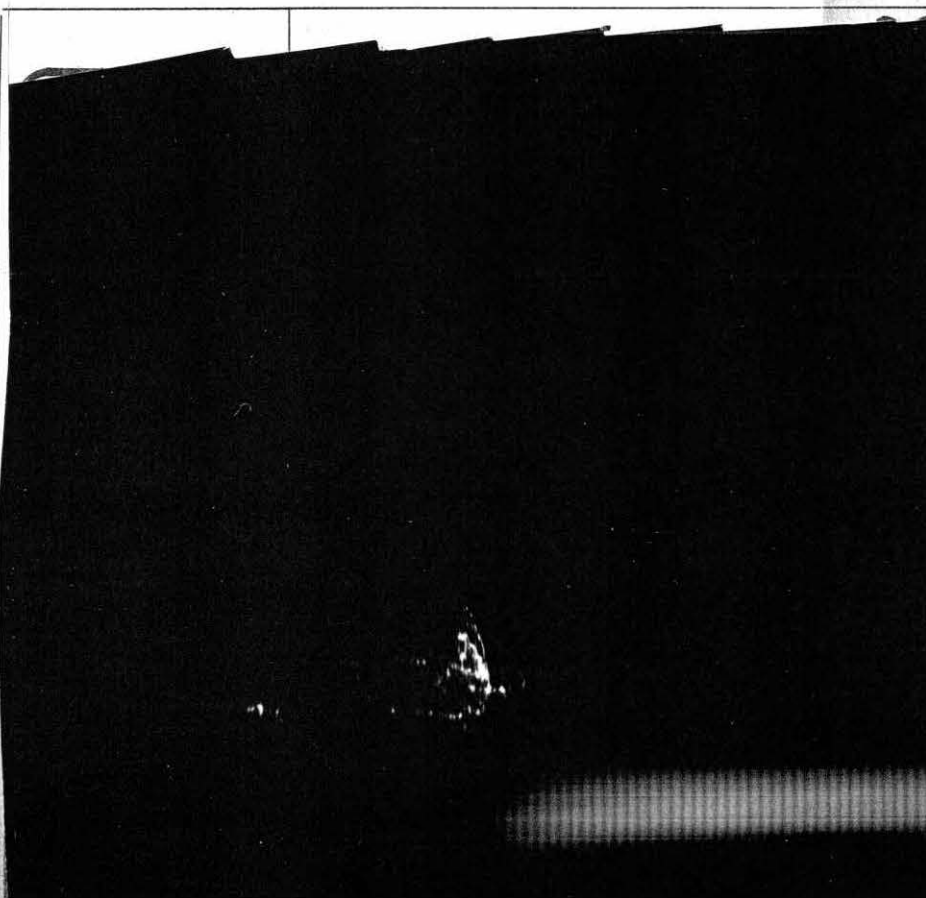
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They were something new under the sun, and the rich began to visit — Pennsylvania Gov. Gifford Pinchot on his schooner Mary Pinchot; California oil magnate Allan Hancock on his Valero; the Mellons on their Vagabondia, even Vincent Astor and friends on his Nourmahal.

The publicity amused everyone except Dr. Ritter and Frau Dora.

Nevertheless, "conceptions of our adventure" did work on people's minds; and during the next few years a procession of romantics showed up on Floreana to share the solitude.

A teacher arrived from Germany with a domesticated donkey for companionship. A staunch lady from Berlin came ashore with four monkeys, a parrot, a dog, a rabbit, a cook and a consumptive husband. The Stella Polaris, cruising the world each year, included the Galapagos in its itinerary of curiosities.

Most of the people drawn to Floreana by illusions of paradise fled without them. One didn't.

That was the baroness.

Lovers leap

With the arrival on the island of the Baroness Eloisa Bosquet de Wagner Wehrborn, what had been merely a shrill scream of publicity became a rancid roar. Dr. Ritter was forgotten. Frau Dora was forgotten. Even the new cosmos was forgotten. The baroness and her lapdog lovers leaped into the headlines.

Born with the face of a filly, she had plenty of ooh-la-la. The baroness claimed to come from a noble Austrian family, to have been hitched to a pioneer French aviator and to have unhitched herself as a belly dancer in the Middle East.

She brought two men with her to Floreana, a sober blond named Lorenz and a dashing Bohemian named Phillipson. They were said to fight each other with bare fists every afternoon for the right to her favors that evening, while she stood by as a happy spectator. If they dogged it, she fought them herself.

Phillipson, being bigger as well as dashing, usually triumphed in these little exercises. Lorenz got to take the stones out of her sandals and fetch water.

The newspapers had a field day, spoonfed by the baroness with swaggering stories that made her an instant legend. She paraded around the island clad only in silk panties, it was said, with a pistol hanging from a cord around her waist. She delighted in shooting animals and nursing them back to health. She declared herself Empress of Floreana and was going to erect a luxurious resort for millionaire yachtsmen.

None of it was particularly true, but what is?

The public demanded circuses with its bread and got them. The trouble was, a new act always waited in the wings. Even the mysterious baroness sank into obscurity.

In December 1934, she was suddenly remembered. The emaciated bodies of two men, scorched to blackness by the tropical sun, were found on an island more than 100 miles from Floreana. They had been shipwrecked.

One of them was Lorenz, the other a skipper who plied his ancient boat between the islands. Their discovery brought one question to everyone's lips: Where is the baroness?

The baroness was gone. So was Phillipson, her Bohemian lover. When Capt. Allan Hancock of Los Angeles reached Floreana, the first from the States to come after the discovery of Lorenz' body, he found Dr. Ritter dying. The good doctor had eaten a sick chicken. Frau Dora was distraught.

Two other residents of the island hinted darkly that the baroness had vanished months before.

So much for Eden.

But was the baroness really gone? Within a few weeks the cruise ship Stella Polaris put into the island, and a small group of travelers went ashore — Pinchot,

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Leading the way up a little-used path, Pinchot heard a sudden noise. "He felt something against his shoulder," the story said.

"He looked and it was a pearl-handled revolver, held by the steady hand of . . . the baroness. He trembled with excitement, and she gave him a cold

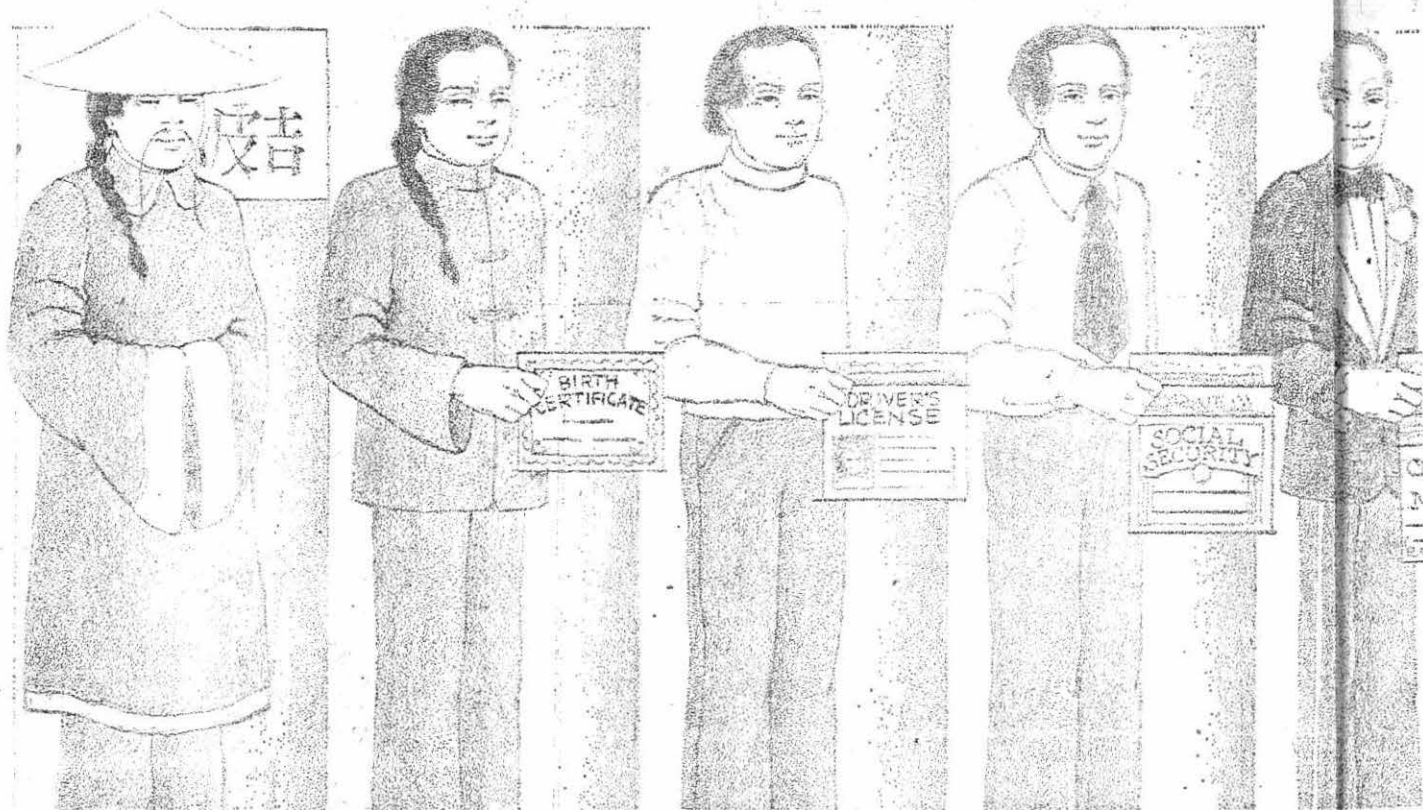
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Violence In Eden

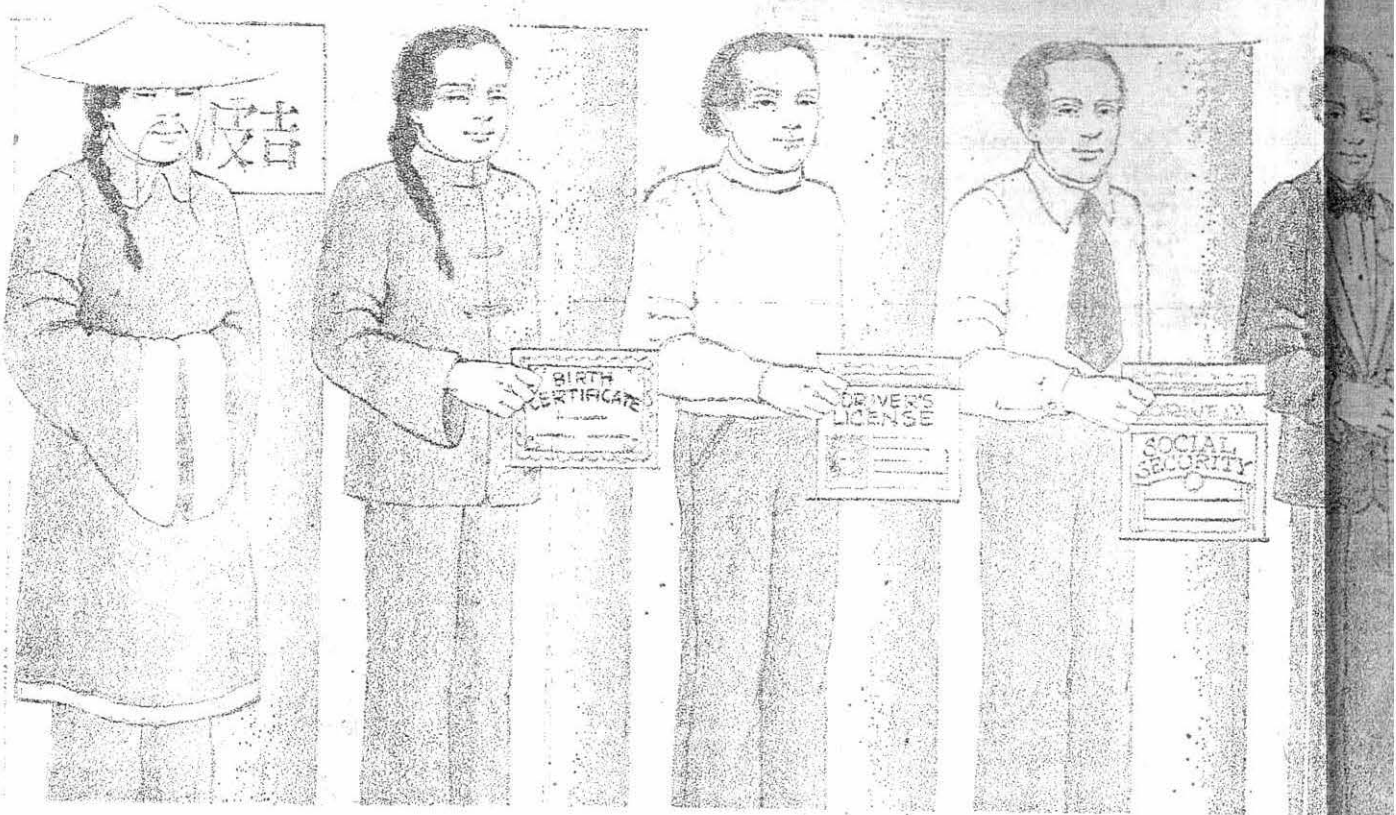
*Flight From Civilization Ends
In Death on a Remote Island*

By Dorothy Geary

AT 9 IN THE EVENING on July 3, 1929, Dr. Friedrich Karl Ritter and Dore Strauch Koerwin of Berlin boarded the Dutch freighter Boskoop bound for Floreana Island in the Galapagos. They set in motion a chain of events destined to end on that remote island in



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These two were turning their backs on civilization and going to live as true children of nature on an uninhabited island 600 miles from the Ecuadorean coast.

Friedrich Ritter was 43, a short, stocky man with the hair of a prophet. He was leaving a lucrative medical



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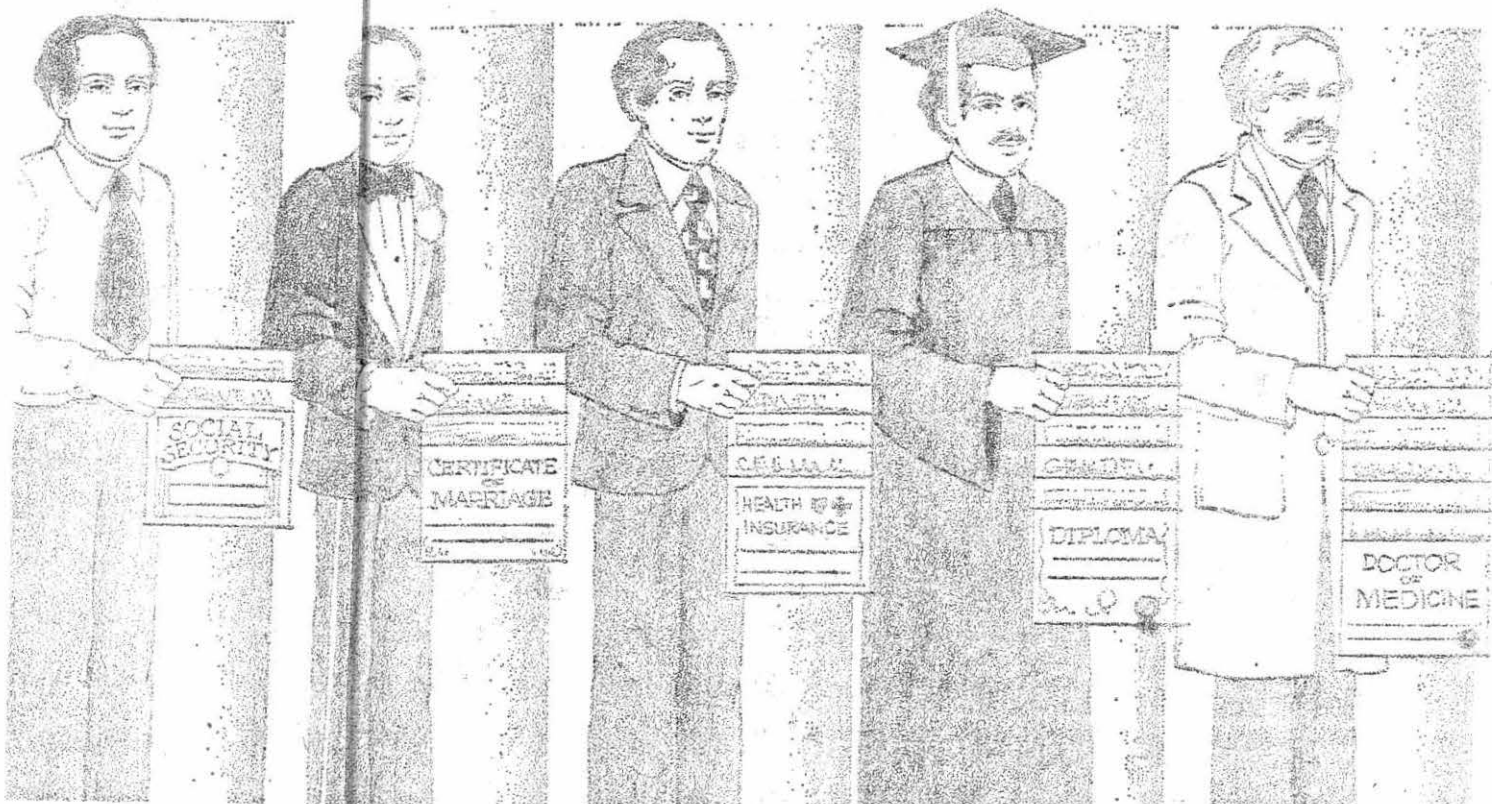
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columnists / Editorials

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1977

F1



By Annie Lunsford for The Washington Post

How Should We Deal With Illegal Aliens?

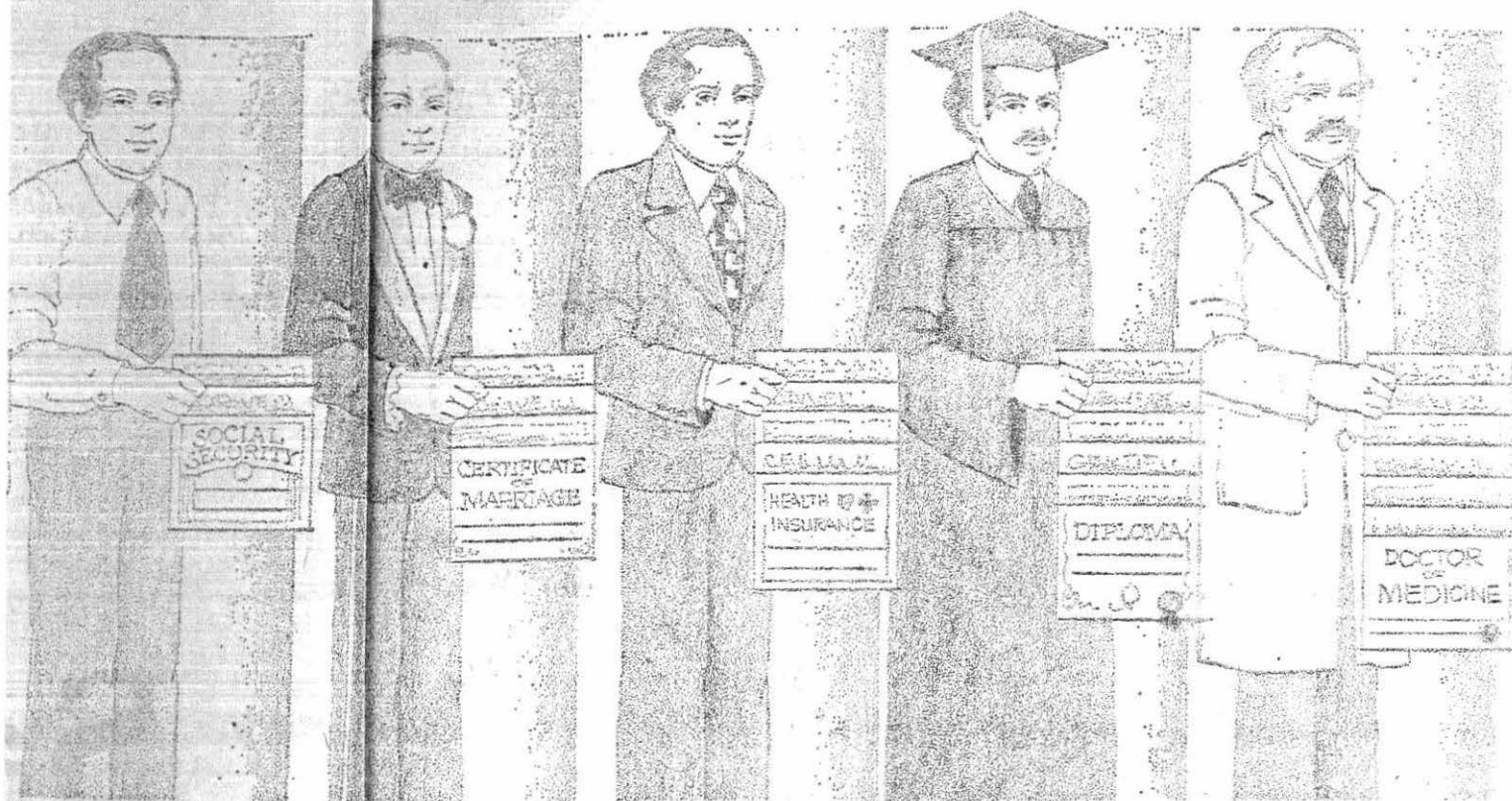
By Susan Jacoby

NEW YORK — Joseph Chung is one of the lucky ones, an immigrant who entered the United States illegally and has since been able to legalize his status in this country.

His story dramatizes many of the problems the Carter administration will encounter in attempting to implement a proposal that would combine penalties for em-

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Out of respect for Chung's uncle and in anticipation of a \$5,000 fee, the friend found the boy a job as a cook in a Chinatown restaurant and a bride who was an American citizen. The job allowed Chung to pay off the middleman's fee in just under four years. The Chinese-American bride allowed him to apply for and gain resi-



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NEW YORK — Joseph Chung is one of the lucky ones, an immigrant who entered the United States illegally and has since been able to legalize his status in this country.

His story dramatizes many of the problems the Carter administration will encounter in attempting to implement a proposal that would combine penalties for employers of illegal immigrants with an amnesty for millions of those immigrants who have built their lives here even though they entered the country without proper documents.

It demonstrates the near-impossibility of determining how many illegal immigrants there are because of the ease with which many illegal immigrants can hide

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"I Was Lucky"

CHUNG TEA is a dumpling house on Mott Street, the



It was Friedrich's dream to lead a subjective existence on his island, free of the complexities of modern life and unencumbered by such foolish and prosaic trappings as clothing. He and Dore would cultivate food and commune with nature, while he created a philosophy which would astound the world.

Dore, a 25-year-old teacher and a romantic idealist, was to be his one disciple and helpmeet. She was convinced that her destiny was linked to this god-man. They would build a shelter in the wilderness, find inner freedom and the ultimate truth — pilgrims on the way to the final wisdom. Before they left, Dore, in a curious conscience-salving effort, persuaded Friedrich's wife to keep house for and comfort her husband, Prof. Koerwin.

Dr. Ritter expounded a curious doctrine: The flesh must be subjugated in the search for higher values. (He did concede, to Dore's joy, that sexual relationships between a man and woman should not be entirely rejected, but must not dominate.) Worldly pleasures must be denied, since they were created by malicious design to hinder contemplation. Their diet would be strictly vegetarian. He considered it fortunate that Dore could not have children, since children were a hindrance to the fulfillment of the duty imposed on every person to perfect himself.

Their choice of Floreana was greatly influenced by reading William Beebe's book, "Galapagos — World's End." They learned the island was 9 miles long and 8 miles wide, and, though it lay close to the Equator, it was not too hot, since the Humboldt Current cooled the air.

Unlike many of these volcanic islands, it had two springs. The dry belt along the lower reaches of the island were covered with great, rough lava fields, studded with opuntia cactus and stunted gray bushes. A thick, thorny scrub grew further inland, scattered with white-barked palo santo trees and a few acacias.

Small volcanic cones covered the island, and one of these, Straw Mountain, rose to 2,100 feet.

The climate of these altitudes contrasted sharply with that of the dry belt on the coast. Here differences in altitude of 300 feet correspond to more than three times as much on the mainland, producing varied climatic conditions in a confined area. This made it possible to grow such tropical plants as bananas and coconuts, as well as such temperate zone plants as tomatoes and beans.

It was no tropical paradise, but it suited their needs. They did not want a spot so attractive that the world would flock to them. They never dreamed that the world would find them and that bitterness, hatred and violence would destroy their Eden.

Loaded With Supplies

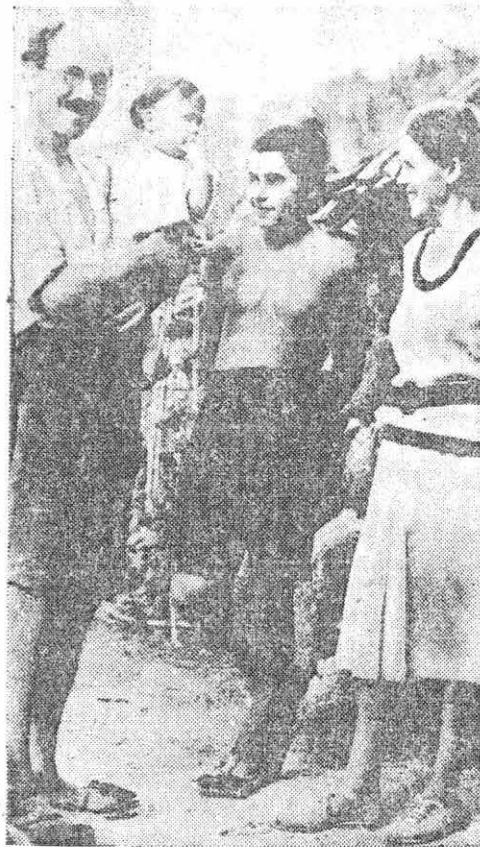
THEY ARRIVED in Guayaquil, Ecuador, in August, 1929, loaded down with supplies: mattresses, carpentry and garden tools, mosquito netting, books (all most erudite), a wide variety of seeds and reams of paper for writing down the great one's thoughts.

Unfortunately, they did not bring a camera. The few pictures of their life on Floreana were taken by visitors. A few drug supplies were included, but the drugs for pain which Dore wanted were vetoed by Friedrich, who proclaimed their future way of living would teach them to overcome pain by will power alone.

See FLOREANA, Page F2

Geary is a Rockville freelancer.

Dore Strauch and Friedrich Ritter.



The Wittmers: Heinz, Rolf, Harry and Margret.



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Six years ago, Chung (not his real name) took a job as a cook's assistant on a ship leaving Hong Kong. He jumped ship near Baltimore and made his way to New York's

Jacoby is a Post special correspondent based in New York. She is completing a book on recent immigrants to the United States.

United States without going through lawful immigration procedures. "I was turned down when I tried to enter a university in Hong Kong — there were only two of them, and dozens of applicants for every place. My father is a tailor and I know that all I can do is work in his shop if I stay in Hong Kong. We know that in America, it is much easier to go to college.

"I visited the American consul in Hong Kong and was told I had no chance of getting an immigrant visa, at least not for years. My family has no relatives in the United States; everyone with relatives would come ahead of me. And we are not refugees from the mainland; the refugees come ahead of us, too.

See ILLEGALS, Page F5

The U.N.'s Double Standard On Human Rights

By William Korey

EVERY YEAR some 20,000 petitions detailing violations of human rights reach the United Nations. These petitions, euphemistically called "communications," constitute the tip of an iceberg. Gross violations often go unreported due to fear or the inability to forward petitions or the simple inability to write.

Some of the more vicious forms of abridgement of human rights, indeed, have been increasing in the past few years. A recent Amnesty International report documented examples of physical and psychological torture in some 60 countries. Beginning in 1965, terrifying instances of genocide — the destruction of an ethnic, racial or religious group — began reappearing.

All this despite the fact that specific articles of the United Nations Charter, adopted in a moment of universal optimism in 1945, require of member-states that they "take joint and separate action in cooperation" with the U.N. to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction." All this despite the existence of the U.N.'s Universal Declaration of Human Rights, theoretically buttressed by 19 separate treaties binding contracting parties to observe different facets of human rights.

The U.N. Commission on Human Rights, which should have assumed at least minimal functions for achieving compliance with the charter and the declaration, abdicated its responsibility for more than 20 years. In 1947, the Commission adopted a self-denying rule that "it has no power to take any action in regard to any complaints concerning human rights." Twelve years later the rule

was reaffirmed by the Commission's superior, the Economic and Social Council. The literally hundreds of thousands of petitioners who have sent their complaints to the U.N. were advised that the body was powerless to "take any action."

The General Assembly, under the impact of the African states, did create implementation organs, but only in two specific areas: decolonization and apartheid. Permanent committees were established to receive communications from organizations and individuals, hold hearings with petitioners and publish reports on their findings. The effective functioning of these Assembly mechanisms made it clear, if proof was ever needed, that the "domestic jurisdiction" clause of the Charter constituted no obstacle to a determined majority. And it also demonstrated that the U.N. could develop an elaborate machinery for implementation when desired.

The Commission on Human Rights, too, succumbed to the thrust of the Afro-Asian bloc. In 1967, it created an Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on South African Prisoners and Detainees. Formal inquiry was to be made into the abridgement of the rights of prisoners in South Africa. And since then, the powerful Arab bloc has succeeded in adding Israel to the targeted Southern African areas as appropriate for formal inquiry.

Clearly, the machinery for human rights implementation is restricted to those areas in which the new majority has a direct political interest. The far broader gamut of human rights issues embracing all sectors of the globe is treated with deliberate neglect.

There is a sharply defined double standard in the U.N. world. Rights issues with which the majority are concerned — to which torture and arbitrary detention in Chile have now been added — merit the installation of compliance machinery; other rights issues warrant no action.

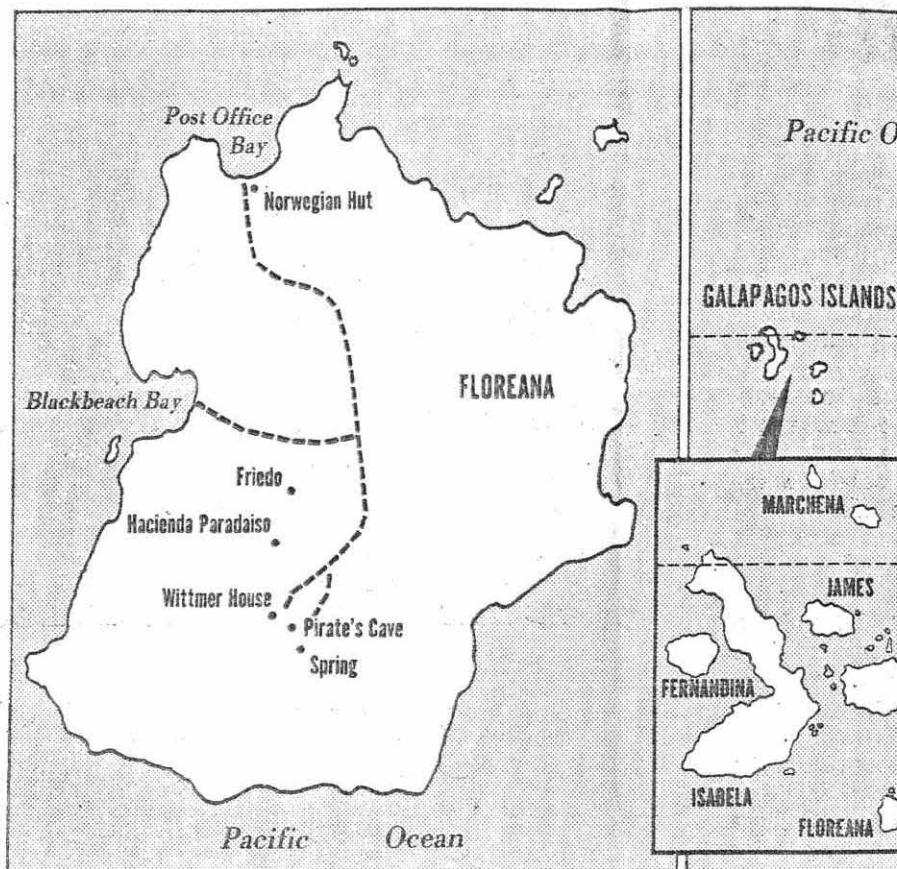
See RIGHTS, Page F4

Korey, who serves as director of the B'nai B'rith International Council, is the author of a number of studies on human rights, including "The Key to Human Rights — Implementation," published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Violence and Mystery in Pa



The post office box on Floreana.



FLOREANA, From Page F1

Waiting in Guayaquil for the schooner San Cristobal, which ran between the mainland and the archipelago, they took on more supplies. Hearing of a feral population of burros, cattle and pigs on Floreana, they bought barbed wire to protect their garden, added hammocks, rope and more seeds, as well as plant shoots: sugar cane, bananas, coffee, otaos and camote (two types of sweet potatoes), pumpkins, papaws and avacados; finally, they bought a rooster and two hens.

On Sept. 18, 1929, they reached Floreana and were set ashore on the northwestern part of the island. They stood on a lovely crescent of beach, surrounded by their crates and cases, and watched as the San Cristobal faded out of sight. In a sort of ritual, they cast off the vestiges of civilization, their clothing, and turned to look at the island they had chosen to live on.

Rough stretches of black lava spread out before them; beyond that a jungle of dried-up thorny scrub. Close by the shore stood the dilapidated remains of a fish cannery built by Norwegian settlers around 1926. That and a rundown hut were all that remained of the settlement.

Nearby was a curious wooden barrel mounted on a post — an unofficial mailbox. The first barrel mailbox was set up around 1793, probably by a British whaling ship. Since then, boats had stopped here to leave or to pick up mail. This anchorage was long ago christened

ers: "Doctor Flees Civilization With Young Woman;" "Nude Couple Found Living on Desert Island;" "Adam and Eve of the Galapagos Discovered."

In May, when the San Cristobal called at Floreana with mail, Friedrich and Dore found that they had been discovered by the world. There was so much mail that a special courier had been sent from the Ecuadorean mainland to deliver it.

There were newspapers with lurid headlines, stories written in a cheap, sensational vein and hundreds of letters. A few of the letters were sympathetic, some obscene. Many, from curiosity seekers, told of their plans to visit the island. Others outlined more serious plans for coming to Floreana to live. One small, quiet note was from Dore's husband, informing her that he was divorcing her. There was no word from Friedrich's wife.

Journalists began arriving on Floreana demanding interviews with Dore and Friedrich. By late summer of 1930, would-be settlers began arriving. Most of them were Germans, fleeing the unrest in their country. They held out for a few months, then left on the first available ship. But not the Wittmers.

Population of Five

MARGRET AND HEINZ Wittmer came from Cologne and arrived on Floreana on Aug. 29, 1932. With the economic and political turmoil in Germany getting worse every day, Heinz decided Floreana was the place to start a new life. At 42 he left for the island, with

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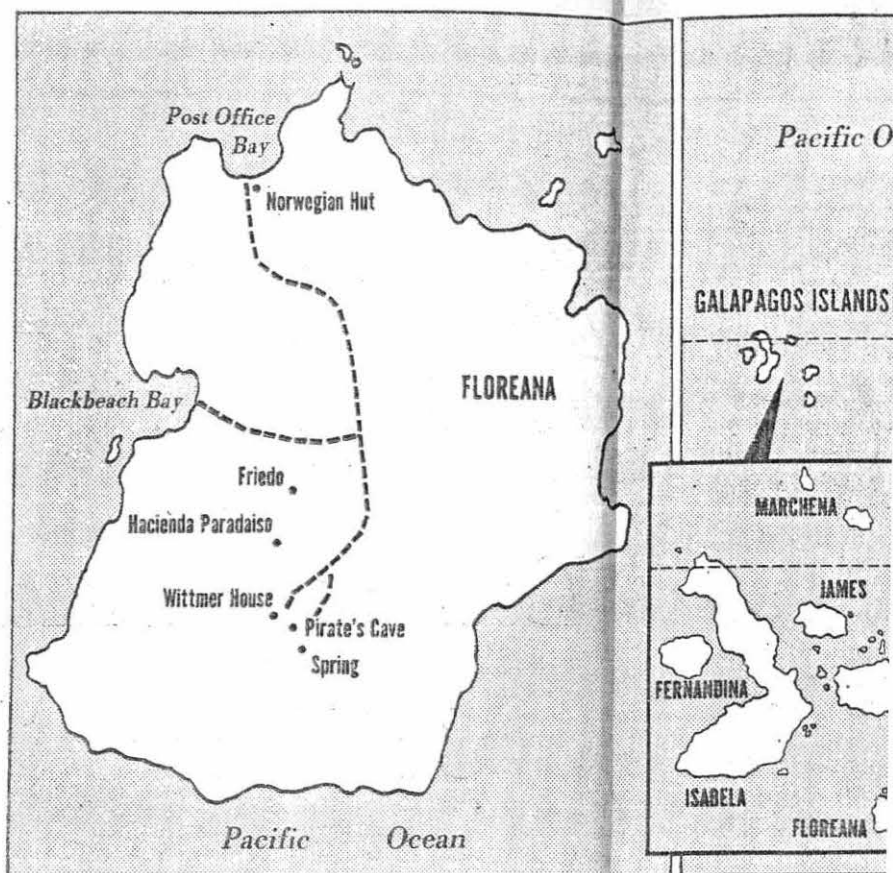
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Oasis at a Spring

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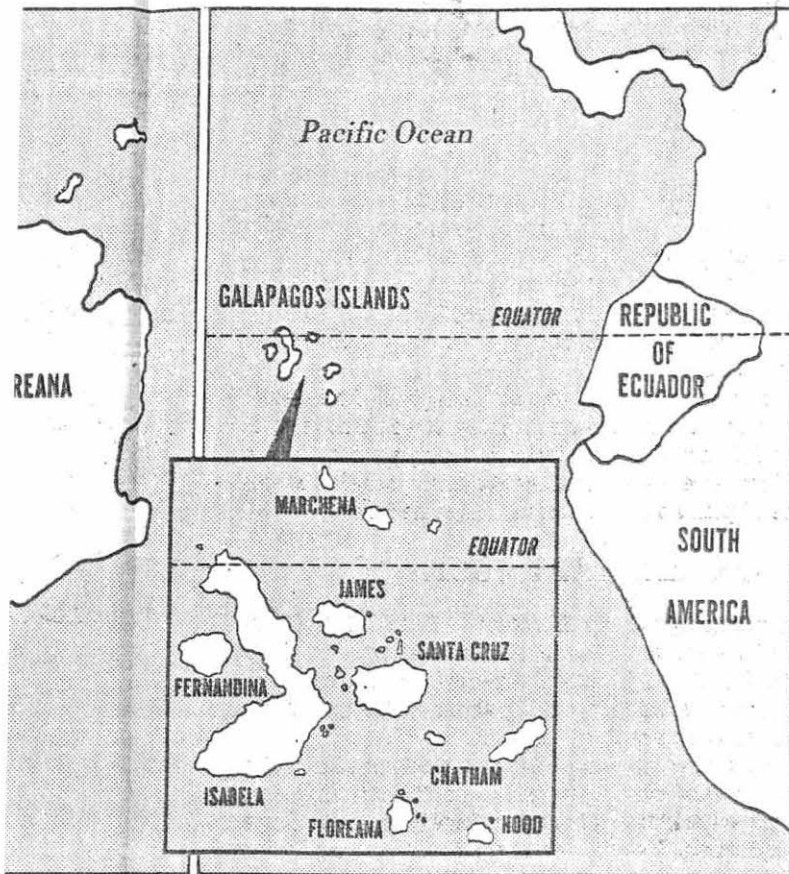
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By Ken Burgess — The Washington Post

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When the baroness had been on Floreana about six months, Vincent Astor's yacht, the *Nourmahal*, put in at the bay. She sent Astor a special invitation and, dressed in a favorite costume of loose blouse, riding britches, boots and whip, awaited his arrival.

Astor instead visited his old friends, Ritter and Koerwin, bringing gifts. Raging at this snub, the baroness accused the Ritters of being hoarders and scroungers and demanded a share of the gifts. When Ritter refused and ordered her from Friedo, she did not press the point.

Shortly after this, G. Allan Hancock, multimillionaire oil and rail magnate of Los Angeles, arrived at Floreana. He wanted to star the baroness in a pirate film. The film, "The Empress of the Galapagos," was made, but there is no record of its being released or where it is today.

Drought and Disappearance

THE SITUATION on the island was grim enough; then drought struck. The rainy season generally began in January, but by late February, 1934, the rains still had not come. The springs on Floreana dwindled to a thin trickle. Day after day, the sun blazed down on a parched and withered land. The vegetable gardens, the life source of the families on Floreana, drooped and died in the powdery dust. Carcasses of wild cattle and pigs littered the pampas. Everyone was forced to fall back on his stored supplies.

By March, there was still no rain, nor the sight of any ship. A sense of foreboding filled the air; even the birds were still. Up at Friedo, Dore's melancholia and depression deepened.

On March 24, the Wittmers woke to find Rudi missing. When Rudi returned two days later, he looked exhausted but his weak, handsome face had lost its beaten, hopeless look. He quietly made his announcement: The baroness and Phillipson had disappeared. But where? There had been no ship, as far as the Wittmers knew.

Rudi had gone to the hacienda on the night of the 23d to try to get a word with the baroness. The house was dark, but the door stood ajar. He found the rooms in chaos, with overturned furniture, broken crockery and smashed wine bottles. There was no sign of bloodshed.

Rudi rushed from the house to Post Office Bay to see if there was a ship. There was none, but he found footprints in the sand. For the next two days, he scoured the island searching, but there was no trace of them.

When Heinz and Rudi went to tell Ritter and Koerwin about the tragedy, they found them, the sworn vegetarians, polishing off a dish of preserved pork. Friedrich received the news calmly, seeming more withdrawn and detached than usual. He had not seen a ship, having been engrossed in his work. It was plain Dore was not herself, so they could have missed a ship. It was possible the baroness had gone to Tahiti. She mentioned the possibility when the drought came.

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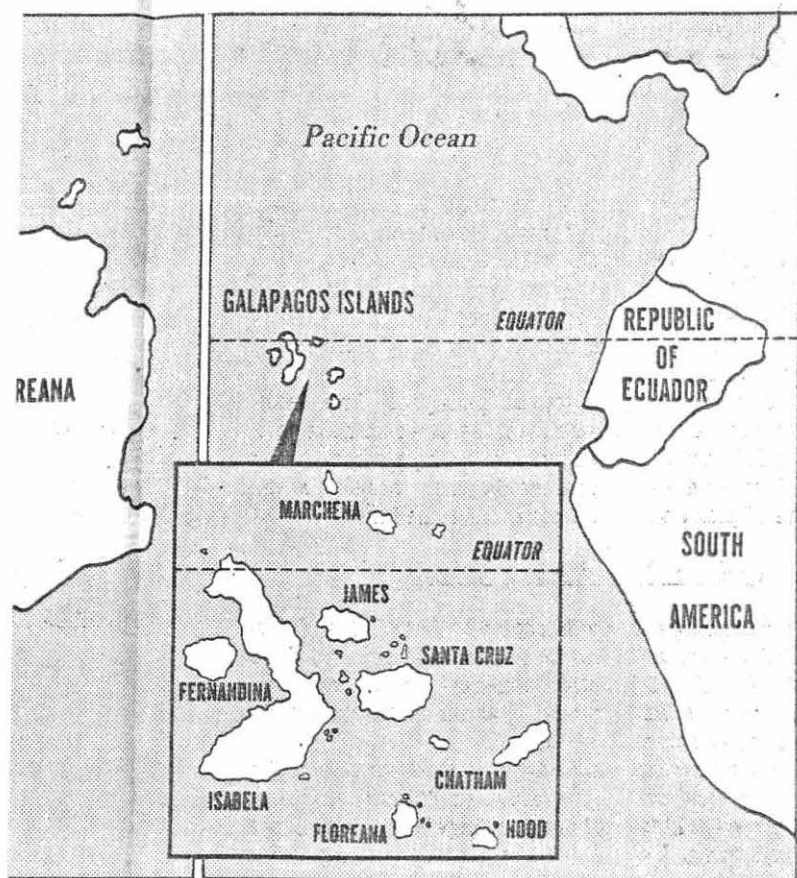
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At first, she and her cavaliers lived at the hut at Post Office Bay. Robert Phillipson, a tall, strapping German, about 28, seemed to be the favorite of the moment. He was supposed to be the architect of the hotel, while Rudi Lorenz, a fair-haired, graceful youth with arresting light blue eyes, would serve as engineer of the project. A handsome Ecuadorean, Felipe Valdevieso, would be her general factotum.

The baroness and her entourage later set up camp in the Wittmers' orange grove. She opened and read all the incoming mail she could intercept. Then she confiscated 100 pounds of rice intended for the Wittmers, along with a case of canned milk for their baby. Later she offered to sell the stolen goods to Wittmer at three times their

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What did happen to the baroness and Phillipson? Did Rudi, fearing for his own life, strike first? But how could he overpower the two of them, weak and ill as he was? What had happened the two days he was missing?

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walk on barefoot, so Adam and Eve in boots struck out in search of the springs and, by midafternoon the next day, found one. The clear, fresh water seeped from a rock slope 150 feet high and formed a large basin at the foot of the cliff. It was an enchanting spot, cool and lush with tall, green ferns.

Just beyond, a ring of fruit trees had sprung up. There were ciruela plums, lemon, orange and guava trees and one very large aguacate. Long ago, giant tortoises had inched their ponderous way down paths to the spring, but whalers, fishermen and fur sealers had nearly destroyed their population.

It was Dore who discovered the three caves beyond the spring. They probably were formed by the hardening of the lava into successive ridges. Later, they were bridged over by new lava flows, leaving huge air pockets or caves.

Dore and Friedrich rejected this spot as a homesite since the surrounding hills were too steep to cultivate. The next day they found the second spring on the western slope of Straw Mountain. The spring was the source of a brook which wound its way through a riotous untamed garden of banana, orange, lemon, papaya and guava. They had found their Eden and they named it Friedo; part of his name and hers bound together. But more than that, *friede* in German meant peace.

But it was never to be peaceful at Friedo. Almost as soon as Friedrich laid claim to his domain, he turned into a cold, impersonal martinet and the ultimate male chauvinist. Not only must the self be subjugated in Dore, but the whole woman as well. He found her amazingly unsubmitive and obstinate, but he resolutely set up their regimen.

They would rise early, eat a light breakfast and devote the morning hours to contemplation, soul-searching and study. In the afternoon, they would do a few gardening chores, more study, a discussion period, then a vegetarian dinner and off to bed. But it did not work out that way. Instead, their days were filled with backbreaking manual labor and bitter quarreling.

At first, they slept in hammocks slung between the trees, rising at dawn to make the three-hour trek to Post Office Bay to bring back supplies they had stashed in the Norwegian hut. Dore had little stamina and coming up from Post Office Bay with a heavy load she would often collapse and call to Friedrich for help. He ignored her. This heartlessness had the desired effect of increasing her fortitude and steeling her pride.

During the five years they lived on Friedo, they cleared seven acres of jungle, moving tons of lava rocks and uprooting scores of trees. They built their shelter in the wilderness, a structure open on all sides, composed of eight wooden posts supporting a corrugated iron roof. (When the rains came, the acacia posts sprouted and they were surrounded by a living fringe of greenery.)

Their garden of vegetables and fruit trees, flourishing in the rich volcanic soil, covered almost three acres and required hours of labor. There was precious little time left over for philosophizing or soul searching, or love.

Discovered by the World

IN JANUARY, 1931, Eugene F. McDonald Jr., an American on a pleasure cruise with friends on his yacht Mizpah, put in at Post Office Bay and discovered Friedrich and Dore. McDonald was fascinated by their story and gave them presents and food.

Sailing home, McDonald, while talking by ship radio to a friend of his who was a reporter for the Associated Press, passed along the strange story of the couple he had found on a lone Pacific island. The story made big, splashy headlines in American and European newspaper-

German folk and cared little for Ritter and Koerwin and their notoriety. They were willing to live and let live. Friedo was an hour's walk, over steep, rough terrain. But inevitably, since these five were the only people on the island, their paths crossed. And later, when violence and tragedy struck, their lives, against their wills, became sadly entwined.

Dore and Friedrich had by now largely given up their nudist cult. They did maintain a notice on their gate requesting visitors to call out before entering. So Heinz Wittmer gave a loud hello when he and his wife went to Friedo to call. Ritter and Koerwin took an immediate dislike to the newcomers; they had been on the island three years and felt it belonged to them. The Wittmers were hurt and offended by this attitude; it was never to be an easy relationship.

Dr. Ritter's refusal to deliver Margret's baby on the grounds that he had not come to Floreana to practice medicine — well, that was too much. To his meager credit, Friedrich did come at Heinz' urgent pleading, two days after the baby was born, to extricate a reluctant afterbirth. The Wittmers acceded to a little fame of their own. The baby, Rolf, was the first white child born on the Galapagos Islands.

Soon after the Wittmers came, Dore fell into a strange depression. She was overcome by a deep foreboding that some tragedy was stalking them; that evil forces were closing in. Friedrich's callous advice was to forget it and go and read her Lao-tse.

"Satan in Eden"

IN OCTOBER, the Baroness Eloisa von Wagner Bousquet arrived on Floreana. The moment Dore saw her she knew that "Satan had come to Eden." About 40, she had a wide red mouth, provocative green eyes and was dressed in abbreviated shorts and halter top, a jaunty beret perched on her blonde head. A revolver swung in a holster from one shapely hip. She was accompanied by three young lovers, a cow, two calves, chickens, ducks and a hive of bees.



Rudi Lorenz

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and tragedy struck, their lives, against their wills, became sadly entwined.

Dore and Friedrich had by now largely given up their nudist cult. They did maintain a notice on their gate requesting visitors to call out before entering. So Heinz Wittmer gave a loud hello when he and his wife went to Friedo to call. Ritter and Koerwin took an immediate dislike to the newcomers; they had been on the island three years and felt it belonged to them. The Wittmers were hurt and offended by this attitude; it was never to be an easy relationship.

Dr. Ritter's refusal to deliver Margret's baby on the grounds that he had not come to Floreana to practice medicine — well, that was too much. To his meager credit, Friedrich did come at Heinz' urgent pleading, two days after the baby was born, to extricate a reluctant afterbirth. The Wittmers acceded to a little fame of their own. The baby, Rolf, was the first white child born on the Galapagos Islands.

Soon after the Wittmers came, Dore fell into a strange depression. She was overcome by a deep foreboding that some tragedy was stalking them; that evil forces were closing in. Friedrich's callous advice was to forget it and go and read her Lao-tse.

"Satan in Eden"

IN OCTOBER, the Baroness Eloisa von Wagner Bousquet arrived on Floreana. The moment Dore saw her she knew that "Satan had come to Eden." About 40, she had a wide red mouth, provocative green eyes and was dressed in abbreviated shorts and halter top, a jaunty beret perched on her blonde head. A revolver swung in a holster from one shapely hip. She was accompanied by three young lovers, a cow, two calves, chickens, ducks and a hive of bees.



Rudi Lorenz

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The Witt cries from and the ba abuse. The baroness sri cept Felipe; the next time

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grove. A sign on an incongruous Japanese gate, painted
a glaring red, proclaimed, "Welcome." This was the Ha-
cienda Paradaiso.

It was a strange Paradise, this *menage a quatre*. Rudi
Lorenz hated his usurper, Robert Phillipson. Rudi had,
owned a prosperous boutique in Paris, and it was his
money which financed this venture. Now he was penni-
less. He had no standing or authority in the group, and
all the hard work and none of the favors fell to him. The
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Governor Charmed

AT FIRST, Dore and Friedrich remained detached
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nic poisoning.

Rudi later was reinstated at the hacienda, but he ap-

have masterminded the murder and helped Rudi?

Or was the stolid Heinz Rudi's accomplice? Were the
baroness and Phillipson buried on the island, in a
remote cave perhaps? Or had they been thrown into the
sea? Tides would have carried the bodies out; the vor-
acious sharks would have taken care of the rest.

Expressions of Hate

WHEN THE RAINS finally came, the island became
lush and green again, but fear stalked its inhabit-
ants. Was one of them a murderer? If so, he could easily
strike again.

Friedrich had immersed himself in his philosophical
writing, neglecting everything else. He hardly ate or
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Rudi, now in a feverish haste to leave the island,
haunted Post Office Bay, looking for a ship; but it was
months before Trygve Nuggerod, a Norwegian fisher-
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On Nov. 21, 1934, Dr. Karl Friedrich Ritter died in
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When the Wittmers arrived at his bedside, Friedrich
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These were the two people who had come to this
remote island five years ago with a dream of finding
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Had Friedrich killed himself over the lost dream of his
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Dore, in her confused state, have poisoned him in a final
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Heinz and Margret Wittmer buried Friedrich at the
end of the garden at Friedo. Dore did not attend the
simple ceremony. She sat quietly by the spring, staring
at the neglected garden and the encroaching jungle,
nodding thoughtfully.

Eden was lost. The gods had won.

The Survivors

DORE STRAUCH left Floreana in December, 1934, on
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January 18, 1945.

Honorable George Wharton Pepper
Land Title Building
Philadelphia 10, Pa.

Dear Senator:

Philadelphia Lawyer is a delightful biography. I thoroughly enjoyed it.

The part concerning the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy recalled an experience I had in 1941. I was at "Gray Power" for a discussion of forestry matters on the day the article on this famous affair by Secretary Ickes appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. In it, you will recall, Mr. Ickes sought to prove that Pinchot was all wrong and that Secretary Ballinger was above reproach in all his actions. What interested me particularly was a 12 page letter from Ickes, which arrived that day. In it he called Pinchot all of the things he could not say in print. It was the most vituperative and abusive letter I have ever read. Apparently this outburst was motivated by Ickes' belief that Pinchot was responsible for blocking the transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of Interior. His reason for opposing this shift in the reorganization plan is not generally known. Had Ickes been willing to advocate rigid federal control of all private forest lands in the country, including farm woodlots, G. P. would have supported such a transfer. Imagine out now dealing Ickes!

Gifford Pinchot, in his day, was a great forester, but the insidious virus of political ambition has warped his judgment and impelled him into foolish moves. In 1942 he called me from Washington to ask whether I would go with him on a three day tour of some of the State Forests. A timber cutting program had been started the previous fall, partly upon my insistence, and Pinchot said he was most anxious to see what progress was being made.

We started from Wilkes-Barre, the chauffeur, Pinchot, and I, in a convertible Chrysler, the top down, except during heavy rain. This tour of the northern tier of counties developed into a political fence mending trip by G.P. In many of the towns he would direct the chauffeur to pull to the curb in the business section, where upon he would stand up and give up and down the street until a crowd collected. The Open Cross lay attracted the first ones. When someone would recognize the Governor and he would greet them enthusiastically and with a certain paternalistic enthusiasm which they seemed to relish.

To - Hon. George Wharton Pepper

1/18 '45

I soon discovered that he had an ulterior motive in asking me to take the trip. His interest in the improvement cutting program was at best casual. Before he left Washington he knew what his opinion of it would be -- for publication. His real purpose was to commit me and through me, The Pennsylvania Forestry Association, to a denunciation and inefficiency in the Department of Forest and Waters and gross mis-handling of the state forests, thereby embarrassing Governor James, who had beaten him in the primary. My refusal to go along annoyed him no end and the letters subsequently exchanged, which were printed in the Journal of Forestry and elsewhere, added to his pique.

This letter is long, but I thought you might be interested in this bit of Pinchot lore.

Perhaps if I bring my copy of "Philadelphia Lawyer" to your office you will be kind enough to autograph it.

Sincerely,

H. Gleason Mattoon
Secretary

HGM/mt

Region Five
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

L7019-Pa.

April 25, 1962

AIRMAIL

Memorandum

To: Director

From: *Acting* Regional Director

Subject: Gifford Pinchot Home, Milford, Pennsylvania

In accordance with your telephone request of this date, the following information is provided:

The Gifford Pinchot Home is known as Gray Towers. It is located in Milford, Pennsylvania on Sawkill Creek, which empties into the Delaware River. It is within a half mile of the suggested boundary of the proposed Tocks Island Recreation Area.

The size of the entire estate is about 2,000 acres which is divided into several family holdings. The original Gifford Pinchot property of 30 acres and buildings is owned and occupied by his son, who is a Doctor at John Hopkins Hospital. The property is assessed at \$34,050, which is about 30 percent of its true value. The mansion is in good condition. One half of 410 acres of the estate is owned by the heirs of Gifford Pinchot and one half by Amos, his brother. Another section of the estate known as Schocopee, consisting of 863 acres, is owned by Ruth, a sister, and is the site of the former Yale University Forestry Camp.

The buildings on the estate are about 100 years old, of gray stone construction. The main mansion is castlelike in appearance, with three large conical-roofed towers, each 63 feet high and 20 feet in diameter. The interior contains 23 fireplaces, and Gifford Pinchot's den and library are the same as he left them. The exterior of the guest house is in good shape, but the interior has deteriorated considerably.

(Sgd) J. Carlisle Crouch

Acting Regional Director

2225-42 LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

January 22, 1945.

H. Gleason Mattoon, Esq.,
1007 Commercial Trust Building,
Philadelphia 2.

Dear Mr. Mattoon:

I am very glad that you found satisfaction in reading "Philadelphia Lawyer".

The Pinchot incident that you chronicle is most interesting and I think highly characteristic. There was a time when I admired Pinchot greatly. I venture to think that if he had married a different sort of woman his whole subsequent career might have been favorably affected. He has great personal charm and a flair for public service. The trouble with him is that he always holds himself in front of his cause. All his home influences have tended to encourage this attitude. At least that's the way it looks to me.

Very sincerely yours,

George Wharton Pepper

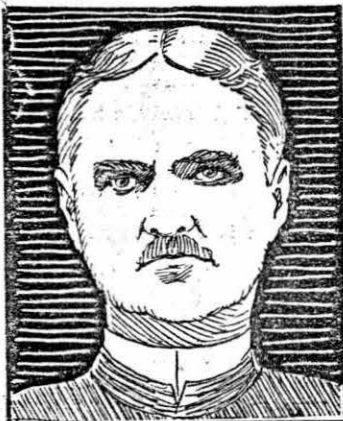
25 years ago today

**CHRYSTAL
HERNE,**
STAGE
FAVORITE.



GIFFORD PINCHOT,
PROGRESSIVE LEADER,
AND ONE-TIME HEAD OF
THE FORESTER SERVICE,
WAS MARRIED YESTER-
DAY TO CORNELIA
ELIZABETH BRYCE-
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
AMONG GUESTS.

ANNOUNCES HER ENGAGEMENT
TO HAROLD STANLEY POLLARD,
EDITOR OF NEW YORK EVENING
WORLD, WHO WAS SECRETARY
FOR SIX YEARS TO THE LATE
JOSEPH PULITZER - WEDDING
TO TAKE PLACE IN OCTOBER.



COL. GEORGE W. GOETHALS,
BUILDER OF PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMA CANAL IS
FORMALLY OPENED
TO COMMERCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S SHIP,
THE ANCON, MAKES PASSAGE
OF WATERWAY IN NINE
HOURS - ANCON CROWDED
WITH OFFICIALS AND
GUESTS OF GOVERNMENT.

8-16

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

NLRB involved the Republican have wandered into the swamp
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GP Papers Box 366

Bryce Estates

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USE OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS: WHAT THEY ARE FOR

by
Gifford Pinchot, Forester
1907

The following excerpts from the 1907 Use Book of the National Forest were written by the first Chief, Gifford Pinchot, and provide a keen insight into why Congress authorized the President in 1891 to reserve public domain for forest reserves and how the 1897 Organic Act language was applied in the early years of the Forest Service.

Congress authorized the President to establish national forests "because the forests of the great mountain ranges in the West were being destroyed very rapidly by fire and reckless cutting. It was realized that unless something were done to protect them, the timber resources of the country and the many industries dependent upon the forest would be badly crippled. So the law aimed to save the timber for the use of the people, and to hold the mountain forests as great sponges to give out steady flows of water for use in the fertile valleys below."

There was a great deal of opposition to creation of forest reserves by western homesteaders, ranchers, loggers, miners, irrigators because Congress had failed to specify how these lands were to be managed. All timber was locked up until the 1897 Organic Administration Act was passed. It placed restrictions on the president's authority to create forest reserves and provided direction for protecting and managing these lands. In relevant part, the Act stated:

"No national forest shall be established, except to improve and protect the forest within the boundaries, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States..." This Act also clearly tried to exclude lands more valuable for minerals and agriculture from being included within national forest boundaries.

Another section of the 1897 Organic Act on Water Use stated:

"All waters within the boundaries of national forests may be used for domestic, mining, milling, or irrigation purposes, under the laws of the State wherein such national forests are situated, or under the laws of the United States and the rules and regulations established thereunder. (16 U.S.C. 481)"

The final section of the Organic Act is on Rules and Regulations. In relevant part, it states:

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall make provisions for the protection ... of the national forests... and he may make such rules and regulations and establish such service as will insure the objects of such reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction..." This is the legal basis for regulating land uses on the national forests.

In the 1907 Use Book, Pinchot tells the user of water, who may have opposed the creation of the national forests, that the flow of water from these forests "is steadier. The creation of a National Forest has no effect whatever on the laws which govern the appropriation of water. This is a matter governed entirely by State and Territorial laws." Recall that at the time, Pinchot was fighting hard to convince Congress and westerners that creation of national forests had

been a good thing for them, should not be repealed and, in fact, had supported the economic development of many communities in western states. In 1907, there were no national forests east of the Mississippi.

In 1908, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the Winters case that when Congress reserved land from the public domain for Indian reservations, it intended to also set aside enough unappropriated water at the same time to fulfill the purpose(s) of the reservation. Out of this decision first arose the doctrine of federal reserved water rights, a separate bundle of rights entirely outside the authority of States. Later Supreme Court decisions clarified the extent and restrictions upon federal reserved rights and together serve as the legal basis upon which Forest Service claims for channel maintenance flows in Colorado and elsewhere in the West is being litigated at this time.

Page 20 of the Use Book is titled "To Keep the Water Steady" and includes the following:

"It should be clearly understood that in regions of heavy rainfall - for example, on the Pacific slopes in ...northern California...- National Forests are not made for the purpose of regulating the flow for irrigation. In these localities there is plenty of water to spare. The Forests here are created and maintained to protect the timber and keep it in the people's hands for their own present and future use and to prevent the water from running off suddenly in destructive floods.

In other parts of the West, however, in all the great arid regions of the Rockies and the eastern Pacific slopes, one of the most vital reasons for making and maintaining the National Forests is to save every drop of water and to make it do the most effective work.

No one has yet proved that forests increase the rainfall to any great extent. What they do, and this no one of experience disputes, is to nurse and conserve the rain and snow after they have fallen. Water runs down a barren, hard surface with a rush, all at once. It runs down a spongy, soft surface much more slowly, little by little. A very large part of the rain and snow of the arid regions falls upon the great mountain ranges. If these were bare of soil and vegetation, the waters would rush down to the valleys below in floods. But the forest cover - the trees, brush, grass, weeds and vegetable litter - acts like a big sponge. It soaks up the water, checks it from rushing down all at once and brings about an even flow during the whole season.

In irrigation it is very important to have an even flow during the growing season, especially toward the end. That is where the trouble usually comes. As a rule, the rancher has more water than he can use at the beginning of the season and not enough at the end. The flood waters in the spring can not be used; they run off and go to waste. In order to save these flood waters the Government is now constructing many great reservoirs and canals throughout the West, at enormous cost. These reservoirs store up the flood waters and hold them for use when most needed. That is precisely what the forests of the mountains do, although, of course, in a different way."

Pinchot's Use Book also recognized the value of stable soils to society:

"The permanent wealth of a country comes from the soil. To insure permanent wealth the soil must be kept productive....The Forests themselves make the soil of the surrounding country produce the largest and most useful agricultural crops by supplying it with a steady supply of water for irrigation and by furnishing its settlers with an abundance of timber, wood and forage for home and local business use."

and

"The forest cover is also very important in preventing erosion and the washing down of silt. If the slopes were bare and the soil unprotected, the waters would carry down with them great quantities of soil, gradually filling up the reservoirs and canals and causing immense damage to the great irrigation systems. The Government engineers who are building these reservoirs and canals say that their work will be unsuccessful unless the drainage basins at the headwaters of the streams are protected by National Forests."

Pinchot recognized that conservation means wise use of a resource. When it came to issuing permits to hydro-power companies for commercial generation of electricity, he provided direction to the field to charge a reasonable fee for the value received, making it clear that "the charge is not made for the water, but for the conservation of the water."

Written by Stephen Glasser, Water Rights and Municipal Water Program Manager,
Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

February 8, 1993

Biography

WASHINGTON POST 9-13-45

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Pinchot, A Pioneer

SO CLOSELY packed was President Truman's lengthy message to Congress that important sections have been entirely overlooked. One of these dealt with public works and national resources.

The President warned of the toll of our basic resources taken by the war. Our national capital account has greatly suffered, he said. He urged Congress to move immediately to renew the program of conservation, all but abandoned during the four years of the conflict.

This is a warning that we ignore at our peril. We have heard a great deal about our worldwide military power. What we sometimes forget is that that power is based on the natural resources of this hemisphere and especially on the reserves of the U. S. A.

It is not a bottomless pit to be dipped into with prodigal disregard for the future. In iron and in other ores, in timber and in many less obvious but equally vital resources, the end is in sight—not in the next century, but in the next few years.

HAPPILY WE have a vigorous tradition of conservation to draw on. It goes back to Teddy Roosevelt and his bold battle with powerful interests that didn't care a whoop about tomorrow.

The pioneer of that policy was Gifford Pinchot. This courageous pioneer was 80 years old the other day—an anniversary lost sight of in the swirl of world events, but one which will have meaning in the future.

Pinchot, the first scientific forester in America, worked out the concept of conservation. He showed how the whole complex of natural resources was interdependent. Destruction of one

meant damage or destruction of the others and a threat to our national well-being.

He took his ideas to Teddy Roosevelt. Teddy was never one to fear the new and the untried. Pinchot's concept of conservation caught T. R.'s imagination and he went for it with all the enthusiasm that he threw into the causes he championed.

One immediate result was a conference in 1908 of all State Governors to discuss conservation of natural resources, the first of its kind in history. It dramatized the issue. Out of that beginning came the Forest Service and the other agencies, both private and governmental, aimed at conserving the American heritage for generations yet unborn.

The pattern of Pinchot's life is an inspiring one. He has worked unselfishly for the America he loves.

Age has not dulled his quick mind or his keen imagination. Just three years ago he helped to develop a life-saving technique for sailors abandoned in open boats as a result of enemy action. This came out of his skill and knowledge as a deep-sea fisherman.

We have been paying proper homage to the heroes of the war. But peace has its heroes, too, and Gifford Pinchot is one of them. We will need more fighters of his mettle in the years to come.

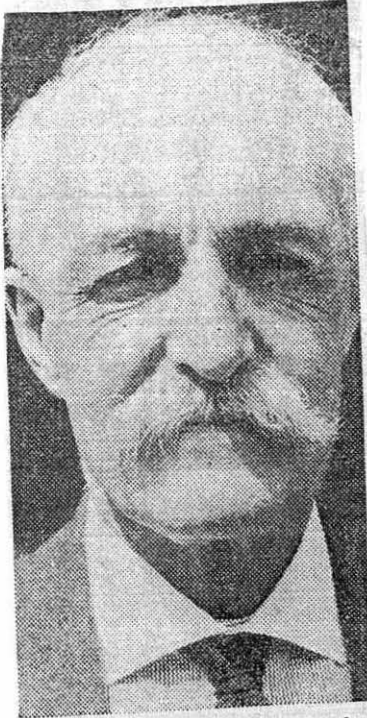
IT IS EASY to say that we are moving ahead into an era of atomic power and, therefore, natural resources will no longer be important. Unless we are prepared to live in a sterile and empty world completely dominated by the machine we shall need our resources more than ever before.

We shall need our forests and rivers and lakes for the curative peace that is in them. We shall need them for their beauty and for the joys of leisure and contemplation that they give us. If we come to a 30-hour week, or a 20-hour week, we cannot spend all the leisure time behind a motor, either on the highways or in the air.

That is certain to become an important field for jobs and profit—the development of new creative ways to use leisure time. There should be increasing opportunity in education, amusement, resort and travel.

Teddy Roosevelt's idea of a National Conference on Conservation was a brilliant stroke. Why not a similar conference today? At least it would give us a chance to talk about some of the things that we are going to have to learn in the next few years.

Penn's Pinchot



He speaks Saturday night under auspices of the Multnomah county central republican committee in Lincoln high school auditorium.

GIFFORD PINCHOT WILL SPEAK HERE

Voted Progressive to Talk at
Republican Rally

10/18/35 - Gifford
Gifford Pinchot, internationally famous progressive who was twice elected governor of Pennsylvania, will speak here Saturday night under auspices of the Multnomah county republican central committee, Stewart Weiss, chairman, announced yesterday. Mr. Pinchot's address will be delivered in the Lincoln high school auditorium. He is scheduled to take the platform at 8 o'clock, following formal introductory remarks by Colonel A. E. Clark.

United States Senators McNary and Steiwer, National Committeeman Ralph Williams and Representative William A. Ekwall have been invited to occupy the stage with the guest of honor. Mr. Weiss is to preside.

Pinchot's Following Large

The colorful Mr. Pinchot has been described by a recent biographer briefly:

"Tall, slender and graceful, he is given to plain speech and a steady flow of words. While his wealth is measured in millions, his following in Pennsylvania comes chiefly from workers and farmers. One of his outstanding achievements was his settlement of the disastrous anthracite coal strike of 1923 on terms acceptable to the union."

It has been chronicled further of Mr. Pinchot that despite his wealth he has never been an idler or a drone when he saw a duty to perform. After his schooling at fashionable Phillips Exeter academy and his subsequent completion of Yale's course in forestry, he could easily have retired to a life of luxury.

Study Made of Forestry

Instead, he visited England, France, Germany and Switzerland to acquire first-hand information of timber problems in Europe. Returning, he assumed charge of the George W. Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, N. C., there instituting what has been termed the initial systematic forestry work in America.

He was so successful in this undertaking that he soon established a national reputation for his knowledge of forestry and New York shortly retained him as state forester. Three years later—this was in 1896—he was named secretary of the forestry commission of the National Academy of Sciences.

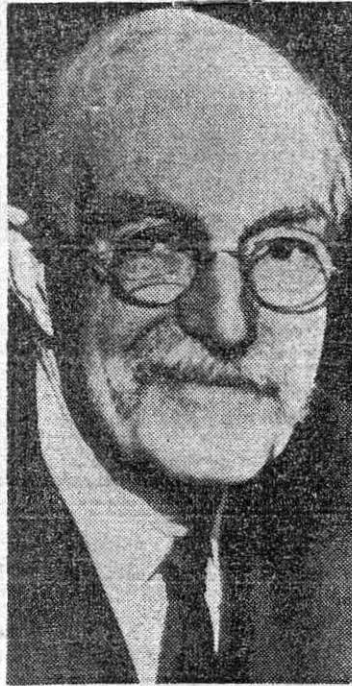
A year later saw him launched on the political career that was to prove so tempestuous. He was appointed agent of the department of the interior. In 1898 he was promoted to the post of chief of forestry of that department of the federal government. He served in that department until 1910, when a political storm burst over his head and President William Howard Taft dismissed him for insubordination.

Supporter of Teddy

Mr. Pinchot joined the Bull Moose party in 1912 and actively campaigned in behalf of Theodore Roosevelt. In 1914 he was a candidate for the United States senate, but lost out to Boise Penrose. A year later he went to Belgium on relief and hospital assignments, but the Germans soon found reason to expel him—they discovered he had a sister who was the wife of the British minister at The Hague.

He was elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1922, lost in a second race for the senate in 1926 and again was elected governor in 1930. It was Pinchot as governor after the 1926 senatorial race who refused to issue Vare, the victor, a certificate of election. The governor charged Vare's seat had been purchased. A senate committee upheld the charge and Vare was unseated.

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Return



GIFFORD PINCHOT

Noted figure in politics dies.

10-6-46

Pinchot Dies At Age of 81

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Gifford Pinchot, former governor of Pennsylvania and conservationist, who spent a lifetime pleading for intelligent use of the nation's forests, streams and minerals, died here Friday night at the age of 81, it was announced Saturday.

The elderly Pinchot, in ill health for some time and hospitalized for the past week, died at Columbia Presbyterian medical center.

Tall and spare, with a fierce handle-bar mustache, Pinchot was active in Pennsylvania politics for 25 years. He was a Republican who often found himself on the other side of the political fence.

He was governor of Pennsylvania from 1923 to 1927 and from 1931 to 1935. Before that he served as chief of the division of forestry under Presidents McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Taft and became known as the father of the country's conservation system.

COPY

PINCHOT OAK

Attached is a letter giving an account of the Pinchot Oak (quercus alba) planted in the garden of the Cosmos Club. A plaque has now been placed at the base of the tree: "In memory of Gifford Pinchot, 1865-1946, the foremost forester and conservationist of his era."

A committee of foresters headed by Christopher Granger, and Earl Clapp, Raymond Marsh, '10, and Arthur Ringland, '05, selected the tree.

Mr. A. G. Wenley, President,
Cosmos Club,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wenley:

The thirty-seven forester members of the Cosmos Club take great pleasure in presenting to the Club the young white oak tree recently planted in memory of Gifford Pinchot. The tree is located near the west entrance to the Clubhouse.

We are most happy to have been accorded this opportunity to honor again the memory of the man who did more than any other person of his era to give life and vigor to the movement for forest conservation in particular and conservation of all natural resources in general. He was at one time chairman of the National Conservation Commission and a little later became president of the National Conservation Association. He founded the Yale School of Forestry and was for a time professor of forestry in that school.

Gifford Pinchot's greatest achievement in the field of forest conservation was the great enlargement of the system of national forests accomplished through his enlistment of the interest and support of President Theodore Roosevelt. Pinchot was the creator of the United States Forest Service and its first Chief. He inspired that organization with an enduring spirit of dedication to the public service which has made it outstanding among federal agencies.

Among other offices of distinction occupied by Pinchot were the presidency of the Cosmos Club and governorship of Pennsylvania. Truly his was a full and fruitful life which entitles him to the characterization embossed on the bronze tablet at the base of the memorial tree as the "foremost conservationist of his era."

Jan. 27, 1948

Gifford Pinchot was born in Simsbury, Conn. on Aug. 11, 1865. Recd. an A.B. from Yale in 1889. Studied forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. He was the first American professional forester. Began systematic forestry work in the U. S. at Biltmore, N. C., Jan. 1892. Was appointed forester and chief of the Division, afterwards Bureau of Forestry and ^{later} Forest Service 1898 to 1910.

Was Gov. of Pa. in 1923-27 and 1931 to 1935. Home: Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

1
The one-man campaign of 78-year-old Gifford Pinchot to equip lifeboats with fishing tackle

April '43

Survive at Sea by Eating and Drinking Fish!

By

J. P. McEvoy

EVERYBODY KNOWS the ocean is full of salt water, but countless shipwrecked men have died of thirst not knowing that there's fresh water there too. It is hard to believe now that old sea dogs never suspected this — never learned that fish are both food *and drink*. Indeed, it's hard to believe that, with the sea teeming with fish, people adrift in lifeboats have had to starve just because nobody ever thought of making compact and practical fishing tackle standard equipment for lifeboats. It has remained for an American whose profession was forestry to tell the army, the navy and the merchant marine about fish and fishing tackle.

Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, is the man. Forty years ago he waged a successful campaign for conservation of our natural resources. Today, at the age of 78, he has fought to a victorious finish a one-man campaign to conserve the most precious of our natural resources, human life.

The campaign started early in 1942 when Pinchot read about three

navy fliers who drifted for 34 days in the Pacific on a rubber raft.* They survived principally because they caught two birds and three fish.

"The story set me thinking," said Pinchot. "I have done a lot of deep-sea fishing and I know that small fish gather for food or shelter under any floating object like a boat, a patch of seaweed, or any kind of wreckage. Big fish follow after their little brothers to eat them up. With proper fishing tackle these men could have taken fish in plenty. Why shouldn't *all* lifeboats carry fishing tackle?"

This idea was still very much in his mind when the Pinchots went to Lewes, Delaware, for a week's vacation. While there, Pinchot visited the local hospital and talked with survivors from torpedoed ships. Their experiences varied, but on one point all were agreed: it wasn't the exposure or hunger that was so terrible — it was the agonizing thirst.

That night Gifford Pinchot went to bed but couldn't sleep. Mrs. Pinchot reports he kept her awake

* See "Three Men on a Raft," The Reader's Digest, June, '42.

for hours, repeating, "There must be some way of getting water on the ocean." Next morning he jumped up with an idea. He knew that the human body is composed largely of water; why wouldn't that be true also of fish? And why shouldn't this water or juice be good to drink?

Raw fish is not salty, and is good to eat. He had eaten it himself in the South Seas. (Pinchot's hobby for years has been losing himself for weeks at a time in odd parts of the world and living entirely off the astonished wild life he encounters.)

Back in Washington, Pinchot went shopping for a fresh salt-water fish.

"We cut off a slab," says Pinchot, "riced it and wrapped some of the fish rice in cheesecloth. We took hold of the ends and twisted. A slightly pinkish liquid began to drip out. We tasted it. It was sweet, with only the faintest suggestion of fish about it. Even by this crude method, 12 percent of the weight of the fish was turned into juice. Using a small hand press, we got twice that much."

Pinchot carried his fish juice to Captain (now Admiral) C. S. Stephenson, of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. This old salt had never heard of drinking fish juice. But he was willing to be convinced. So was Secretary of the Navy Knox, who authorized Stephenson to follow it up. Many government organizations now started investigating fish juice, and finally, at Captain Stephenson's suggestion, experiments were conducted under the direction

of Dr. Homer W. Smith, of the New York University College of Medicine, to determine if men could survive on fish juice as the sole fluid in their diet.

Two seamen from a U. S. cruiser, Francis Victor Beil, Boatswain FC, and Paul William O'Brien, Seaman FC, volunteered to drink no water for ten days and live for that time on the equivalent of ordinary abandon-ship rations and fish juice. The two seamen came through the ten-day test in perfect health.

So far, good. But how, Pinchot wondered, could castaways in lifeboats squeeze the juice from fish? You couldn't equip every boat with a fish press. Pinchot now had another hunch. He recalled how he had fished at Tahiti with Charles Nordhoff, of *Mutiny on the Bounty* fame. Had the native Tahitians ever used fish juice? He wrote Nordhoff, who replied, "The Polynesians say that a man can get along for a good while without water by chewing the flesh of fish and spitting out most of the solid matter."

"So," says Pinchot, "no press is needed to squeeze the fish; every man has his own fish-water press, and it adds nothing to the weight of a lifeboat. Before long I hope every seaman will know that, in a pinch, he can 'drink' raw fish — and eat it, also. For, as Nordhoff writes, 'it should be remembered that the solid tissue of raw fish is a most wholesome, nourishing and digestible food.'"

Pinchot was now determined that

adequate tackle should be provided for every one of our men who might at any time be cast adrift on the sea. At this point he entered the jungle of bureaucratic procedure and started hacking his way through the festoons of red tape that hang like Spanish moss from all branches of government. The Navy Aeronautical Bureau was first to cooperate and ordered 50,000 sets of fishing tackle, made up according to Pinchot's suggestions, for the collapsible rubber boats carried on planes. "Now, the next time a navy flier is forced down at sea," said Pinchot, "he will have more than a pocketknife to fish with."

Encouraged by this success, Pinchot obtained a hearing before a special naval board designated to investigate lifeboat equipment. Captain P. M. Rhea, a submarine veteran, headed the board. He was impressed by Pinchot's arguments, as were the other members, and it was recommended that 33,000 more sets of fishing tackle be supplied immediately for lifeboats and life rafts on naval vessels.

Several deep-sea fishing experts worked with Pinchot in devising a compact, all-round deep-sea fishing kit that weighs less than five pounds for lifeboats and life rafts and half of that for the collapsible rubber boats on over-water planes. There are 12 items in the larger kit — ranging from hooks and line and leads, and specially processed pork-rind bait that won't spoil, to feather jigs, a

grapple for snagging fish, and a small harpoon head which can be attached to an oar and used to spear sharks, turtles and birds that come near the boat. There are also a dip-net to catch small fish for bait or food and a knife with a small blade and a big wooden handle that floats.

With each kit is a little handbook, printed on waterproof paper, which is a compressed masterpiece of deep-sea lore, with a chapter on how to survive on an uninhabited island. By following simple instructions, shipwrecked men can, among other things, catch fish with a button off an undershirt; they learn that the tender spot in a shark is the end of his nose, and he'll go away if you sock him there with an oar; that you shouldn't fish when sharks are around — they may cut your line; that practically everything about a turtle except the shell is good to eat; and that — ominous note! — after a turtle's head is cut off the head may bite and the claws may scratch. They are told how to eat seaweed, how to distinguish eels from sea snakes, what fish are poisonous; told also not to eat sharks unless plenty of water is available. They are told that all birds are good to eat, cooked or raw; and that you should save the feathers to make fishing jigs or to stuff inside your shirt to keep warm.

Of the smaller kits that Pinchot first suggested, 83,000 have been put in fliers' collapsible boats and in rafts and lifeboats. Of the larger kits, a quarter of a million or so will be re-

quired. It is planned to have one in every lifeboat and raft under the jurisdiction of the United States, and Pinchot has brought his plan to the attention of all the United Nations.

At a Coast Guard meeting mark-

ing the complete success of his campaign Pinchot said, "Gentlemen, you have made me very proud — for even though I was too old to fight in the last war you have made it possible for me to do something in this one."

Nature-Fact or Nature-Fiction?

By Alan Devoe

Naturalist; author of "Down to Earth," etc.

IF YOU can answer correctly nine questions in the following quiz, your ability to distinguish nature facts from superstitious beliefs is better than that of most people; if 12 or more, your nature lore is exceptional. Answers on page 83.

1. A wild animal is more likely to attack you if you are afraid of it. True ☐ False ☐
2. Only the female mosquito ever bites you. True ☐ False ☐
3. Moss grows thickest on the north side of trees. True ☐ False ☐
4. Snow is merely frozen rain. True ☐ False ☐
5. A chameleon takes on the color of the object on which it rests. True ☐ False ☐
6. A person who cannot hear at all is deaf as an adder. True ☐ False ☐
7. Summer is warmer than winter because the earth is then nearer the sun. True ☐ False ☐
8. Beavers use their tails as trowels when building their dams. True ☐ False ☐
9. Venomous snakes are immune to their own poison. True ☐ False ☐
10. Horned toads squirt blood out of their eyes. True ☐ False ☐
11. If you cut an earthworm in two, each half will become a new worm. True ☐ False ☐
12. A shark must turn belly-up in order to bite. True ☐ False ☐
13. Elephants live to be several hundred years old. True ☐ False ☐
14. There is a bird that can fly backward. True ☐ False ☐
15. Squirrels have an accurate memory for the places where they have buried nuts. True ☐ False ☐

GIFFORD PINCHOT PRESS AGENT for FORESTRY

by STEPHEN PONDER



Gifford Pinchot, who "led a strenuous life in Denver in January, 1907" while he lobbied stockmen in favor of conservation, according to the *Ranch News* for that month and year.

All illustrations for this article are from the Gifford Pinchot Scrapbooks, Library of Congress.

As the federal government's highest-ranking forester from 1898 to 1910, Gifford Pinchot campaigned aggressively to create public support for his vision of utilitarian forestry. His 1903 description of his work is revealing:

Nothing permanent can be accomplished in this country unless it is backed by sound public sentiment. The greater part of our work, therefore, has consisted in arousing a general interest in practical forestry throughout the country and in gradually changing public sentiment toward a more conservative treatment of forest lands!

The historical evidence of Pinchot's success is abundant. For example, Stephen Fox, a recent biographer of John Muir, argues that Pinchot's skills as a publicist overshadowed Muir's work and placed Pinchot's stamp on the American conservation movement.²

Pinchot's propaganda campaign to support government forestry was the benchmark of an important historical development in the role of the executive branch of government in leading public opinion. Theodore Roosevelt, the president under whom Pinchot served for the greater part of his term, was the first American president to understand the full possibilities of influencing the public by fulfilling the growing need of newspapers and magazines for "news" to attract readership. Roosevelt invited reporters to take up permanent station in the White House, granted interviews on a more frequent schedule than had his predecessors, and persuaded the growing White House press corps to report on him frequently and favorably.³

1. Pinchot to R. C. Melward, 20 May 1903, Office of Reserves Correspondent, Record Group 95, National Archives. Both major biographers of Pinchot, M. Nelson McGeary (*Gifford Pinchot: Forester-Politician* [Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960]), and Harold T. Pinkett (*Gifford Pinchot: Private and Public Forester* [Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1970]), refer to Pinchot's publicity skills, as does Pinchot in his autobiography, *Breaking New Ground* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1947).

2. Stephen Fox, *John Muir and His Legacy: The American Conservation Movement* (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1981), pp. 111-12.

3. Roosevelt's use of the growing Washington, D.C., press corps is explored by Elmer C. Cornwell, Jr., in *Presidential Leadership of Public Opinion* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1965), and by George Juergens in *News from the White House* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981). For a thoughtful discussion of the role of "news" in a post-Civil War press dependent on advertising revenues, see Michael Schudson's *Discovering the News* (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1978).

Transplanting a Land Use System: Moravian Efforts to Transfer Agricultural Technology from Germany to North Carolina

by Daniel B. Thorp

When the first Moravian explorers reached North Carolina they found an environment that was markedly different both from their native Germany and from Pennsylvania, the base from which Wachovia was settled. Some of the differences were immediately visible, but others appeared only after several years. These new conditions forced the settlers to modify significantly the agricultural technology they brought with them to the fields around Bethabara and Salem.

The most fundamental change in Moravian farming was probably the near-total abandonment in North Carolina of efforts to preserve soil fertility. Moravian farmers in the Old World were not the most advanced agriculturists of their day—they evidently used no lime on their fields and knew nothing of the new “green manures” used in English farming—but they used animal manure and periodic fallowing to maintain the fertility of their fields in Germany and continued that practice in Pennsylvania. In North Carolina, however, they soon discovered that such efforts were not only unnecessary but were actually counterproductive. “That one should not cultivate the land longer than 2 years is not to the profit of the land [here],” wrote one Moravian leader. “It produces the 3rd year and if one wants to let it rest the 7th year, after the Bible, it grows wild so badly that no one in Pensilvania can believe it.” Taking land out of production from time to time might be fine “when the land is old and the stumps dead,” but in early Wachovia it was “impossible.”¹ As a result, Moravian farmers in North Carolina did nothing to preserve the colony’s soil for a decade after their arrival, and for a decade after that confined their efforts to an occasional period of fallow for older fields.

An equally sharp transition took place in the Moravians’ animal husbandry in North Carolina. On his 1752 visit to North Carolina the Moravian bishop August Spangenberg was appalled by the way residents treated their cattle. They simply left the animals to fend for themselves in the woods. This, of course, denied the owners any benefit from their herds’ manure. Moreover, the practice exposed horses and cattle to the danger of predators and winter weather, but according to Spangenberg the locals’ attitude was “if they live they live.”² The settlers that Spangenberg sent to Wachovia, however, quickly concluded that what their bishop had taken for careless husbandry was really the most effective allocation of resources. In early Carolina an apparently limitless supply of fertile land made manuring almost superfluous. In addition, the mild winters and perennial shortage of labor meant that penning and

sheltering cattle were both unnecessary and inefficient. So Moravian farmers quickly abandoned their European and Pennsylvanian notions; throughout the colonial period they penned and fattened steers picked for slaughter and stabled their milk cows during the winter months, but they left most of their cattle free to roam the bush all year long.

Environmental factors led the Moravians to make modest changes in their crop selection as well. Relatively few such changes were required because the wheat, barley, and oats that were staples of Moravian agriculture elsewhere did splendidly in North Carolina. Wachovia’s settlers did, however, experiment with local grapes in a short-lived vineyard. They originally intended to plant French vines, some of which had been sent to Bethabara by 1756. By that time, though, Bishop Spangenberg had seen Carolina and decided that imported stock might not take root. He therefore wrote Wachovia with instructions for the colonists there to plant “local vines” rather than “exotic vines” from France.³ In fact, the settlers planted both types, but they got little wine for their efforts.

Spangenberg was also afraid that raising pigs for food might not be wise in North Carolina. In cooler climates, like those of Germany and Pennsylvania, there was no problem with pork; but Spangenberg worried about its safety in warmer climates: “Who knows where the great sickness in Virginia and Carolina comes from,” he asked. “Perhaps there are other reasons. But the great amount of pork eaten contributes to it.”⁴ The settlers evidently ignored this warning. By late 1759 they had a herd of twenty pigs, and in that particular year Wachovia’s one hundred residents consumed over sixteen hundred pounds of pork.

Even the shape of Moravian barns changed in the new environment of North Carolina. In the mild southern climate there was no need for the enormous, weather-tight barns of Germany and Pennsylvania. Thus, when the settlers started to build such structures, their leaders instructed them to follow “local customs” instead. “In Virginia and Carolina,” wrote August Spangenberg, “I have seen large tobacco sheds which have a good roof . . . but have purposefully been built in such a way as to let the wind blow through them vigorously.”⁵ And within a few years Moravian barns were built the same way.

Where it was possible and profitable to do so, Wachovia’s Moravian settlers continued the agricultural practices they had known in Germany and Pennsylvania. But when the new environment called for new techniques, they were quick to change.

3. Spangenberg to die Conferenz in Wachau, 6 December 1756, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, European Photostats, Germany, Herrnuth, Archiv der Brüder Unität, R. 14. Ba. Nr. 2c, pp. 151–53.

4. Spangenberg to Jacob Löscher, 3 May 1756, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, European Photostats, Germany, Herrnuth, Archiv der Brüder Unität, R. 14. Ba. Nr. 2c, pp. 84–87.

5. Spangenberg to the Brethren and Sisters [at Bethabara], [6 December 1756], Moravian Archives, Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, translation by K. G. Hamilton.

1. John Ettwein to F. W. Marschall, 28 May 1763, Moravian Archives, Moravian Church in America, Northern Province, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Wachovia III, folder 3, item 6.

2. Adelaide Fries, Kenneth G. Hamilton, Douglas L. Rights, and Minnie J. Smith, eds., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, 11 vols. (Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Commission, 1922–69), p. 39 (Spangenberg’s full diary occupies pp. 30–62).

"BIG STICKS" FOR PINCHOT

Forester Gets More Than He Wants from Clipping Bureau

This is a new story about the "Big Stick." It should be known that it is the practice of many department and bureau heads in Washington to subscribe to clipping bureaus. Among those addicted to this habit is Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Pinchot subscribed for clippings relating to forestry and forestry affairs, but he has been very much puzzled of late by the receipt of many "pieces" bearing on politics.

Making inquiry, he discovered that it was the practice of the bureau of which he is a client to send him every "clipping" in which the words "big stick" occurred. It being explained that the manager of the bureau in question never read his papers carefully, and whenever he saw a story with the word "stick" or "big stick" in it he believed it his duty, under his arrangement with Mr. Pinchot, to forward it to the office of the Forestry Service.

In Pinchot, Roosevelt found an executive branch administrator whose understanding of the uses of publicity in forming public policy paralleled his own. Together, they worked to organize a 1907–1908 conservation crusade, a series of presidential commissions and conferences that put Progressive conservation on the front pages of the nation's press. Although Roosevelt received both contemporary and historical praise for leading public opinion on this issue, in his autobiography the president gave the credit to Pinchot. In a 1912 muckraking article on political press agency, George Kibbe Turner described Roosevelt and Pinchot as the two most talented publicity men in American politics.⁴

Public Relations in Federal Forestry Before Pinchot

Pinchot's campaign for press and public support for forestry began as an expansion of existing practices in the U.S. Agriculture Department, an agency created in 1862 to collect and disseminate scientific knowledge. By the late nineteenth century, the Agriculture Department was the largest publisher and distributor of Government Printing Office publications in the federal government. These were primarily pamphlets, research reports and crop advisories, technical in content and aimed at a limited constituency of agriculturists and natural scientists. The most popular was the annual yearbook, which was distributed by members of Congress under the postal frank. As early as 1889, however, Jeremiah Rusk, the first secretary of agriculture, became interested in reaching beyond the limited readership of government publications to the larger audience of commercial newspapers and magazines. He had short summaries of departmental reports prepared in advance of their publication and sent them to newspaper editors, who were happy to use them.⁵

4. Theodore Roosevelt, *An Autobiography* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913), p. 394; George Kibbe Turner, "Manufacturing Public Opinion: The New Art of Making Presidents by Press Bureau," *McClure's Magazine* 39 (July 1912): 316–27.

5. *List of Publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862–1902*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904). *Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1889* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1890).

This practice of trying to reach a larger public through the commercial press was adopted in varying degrees by the smaller divisions of the Agriculture Department, including the tiny Forestry Division, then led by Bernhard Fernow. Since its beginnings in the 1870s, the Forestry Division had served primarily to create and exchange information on the use of trees. During his twelve years in charge of the office, Fernow lectured, traveled, lobbied, wrote articles for both technical and general publications, and published a variety of pamphlets and circulars. In Fernow's farewell report in 1898, he claimed the office had produced six thousand pages of publications, primarily in forty bulletins, twenty circulars, and the division's annual reports. These efforts at "propaganda and primary education," he claimed, had produced an embryonic national awareness of forestry by 1898:

Today there is hardly a week when not one or more of the daily journals discuss with considerable familiarity some phase of interest pertaining to forestry and it has become a matter of daily conversation, a topic of public lectures and magazine articles. The Division is the topic of voluminous quotations from its publications and by the uncredited, often almost verbatim, restatements of its utterances by writers for the public press.⁶

Pinchot's Early Information Campaigns

The Forestry Division before Pinchot, then, already had a tradition of seeking publicity to advance the cause of scientific forestry. Pinchot himself, even before he joined the division, had also shown a flair for putting his name and his work in the newspapers. In 1893, he prepared a pamphlet describing his private forestry work at the Biltmore Estate in North Carolina and sent it to the nation's newspaper editors. A display praising the Biltmore project and North Carolina was presented at the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago.

The two histories of forestry publicity—by the government and by Pinchot—came together in 1897, after Presi-

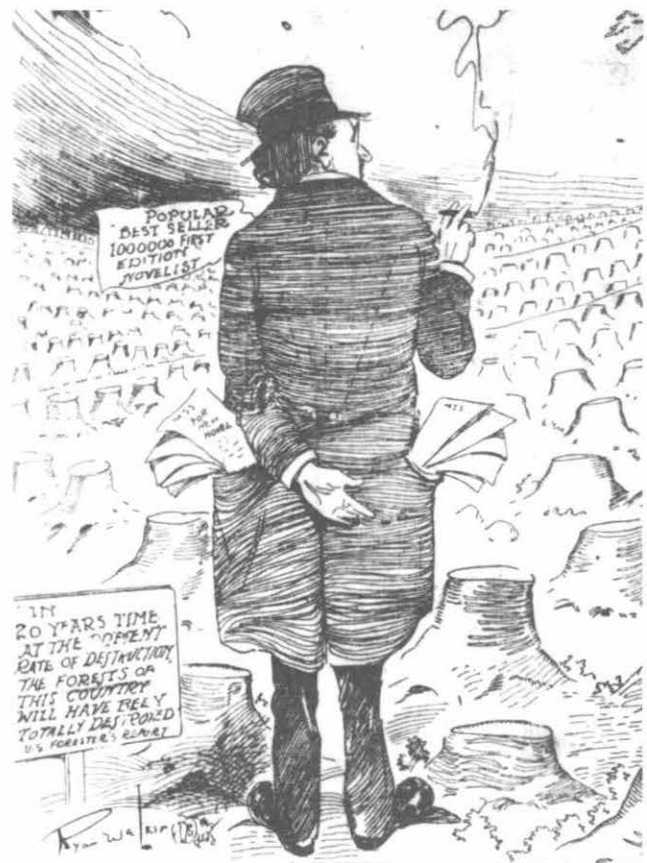
6. Bernhard E. Fernow, *Report Upon the Forestry Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1877–1898*, U.S. House of Representatives, 53rd Cong., 3rd sess., H. Doc. 181, pp. 25, 27.

dent Grover Cleveland's abrupt creation of forest reserves brought outraged complaints from western newspapers. Pinchot, as special forest agent sent to study the reserves, lobbied hostile editors in adjacent cities and towns. In his autobiography he credited the experience with giving him "some inkling into how public opinion is credited or directed."⁷

In Seattle, for example, the two daily newspapers vehemently opposed Cleveland's creation of forest reserves in the spring of 1897 and promoted a congressional drive to eliminate them. Pinchot prevailed upon one of the city's leading developers, Judge Thomas Burke, to intervene personally with the editor of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* to grant Pinchot an interview in early September. The subsequent front-page story was the first wholly favorable report on planned forestry to appear in the Seattle daily press since the reserves controversy had begun eight months before. The *Post-Intelligencer* also ended its editorial attacks on the reserves, at least for a while. Similarly, in Spokane, Washington, Pinchot persuaded William Hutchinson Cowles, a Yale classmate and newspaper publisher, to print a front-page story and favorable editorial on the forest reserves issue in the *Spokane Spokesman-Review* for 24 July 1897.⁸

Encouraged by his attempts to influence public opinion as special forest agent, Pinchot immediately expanded the publicity campaign in the Division of Forestry when he became chief in 1898. He expanded the agency mailing list from 1,200 to 6,000 names, which included 2,000 newspapers. He set the limited staff, supplemented by student interns and scientific collaborators, to writing more publications. The division produced seven new publications in his first year and increased its printing order from 58,000 to 92,500 copies.⁹

Pinchot put publicity to more work for his agency in the following years, as the Division of Forestry first became the Bureau of Forestry (1901) and later the Forest Service (1905). He recruited technically trained men with literary skills to staff one of the first press bureaus in an executive-branch agency. When the press office was formally created in 1905, he listed five employees, led by editor Herbert A. Smith, a former Yale classmate, who had joined the agency in 1901. The staff also included: two former interns with newspaper experience, Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., and Alfred Gaskill; Peyton Brown, in charge of mailing lists; and Quincy R. Craft, editorial clerk and production supervisor. Service Order 80, which created the press bureau, stated: its function was "to assist in the planning and preparation of all publications of the Forest Service; to expedite their



Raleigh Mechanic (North Carolina), 19 November 1907

passage through the press, and to set and maintain the highest practicable standard in matter and form."¹⁰

Smith, a former English professor, also became a prominent speech writer on conservation issues for Roosevelt and other administration leaders. "Most of his best work appeared under other names," Pinchot noted in his autobiography, which Smith helped to prepare. Pinchot and Smith repeatedly exhorted agency supervisors to submit suggestions to the press bureau for news items and articles in the growing number of agency publications.¹¹

7. See scrapbooks of clippings in the Pinchot Papers, Library of Congress, for articles on the Biltmore project. Pinchot describes his western trip in *Breaking New Ground*, p. 132.

8. For a case study of Pinchot's efforts to change public sentiment in Seattle in 1897, see Stephen Ponder, "Conservation, Economics and Community Newspapering: The Seattle Press and the Forest Reserves Controversy of 1897," *American Journalism* 3 (January 1986): 50–60.

9. Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground*, p. 143. U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Report of the Secretary, 1889*, U.S. House of Representatives, 56th Cong., 1st sess., H. Doc. 6, pp. 9, 163.

10. The list of employees, their titles, and the direct quotation in this paragraph are from Forest Service Order 80, 19 August 1905, Records of the Office of the Chief, Record Group 95, National Archives. Harold T. Pinkett, "The First Federal 'Expert' in Forest History (Treadwell Cleveland)," *Forest History* 5 (Winter 1962): 10. After Pinchot's firing in 1910, Cleveland offered to write a "short, snappy" biography to take advantage of the national controversy. The tentative title was "Gifford Pinchot—So Far," but there is no indication the project went any farther than letters from Cleveland to Pinchot on 23 and 24 January 1910, Box 576, Pinchot Papers, Library of Congress.

11. Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground*, p. 305. Smith stayed with the agency after Pinchot's firing and later helped Pinchot prepare his autobiography. For more on Smith, see Henry Clepper, "Herbert A. Smith, 1866–1944," *Journal of Forestry* 42 (September 1944): 625–27. Pinchot's and Smith's requests for news from their colleagues appear in Memorandum 32, 25 May 1904, in the Records of the Office of the Chief, and in the Minutes of the Service Committee for 10 January, 6 March, 26 June, and 10 July 1907; all from Record Group 95, National Archives.



REPORT OF THE SCOUTS!

James Garfield (secretary of the interior) and Gifford Pinchot with President Theodore Roosevelt.

The high priority that Pinchot placed on publicity resulted in a continuous stream of publications, news releases, speeches, displays for exhibition, lantern slides, and photographs. Between 1898 and 1910, the Forest Service (in its various guises) published 10.8 million copies of various advisories, pamphlets, bulletins, and reports, according to the annual reports of the Agriculture Department's Division of Publications. In June 1905, *Chataquan* magazine listed 68 publications available from the Forest Service. In fiscal 1908, the agency's annual report listed the publication of nearly 4.4 million copies of 220 publications.

These publicity materials were sent to a list of editors, reporters, and community and professional leaders that reached 750,000 names by Pinchot's last annual report in 1909. In November 1909, two months before Pinchot's firing by President William Howard Taft, editor Smith complained to his colleagues in the service that the addressees on this list had been sent only 1.5 million copies of news publications in the past year, an average of only two each. Smith used the example to urge division chiefs to come up with more newsworthy material.¹²

One source of names for the mailing list was the exten-

sive lecture program maintained by Pinchot and his aides. In this era before electronic broadcasting, traveling lecturers were a major medium of national mass communication. Employees who lectured to groups were expected to report on the nature of their audiences and to obtain the names and addresses of those listeners likely to be useful to the agency. Special lecturers were hired to cross the country on tours to speak at women's clubs, civic organizations, and schools. Notices to local newspapers preceded the speaking engagements. When Pinchot himself was the speaker, summaries of his remarks were prepared for local editors and reporters. Pinchot's congressional critics reacted angrily to the number of column-inches occupied by the chief forester's and his representatives' trips to conventions of forest users. The Senate passed resolutions in 1907 and 1908 demanding a detailed accounting of Forest Service travel. The 1907 Forest Service report listed 1,530 occasions when the agency's employees attended or addressed meetings. Pinchot himself had attended or spoken at thirty-six meetings, including two field trips to the West in 1907.¹³

12. Minutes of the Service Committee, 24 November 1909, Record Group 95, National Archives.

13. Agency travel in 1907 and 1908 is documented in *A Statement of the Attendance of Members of the Forest Service at Meetings and Conventions During the Year 1907*, 60th Cong., 1st sess., S. Doc. 485. For the report on Forest Service travel in 1908, see the 25 February 1909 *Congressional Record*, U.S. Senate, 60th Cong., 2d sess., 43, pt. 6, 3092-104.

Working With the Press

No aspect of publicity work was more important to Pinchot than the creation of news for commercial newspapers and magazines, which offered what he considered "free" publicity to an audience wider than that captured by government publications. In his 1907 annual report, he wrote:

For certain kinds of information relating to forestry, millions of readers can be reached through newspapers and magazines for thousands who could be reached through official publication and distribution of the same matter, the Service therefore definitely seeks to give publicity through these channels to much of the useful information it discovers.¹⁴

News releases from the service routinely summarized Pinchot's speeches and the findings of government research on the cultivation and the uses of trees, the dangers of forest fires, and, increasingly under Roosevelt's presidency, the doctrine of utilitarian conservation. Pinchot began to keep statistics on these "press bulletins" in 1902, when the agency sent three of them to the four thousand editors on the agency mailing list. In 1903 there were twenty-three and 133,200 total copies were mailed. By fiscal 1908 he had 418 statements printed specifically for the use of newspapers and magazines. "They were mailed, under official cover showing their source, to newspaper correspondents in Washington [D.C.] and to newspapers not represented in Washington in the various States and Territories," Pinchot wrote. Frequently included in the mailings were franked envelopes for returning tear sheets, by which Pinchot tried to calculate readership. In fiscal 1908, citing the returned tearsheets and a professional clipping service, Pinchot claimed the press bulletins were printed in publications with an average monthly audience of nine million readers.¹⁵

In addition to sending press bulletins from the Washington, D.C., headquarters, Pinchot also encouraged local supervisors to cultivate regional newspapers and devise ways to circumvent unfriendly editors. E. T. Allen, for instance, wrote Pinchot in 1905 to report success in planting an agency bulletin in the pages of preprinted material sent to Colorado weekly newspapers, "so they'll have to run it or no paper that week. This way we get even with the hostile ones and with no trouble of mimeograph or postage. It goes as news with a Denver dateline. Am going to try it again in Idaho."¹⁶

Pinchot sought space in national magazines as well as newspapers, particularly the reform-minded Progressive publications that supported his idea of conservation. The effects of this campaign on magazines are illustrated by indexing in the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*.

14. U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Report of the Secretary*, 1907, 60th Cong., 1st sess., H. Doc. 6, p. 347.

15. U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Report of the Secretary* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1902, 1903, 1908).

16. E. T. Allen to Pinchot, 26 September 1905, Miscellaneous Correspondence, Record Group 95, National Archives.

During the period 1900 to 1904, the guide listed only twenty-nine articles concerning forests or forestry in sixty-five periodicals. But from 1905 to 1910, there were 204 articles listed from ninety-nine periodicals. "Conservation" was indexed as a category for the first time, and nineteen personal profiles of Gifford Pinchot, published in national magazines, were listed under his name.

The Public Relations Team of Pinchot and Roosevelt

Pinchot's publicity program grew most dramatically following the inauguration of the new president, Theodore Roosevelt, after the assassination of William McKinley in 1901. The close collaboration of a president and a departmental administrator in coordinating policy and publicity was a new development in an era when Congress and national political parties usually dominated the executive branch.¹⁷ Pinchot was only slightly acquainted with Roosevelt prior to 1901, but he became Roosevelt's conservation advisor and a member of the insiders' "Tennis Cabinet." The two also had a mutual interest in publicizing their natural resource policies. For Pinchot, the availability of the president as a spokesman for his cause gave government forestry additional legitimacy and news value in the press. Roosevelt benefited from the popular appeal of an issue dear to his Progressive supporters, some of whom were influential editors and reporters.

Pinchot's assistance to the president began with writing presidential messages on natural resource issues and expanded to give the forester a White House role on conservation similar to that of Roosevelt's White House press aide, William Loeb, Jr., on other matters. With the assistance of Herbert A. Smith, Pinchot became one of Roosevelt's principal speechwriters. An index prepared for Pinchot's autobiography lists more than thirty messages, speeches, letters, and proclamations on conservation that he drafted for the president from 1901 to 1909. These included notes or statements on forestry, reclamation, or government reorganization in presidential messages to Congress in 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907, and 1908. Pinchot claimed to have drafted Roosevelt's entire message to the Fifty-ninth Congress's first session, in December 1905. Pinchot also contributed to presidential speeches to the National Irrigation Congresses in 1903, 1904, 1906, and 1907. "I was able to incorporate the bulk of the suggestions you sent," Roosevelt wrote Pinchot in 1907. "I shall use your speech to the Irrigation Congress to give me material for my message."¹⁸

17. See Leonard D. White, *The Republican Era: 1869-1901* (New York: Rinehart and Co., 1960), pp. 45-66.

18. Loeb's role is described in Louis Koenig, *The Invisible Presidency* (New York: Rinehart and Co., 1960), pp. 172-77. For Roosevelt's account of Pinchot's collaboration on conservation, see his *An Autobiography*, chap. 11, "Natural Resources." Index Sheets, Box 575, Pinchot Papers. Roosevelt to Pinchot, 16 September 1907, Roosevelt Papers, Library of Congress. A draft of a speech to the 1906 Irrigation Congress, including Roosevelt's written changes, appears in correspondence dated 24 August 1906, Roosevelt Papers.

Pinchot also supplied briefing material, including speech drafts, for Roosevelt's trips to the West and sometimes delivered the speeches himself on behalf of the president. In March 1903, for example, Pinchot supplied Roosevelt with material on forestry and land use for speeches in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming before the president left Washington, D.C., and he later sent other material to Roosevelt for use during a trip that ended in May in California. From San Jose, Roosevelt wrote: "I am very much obliged for your notes on forestry. You have seen [in the press] that I have used all of the material you have given me."¹⁹

Besides writing speeches and messages for Roosevelt's use, Pinchot began to incorporate the president into his forestry publicity program. Articles praising forestry and Pinchot appeared under Roosevelt's name in commercial magazines and agency publications.²⁰

By 1903, however, the collaboration of Roosevelt and Pinchot had not resulted in sufficient public or political support to achieve Pinchot's primary goal: congressional transfer of the forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to his agency in the Department of Agriculture. The president wrote Pinchot on 11 September 1903 that he could not force Congress to pass the legislation without more support from the West. "Of course, if I can get any western backing for the transfer, I shall be only too delighted to push it all I know how," Roosevelt added. Pinchot's response was to suggest that Roosevelt appoint a Public Lands Commission that would seek popular support to reform federal land laws. Whether the commission could bring sufficient pressure on Congress to act or not, Pinchot wrote to Roosevelt, the president would benefit from the "educational" process of public hearings and deliberations. Roosevelt appointed the three members Pinchot suggested: Pinchot, F. H. Newell, and the chairman, W. A. Richards, commissioner of the General Land Office. The commission began hearings in Washington, D.C., then Pinchot and Newell went west for field investigations in Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming.²¹

Pinchot's emphasis on publicity is illustrated by the commission's first western field investigation in Portland, Oregon, 10–15 January 1904. The investigation was timed to coincide with the national conventions of the National Livestock Association and the National Wool Growers Association, which were under way in the city at the same



COLORADO LIVE STOCK EXPERTS AT THE GREAT ROUNDUP

Denver Times, 30 January 1906

time. In advance of their arrival, Pinchot and Newell telegraphed statements to the local newspapers:

We are here to hear, rather than to talk. President Roosevelt directed us to come here for the purpose of learning the needs of people in the matter of reclaiming arid lands and forest reservations. We will open headquarters here in the Portland Hotel, and expect to meet and talk with the convention delegates and hear their visitors. I'm of the opinion that much of the opposition to forest reserves comes from a misunderstanding of the government's intentions, and hope to make this matter clear.²²

During the next five days, Pinchot and Newell successfully lobbied the stockmen and sheepherders to condemn the Interior Department and to pass resolutions endorsing transfer of the forest reserves to the Bureau of Forestry (as it was still called in 1904). As a major local event, the convention and investigation received hundreds of words of

19. Pinchot to Roosevelt, 30 March 1903; Roosevelt to Pinchot, 11 May 1903; both in the Roosevelt Papers.

20. See, for example, Theodore Roosevelt, "Forestry and Foresters," *Current Literature* 35 (September 1903): 337–38.

21. Roosevelt made the statement quoted here in a letter to Pinchot (11 September 1903, Roosevelt Papers). Pinchot discusses the commission in *Breaking New Ground*, pp. 243–50. On the relation of the commission to the transfer of the forest reserves, see: Pinchot to Roosevelt, 5 October 1903, Roosevelt Papers, and Roosevelt to W. A. Richards, 2 October 1903, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents* 15: 6801. On the commission's work more generally, see *Report of the Public Lands Commission*, 1905, 58th Cong., 3rd sess., S. Doc. 189.

22. The commission's investigation in Denver was less successful in gaining support for the transfer. See G. Michael McCarthy, "The Pharisee Spirit: Gifford Pinchot in Colorado," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 97 (July 1973): 362–78.

daily news coverage in Portland's largest newspaper, the *Oregonian*. Harvey Scott, the editor, was sympathetic to Pinchot, and a series of stories praised Pinchot, Newell, Roosevelt, and forestry. Under a banner headline: "Make Friends for President, Visit of Pinchot and Newell Wins Over Opponents of Administration Policy," a story in the 15 January 1904 issue noted:

A week ago there was an underlying statement of unhappiness which grew out of the problem of controlling the public domain. The land question, particularly the forest reserves feature, has been an exceedingly delicate one with the stockmen, and they are in a mood to say and do unkind things whenever the Administration's policy was under discussion. The absolute tact and the frank disposition to hear grievances and consider remedies displayed by the President's commission worked an entire change of sentiment among the delegates, and they displayed an eagerness to support the plans which were proposed by the Administration's representatives, which places all parties on a friendly basis.

According to Pinchot, the final political push for congressional action on the public land transfer came from the American Forest Congress, held in Washington, D.C., in January 1905. Four hundred representatives of the forest industries attended, as well as many government officials. The ostensible sponsor was the American Forestry Association, but Pinchot noted in his autobiography that "the meeting was planned, organized and conducted for the specific purpose of the transfer by the Bureau of Forestry." Roosevelt agreed to be honorary president and deliver the major address, which made the event newsworthy to the Washington, D.C., press corps. Pinchot's press bureau sent lengthy advance news releases to newspapers and national magazines. The *Brooklyn Eagle*, for instance, devoted a full page to the meeting and the topic of forestry. The speeches of Roosevelt and prominent industrialists were reported in eastern newspapers and carried by the wire services to others around the nation. Pinchot cheerfully reported that the congress "was a powerful influence not only toward the transfer, but also in spreading sound knowledge and wise conclusions about Forestry throughout the length and breadth of America."²³

The 1905 forest congress also immediately followed a convenient and highly publicized announcement by Roosevelt that two of the most prominent defenders of Interior Department land management, Senator John Mitchell and Congressman Binger Hermann of Oregon, had been indicted in Oregon for fraud in connection with public lands managed by the General Land Office (Hermann had resigned as commissioner of the GLO in 1903). The timing of Roosevelt's announcement, the day before the congress began, was certainly fortuitous for Pinchot, though there is no other evidence that this was a deliberate use of publicity against Pinchot's opponents. However, as will be discussed

later, such an attack on an opponent would not have been the first—or last—time that Pinchot used the press for this purpose.²⁴

Roosevelt's and Pinchot's publicity collaboration culminated in the 1907–1909 conservation crusade, which involved additional commissions and conferences created to spur a national movement for government management of natural resources. The crusade affixed the term "conservation movement" to Roosevelt's and Pinchot's policies. The contrast between the "conservation" of resources for use and "preservation" of wilderness from use is one of the major legacies of the Progressive Era. Two of the crusade's events, the Inland Waterways Commission of 1907 and the White House Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources in 1908, provide especially clear examples of Roosevelt's and Pinchot's expert manipulation of the press.²⁵

The Inland Waterways Commission as a Media Event

The Inland Waterways Commission pulled together Pinchot's experience in creating and conducting commissions to publicize a cause and the president's ability to command the attention of the press. The commission was created in 1907 to circumvent congressional opposition to Roosevelt's resource policies and to direct attention toward the White House conference the following spring. Commission members included Pinchot, who made a preliminary trip on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers in the spring of 1907. In a letter to Roosevelt on 20 May 1907, Pinchot wrote: "The Waterways Commission has gone far enough to make it practically sure that its work will be successful internally and, I believe externally, in getting action." But Pinchot sought a presidential news "event" to dramatize conservation and the next spring's conference. The organizers decided to invite the president to take a steamboat tour at low water in the fall of 1907 and to attend the Deep Waterways Association meeting in Memphis, Tennessee. The tour, a variation on traditional presidential tours of the countryside, was planned to draw the Washington, D.C., press corps. Reporters were invited along on a separate steamboat. Pinchot was well aware that the combination of presidential speechmaking and a colorful event—a steamboat trip—would produce maximum publicity:

Action is the best advertisement. The most effective way to get your cause before the public is to do something the papers will have to write about. So when the Inland Waterways Commission wanted to impress the need for inland water improvement on the whole United States, the com-

23. Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground*, p. 254.

24. For press coverage of Roosevelt's announcement, see the *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, among others, for 1 January 1905.

25. For a general discussion of the Roosevelt commissions, see Charles R. Van Hise, *The Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States* (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1913), pp. 5–13.



Roosevelt Emphasizing Waterway Argument at Jai Alai.
St. Louis Globe Democrat

mission asked T. R. to sail down the Mississippi River with it and the Mississippi Valley Improvement Association on river steamers provided by the latter.²⁶

Pinchot viewed the result as a huge publicity success, and extensive newspaper and magazine clippings, letters, and other accounts support him. The cruise took place from 29 September to 5 October 1907, and Roosevelt was impressed both by the press coverage and the enthusiastic response of spectators along the rivers. He wrote to his friend, Henry Cabot Lodge:

26. For discussions of the river trip, see: McGeary, *Gifford Pinchot: Forester-Politician*, pp. 94–97; Frank E. Smith, *The Politics of Conservation* (New York: Pantheon Books, 1966), pp. 104–109; Pinkett, *Gifford Pinchot: Private and Public Forester*, pp. 106–110; and Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground*, p. 329–30.

There are a dozen steamers accompanying us, filled with delegates from various river cities. The people are all out on the banks to greet us still. Moreover, at night, no matter what the hour is that we pass a town, it is generally illuminated, and sometimes [there are] whistles and noisy greetings, while our steamboats whistle in equally noisy response, so that our sleep is apt to be broken. . . . I would suppose that my speeches went off fairly well; at least they were received well by the immediate audience, but I do not know how they affect the people at large.²⁷

The scrapbooks in the Pinchot Papers at the Library of Congress extensively document newspaper coverage of the tour in nearby Mississippi Valley cities. The St. Louis newspapers filled their front pages with reports of the trip for three days, as did those in Memphis, where the *Commercial Appeal* described the event in its headline as the “Greatest Gathering in the History of the South.” *Collier’s* magazine published a page of photographs and the *American Review of Reviews* devoted four pages to the trip. In his autobiography, Roosevelt wrote: “This excursion, with the meetings which were held and the wide public attention it attracted, gave the development of our inland waterways a new standing in public estimation.”²⁸

The 1908 White House Conservation Conference

At Roosevelt’s final speech on the Mississippi River trip, he announced a plan for a national conference of governors the following spring. The Inland Waterways Commission promptly appointed a committee to stage the May 1908 conference. Pinchot was chairman of the arrangements committee, and a veteran newspaper and publicity man, Thomas R. Shipp, was named its secretary. The volume of publicity preceding the White House conference was so heavy that news stories commented on it as well as the conference. A story in the 1 May 1908 *Chicago Record Herald* noted that “the public interest is being whetted in advance of the conclave by volumes of literature bearing on the importance attaching to the matters to be considered.” The 9 May 1908 *Grand Rapids Press* reported “ample provision has been made for the newspaper and magazine writers, and they are expected to rise to the occasion of describing the first appearance in conference of so many notables.” Forest Service preparation of two large national resource maps for the conference was the subject of a front-page story featuring Pinchot in the 1 May 1908 *Chicago News*.

Pinchot included on the guest lists newspaper reporters,

27. Roosevelt to Henry Cabot Lodge, 29 September 1907, Roosevelt Papers.

28. Press coverage is documented in clippings from 2 October 1907 to 6 October 1907 in scrapbooks, Pinchot Papers; in *Collier’s*, 19 October 1907; and in “The President’s Mississippi Journey,” *American Review of Reviews* 36 (October 1907): 456–60. Subsequent articles on water resources appeared in numerous magazines in following months. Roosevelt made the remark quoted in *An Autobiography*, p. 464.

magazine writers, and wire service representatives. The congressional press gallery association helped to choose the forty newspaper and press association reporters invited. Another twenty-one representatives of magazines were registered. The official conference proceedings noted: "Throughout it was planned to provide for press attendance in the interests of the public and as the time for the conference approached, it was decided to invite representatives from the periodical press as well as the daily press."²⁹

The governors' conference received massive coverage in the newspaper and periodical press of 1908. Even William Randolph Hearst's *New York American*, no friend of Roosevelt or Pinchot, placed a group picture of delegates across the front page with the headline: "President, Vice President, the Governors and Guests—Probably the Most Notable Group of United States Statesmen Ever Photographed." Profiles of Pinchot, whose mother hosted one thousand guests at a reception at the forester's home in Washington, D.C., appeared in the *New York Times*, *Baltimore News*, *Boston Herald*, and *Washington Post*. The *Denver Republican*, one of the few Colorado newspapers favorable to Pinchot, praised his subsequent appointment as chairman of the National Conservation Commission:

It was due to [Pinchot] that the conference of governors was called to meet in the White House, upon which occasion the importance of this great subject was presented by the president and others who addressed the meeting. Public interest was aroused and the way opened for a policy which all good men hope will result in guarding those stores of natural wealth which are the foundation of the country's greatness and prosperity.³⁰

Pinchot and His Critics in Congress

One measurement of the success of Pinchot's publicity program was the angry reaction of his critics, particularly those in Congress who opposed "Pinchotism" and federal restraints on the use of public resources. They were displeased both by press support of the administration's policies and by unflattering stories about themselves that appeared in newspapers friendly to Pinchot. In an era when muckraking articles on monopolistic industries and government corruption attracted millions of readers to magazines and newspapers, reporters and editors gladly used critical information about public figures and policies. Pinchot more than once took the opportunity to aid and abet press attacks on his opponents.

In 1905 Weldon B. Heyburn of Idaho, a leading Senate opponent of forest reserves, found himself the subject of newspaper stories that reported Roosevelt's anger at the

senator. Heyburn was Republican national committeeman from Idaho and had been an important supporter of Roosevelt in the 1904 election. Once the election was over, however, Roosevelt dismissed Heyburn's request for veto power over the creation of more forest reserves in Idaho. He sent Heyburn a blunt letter rejecting the senator's views and forwarded a copy of it to Pinchot, adding: "You can have my letter and Heyburn's response to it made public any way you see fit." News stories subsequently appeared in both regional and national newspapers that criticized Heyburn for defying the president. Heyburn, outraged, claimed the information in the stories could only have come from a meeting with Roosevelt at which one of Pinchot's chief assistants was present. Before the Senate Committee on Public Lands in January 1906, the senator accused Pinchot of maintaining a press bureau in the Forest Service for self-glorification. On 29 January 1906, Heyburn launched the first of what would become annual Senate and House attacks on Forest Service publicity.³¹

Another complaint about Pinchot's publicity came from Colorado senator Henry M. Teller, who criticized press coverage of the June 1907 Public Lands Convention in Denver, which was called to protest Forest Service policies. Roosevelt dispatched Pinchot, Secretary of Interior James Garfield, and other federal resource administrators to respond to the attacks, and the resolutions eventually passed at the convention were more moderate than inflammatory. Teller complained about the subsequent press coverage:

I said I hoped that when [the critics] got their resolutions ready they would provide moderate resolutions and such as could not be excepted to by anybody. This they did. Thereupon a forest ranger who was not in the convention . . . interviewed the newspapers and declared that we were beaten in the convention and that they could just as well have had an endorsement of it.³²

After 1907 consideration of the agriculture appropriations bill was an annual occasion for lengthy floor attacks and unfriendly amendments by critics of Pinchot and the Roosevelt conservation policies. Forest Service travel, the conservation commissions, and the agency press bureau became the targets of these attacks. The debates, which continued into the 1920s, were the first in which Congress discussed whether it was proper for the executive branch of government to employ press agents. Although the critics of agency publicity objected mostly to Pinchot's and Roosevelt's natural resource policies as such, they also seriously questioned the propriety of hiring publicity experts to influence the press on any policy.

29. W J McGee, ed., *Proceedings of a Conference of Governors in the White House, Washington, D.C., 13-15 May 1908* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), p. xi.

30. Profiles of Pinchot appeared in the: *New York American*, 14 May 1908; *New York Times*, 24 May 1908; *Baltimore News*, 24 August 1908; *Boston Herald*, 13 September 1908; and *Washington Post*, 18 October 1908. The quotation from the *Denver Republican* appeared on 16 June 1908.

31. In the Roosevelt Papers, see: Roosevelt's original letter to Heyburn, 13 June 1905; and the president's cover letter to Pinchot, 6 July 1905. The press coverage critical of Heyburn included: "Heyburn in Black Book," *Spokane Spokesman-Review*, 1 October 1905, and additional clippings placed in the 29 January 1906 *Congressional Record*, U.S. Senate, 59th Cong., 1st sess., 40, pt. 2, 1677-96. Unidentified clipping, 17 January 1906, Scrapbooks, Pinchot Papers.

32. 7 May 1908, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Senate, 60th Cong., 1st sess., 42, pt. 6, 5870.

In 1908 Wyoming Congressman Frank Mondell amended the fiscal 1909 agriculture appropriation bill to forbid the Forest Service from paying for the preparation of newspaper and magazine articles. The rider was approved by fifty-one to twenty-seven votes over the objections of Charles F. Scott of Kansas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. Mondell accused the Forest Service of paying for articles that exaggerated the value of the agency's work and encouraged criticism of its opponents. Scott responded that Pinchot was not manufacturing public opinion but had "simply devised this method of creating widespread interest in the subject of forestry and of diffusing information upon the subject by giving news to the people through the newspapers instead of printing bulletins as other bureaus of the departments do."³³

Pinchot's supporters in the Senate were able to dilute the Mondell rider by changing the wording to forbid paying for publication rather than preparation. Because newspapers and magazines were not paid for using news material, the final version had no practical effect. However, Senator Charles Fulton of Oregon warned that the Forest Service press bureau was a dangerous innovation: "If the right be accorded this bureau, you must accord every bureau that right; and the first thing you know, every official will have his own special correspondent, whose duty it is to exploit and glorify the particular work."³⁴

During the 1908 congressional debate over Pinchot's press bureau, the *Washington Post* suggested editorially that "it is probable that the press agent will become a regular and legitimate part of the government equipment." The *Post* supported the idea, arguing that the government then would be able to furnish more news to newspapers, but the *Washington Herald* was less enthusiastic:

If this practice were to become general in the executive departments, we fear it would lead to serious abuses. It happens that in the case of the Forest Service, the exploitation has been undertaken in behalf of a good cause, and by people who are above the accusation of self-seeking. This fact has undoubtedly saved the Forest Service from the criticism that might have been aroused by the development of a like enterprise in some other branches of the federal service.³⁵

Within two weeks of Pinchot's firing in January 1910, Minnesota congressman Roger Tawney tried unsuccessfully to amend the Forest Service annual appropriation to forbid dissemination of information to the press except when requested. Tawney warned that although "this press agent service is comparatively new in the departments here and at the seat of government," it was rapidly spreading outward from its sources in the Agriculture Department:

33. 30 March 1908, *Congressional Record*, U.S. House of Representatives, 60th Cong., 1st sess., 42, pt. 5, 4137-38.

34. 11 May 1908, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Senate, 60th Cong., 1st sess., 42, pt. 7, 6072.

35. The *Washington Post's* favorable comments appeared on 1 April 1908. The quotation from the *Washington Herald* appeared in the 6 April 1908 edition.

"One reason why many appropriations for a number of bureaus in the various departments of government cannot be kept down is because of the influence which these bureaus exert today in the press of the country in the districts of the several Members of this House."³⁶

Pinchot's Public Information Legacy

Pinchot was not the first executive administrator to attempt to reach the public directly through the press rather than through official publications, but his aggressiveness brought such success that other officials soon followed. By 1912 a congressional investigation of government press bureau activities received testimony from reporters that publicity agents had been hired by agencies as diverse as the Bureau of Soils, the Bureau of Biological Survey, the State Department, the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, and the Post Office. In 1913 in a final, futile attempt to stop executive-branch agencies from hiring press agents, Massachusetts Congressman Frederick H. Gillett offered an amendment to an appropriations bill to ban the hiring of any "publicity expert" without congressional approval. His amendment was approved, but its only historical impact was to prompt camouflaged job titles among government publicity employees.³⁷

Publicity played such a major role in Gifford Pinchot's career as chief forester and conservation advisor to Roosevelt that the proximate cause of his firing by President Taft in 1910—admitting that his assistants encouraged press attacks on Secretary of the Interior Richard Ballinger—seems unsurprising.³⁸ In the process of promoting his particular vision of conservation, Pinchot established or extended practices in government publicity that have since become commonplace. His aggressive use of government resources to present his perceptions of conservation policy to commercial newspapers and magazines in a form acceptable as news allowed Pinchot to dominate discussion of natural resources management at the beginning of the twentieth century and to influence those discussions down to the present. ▲

36. 3 February 1910 *Congressional Record*, U.S. House of Representatives, 61st Cong., 2d sess., 44, pt. 2, 1445.

37. House Rules Committee, *Departmental Press Agents: Hearing on House Resolution 545*, 62nd Cong., 2nd sess., 21 May 1912, 10. For general background see F. B. Marbut, *News from the Capitol* (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1971), pp. 194-95. 6 September 1913, *Congressional Record*, U.S. House of Representatives, 63d Cong., 1st sess., 50, pt. 5, 4409-11. When critics of President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered a study of publicity employees in New Deal agencies in 1937, Brookings Institution researchers were frustrated by the disguised job titles, according to the *Preliminary Report of the Senate Select Committee to Investigate the Executive Agencies of Government*, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937.

38. For a comprehensive discussion of the Ballinger-Pinchot affair and role of publicity, see James L. Penick Jr., *Progressive Politics and Conservation: The Ballinger-Pinchot Affair* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968).

BOOK REVIEWS

THE FRASER EXPERIMENTAL FOREST, COLORADO: Research Program and Published Research, 1937–1985. By Robert R. Alexander, Charles A. Troendle, Merrill R. Kaufmann, Wayne D. Shepperd, Glenn L. Crouch, and Ross K. Watkins. (Fort Collins, Colorado: Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, USDA Forest Service, 1985. 46 pp. Photographs, illustrations, graphs, references. Paper. Free.)

When I heard that this report had been published, my reaction was one of anxious anticipation. After almost fifty years of research on Fraser Forest, enough evidence should have been collected to present a how-to manual for practicing foresters. After all, that's what we need. In many respects, it is such a publication, although the last people who would admit to such a finding would be the authors.

The Fraser experiments were originally conducted to emphasize increasing water yields from the Colorado high country, and to a large extent they continue that emphasis. Their findings have been spectacular. The Fool Creek watershed, for instance, where 278 acres of a total of 550 were clearcut in strips, shows slightly less than a 40 percent increase in water yield. Two decades after the harvest, that level of water production was essentially the same. Sediment yields are still insignificant; in the high water-flow periods of 1964 and 1965, observers reported less than five parts of suspended sediment per million, largely from the main access road. Various harvesting methods other than strip clearcuts have also been tested: group selection, shelterwood, and single-tree cuts have been compared to uncut control areas.

The report also interprets the cumulative results of research on natural forest changes: snow accumulation patterns and the characteristics of the annual snowmelt; windthrow of shallow-rooted spruce, fir,

and lodgepole pine residual trees in the manipulated stands; tree seed dispersal; deer use; forage values; and, as unlikely as it may seem, tree stomatal behavior and transpiration. Despite all this detail, however, this volume is not a cookbook that can be applied to all of the climates, soils, terrains, and species found throughout the West and the nation.

Yet the practicing forester will find nuggets of useful information here that are applicable to his or her worksite. For that matter, anyone with an interest in forest and watershed management, especially those who are already alert to the upcoming water crisis in the West and of the need to conserve existing sources of water, should have a copy.

What does the future hold for the Fraser Experimental Forest? If the researchers have their way, experimentation will continue to yield highly useful findings for society. At the same time, it will be interesting to see how the U.S. Forest Service and the Reagan Administration apply the Gramm-Rudman budget-cutting process to forestry research.

TOM BORDEN

Tom Borden was Colorado State Forester from 1959 to 1984. He has also been president of the National Association of State Foresters, president of the Society of American Foresters, and vice-president of the American Forestry Association.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ADVENTURE, VERMONT'S LONG TRAIL. By Jane and Will Curtis and Frank Lieberman. (Montpelier, Vermont: The Green Mountain Club, Inc., 1985. 96 pp. Illustrations, map, index. Paper \$9.95.)

The authors have put together an interesting history of Vermont's Long Trail with some fascinating photographs and spicy

quotes that give a full flavor of the curmudgeons who established the trail.

Trail work started in 1910 with the aggressive energy of James Taylor, the assistant headmaster of Vermont Academy in the little town of Saxtons' River. The Green Mountain Club was formed to get public support for Taylor's idea of bushwhacking a long trail over the mountains and to build the trail itself.

The club first tried to accomplish its goal by using the state forester's staff to combine a fire-fighting access trail approach with a hiking trail: "Unfortunately, the necessities of the forest patrol did not fully harmonize with the ideals of the tramp. A route across the ridges was too meandering and laborious to meet the foresters' needs and the trail that they ran on easy grades . . . was far too tame and unspectacular for those whose quest was scenery" (p. 19, quoted from Allen Chamberlain). By 1917 the Green Mountain Club had agreed that they wanted a high, scenic mountain pathway; they abandoned the fire patrol trails and started to their own high trail.

Most of the trail was finished in seven years. By 1919 the club estimated that only a few more weekends would be needed to extend the trail from Johnson, Vermont, southward to the Massachusetts line. There were only thirty miles left to build from the trail's northernmost point at that time to the Canadian border.

With the trail in place, the club next published a trail book. Bostonians and New Yorkers used trains, trolleys, cars, and canoes to get to the trail. A 1916 excursion plan for the club's own Burlington section was "to go to North Duxbury on the early train—Eaton's autos to Callahan's, Skyline Trail to just south of Burnt Rock Mt. and from Slash Rock down that ravine or valley to the east—SUPPOSED (!) to bring the party out at North Fayston saw mill by 5 p.m. and auto from there to

PINCHOT A WORKER SINCE BOYHOOD SAYS PIKE COUNTY NEIGHBOR.

by EMILE T. RIVIERE.

Milford, Pa., June 15 - For 55 years I have been a resident of Milford, and during my entire life I have been thrown into close association with Gifford Pinchot and have been constantly interested in him as a friend and also because of his achievements in the service of the government at Washington. I not only know the candidate of the Washington party intimately but I also know the members of his family and am acquainted with the records of his relatives who have played a prominent part in the history of our community in Pike county for almost a century.

As boys Gifford Pinchot and I grew up together in Pennsylvania. We were playmates together; we have hunted and fished together, and as young men we traveled the woods and mountains of Pike county for years on both business and pleasure. In later life, we have been concerned together with the interests of Milford and of Pike county. The people of our section of Pennsylvania have just cause to be indignant about the lies which have been told in attacking Mr. Pinchot's residence rights in the state. Those people make an absurd statement who call Gifford Pinchot "an outsider" and attack the Washington party candidate's resident rights in Pennsylvania. Gifford Pinchot, who is not quite 49 years old, has been known and respected by the people of Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, his home and the home of his parents before him, during his entire life.

The records will show that the Pinchot family has been identified with the interests of Pennsylvania from the earliest days of the Republic. Francis Joseph Smith who was the first member of the family to settle in the state came from Belgium and brought to Robert Morris a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin. He fought as major in the Revolutionary War, and later settled in the Delaware Valley at Shawnee, now in Monroe county. Gifford Pinchot's great grandmother and my great grandmother were friends, as were also my grandfather and Mr. Pinchot's grandfather.

The first Pinchot to come to Pennsylvania was Constantine P inchot and Mary Augustime, his wife. C. C. D. Pinchot, Gifford Pinchot's grandfather, also settled in Milford in 1816. My grandfather came to the state in 1832. Mr. Pinchot's father, James Wallace Pinchot, was born in Milford, and my father came to the town from Belgium in 1848. Gifford Pinchot was born at the home of his mother's parents in Connecticut; I was born in New York, and was brought to Milford at the age of two years. As a child I knew Mr. Pinchot's grandfather, and this friendship continued with his father and mother and with Gifford Pinchot

and his brother Amos.. I mention these things because even the slightest attention to the facts and the truth will prove that without a doubt Mr. Pinchot is a resident of Pennsylvania.

The county records show that Gifford Pinchot and members of his family have been property owners in Pike county for many years. Mr. Pinchot's grandfather, C. C. D. Pinchot, owned thousands of acres of both forest and agricultural land. He conducted the largest general store in the county, at which everything from a silk dress to a plow-share was sold. This continued to be kept by John F. Pinchot, Gifford Pinchot's uncle, after his grandfather's death. Mr. Pinchot's uncle, Judge Edgar Pinchot, was one of the leading Republican politicians of Pennsylvania.

C. C. D. Pinchot's store stood on the site of Forest Hall in Milford, which Gifford Pinchot has owned for about fifteen years, and with together with the old stone building also owned by Mr. Pinchot contains the post-office and the bank.

Gifford Pinchot's father, James Wallace Pinchot, was born in Milford, as I have mentioned. He always owned property there and until his death six years ago he always had his home at Milford. Thus, he planted the shade trees on many of the streets, and converted the old family home at Milford into a free public library. This library is still maintained for public use by Gifford Pinchot.

Gifford Pinchot received his preparatory education at the Phillips Exeter Academy and at the completion of his course he entered Yale University from which he was graduated in 1889.

I remember many incidents of Gifford Pinchot's youth in Milford. He was always a hard worker, and at the same time, was fond of sports and life in the outdoors. He and his brother Amos were fond of taking canoe trips on the Delaware. He was a good hunter, and an excellent shot. We in Milford often recall the time when he killed a wild duck on the wing with a rifle. This won him quite a reputation as a shot, but he always modestly called it the merest luck.

I remember many trips which I made with Gifford Pinchot and his father from Milford to Woodtown, Shohola township, Pike county, to visit his father's stone quarries. Returning from one of these trips the party had to drive through a raging forest fire.

In the summer of 1876 Gifford Pinchot learned telegraphy under Ed Crissman. In the same year he learned to Swim, with Mr. Pell as his instructor. After his graduation from Yale University, he returned to Milford.

Mr. Pinchot's interest in the conservation of natural resources was shown even when he was a boy. I remember a carriage ride from Milford to Woodtown, when a match thrown behind set a small blaze on the side of the road where the flames threatened the woods. The fire was not noticed

until we had gone some distance. Mr. Pinchot on looking back, noticed a small cloud of smoke and insisted on our turning around to put out the blaze.

After graduating from Yale University he studied forestry in Germany, Switzerland, Austria and France. He returned to the United States, and in January, 1892, he was called by the late George W. Vanderbilt to inaugurate the first example in the United States of practical forest management on a large scale at the Biltmore estate in North Carolina.

During Gifford Pinchot's school and college days, and during the years when he was practicing his profession, I saw him of course only at Milford during his vacations, or when he returned to the town to look after his property.

After Mr. Pinchot had given distinguished service as a member of the commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences in 1896, at the request of the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, to investigate and report upon the inauguration of a rational policy of forest management in the United States, he was recognized not only as the foremost exponent of scientific forest management but as one of the leading public land experts in the United States.

The people of our section of Pennsylvania were delighted when in 1898 President McKinley honored him with the appointment as chief of the United States Division of

Forestry in the Department of Agriculture which later was enlarged as the Bureau of Forestry and still later, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, became the United States Forest Service.

During the period of Mr. Pinchot's public service beginning with his appointment to office by President McKinley in 1898 and ending with his dismissal by former President William H. Taft on January 7, 1910, it was necessarily impossible for him to have his headquarters anywhere but in Washington. He came to Milford frequently to look after his interests in Pike County and during vacations. Mr. Pinchot's record in public service and his achievements wrought for the benefit of the people of the United States are too well known today to require any special comment from me in this brief article.

During the entire time while Mr. Pinchot was in the government service he did a large part of his technical and political writing at his home in Milford. Mr. Pinchot was also kept in Washington during the time of the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Throughout this period he made his legal residence in New York, but his absence in the West on forest and conservation work frequently made it impossible for him to vote. After the Ballinger investigation, Mr. Pinchot returned to Milford, and renewed his legal residence in the section of Pennsylvania in which his father and grandfather lived and worked, and to which part of the country his first relatives in Pennsylvania came before the War of the Revolution.

Forestry News

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1946

Gifford Pinchot (1865-1946)

Gifford Pinchot, 81, Fellow and first president of the Society of American Foresters, died in a New York City hospital on October 4. He was born August 11, 1865 at Simsbury, Conn.

After receiving the A.B. degree from Yale in 1889, he studied forestry abroad in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. He was the recipient of numerous honorary degrees: A.M., Yale, 1901 and Princeton, 1904; Sc.D., Michigan Agricultural College, 1907; LL.D., McGill, 1909, Pennsylvania Military College, 1903, Yale, 1925, and Temple, 1931.

The first American professionally trained in forestry, he began the earliest systematic forest management in the Western Hemisphere at Biltmore, N. C. in 1892. In 1898 he was appointed forester and chief of the Division (later Bureau) of Forestry, now the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As chief forester, until he was removed from office by President Taft in 1910, he was responsible for the national forest system and the establishment of national forest policies.

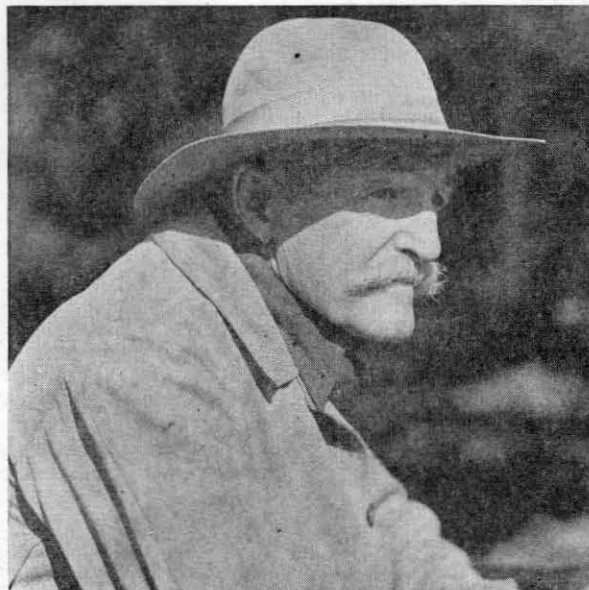
As early as 1902 he inspected the forests of the Philippine Islands and recommended a Philippine forest policy. From 1903 to 1936 he was professor of forestry at Yale.

Mr. Pinchot was the first to formulate in 1907 a national conservation policy. During his long career he served on many official boards and commissions.

Appointed commissioner of forestry, later secretary of the Department of Forests and Waters, in Pennsylvania in 1920, he served as governor of the Commonwealth during 1923-1927 and for a second term during 1931-1935.

The author of numerous articles, reports, and books on forestry and conservation, he wrote the well known *A Primer of Forestry* (1889), *The Fight for Conservation* (1909), and *The Training of a Forester* (1914 and 1937). His latest book, completed before his death, is a personal history of the early conservation movement and is to be published next winter.

As one of seven charter members of the Society of American Foresters, he served as president during the periods 1900-1908 and 1910-1911, and was elected a Fellow in 1918. At the Society's fortieth anniversary meeting in Washington, D. C. in December, 1940, he was awarded the Sir William Schlich



Gifford Pinchot

Memorial Medal for distinguished service to American forestry.

For many years Mr. Pinchot was host to the Washington Section and visiting members of the Society at a spring meeting held in his home in Washington, D. C. The last of these meetings was held in April of this year. Although ill at the time, Mr. Pinchot rose from his sick bed to greet the foresters and read to them a chapter from his forthcoming book.

Funeral services were held at his Pike County home, Gray Towers, Milford, Pa., on October 7.

Society's Salt Lake City Meeting

About 400 foresters, their ladies, and guests attended the four-day meeting of the Society of American Foresters in Salt Lake City, September 11-14, the first national meeting since the war.

Members were present from 40 states and from all 21 sections of the Society.

Significant of the program was the attention given the problems of wildland management, including timber, range, watershed protection, and wildlife of the great western mountain region.

DIVISIONAL MEETINGS

A departure in the customary schedule was the programming of the first day of eight subject division meetings devoted to education, silviculture, forest economics, forest recreation, range management, forest-wildlife management, private forestry, and forest products.

Despite inevitable conflict in time, the division meetings were well attended.

Chairman and presiding officers of the division meetings were Dr. J. S. Illick, New York State College of Forestry (education).

Neil W. Hosley, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (forest-wildlife management).

John D. Coffman, National Park Service (forest recreation).

Stuart Moir, Western Pine Association (private forestry).

S. O. Heiberg, New York State College of Forestry (silviculture).

Charles H. Stoddard, Pack Forestry Foundation (forest economics).

P. B. Proctor, Oregon State College (forest products).

Lincoln Ellison, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (range management).

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

The first general session was called to order on Thursday morning by President S. W. Allen. W. B. Rice, regional forester, U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, presided.

The four papers presented at this session by nationally known speakers were all centered about the subject of land use in the inland western mountain region.

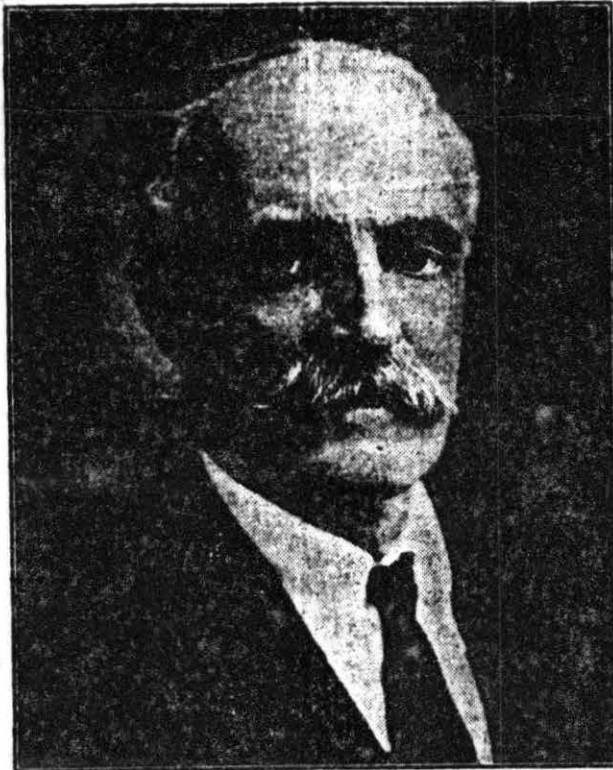
The role of wildland resources in the settlement of the region was presented by President F. S. Harris of Utah State Agricultural College.

MILFORD DISPATCH

AND PIKE COUNTY PRESS.

All the News of Town and County and Entertaining Miscellany.

MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934



GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT
who will be a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania

Three Seeking Senate Berth for Pennsylvania

Harrisburg—Three Republicans of sharply contrasting types hope to be recognized as the "gentleman from Pennsylvania" in the United States senate.

David A. Reed, tall, slender, quiet Pittsburgh attorney, wants to be re-elected.

Gov. Gifford Pinchot, lean, white-haired, shrewd veteran of many political wars, has not definitely announced his candidacy, but his friends say he will as soon as he has recovered from an attack of shingles.

Eddie McCloskey, ragged, red-headed, outspoken former pugilist mayor of Johnstown, says he will seek both Republican and Democratic nominations.

Others may enter the race, which politicians and voters expect to be one of the most exciting in many years, but for the present, attention is focused on the three already girded for the battle.

Governor Pinchot Out For Senator

Harrisburg — Governor Pinchot, still in a New York sanitarium, has announced that he will be a candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Senator Reed. His formal announcement will be made this week.

The Governor has completed plans for an active campaign on a "new deal" platform, stressing his belief in and friendship for President Roosevelt.

Pinchot believes he can poll the 130,000 anti-organization Republicans in Philadelphia who voted the Democratic ticket last November. He believes he can carry every county except Alleghany, where Senator Reed resides.

The Republican organization is ready to give battle to Pinchot, and one of the greatest contests in years can be expected.

Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot is expected to lend color to the campaign, by announcing her candidacy for Congress against Hon. L. T. McFadden, who has defeated her twice. The fact that Senator Pethick of Wayne county, has also entered the field against McFadden makes Mrs. Pinchot feel that she would have easy sailing in a three-cornered battle.

Friends of McFadden say that Mrs. Pinchot and Pethick will split the opposition to his candidacy and that he will have a walk away.

Mr. George Kestell

1/30/78

MagazineArticle About Gifford Pinchot

McClure's Magazine, Vol. 31, July 1908, pp. 319-327

"Gifford Pinchot, Forester" by Will C. Barnes

Simsbury Debates Use of Pinchot Tract

By KIRK G. HATSIAN

SIMSBURY — Although Gifford Pinchot has been dead 30 years, his name in recent months has become a household word in Simsbury.

Pinchot was born in Simsbury in 1865 on property where the Simsbury House stands. Some old-timers say Pinchot was born in Simsbury House; others say not in the house, but on the property.

Regardless of which version is correct, the Simsbury House has until now been an "untouchable" building, because of its association with Pinchot.

Now there's urging by some residents to get rid of the building, which they call an eyesore. Others, however, want to restore it, preserve it as a conservation museum to include a suite containing Pinchot memorabilia.

Pinchot served as governor of Pennsylvania from 1923 to 1927, and again from 1931 to 1935. He also was the nation's chief forester under President Theodore Roosevelt.

A graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale University in 1885, Pinchot opened a consulting forester's office in New York in 1892. His jobs included forestry work on the Vanderbilt

Estate and on large tracts in the Adirondacks. The state of New Jersey hired him as a consultant forester for one year and he was forester for the State of Pennsylvania for two years before he became governor.

Pinchot was a founder of the Society of American Foresters and chairman of the National Conservation Association, later its president.

At the age of 49, Pinchot married Cornelia Elizabeth

Bruce, whose father was a former U.S. minister to the Netherlands and her maternal grandfather a former New York City mayor. She was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress from Pennsylvania and was an advocate for child labor legislation.

Pinchot died in 1947, after which his widow lived in Washington, D.C. and Milford, Pa. She died in 1980.

THE HARTFORD COURANT: Monday, January 2, 1978



NO. 4

FEBRUARY 11, 1971

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1630

Gov. Gifford Pinchot, Pioneer Conservationist

In our Boy Scout days we were privileged to attend Dan Beard's camp at Lake Teddycusung in Pike County for several summers. One of our memories of these camping days was the great council fire which was held every Saturday night. It was there that we came to know Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot. At that time Pinchot was serving Pennsylvania in the capacity of state forester. He was a good friend of the "Chief" (Dan Beard), and would frequently attend the council fire and talk with the boys there assembled.

MYERS

Pinchot's home (in Milford) was only a short distance from the camp, so we saw him quite often during the camping season. He was always accompanied by Mrs. Pinchot, who towered above him in commanding height, and to whom he deferred to a point that the boys thought of him as henpecked. Be that as it may we admired his woodcraft lore and friendly companionship. Perhaps it was this contact that gave us our first appreciation of the word, conservation.

Pinchot Institute
In September 1963, the late President Kennedy unveiled a plaque signifying the dedication of the "Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies" under the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The site is located about 30 miles north of Stroudsburg near the Delaware River.

About 400 acres of the main-moth estate — containing about 4,000 acres of farmland and forest — has been given to the institute.

Designed like a medieval Norman castle, the old Pinchot home is built of gray stone with four cylindrical turrets — one at each corner. The interior still retains the original "grand" flavor and contains a library, offices and visual aid instruction room.

During the dedication, President Kennedy hailed Pinchot as "the father of conservation in America."

Gifford Pinchot was the first American to be trained in the profession of forestry. As a young man he was convinced that it took more than just a love of woodlands to set up a program for the conservation of our forests. Inasmuch as there was no school in this country offering any work in this discipline, he went to Europe for his professional training. There universities offered programs leading to degrees in forestry, and when young Pinchot returned to America he was offered a position as superintendent of the Biltmore Forests near Asheville, N.C. by George Vanderbilt. He served in that capacity for several years and then went into forestry work for the U.S. government. Under President Theodore Roosevelt he served as chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

Claim to Fame

Gifford Pinchot was an ardent follower of Roosevelt and supporter of all his chief's policies in conservation. He took the stand against exploitation of our natural resources to a

point where he was accused by his enemies of being communistic. This was his lasting claim to fame, and as governor of Pennsylvania he led the state down the conservation trail with the iron hand of a dictator.

Pinchot entered politics as a progressive Republican, thus making a break with the regular party organization. He had a close fight for the gubernatorial nomination, winning over the party's candidate by 9,000 votes, and then carried the state by a majority of 331,000 some votes in the election of 1922.

He immediately set out to overhaul the machinery for running the state, and instituted a rigid economy operated on the budget system. This brought about the liquidation of the state's debt within two years. In the area of conservation he created the Department of Forests and Waters which consolidated the work of many small bureaus under one head. He set up a Power Survey Board to make an inventory of the state's power sources with special attention to the matter of using coal for power generation. He secured a strengthening of laws relative to stream pollution.

Two Failures

Pinchot failed in two areas. The Power Survey Board's recommendations were lost in a legislative muddle, and his efforts at making Prohibition a success in Pennsylvania (he had campaigned as a dry) were hardly adequate enough to insure the enforcement he desired. The legislature simply refused to appropriate funds to enforce the law.

At the end of his administration, Pinchot headed for the South Seas on the "Mary Pinchot," securing world wide publicity from a book and a motion picture based on this trip. Four years later he was back in office for his second term. Again he renewed his fight for conservation, and launched an attack on the utility companies whose lobby had blocked the enactment of the Power Survey Board's recommendations in his first administration.

One of his greatest gifts to Pennsylvania was his program for improving the state's secondary roads. More than 20,000 country roads were blacktopped, to become known as "Pinchot Roads." These roads opened the back country of the commonwealth, and with our forest lands serve today as a fitting memorial for a great governor.

Call-Chronicle
Allentown, Pennsylvania
January 24, 1971

2/16

Commercial but not callous

Shades of Paul Bunyan! A forest landscape architect laying out the design, on aesthetic lines, for logging a tract of timber? It is enough to make any late free-wheeling logger of yesteryear revolve in his last resting place. But we're happy to report that it is true.

Columbia Gorge ranger district of the Mt. Hood National Forest, east across the Columbia River from here, reported the sale of 700,000 board feet of timber on the western slopes of Oregon's Larch Mountain, which is one of the highest western points of the forest as seen from our area.

Up to this point the report is only another routine sale. But the Forest Service hereabouts appears to have a new breed of men alert to such things as ecological considerations and public relations. We quote:

"The Forest Service is using aesthetic planning in land management and new timber sales are being planned which follow the contours of the land and appear as natural openings. This sale on Larch Mountain is designed to change the shape of an existing harvest unit. The forest landscape architect assisted foresters in planning the new boundaries and laying them out on the ground.

"Special provisions required to protect the area include logging with cables to reduce soil disturbance, cleanup of logging slash and seeding of bare soils with grasses which provide wildlife food. The area will provide an additional area of huckleberry growth."

Come to think of it, why should the logged-off areas of our lovely evergreen land look as starkly ugly as they too often do?

What we have most commonly in our forests, either public or private, is a type of harvest called "clear cut." All of the merchantable timber on a given tract is taken out at the same time — as opposed to selective logging practices where individual trees are harvested, leaving others standing, generally speaking. In many cases, it must be admitted, there are strong arguments for clear-cut harvest where the crop is predominantly of similar age.

But it's been done, as we all know, with the surveyor's tools as guide. The square or rectangular blocks march up or across landscapes in uncompromising straight and right-angle lines conforming to section boundaries. The visual effect, especially on prominent slopes when snow is on them, is terrible. To many people they look worse than a plucked chicken; possibly more like a scalped Indian.

There still appears to be no better way to harvest a timber stand of common age than by clear-cut — which clears the way to start a new crop uniformly. But we think the announcement from Columbia Gorge ranger district is significant far beyond some contours on Oregon's Larch Mountain.

It is saying simply that if it is necessary to be commercial it is not necessary to be callous. It is saying that such a thing as a less ugly hillside is important to the people who will look at it. It is saying that the business of earning a living is not the only thing to consider.

The Forest Service item said something else without saying it. It said, we think, that this may be a more expensive method in some instances than just having the chain saws march down surveyors' lines.

It could be saying that, over the country as a whole, concern for aesthetics could show up somewhere in the prices we pay for the product.

We don't know that this would be true, but we think that, if it were, the difference would be inconsequential; and likely to be more one of inconvenience to the operators than of actual high production costs. But even if there were expense, we believe the concern for aesthetics should be fostered. We are learning, as a people, that our concrete canyons are not the end in themselves; and that when we lift up our eyes we need not to see Man at his ugliest.

The Columbian
Vancouver, Washington
December 25, 1970

Oregon H On Envirc

By JOSEPH R. SAND
SALEM (UPI)— Oregon now has the first comprehensive state plan on environmental education in the nation, according to Ernest C. McDonald, chairman of the group drafting it.

The plan was sought by State School Supt. Dale Parnell last summer, and already he has started to implement portions of it.

Involved is the growing public concern for the quality of the environment and a demand for a program of education for environmental understanding.

The program encompasses age groups from kindergarten through adult.

The three top recommendations for the next two years are: To establish a full-time position of environmental education specialist on Parnell's staff (money for such a position has been asked for in the new budget); to identify and train a core of persons as environmental education instructors to conduct intensive teacher training courses this year (this is also being done); and to acquire land and develop plans for a state environmental education center.

Mine Impetus Claimed In Sa

A legislative memorial introduced by Rep. Aden Hyde, R-Idaho Falls, which would endorse the creation of a Sawtooth National Recreation area, was branded Sunday as a "thinly veiled smokescreen in support of mining in the White Clouds."

H. Tom Davis, Boise, a director of the Greater Sawtooth Preservation Council, said Hyde apparently is unable to comprehend the desires of a majority of Idahoans. He noted two-thirds of the people testifying at a congressional hearing in Sar Valley last summer favored a combined national park-recreational area complex in the South Central Idaho area.

Davis said Hyde's efforts to ram the memorial through the legislature were aimed at saddling the Republican Party with a "Mine the White Clouds" position. The GSPC director noted that the Democratic Party platform and Gov. Cecil

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The GSPC
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Such a center could be used for research, teacher training, outdoor school programs, summer schools, and others.

Such a center has been established near Randall, Wash., McDonald told members of a natural resource group here last week. That center utilizes a former Job Corps center — a possibility which has been suggested in Oregon.

A major proposal is to use part of old Camp Adair, about 5 miles north of Corvallis, and adjacent to a 2,000-acre state game refuge. At this time, according to John McKean, director of the State Game Commission, Adair "is pretty well down the road to being taken over" by the United States International University of San Diego.

McKean said Sen. Mark Hatfield still has "reservations" about the transfer of Adair to the private university. "Maybe there is a possibility," McKean said, "if this university thing goes down the drain, for

a cooperative effort" perhaps with Oregon State University or Oregon College of Education in the use of Adair.

Other ideas for the state center are to purchase land; construct the facility on state-owned public lands such as U. S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management, by cooperative agreement. Federal funds are available for land purchase, McDonald said.

His report to Parnell notes "There are a number of environmentally - oriented programs in Oregon schools today."

Drafters of the plan — the Conservation and Outdoor Education Advisory Committee — say "utilization of the total learning skills (reading, writing and arithmetic). Application of these skills in a problem-solving approach in the environment will give the children the motivation and competency to develop personal and group responsibility toward the social and natural environment."

Roseburg News-Review
Roseburg, Oregon
January 11, 1971

tooth Memorial

Idaho Statesman
Boise, Idaho
January 18, 1971

rat. favor the national park designation for s of the White Clouds, Sawtooth area. ged the legislature to hold public hearings memorial to allow people to speak their proposal. "The public should be afforded an eak out. This is important not only for the e legislators," Davis said Sunday. ventry, also urged a companion memorial dorsement of the combined NRA-national introduced in the Idaho Legislature so that ave a choice.

e urged Idahoans to write their legislators specially those serving on the House Re- servation Committee.

... With a Single Goal

Until now, most people have assumed that there is an irreversible adversary relationship between conservation—preservation of the environment—and industry. This assumption is wrong, and the quicker it is realized by everyone that, generally speaking, there is no such thing as good and bad guys in the business of seeking environmental preservation, the quicker reasonable solutions to our problems will be found.

The Louisiana Forestry Association, in its publication "Forests & People," published copies of two speeches on the subject of environment. One was given by a conservationist before a forest industry group. The other by a forest industry executive before a conservation group. Both speakers are scholars of the highest order. Among other things, the conservationist makes the point that, "Realism forces us to conclude that we cannot return to a primitive paradise." The timber executive parallels this point with the comment: "However enjoyable this would be, I suggest it is too late for this solution."

The conservationist goes on to recommend greater participation of conservationists in producing the products of civilization.

The timber industry executive reports his company has enlisted the assistance of a group of the nation's top ecologists to guide the policies of the company in pursuing enlightened multiple-use forest and land management.

The great unanswered question is not whether conservationists and industry will learn to become allies—that is inevitable. The main question is whether the public will exercise the necessary restraint—population control—and a willingness to share in the ultimate cost of environmental preservation.

Nevada State Journal
Reno, Nevada
January 9, 1971

Tahoe Land Study

PLACERVILLE, Calif. — A study of the visual and aesthetic factors affecting the Lake Tahoe Basin is nearing completion, according to A. R. Schmidt, leader of a special U.S. Forest Service planning team.

The team is conducting the study in an effort to guide National Forest management in the Tahoe Basin. Their findings, to

be made available to the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency — charged with developing an over-all land use plan for the basin — will recommend guidelines for protecting Tahoe's fragile environment.

Nevada State Journal
Reno, Nevada
January 17, 1971

Housing Starts Spurred to a 20-Year High Last Month; Trade Group Lifts '71 Sights

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—Housing starts last month ran at their highest level in more than 20 years, the Commerce Department reported, fueling Nixon Administration hopes that home-building will lead an economic upturn this year.

December starts, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,987,000, were up almost 18% from November's slightly downward revised 1,688,000 and almost 42% above the year-earlier 1,202,000, the department reported. (See chart on page one.) The December pace was the highest since August 1950, when the pace exceeded 2.1 million, officials said.

"This is simply more dramatic evidence that housing remains the brightest spot in the economy," said one Administration analyst. But a Government economist cautioned that "the actual increase in December may be overstated. There isn't any doubt that housing is picking up but I wonder if the exceptionally large December increase may reflect some inaccuracies in the seasonal factors," he said.

But Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders, said he raised his estimate for the likely level of starts in 1971 from the 1.7 million predicted earlier. "It looks like starts will reach about 1.8 million or 1.9 million this year," he said.

Housing Secretary Romney in a Houston speech yesterday said that if costs can be held down, "I personally believe that housing production this year could reach two million units." Mr. Romney, at the National Association of Home Builders meeting, also said that "if we do little different than what is now planned, housing production in 1971 will total about 1.750,000 units."

Whether the two million figure on housing starts is reached, he said, depends largely on

the outcome of current talks between President Nixon and construction unions. He called wage boosts in the construction industry "exorbitant," and said that the increases in housing labor costs "are acting like a magnet for increases in other industries."

Mr. Romney, a member of the construction industry panel with which President Nixon met yesterday, singled out four main areas in which he said cost reduction actions are most needed and can be "readily" implemented.

Through state action and interstate agreements, he suggested, local building codes should be reformed to permit a "free flow" of materials and methods. Use of highly skilled craftsmen can be curtailed in favor of "less expensive methods," he said, adding that the impact of Federal, state and local taxes should be examined and that "private voluntary efforts" should be combined with Federal financial help to enhance chances for low-income families to be successful in home ownership.

For all last year, starts dropped to 1,462,700, from 1,499,600 in 1969, as starts slumped earlier in the year. In the second half, however, starts averaged 29% above the preceding six months and were 17% ahead of the like period a year earlier, the department said.

In December, new building permits issued by the 13,000 localities requiring them rose sharply to a 1,737,000 adjusted annual pace from 1,489,000 a month earlier and 1,175,000 in December 1969. All types of housing showed increases last month in both new starts and permits issued, the report said.

The department also reported that manufacturers' shipments of mobile homes fell to an adjusted 418,000 annual rate in November from 423,000 in October and 452,000 a year earlier. These figures are supplied by the Mobile Home Manufacturers' Association, and December results aren't available yet.

New York Times
January 19, 1971

Milwaukee Wilderness, Urban Areas Must Be Related

The picture shows four black children running up an alley in a dilapidated part of Milwaukee's inner city. They are a lot closer to the US Agriculture Department's Forest Service than they, or most urban dwellers, realize. That's why the picture is among the many photos of rural and forest beauty in the Forest Service's 20 state Eastern Region, whose headquarters in Milwaukee has used the pictures to illustrate a new, 36 page booklet on its activities.

Relating wilderness to urban citizens of the Eastern Region — which includes 54% of US population — is the central theme of the report. This is done partly through statements of philosophy.

However, the booklet also notes more concrete ties — for example, agreements under which potential dropouts in Milwaukee and Fond du Lac public schools are counseled into Job Corps programs that the Forest Service conducts. Also, research at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison into low cost housing design has already brought a Wisconsin Rapids Indian woman a new four room, \$6,600 home.

Probably the booklet's most intriguing concept is the warning that the greatest threat to federal forests comes not from the rapidly increasing millions of urban dwellers who visit the forests annually. Rather, it is from the even larger numbers who stay away.

Urban man's voluntary growing isolation as completely as possible from the land breeds indifference and eventually "rampant pollution and waste of valuable natural resources as larger and larger urban populations demand both progress and products with little understanding or respect for the origin of those two peculiarly human objectives."

Forest Service Limits New Hampshire Camp

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—The United States Forest Service said today that it had set use limits "to save Tuckerman Ravine in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire for future generations."

Overnight camping will be limited to the 98 spaces available in the Adirondack type of shelters, and wood and charcoal fires will not be allowed, the forest Supervisor, Robert Tyrrel, said.

The restrictions apply to the entire Cutler River drainage west of New Hampshire 16 and includes Huntington Ravine, he added.

"This limiting is necessary to protect the forest environment from further degradation," Mr. Tyrrel said.

Up to 500 persons have been camping in the ravine on peak nights, he said, adding that the basic problem "is that the soils and vegetation cannot stand that amount of use."

New York Times
January 21, 1971

Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 18, 1971

P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

1680
APR 4 1979

Dr. Harold Pinkett, Chief
Natural Resources & Civil Records Division
National Archives
GSA-NARS, National Archives Building
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear Harold:

Our Southern Region recently discovered in its files a brief correspondence that includes two autograph letters of Gifford Pinchot, along with the carbon of the Forest Service's reply to him, dating from 1935. They replaced the originals and carbon with xerox copies and forwarded the originals and carbon here for appropriate disposition. I am enclosing xeroxes of the three letters.

The correspondence itself is minor, and maybe duplicated in the Pinchot Collection and the National Archives, although the latter might not be certain. Since the Pinchot letters are autographed, however, we should appreciate receiving your advice on their disposition. I am inclined to believe that they ought to be transferred to your division for integration into the Forest Service records, although an argument can be made for the Pinchot Collection at the Library of Congress. We are open to any good advice, and shall hold the material here until we hear from you. Thank you for helping us out.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) David A. Clary
DAVID A. CLARY
Head, History Section

Enclosure

CC: History Section file w/cy of encl.
Dir., Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies w/cy of encl.
William Hice, AS w/cy of encl.
Al Pepper, RS OI, without cy of encl.

DAICLARY:ac:4/4/79

GIFFORD PINCHOT
MILFORD PIKE CO PA

September 6, 1935

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Mr. R. F. Hammatt
Assistant to the Chief
Forest Service
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

FOREST SERVICE
RECEIVED
SEP 20 1935
LANDS

Dear Mr. Hammatt:

Hearty thanks for yours of
September 4. You have given me just
the information I wanted.

Sincerely yours,

Giifford Pinchot

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Legislation

September 4, 1935.

Honorable Gifford Pinchot,
Milford,
Pike County, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Pinchot:

I am sorry that Mr. Silcox was away from Washington when your letter of August 30 was received. And since he plans to be away until late September - except perhaps for a day or so about the middle of the month - I will attempt to bring you up to date, so far as I can.

S.2665 did not come to a vote, although Senator Lewis served notice, after many unsuccessful attempts, that he would bring his bill before the Senate and press for definite action in the opening days of the January session. The companion bill, H.R.7712, died in the Committee.

S.738 - the "Recreation Bill", so-called - didn't come to a vote in the Senate, either. In the closing days of Congress proponents of this bill approached Mr. Silcox, asking that opposition be withdrawn or that a compromise, which might assure passage, be effectuated. The compromise suggested in reply - elimination of all lands under jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, with those lands to be studied by the Agricultural bureaus concerned - apparently was not acceptable. This may, perhaps, be considered significant. So far as we know, no attempt was made in the closing days to press for action on S.738 or H.R.6594 on the floor of the Senate or the House.

Both of the above bills will be before the next session of Congress, and Mr. Silcox feels, I know, that everyone interested in them should prepare for early action.

H.R.6914, the Fulmer Bill, was passed by the Congress, with the authorization reduced to five million dollars. It has been signed by the President. Mr. Silcox assured the Department that he will not ask for an appropriation, under this authorization, this year. He hopes to effect arrangements with Dr. Tugwell by which certain forest lands which are now may be acquired by the Resettlement Administration, may be made available to the States as State Forests in accordance with provisions of the Fulmer Bill.

M. L. B.

S.3288, by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture. As you undoubtedly know, this proposed legislation would create a Bureau of Forestry into which would be transferred many activities including the CCC, forestry work of the Park Service, and so forth. Opinion here is that this bill probably has little chance at the next session.

Mr. Silcox plans to be in Washington about the first of the month, at which time there is scheduled a staff meeting which includes Regional Foresters. Then, too, come the appropriation hearings before the Budget. I will, upon his return, call your letter to Mr. Silcox's attention so that he may drop you a line if he has in mind something more than I have been able to give you, here.

Very truly yours,

R. F. HAMMATT,
Assistant to the Chief, Forest Service.

• GIFFORD PINCHOT
MILFORD PIKE CO PA

August 30, 1935.

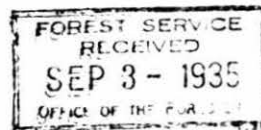
Mr. F. A. Silcox,
Chief, Forest Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Silcox:

Did anything serious happen
to the Service at this last session? I
imagine it didn't, or I would have heard
of it. Won't you have somebody drop me
a line, for I hate to take your time to
answer my questions?

Yours as always,

Raf



In Summary

from a Forester's Point of View

**PINCHOT, CARY, GREELEY
ARCHITECTS OF AMERICAN FORESTRY**

By David T. Mason



EDITOR'S NOTE: This comment upon the papers of (1) M. Nelson McGeary on Gifford Pinchot, (2) Roy Ring White on Austin Cary, and (3) George T. Morgan on William B. Greeley, was presented by Mr. Mason on April 20, 1961, at the 54th annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Mason is a consulting forester in the firm of Mason, Bruce, and Girard of Portland, Oregon.

Your invitation, a great honor, to discuss Austin Cary, William Greeley and Gifford Pinchot came to me because I knew these men, and as a forester worked with them. Messrs. McGeary, Morgan and White have just presented their deeply interesting, excellent papers, which discuss so well from the historian's viewpoint the lives, characters and works of these great foresters. I shall speak of these men from my personal angle as a forester, familiar with the men, with their work and with this century's vastly changing conditions affecting American forestry. In these few moments I can touch upon only a few of the more important features of this great field.

In 1896 Pinchot had already completed his four years of work as a consulting forester for the Biltmore and other properties; he was then the key man in work sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, which produced a plan for and led to important legislation basic to the management of the nation's "public domain" forests. In 1896 Cary was already at work in the forests of northern New England, devising simple, practical steps in forestry. In 1896 Greeley was entering the University of California. In 1896 my family began each year to spend the summer months in a forest of oak in central New Jersey; there I began to live, to play, to learn and in a small way to work in the forest. The rising tide of public discussion of the nation's forest problem led by Pinchot impressed me with the need and opportunity for trained foresters; it was natural for me to attend Yale Forest School, established by the Pinchot family, beginning with the school summer camp of 1905 at Milford, Pennsylvania, on the property of the Pinchot family; here on the banks of the Sawkill, "Grey Towers," the French-chateau-type summer home of the family, was located. Here I first met Gifford Pinchot and his parents. Nat-

urally, I wrote to my home-town paper a glowing letter describing the camp, Grey Towers, forestry and the great work of Pinchot in leading the forestry movement. I had become a follower of Pinchot in the forestry crusade.

Loyal to Pinchot

In 1907 I entered the Forest Service and for eight years worked in the group of dedicated foresters—organized, trained by and loyal to Pinchot—also loyal to the ideal of establishing sound forest management, immediately on the national forests, and as fast as possible on other forest land—public and private—in the United States. When, as the outcome of the famous Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, Pinchot was discharged from the public service in 1910, many of us foresaw and wished for him a brilliant political future perhaps leading to the presidency.

In early September, 1910, as Supervisor of the Deer-lodge National Forest in Montana, I first met already legendary Austin Cary, and had the privilege of introducing him to the Rocky Mountain forests. During our two weeks together I was much impressed by Cary's mental concentration on the practical problems of the forest, and by his almost complete absent-mindedness for the minor problems of tickets, train times, meals, lodging, baggage, and spectacles. My diary for October 1, 1910, records, "Lunch and dinner with Austin Cary, who offers to run me for State Forester of Maine." In later years Cary and I were together from time to time, but not again to travel in the forest.

I first met Greeley in the Forest Service Washington office in 1908. In December of that year the national forest western districts were established, with Greeley in charge of about twenty-five national forests, averaging about a million acres each, located

mainly in Montana and Idaho with headquarters in Missoula, Montana. The group of foresters under Greeley at Missoula included Robert Y. Stuart and Ferdinand A. Silcox, who in turn later succeeded Greeley as Chief of the Forest Service. In the Missoula district for more than six years I spent much time with Greeley in the office, on field trips and in our homes.

Working with Greeley

Greeley's greatest problem in Missoula days was fire protection—truly a tremendous problem. Being a wise and practical man, he sought the cooperation of private owners of forest land intermingled with or adjoining national forest land. After months of patient, skillful, persistent, tolerant effort, Greeley succeeded in establishing cooperative fire protection; thus he experienced the procedure and efficacy of cooperation—a lesson to him of great future importance. After Missoula, Greeley and I worked together many times in many places—in the Forest Engineers in France, each as manager of adjoining lumbermen's associations, and as members of the group which composed the Lumber Code of the NRA.

The work of Cary, Greeley and Pinchot should be considered against the economic background of forests, forest industry and forestry during the period in which they worked. Forestry practice in western Europe came into being in response to economic need. In America, although Benjamin Franklin and others later pointed out local shortages of wood, the expansion of our great transportation system made possible from time to time the migration of the main center of lumber production from one to another main source of timber; this maintained for consumers at relatively low cost a supply of forest products; this also maintained at relatively low level the value of standing timber because its supply available for annual cutting exceeded demand. However, following World War II the volume of standing timber available for annual cutting no longer exceeded the market demand for lumber; this condition strongly increased the value of standing timber. Low values of standing trees prior to 1945 gave but little economic incentive to the practice of forestry; since 1945 relatively high values of standing trees have created far more effective incentive so that there has occurred a great expansion in area and intensity of forestry practice.

The Great Project

Pinchot early recognized that to provide for America's future timber supply, it was essential to maintain forest productivity. He set out to bring this about. To carry out this great project, it was necessary to awaken and educate the American people to the need for action; it was necessary to create a group of men trained in forestry to act as technicians in carrying out forestry procedures; it was necessary to get forest land owners, public and private, to undertake forestry practice on their land.

As a crusader, powerfully supported by his friend Theodore Roosevelt, Pinchot did awaken the American people; but in doing so he antagonized many private forest owners by attacking them as "forest devastators."

Pinchot did create a group of men trained in forestry by establishing Yale Forest School and by encouraging other such schools. Still more important, he made the Forest Service an outstanding government bureau in the character and esprit de corps of its personnel, and the dedication of its men to the field of forestry.

In bringing forest land owners to the practice of forestry on the soil, Pinchot greatly expanded—to a total of about 150 million acres—the area of public timberland in national forests. Although this was important for distant years of strong demand for national forest timber, it brought relatively little early opportunity to direct cutting practices along forestry lines. This did, however, place a great volume of timber under the slow cutting restraint of sustained yield forest management, so that at the end of the Second World War this restrained cutting of national forest and other public timber together with the same voluntary restraint on the cutting of important volumes of private timber brought an era of much higher value for standing timber; this created the far stronger incentive for intensive forestry practice on both public and private forest land.

Fire, Taxes, Timber Value

During the first quarter of this century, with generally inadequate protection from fire and from ad valorem taxes, and with low standing timber values, the owners of private forest land, where most of the cutting was taking place, were slow in adopting forestry practices. Indeed, the great majority were so slow that impatient, intolerant Pinchot sought federal legislation to compel forestry practice on private land.

In the course of Pinchot's "awakening" crusade, there was much reference not only to "forest devastation" but also to "timber monopoly" and to the "lumber trust." Greeley, Cary and others working at the economic grass-roots in this field, became convinced that such ideas were vastly exaggerated. Soon after Greeley was promoted from the Missoula to the Washington office, he was authorized by Chief Forester Henry Graves to undertake a comprehensive, nation-wide study in this field. Austin Cary worked on this study in the Douglas fir region of western Oregon and western Washington. I worked on it in the adjoining Missoula region. Some other parts of the country also were covered in detail. The several reports with Greeley's summary completed just before the First World War exploded the myth of the "lumber trust," by showing that the many thousand mills of the lumber industry are about as highly competitive as farmers.

Following the First World War Pinchot with many

THE TWISTED LEGEND OF GIFFORD PINCHOT

By H. Duane Hampton

As a people, we exhibit many strange and fascinating manners, one of which is our ability, and apparent desire, to construct heroes whose feet are deeply rooted in common clay. More often than not, we support our choice of demigods with the words and statements of those most closely connected with the process--the selected hero himself. This is particularly true in the case of hero Gifford Pinchot, for it was he, more than any other person, who thought himself the true father of conservation in this country. He was wrong of course, but this has not prevented the American people from continuing the error. Writers who claim objective views concerning the issues collectively called conservation still persist in voicing paeans of worship to the memory of this man, and claim that he gave direction to the process that has become our present "conservation movement." They may be right of course, but evidence exists that indicates they are wrong, or at least responsible for misdirecting their praise, for it is possible that Gifford Pinchot, instead of fathering the conservation movement in this country, really thwarted the true development of that movement.

Most observers today will agree that the movement derived its energies from two distinct sources: one political, utilitarian, and material; the other religious, preservationist, and non-material. Pinchot represented the first of these and consequently placed the utilitarian force in the forefront of the war against wasters and ravagers. His position is understandable and explicable, for by arguing for utilization of resources instead of preservation, he was simply following the dictates of one historical force. His age, and the several preceding it, were definitely utilitarian.

In the latter half of the 19th century, a thing called laissez faire was the predominate philosophy in America and even those who failed to understand the term knew that exploitation of the nation's resources was the proper course to follow. These Americans were told by foreign observers and homegrown philosophers alike that they were materialistic, that they worshipped the practical and the useful and consequently held altruism and aestheticism in disdain. And as they were told, they believed. Almost everyone in this burgeoning nation knew that settlement and consequent civilization of this continent demanded use, not preservation or reservation of natural resources. Supported by this knowledge, the 19th century American pilaged with both precedent and a clear conscience. He also did it with a rapidity that was virtually unknown in other portions of the world. Even before the 19th century drew to a close, he was informed by his census bureau that there no longer existed an appreciable amount of unsettled land within the boundaries of the United States. What had formerly been empty space was now settled; the wilderness had been subdued. No longer was it possible for a farmer to destroy one farm and simply move west to a fresh and unspoiled one. Railroads spanned the continent, an industrial order was rapidly displacing the older agricultural one, and the forests--long considered an obstacle to progress--now suddenly became assets. Other resources that had been viewed as infinite, now appeared for the first time to be finite.

Prior to this time of course, some individuals had spoken out against the wanton

we have begun the slow process of appeal before the Federal Power Commission.

In Montana, much of my efforts have been devoted to de facto wilderness problems: attempting to get a halt to logging and road building in the Middle Fork Flathead area, trying to work out the best plan for the Mission Mountains and Jewel Basin, getting involved in Spanish Peaks, and working on hearings for the Absaroka-Beartooth country. I have been working with those concerned about over-cutting on the Bitterroot and other Forests in this area, and have tried hard to help spring the Lincoln Backcountry Wilderness Bill out of the House Interior Committee.

In California, I have helped others who are working on de facto wilderness in the Applegate, Siskiyou, and Trinity Alps areas. At Santa Barbara, I attended and spoke to a "declaration of interdependence" conference--a very exciting time. I worked with students at San Fernando Valley State College for Earth Day. I have sent statements, mailings, and letters for Wilderness reclassification of California Primitive Areas, for Point Reyes funding, and for legislation to protect the Tule Elk.

I have also been involved in Canada, even though we have no clubs there. We feel it is an area of great concern. Here, in an area about as large as the whole Pacific coast of the United States, the lower two-thirds of the province apparently has been leased to private timber companies for about a penny an acre a year. Logging and mining continue in provincial parks. In Alberta--almost the entire province is roaded or covered with seismic trails of one kind or another. I have been working with the Alberta Wilderness Association in an attempt to get a wilderness bill through the provincial legislature.

The biggest issue--the biggest problem of the entire year and the one that holds the greatest implications--is the National Timber Supply Act and the campaign that all

conservation groups mounted last winter to stop it. The timber industry's campaign to push this disastrous legislation began well over a year ago. We were able to stave off the vote for action until after the end of the year. When the timber lobby decided to push ahead again in February, we were able to organize a full-scale campaign and get the word out across the nation. The response was so great that when it came to a vote we had 219 out of 333 people with us. It was the outpouring of mail and telegrams that did it. We had to go back in late February to finish the job, to defeat the legislation, and we did it, all of us.

We weathered that storm, then there was Earth Day--a whole new kind of storm--

hopefully one that will not abate. Last year was a time of gathering forces. What about next year? What is the prognosis? I see several straws in the wind:

In Montana there will be the Forest Service recommendations on the Mission Mountains. There is the Rock Creek controversy, a Forest Service decision on what to do with Ma-gruder Corridor, and hearings or final recommendations on Wilderness for the Absaroka-Beartooth areas, and maybe on Wilderness in Glacier National Park. There will be more mining problems with the Anaconda Proposal for the Blackfoot River, and perhaps some of our Wilderness areas, too.

In Idaho, we are going to keep right on fighting until the Sawtooth area is protected. In Hells Canyon we expect the FPC to rule in favor of a dam, and we will then appeal to the courts. There will also be hearings for a final recommendation on the Salmon River Breaks and the Idaho Primitive Areas. Somehow, we're going to have to prevent the encroachments on the proposed St. Joe Wilderness.

In Oregon, we will have to go to court on the issue of logging French Pete. There will be legislation in Congress to support the McKenzie Guardians' proposal for a National River. Hopefully, there will be legislation for a study of the Oregon Cascades. We will have to push harder on the Minam and the Oregon Dunes, and on the Sky Lakes issue.

In Washington, the North Cascades battles will continue. The Forest Service will make some sort of decision about management plans, as will the Park Service. We will have to do a better job. Wilderness proposals for Rainier and Olympic National Park may be released. It appears certain that the Makah Indian tribe will be given jurisdiction over the Ozette Indian lands within the Olympic Park Ocean Strip. The Indians promise no damage to the natural quality of the wilderness beach, but they refuse to write anything into law. They have made comments that there are 30 million board feet of timber they want to log there.

The greatest cause for concern is the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission. Their form is interesting. They appear to be somewhat bland in tone, concerned with the environment, but they always come out on the side of the exploiters. It shows clearly how much the rural economic interests, which have dominated public land use for so long, can get away with in the Age of Ecology. We see a gathering of forces and many serious battles--perhaps the most serious in a decade.

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destruction of resources-- had maintained that the American must look more to the future and less to the present if his progeny were to have a satisfactory life--but these prophets were termed cranks, mystics, socialists, and doomsayers by the majority of Americans who were striving for a better material life. It was these people who recalled the teachings of the 18th century Enlightenment and stated again that all of nature was part of a system governed by natural laws; a system wherein the most delicate and perfect balance between all parts of the system had to be maintained. Professing this belief in the balance of nature, they viewed man as a "disturber of harmonies," an element within the system that created severe disturbances that carried with them implications of destruction of all nature, man included.

Both views of nature and man's relationship to it were present all through the ages. In the United States, the idea that nature represented more than a support for a material way of life was given voice in the

18th century by students of the Enlightenment such as Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Wilson; they were followed in the early 19th century by the apostles of Romanticism and Transcendentalism. Here the preservationist view was ably represented by the poet William Cullen Bryant, the painter Thomas Cole, and the philosophers Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. But while Thoreau was writing that nature was "more beautiful than it is useful...more to be admired than used," the majority of Americans were thinking the opposite. President Andrew Jackson articulated this larger and more popular impulse in his Second Annual Message when he asked the nation,

What good man would prefer a country covered with forests, and ranged by a few thousand savages to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms, embellished with all the improvements which art can devise or industry execute, occupied by more than 12,000,000 happy people, and filled with all the bless-

ings of liberty, civilization, and religion? ...It is...a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection.

The answer to Jackson's question was obvious to the farmer, lumberman, miner, trapper, and incipient businessman, and ranging "unconstrained in body or in mind," they did not hesitate in their headlong rush to settle and civilize the country. But if the opposing view of nature was ignored by the many, it was not completely forgotten by the few.

George Perkins Marsh was perhaps the first to attempt a combination of these seemingly opposite views of nature. In an essay, "The Study of Nature," published in 1860, Marsh agreed that man could learn from nature, that in nature he could find a rejuvenation of spirit, but he also recognized that the resources of nature were to be utilized for man's material advantage. Puzzled by this apparent contradiction, Marsh extended his investigations and developed the concept of an existing biotic interdependence between man and nature. In his monumental *MAN AND NATURE: Or Physical Geography As Modified By Human Action*, published in 1864, Marsh described the past destruction of nature at the hand of man and stated that henceforth, man must harness his destructive force with a proportionate sense of responsibility. Balance and harmony must be restored between man and the land he lived upon. Geographical regeneration, he thought, "must await great political and moral revolutions in the governments and peoples," but such regeneration was certainly possible. While Marsh's words did not convince the majority of Americans, who continued their policies and practices of exploitation, they did establish a moral basis, and as the 19th Century waned, the two opposing views of nature were once again set before the people.

Standing on one set of principles and maintaining that the natural resources of the century were more than something to be used by man, was John Muir. Scientist and mystic, transcendentalist and romanticist, Muir spoke precisely for that which sought respect for divinity in all the wild things of Creation. Combining the attitudes growing out of scientific observation of nature with the philosophies engendered by questions concerning man's relationship to the natural world, Muir produced an almost religious concept of man's proper role in respect to natural resources. He articulated and put into practice that which Thoreau and Emerson had previously preached and in so doing, made a vague philosophy practical in a way neither Emerson nor Thoreau could have done. He used the arguments that Marsh

had proposed for protection of forests as watersheds, but went beyond him in illuminating the aesthetic elements that were an integral part of those forests. Nature was to be preserved, protected, and defended, but it was also to be revered and worshipped.

Standing in sharp contrast to Muir's reverent attitude was the second view of nature. This conflicting stance still maintained that all resources were to be used for the benefit of man, but since they were now known to be finite, some limited restraints were to be imposed upon their use. If John Muir represents the preservationist-religious point of view, Gifford Pinchot best represents the utilitarian-materialistic attitude. Pinchot's principles of resource development or "conservation" as he termed it, were, in his less than humble words, "like all great and effective things, ... simple," and three in number. "The first great fact about conservation," he wrote, "is that it stands for development ... the use of the natural resources now existing on this continent for the benefit of the people who live here now." This statement of course stands in direct contrast to the ideas of those who looked upon nature as containing something more than a mere utilitarian value. For a second principle, Pinchot turned to an idea with which no one could argue and said that his brand of conservation stood "for the prevention of waste," but then added the arrogant statement that "The first duty of the human race is to control the earth it lives upon." Muir and his intellectual predecessors would have substituted the word respect for control and thus recognized the humble position of man in relation to his physical environment.

Pinchot's third and last principle contained a syncretistic element: "The natural resources must be developed and preserved for the benefit of the many, and not merely for the profit of a few." (my emphasis) While this principle might be considered good politics, in that it called to the cause of conservation all of the equality arguments of the common man vs. the elite, the emphasis upon both development and preservation would have to place it in the realm of faulty logic.

All of these principles, both intent and purpose, denied, and to a large degree sidetracked the other point of view concerning man's relation to resources. It was due to Pinchot, then, that the early conservation movement became tied to the urgings of use. Admittedly, Pinchot called for wise use, for efficient use, and maintained that government controls were necessary to guarantee that wise use. But use and efficiency became the key words of the

movement, not preservation or reservation. Consequently, the very success of this first political movement in stemming the wasteful destruction of specific resources may well have been a hinderance to the development of a truly environmental or ecological conservation.

Had Pinchot not appeared on the scene with all of his administrative abilities and energy, the other conservation line might eventually have come to the fore. The words of John Muir might then have been used to direct this nation toward a closer union with its physical environment, and an ethic might have been developed which might have saved us from our present predicament. This is, of course, historical hypothesizing and one can correctly counter, "So what? What you say might have happened did not." This is true, but if one recognizes the other point of view, and if one admits that our present position is somewhat less than desirable, then one can "long for what is not" and in so doing, condemn, not praise, Gifford Pinchot for his political manipulations and bastardization of a conservation impulse that had been growing for over a hundred years.

It is not difficult to praise Pinchot, for some of his achievements were considerable. He did organize and bring into existence a government bureau designed to save a portion of our forests. Firmly believing that "Nothing permanent can be accomplished... unless it is backed by a sound public sentiment..." he and his newly formed bureau worked diligently to see that public sentiment was formed according to the wishes of the Chief Forester. Under his direction, the Bureau of Forests became a public relations organization, supplying the public with technical information in the form of lantern slides, news releases, lectures, and magazine articles. By selecting his subordinates carefully, demanding and receiving absolute loyalty from them, and by devoting his own extraordinary energies to the job at hand, Pinchot was able to make the Forest Service into an extremely efficient bureaucracy.

Supporters and detractors alike agreed that Pinchot was enthusiastic and efficient. Indeed, the term utilitarian efficiency might be considered to have been the primary guideline for his brand of conservation. Antedating by some fifty years Charlie Wilson's "Whatever is good for General Motors is good for the country," Pinchot once stated, "Conservation stands for the same kind of practical common sense management of the country by the people that every business man stands for in handling his own business." Positively, this efficiency was responsible for making the term "conservation" mean, not an effort to achieve a balance with nature,

but the more efficient use of nature. As such, the process did not conserve resources as much as it provided a way to parcel them out efficiently; it did little to bring man into closer harmony with his natural environment.

To, it was Pinchot's determined, singularly utilitarian definition of conservation that served to dichotomize the entire movement, and in so doing, led to the rejection of the energies of many who were interested in preserving some elements of nature untouched by man. Again, the conflict between the utilizers and preservers is best exemplified by the conflicts between Muir and Pinchot. At the turn of the century, Muir and those who adhered to his beliefs, attempted to resolve the conflict between material needs and aesthetic needs by recognizing the claims of both wilderness and civilization. Reflecting the compromise position on use, Muir had written in 1895,

It is impossible, in the nature of things, to stop at preservation... The forests must be, and will be, not only preserved, but used; and... like perennial fountains, be made to yield a sure harvest of timber, while at the same time all their far-reaching (aesthetic and spiritual) uses may be maintained and unimpaired.

In theory, such a stance was possible, but when a particular grove of trees was marked for cutting, dogmatism usually replaced ambivalence. Muir was eventually forced to first accept, then advocate, a preservationist interpretation of conservation. Pinchot who always relegated the aesthetic values of nature to a position low on the list, simply ignored the inherent conflict and rapidly led the professional foresters into the utilitarian or "wise use" interpretation of conservation.

In 1895 Muir and Pinchot were friends; ten years later they were implacable enemies. At one time they had combined forces to oppose the unrestricted and unregulated destruction of the nation's resource. While Pinchot was a student at Yale learning about forests, Muir was already battling to save those forests. Later they both supported the withdrawal of forest reserves and both supported scientific programs of planning and management. The first crack in the friendship occurred when Pinchot recommended opening the forest reserves to sheep grazing and, in support of the recommendation, maintained that even over-grazing did no permanent damage. Muir was astounded. He knew that Pinchot, as a politician and bureaucrat, occasionally had to lie and resort to deceit, but this was too much. When he realized that the forest reser-

ves, under forester Pinchot's control, would not be preserved in their pristine condition, the conflict grew and finally reached its logical conclusion with the well-known Hetch Hetchy controversy. Stewart Udall has branded the personal and ideological conflict "inevitable" since both protagonists were "headstrong, opinionated, and on fire with a sense of mission." He also points to the fact that while Muir admitted that grazing and hydro-electric power were legitimate uses of the forests, he also thought that some portions of them should be preserved as "temples, unspoiled and intact." Pinchot, on the other hand, looked on the forests as "workshops" wherein the various resources would be used.

Both men held and advocated idealistic views; both thought that they fought for the public good, and in fact, they did. But their interpretive differences were great as indicated by their individual response to the question of whether providing opportunity for recreation and for aesthetic enjoyment of scenic beauty constituted a legitimate use of the land. Since Pinchot measured the usefulness of resources solely in terms of practical and economic considerations, his reply was negative. Muir, who contended that these intangible values in human experience should be provided by governmental protection of wilderness replied with an emphatic yes. Indeed, it was Pinchot who rejected the entire National Park idea, who attempted to have the Parks placed under his jurisdiction so that their resources might be utilized, who rejected any kind of land preservation that interfered with the regulated commercial use of that land. Unfortunately, and due primarily to the extreme stands he took in defence of unspoiled wilderness, Muir's position often has been misunderstood. He did not oppose "multiple use" of the forests so long as resources were used wisely, and for the benefit of the people. Thus far he was in agreement with Pinchot. But it was Muir who insisted on the need also to preserve outstanding scenic areas for recreation and aesthetic enjoyment alone. Seen in this light, it is Pinchot and not John Muir who emerges as the dogmatic extremist. As an effective publicizer and propagandist, it was Pinchot, and not

Muir, who directed the energies of the government; due to Pinchot that the dramatic Governors' Conference on Conservation held at the White House in 1908, championed utilitarianism and not preservation or conservation; due to Pinchot, organizer of the conference, that Muir and other preservationists were excluded from the conference. Due to the non-compromising Pinchot then, that the force of this early movement was redirected toward utility and use, and the other supporting element calling for preservation was subverted and ignored.

From our vantage point in 1970, we cannot definitely say what the results would have been had Pinchot not taken the reins in hand and driven the United States down the road of use. We can, however, reflect a bit upon what did happen. Grant McConnell has previously questioned the validity of Pinchot's legacy and come up with answers that probably would please neither Pinchot nor his adulating supporters. Pointing to the fact that while Pinchot's plagiarized formula of "the greatest good for the greatest number for the longest time" might have been adequate for deriving an answer to the questions of the early 19th century, McConnell shows that the formula is woefully lacking in providing answers to questions of our day. And herein lies the tragedy of the Pinchot legacy. Even in Pinchot's day, the ambiguity of the formula was present. All could agree that the "greatest good for the greatest number" fit nicely into the mythical American tradition of equality. But when it came time for interpreting and applying the formula, problems arose. Who was to determine the "greatest number?" Even the safe-sounding third element of the formula caused some problems. What did the "longest time" really mean? Such a question might not have much bearing when directed to renewable resources, but its pertinency was considerable when applied to non-renewable resources such as coal, oil, or even air. If the application of the formula failed in the early part of the century, we cannot expect it to succeed today when all facets of our many problems are magnified many times over.

In an attempt to provide a working guide and make the utilitarian formula intelligible, the Pinchot conservationists established a supplementary principle and identified it with the catch-all phrase and concept known as "multiple use" of resources. In theory, multiple use connotes a conciliation and consideration of the divergent views concerning present and future use of natural resources. Simple and clear in principle, multiple use has been, and is, almost impossible to achieve in practice. Unfortunately, our government agencies continue blithely to claim multiple use as an infallible device for resource management and then proceed to operate on the principle of dominate use. The result has been, not the promotion or achievement of multiple use, but singular multiple abuse. McConnell indicates that the principle assumes that there exists some single correct balance of uses that can be identified and pursued. Since the principle contains within it the obvious bias toward the most easily defined measurement, we have found that the most convenient unit of measurement has been the dollar. Materialistic yardsticks aside however, we have discovered that the largest detrimental feature of this fine sounding principle has been the selfish, human bias of administra-