



Loffel Puchot

GIFFORD PINCHOT

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

First American professional forester, first Chief of the United States Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot was the man who gave the first great impetus to the movement for conservation of natural resources in America. It was he, indeed, who brought the word "conservation" out of the dictionary into the American vocabulary. The conservation program that got underway largely through his crusading efforts may well determine the future progress and security of this Nation.

Born in 1865 of a wealthy Pennsylvania family, grandson of a Captain in Napoleon's Grand Army, young Pinchot had open to him promising opportunities in business or in the established professions. But he decided even before he entered college that he wanted to be a forester. His father encouraged him in his chosen career, even though forestry at that time was an unheard of profession in this country. No courses in forestry were then being given in American schools. After graduation from Yale University, Pinchot went overseas to attend L'Ecole National Forestiere at Nancy, France, and to study under prominent European foresters of Germany, France, Switzerland, and Austria.

He was 25 when he came home on a German freighter that battled gales for 13½ days. But Pinchot was imbued with a fervor for forestry that was never to acknowledge defeat. The lurching and pitching of the storm-tossed freighter was ignored as he prepared his first paper to be delivered before the American Forestry Association in New York.

His first professional job was as forest manager of the George W. Vanderbilt estate at Asheville, North Carolina, in 1891. His services were in increasing demand after his successful installation of forestry management on this 7,000-acre estate--the first American forest lands ever to be placed under professional forestry direction.

In 1896, Pinchot was named a member of the Forest Commission of the National Academy of Sciences, which had for its purpose to recommend to the President a forest policy for the United States. In the preceding 6 years he had worked in, camped, and stretched his long legs over hundreds of miles of America's great forests in the East and in the West; he had come out of the woods to deliver lectures and write reports and had gone back to the forests to gather more information. Many of the areas he studied were later to become today's National Forests.

In 1898, Pinchot was named Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. When he took over the Division it had a total of 10 employees; its only activities had been to conduct studies and publish information on forestry. The division took on unprecedented life. Pinchot and his associates began a major offensive by offering free assistance to farmers, lumbermen, and private timberland owners. The offer included working plans for conservative lumbering, assistance on the ground, directions for practical work--in short, anything needed to get forestry going. By the end of 1898, requests had come from 35 States. The first big step in the practice of American forestry had been taken.

(Over)

To make the limited funds available to him go farther, Pinchot recruited a number of "collaborators"--scientists willing to work part-time for small pay--and "student assistants" who were paid \$40 a month. Many of these student assistants were later to become leaders in the forestry profession in America. In 1900, Pinchot and his associates organized the Society of American Foresters, a professional organization which today has a membership of several thousand throughout the United States, and corresponding members in many foreign countries. In its early days the Society met in the Pinchot home in Washington, D. C. The group of earnest young foresters became known as "The Baked Apple Club" because it was Pinchot's practice to serve them quantities of baked apples, gingerbread, and milk each time they met. This was a wholesome and welcome treat for young student assistants struggling to get along on a \$40 a month stipend.

The Division of Forestry became a Bureau of Forestry in 1901. In 1905 the Forest Service was established and the forest reserves that had been set aside in the public domain under jurisdiction of the General Land Office were placed under its administration. The reserves were soon rechristened the National Forests, and the Forest Service set to work vigorously developing effective protection and administration for these public properties, with the guiding principle that the National Forests should be managed for "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

At Pinchot's urging, President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 called a conference of Governors of the States to discuss conservation of natural resources. The enthusiasm engendered at this parley produced a new cooperative Federal-State outlook on protection and wise use of resources. Pinchot followed the Governors' Conference with another suggestion to call a North American Conservation Conference. President Roosevelt commissioned the Chief Forester to deliver invitations in person to the Governor General of Canada and the President of Mexico. The meeting took place in 1909 and again set a precedent, this time on the international level.

Meanwhile a controversy had arisen between Pinchot and Richard A. Ballinger, then Secretary of the Interior, over the leasing of public coal lands. Other issues involved in the dispute concerned related questions of private exploitation of public lands, waters, and minerals which Pinchot believed should be held in public trust for the public good. Pinchot brought the fight into the open during President Taft's administration, and it became the epical one of the times.

As a result of the controversy Pinchot was dismissed by Taft in 1910. This was followed by one of the most dramatic of many congressional investigations in the spring of that year. A young congressman, George W. Norris, played a vital role in aiding Pinchot's cause; another was an attorney, Louis D. Brandeis, who later became a noted jurist on the Supreme Court bench.

"G. P.", as he was called by his associates in the Forest Service, began crusading for forestry on the very day he was graduated from Yale in 1889. Mark Twain was the commencement speaker; Pinchot, also called upon to speak, at the last minute tossed away his prepared address and delivered a talk on forestry, his favorite topic then and ever after.

One of Pinchot's early converts--and the first American to win the distinguished Sir William Schlich Forestry Medal--was Franklin D. Roosevelt. As a youthful lawmaker in the New York legislature, Franklin Roosevelt had invited Chief Forester Pinchot to advise his committee on forests, fish, and game. Pinchot's talk so impressed FDR that it launched him on the conservation road. Pinchot himself was awarded the Schlich medal in 1940.

After his dismissal as Chief Forester, he went on to become Governor of Pennsylvania for two terms, 1923-27 and 1931-35. In 1903 he had been named Professor of Forestry at Yale and retained the post until 1936 when he became professor emeritus. He was Commissioner of Forestry for Pennsylvania, 1920-22; and was president of the National Conservation Association, 1910-25. He was a member of the U. S. Food Administration during World War I.

In 1902 he made the first study of the Philippine forests and recommended a forest policy for the islands.

He received honorary degrees from Yale, Princeton, Michigan Agricultural College, McGill, Pennsylvania Military College, and Temple University.

During World War II, Pinchot, disturbed by accounts of the harrowing experiences of men adrift at sea, began experimenting on a plan by which torpedoed seamen and fliers whose planes had come down at sea could remain alive for extended periods by drinking "fish juice" squeezed from caught raw fish. The experiment, put into effect by the Navy, was further implemented by the installation of compact fishing tackle units in life-boats and life-rafts.

During the last few years of his life, Pinchot finished writing an autobiographical volume covering the birth of forestry and conservation in America, the period from 1889 to 1910. The book, "Breaking New Ground," was published posthumously in 1947.

In 1945, at a "family meeting" of members of the Forest Service celebrating the Service's 40th anniversary, "G.P." said: "I have been a governor now and then, but I am a Forester all the time--have been, and shall be, to my dying day."

He was. At the time of his death in 1946, aged 81, he was working on a new forest management plan for his estate at Milford, Pennsylvania. He was urging and making plans for an international conference on conservation. And still actively crusading for conservation, he had only a few months earlier called on foresters to look beyond the physical conservation of resources. If those resources are to have any true significance and worth, he had said at a meeting of the Society of American Foresters, they must also be conserved against monopoly and against the complex of political factors which would prevent their use in the attainment of the good life for all men and all nations.

Prepared by
Forest Service
Washington, D. C.
May 1949 (Reissued April 1964)

HIGHLIGHTS IN GIFFORD PINCHOT'S CAREER

First Chief Forester, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, born in Simsbury, Conn., August 11, 1865. Son of James W. and Mary P. Pinchot. Wife: Cornelia Elizabeth Bryce; one son, Gifford Bryce.

1889 - A.B. degree, Yale. Studied forestry at the Ecole National Forestiere at Nancy, France; and in Germany, Austria and Switzerland under Sir Detrich Brandis.

1892 - first practicing professional forester in America, began initial systematic forest work in U.S. on G.W. Vanderbilt estate, Biltmore, N.C. near Asheville.

1894 - developed forestry exhibit for Chicago World's Fair.

1896 - at age 31, was named member of National Forest Commission of the National Academy of Sciences. Commission was assigned task of originating national policy on forestry and to recommend same to Federal Government. Pinchot's work on commission resulted in laying foundation for much of Nation's present forest policy.

1897 - appointed special forest agent for the Department of the Interior. He was assigned duty of making a general study of the forest reserves, recommending boundary modifications, and proposing organization of a forest service. Traveled by horse and foot through much of the wild and inaccessible country in the West.

1898 - President McKinley appointed Pinchot as Chief of Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture (in 1902 Bureau of Forestry).

1902 - made personal inspection of forest resources of Philippine Islands and recommended forest policy for same to President Theodore Roosevelt which led to establishment of the Philippine Forest Service.

1903-36 - professor of forestry, Yale; emeritus thereafter.

1905 - became Chief Forester of U.S. FOREST SERVICE when the Service was established with the transfer of the Forest Reserves (later known as National Forests) from Department of the Interior to Department of Agriculture. 43 million acres came under administration; by 1963 National Forests had increased to 186 million acres.

1907-08 - developed the theory of CONSERVATION of Natural Resources and President Theodore Roosevelt accepted same as the major theme of his administration.

1908 - Chairman of National Conservation Commission.

1908 - Suggested first Conference of Governors; appointed Chairman of Joint Committee on Conservation at Governors' Conference.

1909 - Originated plans for first North American Conference on Conservation and delivered invitations in person on behalf of President Theodore Roosevelt to the Canadian and Mexican governments.

1910 - Controversy over public land policies in relation to Alaska coal lands between Pinchot and Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger resulted in Pinchot's dismissal by President Taft; later, Congressional hearing in which Pinchot and his aides were represented by Attorney Louis D. Brandeis (late Supreme Court Justice), resulted in new legislation strengthening Government's authority over public lands.

1910 - Elected President of National Conservation Association and held post until 1925.

1914-15 - served on Commission for Relief in Belgium.

1917-19 - Member U.S. Food Administration.

1920-22 - Commissioner of Forestry, Pennsylvania.

1923 - Negotiated settlement of anthracite coal strike.

1923-27 - 1931-35 - Governor of Pennsylvania (2 terms).

1940 - Awarded Sir William Schlich Forestry Medal by the Society of American Foresters; second American to win distinguished honor, Franklin D. Roosevelt being the first in 1934.

1942-43 - at 78, promoted development of life-saving technique and fishing equipment for sailors and aviators adrift on the oceans as the result of enemy action.

1945 - completed "Breaking New Ground" -- book on his role of development of forestry and conservation in America, covering period from 1889-1910. (Published in 1947, Harcourt, Brace & Co.)

Oct. 4, 1946 - Died of leukemia at age 81.

Written works include: "Biltmore Forest;" "The White Pine," (with H.S. Graves); "Timber Trees and Forests of North Carolina," (with W.W. Ashe); "Primer of Forestry" (Part I and II); "The Fight for Conservation;" "The Training of a Forester;" "Six Thousand Country Churches," (with C.O. Gill); "To The South Seas;" "Just Fishing Talk;" and "Breaking New Ground."

A founder and a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters (1900); member of Royal English Arboricultural Society; American Museum of Natural History; Washington Academy of Sciences; Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences, and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Honorary degrees: Yale, Princeton, Michigan Agricultural College, McGill University, Pennsylvania Military College and Temple University.

Homes: Grey Towers, Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania; and 1615 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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Prepared by
Forest Service
Washington, D. C.
May 1949

"G. P."

Last living witness of the birth of forestry in America, Gifford Pinchot, who will be 80 years old August 11, 1945, is today still the most aggressive spokesman for conservation and forestry in the nation. Not only was he a witness at the birth of American forestry, he was the zealous 26-year-old intern as well---the first practicing professional forester ever to open his silvicultural kit on American shores.

That was in December, 1891, on the George W. Vanderbilt estate at Asheville, N. C.

It was Gifford Pinchot who gave the first great impetus to the movement for conservation of resources and who brought the word "conservation" out of the dictionary into the American vocabulary.

As the result of his pioneering and dynamic leadership, forestry grew in the brief space of two decades from a hooted little experiment on a rich man's 7,000-acre estate to a nationally-accepted movement. Today it is practiced on more than 200 million acres of forest lands including 178 million acres of National Forests---the public property of the people of the United States.

Fresh from L'Ecole National Forestiere at Nancy, France, and from studies under the great European foresters of Germany, France, Switzerland and Austria, this long-legged grandson of a captain in Napoleon's Grand Army plunged immediately into the all but hopeless task of converting a nation that was not only indifferent to the fate of its wantonly wasted forests, but cynical as well. He was 25 when he came home on a German freighter that battled gales for 13 and one-half days, an augury of what was to come in the next score of years. But young Pinchot was imbued with a fervor for forestry that was never to acknowledge defeat. Even the lurching and pitching of the storm-tossed freighter was ignored as he prepared his first paper to be delivered before a fledgling American Forestry Association in New York.

At the end of six action-packed years, he was to be named in 1896 as a member of the Forest Commission of the National Academy of Sciences---the only non-Academy member of the group. It was the first body of its kind ever established in connection with forestry and it had for its purpose to recommend to the President a forest policy for the United States.

But in the 72 months preceding the Forest Commission's report to the President, G. P. had worked in, camped, eaten, slept on the forest floor and stretched his long legs over hundreds of miles of America's great forests in the East and in the West; he had fished mountain streams and lakes and killed wild game and cooked his food over a campfire; he had come out of the woods to deliver lectures and write reports and had gone back to the forests to gather more information on forestry. Many of the forests he studied were later to become today's National Forests.

His services were in increasing demand as a forestry consultant after his successful installation of forestry management on the Vanderbilt estate---the first American forest lands ever to be placed under professional forestry direction.

(Over)

By the time he was 31, he had become personally known to Presidents Cleveland and McKinley; top Congressional leaders were more than aware of this energetic young man, who was agitating for a national forest policy; men in high places throughout the Nation were hearing and listening to this articulate and eloquent zealot.

The Forest Commission report, which he signed as secretary of that body, set off the first great public furor in the press and on the forum. Roaring headlines and bombastic oratory were to thunder around his head on more than one occasion in the next 14 years. President Taft's administration was to be shaken violently and many believe his defeat in the 1912 election can be traced to the controversy that raged over conservation problems in the center of which stood young Pinchot. Public tempests he took in his stride as long as the cause of forestry was advanced and dishonesty in public office could be scotched or exposed.

In 1898, only eight years after he had left the National Forestry School at Nancy, he was named Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. Pinchot's appointment at the age of 33 to a post that was to become historically important in the promotion of the nation's welfare, was in strange contrast to the career of a Nancy classmate, one Zaharoff, who became infamous as a promoter of wars, sometimes referred to as a merchant of death.

It was Pinchot who, in the previous year, had worked out the details and descriptions of 13 new proposed Forest Reserves that were included in a Forest Commission recommendation to President Cleveland. Ten days before his term was to expire in 1897, Cleveland created the new reserves and added 21,000,000 acres to the 17½ million acres already under federal protection. Of the new reserves, Pinchot had personally seen, studied, hiked and ridden over more than 14 million acres.

Establishment of the new Reserves hit the Nation unexpectedly and set off a howl, particularly in the West, where many individuals and firms had been in the blithe habit of taking Government timber without paying for it. In the Senate there was talk of impeaching the President.

However, the Government had established the nucleus of what has become the world's outstanding public forest system.

When Pinchot took over the Division of Forestry, it had a total of 10 employees and an annual budget of \$28,000. Moreover, it did not control a single acre of the 43 million acres of forest reserves established at that time. The reserves were under the administration of the Interior Department.

Pinchot chose as his assistant Harry S. Graves and the two of them were the only professional foresters in Government service. Graves was later to succeed Pinchot as Chief of the Forest Service and the two have been friends as well as mutual clarion-voiced prophets of forestry and conservation through the decades. Within a year the Division, which had been static in its forestry activities and which had been losing favor with Congress, sprang to unprecedented life. Pinchot and his associates began a major offensive

by offering free assistance to farmers, lumbermen and private timberland owners through the issuance of Circular 21. The offer included working plans for conservative lumbering, assistance on the ground, directions for practical work---in short, anything needed to get forestry going. Within four months after Pinchot took office applications for assistance had come from 19 States. Almost one million acres was involved in the requests. By the end of 1898, requests had come from 35 States. The first big step in the practice of American forestry had been taken.

And it was American forestry because Pinchot had insisted that Americans could best understand the practice and development of forestry in this Republic. Consequently, he discouraged the attempts of European foresters to come to these shores although he continued to draw upon their knowledge and maintained his contacts with Old World foresters.

Meanwhile, the Forest Reserves under jurisdiction of the Interior Department still lacked any kind of scientific forestry management. The Government's only professional foresters were in the Department of Agriculture. Pinchot insisted that forests and foresters should be brought together. After seven stormy years that culminated in a recommendation by the Secretary of Interior to President Theodore Roosevelt, the Reserves were transferred to Agriculture.

That was in 1905. The Reserves were soon re-christened the National Forests and the Bureau of Forestry became known as the Forest Service. However, the wedding of the Forest Reserves and the Forest Service only marked the beginning of bigger public conflicts. And Pinchot was, as usual, in the middle of the ring.

The battle lines now were drawn between Pinchot and his Forest Service associates and the Land Office of the Department of the Interior which was headed by Richard A. Ballinger as Secretary. Although Pinchot headed a comparatively obscure Government post as Chief Forester of the Forest Service, his struggle with Ballinger, a cabinet member, and with President Taft thrust uncomfortably between the combatants, became the epical one of the times---1907-10. Ballinger, who had served first as Commissioner in the Land Office under President Roosevelt, was privately opposed to T. R.'s public land policy which in simple terms held the public good comes first. Where T. R. favored leasing public coal lands, Ballinger preferred to continue letting the coal lands go to private interests through patent. Other issues involved in the dispute concerned related questions of private exploitation of public lands, waters and minerals.

Pinchot and his aides brought the fight into the open during Taft's administration. Charges of maladministration were made against Ballinger. Pinchot was dismissed by Taft in 1910 and this was followed by one of the most dramatic of many Congressional investigations in the spring of that year. A young Congressman, George W. Norris, played a vital role in aiding Pinchot's cause; another was an attorney, Louis D. Brandeis, who later became a noted jurist on the Supreme Court Bench.

The hearing resulted eventually in new laws strengthening the Government's administration of public lands; Ballinger, although declared blameless in a majority opinion by the Congressional committee but roundly denounced in an independent opinion and again in a minority report, resigned his cabinet post in less than a year. The great battle of conservation had been won. Pinchot had plunged into its final great phases in the knowledge that it would probably mean the sacrifice of his Government career.

It was in the winter of 1908 that Pinchot had conceived the idea of the inter-relation and inter-dependence of all of nature's resources. He evolved the theory that conservation of all natural resources is the very foundation of the life of a nation; he saw it further as the fundamental for the preservation of permanent peace among nations. He took his theory to President Theodore Roosevelt and the latter immediately made it the heart of his Administration. The term "Conservation" was pondered over by Pinchot and his Forest Service colleagues before it was finally chosen as a name for the movement. The work became clothed with a new significance.

Pinchot originated another idea for President Teddy Roosevelt's consideration and which won the Chief Executive's immediate approval. He urged the President to call a conference of Governors of the States to discuss conservation of natural resources. A three-day meeting was held in Washington in May 1908---the first meeting of its kind ever conducted in the United States or in the World. The enthusiasm engendered at the parley produced a new outlook on conservation, to wit: that conservation of natural resources involves not only protection and preservation but wise use as well. One final effect of the meeting was to spread far and wide the proposition that conservation of natural resources is the greatest good for the greatest number for the longest time.

Pinchot followed the Governors' conference with another suggestion to call a North American Conservation Conference. President Roosevelt commissioned the Chief Forester to deliver invitations in person to Lord Grey, Governor General of Canada and to President Diaz of Mexico. The meeting took place February 18, 1909 and again set a precedent, this time on the international level.

Pinchot's energetic crusading began on the very day he was graduated from Yale in 1889. Mark Twain was the commencement speaker and Pinchot, called upon to speak, at the last minute tossed away his prepared talk and delivered an address on a topic then almost unknown in America: Forestry.

One of Pinchot's early converts---and the first American to win the distinguished Sir William Schlich Forestry Medal---was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. As a youthful lawmaker in the New York legislature, FDR had invited Chief Forester Pinchot to advise his committee on forests, fish and game. Pinchot's lecture so impressed FDR that it launched him on the conservation road.

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At the age of 78, Pinchot the inveterate campaigner, found a new cause to add to his impressive list of achievements that cover 50 lines in Who's Who in America. It was the conserving the greatest of our natural resources, human life. Early in 1942, Pinchot, disturbed by accounts of the harrowing experiences of men adrift at sea, began experimenting on a plan by which torpedoed seamen and fliers whose planes had come down at sea, could remain alive for extended periods by drinking 'fish juice' from caught raw fish. The experiment, put into effect by the Navy, was further implemented by the installation of compact fishing tackle units in lifeboats and liferafts.

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Today, as he approaches his eightieth milestone, he is putting the finishing touches to a massive volume that covers the birth of forestry and conservation in America, the period from 1889 to 1910. But, he contends, that isn't the end of his life's work. He is already planning a book that will cover his first term as Governor of Pennsylvania; another, perhaps, on his second term; a third on fishing tales and a fourth, well. . . .

His "A Primer on Forestry" published by the Department of Agriculture in 1899, was one of the first volumes on forestry written by an American.

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GIFFORD PINCHOT

First Chief Forester, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, born in Simsbury, Conn., August 11, 1865. Son of James W. and Mary P. Pinchot. Wife: Cornelia Elizabeth Bryce; one son, Gifford Bryce.

1889 - A.B. degree, Yale. Studied forestry at the Ecole National Forestiere at Nancy, France; and in Germany, Austria and Switzerland under Sir Detrich Brandis.

1892 - first practicing professional forester in America, began initial systematic forest work in U.S. on G.W. Vanderbilt estate, Biltmore, N.C. near Asheville.

1894 - developed forestry exhibit for Chicago World's Fair.

1896 - at age 31, was named member of National Forest Commission of the National Academy of Sciences. Commission was assigned task of originating national policy on forestry and to recommend same to Federal Government. Pinchot's work on commission resulted in laying foundation for much of Nation's present forest policy.

1897 - appointed special forest agent for the Department of the Interior. He was assigned duty of making a general study of the forest reserves, recommending boundary modifications, and proposing organization of a forest service. Traveled by horse and foot through much of the wild and inaccessible country in the West.

1898 - President McKinley appointed Pinchot as Chief of Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture (in 1902 Bureau of Forestry).

1902 - made personal inspection of forest resources of Philippine Islands and recommended forest policy for same to President Theodore Roosevelt which led to establishment of the Philippine Forest Service.

1903-36 - professor of forestry, Yale; emeritus thereafter.

1905 - became Chief Forester of U.S. FOREST SERVICE when the Service was established with the transfer of the Forest Reserves (later known as National Forests) from Department of the Interior to Department of Agriculture. 43 million acres came under administration; by 1963 National Forests had increased to 186 million acres.

1907-08 - developed the theory of CONSERVATION of Natural Resources and President Theodore Roosevelt accepted same as the major theme of his administration.

1908 - Chairman of National Conservation Commission.

1908 - Suggested first Conference of Governors; appointed Chairman of Joint Committee on Conservation at Governors' Conference.

1909 - Originated plans for first North American Conference on Conservation and delivered invitations in person on behalf of President Theodore Roosevelt to the Canadian and Mexican governments.

1910 - Controversy over public land policies in relation to Alaska coal lands between Pinchot and Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger resulted in Pinchot's dismissal by President Taft; later, Congressional hearing in which Pinchot and his aides were represented by Attorney Louis D. Brandeis (late Supreme Court justice), resulted in new legislation strengthening Government's authority over public lands.

1910 - Elected President of National Conservation Association and held post until 1925.

1914-15 - served on Commission for Relief in Belgium.

1917-19 - Member U.S. Food Administration.

1920-22 - Commissioner of Forestry, Pennsylvania.

1923 - Negotiated settlement of anthracite coal strike.

1923-27 - 1931-35 - Governor of Pennsylvania (2 terms).

1940 - Awarded Sir William Schlich Forestry Medal by the Society of American Foresters; second American to win distinguished honor, Franklin D. Roosevelt being the first in 1934.

1942-43 - at age 78, promoted development of life-saving technique and fishing equipment for sailors and aviators adrift on the oceans as the result of enemy action.

1945 - completed "Breaking New Ground" -- book on his role of development of forestry and conservation in America, covering period from 1889-1910. (Published in 1947, Harcourt, Brace & Co.)

Oct. 4, 1946 - Died of leukemia at age 81.

Written works include: "Biltmore Forest;" "The White Pine," (with H.S. Grave); "Timber Trees and Forests of North Carolina," (with W.W. Ashe); "Primer of Forestry" (Part I and II); "The Fight for Conservation;" "The Training of Forester;" "Six Thousand Country Churches," (with C.O. Gill); "To The South Seas;" "Just Fishing Talk;" and "Breaking New Ground."

A founder and a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters (1900); member of Royal English Arboricultural Society; American Museum of Natural History; Washington Academy of Sciences; Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences, and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Honorary degrees: Yale, Princeton, Michigan Agricultural College, McGill University, Pennsylvania Military College and Temple University.

Homes: Grey Towers, Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania; and 1615 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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CLIFFORD PINCHOT

Biographical Note

- 1865, Ag 11 Born, Simsbury, Connecticut, son of James W. and Mary Eno Pinchot
- 1889 A.B., Yale University
- 1892 Began work at Biltmore Forest, North Carolina
- 1896 Member, National Forest Commission
- 1896-1910 Forester and Chief of Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture (later called the Bureau of Forestry and still later, the Forest Service)
- 1902 Inspected forests of Philippine Islands and recommended policy
- 1903-36 Professor of Forestry, Yale University
- 1903, Mr 13 Appointed member of Commission on Organization of Government Scientific Work
- 1903, Oc 22 Appointed member of Commission on Public Lands
- 1905 Appointed to Commission on Departmental Methods
- 1907 Appointed to Inland Waterways Commission
- 1908, Je 8 Appointed Chairman, National Conservation Commission
- 1908, Ag 10 Appointed to Commission on Country Life
- 1908, De Appointed Chairman, Joint Committee on Conservation by the Conference of Governors and National Organizations at Washington
- 1910-25 President, National Conservation Association
- 1914 Married Cornelia Elizabeth Bryce
- 1914-15 Member of Commission for Relief in Belgium
- 1917-18 Member, U. S. Food Administration
- 1923 Negotiated settlement of anthracite coal strike

GIFFORD PINCHOT (1865 - 1946)

Twice Governor of Pennsylvania
First Chief of the USDA Forest Service

"... among the many, many public officials who under my administration rendered literally invaluable service to the people of the United States, Gifford Pinchot on the whole, stood first."

--Pres. Theodore Roosevelt

"Gifford Pinchot was more than a forester; he was the father of American conservation. He believed that the riches of this continent should be used for all the people to provide a more abundant life, and he believed that the waste of these resources, or the exploitation by a few, was a threat to our National democratic life... In the space of a few short years he made conservation an accepted virtue and part of our life which we take for granted today... Every great work is in the shadow of a man, and I don't think many Americans can point to such a distinguished record as can Gifford Pinchot."

--Pres. John F. Kennedy

Gifford Pinchot was a true humanitarian. Born to wealth, endowed with imagination, foresight, and a love of nature, he shared his possessions and his intellect with his fellow Americans in order to make the American environment a better place for living.

For half a century, Gifford Pinchot was America's leading advocate of environmental conservation. In just two decades of his 81-year long life he raised forestry and conservation of all resources from an unknown experiment to a nationwide movement. He made the nation conscious of the need to manage its forests. He developed a 10-man office into a Forest

much of the statement above, which continues over the next 5 pages, is a glorified and therefore exaggeration of GP's role in history.

Service administering a national system of forest reserves. He made conservation a public issue and a national policy.

In fact, Conservation was a word that Gifford Pinchot brought into everyday usage. He chose the word conservation to describe the coordinated efforts needed to maintain and protect environmental resources for all generations.

Gifford Pinchot derived his conservation philosophy from his father, James Pinchot. ..It was from his father that Gifford evolved the theory of wise use of natural resources as fundamental to the life of a strong nation, for it was at Grey Towers in the 1880's that James discussed the relationship of forests to the national welfare with his sons, Gifford and Amos. It was at Grey Towers, too, that the older man suggested that his son Gifford study forestry, then an unknown profession in the United States.

After graduation from Yale University in 1889, Pinchot went abroad to attend L'Ecole Nationale Foresterie in Nancy, France, and to receive the tutorage of the prominent European foresters of Germany, France, Switzerland, and Austria.

When he returned home as America's first professional forester, Pinchot was offered the job of forest manager on George W. Vanderbilt's 7,000-acre estate in Asheville, N.C. He scored success in initiating a scientific forestry program there -- the first time American forest lands were ever placed under a concerned forestry management program.

In 1896, Pinchot was named a member of the Forest Commission of the

National Academy of Sciences, which was charged with recommending a forest policy for the United States to President Theodore Roosevelt. In this capacity, Pinchot travelled over hundreds of miles of America's great forests, many of which were later to become National Forests. He delivered lectures and wrote papers, based on the information he gathered in the woods. Throughout, he served as friend and advisor to the President.

In 1898, Pinchot was named Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. When he took over the Division it had a total of 10 employees, who conducted studies and published information on forestry. Within a year, some 35 states were calling on the Division for free advice.

Pinchot's Division of Forestry became a Bureau of Forestry in 1901. And in 1905 when the forest became an agency, known as the USDA Forest Service, reserves that had been set aside in the public domain under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office were placed under its administration. The reserves were soon rechristened National Forests. And the Forest Service soon set to work developing effective protection and administration programs for these public properties, with the guiding principle that they should be managed in Pinchot's ideal, for "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

At Pinchot's urging, President Roosevelt in 1908 called a conference of Governors of the states to discuss conservation of natural resources. The enthusiasm engendered at this parley produced a new cooperative Federal-State outlook on protection and wise use of resources. Pinchot

followed the Governor's Conference with another suggestion to call a North American Conservation Conference. President Roosevelt commissioned the Chief Forester to deliver his invitations in person to the Governor General of Canada and the President of Mexico. The meeting took place in 1909 and again set a precedent, this time on the international level.

Pinchot served as Chief of the Forest Service until 1910. He went on to become Governor of Pennsylvania for two terms, 1923-1927 and 1931-35. Through the years he continued his crusade for forestry.

In 1903 he had become Professor of Forestry at Yale and retained that post until 1936, when he retired as professor emeritus. The Pinchots endowed the Yale University School of Forestry in 1900 and for more than 20 years made their estate available to the University for summer school and field work.

In 1902 Pinchot made the first study of the Philippine forests and recommended a forestry policy for the islands. Pinchot served as Commissioner of Forestry for Pennsylvania from 1920-22, and as President of the National Conservation Association from 1910-25. He was a member of the U.S. Food Administration during World War I. He received honorary degrees from Yale, Princeton, Michigan Agricultural College, McGill, Pennsylvania Military College, and Temple University. In 1940 he was the recipient of the Sir William Schlich Forestry Medal.

During his last few years, Pinchot finished his autobiography, showing the rise of forestry and conservation in America --the period from 1889 to 1910. The book, BREAKING NEW GROUND, was published posthumously in 1947.

At the time of his death in 1946, he was working on a new forest management plan for his estate. He was urging and making plans for an international conference on conservation, the interrelationship of man and his environment, for conservation and scientific forestry were the crusades of his life. "

Pinchot

*6-26
April 1938*

PENNSYLVANIA'S FIGHTING FORESTER

The people of Pennsylvania, who twice elected him governor, will be asked by Gifford Pinchot -- that is to say, if he obtains the republican nomination -- to place him in the governorship again. He has pledged himself to break the power of the political machine in his commonwealth It is probable that Gifford Pinchot feels the call to action, as a public service, for though his career in part has been political he is in no sense the politician. This present fight he may, indeed, conceive to be -- as Browning phrased it -- "One fight more, the best and the last." Such men are never content idly to rust.

It is singular, however, that our most eminent forester, the crusading conservationist whose real work has been for the welfare of trees -- and by this means for the people -- would voluntarily submit himself to the alarms, dissensions and inevitable disappointments, even if there be triumphs of American politics. Generous nature seemed to have fashioned him for the forests to which his first and abiding affection was given, and not for the championing of political causes. But he was over the fighter, too, and not content to tolerate bad government, as he identified it.

There is something altogether inspiring in the example of this elderly, undaunted American, girding on the sword again for good government. You could not buy him, nor bribe him, nor intimidate him, nor flatter him to his undoing. To Americans he has always seemed a fine type of American.

Editorial from the Oregonian,
Portland.

Marsh's file

Given to BREM
by clapp 1/5/48

BREAKING NEW GROUND

By Gifford Pinchot. (Harcourt, Brace and Company: \$5.)

Breaking New Ground is Gifford Pinchot's "personal story of how Forestry and Conservation came to America - - written to tell not only what happened but also why and how it happened."

The story is based on the belief that for some phases of history a record of personal experience "beats documentary history all hollow." And without doubt this record of leadership and achievement by an eye-witness and participant makes permanently available a wealth of incident and background which no conceivable documentary history could have included.

Despite the informal way in which it is told, the story of the clash in heroic scale of strong personalities and powerful social, economic and political forces, with high stakes in personal fortunes and national welfare, is in truth a great American epic.

The author was the first American professional forester, and the first to take Forestry into the American woods. Practical demonstration replaced ex^hortion. Then, in 1898, he took charge of a Federal organization of 11 people, which up to then had held that Forestry in the United States was not practicable. From that nucleus he ^ubuilt up a Forest Service "without equal among government organizations, then or since," which revolutionized the administration of National Forests approaching 200 million acres.

By 1905 he had stimulated the management of over 900,000 acres of private forests, and field studies to that end of a much larger area. He

116 - Copies sent Messrs.
Watts, Hovindge & Parkynson
(1/2 200000 sent to ...)

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Collins by
Mr. Sutton

by 1910

had been a chief factor in creating a wholly new American profession. A beginning had been made in the development of a science of Forestry and forest utilization. Federal responsibility for Forestry had largely been consolidated in one organization. Starting from scratch Forestry had been made a powerful nation-wide movement with strong public support.

But Forestry was only the spearhead for a much broader Conservation movement. This included forests, soil, watershed protection, planned inland waterways, public control of waterpower, the beginning of range management, a great impetus to the irrigation of dry lands, wild life, all of the minerals, clean and rational administration of public lands. Fundamental to all was the human resource, and particularly the underprivileged.

Forestry was lifted from obscurity, Conservation from the empty void, to front page news throughout the United States, to perhaps the foremost economic and political issue of the day, to an issue that helped to make one administration famous and wrecked its successor. The first steps toward a world Conservation movement were taken. Federal administrations, Congresses, the States, a multitude of local and national organizations, the press and the general public were all drawn into the movement, for or against.

It is not surprising that such an upheaval greatly stimulated clean and efficient government. Public employees became public servants in the best sense, the opportunity was opened for honorable careers for men of the highest ability, and the entire Federal service was benefited.

One of the things that the reader of this story of amazing accomplishment is left to find^{out} for himself is the time required for it, not a lifetime which would be reasonable enough, but largely in little more

than a decade. The explanation of how this could happen is very simple.

It was leadership, the creative leadership of a few individuals in a growing society which Toynbee refers to in his Study of History. Here, notwithstanding the most generous credit to Presidents, Cabinet members, Senators and Congressmen, associates in the government service, and many others, the leadership of one man, Wifford Pinchot, shines through the entire narrative. It was an inspired fighting leadership, utterly fearless, selfless, resourceful, efficient, and of terrific drive, a leadership which knew exactly what it was after, and how to get it. It was a leadership of profound belief in the rightness and overwhelming importance of ^tis cause, and leadership with the highest public welfare as its objective - the welfare of all, not of the few.

Furthermore this leadership came from a man who might have lived a life of leisure, but who instead believed in work; or who might have devoted his ability and energy to the piling up of wealth, but who chose the public service. It came from a man of rare personal charm and magnetism, wholly democratic, a true liberal to his dying day, and American to the core. It came, in short, from a great natural leader of men and causes.

It is one of the great tragedies of American life that a man with these rare qualifications, in the prime of life and at the height of his career, should have been fired from the public service which he loved; that he should not have been allowed to carry on the work in which he had made such a spectacular beginning. It ^{is} highly significant that the forces of greed and reaction then so rampant could not prevail against him until they commanded the support of an administration and a Congress. This, however, is not the first instance in history that a crucifixion failed

to do what the enemies of a cause hoped. The Conservation movement survived, under reduced momentum. Its enemies have joined what they could not destroy. By infiltration and sabotage they have delayed, or diverted, or rendered harmless some of the most essential Conservation measures, such as the public control of cutting in private forests, which Gifford Pinchot always advocated. The American people little realize today how far they still have to go completely to safeguard their natural resources.

The way of telling adds enormously to the value of the Forestry and Conservation story; clear, simple, forceful, incisive, fresh, full of color and human interest; despite the 80 years of the author and the decades that have elapsed since the events described. The account of the Ballinger controversy is a masterpiece of lucid and convincing exposition which should lay finally to rest any lingering suspicion that Ballinger might have been wronged.

The American people are prone to accept lightly invaluable contributions to their welfare unless made by men in the highest positions or by the commanders of victorious armies. This reviewer is convinced, however, that the final assay will show that Gifford Pinchot stands in the very front rank of those who have made major contributions to our national welfare. It will show that he did this by making a vital issue/^{of} the Conservation of all our natural resources on which the well-being of all our people must depend for all time. And it will show that he did this in spite of unbelievable inertia and opposition.

Breaking New Ground should be a new and badly needed stimulus to

the cause for which its author so willingly sacrificed his career. He closes with the solemn warning that the need for taking care of all natural resources everywhere, and for making sure that they are used for the benefit of all and not the few, is far more important and far more urgent now than ever before,

The reasons are an open book when many nations struggle to reconstruct war ravaged economies, when to raise their standards of living backward nations strive desperately to industrialize, when many countries search for ways and means to prevent recurring depressions and insure continuous full employment, and when all the ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed and the rank and file of men everywhere seek freedom from want and a decent measure of the better things of life. Nations with abundant resources have an immense advantage in reaching their objectives; those lacking in resources labor under an almost unsurmountable handicap. A global search for resources, unprecedented in its scope and intensity, merely reflects expanding needs and diminishing supplies.

This solemn warning is Gifford Pinchot's final message to us and to posterity.

Earle H. Clapp

Pinchot

#10

A Pioneer in Conservation

**GIFFORD PINCHOT:
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FORESTER**

by Harold T. Pinkett

University of Illinois Press, 167 pp., \$6.95

Reviewed by Peter Borrelli

TEDDY ROOSEVELT and Gifford Pinchot were the best one-two punch conservation ever had. A distinguished line of statesmen, mountain men, poets, and naturalists had anticipated their concern for the preservation and systematic use of America's natural resources, but T. R. and G. P. possessed both the vision and the political power to act. And, as history shows, those two qualities make a winning combination.

For Roosevelt, the issue was largely political, precipitated by the activities of the Robber Barons, whose greed and destruction ran counter to the democratic idea. With democratic license they had, he observed, triggered "a riot of individualistic materialism, under which complete freedom for the individual . . . turned out in practice to mean perfect freedom for the strong to wrong the weak."

Few chapters in the history of westward expansion and development illustrate that lesson as dramatically as the great forest raids of the last century. In the beginning there were 850 million acres of virgin forest. By 1920 all but one-fifth of that land had felt the woodman's ax. The rapacious consumption of the timber barons was

In the vanguard of those having any idea of how to save what was left of America was Gifford Pinchot, the nation's first professionally trained forester. A well-born Connecticut Yankee Pinchot attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale before traveling to France to study silviculture. On his return, he toured the back country of the South and West, comparing his observations of European forestry practices with the needs of the American forests. Later he served as consultant to the state of New York and managed George Vanderbilt's famous Biltmore Estate in the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina.

The general purpose of Pinchot's early work was to develop methods of

efficient and profitable timber production. Forest preservation, he learned, was not incompatible with the profitable use of forests. And he soon proved this by encouraging selective cutting and by thinning forests of dead and diseased wood, scrub growth, and mature trees. He established the principle of constant annual yield and instructed the forest crews at Biltmore in methods of cutting trees without destroying the forests.

Then, in 1898, Pinchot was appointed chief forester of the United States and headed an information service for landowners interested in his new forestry techniques.

With that background, it was only natural that Roosevelt selected Pinchot as his chief conservation adviser when T. R. assumed the Presidency in 1901. Although Roosevelt's conservation credentials were in order, Pinchot was his guiding light and eventually his confidant in a wide range of high-policy matters.

Stewart Udall called Pinchot a "magnificent bureaucrat," for it was in Washington that his talents as a scientist, publicist, and politician blossomed. He followed the lead of his chief, gently but persuasively selling his own ideas about conservation and forest management up and down Capitol Hill. He arranged conferences and legislation, and before he was through 132 million acres of forest land had been declared a public domain to be set aside and scientifically managed as national forests.

Harold T. Pinkett, deputy director of the Records Appraisal Division of the National Archives, documents Pinchot's career as both a private and public forester in great detail and with far more accuracy than previous works—including Pinchot's autobiography, *Breaking New Ground*. But since Mr. Pinkett's primary sources are government documents, his work is afflicted with the prose and praise of bureaucrats. The flavor and excitement of the Roosevelt era are missing, as is a sense of the aura and controversy that surrounded the Forest Service, which during Pinchot's administration was full of moxie.

Although the author very thoroughly describes Pinchot's eventual falling out with President Taft over the permissive policies of the President's Interior Secretary, Richard Ballinger, he fails



—Brown Brothers
Pinchot—"a magnificent bureaucrat"—
saved millions of acres of forest land.

to dramatize Pinchot's more significant clash with other conservationists.

Pinchot believed that scientific forestry should be practiced on all forest lands. He considered scenic preservation and the natural wilderness to be of secondary importance; "forever wild" meant to him forever mismanaged. When in 1894 the state of New York prohibited cutting from its State Forest Preserve (as much a reaction to earlier logging practices as a move to preserve a portion of forest land in its natural state for the spiritual and recreational enjoyment of future generations), Pinchot lamented that New York had "vetoed forestry."

Ten years later, Pinchot became embroiled in a bitter controversy over a portion of Yosemite Valley. His chief opponent and long-time friend, John Muir, founder of the Sierra Club, took issue with Pinchot's conservation-for-use theories. A battle royal ensued. Muir lost the battle, though not the war.

For many today, though possibly not for the author, Pinchot's insistence that unused land is waste land has diminished his historical importance. But, although a more balanced land policy is now in vogue, those same critics would be the first to acknowledge that, were it not for Pinchot—a truly magnificent bureaucrat—the issue would no longer be even relevant.

Peter Borrelli, former *Time* magazine correspondent, is the Eastern conservation representative of the Sierra Club.

THE BIRTH OF "CONSERVATION" AS WE KNOW IT

How the Word Became the Key to a New Concept

✓ In his book Breaking New Ground, Gifford Pinchot describes the events surrounding the application of the word "conservation" to a unified concept of man's dependence on natural resources as the sole means of sustaining life on earth. Before this time there had been no coordinated thinking about overall natural resource protection and development, only unrelated activity for each individual resource.

✓ While riding horseback one day in February 1907, Gifford Pinchot pondered the problem of many government programs all connected with natural resources but often operating at cross purposes.

The following, taken for the book, beginning on page 321, is a partial account in his own words of how the new conservation concept originated:

"It had never occurred to us that we were all parts one of another. And the fact that the Federal Government had taken up the protection of the various natural resources individually and at intervals during more than half a century doubtless confirmed our bureaucratic nationalism.

"Moreover, every separate Government agency having to do with natural resources was riding its own hobby in its own direction. Instead of being, as we should have been, like a squadron of cavalry, all acting together for a single purpose, we were like loose horses in a field, each one following his own nose.

"Every bureau chief was for himself and his own work, and the devil take all the others. Everyone operated inside his own fence, and few were big enough to see over it. They were all fighting each other for place and credit and funds and jurisdiction. What little cooperation there was between them was an accidental, voluntary, and personal matter between men who happened to be friends.

"Here were not isolated and separate problems. My work had brought me into touch with all of them. But what was the basic link between them?

✓ "Suddenly the idea flashed through my head that there was a unity in this complication--that the relation of one resource to another was not the end of the story. Here were no longer a lot of different, independent, and often antagonistic questions, each on its own separate little island, as we had been in the habit of thinking. In place of them, here was one single question with many parts. Seen in this new light, all these separate questions fitted into and made up the one great central problem of the use of the earth for the good of man.

"To me it was a good deal like coming out a dark tunnel. I had been seeing one spot of light ahead. Here, all of a sudden, was a whole landscape. Or it was like lifting the curtain on a great new stage.

✓ "It took time for me to appreciate that here were the makings of a new policy, not merely nationwide but world-wide in its scope--fundamentally important because it involved not only the welfare but the very existence of men on the earth. I did see, however, that something ought to be done about it.

"But, you may say, hadn't plenty of people before that day seen the value of Forestry, of irrigation, of developing our streams, and much besides? Hadn't plenty pointed out the threat of erosion, the shame and pity of the destruction of wildlife, and the reasons against man's vandalism of many kinds? Hadn't plenty pointed out that forests, for example, affect floods, and many other cases in which one natural resource reacts upon another?

"Certainly they had. But so far as I knew then or have since been able to find out, it had occurred to nobody, in this country or abroad, that here was one question instead of many, one gigantic single problem that must be solved if the generations, as they came and went, were to live civilized, happy, useful lives in the lands which the Lord their God had given them.

". . . But to return to the newborn idea. The first man I carried it to was Overton Price. Within a few days I told him the story as we rode our horses together on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and asked what he thought of it. He saw it as I did. I was glad of that, for my reliance on his judgment was very great.

"After Overton, I discussed my brain child not only with my Father and Mother, whose interest in my work never flagged, but with McGee, Newell, Gannett, Shipp, Beveridge, and others. It was McGee who grasped it best. He sensed its full implication even more quickly than I had done, and saw its future more clearly.

"McGee became the scientific brains of the new movement. With his wide general knowledge and highly original mind we developed, as I never could have done alone, the breadth and depth of meaning which lay in the new idea. McGee had constructive imagination.

"It was McGee, for example, who defined the new policy as the use of the natural resources for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time. It was McGee who made me see, at long last and after much argument, that monopoly of natural resources was only less dangerous to the public welfare than their actual destruction.

"Very soon after my own mind was clear enough to state my proposition with confidence, I took it to T.R., as I expected, understood, accepted, and adopted it without the smallest hesitation. It was directly in line with everything he had been thinking and doing. It became the heart of his Administration.

"Launching the Conservation movement was the most significant achievement of the T.R. Administration, as he himself believed. It seems altogether probable that it will also be the achievement for which he will be longest and most gratefully remembered.

"Having just been born, the new arrival was still without a name. There had to be a name to call it by before we could even attempt to make it known, much less give it a permanent place in the public mind. What should we call it?

"Both Overton and I knew that large organized areas of Government forest lands in British India were named Conservancies, and the foresters in charge of them Conservators. After many other suggestions and long discussions, either Price or I (I'm not sure which and it doesn't matter) proposed that we apply a new meaning to a word already in the dictionary, and christen the new policy Conservation.

✓ "During one of our rides I put that name up to T.R., and he approved it instantly. So the child was named, and that bridge was behind us.

✓ "Today, when it would be hard to find an intelligent man in the United States who hasn't at least some conception of what Conservation means, it seems incredible that the very word, in the sense in which we use it now, was unknown less than forty years ago."

✓ THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA published in 1914 (New York) bears out Gifford Pinchot's claim that conservation of natural resources was a totally new concept. This encyclopedia said:

"The conservation movement sprang directly from the forest movement in the United States. The United States Forest Service developed in 10 years, under the leadership of Gifford Pinchot, from a minor division in the Department of Agriculture to an organization administering in the public interest nearly 200,000,000 acres of forest land, employing 3,000 persons and aiding indispensably in the growth and development of the West. Gifford Pinchot was the first man to see that the use and the misuse of all the natural resources are interdependent, that conservation of these natural resources is essential to the national and individual welfare. . ."

From Gifford Pinchot, Breaking New Ground (New York: HRCourt
Brace Jovanovich, 1947; reprint Seattle: University of Washington
Press, 1972), pp. 47-50.

/p.47/ Richard M. Hunt, at that time the foremost American architect and Frederick Law Olmsted, first and greatest of American landscape architects, were engaged, in the early nineties, in creating for George W. Vanderbilt near Asheville, North Carolina, what was intended to be the most beautiful and elaborate country estate in America.

/p.48/ Mr. Olmsted was to me one of the men of the century. He was a quiet-spoken little lame man with a most magnificent head and one of the best minds I have ever had the good luck to encounter. His knowledge was far wider than his profession. He knew the territory of the United States as few men knew it, and he was full of stories of the early days. . . .

Biltmore House, the center of the Vanderbilt estate, not yet completed when I saw it first, was a magnificent chateau of Indiana limestone. With the terrace and stables it was a thousand feet in length. Its setting was superb, the view from it breath-taking, and as a feudal castle it would have been beyond criticism, and perhaps beyond praise.

But in the United States of the nineteenth century and among the one-room cabins of the Appalachian mountaineers, it did not belong. The contrast was a devastating commentary on the injustice of concentrated wealth. Even in the early nineties I had sense enough to see that.

The Biltmore Estate was to include a model farm, a great arboretum, a vast game preserve, and, if Mr. Olmsted's recommendations were carried out, the first example of practical forest management in the United States. The conception was, of course, Mr. Olmsted's, but it was George Vanderbilt who put it through.

George was a lover of art and of the great outdoors, a slim, simple, and rather shy young man, too much and too long sheltered by female relatives, enormously rich, unmarried, but without racing stables or chorus girls in his cosmos. Biltmore was his heart's delight. To his very great credit, considering his associations and his bringing up, he had a real sense of social responsibility and was eager to do more than merely live on his money.

/p. 49/ G.W.V. was thus a shining contrast to many of his friends whose ideal of life was to exist without work. I wondered then, and I continue to wonder, at the invincible stupidity of the young men with money who believe they can have a good time in this world just by trying to have a good time.

The man who merely hunts amusement soon finds that his life is given over to escaping from boredom. Sooner or later dullness pursues him like a fury. Gilded idlers are just plain fools. I have worked hard all my life, if I do say it, I have earned my living, although I never had to, and I have had more fun than any

ten of them. No man can be really happy without a job. All of which is respectfully submitted.

It was Mr. Olmsted who was responsible for the plan to make Biltmore Estate the nest egg for practical Forestry 'in America. I was able to discuss the matter with him because I had already made myself familiar with the needs and conditions at Biltmore. Moreover, my Father and Mr. Olmsted were old friends. Both facts doubtless had much to do with my being invited to take charge of Biltmore Forest. It happened on December 6, 1891, just under a year after I got home. . . .

But to me, as I set down at the time, what was worth almost more than the opportunity to work was the fact that Mr. Olmsted took my profession seriously, and took with equal seriousness the assumption which he made that I was able to practice it. I have never forgotten / p. 50 / what it meant to a youngster just getting started to be treated to some extent as an equal, and I shall always hold myself deep in his debt for what he did for me.

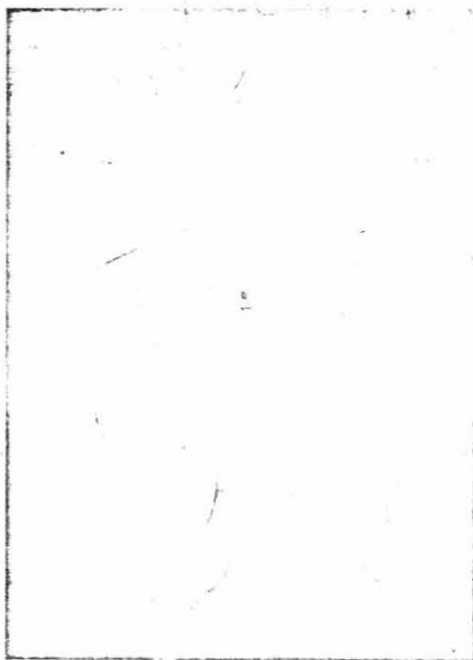
remember that this is from GP's own apologia, written fifty years later, but it is interestédg.

DAC

Frederick
Biography of
~~FRITZ~~ E. OLMSTED

serving in Biltmore as a prentice in 1897

After graduating in Mechanical Engineering at the Yale
Sheffield Scientific School (he was cockswain of the Yale Uni-



Fritz E. Olmsted in 1909

versity Crew) Fritz worked for the U. S. Geological Survey
on the suggestion of his cousin Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.,
at the re-survey of the Pisgah Quadrangle of Western North
Carolina. By these means Fritz came in contact with Bilt-

From The Biltmore Immortals
(1952), edited and published
in Germany by C. A. Schenk.

Handwritten notes:
1. Biltmore
Jay's...
6/11/1909
F.L.O.
1-1-1909

more and with Biltmore forestry. He was so much impressed that he dropped Survey Engineering as such and took up forestry as a career, working under Dr. Schenk in Biltmore for a number of months. Thereupon he studied forestry in Germany under Sir Dietrich Brandis and at the University of Munich receiving his diploma in 1899. He also studied practical forestry in the Northwest Provinces of India upon the advice of Sir Dietrich.

His early activities were connected with Gifford Pinchot's Division of Forestry in Washington D. C. and are praised repeatedly in G. P.'s book "Breaking New Ground": In 1902, when a Subdivision of Forest Products was formed, Fritz Olmsted was placed in charge "because he was one of the most capable, experienced and mature men of the office". On his page 281, G. P. describes wittily a ranger examination conducted by Olmsted in the Bitterroot Valley of Montana. When the boundary lines of the "Forest Reserves" in the West were established (1903), the whole organization was placed "under the highly competent direction of F. E. Olmsted" (G. P.'s book page 252). On another page, G. P. speaks of him as one of the shining figures of American forestry. After exploring the Sierra forests assisted by Coert duBois for a number of years, he was raised to the position of Forest Inspector, later District Forester in California.

Resigning from the Forest Service in 1910, Olmsted worked for a number of years in the East as a consulting forester, with Boston for his H. Q. and with two of his old forestry friends (Dick Fisher and Ralph Bryant) for associates. But his soul remained wedded to the West. Returning to California he founded the Mt. Tamalpais Fire Association in Marin County and served as Consulting Forester in different parts of the state. In 1917, he built a house on the campus of Stamford University and lived (as a writer) there with his family until his death in 1925.

Fritz - more properly Frederick Erskine Olmsted - was born on November 8, 1872, son of Albert Henry Olmsted

and Lucy Sawyer Hollister. On September 13, 1909 he married Florence Starbuck duBois, sister of Coert duBois, Biltmore 1905. There is living a sister of Fritz, Mrs. Theodosia, widow of George W. Culver. Mrs. Culver lives in hotels and frequently changes residence.

One of his sons is Frederick Olmsted, a physicist in the Cleveland clinic. His address: 1251 Oakridge Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Another son, Julian, is with the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U. S. Government and lives with his wife Virginia in Tucson, Arizona.

The grandchildren are: Frederick's, Leslie Charlotte Olmsted, Coert duBois Olmsted. Julian's, Margaret Langham Olmsted, Frederick Erskine Olmsted.

Address of his widow:

22 Sagamore Road,
Bronxville 8 N. Y.

Greatest Good for the Greatest Number

come Professor of
retained that post
retired as professor
s endowed the Yale
forestry in 1900 and
s made their coun-
the university for
field work.

Study

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ociety of American
Commissioner of
ania from 1920-22,
e National Conser-
m 1910-25. Pinchot
S. Food Administ-
ar I. He received
n Yale, Pinceton,
l College, McGill
iversity and Penn-

The USDA Forest Service now main-
tains Grey Towers and 100 acres of
grounds that include virgin white pine
and hemlock forests. The present hold-
ings were conveyed to the Forest Service
by Pinchot's heirs in 1963.

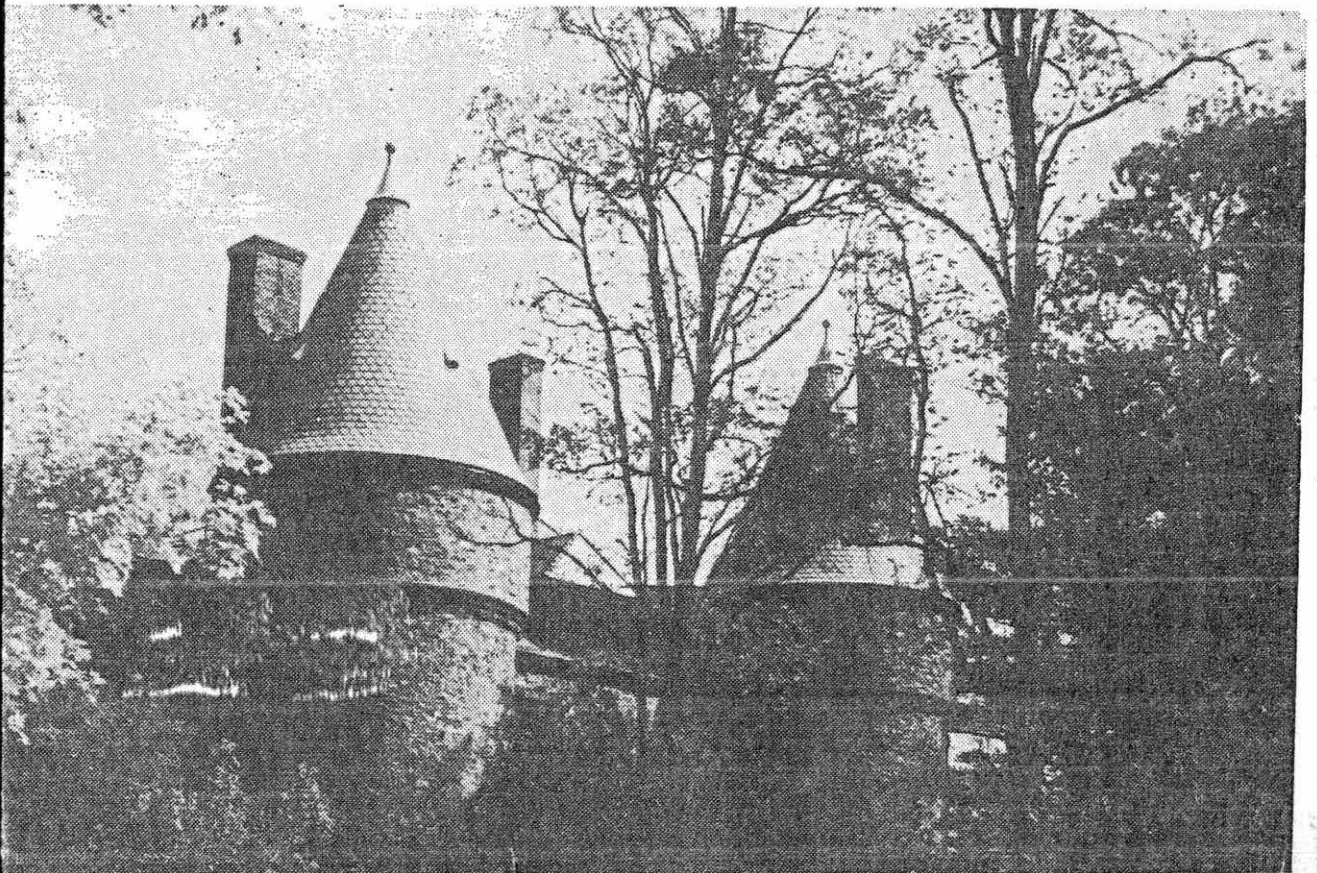
Dedication ceremonies, marking a
new era in Pinchot conservation, were
held in the natural amphitheater on the
grounds on Sept. 24, 1963. President John
F. Kennedy was among the dignitaries
present. For Kennedy it was the first stop
of his last conservation tour of America.
He called his trip "a journey to save
America's natural heritage — a journey
to preserve the past and protect the fu-
ture."

The Pinchot Institute for Conserva-
tion Studies is located at the former
home. Its purpose is to further conserva-
tion programs of the Forest Service and
other conservation agencies through re-
search, training, and conferences.

plementing programs to improve public
understanding of conservation princi-
ples, programs that will lead to greater
public appreciation and more effective
participation in resource management
and the decision-making process.

It will also provide an opportunity for
people to visit the historic Pinchot family
estate. The estate, Grey Towers — A
registered National Historic Landmark
— was the home of an aristocratic French
family who migrated to America. The
family was wealthy, influential, and dedi-
cated to the promise of the future. They
knew science and politics. They were
achievers with empathy for the public
and a deep understanding of the need for
wise stewardship of the land and the
environment.

Grey Towers will include a place for
honoring those who have achieved great-
ness in developing the fundamental
American concept of resource conserva-
tion to enhance the quality of life.



History Section
 Dave Cleary

For your info

Tom Ellis

Gifford Pinchot

He Used the Land for the C

Gifford Pinchot was a true humanita-
 rian. Born to wealth, endowed with im-
 agination, foresight, and a love of nature,
 he shared his possessions and his intellect
 with his fellow Americans in order to
 make the American environment a better
 place for living.

For half a century, Gifford Pinchot
 was America's leading advocate of en-
 vironmental conservation. In just two
 decades of his 81-year long life he raised
 forestry and conservation of all resources
 from an unknown experiment to a nation-
 wide movement. He made the nation con-
 scious of the need to manage its forests.
 He developed a 10-man office into a For-
 est Service administering a national sys-
 tem of forest reserves. And he made
 conservation public issue and national
 policy.

In fact, conservation was a word that
 Gifford Pinchot brought into everyday
 usage. He chose the word conservation to
 describe the effort of maintaining and
 protecting environmental resources for
 all generations.

Father's Philosophy

Gifford Pinchot derived his conserva-
 tion philosophy from his father, James
 Pinchot. In fact, it was at Grey Towers in
 the 1880's that James discussed the rela-
 tionship of forests and natural resources
 to the welfare of a strong nation with his
 sons, Gifford and Amos. It was at Grey
 Towers, too, that the older man suggest-
 ed that his son, Gifford, study forestry,
 then an unknown profession in the United
 States.

After graduation from Yale Universi-
 ty in 1889, Pinchot went abroad to attend
 L'Ecole Nationale Foresterie in Nancy,
 France, and to receive the tutorage of the
 prominent European foresters of Ger-
 many, France, Switzerland and Austria.

When he returned home as America's
 first professional forester, Pinchot was
 offered the job of forest manager on
 George W. Vanderbilt's 7,000-acre Bilt-
 more Estate near Asheville, N.C. Pinchot
 put his professional training to work on
 the estate. In a short time, his concerted

In 1903 he had be
 Forestry at Yale and
 until 1936, when he r
 emeritus. The Pincho
 University School of I
 for more than 20 year
 try estate available t
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Made a S

In 1902 Pinchot n
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 mended the first fore
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 first President of the S
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 vation Association fro
 was a member of the U
 ration during World 1
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 Michigan Agricultur
 University, Temple U



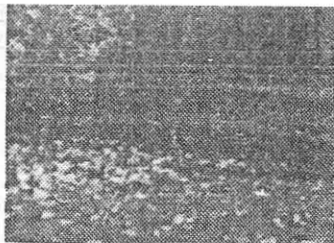
Grover Cleveland

charged with recommending a forest policy for the United States to President Theodore Roosevelt. In this capacity, Pinchot travelled over hundreds of miles of America's great forests, many of which were later to become National Forests. He delivered lectures and wrote papers, based on the information he gathered in the woods. Throughout, he served as friend and advisor to the President.

Named Chief

In 1898, Pinchot was named Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. When he took over the division it had 10 employes who conducted studies and published information on forestry. Within a year, 35 states were calling on the division for advice.

Pinchot's Division of Forestry became a Bureau of Forestry in 1901. And in 1905, when the Bureau became an agency known as the USDA Forest Service, reserves that had been set aside in the public domain under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office were placed under its administration. The reserves were soon rechristened National Forests. And the Forest Service set to work developing effective protection and administration programs for these public properties, guided by the principle that they should be managed on Pinchot's ideal, for "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."



Pinchot's residence and was the design designed the base of

Sylvania Military College received the Sir William Medal.

During his last few finished his autobiography of forestry and c America — the period from book, "Breaking New Ground" published posthumously in 1963.

New Plan

At the time of his death was working on a new management plan for his estate urging and making plans for a national conference on the interrelationship of man and nature. Without a doubt, his scientific forestry were the fruits of his life.

Along the woodland of his country estate in Milford, Pinchot learned to love the land there that he engendered the scientific pursuit of forestry.

The grounds of the estate consisted of 3,600 acres covering the watershed of the Grey Towers, the main estate, was built in 1850 by his father. Designed by American architect Richard Morris Hunt, was the base of the Statue of Liberty. A French chateau-like structure named from its three grey towers.

Eastward View

Poised above a hillside meadow, Grey Towers offers an eastward view of the border nestled between the mountains and the Delaware beyond to the distant mountains of New Jersey.

Part of Grey Towers is preserved and is preserved in the memory of Gifford Pinchot. One of its 41 rooms still contains Pinchot furnishings as testament to the Nineteenth Century. The treasures of the world conservationist are on permanent display here.

In the peaceful town of Milford, the quiet, well-cared-for elegance of Grey Towers continues to remind visitors of the relationship of Gifford Pinchot to the American land and woods.

At Pinchot's urging, President Roosevelt called a Conference of Governors in 1908 to discuss conservation of natural resources. The enthusiasm engendered at this parley produced a new cooperative Federal-State outlook on protection and wise use of resources. Pinchot followed the Governor's Conference with another suggestion to call a North American Conservation Conference. President Roosevelt commissioned the Chief Forester to deliver his invitations in person to the Governor General of Canada and the President of Mexico. The meeting took place in 1909 and again set a precedent, this time on the international level.

Continued Crusade

Pinchot served as Chief of the Forest Service until 1910. He went on to become Governor of Pennsylvania for two terms, 1923-27 and 1931-35. Through the years he continued his crusade for forestry.

Pinchot's residence, Grey Towers, was built in 1886, was the design of Robert Morris Hunt, who also designed the base of the Statue of Liberty. The French-

chateau like structure derived its name from the three grey-colored stone towers.

ia Military College. In 1940 he re-
the Sir William Schlich Forestry

uring his last few years, Pinchot
d his autobiography, showing the
forestry and conservation in
ca — the period from 1880-1910. The
'Breaking New Ground,' was pub-
posthumously in 1947.

New Plan

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working on a new forest manage-
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conference on conservation, the
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Without a doubt, conservation and
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that he engendered ideas for his
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ted of 3,600 acres of land, dominat-
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Towers, the main building on the
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from its three grey-colored stone

Eastward View

aised above a hillside orcharded
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ard view of the borough of Milford,
d between the famed Pocono Moun-
and the Delaware River, and
d to the distant mountains of New

y.
art of Grey Towers has been reno-
and is preserved as a museum to
emory of Gifford Pinchot. Several
41 rooms still contain the original
ot furnishings as testimony to eleg-
ineteenth Century living. Some of
easures of the world-traveling con-
tionist are on permanent display

Dedicated by Kennedy

The Pinchot Institute for Conserva-
tion Studies was dedicated by President
John F. Kennedy in 1963. In 1977 the
program was expanded to include a
Visitor Information Service program, a
Human Resource program, historic re-
storation, and national program ele-
ments. The institute will contribute to the
long range management of the environ-
ment by conducting conferences to im-
prove technology transfer, environmen-
tal education, urban forestry, and policy
formulation and by developing and im-

Grey Towers symbolizes those qual-
ities of intellectual freedom and responsi-
bility to humankind that characterize all
the great leaders in the conservation
movement. Their strategies, political
liaisons, and techniques were different,
but their unanimity of purpose and dedi-
cation marked these greats of conserva-
tion as citizens to whom every American,
every citizen of the world, owes a debt of
respect — and gratitude. It is appropriate
that they be honored here where the
conservation principles they pioneered
still live and grow.

His Legacy Is a Rich One

While Gifford Pinchot is chiefly remembered in the nation for his contribution to forest preservation, his capable administration as governor of Pennsylvania is also well worthy of recollection.

During his tenure, many advances were made. In his first inaugural address he promised to reorganize the state government and make it more efficient.

Unlike many of the politicians who make such promises, Pinchot carried through, with the bulk of his plans being incorporated in a new state administrative code.

Bringing many bureaus and commissions together, he coordinated much work and saw an end to needless duplication.

It was under Pinchot that the governor was given responsibility for preparation of a budget for all state financial affairs.

His concept of a retirement system — with pensions for state employees — was implemented and one of the first state mental health programs in the nation was begun.

New regulations, aimed at protecting wildlife, were implemented and a realignment of the state welfare program was brought to pass.

He also initiated a program for the improving and building of new rural thoroughfares, which were aptly tagged "Pinchot roads."

In the history of Pennsylvania governors, Pinchot is remembered as one of the most able and foresighted.

A trip to his Milford estate does much to conjure up the spirit of this man called "the father of the U.S. Forestry system."



By LANCE EVANS
Times FOCUS Editor

First Chief Forester, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, born in Simsbury, Conn., August 11, 1865. Son of James W. and Mary P. Pinchot. Wife: Cornelia Elizabeth Bryce; one son, Gifford Bryce.

1889 - A.B. degree, Yale. Studied forestry at the Ecole National Forestiere at Nancy, France; and in Germany, Austria and Switzerland under Sir Detrich Brandis.

1892 - first practicing professional forester in America, began initial systematic forest work in U.S. on G.W. Vanderbilt estate, Biltmore, N.C. near Asheville.

1894 - developed forestry exhibit for Chicago World's Fair.

1896 - at age 31, was named member of National Forest Commission of the National Academy of Sciences. Commission was assigned task of originating national policy on forestry and to recommend same to Federal Government. Pinchot's work on commission resulted in laying foundation for much of Nation's present forest policy.

1897 - appointed special forest agent for the Department of the Interior. He was assigned duty of making a general study of the forest reserves, recommending boundary modifications, and proposing organization of a forest service. Traveled by horse and foot through much of the wild and inaccessible country in the West.

1898 - President McKinley appointed Pinchot as Chief of Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture (in 1902 Bureau of Forestry).

1902 - made personal inspection of forest resources of Philippine Islands and recommended forest policy for same to President Theodore Roosevelt which led to establishment of the Philippine Forest Service.

1903-36 - professor of forestry, Yale; emeritus thereafter.

1905 - became Chief Forester of U.S. FOREST SERVICE when the Service was established with the transfer of the Forest Reserves (later known as National Forests) from Department of the Interior to Department of Agriculture. 43 million acres came under administration; by 1963 National Forests had increased to 186 million acres.

1907-08 - developed the theory of CONSERVATION of Natural Resources and President Theodore Roosevelt accepted same as the major theme of his administration.

1908 - Chairman of National Conservation Commission.

1908 - Suggested first Conference of Governors; appointed Chairman of Joint Committee on Conservation at Governors' Conference.

1909 - Originated plans for first North American Conference on Conservation and delivered invitations in person on behalf of President Theodore Roosevelt to the Canadian and Mexican governments.

1910 - Controversy over public land policies in relation to Alaska coal lands between Pinchot and Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger resulted in Pinchot's dismissal by President Taft; later, Congressional hearing in which Pinchot and his aides were represented by Attorney Louis D. Brandeis (late Supreme Court justice), resulted in new legislation strengthening Government's authority over public lands.

1910 - Elected President of National Conservation Association and held post until 1925.

1914-15 - served on Commission for Relief in Belgium.

1917-19 - Member U.S. Food Administration.

1920-22 - Commissioner of Forestry, Pennsylvania.

1923 - Negotiated settlement of anthracite coal strike.

1923-27 - 1931-35 - Governor of Pennsylvania (2 terms).

1940 - Awarded Sir William Schlich Forestry Medal by the Society of American Foresters; second American to win distinguished honor, Franklin D. Roosevelt being the first in 1934.

1942-43 - at age 78, promoted development of life-saving technique and fishing equipment for sailors and aviators adrift on the oceans as the result of enemy action.

1945 - completed "Breaking New Ground" -- book on his role of development of forestry and conservation in America, covering period from 1889-1910. (Published in 1947, Harcourt, Brace & Co.)

Oct. 4, 1946 - Died of leukemia at age 81.

Written works include: "Biltmore Forest;" "The White Pine," (with H.S. Graves); "Timber Trees and Forests of North Carolina," (with W.W. Ashe); "Primer of Forestry" (Part I and II); "The Fight for Conservation;" "The Training of a Forester;" "Six Thousand Country Churches," (with C.O. Gill); "To The South Seas;" "Just Fishing Talk;" and "Breaking New Ground."

A founder and a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters (1900); member of Royal English Arboricultural Society; American Museum of Natural History; Washington Academy of Sciences; Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences, and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Honorary degrees: Yale, Princeton, Michigan Agricultural College, McGill University, Pennsylvania Military College and Temple University.

Homes: Grey Towers, Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania; and 1615 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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...national agency
 steps in the direc-
 ally controlled world
 would be a far cry from
 of free trade, which
 the objective of the other
 proposed program. Our
 the cotton, as well as
 or experiments, indicates
 gers are involved in such
 tivities even where pro-
 marketing controls are
 ould seem to serve little
 minate some barriers to
 replace them with others.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Mayor O'Dwyer has pro-
 tration Week. The polls
 for this purpose from
 P. M., beginning today
 through Friday. On
 will be open from
 P. M. Those who do
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 ble to them this week
 w. 5. No doubt there
 citizens who do not
 worth while. Some
 while only in even-
 come only in years
 n this city registra-
 2,145,472; in 1943,
 a Presidential year,
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of their hazard, will becom...
 They should tend to knit the...
 together rather than tear them apart.

A CRUSADER PASSES

Gifford Pinchot completed his last
 term as Governor of Pennsylvania only
 a decade ago. He had been an elder
 statesman since the youth of the second
 World War were babies. His was a long
 career and a busy one. But now that
 he is gone, at the ripe age of 81, he is
 most likely to be remembered as he
 was in the fiery crusading days of his
 young manhood: the wealthy youth
 who turned from luxury to the hardness
 of outdoor life; acquired a lasting pas-
 sion for the conservation of forests and
 other natural resources; came to exuberant
 political maturity during the
 administrations of Theodore Roosevelt;
 became a national figure when he at-
 tacked Taft's Secretary of the Interior
 Ballinger over the Alaska coal-
 land leases; and in 1912 stood at
 Armageddon with the rest of the Pro-
 gressives and "battled for the Lord."

Nothing that he did after 1912 was
 as spectacular as what he did before
 that time. But he had already left his
 mark. He had encouraged Theodore
 Roosevelt to save for all the people
 many of the resources in the public
 domain. He had given great impetus
 to the mighty movement which has
 saved forest lands, both public and private;
 which has stimulated the use of
 the western waters; which has re-
 claimed the valley of the Tennessee,
 planted shelter-belts and spread the
 gospel of phosphates and contour
 ploughing; he was not, perhaps, the
 father of conservation, but he was
 mighty among its prophets.

He was a tall man who loved the
 open air, a fighter who did not mellow
 with age, a politician who left his own
 party when the weight of good princi-
 ple seemed to lie elsewhere. He voted
 twice for Franklin D. Roosevelt, but
 history will place him in the golden
 age of Theodore, where, perhaps, he
 would be happier.

VALUE OF

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Pinchot's Contributions to American Forestry

By M. Nelson McGeary

EDITOR'S NOTE: This paper was the first of three papers presented at the 54th annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association on April 20, 1961, at Detroit, Michigan. The other papers in the session entitled "Architects of American Forestry" were on Austin Cary and William B. Greeley. Dr. McGeary is a professor of political science at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. He is the author of *Gifford Pinchot; Forester-Politician* which was published in 1960 by the Princeton University Press. This first biography of the first Chief Forester of the United States is now being offered to Forest History Society members at a saving when purchase is made through the Society.

Gifford Pinchot was born, in 1865, to wealth. His father was a successful business man. His mother inherited a substantial sum of money. A notation which he wrote in his diary at the age of thirty-three indicates that he had few financial worries, "All day with Father counting securities and cutting off coupons." Unlike some rich men's sons, however, Pinchot looked on his money as wages which society had paid him in advance, and which it was his duty to work out.

At Yale University, where he was graduated in 1889, he followed the suggestion of his father and pointed toward a career in forestry. Travelling to Europe for intensive study, he was the first American to become a trained forester. Among the first of his activities in his chosen profession was the management of forest lands on the Biltmore estate of George W. Vanderbilt in North Carolina. A few years later he assumed the headship of the tiny Division of Forestry in the Federal Department of Agriculture, a unit which he developed into the U.S. Forest Service.

Friendship with T.R.

Pinchot, a mere bureau chief, and President Theodore Roosevelt developed an unusually close friendship and admiration for each other. Together they chopped wood for exercise, played tennis, threw a medicine ball, hiked, and rode horses. On special occasions such as election nights and Christmas dinners, Pinchot frequently was one of the select few invited to the White House. Rarely did Roosevelt take important action concerning matters handled by the Departments of Agriculture or Interior without first consulting Pinchot. Speeches which Pinchot wrote for the President were often accepted with only minor revisions. Some idea of Roosevelt's feelings (while President) for his Chief Forester were shown in an effusive letter which the President sent him at the end of the Roosevelt administration: "As long as I live I shall feel for you a mixture of respect and admiration and of affectionate regard. I am a better man for having known you. I feel that to have been with you will make my children better men and women in after life; and I cannot think of a man in the country whose loss would be a more real misfortune to the Nation than yours would be. . . . I owe to you a peculiar debt of obligation for a very large part of the achievement of this administration."²

After T. R. left Washington—as is well known—Pinchot continued as head of the Forest Service under Taft. Then came the Ballinger-Pinchot fight and the

directive by Taft to fire Pinchot for disrespect to the President and official insubordination. In the subsequent Congressional investigation, Ballinger won a technical victory by gaining the support of seven of the twelve investigators, but in the public's mind Pinchot won the war.

For the remainder of his life Pinchot maintained a strong interest in forestry and conservation. From 1910 until the early 1920's he beat the drums for conservation as president of the National Conservation Association, a pressure group which he had been instrumental in founding. And for some two years (1920-1922) he served as head of the Forestry Department of the state of Pennsylvania. It was during the decade 1910 to 1920, however, that Pinchot developed the urge to run for political office. In 1914 he campaigned unsuccessfully for United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Later, he tried two other times for the Senate seat, and on three occasions he sought the Governor's chair in Pennsylvania. Defeated in four of his six major campaigns, he twice was elected Governor (1922 and 1930). He died in 1946 at 81.

Pinchot unquestionably was a highly controversial figure. Some persons placed him on a pedestal; others despised him. Few were neutral. One of the men who worked with him in organizing the Society of American Foresters, for example, said in later years that Pinchot was "the greatest soul I have ever known."³ On the other hand, Pinchot's files are replete with letters like the following: "I hope your soul rots in contrition the balance of your living days. Hell will take care of your hereafter."

Part of the explanation for the attitude of those who looked upon Pinchot with disfavor lay in some of his personal characteristics. Although there is not time here for a full analysis of his personality, passing mention can be made of a few of his traits.

Black or White

For one thing, he was unusually frank; he once argued that "The soft pedal is still the most dangerous enemy of progress."⁴ Although his habit of saying exactly what he thought endeared him to many people, at the same time it embittered many others.

A second characteristic was his tendency to see things in either black or white, seldom in grays. In the words of one man who worked with him over a period of years, "you had to be with him 100 per cent of the time to be right." When Pinchot lost confidence in President Taft, everything about Taft seemed to be

wrong; Theodore Roosevelt, on the other hand, scarcely could do any wrong. It seems fair to say that Pinchot sometimes was too ready to question the motives of persons who differed with him.

Impetuous Nature

Friends and enemies alike found him impetuous. On occasion he jumped at conclusions. Now and then when he heard that something had been said or done of which he disapproved, he would make a public statement to the effect that "I am informed, etc. etc." Continuing "If this is true," he would then lash out at the alleged offender. In case Pinchot's information was found to be in error, he could truthfully assert that he had not made a definite charge. But damage might already have been done.

It can be argued, furthermore, that Pinchot was "spoiled" by Theodore Roosevelt. Pinchot was the kind of man who needed to have a feeling of importance. While he served as a bureau chief under Roosevelt that need was amply met. But in other situations, where Pinchot did not find himself treated as a kind of crown prince, he had difficulty in working amicably with his superiors and with persons on the same echelon as himself. His entire career was dotted with a series of personal ruptures with such diversified persons as Bernhard Fernow, Charles Sargent, Robert LaFollette, Herbert Hoover, and Harold Ickes.

In short, as one of his admirers phrased it, Pinchot had a faculty for antagonizing his friends as well as alienating his enemies.

Analysis of Criticism

During my study of Pinchot I have read and listened to a measure of scoffing directed at the activities of the gentleman in the field of forestry and conservation. Some of the criticism stems from his characteristics mentioned above. Some is justified and some is exaggerated. This criticism, generally speaking, can be summarized thusly:

That he tended to overstate his own importance in the field of forestry and to ignore the accomplishments of others. There is no denying the truth of some of this charge, although it is of course a common human frailty. Pinchot was inclined to belittle the work of the men, like John Wesley Powell and Bernhard Fernow, who came before him and helped lay the foundation upon which forestry in the United States could be built. Few persons could go along with Pinchot's reference to his own father as the father of forestry in this country.

It was unfortunate that Pinchot, in his autobiographical book, *Breaking New Ground*, did not even mention Colonel William B. Greeley, one-time head of the United States Forest Service, a man whom Pinchot felt had "sold out" to the lumbermen.

That Pinchot talked much about helping the "little man," but that in reality his ideas worked to the advantage of the big man, viz big cattlemen and big lumbermen. Along with this charge there often goes

the inference that Pinchot was not sincerely and primarily on the side of the little man.

Pinchot's advocacy of scientific cutting of the forests in order to obtain a sustained yield unquestionably played into the hands of large lumbermen; such methods were not as applicable to small tracts of timber as to large. But it definitely does not follow that his sympathies were with the big man. In both his forestry and political careers he repeatedly spoke of his desire to aim at a goal of the greatest good for the greatest number, and there is every reason to conclude that this expression honestly stated his attitude. On one occasion, while working in the Forest Service, Pinchot made a trip to the West to investigate the problem of grazing. Writing to his mother during his travels he reported that he saw "Big men turning sheep on to small men's lands. . . . It was one of the best cases I ever saw of the routine way some big men oppress some small men. I know where I stand in that matter." This letter was symptomatic of an attitude that persisted throughout his life. Even some of his enemies admitted to me that Pinchot was sincerely interested in the welfare of the common man.

Not a Preservationist

That he was not a true conservationist, because he approved such things as grazing in the government forest reserves or the construction of Hetch Hetchy dam in the scenic Yosemite Valley area; or because he was not much interested in preserving wildlife or in preserving forests for scenic reasons. Some persons have complained that when Pinchot viewed a beautiful forest he thought of it not in terms of preservation for scenery but of whether it was ripe for cutting.

Part of the criticism of this nature resulted from different conceptions of conservation. Some sincere conservationists tended to emphasize *preservation* of forests; others, like Pinchot, stressed *use*. Pinchot once defined forestry as "the art of using the forest without destroying it." It is a fact that scenery and wildlife were never uppermost in his mind.

That Pinchot deserted forestry and conservation by going actively into politics. A good many of his friends in forestry regretted his decision to run for political office. It is hardly fitting for us here to judge the appropriateness of his pursuing a political career, but we can say that during the last quarter century of his life he paid attention to forestry only in fits and starts. While running for office and while serving as Governor of Pennsylvania there were other large problems making serious demands on his time. He did not forget forestry, which he continued to call his first love, but it must be admitted that his first love rode in the back seat while politics rode with him up front.

And, finally, there is criticism that Pinchot failed to recognize how much could be and was being accomplished through the lumbermen and state governments in bringing about the use of proper methods in the cutting of timber.

A poll taken in the 1920's showed a strong feeling among foresters that government regulation of cutting on private lands was in the public interest. A majority of the members of the Society of American Foresters favored state over federal control.⁷ Pinchot, however, was a leader of those who strongly advocated direct federal control. He had always firmly believed that the states were ineffective regulators; and his experience within the state government of Pennsylvania fortified this conviction. It was difficult for him to conceive that a man might honestly believe in state rights; Pinchot was persuaded that the proponent of state regulation of cutting was primarily interested in having ineffective regulation. He was highly disturbed, therefore, when two of his closest friends and former associates in the U.S. Forest Service, Henry S. Graves and Herbert A. Smith, opposed federal control. Although never questioning their motives, he confided to a friend when he learned of Smith's position, "I got so mad about it that I woke up at two o'clock this morning, and have not been asleep since."⁸

Distrust of Lumbermen

Pinchot never trusted lumbermen as a group. "A few companies, no doubt, are on the level," he wrote a friend in 1938, "but, in my judgment, not many."⁹ Five years before his death he summarized his feelings in another letter; "the efforts to secure a future supply of timber for the United States, and to safeguard the other benefits which the forest confers, after more than forty years of begging and pleading, has failed. Forty years of urging the lumbermen to practice forestry of their own free will has come to practically nothing."¹⁰

In the depth of the great depression when, according to Pinchot, "the majority of timber land owners [were] bankrupt, or verging upon it," he despaired of the efficacy of any kind of regulation of private forestry. In a letter to Franklin Roosevelt in January, 1933, he maintained that "Neither the crutch of a subsidy nor the whip of regulation can restore it [private forestry]. The solution of the private forest problem lies chiefly in large scale public acquisition of private forest lands."¹¹

Further evidence of Pinchot's feeling of frustration late in life was his attitude toward the Society of American Foresters and the American Forestry Association. In 1934 he admitted to a friend that "I have for years felt most keenly the disgrace of the desertion of its early ideals by the Society of American Foresters, with the result of holding back the advancement of forestry in the United States by a considerable fraction of a generation."¹² And in 1943, charging among other things that the American Forestry Association had "fallen under the influence of the lumber interests," he resigned from that organization.¹³

Critics have maintained that the forestry situation at the end of Pinchot's life was better than he believed it to be. On the other hand, some persons charged that too many trees were being cut contrary to the

methods of conservation. Evidence could be accumulated to support both positions. It is probably fair to say that Pinchot was somewhat overly pessimistic and that the efforts of himself and others toward conservation of forests had not been as fruitless as he imagined. Although lumbermen still did not always follow the best possible forestry practices, Pinchot apparently exaggerated the amount of completely unscrupulous cutting that continued to exist.

Positive Contributions

Having paid attention to some of the criticisms of Pinchot, we can now turn to some of his positive contributions to forestry.

As the first American to become a trained forester, Pinchot opened the door to a new profession in this country. Although a few persons disparage Pinchot's professional ability, most foresters seem to agree that he knew his subject well. And not only did he bring his own knowledge to the United States, but he fired others, such as Henry S. Graves and Overton Price, with enthusiasm to enter the field of forestry.

Pinchot deserves much credit for getting the forestry project started at Biltmore. As Bernhard Fernow said, it was "the first . . . continued experiment in applying forestry methods systematically in America."¹⁴ Pinchot set out to prove that scientific management could produce a sustained yield of trees and a financial profit. Although the project never fulfilled his expectations commercially, it did, as one writer has evaluated it, "set up for foresters a notable object lesson of success and failure in forest planning."¹⁵

Pinchot and his father supplied substantial aid to forestry by helping to establish and finance the Yale Forest School in 1900. Up to that time no graduate work in forestry had been available in the United States. The Pinchot family first gave \$150,000 to start the school and later matched this amount with further gifts. The contribution of Yale to the profession is widely acknowledged.

The Master Administrator

Forestry also owes much to Gifford Pinchot for his achievements in developing in the national government an efficient and effective United States Forest Service. Eschewing the use of political patronage in choosing his staff, he knit together a dedicated organization, many of the members of which looked on Pinchot as their idol.

Pinchot was a master administrator. Someone once said he would have made an equally fine corporation president or military leader. Although, as mentioned above, he sometimes had difficulty in getting along with his superiors and with persons at his own level, he had the talent of fostering an unusually high esprit de corps among those who worked under him. Youthful in spirit, inspired by a high purpose, and determined to get things done, his enthusiasm for "the cause" was infectious.

Organizes Profession

Sensing the benefits to be derived from a professional society, Pinchot took the leadership along with a half dozen others in organizing in 1900 the Society of American Foresters. Meetings of this group at Pinchot's home in Washington, where the members were served gingerbread, baked apples, and milk, became a tradition. Certainly the morale of the foresters was not harmed at one of these meetings when Pinchot persuaded President Theodore Roosevelt to travel over from the White House to address the group (using a speech prepared by Pinchot).

But Pinchot's greatest contribution to forestry resulted from his faculty for popularizing the subject as a national issue. When Pinchot began his work in this country, the lumber industry had few scruples about a policy of "cut and get out." The young forester's clear vision convinced him that a continuation of the current attitude toward the nation's timber wealth would be catastrophic.

Pinchot was not alone in the ability to foresee the consequences of forest devastation, but the difference between him and the others was his skill at mustering support for his ideas. Bernhard Fernow, as head of the little Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, had done his best over a period of more than a decade to champion forestry; but progress was slow.

Salesman-Evangelist

In a prophetic letter written by Mrs. Pinchot to her son the year after his graduation from Yale, she counseled that he must "help make a public opinion which will force the Government to do what ought to be done"¹⁶ in the field of forestry. Never forgetting her advice, Pinchot did much to create a national atmosphere in which both forestry and conservation were accepted. Gaining the closest kind of access to Roosevelt's ear, he and the President became a most effective team in promoting ideas which were incubated by Pinchot, and in bringing forestry sharply to the attention of the nation. The Chief Forester, as a kind of combination salesman-evangelist, peddled the gospel to a large segment of the American public. While directing the Forest Service, for example, he conducted, with the finesse of modern Madison avenue, a campaign of public relations which included the use of a classified mailing list of 781,000 names. Day after day, week after week, month after month, he spoke before any group that would listen to him—in churches, in legislative halls, before conventions. In a letter to Sir Dietrich Brandis, famed British forester, Pinchot in 1904 made clear the emphasis he was placing on propaganda for forestry, "So much of my time is necessarily given to the political side of the subject, to looking after the appropriations of the Bureau, trying to convince Senators and Representatives that forestry is to their advantage, and addressing public meetings of lumbermen and others, that I am almost beginning to fear that I may cease to be a forester al-

together. Nevertheless, I hope there is a good time coming when I shall get at my profession again."¹⁷ The famed Governors' Conference of 1908, which Roosevelt admitted would never have been held if it had not been for Pinchot, was merely one device employed to make conservation a national issue.

At many points the opposition was formidable—some of it springing from purely selfish motives, and some of it based on sincere disapproval of his methods. But for many years Pinchot pounded incessantly for such goals as public acquisition of forest lands, supervision over cutting on private lands, and sustained yield management. When the obstacles at times seemed insurmountable, he liked to quote from the persistent southern minister who announced that "if the Lord tells me to butt my head through a stone wall it is my business to butt and butt, and it's the Lord's business to bring me through." The dedicated Pinchot was willing to fight to the point of physical and mental exhaustion for conservation.

The U. S. Forest Service and the timber industry do not always agree on estimates of the extent to which the rate of tree growth in the United States is meeting the present and projected demands for lumber. It can scarcely be denied, however, that Pinchot's influence has resulted in less waste in American forests. And there is good evidence that the forest resources have been improving since the Forest Service was established in 1905. Many persons, private and public, have contributed to such betterment as has occurred. But Pinchot, with his strong, solid support from the White House, deserves credit more than any other individual for making America conscious of the need for the conservation of forests. It is not too much to say that the Roosevelt conservation movement might not have occurred without Gifford Pinchot.

Pinchot had a number of faults, but I cannot avoid the conclusion that, all things considered, the United States is better off for there having been a Pinchot.

In my opinion, he earned his wages.

Footnotes

- ¹ Pinchot diary, December 28, 1898.
- ² Quoted in Elting E. Morison (ed.), *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt* (Cambridge, 1951-1954), VI, 1541.
- ³ *Journal of Forestry*, August 1945, p. 553.
- ⁴ Pinchot statement to the press, in Nashville, October 2, 1910.
- ⁵ Pinchot to Mary E. Pinchot, August 23, 1909.
- ⁶ Pinchot manuscript prepared November 27, 1903.
- ⁷ See Samuel T. Dana, *Forest and Range Policy* (New York, 1956), 213.
- ⁸ Pinchot to G. W. Woodruff, January 4, 1930.
- ⁹ Pinchot to W. T. Chantland, August 16, 1938.
- ¹⁰ Pinchot to F. C. Brenckman, March 14, 1941.
- ¹¹ Pinchot to F. D. Roosevelt, January 20, 1933.
- ¹² Pinchot to Raphael Zon, June 26, 1934.
- ¹³ Pinchot to W. S. Rosecrans, April 8, 1943.
- ¹⁴ Bernhard E. Fernow, *A Brief History of Forestry* (Washington, 1913), 497.
- ¹⁵ E. H. Frothingham, "Biltmore—Fountainhead of Forestry in America," *American Forests* (May, 1941), 217.
- ¹⁶ Mary E. Pinchot to Pinchot, August 27, 1890.
- ¹⁷ Pinchot to Dietrich Brandis, June 7, 1904.

When conservation was king ..

(continued from page 15)

and TR delighted in carving out 16 million acres of new reserves before a bill to limit such Presidential power went into effect. Congress stormed; the conservationists chuckled up their sleeves. The relationship between the two men had its side effect, however. As Nelson McGeary puts it in his study of Pinchot: "... Pinchot was almost spoiled for any future work under a superior who did not have full and implicit faith in his every move."

Proof of the observation was not long in coming. Taft became President in 1909, and in Pinchot's eyes he couldn't fill TR's shoes. In fact, Taft was a strict constructionist, believing that he shouldn't go beyond the letter of the law for the sake of conservation, even if it were for the public good. The petulant Pinchot, stung and his ire up, picked a fight with Taft's Secretary of the Interior, Richard Ballinger, implying that he was corrupt in dealing with coal leases on Alaskan forest lands. Taft finally lost patience with the head of the Forest Service, who had been tattling about Presidential shortcomings to Roosevelt off in Africa on safari, and fired him early in 1910. Pinchot saw himself as a martyr to the cause.

Soon after that, Gifford Pinchot's life becomes almost another story, as his conservation beliefs blossomed into liberal politics. He broke a bachelorhood of 49 years to marry a sophisticated and politically active woman. Pinchot applauded while his wife affronted public decorum by running for Congress. Twice he himself campaigned for senator, but twice lost.

He did serve two terms as governor of Pennsylvania — where he fought corruption, pushed for social reform, and relieved unemployment during the Depression. Older Pennsylvanians still remember the "Pinchot roads" of his public works projects — the paved roads that made life easier for the state's farmers. He was one of the best governors the state had.

Martin Fausold summarizes the wide contribution of the forester's later life: "Gifford Pinchot transferred the struggle for scientific conservation of natural resources from a government bureau to the national political scene as a great plan to

ameliorate man's condition. Thus, two of the 20th century's significant tenets of federal government — conservation of natural resources and scientific government planning — became firmly imbedded in the American political tradition."

For all that, forestry remained Pinchot's first love, and over the decades, while supporting liberal candidates, he served on conservation commissions and used his considerable political power for conservation reform.

Even as an aging war horse, however, he was short-tempered and prone to squabbling — he called Harold Ickes, a former friend and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Secretary of Interior, "the American Hitler" and often alienated potential supporters with similar overstatements. Because of his inability to compromise and a penchant for interpreting disagreement as hostility, he never achieved one lingering dream — to become President on the model of TR. In 1946 Pinchot died at the age of 81, soon after completing **Breaking New Ground**, an enthusiastic record of his forestry career.

As its first head, Gifford Pinchot left an indelible stamp on the Forest Service, which now manages 10% of the nation's land. Since its founding in 1905, the agency has generated controversy. Environmentalists charge the service with a long list of specific abuses, though basically the problems revolve around one issue: increasing scarcity. Seventy-five years ago, supporting a population less than half its present size, the largely rural nation could harvest trees scientifically, with minimum harm to the ecosystem and with no end in sight. In order to satisfy today's enormous demands, however, the service promotes monoculture on the public's woodlands, sacrificing wilderness, watershed, and wildlife values for production of the most economically valuable trees. Pinchot couldn't envision the day when a society based on waste would outstrip the capabilities of its resources — as is becoming evident not only with trees, but with minerals, oil, even air.

Neither did the agency's first and most progressive head imagine the day when the Forest Service would be accused of falling under the influence of his old enemies in

THE MEN OF GREY TOWERS

Grey Towers justly deserves recognition as a monument to forestry and conservation in America. Closely associated with the estate were three men--James, Gifford, and Amos Pinchot--who were all prominent in the conservation movement in this country. James Pinchot, who built Grey Towers, was one of the early proponents of forestry in America. His sons, Gifford and Amos, contributed heavily to the success of the conservation movement. These men endowed the Yale University School of Forestry in 1900, and for more than twenty years made their Milford, Pa. estate available to the University for summer school and field work.

In particular Grey Towers is associated with Gifford Pinchot, for whom the place was home both as a child and during most of his adult life. His renown as the Nation's most distinguished conservation leader gives to Grey Towers an association with conservation that fortunately shall be maintained and preserved through the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies.

James Pinchot made an important contribution to conservation simply by influencing his son Gifford to study an almost unknown science--forestry. By doing this he gave the Nation its first professionally trained forester and one of the principal architects of the entire concept of conservation. He was also one of the early members and a vice president of the American Forestry Association. He was neither an expert on trees nor a scientist, but a successful businessman of New York; nevertheless, he had a natural concern for forestry that he had developed during frequent trips to Europe where he saw forestry in practice. Before his death in 1908 he saw forestry firmly established in America, and his son as a national leader in that movement.

Gifford Pinchot was the eldest of three Pinchot children (Gifford, Antoinette, and Amos) and became the most prominent member of his family. He was the first Chief of the Forest Service, a close confidant of Theodore Roosevelt on the management of natural resources, twice governor of Pennsylvania, and throughout his life one of the Nation's leading conservationists.

Although Amos Pinchot did not achieve the national fame of his brother, he contributed substantially to the conservation movement. He was a practicing attorney in New York and on many occasions worked with his brother on legal, political and public relations problems related to their conservation activities. He ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1912 as a supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, and remained active for some years with the Progressive Party. He was an officer of the National Conservation Association and shared with Gifford a strong concern for conservation of natural resources for public benefit. He constantly supported liberal causes, demonstrating throughout his life the Roosevelt policy that the public good comes first.

Gifford Pinchot lived a life of action and distinction for 81 years, yet in just two decades of that life he raised forestry and conservation of all resources from an unknown experiment to a nationwide movement. He made the Nation conscious of the need to protect its forests, developed a ten-man office into a Forest Service administering a nationwide system of forest reserves, and made conservation a public issue and a national policy.

Gifford Pinchot graduated from Yale in 1889 and studied forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria for thirteen months. He brought forestry to America first as resident forester on George Vanderbilt's estate, Biltmore, near Asheville, North Carolina. While at Biltmore he organized a forestry exhibit for the Chicago World's Fair (1894) demonstrating forestry in Europe and his efforts in North Carolina. For that exhibit he wrote and published "Biltmore Forestry," the first of his many publications and articles.

Gifford Pinchot moved rapidly into national prominence. In 1896 he was appointed to a seven-man National Forest Commission of the National Academy of Sciences. The purpose of this commission, of which he was Secretary, was to study the need for protecting the forested portions of the public domain. A direct result of the Commission's work was the establishment by President Cleveland of 13 new forest reserves (later called National Forests) comprising 21 million acres, or more than the entire area of the existing forest reserves. Following the Commission's formal report, an organic act was passed in Congress providing authority for the management of the forest reserves.

Pinchot's next contribution was as a "special forest agent" for the Department of the Interior. For the greater part of 1897 he surveyed the forest reserves, recommended boundary adjustments and drew up an organization plan for a Forest Service. Although his survey was a valuable help in establishing a system of management, his suggestion for a Forest Service was not adopted, and responsibility for managing the forest reserves was vested in the General Land Office.

After completing this first assignment, he again entered government service in 1898, this time in the Department of Agriculture. For a period of twelve years following he wrought a major change in the Nation's attitude towards its natural resources. The new work started when Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson asked Gifford Pinchot to become the new Chief of the Department's ten-man Division of Forestry.

Pinchot entered the job under provisions of the Civil Service, taking the title of Forester. He had no forests to administer and his small staff had previously limited its work to research. But Gifford Pinchot immediately brought forestry out into the open; he offered technical forestry assistance to timberland owners who requested it. His Division was swamped with requests, but by using student help and such professionally trained men as were available, he brought forestry for the first time to a sizeable portion of the woods of America.

Under the force of popular demand the Division of Forestry grew and showed evidence of solid accomplishment. In 1901 the Division became the Bureau of Forestry. As demand for assistance grew, the Bureau absorbed nearly all of the foresters that were then being trained at the few newly established schools of forestry. (The Pinchot family itself had endowed the Yale Forestry School in 1905.)

The most important development under Pinchot's leadership was the establishment of the National Forest System under the administration of the Forest Service. In 1905, after much popular agitation, the Bureau was given responsibility for administration of the 63,000,000 acres of Forest Reserves. The Reserves were renamed National Forests and the Bureau became the Forest Service. This was the foundation for the present system of 154 National Forests and 19 National Grasslands totaling 186 million acres in 41 States.

G.P.'s dynamic leadership and the Bureau's six years work on private woodlands prepared the new Forest Service for its new and greatly increased responsibility. Regulations were adopted for efficient administration of the resources, and a Use Book was published to explain to career employees and the public how National Forests could be used and enjoyed. In 1908 Pinchot decentralized the Forest Service, laying the groundwork for a flexible organization that continues to meet expanding responsibilities with expanding services to the American people.

During these years of development Pinchot traveled the United States by railroad, stagecoach, wagon, horseback, and on foot, seeing first-hand the forests that he was to administer. He had an enthusiasm for the rugged outdoor life that was much akin to that of Theodore Roosevelt, with whom he worked so closely.

As Chief Forester, Gifford Pinchot had a hand in formulating many of Theodore Roosevelt's conservation policies and in arousing public interest against continued waste of natural resources. In particular Pinchot played a leading role in establishing the Inland Waterways Commission in 1907, and in promoting the White House Conference on Conservation of Natural Resources in 1908. At the White House Conference a total of 34 governors attended, as well as many distinguished scientists and other leading government officials.

Another major Pinchot contribution was a new word in the common vocabulary--"conservation." He conceived the idea of universal interdependence between man and natural resources; from this he evolved the theory that the wise use of natural resources is the very foundation of the life of a nation, that without conservation no nation could remain strong. The word "conservation" was chosen to describe the coordinated action to maintain and protect natural resources for all generations. Conservation thus became one of the major accomplishments of the Roosevelt administration.

Pinchot continued to serve as Chief Forester under President Taft. His feelings about public land policies soon involved him in a major controversy, the Ballinger-Pinchot dispute, for which he was dismissed by President Taft in 1910. Although his uncompromising stand cost him his job, it contributed towards a general strengthening of public land laws and a renewed public interest in conservation.

After leaving the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot devoted his energies to conservation and to politics. From 1910 to 1925 he headed the National Conservation Association, which he had founded. He continued to the end of his life to fight for conservation wherever and whenever he felt the cause to be endangered.

In politics Gifford Pinchot was a vigorous fighter for the public welfare, and seldom worked smoothly with the established political leaders. He was an ardent supporter of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. In 1914 he campaigned unsuccessfully for the U.S. Senate in Pennsylvania, with strong support from Roosevelt. He served as Forestry Commissioner of Pennsylvania from 1920 to 1922, and was elected Governor for two terms--1923-27 and 1931-35. He ran unsuccessfully in primary elections for the U.S. Senate in 1926 and 1934, and at age 72 was again a candidate for governor in the primary of 1938. As Governor of Pennsylvania he brought many reforms to the State government, fought against monopolies, and was generally recognized as one of the best governors of his time.

Gifford Pinchot's accomplishments extended to other areas outside conservation and politics. During World War II he developed and promoted survival techniques and fishing equipment for men adrift on life rafts in the ocean. In addition to his many other activities, he held the position of Professor of Forestry at Yale from 1903 to 1936, regularly delivering a series of lectures both at the University and at the Yale Summer Forestry Camp on the Pinchot family estate. Shortly before his death he completed an autobiography of his epic struggle for conservation in America. The book, Breaking New Ground, was published posthumously in 1947.

Gifford Pinchot died on October 4, 1946, at the age of 81.

Only a year before, at the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Forest Service, he had said, "I have been a governor now and then, but I have been a forester all the time--have been, and shall be to my dying day."

Gifford Pinchot was indeed a forester--and a crusading conservationist who would not compromise the public welfare. Perhaps the best testimony of his contribution to the people of America was given by Theodore Roosevelt in his autobiography:

"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 played one of the leading parts in the effort to make the National Government the chief instrument in developing the irrigation of the arid West. 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 farseeing 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's Autobiography
(New York: Charles Scribner's Sons)

GIFFORD PINCHOT

In 1945, at a ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot whose remarkable public career had included two terms as governor of Pennsylvania observed: "I have been a governor now and then, but I am a Forester all the time--have been, and shall be, to my dying day." The evolution of United States forestry, and indeed of United States conservation, is inextricably bound to the dedication of Forester Pinchot.

Born in 1865 of a wealthy Pennsylvania family, grandson of a Captain in Napoleon's Grand Army, young Pinchot spent much of his youth at the family home, Grey Towers, near Milford, Pennsylvania. Grey Towers, appropriately, was modeled after a French Chateau.

James Pinchot, Gifford's father, saw that his three children had the best upbringing his very respectable wealth could foster. The family spent considerable time in Europe, the children attended European schools. Gifford acquired French as a second language early in life. Perhaps more important was James Pinchot's fascination with European forestry and its application to America's timber resources. Interest in American forestry in the 1870's and 1880's was ^{limited to} relegated to a few professionals in related fields such as ^{horticulture and geology} botany, a limited number of laymen, and a very few European-trained foresters. James was a layman actively concerned about timber exploitation and the threat of a future timber famine. His influence decided Gifford upon a career in forestry. — A profession that up to the time no native American had prepared for. In later years Gifford would refer to his father as "the Father of Forestry in America," *very much an exaggeration.*

Pinchot's education before entering Yale in 1885 was of the highest caliber but at times checkered due to his family's transient lifestyle. While at the family home in New York City Pinchot attended several private schools, in Europe he attended day schools or was tutored. He finally entered Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire and in the fall of 1885 entered Yale University.

At Yale, Gifford was active in athletics, he was halfback and Captain of the freshman football team. He took pride in his physical stamina and spartan life style; characteristics that later became part of his public image. Perhaps Pinchot's most consuming extracurricular activity was theological in nature. He was a class deacon in 1889, directing the class religious activities. He taught off-campus Sunday school lessons and more importantly he exhibited an almost missionary zeal; at times going so far as to lecture individuals on the advantages of sterner moral precepts. This zeal would later adapt itself to Pinchot's conservation crusade.

When offered a choice Pinchot chose courses that related to forestry but he did have doubts about his chosen career. Bernhard Fernow, the German-trained forester, head of the Forestry Division in the Department of Agriculture, warned him against such a career in the United States. He believed the United States was not ready for forestry. Despite these negative notes Pinchot stuck to his guns and as a speaker at commencement exercises in 1889 threw away his prepared notes and spoke to his Yale classmates extemporaneously on forestry.

After Yale, Pinchot embarked for Europe to pursue his forestry educa-

tion. He attended the École National Forestiers at Nancy, France. He studied under prominent European foresters of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland including perhaps the world's foremost forester, Sir Detrich Brandis. Brandis, who had introduced forestry to India, took a sincere and kindly interest in the young Pinchot. Until his death in 1907 Brandis was ^aprimary influence^s on Pinchot, the source of much personal and professional advice. After 13 months of self-disciplined study in Europe Pinchot felt it was time to go home and apply his craft. He left Europe with some unshakable tenets. He saw that trees were a crop, that they could be cut in a scientific manner without destroying a forest, and that a forest could be managed forever and made to pay dividends.

Upon his return to the United States Pinchot saw his first task as getting to know the people and the forests of his homeland. His first opportunity came through an invitation from Bernhard Fernow to inspect some forest lands in Arkansas. It was this episode that promoted an unfortunate rift between the two American foresters. They were both possessed^s of domineering, opinionated personalities and found fundamental faults in each other's style and philosophy. Returning from Arkansas Pinchot was offered an assignment by the Phelps, Dodge Company to examine and make recommendations for use of timber land in Arizona. At his own expense, ^{headed to} his itinerary ~~on the trip included~~ Niagara Falls, Yosemite, the Grand Canyon, and parts of Canada.

A full year after his return from Europe, in January, 1892, Pinchot was given his first opportunity to practice real forestry in the United States. George W. Vanderbilt employed him to manage 5,000 acres of forest

land on his Biltmore estate near Ashville, North Carolina. Here was Pinchot's chance to practice professional forestry in the woods. His responsibilities included the preparation of an exhibit on forestry for the Chicago World's fair with assistance from the state of North Carolina. The project result shown at the fair was an explanation of forest management in Europe with a description of the Biltmore effort to establish successful scientific forest management in the United States. Pinchot considered his first year at Biltmore a financial success with expenditures falling below income from harvested wood, and the promise of future harvests on a continual basis.

Pinchot's work at Biltmore did not preclude interests away from the Vanderbilt estate. In 1893 he set up a practice in New York City as a consulting forester. Eventually a young German forester, Carl Schenck, recommended by Dr. Brandis, was installed as resident forester at Biltmore with Pinchot assuming technical responsibility for both Biltmore and an adjoining tract of some 80,000 acres purchased by Vanderbilt. The fundamental forestry work done by both Pinchot and Schenck at Biltmore and ^(on) the 80,000 acre tract, the Pisgah Forest, earned this area the title "The Cradle of North American Forestry."

His work as a consulting forester, the Biltmore success, and his outspokenness in advocating a national forest policy were giving Pinchot national stature. Congressional leaders, Presidents, scientists, were taking note of this young missionary with the bristling moustache and spare frame who was agitating so ardently for a national awareness of America's forest problems.

In 1891, a rider, attached to a bill revising land laws, gave the Presi-

dent authority to establish by proclamation forest reserves from the public domain. The reserves were simply closed areas with no directives governing use or operation. In 1894 Pinchot, along with Dr. Charles Sargent, Harvard University arbioculturalist and publisher of Garden and Forest magazine, and several other associates, lobbied congress to create a commission to study and report on the government reserves. This failing, the group, in 1896, petitioned Secretary of Interior, Hoke Smith, to commission the National Academy of Sciences to perform the desired study. The proposal was accepted. The National Forest Commission was set up by the Academy with Sargent as chairman and Pinchot as Secretary, the only non-academy member of the commission.

The Commission, following a 3-month summer tour of Western forests in 1896, began work on the report. A basic difference in philosophy between the Commission's chairman and secretary became immediately apparent. Pinchot urged the commission to have a plan for the use and management of the reserves prepared for President Cleveland's signature before his term of office ended March 4, 1897. Dr. Sargent, however, was of a different frame of mind, considering the creation of more protective reserves paramount. The Commission adopted Sargent's persuasions and in an interim report issued ^{but not made public} a month before Cleveland's departure from office proposed the withdrawal of 21 million acres of public land for forest reserves, more than double the existing 17 1/2 million acres. Cleveland accepted the proposal withdrawing the land 10 days before leaving office. The suddenness of the proclamation created a furor among Western congressmen and cattlemen who accused the government of "locking up public land" and of trying to stop development in the West. Pinchot called the massive protests "the most remarkable storm in the whole history of American forestry, with a single exception" and to it attributed much future

resistance, misunderstanding, and mistrust of governmental forestry goals. Soon afterwards however, Congress passed an Act of Organization and Management for the forest reserves. This Act of June 4, 1897, with later amendments, is the one under which the National Forests are now being administered. The General Land Office in the Interior Department was in charge. The Division of Forestry in the Agriculture Department gave technical advice. Pinchot, despite misgivings about the Interior Department's land management motives, accepted a ^{temporary} position as Confidential Forest Agent with the Interior Department.

As Confidential Forest Agent Pinchot spent the summer and fall months of 1897 traveling through the forest reserves and not incidently enjoying a full quota of the rugged outdoor life he so admired. He was to report on forest reserve resources and their relation to commercial interests. He was also to draw up plans for the establishment of a Forest Service to manage the reserves. In this task his work with the National Forest Commission aided him, as did a long letter from his old instructor Brandis, detailing his ideas on the organization of an American Forest Service. The knowledge and experience garnered by Pinchot on his western travels with the National Forest Commission and with the Interior Department would prove invaluable to him in later years but funds were not allocated for his proposed governmental forest service. Pinchot was growing to believe Interior's management of reserves was politically motivated; that the Department was not interested in protecting the reserves and insuring resource access to all, but rather, was more intent on giving the land away.

In 1898, the Department of Agriculture's Division of Forestry was at a

low-point in terms of its viability as a federal agency. But a champion was to enter its ranks and revolutionize the Division and American forestry. Dr. Fernow, the head of the Forestry Division, resigned in 1898 to organize a school of forestry at Cornell University. Gifford Pinchot was offered the post by Agriculture Secretary Wilson but initially refused ~~the position~~. He felt the Division was ineffective. Fernow's pronouncement that the Division was "instited to preach, not practice" characterized to Pinchot its essential helplessness in applying forest management to American timber lands. Secretary Wilson sweetened the cake for Pinchot who later wondered why he hesitated even a moment to accept the post. He was told he could run the Division to suit himself and pick his own assistants. He was given the special title of Chief Forester. Now that he was in charge of official government forestry he had only to acquire the forests to manage. From his first day in office, July 1, 1898, Pinchot began to work towards a transfer of the Forest Reserves from Interior to Agriculture.

Pinchot's first chore, as Chief, was to revitalize the Division, to make it into a professional organization performing useful forestry. His efforts then had to be publicized, really proselytized, to bring home to the American people the importance of forest conservation.

Pinchot chose Harry Graves—a Yale classmate and friend whom he had originally induced to enter forestry—as his chief assistant. Overton Price, a young man who had worked a Biltmore with Carl Schenk, and like Graves, had studied under Brandis, became his administrative assistant. ^{Restrained} ~~Dictated to~~ by a limited budget Pinchot hired a number of scientists to work part time for low salaries. He hired student assistants at 40 dollars a month. Many of these young men later became outstand-

ing foresters. All of the Division's employee's were motivated by Pinchot's unflagging zest for his work. The now-famous esprit-de-corps of the Forest Service stems from Pinchot's, enthusiasm, his insistence on choosing the best man for the job despite his political affiliations, and his ability to impart his own missionary zeal to all who worked for him. Pinchot was developing a nucleus of dedicated, talented employees who would guide the Division through its formative years and insure maintenance of its professional standards.

Gifford was now free enough of administrative chores to publicise nationally the need for forestry, a job for which he was eminently suited. A major offensive was launched by Pinchot and his associates. The Division offered free assistance to farmers, lumbermen, and private timberland owners including working plans for conservative lumbering, assistance on the ground, directions for practical work—in short anything needed to get forestry going. By 1898, requests had come from 35 states. The actual practice of forestry in America was on its way to becoming a reality.

In 1900 the Yale Forest School opened its doors funded primarily by the Pinchot family. The school, the first to provide a graduate forestry program, was considered necessary by Pinchot to provide the country, and the Division with top-caliber foresters. Harry Graves was made first dean of the school. Also in 1900, Pinchot and his associates organized the Society of American Foresters, a professional group that today numbers in the thousands. The Society's early meetings were held in Pinchot's Washington, DC, home where members were served baked apples, ginger bread and milk by their host and referred to themselves as the

baked apple club. In 1902, Pinchot made the first study of the Philippine forests and recommended a forest policy for the islands. His Philippine study trip entailed a round-the-world journey including a trans-Siberian rail crossing. In all, he was away from Washington, DC, headquarters 4 months. By 1901 the Division of Forestry had achieved Bureau status and agitation for transfer of the forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture continued.

Pinchot's unrelenting efforts to have the forest reserves transferred from Interior to Agriculture met with success in 1905. His flair for publicity—the Bureau became one of the first Government agencies to extensively prepare and disseminate press releases on a continuing large scale—and his seemingly inexhaustible capacity to entertain or meet with influential Congressmen, government administrators and individuals, all helped make the transfer a reality. Theodore Roosevelt was Pinchot's staunchest and most powerful ally for the transfer. The two had met socially soon after Pinchot left Yale. As Governor of New York in 1899 Roosevelt became interested in the state's forests and was impressed by advice solicited from Pinchot. The two became fast friends both lovers of the outdoors and proud of their physical vitality. Roosevelt grew to have complete confidence in Pinchot on resource issues. Pinchot in turn was proud of his relationship with "T.R." The two worked hand in glove to create a national resource policy. Roosevelt's cooperation was the king pin of many of Pinchot's successes including the transfer.

Disturbed over Presidential power to proclaim forest reserves many westerners had sought to have this power moderated. Their efforts re-

sulted in an amendment to the 1907 Agricultural Appropriations Bill transferring the power to proclaim reserves over to Congress. Roosevelt and Pinchot worked feverishly during the ten days preceeding the final date on which the president had to sign the bill. Plans were drawn up for the withdrawal of 16 million acres of new forest land. Just before signing the bill taking away his power, Roosevelt proclaimed the withdrawal of ^{the} 16 million acres of National Forests. In all, as a result of the mutual interests of Roosevelt and Pinchot, more than 148 million acrs were added to the National Forests between 1901 and 1909.

Pinchot and Roosevelt collaborated on many projects. In 1908 President Roosevelt called, at Pinchot's urging, a conference of Governors of the states to discuss conservation of natural resources. The conference resulted in the creation of the National Conservation Commission with Pinchot as chairman. The Commission compiled comprehensive data on the Nation's resources. The publicity attending the conference led to a heightened public awareness that "conservation of our natural resources was a subject of transcendent importance." Bolstered by the success of the Conference of Governors, Pinchot and Roosevelt in 1909, drew up plans for an unprecedented North American Conference on Conservation. Roosevelt commissioned Pinchot to deliver invitations on his behalf to the Canadian and Mexican governments. When Roosevelt left the White House ^{in March 1909} he wrote a letter to Pinchot which read in part: "as long as I live I shall feel for you a mixture of respect and admiration for having known you. I owe you a particular debt of obligation for a very large part of the achievement of this administration."

The word conservation was in use as a term denoting the wise use of

individual resources before Pinchot's time but he is often credited with giving it a broader meaning. In his book "Breaking New Ground", he gives us a description of the incident that led to his definition of conservation. It was February 1, 1907, and Pinchot was riding through a park outside Washington, DC pondering resource issues when: "Suddenly the idea flashed through my head that there was a unity in this ~~in this~~ complication—that the relation of one resource to another was not the end of the story. Here were no longer a lot of different, independent, and often antagonistic questions, each on its own separate island, as we had been in the habit of thinking. In place of them, here was one single question with many parts. Seen in this light, all these separate questions fitted into and made up the one great central problem of the use of earth for the good of man." He labeled his new concept conservation and he and his colleagues defined it as "the use of the natural resources for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time." To some, particularly in the West, it was the instrument of Eastern influence, or even capital, ~~presiding over~~ private enterprise. It was this issue of public regulation of national resources that led to Pinchot's dismissal by President Taft in 1910 and to the famous Ballinger—Pinchot controversy.

The controversy erupted over Interior Secretary Ballinger's policy of allowing public coal lands to go to private interests through patent. The land in question was in Alaska but the dispute concerned related questions of resource exploitation of public lands everywhere. Pinchot who favored leasing the public coal lands charged Ballinger with blatant maladministration and of encouraging monopolistic control of public resources by large private interests. His ill-advised outspokenness

was rewarded by dismissal but his charges resulted in a congressional investigation. Ballinger was eventually absolved of any malfeasance but the congressional hearings resulted in new laws strengthening government authority over public lands.

Pinchot left the Forest Service with the knowledge that the organization he had created would carry on the conservation battle. He had orchestrated the growth of a tiny Forestry Division, headquartered in Washington, DC, with a staff of 12, to a vast decentralized, regional organization with responsibility for 175 million acres of federal land.

Pinchot's career after leaving the Forest Service was no smaller in scope than his life as chief. In 1900 he had been elected President of the National Conservation Association and held the post until 1925. He ^(had) ^{status} was a professor of forestry at Yale from 1903 to 1936, and afterwards Professor Emeritus. He served on the Commission for Relief in Belgium. From 1917 through 1919 he was a member of the United States Food Administration. He became the Pennsylvania Commissioner of Forestry in 1920, ^{where he remained to run for Governor,} serving in that capacity until 1922. He was twice Governor of Pennsylvania, from 1923 to 1927 and again from 1931 to 1935. He traveled extensively and was the author of numerous publications including his autobiographical work, "Breaking New Ground", covering his years as a professional forester (1890-1910). ³⁵⁰ ^{Great} ^{see my} ^{short} ^{sketch} His multifaceted career notwithstanding, Mr. Pinchot's lifelong sympathy could be capsulized in a statement he made at his Forest Service farewell address of 1910: "Conservation is my life work in the Government Service or out of it, and this (the Forest Service) is the most important piece of conservation work there is." His influence remained a factor in all national forestry matters throughout his lifetime and his presence was felt on all issues

that confronted his creation, the Forest Service.

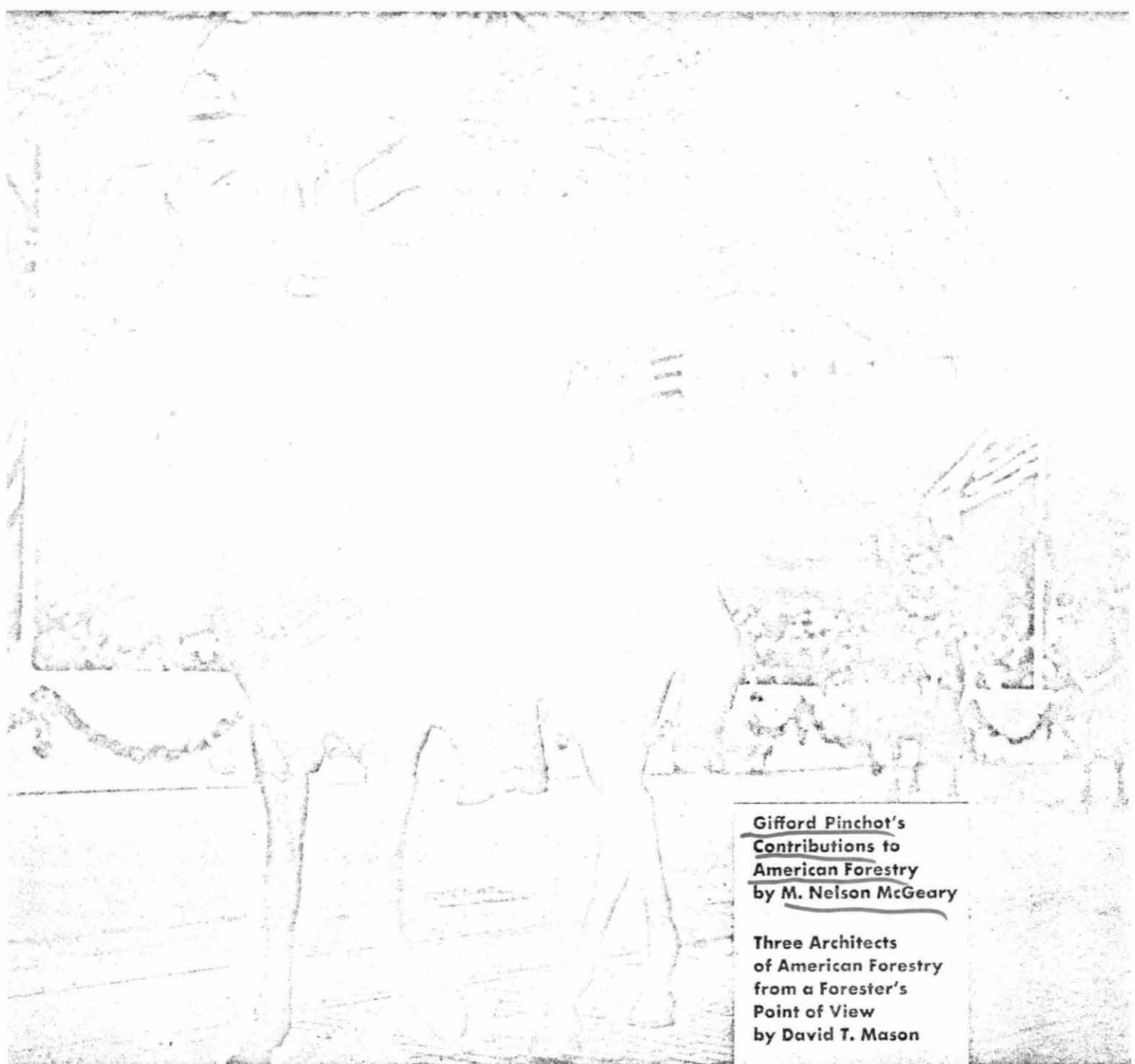
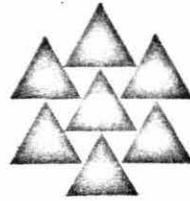
Gifford Pinchot died October 4, 1946, at the age of 81. He ^{had one} was survived by his wife Cornelia Bryce Pinchot and son, Gifford Bryce Pinchot.

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Forest History

Volume 5, No. 2

Summer, 1961



**Gifford Pinchot's
Contributions to
American Forestry**
by M. Nelson McGeary

**Three Architects
of American Forestry
from a Forester's
Point of View**
by David T. Mason

Pinchot's Contributions to American Forestry

By M. Nelson McGeary

EDITOR'S NOTE: This paper was the first of three papers presented at the 54th annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association on April 20, 1961, at Detroit, Michigan. The other papers in the session entitled "Architects of American Forestry" were on Austin Cary and William B. Greeley. Dr. McGeary is a professor of political science at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. He is the author of *Gifford Pinchot; Forester-Politician* which was published in 1960 by the Princeton University Press. This first biography of the first Chief Forester of the United States is now being offered to Forest History Society members at a saving when purchase is made through the Society.

Gifford Pinchot was born, in 1865, to wealth. His father was a successful business man. His mother inherited a substantial sum of money. A notation which he wrote in his diary at the age of thirty-three indicates that he had few financial worries, "All day with Father counting securities and cutting off coupons."¹ Unlike some rich men's sons, however, Pinchot looked on his money as wages which society had paid him in advance, and which it was his duty to work out.

At Yale University, where he was graduated in 1889, he followed the suggestion of his father and pointed toward a career in forestry. Travelling to Europe for intensive study, he was the first American to become a trained forester. Among the first of his activities in his chosen profession was the management of forest lands on the Biltmore estate of George W. Vanderbilt in North Carolina. A few years later he assumed the headship of the tiny Division of Forestry in the Federal Department of Agriculture, a unit which he developed into the U. S. Forest Service.

Friendship with T.R.

Pinchot, a mere bureau chief, and President Theodore Roosevelt developed an unusually close friendship and admiration for each other. Together they chopped wood for exercise, played tennis, threw a medicine ball, hiked, and rode horses. On special occasions such as election nights and Christmas dinners, Pinchot frequently was one of the select few invited to the White House. Rarely did Roosevelt take important action concerning matters handled by the Departments of Agriculture or Interior without first consulting Pinchot. Speeches which Pinchot wrote for the President were often accepted with only minor revisions. Some idea of Roosevelt's feelings (while President) for his Chief Forester were shown in an effusive letter which the President sent him at the end of the Roosevelt administration: "As long as I live I shall feel for you a mixture of respect and admiration and of affectionate regard. I am a better man for having known you. I feel that to have been with you will make my children better men and women in after life; and I cannot think of a man in the country whose loss would be a more real misfortune to the Nation than yours would be. . . . I owe to you a peculiar debt of obligation for a very large part of the achievement of this administration."²

After T. R. left Washington—as is well known—Pinchot continued as head of the Forest Service under Taft. Then came the Ballinger-Pinchot fight and the

directive by Taft to fire Pinchot for disrespect to the President and official insubordination. In the subsequent Congressional investigation, Ballinger won a technical victory by gaining the support of seven of the twelve investigators, but in the public's mind Pinchot won the war.

For the remainder of his life Pinchot maintained a strong interest in forestry and conservation. From 1910 until the early 1920's he beat the drums for conservation as president of the National Conservation Association, a pressure group which he had been instrumental in founding. And for some two years (1920-1922) he served as head of the Forestry Department of the state of Pennsylvania. It was during the decade 1910 to 1920, however, that Pinchot developed the urge to run for political office. In 1914 he campaigned unsuccessfully for United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Later, he tried two other times for the Senate seat, and on three occasions he sought the Governor's chair in Pennsylvania. Defeated in four of his six major campaigns, he twice was elected Governor (1922 and 1930). He died in 1946 at 81.

Pinchot unquestionably was a highly controversial figure. Some persons placed him on a pedestal; others despised him. Few were neutral. One of the men who worked with him in organizing the Society of American Foresters, for example, said in later years that Pinchot was "the greatest soul I have ever known."³ On the other hand, Pinchot's files are replete with letters like the following: "I hope your soul rots in contrition the balance of your living days. Hell will take care of your hereafter."

Part of the explanation for the attitude of those who looked upon Pinchot with disfavor lay in some of his personal characteristics. Although there is not time here for a full analysis of his personality, passing mention can be made of a few of his traits.

Black or White

For one thing, he was unusually frank; he once argued that "The soft pedal is still the most dangerous enemy of progress."⁴ Although his habit of saying exactly what he thought endeared him to many people, at the same time it embittered many others.

A second characteristic was his tendency to see things in either black or white, seldom in grays. In the words of one man who worked with him over a period of years, "you had to be with him 100 per cent of the time to be right." When Pinchot lost confidence in President Taft, everything about Taft seemed to be

wrong; Theodore Roosevelt, on the other hand, scarcely could do any wrong. It seems fair to say that Pinchot sometimes was too ready to question the motives of persons who differed with him.

Impetuous Nature

Friends and enemies alike found him impetuous. On occasion he jumped at conclusions. Now and then when he heard that something had been said or done of which he disapproved, he would make a public statement to the effect that "I am informed, etc. etc." Continuing "If this is true," he would then lash out at the alleged offender. In case Pinchot's information was found to be in error, he could truthfully assert that he had not made a definite charge. But damage might already have been done.

It can be argued, furthermore, that Pinchot was "spoiled" by Theodore Roosevelt. Pinchot was the kind of man who needed to have a feeling of importance. While he served as a bureau chief under Roosevelt that need was amply met. But in other situations, where Pinchot did not find himself treated as a kind of crown prince, he had difficulty in working amicably with his superiors and with persons on the same echelon as himself. His entire career was dotted with a series of personal ruptures with such diversified persons as Bernhard Fernow, Charles Sargent, Robert LaFollette, Herbert Hoover, and Harold Ickes.

In short, as one of his admirers phrased it, Pinchot had a faculty for antagonizing his friends as well as alienating his enemies.

Analysis of Criticism

During my study of Pinchot I have read and listened to a measure of scoffing directed at the activities of the gentleman in the field of forestry and conservation. Some of the criticism stems from his characteristics mentioned above. Some is justified and some is exaggerated. This criticism, generally speaking, can be summarized thusly:

That he tended to overstate his own importance in the field of forestry and to ignore the accomplishments of others. There is no denying the truth of some of this charge, although it is of course a common human frailty. Pinchot was inclined to belittle the work of the men, like John Wesley Powell and Bernhard Fernow, who came before him and helped lay the foundation upon which forestry in the United States could be built. Few persons could go along with Pinchot's reference to his own father as the father of forestry in this country.

It was unfortunate that Pinchot, in his autobiographical book, *Breaking New Ground*, did not even mention Colonel William B. Greeley, one-time head of the United States Forest Service, a man whom Pinchot felt had "sold out" to the lumbermen.

That Pinchot talked much about helping the "little man," but that in reality his ideas worked to the advantage of the big man, viz big cattlemen and big lumbermen. Along with this charge there often goes

the inference that Pinchot was not sincerely and primarily on the side of the little man.

Pinchot's advocacy of scientific cutting of the forests in order to obtain a sustained yield unquestionably played into the hands of large lumbermen; such methods were not as applicable to small tracts of timber as to large. But it definitely does not follow that his sympathies were with the big man. In both his forestry and political careers he repeatedly spoke of his desire to aim at a goal of the greatest good for the greatest number, and there is every reason to conclude that this expression honestly stated his attitude. On one occasion, while working in the Forest Service, Pinchot made a trip to the West to investigate the problem of grazing. Writing to his mother during his travels he reported that he saw "Big men turning sheep on to small men's lands. . . . It was one of the best cases I ever saw of the routine way some big men oppress some small men. I know where I stand in that matter."⁵ This letter was symptomatic of an attitude that persisted throughout his life. Even some of his enemies admitted to me that Pinchot was sincerely interested in the welfare of the common man.

Not a Preservationist

That he was not a true conservationist, because he approved such things as grazing in the government forest reserves or the construction of Hetch Hetchy dam in the scenic Yosemite Valley area; or because he was not much interested in preserving wildlife or in preserving forests for scenic reasons. Some persons have complained that when Pinchot viewed a beautiful forest he thought of it not in terms of preservation for scenery but of whether it was ripe for cutting.

Part of the criticism of this nature resulted from different conceptions of conservation. Some sincere conservationists tended to emphasize *preservation* of forests; others, like Pinchot, stressed *use*. Pinchot once defined forestry as "the art of using the forest without destroying it."⁶ It is a fact that scenery and wildlife were never uppermost in his mind.

That Pinchot deserted forestry and conservation by going actively into politics. A good many of his friends in forestry regretted his decision to run for political office. It is hardly fitting for us here to judge the appropriateness of his pursuing a political career, but we can say that during the last quarter century of his life he paid attention to forestry only in fits and starts. While running for office and while serving as Governor of Pennsylvania there were other large problems making serious demands on his time. He did not forget forestry, which he continued to call his first love, but it must be admitted that his first love rode in the back seat while politics rode with him up front.

And, finally, there is criticism that Pinchot failed to recognize how much could be and was being accomplished through the lumbermen and state governments in bringing about the use of proper methods in the cutting of timber.

A poll taken in the 1920's showed a strong feeling among foresters that government regulation of cutting on private lands was in the public interest. A majority of the members of the Society of American Foresters favored state over federal control.⁷ Pinchot, however, was a leader of those who strongly advocated direct federal control. He had always firmly believed that the states were ineffective regulators; and his experience within the state government of Pennsylvania fortified this conviction. It was difficult for him to conceive that a man might honestly believe in state rights; Pinchot was persuaded that the proponent of state regulation of cutting was primarily interested in having ineffective regulation. He was highly disturbed, therefore, when two of his closest friends and former associates in the U.S. Forest Service, Henry S. Graves and Herbert A. Smith, opposed federal control. Although never questioning their motives, he confided to a friend when he learned of Smith's position, "I got so mad about it that I woke up at two o'clock this morning, and have not been asleep since."⁸

Distrust of Lumbermen

Pinchot never trusted lumbermen as a group. "A few companies, no doubt, are on the level," he wrote a friend in 1938, "but, in my judgment, not many."⁹ Five years before his death he summarized his feelings in another letter; "the efforts to secure a future supply of timber for the United States, and to safeguard the other benefits which the forest confers, after more than forty years of begging and pleading, has failed. Forty years of urging the lumbermen to practice forestry of their own free will has come to practically nothing."¹⁰

In the depth of the great depression when, according to Pinchot, "the majority of timber land owners [were] bankrupt, or verging upon it," he despaired of the efficacy of any kind of regulation of private forestry. In a letter to Franklin Roosevelt in January, 1933, he maintained that "Neither the crutch of a subsidy nor the whip of regulation can restore it [private forestry]. The solution of the private forest problem lies chiefly in large scale public acquisition of private forest lands."¹¹

Further evidence of Pinchot's feeling of frustration late in life was his attitude toward the Society of American Foresters and the American Forestry Association. In 1934 he admitted to a friend that "I have for years felt most keenly the disgrace of the desertion of its early ideals by the Society of American Foresters, with the result of holding back the advancement of forestry in the United States by a considerable fraction of a generation."¹² And in 1943, charging among other things that the American Forestry Association had "fallen under the influence of the lumber interests," he resigned from that organization.¹³

Critics have maintained that the forestry situation at the end of Pinchot's life was better than he believed it to be. On the other hand, some persons charged that too many trees were being cut contrary to the

methods of conservation. Evidence could be accumulated to support both positions. It is probably fair to say that Pinchot was somewhat overly pessimistic and that the efforts of himself and others toward conservation of forests had not been as fruitless as he imagined. Although lumbermen still did not always follow the best possible forestry practices, Pinchot apparently exaggerated the amount of completely unscrupulous cutting that continued to exist.

Positive Contributions

Having paid attention to some of the criticisms of Pinchot, we can now turn to some of his positive contributions to forestry.

As the first American to become a trained forester, Pinchot opened the door to a new profession in this country. Although a few persons disparage Pinchot's professional ability, most foresters seem to agree that he knew his subject well. And not only did he bring his own knowledge to the United States, but he fired others, such as Henry S. Graves and Overton Price, with enthusiasm to enter the field of forestry.

Pinchot deserves much credit for getting the forestry project started at Biltmore. As Bernhard Fernow said, it was "the first . . . continued experiment in applying forestry methods systematically in America."¹⁴ Pinchot set out to prove that scientific management could produce a sustained yield of trees and a financial profit. Although the project never fulfilled his expectations commercially, it did, as one writer has evaluated it, "set up for foresters a notable object lesson of success and failure in forest planning."¹⁵

Pinchot and his father supplied substantial aid to forestry by helping to establish and finance the Yale Forest School in 1900. Up to that time no graduate work in forestry had been available in the United States. The Pinchot family first gave \$150,000 to start the school and later matched this amount with further gifts. The contribution of Yale to the profession is widely acknowledged.

The Master Administrator

Forestry also owes much to Gifford Pinchot for his achievements in developing in the national government an efficient and effective United States Forest Service. Eschewing the use of political patronage in choosing his staff, he knit together a dedicated organization, many of the members of which looked on Pinchot as their idol.

Pinchot was a master administrator. Someone once said he would have made an equally fine corporation president or military leader. Although, as mentioned above, he sometimes had difficulty in getting along with his superiors and with persons at his own level, he had the talent of fostering an unusually high esprit de corps among those who worked under him. Youthful in spirit, inspired by a high purpose, and determined to get things done, his enthusiasm for "the cause" was infectious.

Organizes Profession

Sensing the benefits to be derived from a professional society, Pinchot took the leadership along with a half dozen others in organizing in 1900 the Society of American Foresters. Meetings of this group at Pinchot's home in Washington, where the members were served gingerbread, baked apples, and milk, became a tradition. Certainly the morale of the foresters was not harmed at one of these meetings when Pinchot persuaded President Theodore Roosevelt to travel over from the White House to address the group (using a speech prepared by Pinchot).

But Pinchot's greatest contribution to forestry resulted from his faculty for popularizing the subject as a national issue. When Pinchot began his work in this country, the lumber industry had few scruples about a policy of "cut and get out." The young forester's clear vision convinced him that a continuation of the current attitude toward the nation's timber wealth would be catastrophic.

Pinchot was not alone in the ability to foresee the consequences of forest devastation, but the difference between him and the others was his skill at mustering support for his ideas. Bernhard Fernow, as head of the little Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, had done his best over a period of more than a decade to champion forestry; but progress was slow.

Salesman-Evangelist

In a prophetic letter written by Mrs. Pinchot to her son the year after his graduation from Yale, she counseled that he must "help make a public opinion which will force the Government to do what ought to be done"¹⁶ in the field of forestry. Never forgetting her advice, Pinchot did much to create a national atmosphere in which both forestry and conservation were accepted. Gaining the closest kind of access to Roosevelt's ear, he and the President became a most effective team in promoting ideas which were incubated by Pinchot, and in bringing forestry sharply to the attention of the nation. The Chief Forester, as a kind of combination salesman-evangelist, peddled the gospel to a large segment of the American public. While directing the Forest Service, for example, he conducted, with the finesse of modern Madison Avenue, a campaign of public relations which included the use of a classified mailing list of 781,000 names. Day after day, week after week, month after month, he spoke before any group that would listen to him—in churches, in legislative halls, before conventions. In a letter to Sir Dietrich Brandis, famed British forester, Pinchot in 1904 made clear the emphasis he was placing on propaganda for forestry, "So much of my time is necessarily given to the political side of the subject, to looking after the appropriations of the Bureau, trying to convince Senators and Representatives that forestry is to their advantage, and addressing public meetings of lumbermen and others, that I am almost beginning to fear that I may cease to be a forester al-

together. Nevertheless, I hope there is a good time coming when I shall get at my profession again."¹⁷ The famed Governors' Conference of 1908, which Roosevelt admitted would never have been held if it had not been for Pinchot, was merely one device employed to make conservation a national issue.

At many points the opposition was formidable—some of it springing from purely selfish motives, and some of it based on sincere disapproval of his methods. But for many years Pinchot pounded incessantly for such goals as public acquisition of forest lands, supervision over cutting on private lands, and sustained yield management. When the obstacles at times seemed insurmountable, he liked to quote from the persistent southern minister who announced that "if the Lord tells me to butt my head through a stone wall it is my business to butt and butt, and it's the Lord's business to bring me through." The dedicated Pinchot was willing to fight to the point of physical and mental exhaustion for conservation.

The U. S. Forest Service and the timber industry do not always agree on estimates of the extent to which the rate of tree growth in the United States is meeting the present and projected demands for lumber. It can scarcely be denied, however, that Pinchot's influence has resulted in less waste in American forests. And there is good evidence that the forest resources have been improving since the Forest Service was established in 1905. Many persons, private and public, have contributed to such betterment as has occurred. But Pinchot, with his strong, solid support from the White House, deserves credit more than any other individual for making America conscious of the need for the conservation of forests. It is not too much to say that the Roosevelt conservation movement might not have occurred without Gifford Pinchot.

Pinchot had a number of faults, but I cannot avoid the conclusion that, all things considered, the United States is better off for there having been a Pinchot.

In my opinion, he earned his wages.

Footnotes

- ¹ Pinchot diary, December 28, 1898.
- ² Quoted in Elting E. Morison (ed.), *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt* (Cambridge, 1951-1954), VI, 1541.
- ³ *Journal of Forestry*, August 1945, p. 553.
- ⁴ Pinchot statement to the press, in Nashville, October 2, 1910.
- ⁵ Pinchot to Mary E. Pinchot, August 23, 1909.
- ⁶ Pinchot manuscript prepared November 27, 1903.
- ⁷ See Samuel T. Dana, *Forest and Range Policy* (New York, 1956), 213.
- ⁸ Pinchot to G. W. Woodruff, January 4, 1930.
- ⁹ Pinchot to W. T. Chantland, August 16, 1938.
- ¹⁰ Pinchot to F. C. Brenckman, March 14, 1941.
- ¹¹ Pinchot to F. D. Roosevelt, January 20, 1933.
- ¹² Pinchot to Raphael Zon, June 26, 1934.
- ¹³ Pinchot to W. S. Rosecrans, April 8, 1943.
- ¹⁴ Bernhard E. Fernow, *A Brief History of Forestry* (Washington, 1913), 497.
- ¹⁵ E. H. Frothingham, "Biltmore — Fountainhead of Forestry in America," *American Forests* (May, 1941), 217.
- ¹⁶ Mary E. Pinchot to Pinchot, August 27, 1890.
- ¹⁷ Pinchot to Dietrich Brandis, June 7, 1904.

GIFFORD PINCHOT

In 1945, at a ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot whose remarkable public career had included two terms as governor of Pennsylvania observed: "I have been a governor now and then, but I am a Forester all the time—have been, and shall be, to my dying day." The evolution of United States forestry, and indeed of United States conservation, is inextricably bound to the dedication of Forester Pinchot.

Born in 1865 of a wealthy Pennsylvania family, grandson of a Captain in Napoleon's Grand Army, young Pinchot spent much of his youth at the family home, Grey Towers, near Milford, Pennsylvania. Grey Towers, appropriately, was modeled after a French Chateau.

James Pinchot, Gifford's father, saw that his three children had the best upbringing his very respectable wealth could foster. The family spent considerable time in Europe, the children attended European schools. Gifford acquired French as a second language early in life. Perhaps more important was James Pinchot's fascination with European forestry and its application to America's timber resources. Interest in American forestry in the 1870's and 1880's was relegated to a few professionals in related fields such as botany, horticulture and geology, a limited number of laymen, and a very few European-trained foresters. James was a layman actively concerned about timber exploitation and the threat of a future timber famine. His influence decided Gifford upon a career in forestry, a profession that up to the time no native American had prepared for. In later years Gifford would refer to his father as "the Father of Forestry in America," *very much an exaggeration.*

Pinchot's education before entering Yale in 1885 was of the highest caliber but at times checkered due to his family's transient lifestyle. While at the family home in New York City Pinchot attended several private schools, in Europe he attended day schools or was tutored. He finally entered Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire and in the fall of 1885 entered Yale University.

At Yale, Gifford was active in athletics, he was halfback and Captain of the freshman football team. He took pride in his physical stamina and spartan life style; characteristics that later became part of his public image. Perhaps Pinchot's most consuming extracurricular activity was theological in nature. He was a class deacon in 1889, directing the class religious activities. He taught off-campus Sunday school lessons and more importantly he exhibited an almost missionary zeal; at times going so far as to lecture individuals on the advantages of sterner moral precepts. This zeal would later adapt itself to Pinchot's conservation crusade.

When offered a choice Pinchot chose courses that related to forestry but he did have doubts about his chosen career. Bernhard Fernow, the German-trained forester, head of the Forestry Division in the Department of Agriculture, warned him against such a career in the United States. He believed the United States was not ready for forestry. Despite these negative notes Pinchot stuck to his guns and as a speaker at commencement exercises in 1889 threw away his prepared notes and spoke to his Yale classmates extemporaneously on forestry.

After Yale, Pinchot embarked for Europe to pursue his forestry educa-

tion. He attended the École National Forestiers at Nancy, France. He studied under prominent European foresters of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland including perhaps the world's foremost forester, Sir Detrich Brandis. Brandis, who had introduced forestry to India, took a sincere and kindly interest in the young Pinchot. Until his death in 1907 Brandis was ^aprimary influence^s on Pinchot, the source of much personal and professional advice. After 13 months of self-disciplined study in Europe Pinchot felt it was time to go home and apply his craft. He left Europe with some unshakable tenets. He saw that trees were a crop, that they could be cut in a scientific manner without destroying a forest, and that a forest could be managed forever and made to pay dividends.

Upon his return to the United States Pinchot saw his first task as getting to know the people and the forests of his homeland. His first opportunity came through an invitation from Bernhard Fernow to inspect some forest lands in Arkansas. It was this episode that promoted an unfortunate rift between the two American foresters. They were both possessed^s of domineering, opinionated personalities and found fundamental faults in each other's style and philosophy. Returning from Arkansas Pinchot was offered an assignment by the Phelps, Dodge Company to examine and make recommendations for use of timber land in Arizona. At his own expense ^{headed to} his itinerary ~~on the trip included~~ Niagara Falls, Yosemite, the Grand Canyon, and parts of Canada.

A full year after his return from Europe, in January, 1892, Pinchot was given his first opportunity to practice real forestry in the United States. George W. Vanderbilt employed him to manage 5,000 acres of forest

land on his Biltmore estate near Ashville, North Carolina. Here was Pinchot's chance to practice professional forestry in the woods. His responsibilities included the preparation of an exhibit on forestry for the Chicago World's fair with assistance from the state of North Carolina. The project result shown at the fair was an explanation of forest management in Europe with a description of the Biltmore effort to establish successful scientific forest management in the United States. Pinchot considered his first year at Biltmore a financial success with expenditures falling below income from harvested wood, and the promise of future harvests on a continual basis.

Pinchot's work at Biltmore did not preclude interests away from the Vanderbilt estate. In 1893 he set up a practice in New York City as a consulting forester. Eventually a young German forester, Carl Schenck, recommended by Dr. Brandis, was installed as resident forester at Biltmore with Pinchot assuming technical responsibility for both Biltmore and an adjoining tract of some 80,000 acres purchased by Vanderbilt. The fundamental forestry work done by both Pinchot and Schenck at Biltmore and ^(on) the 80,000 acre tract, the Pisgah Forest, earned this area the title "The Cradle of North American Forestry."

His work as a consulting forester, the Biltmore success, and his outspokenness in advocating a national forest policy were giving Pinchot national stature. Congressional leaders, Presidents, scientists, were taking note of this young missionary with the bristling moustache and spare frame who was agitating so ardently for a national awareness of America's forest problems.

In 1891, a rider, attached to a bill revising land laws, gave the Presi-

dent authority to establish by proclamation forest reserves from the public domain. The reserves were simply closed areas with no directives governing use or operation. In 1894 Pinchot, along with Dr. Charles Sargent, Harvard University apbioculturalist and publisher of Garden and Forest magazine, and several other associates, lobbied congress to create a commission to study and report on the government reserves. This failing, the group, in 1896, petitioned Secretary of Interior, Hoke Smith, to commission the National Academy of Sciences to perform the desired study. The proposal was accepted. The National Forest Commission was set up by the Academy with Sargent as chairman and Pinchot as Secretary, the only non-academy member of the commission.

The Commission, following a 3-month summer tour of Western forests in 1896, began work on the report. A basic difference in philosophy between the Commission's chairman and secretary became immediately apparent. Pinchot urged the commission to have a plan for the use and management of the reserves prepared for President Cleveland's signature before his term of office ended March 4, 1897. Dr. Sargent, however, was of a different frame of mind, considering the creation of more protective reserves paramount. The Commission adopted Sargent's persuasions and in an interim report issued ^{but not made public} a month before Cleveland's departure from office proposed the withdrawal of 21 million acres of public land for forest reserves, more than double the existing 17 1/2 million acres. Cleveland accepted the proposal withdrawing the land 10 days before leaving office. The suddenness of the proclamation created a furor among Western congressmen and cattlemen who accused the government of "locking up public land" and of trying to stop development in the West. Pinchot called the massive protests "the most remarkable storm in the whole history of American forestry, with a single exception" and to it attributed much future

resistance, misunderstanding, and mistrust of governmental forestry goals. Soon afterwards however, Congress passed an Act of Organization and Management for the forest reserves. This Act of June 4, 1897, with later amendments, is the one under which the National Forests are now being administered. The General Land Office in the Interior Department was in charge. The Division of Forestry in the Agriculture Department gave technical advice. Pinchot, despite misgivings about the Interior Department's land management motives, accepted a ^{temporary} position as Confidential Forest Agent with the Interior Department.

As Confidential Forest Agent Pinchot spent the summer and fall months of 1897 traveling through the forest reserves and not incidently enjoying a full quota of the rugged outdoor life he so admired. He was to report on forest reserve resources and their relation to commercial interests. He was also to draw up plans for the establishment of a Forest Service to manage the reserves. In this task his work with the National Forest Commission aided him, as did a long letter from his old instructor Brandis, detailing his ideas on the organization of an American Forest Service. The knowledge and experience garnered by Pinchot on his western travels with the National Forest Commission and with the Interior Department would prove invaluable to him in later years but funds were not allocated for his proposed governmental forest service. Pinchot was growing to believe Interior's management of reserves was politically motivated; that the Department was not interested in protecting the reserves and insuring resource access to all, but rather, was more intent on giving the land away.

In 1898, the Department of Agriculture's Division of Forestry was at a

low-point in terms of its viability as a federal agency. But a champion was to enter its ranks and revolutionize the Division and American forestry. Dr. Fernow, the head of the Forestry Division, resigned in 1898 to organize a school of forestry at Cornell University. Gifford Pinchot was offered the post by Agriculture Secretary Wilson but initially refused ~~the position~~. He felt the Division was ineffective. Fernow's pronouncement that the Division was "instited to preach, not practice" characterized to Pinchot its essential helplessness in applying forest management to American timber lands. Secretary Wilson sweetened the cake for Pinchot who later wondered why he hesitated even a moment to accept the post. He was told he could run the Division to suit himself and pick his own assistants. He was given the special title of Chief Forester. Now that he was in charge of official government forestry he had only to acquire the forests to manage. From his first day in office, July 1, 1898, Pinchot began to work towards a transfer of the Forest Reserves from Interior to Agriculture.

Pinchot's first chore, as Chief, was to revitalize the Division, to make it into a professional organization performing useful forestry. His efforts then had to be publicized, really proselytized, to bring home to the American people the importance of forest conservation.

Pinchot chose Harry Graves—a Yale classmate and friend whom he had originally induced to enter forestry—as his chief assistant. Overton Price, a young man who had worked a Biltmore with Carl Schenk, and like Graves, had studied under Brandis, became his administrative assistant. ^{Restrained} ~~Dictated to~~ by a limited budget Pinchot hired a number of scientists to work part time for low salaries. He hired student assistants at \$40 dollars a month. Many of these young men later became outstand-

ing foresters. All of the Division's employee's were motivated by Pinchot's unflagging zest for his work. The now-famous esprit-de-corps of the Forest Service stems from Pinchot's, enthusiasm, his insistence on choosing the best man for the job despite his political affiliations, and his ability to impart his own missionary zeal to all who worked for him. Pinchot was developing a nucleus of dedicated, talented employees who would guide the Division through its formative years and insure maintenance of its professional standards.

Gifford was now free enough of administrative chores to publicise nationally the need for forestry, a job for which he was eminently suited. A major offensive was launched by Pinchot and his associates. The Division offered free assistance to farmers, lumbermen, and private timberland owners including working plans for conservative lumbering, assistance on the ground, directions for practical work—in short anything needed to get forestry going. By 1898, requests had come from 35 states. The actual practice of forestry in America was on its way to becoming a reality.

In 1900 the Yale Forest School opened its doors funded primarily by the Pinchot family. The school, the first to provide a graduate forestry program, was considered necessary by Pinchot to provide the country, and the Division with top-caliber foresters. Harry Graves was made first dean of the school. Also in 1900, Pinchot and his associates organized the Society of American Foresters, a professional group that today numbers in the thousands. The Society's early meetings were held in Pinchot's Washington, DC, home where members were served baked apples, ginger bread and milk by their host and referred to themselves as the

baked apple club. In 1902, Pinchot made the first study of the Philippine forests and recommended a forest policy for the islands. His Philippine study trip entailed a round-the-world journey including a trans-Siberian rail crossing. In all, he was away from Washington, DC, headquarters 4 months. By 1901 the Division of Forestry had achieved Bureau status and agitation for transfer of the forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture continued.

Pinchot's unrelenting efforts to have the forest reserves transferred from Interior to Agriculture met with success in 1905. His flair for publicity—the Bureau became one of the first Government agencies to extensively prepare and disseminate press releases on a continuing large scale—and his seemingly inexhaustible capacity to entertain or meet with influential Congressmen, government administrators and individuals, all helped make the transfer a reality. Theodore Roosevelt was Pinchot's staunchest and most powerful ally for the transfer. The two had met socially soon after Pinchot left Yale. As Governor of New York in 1899 Roosevelt became interested in the state's forests and was impressed by advice solicited from Pinchot. The two became fast friends both lovers of the outdoors and proud of their physical vitality. Roosevelt grew to have complete confidence in Pinchot on resource issues. Pinchot in turn was proud of his relationship with "T.R." The two worked hand in glove to create a national resource policy. Roosevelt's cooperation was the king pin of many of Pinchot's successes including the transfer.

Disturbed over Presidential power to proclaim forest reserves many westerners had sought to have this power moderated. Their efforts re-

sulted in an amendment to the 1907 Agricultural Appropriations Bill transferring the power to proclaim reserves over to Congress. Roosevelt and Pinchot worked feverishly during the ten days preceeding the final date on which the president had to sign the bill. Plans were drawn up for the withdrawal of 16 million acres of new forest land. Just before signing the bill taking away his power, Roosevelt proclaimed the withdrawal of ^{the} 16 million acres of National Forests. In all, as a result of the mutual interests of Roosevelt and Pinchot, more than 148 million acrs were added to the National Forests between 1901 and 1909.

Pinchot and Roosevelt collaborated on many projects. In 1908 President Roosevelt called, at Pinchot's urging, a conference of Governors of the states to discuss conservation of natural resources. The conference resulted in the creation of the National Conservation Commission with Pinchot as chairman. The Commission compiled comprehensive data on the Nation's resources. The publicity attending the conference led to a heightened public awareness that "conservation of our natural resources was a subject of transcendent importance." Bolstered by the success of the Conference of Governors, Pinchot and Roosevelt in 1909, drew up plans for an unprecedented North American Conference on Conservation. Roosevelt commissioned Pinchot to deliver invitations on his behalf to the Canadian and Mexican governments. When Roosevelt left the White House ^{in March 1909} he wrote a letter to Pinchot which read in part: "as long as I live I shall feel for you a mixture of respect and admiration for having known you. I owe you a particular debt of obligation for a very large part of the achievement of this administration."

The word conservation was in use as a term denoting the wise use of

individual resources before Pinchot's time but he is often credited with giving it a broader meaning. In his book "Breaking New Ground", he gives us a description of the incident that led to his definition of conservation. It was February 1, 1907, and Pinchot was riding through a park outside Washington, DC pondering resource issues when: "Suddenly the idea flashed through my head that there was a unity in this ~~in this~~ complication—that the relation of one resource to another was not the end of the story. Here were no longer a lot of different, independent, and often antagonistic questions, each on its own separate island, as we had been in the habit of thinking. In place of them, here was one single question with many parts. Seen in this light, all these separate questions fitted into and made up the one great central problem of the use of earth for the good of man." He labeled his new concept conservation and he and his colleagues defined it as "the use of the natural resources for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time." To some, particularly in the West, it was the instrument of Eastern influence, or even capital, presiding over private enterprise. It was this issue of public regulation of national resources that led to Pinchot's dismissal by President Taft in 1910 and to the famous Ballinger—Pinchot controversy.

The controversy erupted over Interior Secretary Ballinger's policy of allowing public coal lands to go to private interests through patent. The land in question was in Alaska but the dispute concerned related questions of resource exploitation of public lands everywhere. Pinchot who favored leasing the public coal lands charged Ballinger with blatant maladministration and of encouraging monopolistic control of public resources by large private interests. His ill-advised outspokenness

was rewarded by dismissal but his charges resulted in a congressional investigation. Ballinger was eventually absolved of any malfeasance but the congressional hearings resulted in new laws strengthening government authority over public lands.

Pinchot left the Forest Service with the knowledge that the organization he had created would carry on the conservation battle. He had orchestrated the growth of a tiny Forestry Division, headquartered in Washington, DC, with a staff of 12, to a vast decentralized, regional organization with responsibility for 175 million acres of federal land.

Pinchot's career after leaving the Forest Service was no smaller in scope than his life as chief. In 1900 he had been elected President of the National Conservation Association and held the post until 1925. He was a professor of forestry at Yale from 1903 to 1936, and afterwards Professor Emeritus. He served on the Commission for Relief in Belgium. From 1917 through 1919 he was a member of the United States Food Administration. He became the Pennsylvania Commissioner of Forestry in 1920, serving in that capacity until 1922. He was twice Governor of Pennsylvania, from 1923 to 1927 and again from 1931 to 1935. He traveled extensively and was the author of numerous publications including his autobiographical work, "Breaking New Ground", covering his years as a professional forester (1890-1910). His multifaceted career notwithstanding, Mr. Pinchot's lifelong sympathy could be capsulized in a statement he made at his Forest Service farewell address of 1910: "Conservation is my life work in the Government Service or out of it, and this (the Forest Service) is the most important piece of conservation work there is." His influence remained a factor in all national forestry matters throughout his lifetime and his presence was felt on all issues

(1900)
status
license resigned to run for Governor
309
Conservation
See my
short
sketch

that confronted his creation, the Forest Service.

had one

Gifford Pinchot died October 4, 1946, at the age of 81. He was survived by his wife Cornelia Bryce Pinchot and son, Gifford Bryce Pinchot.

*add his controversy over
Federal regulation, with
Crickly - 1920-24.*

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

Forest Service Forefathers

"The brilliant partnership of Roosevelt and Pinchot," wrote a contemporary in AMERICAN FORESTS, "created the Forest Service, laid the foundation of national forestry, and gave to the cause of forest conservation a romance, a color, a moral sanction, and a popularity of inestimable driving force."

Gifford Pinchot was a member of Theodore Roosevelt's "Tennis Cabinet," which many believe to have been the background of Pinchot's *success in Government Forest Work.* ~~work for forestry.~~ Be that as it may, he deserves the rich title - "Organizer of the Forest Service." His work covered 12 years, during which period he was successively Chief of the Division of Forestry, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, Chief of the Forest Service, as government forest work grew up and had different titles bestowed upon it.

Outstanding features of *Pinchot's* ~~an~~ administration ~~whose keynote was~~ organization were the transfer of the nation's forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture from the Department of the Interior and the first use of the names "Forest Service" and "National Forests," the beginning of range control on national forest land and increase in the amount of timber sold and in the use of the nation's forests by the people of the West, the establishment of six field regions to decentralize the administration of the widely scattered national forests, and the establishment of the Forest Products Laboratory in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

When Pinchot was forced to resign on January 7, 1910, as a dramatic episode in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, he was succeeded as Chief Forester by Henry Solon Graves, his own Superintendent of Working Plans in the early days of organization.

The second/^{fiscal} year of the Graves' Administration (1911) was marked by one great disaster and one epoch-making event. The disaster was that holocaust of fire in the summer and fall of 1910, due to the unusually light winter snowfall and spring rains and the severe drought conditions of the summer. The good adventure was the passage of the Weeks Law signed by President Taft on March 1, 1911, by which an initial appropriation of two million dollars/~~was made available~~ inaugurated the purchase of forest lands on watersheds of navigable streams. *Acquisition of such lands, etc.*
p. 2 Graves
Then came the WORLD WAR, and even before the A. E. F. got going, two regiments of forest engineers were recruited in the Forest Service to assist in the production in France of timber products required by the Armies of the Allies. The majority of the officers in these two regiments were trained foresters and every sawmill and wood-using industry of the country contributed its quota of skilled workers. Chief Forester Graves himself was sent abroad by the War Department on leave of absence from the Department of Agriculture, as a Major attached to the Staff of the Commander of the A. E. F., and was later given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The War won, the Government and the industries could turn once more to ~~the~~ affairs of peace. There followed a steady *expansion* extension of the practice of forestry and use of national forests for recreation grew as never before. On the other hand the fire season of 1919 in the Northwest was another bad time, because of drought, lightning storms, the wild character of the region, and

The Forest Service lost Henry S. Graves as Chief Forester in April 1920, and William Buckhout Greeley ("Bill Greeley" to his associates) stepped into his shoes (figuratively speaking). Early in his administration, the national forests of Alaska came into the limelight and an Alaska Region was added to the other seven.

In Greeley's annual report for the fiscal year 1922, he said ~~of the major forest problem of the time:~~ "The large sawmills of the country are in full migration westward to the last great virgin timber supply on the Pacific Coast. The problem of unproductive land left in the wake of the sawmills or abandoned by the farmer has assumed enormous proportions." The enactment of the Clarke-McNary Law of June 7, 1924, amendatory to the Weeks Law of March 1, 1911, came like a promise of solution of the problem of unproductive land. It paved the way, not only for confirmation and expansion of the policy of ~~private forestry~~ national-forest ownership, but also for adequate productivity of private individual effort and forest land through/cooperation with the Federal Government.

The nine years of the Greeley administration were fruitful in stimulation of private forestry, in forest-fire control and efficient national forest management, in Federal cooperation with States in protection from fire, in tree planting, and in farm-forestry extension. Notable legislation included the so-called McSweeney-McNary law, which laid down, through specific authorization for a 10-year period, a financial program for the expansion of forest research, and the so-called McNary-Woodruff Law, laying down a similar program for enlarged purchases/ ^{of forest land} during the fiscal year^s 1929-31.

On May 1, 1928, Greeley resigned as Chief Forester and Robert Young Stuart was appointed to fill his place. Stuart literally lived and died a forester from the beginning of his career to the accident which brought it to an untimely end. In his first year as Chief Forester, the ninth Forest Region - the Lake States Region, now called the North Central Region - was established. Here the need for forest practices had become insistent.

d During the winter of 1929-30, local unemployment was brought to the very gates of the national forests and some relief was afforded by hastening construction programs already financed. Further appropriations speeded up construction of roads and trails, insect and tree-disease control work, and administrative and range improvements on the national forests. The number of unemployed put to work by these programs increased more than fourfold from January to June, 1931.

In 1933, the Forest Service prepared a report on the forest problem of the United States, pursuant to Senate Resolution 175 (72^d Congress, 1st Session) introduced by Senator Royal S. Copeland. This report, "A National Plan for American Forestry," enabled the Secretary of Agriculture to advise the Senate of the United States as to the desirability of Federal aid to the States in the utilization of these areas suitable for forestation only.

In this same year the Emergency Conservation Corps entered the kaleidoscopic scheme of things, enrolling 300,000 men for service in the forests and parks of the country. This great undertaking was primarily a relief measure to provide work for the unemployed, but allotments for road, trail, and improvement construction and maintenance, and for the acquisition of land, gave Government forest work a long-term impetus in improved forest conditions as well as renewal of man power.

Outstanding progress in farm-forestry extension through 4-H Club activities was made during 1933. (A total of 11,416 forestry projects of 15,732 boys and girls was the record for the year. This junior activity went on in 39 States and 1 territory.)

During the ten years ending with 1933, 180-1/2 million trees were distributed to farmers under the Clarke-McNary Law of 1924.

In this last year of his administration, Chief Forester Stuart inaugurated the establishment of "experimental forests" as outdoor laboratories and "natural areas" to be kept in primitive condition for educational and recreational use.

In terms of varied accomplishment, ~~therefore,~~ Robert Young Stuart left a splendid record, and in the words of an appraiser of his work and character, "his leadership of the Forest Service was a leadership of poise, vision, and competence."

So ends the story of
~~These are~~ the Forest Service forefathers. What a heritage for Ferdinand Augustus Silcox, the present Chief Forester of the United States!

GIFFORD PINCHOT

Mr. 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, and in January, 1892, inaugurated the first example in the United States of practical forest management on a large scale, at Biltmore, North Carolina. Later Mr. Pinchot prepared the Biltmore and North Carolina exhibits for the World's Fair at Chicago. In December, 1892, he opened an office in New York, as consulting forester.

He was a member of the Commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences in 1896, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to investigate and report upon the inauguration of a national forest policy for the forested lands of the United States. As a member of this Commission, Mr. Pinchot helped lay the foundation of the Nation's present forest policy, which he was shortly to become the chief agent in developing. The most notable features of the report submitted by this Commission were (1) recommendation of the measure put into effect by President Cleveland on February 22, 1897, when eleven new western forest reserves were created, with a total area of over 21,000,000 acres; (2) recommendation that all public lands more valuable for the production of timber than for agriculture or mining should be put into forest reserves; and (3) the formulation of a system of administration planned to provide for the immediate use of the forests by the public as well as their protection for the benefit of the future.

This latter point was crucial. Upon it depended the success or failure of any attempt at extensive forest protection by the National Government. All forest reserves previously made had been absolutely locked up from use except

in disregard of the law. With the growth of the population and economic demand the enforcement of such a policy would have become intolerable. Eventually the pressure of public opinion would have forced the abandonment of the whole reserve policy, and with good cause. As the Committee said in their report: "A study of the reserves in their relation to the general development and welfare of the country shows that *****these great bodies of reserved lands can not be withdrawn from all occupation and use, and that they must be made to perform their part in the economy of the Nation. *****Forty million acres of land are theoretically shut out from all human occupation or enjoyment."**"Unless the reserved lands of the public domain are made to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the country, they should be thrown open to settlement and the whole system of reserved forests abandoned.**"

One of the results of the work of this Commission was the enactment of legislation by Congress, in June 1897, defining the purposes for which forest reserves should be created and providing for their administration by the Department of the Interior, both along the lines of the Commission's report.

A year later (July 1, 1898) Mr. Pinchot was appointed^{ed} Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. A two-fold task presented itself: To bring the public to a realization of the economic importance of forest preservation and to gather the technical knowledge and technical staff necessary to put forestry into actual practice in the United States.

The conditions which then confronted Mr. Pinchot were described by Secretary Wilson in his annual report for 1905, as follows:** "On July 1, 1898, the Division of Forestry employed eleven persons, of whom six filled

clerical or other subordinate positions and five belonged to the scientific

* Report of the Committee appointed by the National Academy of Sciences
***to the Secretary of the Interior, May 1, 1897, Washington: Government
Printing Office, 1897, P. 20.

** Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal year
ended June 30, 1905 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905)

pp. LVII - LVIII.

staff. Of the latter, two were professional foresters. The Division
possessed no field equipment; practically all of its work was office work."

***"There were in the whole United States less than ten professional
foresters. Neither a science nor a literature of American forestry was in
existence, nor could an education in the subject be obtained in this country.
Systematic forestry was in operation on the estate of a single owner, hon-
orably desirous of furnishing an object lesson in an unknown field. "Lumber-
men and forest owners were skeptical ***. The real need of forestry was
urgent. A time had come which presented at once a great opportunity and a
dangerous crisis. Forest destruction had reached a point where sagacious
men--most of all, sagacious lumbermen--could plainly discern the not dis-
tant end. The lumber industry, vital to the nation at large, was rushing
to its own extinction, until forest management for future crops should be
forced by famine prices. Meanwhile, however, the ruin would have been
wrought already.

"Forestry was both an evident economic need and an apparent economic
impossibility. Few well-informed persons believed that the obstacles to its
introduction could be overcome sufficiently to bring it into common prac-
tice among private owners during the lives of the present generation.

The results achieved under Mr. Pinchot's administration during the next seven years were summarized by Secretary Wilson in the same report, as follows:

"That the whole situation is profoundly altered is directly and chiefly due to the work of the Forest Service. With its offer of practical assistance to forest owners made in the fall of 1898, its field of action shifted from the desk to the woods. The lumberman was met on his own ground. Uncertain speculations were converted into business propositions, and untried theories into practical rules. Actual management for purely commercial ends has been taken up and applied on their own holdings by some of the best-known lumbermen in the country. What lumbermen as a body now think of forestry is illustrated by the recent effective movement in their national association to endow a chair of lumbering at one of the forest schools.

"Public opinion generally has experienced an equal change, and a sound national sentiment has been created. The great and varied interests dependent upon the forest have been awakened to the urgent need of making provision for the future. States have been led to enact wise laws and enter upon a well-considered forest policy.

"The period which has passed since 1898 has been, in forest work, a period of large definite accomplishments and of effective preparation for the future. Of the exact knowledge concerning our American forests, upon which the practice of scientific forestry depends vastly more has been gathered during the last seven years than previously from the time Columbus landed. In 1898 the Division of Forestry had hardly approached the specific problems of forest management in the United States, and had developed no efficient methods of attacking them. The records now on file are based on the measure-

ments of millions of individual trees. ***Field work has been conducted in every State and Territory in the United States, and in Porto Rico, Alaska, and the Philippines.

"The scientific knowledge gathered in the field has taken form in a rapidly growing literature of the subject, and has furnished the basis for a system of professional education. To-day there is scarcely more occasion for the American to go abroad to study forestry than to study medicine or law.

"Besides creating a science of American forestry, the Forest Service has worked out the methods of operation by which forestry may be put in practice. It found in existence a fully developed system of lumbering, which had brought efficiency and economy of labor to the highest point, but was often wasteful of material and regarded forests as simply so much standing timber to be cut. Men taught to regard cheap logs at the mill as the supreme test and sole end of good lumbering, justly proud of their proficiency in a highly specialized industry, and impatient of restraint, could not be expected to welcome with cordiality changes for a purpose whose utility they were necessarily slow to recognize. To work a reform it was necessary to begin with existing conditions and improve them instead of criticizing them. Had not the Forest Service taken the lead in finding out just how practical rules for conservative lumbering might be laid down and carried out, forestry could not have reached the point at which it now stands in the United States.

"In the field of economic tree planting the same story is repeated and shows definite, important, and permanent results. It is true that in 1898 farmers throughout the Middle West, where tree planting finds its largest field of economic usefulness, were already alive to their need of

planted timber. But the knowledge of what kinds of trees to plant and how to make them grow was imperfect. These were the fundamental problems:

"(1) The comparative adaptability of various species to regional and local conditions of climate, soil, and moisture; (2) the comparative usefulness of the species which can be made to thrive; (3) the protective benefits of planted timber; and, (4) the rate of growth and the future yield which can be expected. Substantial progress toward the solution of all of these problems has been accomplished. The Forest Service ^{***}is now in a position to exercise great helpfulness in the whole planting movement throughout the United States. It has established in the minds of western farmers generally the fact that tree planting can be made successful and that it adds to the money value of their farms. It has also called attention to the great hygienic importance of tree planting on the watersheds; of public water supplies of cities, east and west; has developed practical methods for reforesting denuded mountain slopes and for establishing new forest growth in regions of little rainfall, and has powerfully contributed to the great work of reclaiming desert lands through water conservation and to the whole irrigation movement.

"The Forest Service has in the last seven years added greatly to our visible forest resources. In the saving of waste it has enriched the country by many millions of dollars, and in this way alone has added vastly more to the National wealth than its total expenditures for all purposes during its entire history.

"Its more important achievements in decreasing the drain upon our forests by providing for their more effective utilization have been along four lines--determination of the strength of different kinds of timber,

studies of methods by which timber may be made more durable, efforts to decrease waste in lumbering, and the discovery and introduction of better methods of gathering forest products other than lumber.

"By its timber tests the Forest Service has established the suitability of various little-used but abundant woods, especially for structural uses, and has made possible the more economical use of other woods by an exact determination of their strength. By its studies of the effects of seasoning and the value of different methods of preservative treatment, it has opened the way to an enormous reduction in the drain upon our forests for railroad ties. What this demand at present is may be realized when it is considered that if a tree were growing at each end of every railroad tie laid in the tract in the whole United States all the timber produced would be needed for renewal alone. In other words, two trees must always be growing in the forest to keep one tie permanently in the track.

"By its studies of lumbering methods the Forest Service has shown lumbermen how timber formerly wasted in high stumps, tops, and logs left in the woods could be utilized without added expense. And a not less serious waste of a great resource was cut off when the invention of a new method of turpentine made it possible to eliminate the destruction of our southern forests through boxing the trees, and at the same time to gather a far larger value in turpentine than before.

"Finally, the Forest Service has rendered a great service by its explorations of forested regions. Useful contributions to the knowledge of our forest resources have been made through specific studies of important regions. Such studies have been completed for New Hampshire, Texas, California, the southern Appalachians, and are under way for every important timber region of the country. In addition the organized collection of the

facts of production for the entire country has lately been begun. In the West, examinations by the Service have been of great value in selecting forest reserves and locating their boundaries. The guiding principle of this policy is, of course, that all land should be put to its best use. This principle the Forest Service has assisted to put into effect by its recommendations as to what lands should not as well as what should be reserved."

The broadening activity and increasing size of the Division of Forestry led to its reorganization as the Bureau of Forestry, on July 1, 1901. Another, and more significant reorganization was effected in 1905, when it became the Forest Service. This change in name marked a notable step forward in the working out of our National Forest policy. As already noted, the administration of the forest reserves was at first given by Congress to the Secretary of the Interior. The development of the Division and Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture under Mr. Pinchot, along lines at once technical and highly practical, had produced a curious anomaly. All the trained foresters and all the expert knowledge necessary for the application of forestry to the native forest lands were in one Department of the Government, which under its plan of cooperating with private owners of woodland, was directing the actual practice of forestry on 900,000 acres of land, while all the forest reserves were cared for by another Department making no pretense of ability to manage these forests by the only methods which could secure their highest usefulness. The demonstration of practical efficiency given by the Bureau of Forestry under Mr. Pinchot's administration led to the termination of this anomaly by an Act of Congress which, on February 1, 1905, transferred the administration of the reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The Agricultural Appropriation act of the same year recognized the profound change in the main field of activity of the Bureau of Forestry resulting from the transfer, by designating it the Forest Service.

Gifford Pinchot is listed in Who's Who as "ex-governor and forester." It may well be said that he was America's first professional forester and the founder of the profession of forestry in this country.

Following his graduation from Yale University in 1889, Pinchot studied forestry in Europe, and later began the first systematic forestry work in the United States at Biltmore, N. C. In 1902 he inspected the forests of the Philippine Islands and recommended a forest policy which led to the establishment of the Philippine Forest Service.

As Chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, and later as first Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, after its establishment in 1905, he led the movement for the development of scientific forestry practice in America. The forest research program which he initiated has developed most of the technical forestry knowledge now applied in this country, since previously there had been practically no scientific forestry practiced in the United States. Among the developments which have grown out of this research program are the formulation of basic principles for an American system of silviculture, and the laying of a groundwork for the application of scientific livestock range management on the millions of acres of western rangeland. Studies of forest influences are contributing to improved methods of watershed management and flood control. The wood technology and wood utilization studies, now centered at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, have resulted in many far-reaching advances in the efficient use of wood, savings through reduction of waste, expansion of wood-using industries, and development of new wood products. Wood today, in fact, is one of the key

war materials, meeting numerous specialized needs for aircraft, boats, pulp products and plastics, and "pinch-hitting" for other materials in hundreds of uses.

Pinchot pioneered in the development of America's national forest system, which now includes 160 National Forests in 40 States and two Territories, with an aggregate area of 177 million acres. The basic organization for the administration of these great public forests was set up during his term as Chief of the Forest Service.

From 1920 to 1922, Pinchot served as Commissioner of Forestry for the State of Pennsylvania, and later was twice elected governor of the State, serving from 1923 to 1927 and from 1931 to 1935. He was for many years a Professor of Forestry on the Yale Faculty and since 1936 has been Yale professor emeritus. He was a member of the National Forest Commission of 1896; president of the National Conservation Association from 1910 to 1925; member of the commission on organization of government scientific work, appointed in 1903; member of the Inland Waterways Commission, appointed in 1907; of the commission on country life, appointed in 1908; and chairman of the Joint Committee on Conservation appointed by the conference of governors and national organizations at Washington in 1908. He served with the commission for relief in Belgium in 1914-15, and was a member of the U. S. Food Administration during World War I.

Within the past year, Pinchot's interest in possibilities for increasing the chances of survival of victims of ship torpedoings led to the development, with the aid of a group of scientists and experienced outdoorsmen, of the special emergency fishing kits now being supplied for life rafts.

He was a founder and is now a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters, and is a member of the Royal English Arboricultural Society, American Museum of Natural History, Washington Academy of Sciences, Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

He holds honorary degrees from Yale, Princeton, Michigan Agricultural College, McGill University, Pennsylvania Military College, and Temple University.

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From

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA - Volume 22 1942-43. Pages 1757-1758

PINCHOT, Gifford, ex-governor, forester; b. Simsbury, Connecticut, August 11, 1865; s. James W. and Mary (Eno) P.; A.B., Yale, 1889; studied forestry France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria; hon. A.M., Yale, 1901, Princeton, 1904; Sc.D., Mich. Agrl. Coll., 1907; LL.D., McGill, 1909, Pa. Mil. Coll., 1923, Yale, 1925, Temple, 1931; m. Corelia Elizabeth Bryce, 1914; 1 son, Gifford Bryce. First Am. professional forester; began first systematic forest work in U. S. at Biltmore, N.C., January 1892; mem. Nat. Forest Commn., 1896; forester and chief of div. afterward Bureau of Forestry, and now the Forest Service, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1898-1910; pres. Nat. Conservation Assn., 1910-25. Prof. forestry, Yale, 1903-36, professor emeritus since 1936. Commr. of forestry of Pa., 1920-22; gov. of Pa., 1923-27 and 1931-35. Inspected forests of P. I., 1902, and recommended forest policy for same; mem. com. on orgn. govt. scientific work, apptd. March 13, 1903, commn. on pub. lands, apptd. ~~xxxxxx~~ Oct. 22, 1903, commn. on dept. methods, apptd. June 2, 1905. ~~xxxxxx~~ Inland Waterways Commn., apptd. Mar. 14, 1907, commn. on country life, appt. Aug. 10, 1908; chmn. Nat. Conservation Commn., appt. June 8, 1908; chmn. Joint Com. on Conservation, apptd. by the conf. of govs. and nat. orgs. at Washington, Dec. 1908. Mem. Soc. Am. Foresters, Am. Forestry Assn., Royal English Arboricultural Soc., Am. Mus. Natural History, Washington Academy of Sciences, Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Member of Commn. for relief in Belgium, 1914-15. Mem. U. S. Food Administration Aug. 1917-Nov. 1918. Negotiated settlement of anthracite coal strike in

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in 1923. Clubs: Century, Yale, Explorers (New York); Cosmos of Washington (pres. 1908). Author: Biltmore Forest, 1893; The White Pine (with H. S. Graves, 1896); Timber Trees and Forests of North Carolina (with W. W. Ashe), 1897; The Adirondack Spruce, 1898; Report to the Secretary of the Interior on Examination of the Forest Reserves, 1898; A Study of Forest Fires and Wood Production in Southern New Jersey, 1899; A Primer of Forestry, Part I, Bull. 24, Div. of Forestry, 1899, Part II, 1905; Recommendations on Policy, Organization, and Procedure for the Bureau of Forestry of the Philippine Islands, 1903; The Fight for Conservation, 1909; The Country Church (with C. O. Gill), 1913; The Training of a Forester, 1914, 4th edit. (rewritten) 1937; Six Thousand Country Churches (with C. O. Gill), 1919; To the South Seas, 1930; Just Fishing Talk, 1936. Home, Milford, Pike County, Pa.

Schlich Medal ✓

Seal of State of Pennsylvania ✓

More on Pinchot, contd.

July
In 1898 he became head of the Division of Forestry in USDA.

In 1900 Pinchot money started Yale Forest School. Henry Graves was first Dean.

Under Pinchot, the Division became one of the first government agencies to extensively prepare and disseminate press releases ^{on a continuing large scale} to newspapers and magazines.

In 1902 he helped set up a Bureau of Forestry in the Philippines to operate the forests there. His proposal was the basis for the law adopted by Congress.

In 1899 Pinchot finished first part of his "Primer of Forestry", of which eventually 1 million copies were issued by the Government. About 10 years later, the FS published a 24-page leaflet, "A Primer of Conservation."

In 1906 he issued the Forest Service manual, "The Use of the National Forest Reserves." In 1906 he instituted the permit and fee system for grazing on the Reserves.

In 1911 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the right of the Secretary of Agriculture to issue rules to control grazing on National Forests.

In 1903, Theodore Roosevelt vetoed a bill to permit a company to build a dam and power station at Muscle Shoals, Ala., on the Tenn. River. This made it possible for the Tennessee Valley Authority to be created 30 years later under Franklin Roosevelt.

In 1906 Pinchot instituted a rental fee for power sites on National Forests.

In 1909 when Theodore Roosevelt left office, there were 149 National Forests covering 193 million acres.

In 1907 Congress withdrew the right of the Forest Service to use the income from sale of timber in the Forest Reserves.

F. E. Weyerhaeuser supported Pinchot and the Forest Service and was vice-president of the American Forestry Association for a time.

In 1910 Pinchot defined Conservation as (1) "Development of our natural resources and the fullest use of them for the present generation"; (2) "Prevention of waste"; (3) Development and preservation of our resources "for the benefit of the many and not merely for the profit of a few."

More on Pinchot, contd.

In 1920 the Federal Water Power Act gave Govt control of water power sites and their development on public land. 50-year leases were provided. (As advised by Pinchot in 1909)
In 1907 Theodore Roosevelt created an Inland Waters Commission on Pinchot's

~~recommendation~~ suggestion, to prepare recommendations for comprehensive plan to improve water transportation, water power development, ~~and~~ irrigation, and soil conservation. (It anticipated by 30 years the Tennessee Valley Authority (Its recommendations were similar to TVA's).

(Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources)

A Conservation Conference/was held in May 1908 at Pinchot's suggestion. All State Governors or their representatives were present. Many scientists, officials, etc. It agreed that each State should create a conservation commission. Received great publicity in nation's newspapers. Public interest was aroused. Pres. Theodore Roosevelt appointed a National Conservation Commission in 1908

to prepare a report on the condition of the Nation's resources; Pinchot was chairman. It reported findings at a Joint Conservation Conference in Washington attended by half the Governors and delegates from state and national conservation

Pinchot and Roosevelt spoke at a Natl. Conservation Cong^{ress} in St. Paul, ~~advocating~~ ^{groups} National instead of State control for conservation of natural resources. (This Congress had been organized in 1909 in Seattle, as a separate group from Pinchot's. A reaction took place in Congress over all these commissions, and Congress voted

to kill all Presidential commissions. From 1910-20 bills were repeatedly introduced in Congress to turn the National Forests over to the States. However, a final conference was held at the end of Theodore Roosevelt's term,

the North American Conservation Conference in 1908. The Governor-General of Canada and the President of Mexico were guests.

and James A. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior,

Pinchot/took drastic action at the close of Theodore Roosevelt's term to protect potential waterpower sites from private uncontrolled exploitation. Between Dec. 1908 to March 4, 1909, he had the President ~~withdraw~~ ^{withdraw over} 4 million acres of valuable water power sites from private entry, to protect the public interest.

These were ~~returned~~ annulled by the new Secretary of the Interior, Richard A. Ballinger, as soon as he took office, but then restored again after Pinchot intervened with President Taft.

(The coal claims were cancelled in 1910 after Congressl hearings on Pinchot's charges)

Pinchot was fired Jan. 1910 by Taft for extreme charges he made against Ballinger on Alaska coal. In 1908, Pinchot organized a National Conservation Association aimed at opposing the turning over of National Forests to the Western States--for which there was very strong pressure in Congress-- and it worked to control the development of water power sites on public lands. Charles W. Eliot, outgoing president of Harv. became president, then succeeded by Pinchot in 1910. Pinchot served until the group became inactive in 1923. Walter L. Fisher, new Secy of Interior in 1910 after Ballinger, became vice-president of the Assn.

(Additional Biographical Data on Pinchot, to be inserted in Biography)

Pinchot was from a wealthy family, on both sides.

Pinchot was the first American to insist that scientific forestry could be profitable.

In 1889 he went to Germany to find out more about forestry, became a close friend of the great German forester, Dr. Detrich Brandis, who advised him to go to the French Forest School at Nancy, which he did. He studied there for 13 months, but wanted practical experience rather than more classroom work, and left for home. He made trips through European forests to gain first-hand knowledge. He was the first American to study forestry abroad.

just after returning from abroad,
In January 1891 he got a job making management plans for Phelps, Dodge Estate in Penna. and Arizona. He was also offered the new post of assistant Chief of the Division of Forestry, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Dr. Fernow, in 1891. He accompanied Fernow on a trip through Arkansas forests.

In January 1892 he accepted a job as forester for the Biltmore Estate near Asheville, N.C., for William Vanderbilt. Conducted cutting operations.

In 1894 He became a nonresident consultant for the forest and Carl Shenck, a young German forester, became the resident forester.

Pinchot mailed a pamphlet on the first-year accomplishments of Biltmore Forest to thousands of newspapers.

In December 1893 Pinchot set up an office as consulting forester in New York City.

Graves

Henry Graves and Pinchot were students together at Yale; Graves planned to be a chemist, but Pinchot persuaded him to enter forestry. Graves assisted Pinchot in field work for forest plans for large landowners and forest industries.

Graves became the first student of forestry at Harvard. He went to Europe to study forestry under Dr. Detrich Brandis. Graves became first Dean of Yale Forest School.

Pinchot became a special forest agent for the Dept. of the Interior in June 1897.

He studied the 18 new reserves set aside by President Cleveland, recommended boundary changes, proposed organization of a Forest Service.

Gifford Pinchot: Public Service and the Meaning of Conservation

by
John W. Furlow, Jr.

At the beginning of his book entitled *Gifford Pinchot, Private and Public Forester*, Harold Pinkett quotes Pinchot as saying: "I have been a Governor every now and then, but I am a forester all the time."¹ One could conclude that Gifford wanted to reassure his associates in forestry that despite his excursions into elective politics, he was true to his profession, the one he had introduced to America in the late nineteenth century.

Many of his forestry associates preferred or prefer to minimize Pinchot's political involvement in the later years of his life. They consider this activity less consequential than the great battles fought for conservation in the early 1900's when the Forest Service was set on a firm foundation by its chief, "G.P.," as his subordinates called him.²

American history texts reflect this same bias. After Pinchot's confrontation in 1910 with Secretary of the Interior Ballinger over the disposition of coal resources on public lands in Alaska, he disappears from these surveys.³ Despite a very active life which spanned the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, the Second World War, and the post-war effort to achieve permanent peace, little is published about what happened to this influential public figure.

Neglecting the later career of Gifford Pinchot is to fail to recognize his role in a significant development in the concept of "conservation." This is the term to which he is credited with giving life and so much publicity. Ignored also would be his close relationship with Cornelia Bryce, whom he married in 1914. In this later period together they saw their strategy for international peace finally move a step toward reality. Despite his associates' and historians' efforts to confine him to forestry, Gifford Pinchot proved, as he did so often during his lifetime, that he would not or could not be limited physically or spiritually.

According to Henry Clepper, historian of the forestry movement,⁴ the concept of "conservation" had been developing for thirty years before Gifford Pinchot and Theodore Roosevelt focused public attention and concern on it at the beginning of the 20th Century. Several individuals are said to have actually used the word first in its modern connotation or suggested it to Pinchot.⁵

The definition of the term "conservation" has been disputed over the years, and Pinchot himself used the term to mean different things. In 1910 he proclaimed that the basic principles behind conservation were the

development of and use of natural resources for the benefit of the many, and not merely for the profit of a few. He insisted on the scientific management of renewable resources to prevent waste and to guarantee their availability for future use.⁶ Thirty-five years later in his autobiography, *Breaking New Ground*, published the year after his death, he wrote: "Conservation is the foresighted utilization, preservation, and/or renewal of forests, waters, and lands and minerals for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time . . . it means everywhere and always that the public good comes first." By then he had come to this interesting and expansive conclusion: "It is obvious, therefore, that the principles of conservation must apply to human beings as well as to natural resources."⁷

All accounts agree that Pinchot believed firmly that natural resources, renewable or not, were there for the use of and the benefit of all mankind.⁸ As noted by many, this idea appeared to flow from the Judeo-Christian belief that God created the natural world under man's dominion.⁹

Although his background was as a forester, Pinchot did not confine his original definition of conservation in 1900 to the protection of trees, but broadened the resources to be wisely managed to soil, water, minerals, and grazing areas.¹⁰ In 1908 he was involved in the renaming of the journal of the American Forestry Association from *Forestry and Irrigation* to *Conservation* to denote these broader concerns. Pinchot also founded the Conservation Association to pressure for government action to realize the broad objectives of the conservation movement as defined by Pinchot.

Henry Clepper states that there was no disharmony between the American Forestry Association and the National Conservation Association. However, after a few issues of the journal were published under the name *Conservation*, its title was changed to *American Forestry*, and the Directors of the American Forestry Association determined not to follow Pinchot in what Henry Clepper calls "their sound decision" not to be a party to his "grandiose" plans. Eventually, the National Conservation Association with many shared members merged back into the American Forestry Association.¹¹

Pinchot not only actively attempted to broaden the types of resources placed under the protective cover of conservation but also supported the emerging concept of multiple-use for those forest reserves first set

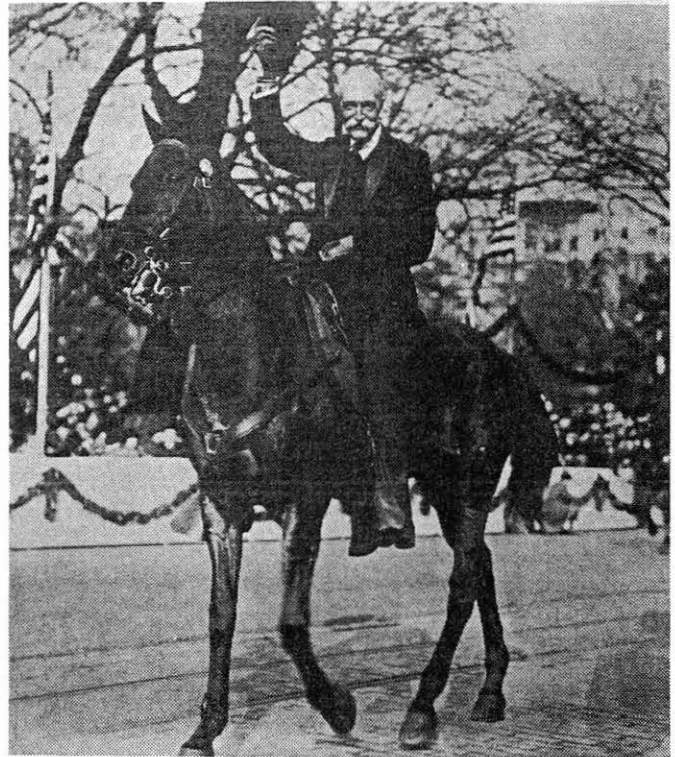
Furlow — Cont.

aside by Presidents Harrison and Cleveland and then to an increasing extent by T.R. Multiple-use, with as many shadings of meanings as the word "conservation," directed that public forest lands and reserves were to be open to use for a wide range of purposes, from flood control to grazing to lumbering to mining to recreation. Pinchot and the Forest Service pursued this democratic policy which they believed was complementary to the idea of "conservation." After the acceptance of "multiple-use," the Forest Service placed few restrictions on the types of utilization of the reserves.¹²

This idea remained strong with Pinchot throughout his long life. In 1931, Governor Pinchot broke ground for Pymatuning Dam reserve area in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. He pointed proudly to the value of this project which served as a means of flood control, as well as a recreational site for the citizens of the state and a source of employment.¹³ Despite potential conflicts over the use of the reserves, such as the desire to preserve the beauty and uniqueness of wilderness areas by denying access to them by the masses, Pinchot saw primarily the potential of multiple uses. He firmly believed any conflict could be managed by an effective administrator, which he was recognized to be.¹⁴

Beyond expanding the natural resources to be managed for future use and exploring the wise utilization of public reserves, Gifford Pinchot participated in formally nationalizing and internationalizing the conservation movement. The White House Governor's Conference of 1908 on Conservation, for which Pinchot served as Chairman, was so successful in terms of encouraging commitment to the cause by the leadership of the country, that he called for a conference of the leaders of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The positive results of that meeting resulted in invitations being sent by T.R. to the world to join in a gathering to promote cooperation in conservation. When William Howard Taft became President and rescinded the invitations, Pinchot was not able to carry the idea of internationalizing conservation any further at that time.¹⁵

The first years of the new century had seen America's first professional forester reach the heights of national influence through his own considerable energy and dedication, and through the support from professional resource associations, individual teachers from the scientific community, and powerful political leaders of the country. Pinchot had sensed through his close collaboration with Theodore Roosevelt what political power could accomplish in terms of reordering the world for the good of the greatest number.¹⁶ With the incoming Taft administration, although the basic principles of conservation and multiple-use were firmly entrenched in the Forest Service and in the public mind, their potential, as seen by Pinchot, was not to be realized; and Pinchot found himself outside of government. At this



Grey Towers, USDA Forest Service

Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania coming up Pennsylvania Avenue in the Presidential Inaugural Parade on March 4, 1925.

point historians writing texts on American history lose track of Pinchot, and many of his associates in the forestry profession expected him to return to the fold.

In this transitional period, two influences made their mark on Gifford Pinchot. They were to alter significantly the meaning of conservation and of Gifford Pinchot's life. At the Governor's Conference of 1908, amidst the many noted speakers, two individuals presenting two forces within the economic system raised an issue that broadened the discussion about conservation. Andrew Carnegie, in this talk on protecting critical ores and metals from waste, spoke about the need to conserve human resources, particularly from the dangers of extracting those ores and metals.¹⁷ Samuel Gompers, leader of the American Federation of Labor, expanded on that brief touch of concern by Carnegie, not widely known for his reticence in exploiting both natural and human resources. Gompers warned his listeners that constant vigilance was necessary on behalf of the welfare of the wealth-producing wage earners upon whose material advancement depended the future of the Republic. He called for the conservation of natural resources and the energy of the laborer in the spirit of stewardship that lay beneath the brotherhood of man. Gompers cautioned the delegates that the greatest form of waste was the immense numbers of people unemployed through no fault of their own or those people whose lives had been destroyed or whose bodies had been maimed in industry and commerce by ignorance, incompetence, or greed. "What

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is more the antithesis to the conservation of our natural resources?" he asked. The labor leader ended his statement by calling upon the world to follow the example of those American leaders, "the rugged, forceful, and intelligent manhood and womanhood who breed and foster the aristocracy of heart and mind."¹⁸ It is certain that Gifford Pinchot was aware of these sentiments, and with the passage of time and increased sensitivity they would reemerge in an expanded definition of conservation.

In 1914, Gifford Pinchot at age 49, married Cornelia Bryce. Cornelia met Gifford through her father's acquaintance with Theodore Roosevelt. With red hair and a record of political activism, she was Gifford's equal in energy and interest in politics.¹⁹ Their partnership began with an unsuccessful race by Gifford for the United States Senate seat from Pennsylvania then held by Boies Penrose, powerful national Republican boss. This attempt was the first of many by Pinchot to return to national political position and power. With the strong support of his wife, there would be numerous campaigns in the years ahead.²⁰

Before these campaigns could take place, the progressive reform movement of which conservation was a part and the Pinchots' marriage were overwhelmed by the "War to end all wars," the First World War. Despite the destruction of human and natural resources during that conflict, Gifford was an enthusiastic supporter of America's involvement in the war. Cornelia Pinchot with a Quaker heritage had been associated with the peace movement before marriage. Although agreeing enthusiastically with Gifford on many of the reforms he advocated, including conservation, she did not share his positive views about war. When asked about this difference, she stated: "Two minds don't think as one; it would be dreary if true."²¹

With the end of the hostilities, Gifford and Cornelia returned to campaigning. In 1922, he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania and she became first lady of the state. By all estimates, G.P.'s concern about forestry appeared to take second place to the broad demands of governing a large and complex state. The greatest accomplishment of the progressive governor in the prosperous Twenties was an administrative reorganization of state government in part so that employment in it would be based on merit. This effort produced an admirable efficiency and cost effectiveness.

In fact, the major conservation effort for the Pinchots in the Twenties came from their desire to conserve human resources. Gifford and Cornelia were considered to be the most devoted national leaders in the enforcement of prohibition.²³ The argument that Gifford Pinchot gave that motivated his effort to make the law work was the useless waste of human life from the evils of alcohol: of families deprived of income and support, of the destruction of property,



Grey Towers, USDA Forest Service

Cornelia Bryce, daughter of journalist-politician Lloyd Bryce, was introduced to Gifford Pinchot by Theodore Roosevelt, who attended their wedding in Roslyn, Long Island, on August 15, 1914. Both Gifford and Cornelia were active in the Progressive ("Bull Moose") Party.

and the violence.²⁴ Despite the devotion and funds expended, prohibition as a social experiment failed. In his second term as governor, 1931-1935, Pinchot would have to preside over the end of prohibition and the initiation of the regulation of liquor sales by the state.²⁵

Since constitutionally the governor could not succeed himself, the Pinchots had to wait until 1930 for Gifford to run again. By then the economic promise of Pennsylvanian and Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, had turned into depression. The days of administrative codes and balanced budgets gave way to a time of increasing concerns for the unemployed and those least able to survive the economic dislocations of the Thirties.

Despite a narrow victory in 1930, the Pinchots prepared to address the state's deepening crisis. While Gifford battled the still powerful Republican machines and what he called selfish interests, and kept an eye on the depression-inspired Democratic Party, Cornelia used the opportunity to pursue the causes that had meant much to her since the progressive period at the beginning of the century. One of the most memorable and popular parts of the Pinchots' campaign for the governorship in 1930 was their pledge to get the farmers "out of the mud." Gifford had been associated with rural concerns since he had served on T.R.'s Commission on Country Life. He talked proudly of his annual meeting with

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the Grange. In turn the rural, often "dry," areas of the state gave Pinchot many of the votes in his campaigns. The program to build all-weather, rural roads which Pinchot continued throughout his second term was a prime example of multiple-use which resulted in the conservation of human resources. The roads, constructed as cost effectively as possible, not only connected the farmers to modern life and to a wider market for their products, but provided life-saving work and wages for the rapidly increasing numbers of unemployed.²⁶

The election and inauguration of Franklin Roosevelt in 1933 had the enthusiastic support of the Pinchots. In assessing the changes that had taken place in the early Thirties, Gifford concluded, "The world will never be again what it was when the depression began. The many have come to a new sense of their needs, their rights, and their power."²⁷ He further concluded, "The Government of this country exists for the protection and preservation of its people."²⁸ In his gubernatorial campaign in 1930, Pinchot had promised a "new deal" for the state of Pennsylvania.²⁹ Despite the fact that Gifford wanted the 1932 Republican presidential nomination, he praised FDR and his "New Deal" within a year of the Democrat's inauguration: "He moves. He tries first one thing and then another. I stand with FDR because he destroyed the paralyzing hopelessness in the country."³⁰

Pinchot was most pleased with the passage by the New Deal inspired U.S. Congress in early 1933 of the act to create the national Civilian Conservation Corps. It appealed to him first, because it followed the multiple-use concept. Not only did the CCC do actual conservation work, including building facilities for recreation, flood control measures, and soil conservation, often at the same site, but that contributed in turn to the physical and mental health of the participants. Secondly, Pinchot took pride in his role in impressing Franklin Roosevelt years before in the New York State Legislature with slides of China which showed the devastating effects of soil erosion from a lack of conservation of forest resources. Most importantly, this act contributed to the conservation of human resources, not only of the men who found work and health but of their dependents who received a substantial portion of their wages. Pinchot had earlier set up work relief camps in Pennsylvania through the cooperation of several state agencies

under military coordination that were prototypes of the CCC camps.³¹

The commitment to the conservation of human resources deepened for the Pinchots as the depression continued. It was based on past concerns, especially by Cornelia Bryce, whose public activity increased as the second governorship moved to a conclusion. Hugh Johnson, National Recovery Act administrator, after tangling with Mrs. Pinchot over the policies of his office, asked the question in 1934, "Who is Governor of Pennsylvania?"³²

In the days before her marriage, Cornelia Bryce was active in opposition to child labor and poor working conditions for women. In the early 1930s, she gained national prominence for a crusade against "sweatshops" which her husband defined as "factories which pay starvation wages and violate labor laws."³³ In particular, while serving as one of the Governor's representatives on a commission to investigate these employers, she marched on a picket line at an Allentown textile mill with young women called "Baby Strikers" by the newspapers. She appeared on behalf of workers in the steel mills, in the laundry, and hosiery businesses. In collaboration with Charlotte Carr, the Governor's Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry, Cornelia pressured the National Red Cross and the national government to investigate conditions in Pennsylvania factories. The Governor concluded, "I think you'll agree that the strongest weapon I had was Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, whose work against the sweats is known throughout the U.S. . . . she's this administration's best contribution to the cause of workers on farm or factory, mill or mine."³⁴

As always, not only occupied with the present but with the future, the Pinchots acted quickly when it was discovered that malnutrition was causing children to faint in school. As powerful supporters of education as a means to a better society, the Governor and Mrs. Pinchot set up a system of milk stations to provide the resources to insure better nutrition. They supervised personally the children's weigh-ins to make certain that the program was doing the job.³⁵

Although Democratic Governor George Earle, elected in 1934, is credited with much of the social legislation which because of similarities to FDR's

For biographical information on Gifford Pinchot, see Martin L. Fausold, *Gifford Pinchot: Bull Moose Progressive* (Syracuse, NY, 1961); M. Nelson McGeary, *Gifford Pinchot: Forester-Politician* (Princeton, NJ, 1960); Gifford Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground* (New York, 1947), Pinchot's autobiography, which has also been published by the University of Washington Press (Seattle, 1972) with an introduction by James Penick, Jr.; Harold T. Pinkett, *Gifford Pinchot: Private and Public Forester* (Urbana, IL, 1970); and the article by James Penick, Jr. in *Dictionary of American Biography: Supplement Four* (New York, 1974). Also see the following publications of the USDA Forest Service, Washington, DC, in conjunction with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies and Grey Towers National Historic Landmark in Milford, PA: *Grey Towers National Historic Landmark: Home of Gifford Pinchot* (1985), *Historic Structure Report: Grey Towers* (1979), *The Other Pinchots of Grey Towers* (1978), and *Pinchot: The Man, the House, the Legacy* (1978). A lecture on July 14, 1985 at Grey Towers by John Allen Gable, *Adventure in Reform: Gifford Pinchot, Amos Pinchot, Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Party*, was published by the Grey Towers Press, Milford, PA, in 1986.

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program was called the “Little New Deal,” the Pinchots proposed and publicized many of the specific elements in it. To protect the state’s valuable human resources, the Governor proposed pensions for the blind and aged, advocated expanded Workmen’s Compensation, and unemployment compensation, called for increased restrictions on child labor and curbs on sweatshops through minimum wage and maximum hour legislation. The Pinchots argued that such programs made good sense because of the savings achieved by preventing the loss of human ability and by reducing the cost of poorly administered general public maintenance programs.³⁶ Although the Pinchots were not successful in seeing all of their proposed legislation passed during their tenure, the next administration put those programs and more into effect.

At the end of the term, the Pinchots were determined to remain active in politics in order to promote the conservation of human as well as natural resources. Gifford ran for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in 1934. When rejected by the Republican Party, he almost succeeded in receiving the Democratic nomination. Again in 1938, he tried for the Republican nomination for governor. But a third term was not to be. Cornelia Pinchot ran several times for the Republican nomination for U.S. Congress from the Milford area around Grey Towers, and also ran for nomination from the Philadelphia area. Not victorious, she was pleased with her showings against entrenched incumbents.³⁷ These defeats did not prevent the Pinchots from voicing their opinions on the broad issues of the day or advocating their own proposals.

Since they believed that Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal was what the people wanted and needed, except in certain details, they pressed upon him their ultimate proposal combining the conservation of natural and human resources. Based on their experiences from the initial progressive drive for conservation and on years of political activity, Gifford Pinchot with strong support from his wife urged FDR to call an international conference that would develop a strategy for world peace based on cooperative efforts among nations to conserve human and natural resources. FDR received the plea by noting that Pinchot was a “wild man,” an individual who could not be controlled.³⁸

In the early 1940’s, Gifford fought age and illness as he had always battled those “interests” who opposed what he believed was for the “public good.” He succumbed, however, in 1946 at the age of 81.³⁹

It is fitting that Cornelia Bryce Pinchot would be the one to attend the post-war world conference in 1949, supported by FDR’s successor, Harry Truman. Sponsored by the United Nations on the subject of conservation and utilization of resources, scientists from around the world and numerous interested



Cornelia Bryce Pinchot (1881-1960) was active in politics and social reform. The historian Louis Filler writes of Mrs. Pinchot in the 1930s: “For a time she was, among women concerned with social issues, second in visibility only to Eleanor Roosevelt, with whom as a child she went to dancing school.”

observers were invited to share their collective wisdom with no thought to policy making.⁴⁰

Trygvie Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, set the tone for this first interdisciplinary, international, scientific meeting. In his opening remarks, he called upon the delegates to “. . . mobilize technical knowledge in support of one of the high purposes of the Charter—to raise the standards of living. This is one of the keys to peace. For behind most wars stand the spectres of hunger and want—effective warmongers of the past.” He continued, “Floods, crop failures, and droughts know no frontiers. Their effect cuts across national boundary lines. No country has a monopoly of the techniques in the sound use and conservation of natural resources, and both industrial and non-industrial countries can profit from the techniques developed in different parts of the world.” Lie concluded with the hope that: “If we could really put science and technology to fuller use in peace as we did in war, I believe that no one could predict the world population our resources could support or the rise in the average standard of living that would be possible.”⁴¹

Instead of a sense of triumph at the vindication of forty years of effort, the results of the Conference disappointed Cornelia Pinchot. The grounds for her disappointment show clearly the course of Progressive thought by conservationist Gifford Pinchot since the late nineteenth century. Speaking for herself and for her late husband, her main criticism was that

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the participants spent too much time discussing the narrowest technological grounds in relation to conservation. She called upon the conferees to regain her late husband's broader vision, "the conservation ideal," by saying, "Every true conservationist knows that man himself is a natural resource, *the* basic resource; that without man's energy, the energy of coal, of electricity, of oil, or atomic fission itself, is inert and meaningless. To side-step the human and political implications of conservation, to deal with it exclusively in terms of materials, matter and technical processes, is to take a long step backward from where we stood a generation ago."⁴²

Raphael Zon, who has been called one of Gifford Pinchot's best forestry proteges, concluded in an article in 1946 that "Gifford Pinchot's evolution has been really remarkable."⁴³ He noted the change of his mentor from the narrow scientifically trained forester to the broadly experienced advocate for world peace. While Pinchot is often portrayed as the activist rather than the thinker, "the Wildman" and the publicizer, rather than the intellectual, he moved beyond the limitations proposed for him by his field of professional specialization to understand where inspired leadership might take his state, nation, or even the world. An unquestionable influence in this evolution or development was Cornelia Bryce with her sensitivity to the concerns of those who wanted their share of the "public good." Despite these sensitivities and the push by Pinchot to stretch the boundaries of human accomplishment, the Great Depression and a second World War were sobering elements to any optimism that progressivism and theories of scientific management at the beginning of the century may have generated. It is to the credit of the Pinchots that regardless of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, they continued to press for solutions that would truly bring the greatest good for the greatest number, not only at home but abroad.

At the conclusion of his autobiography, Gifford Pinchot wrote, "I believe, and I have made no secret of my belief, that a good forester must also be a good citizen. I have tried to be both, with what success, it is not for me to say. But at least I am not without experience."⁴⁴ In the period before the concept of ecology became as current as conservation, before Pennsylvanian Rachel Carson's books carried understanding of the interrelationships within the environment a giant step farther, and before the serious discussion of the "quality of life" took place, Gifford and Cornelia Pinchot fought to raise the consciousness of mankind about its place in the world, and its responsibilities. Their efforts were successful, deserve the appreciation of their peers, and the recognition of history.

NOTES

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In his extensive biography, Nelson McGeary takes the opposite view, "All his life he (Pinchot) maintained a strong interest in

forestry and conservation, but in his last quarter century his interest in politics overshadowed his concern for conservation." Nelson McGeary, *Gifford Pinchot: Forester-Politician* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960), 197.

²Henry Clepper, *Professional Forestry in the United States* (Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1971), 141-142.

³Numerous American history texts.

⁴Henry Clepper, *Crusade for Conservation: The Centennial History of the American Forestry Association* (Washington, D.C.: American Forestry Association, 1975), 29.

⁵Clepper, *Professional Forestry*, 16.

⁶Gifford Pinchot, *The Fight for Conservation* (Page, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1910), 44-46.

⁷Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground* (N.Y.: Harcourt, Brace, and Co., 1947), 504-510.

⁸For a discussion of the conservationist versus preservationist controversy, Fox calls Pinchot a conservationist utilitarian. Stephen Fox, *The American Conservation Movement: John Muir and His Legacy* (Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 1985), 115, 121, 208.

⁹Fox, *The American Conservation Movement*, 359-361.

¹⁰Henry Clepper, *Crusade for Conservation: The Centennial History of the American Forestry Association* (Washington, D.C.: American Forestry Association, 1975), 7.

¹¹Clepper, *Crusade for Conservation*, 29.

¹²Grant McConnell, "The Multiple-Use Concept in Forest Service Policy," *Sierra Club Bulletin*, Oct. 1959: 14-28. Clepper, *Crusade for Conservation*, 20.

¹³Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress), Box 2296), Ground-breaking at Pymatuning Dam Site, October 6, 1931.

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¹⁶Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2296), Speech by Pinchot at Memorial Day Exercises conducted by Quentin Roosevelt Post of American Legion at Oyster Bay, New York, May 30, 1931.

¹⁷Andrew Carnegie, "The Conservation of Ores and Related Minerals," Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources, White House, Washington, D.C., May 13-15, 1908: 17, 19.

¹⁸Samuel Gompers, "Conservation in Relation to Labor," Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources, White House, Washington, D.C., May 13-15, 1908: 399-403.

¹⁹LeRoy Greene, *Shelter for His Excellency* (Harrisburg: Stackpole Books, 1951), 210, 226.

²⁰Isidor Feinstein, "A Gentleman in Politics," *The American Mercury*, 29 (1933): 84.

John Furlow, "Cornelia Bryce Pinchot: Feminism in the Post-Suffrage Era," *Pennsylvania History*, 43 (October, 1976): 343.

²¹Furlow, "Cornelia Bryce Pinchot," 332.

²²Clyde L. King, "Fiscal and Administrative Reorganization in Pennsylvania," *American Political Science Review* 17 (Nov., 1923): 597-608.

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²³Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *Legislative Journal*, 1927, Governor Gifford Pinchot's Message to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania delivered in person to the Joint Session in House of Representatives, Jan. 4, 1927, iii.

²⁴Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2296A), Pinchot Address before Pennsylvania State Christian Association at State College, PA, "What Shall a Dry Do Now?" October 27, 1933.

Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2296), Radio speech, April 5, 1933.

²⁵Gifford Pinchot, "Liquor Control in the U.S.A. State Store Plan," *Rotarian* 44 (Jan., 1934): 12-13, 59-60.

²⁶Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2296), "The Orphan Child of American Politics," Speech by Pennsylvania Governor Pinchot before Missouri Farmers Association, Sedalia, Missouri, Sept. 1, 1931.

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²⁸Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2296), Statement by Pinchot, Aug. 31, 1931.

²⁹Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Oct. 29, 1930: 1, 2.

³⁰Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2298), Speech by Pinchot, Philadelphia, May 4, 1934.

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³²Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2298), Letter from Mrs. Pinchot to General Hugh Johnson, March 8, 1934.

³³Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2294), *Governor Says*, May 24, 1933.

³⁴"New Deal in Grundyland," *The New Republic* (Aug. 9, 1933): 330-333.

³⁵Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2294), Speech by Pinchot, Harrisburg, Feb. 2, 1933.

Pinchot Papers (Library of Congress, Box 2296), Speech by Pinchot at Dedication of Education Building in Harrisburg, Nov. 4, 1931.

³⁶John Furlow, "An Urban State Under Siege: Pennsylvania and the Second Gubernatorial Administration of Gifford Pinchot, 1931-1935" (Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, University of North Carolina, 1973), 322-323, 411-425, 468-469.

Richard Calvin Keller, "The Little New Deal" (unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Columbia University, 1960).

³⁷Furlow, "Cornelia Bryce Pinchot," 342-343.

³⁸Edgar B. Nixon, ed., *F.D.R. and Conservation, 1911-1945*, 2 vols. (Hyde Park, N.Y.: General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, 1957), 2:175.

³⁹Gifford Pinchot, "Conservation as a Foundation of Permanent Peace," *Nature* 146 (Aug. 10, 1940): 183-185.

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⁴⁰U.S. Department of Economic Affairs, *Proceedings of the U.N. Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, August 17-September 16, 1949, Lake Success, N.Y.*, 7 vols. (New York, 1950), 1:319.

⁴¹*Proceedings of the U.N.*, 1:2.

⁴²*Proceedings of the U.N.*: Plenary Meetings, 1:319.

⁴³Raphael Zon, "Public Good Comes First," *American Forests* 53 (Nov., 1946): 544-557.

⁴⁴Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground*, 506.

* * * * * **BOOK REVIEW** * * * * **Gore Vidal's Views on TR*

Gore Vidal, *Empire*, a novel, Random House, New York, NY 1987, 486 pp.

Reviewed by
Perry D. Floyd

Empire reminds me of a Chinese diplomat who, when asked about Tuchman's *Stilwell and the American Experience in China*, used the word "unfortunate." Although I thought he meant the book was "unfortunate," he meant the rancor between Stilwell and Chiang Kai-shek was unfortunate. When he suggested Stilwell's "dark side" explained his enmity with Chiang, I asked whether Chiang had a "dark side." Could Chiang's followers (capable of worship, they deified a general during my lifetime) have given him over to the transubstantiation Brumidi had in mind when painting "The Apotheosis of George Washington" in the Capitol dome? Such a portrait does not come "warts and all."

Some of Gore Vidal's portraits, like Brueghel's, contain mostly warts. Vidal cleverly painted a "dark side" of Jefferson. My own (I hope enlightened) guess (the best any of us can aspire to at this late date) is that Jefferson deserves the result. But despite Vidal's insight, or lack of it, as the case may be, regarding their Virginia predecessor in the White House, his pen does not deliver Lincoln or T.R. to an identical fate. Their portraits are much more complex, indeed, sympathetic.

A reviewer of Gore Vidal's *Lincoln* novel wrote that he was pleased to find a Lincoln book that didn't

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read as if the President was constantly attended by an orchestra playing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." If limited to that (unfair, since *Empire* also includes lengthy and compelling portraits of McKinley, Bryan, Hearst, Adams, Hay, and others), I'm delighted to find another T.R. book that doesn't read as if he were constantly on the march with John Philip Sousa.

Vidal's portrayal of Roosevelt, like his Lincoln portrait three years ago, is of someone with much greater complexity and depth than conventional appreciation allows. Both are credited, I believe accurately, with a much greater measure of pragmatic, calculating good sense and will to power than some would admit. Vidal: "The President was both shrewd and watchful," and, ". . . [Roosevelt] was the best the country had to offer, and they were all in luck."

But there are deficiencies in Vidal's scholarship. Whether master of deceit or conceit, the author's disclaimer at the end of each book suggesting what is true, what is not, what is invented, and what is in the record is purposely, culpably, deceptive and misleading. Vidal either does not recognize or will not admit the extent of his inventions. At the conclusion of *Empire*, he confesses to changing the hour of Del Hay's death and inventing a conversation between Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst. Otherwise, Vidal claims he "keeps the historical figures to the generally agreed-on facts."

Where is Norman Mailer when you need him? And where does Vidal get the idea Hay told Roosevelt that Lincoln was shot from the *front*? Is this a reference to Kennedy (see page 400 for another) by an author enamored with conspiracy theory? In any case, it certainly disputes Vidal's claim for veracity, as does his confusion of *Theodore* with *Franklin* (pages 374-75). The real keys to Vidal's fiction may lie in one character's assertion that "fiction's war with truth was never-ending," and another's suggestion: "When in doubt, make something up." Vidal clearly takes this advice to heart.

With what result? History (or religion) teaches (with one or two exceptions) that there are no perfect men. Most of us give intellectual assent to the proposition that Theodore Roosevelt was not one of them. At the same time, it is clearly distressing to find a portrait of T.R. accusing him, variously, of cheating at arm wrestling, acting in pragmatic league with corrupt political bosses, and not quite living up to his reputation as advocate and practitioner of the strenuous life.

But despite deceitful lapses into what Vidal must recognize as out-and-out lies (appropriate criticism for fiction?), his portraits of Lincoln and Burr, like Parson Weems' portrait of Washington, were onto something that previously eluded almost everyone

else. Now that Vidal has included McKinley, Bryan, Hearst, Adams, James, Hanna, Hay, and Roosevelt in his historical panorama, the result is similar. Despite all shortcomings, Vidal may have captured these characters in a way that hasn't been done by previous authors, as simultaneously false and true as Parson Weems' parable of the cherry tree.

Vidal has recreated Roosevelt as he recreated Lincoln and Burr, bringing T.R. alive for people who may not tolerate a three-volume biography (however magnificent) and in a way that makes the President ultimately interesting, attractive, and appealing. Vidal's imaginative and mischievous attributes make Roosevelt (and McKinley, Hay, and several others for that matter) endearing, plausible, real. They introduce a Theodore Roosevelt one wants to know better.

In the final analysis, *Empire* is about none of the people, not even Roosevelt, who appear in its pages; it is about the influence of the press on contemporary society. Vidal's own electoral bitterness may be mirrored in Hearst's concluding hostility to respectable society in general, and Roosevelt in particular. In a final confrontation with Roosevelt, Hearst takes the words right out of Vidal's mouth: "The author's always safe. It's his characters who better watch out." This is particularly true when the author is the Joe McCarthy of contemporary fiction.

Empire is not a book for believers in "The Apotheosis of Theodore Roosevelt." Like the diplomat's memory of Stilwell, they will conclude that the book, as well as Vidal's portrayal of Roosevelt, is unfortunate. But altogether, Roosevelt comes off quite well. Vidal is unable, even fictitiously, to show T.R. guilty of anything suggested by rumor, insinuation, and inuendo. After unsuccessfully probing for T.R.'s clay feet, Vidal, along with everyone else, is forced to acknowledge the ultimate verdict of history: Roosevelt triumphs.

T.R. can hold his own against illegitimate detraction. His legacy stands in his words, accomplishments, and ideals. We can depend on Professor Harbaugh, Edmund Morris, and John Gable to provide the scholarship and insight necessary to understand Roosevelt's life and historical context. But the biographical and scholarly quest of the historical Roosevelt can always be supplemented, from time to time, with a view as amusing, imaginative, and mischievous as Gore Vidal's in *Empire*.

Note: Mr. Perry D. Floyd is a member of the Executive Committee of the Theodore Roosevelt Association. He resides in Falls Church, Virginia.



News and Notes

Jessica Kraft

. The passing of Jessica (Mrs. Harold R.) Kraft on August 25, 1987 marks the end of an important and meaningful chapter in the history of the Theodore Roosevelt Association. At the time of her death, Jessica Kraft, it can be said, was the heart of the Theodore Roosevelt Association. She was one of the most dedicated, competent, hard-working, and productive leaders in the long history of the Association. She was personal secretary to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt; and after Mrs. Roosevelt's death, Mrs. Kraft became the first Curator of Sagamore Hill in 1953, a position she held under the TRA and then the National Park Service until 1974. Mrs. Kraft was Assistant Treasurer and then Treasurer of the TRA, a Trustee, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Association. She had been employed by the Association for some 34 years in various capacities. Mrs. Kraft was the Treasurer of the USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN-71) Commissioning Committee of the TRA in 1986, and was one of those chiefly responsible for the reconstruction of the Derby-Hall Memorial Bandstand in Oyster Bay, NY, in 1980. She was active in many organizations, including the Oyster Bay Historical Society, Order of the Eastern Star, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Oyster Bay Visiting Nurse Association, and was a member of the Town of Oyster Bay Bicentennial Commission. She was the widow of Harold R. Kraft, who died in 1985, and she is survived by three daughters, Barbara Comstock, Secretary of the TRA, who lives in Laurel Hollow, Long Island, Jane Mills of Port Jefferson Station, Long Island, and Edith Wagner of Lake Havasu City, Arizona; two brothers, Albert Van Ausdall of Ocala, Florida, and John MacInnis of Oyster Bay; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren. She was born Jessica Van Ausdall in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, January 2, 1909. A memorial service for Mrs. Kraft was held at Christ Church, Oyster Bay, the church attended for many years by the Krafts and the Roosevelts, on August 29, 1987. The next issue of the *Journal* will include a detailed account of Mrs. Kraft's life and work, and this issue is dedicated to her memory. Mrs. Kraft's family requests that contributions in her memory be made to the American Cancer Society or the Theodore Roosevelt Association. Jessica Kraft was active and vital to the end. She lived a long and full life. She will be profoundly missed by all who knew her.

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The Theodore Roosevelt Medora Foundation

. All members of the Theodore Roosevelt Association know of the work of Harold and Sheila Schafer in restoring and maintaining the town of Medora, North Dakota, where TR was a rancher in the 1880s. Mr. & Mrs. Schafer received the TRA's

Theodore Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal in 1983 for their work with Medora and other charitable endeavors. Harold Schafer was the founder, president, and chairman of the board of the Gold Seal Company, manufacturers of household products, a firm which he sold last year. Gold Seal had run the Medora operation. Now Harold and Sheila Schafer and their family and friends have established a new "Theodore Roosevelt Medora Foundation," a non-profit organization, to take over the Medora facilities, which include museums, motels, restaurants, shops, and an outdoor theatre. "Medora will be there long after my family. Medora will belong to all the people," Harold Schafer said, in explaining the reason for the new foundation. Members of the Theodore Roosevelt Association visited Medora, August 22-26, 1987, and two days of joint meetings of the TRA and TR Medora Foundation took place. Mr. P. James Roosevelt, former President of the TRA, represents the Association as a member of the board of the new TR Medora Foundation. Also present for the joint meetings were Mrs. Barbara Brandt, Curator of the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site in Buffalo, New York, and members of the TRA Executive Committee and TRA Board of Trustees. The TRA visitors were greeted in Medora by Governor George Sinner of North Dakota. TRA Executive Director John A. Gable presented the TR Medora Foundation with a carved hunting horn, commemorating a hunting trip of President Roosevelt's in 1907, and a photograph of TR, personally inscribed by TR in 1913. Also presented was an original contract of TR's with G.P. Putnam for one of his Western books to National Park Service Superintendent C. Mack Shaver for the collections of the Theodore Roosevelt National Park in Medora. The TR Medora Foundation will work in support of the TR National Park, one of the five National Park Service sites dedicated to the twenty-sixth President. The TRA visited Medora on previous trips in 1979 and 1983.

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"Teddy and Alice"

. "Teddy and Alice," a new musical about life in the White House with Theodore Roosevelt and his daughter Alice, will open for previews in the Minskoff Theatre, West 45th Street, New York City, on October 31, 1987. The official opening date is November 8. The musical has previously been performed in Tampa and Baltimore. The music is by John Philip Sousa, with new lyrics by Hal Hackaday, and some additional songs, in the Sousa style, by Richard Kapp. The book is by Jerome Alden, author of the play "Bully," which in 1977 starred James Whitmore. Len Cariou, who won a Tony for his performance in "Sweeney Todd," stars in "Teddy and Alice" as President Roosevelt. Newcomer Nancy Hume plays Alice Roosevelt Longworth. Hinks Shimberg is the producer and Donald Pippin the director of the new show.



Grey Towers, USDA Forest Service

"Grey Towers," the Pinchot family home in Milford, Pennsylvania, was designed by Richard Morris Hunt and built in 1885. Grey Towers is now owned by the Forest Service, and is open to the public as a museum. Grey Towers is located on U.S. Route 6, two miles east of Exit 10 on I-84, in the Pocono mountains of northeastern Pennsylvania. The mansion commands a magnificent view of Milford and the Delaware River Valley.

THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION —
MAINTAINING THE MEMORY FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW

- Founded in January, 1919, by Roosevelt's friends and followers a few days after TR's death, and formally chartered by Act of Congress, May 31, 1920.
- Reconstructed Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace, brownstone house at 28 E. 20th Street, New York City; opened to the public October 27, 1923.
- Assembled TR Presidential collection of over 12,000 books and pamphlets, 3,500 cartoons, 10,000 photographs, thousands of letters, manuscripts, and other materials, presented to Harvard as the "Theodore Roosevelt Collection" in 1943. Currently maintains purchase fund for new additions to Collection.
- Assembled collection of motion pictures on TR's life and times, over 20 hours of film, and presented to Library of Congress.
- Purchased what was then Analostan Island in the Potomac in Washington, D.C. for \$364,000, and presented to Federal Government as "Theodore Roosevelt Island" in 1932.
- Publishes books, including *Memorial* and *National Editions of the Works of Theodore Roosevelt* (1923-1926), *TR Cyclopedia* (1941), and *TR: Champion of the Strenuous Life* (1958).
- Subsidized research and publication of *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt* (8 volumes, 1951-1954).
- Purchased and restored TR's home, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, New York; opened to the public on June 14, 1953.
- Donated both TR Birthplace and Sagamore Hill to National Park Service in 1962, together with a special endowment of \$500,000 for support of these sites.
- Established Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Fund at American Museum of Natural History in 1960 for annual grants in field research in North American ecology and natural history; provides continuing funds for these annual grants.
- Publishes quarterly *Journal*, which was established in 1975.
- Provides grants for support of Theodore Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary, Oyster Bay, New York.
- Provides support to maintain TR's grave site in Youngs Memorial Cemetery, Oyster Bay, New York.
- Sponsors student contests and awards.
- Sponsors award to policemen who have overcome handicaps and rendered outstanding service.
- Works in cooperation with National Park Service to support TR Birthplace, Sagamore Hill, TR Island, TR Inaugural Site in Buffalo, New York, and TR National Park in Medora, North Dakota.
- Gives Theodore Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal to men and women who have rendered outstanding service in the fields in which TR worked. 115 Medals awarded since 1923 to such Americans as Charles A. Lindbergh, Helen Keller, Irving Berlin, and Alan B. Shepard.
- Provides research and information to writers, historians, the media, school children, and the general public.

You are invited to join the Theodore Roosevelt Association!

GIFFORD PINCHOT

First Chief Forester, U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, born Simsbury, Conn., August 11, 1865. Son of James W. and Mary P. Pinchot. Wife: Cornelia Elizabeth Bryce; one son, Gifford Bryce.

1889 - A. B. degree, Yale. Studied forestry France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland.

1889 - first practicing professional forester in America, began initial systematic forest work in U. S. on G.W. Vanderbilt estate, Biltmore, N. C., near Asheville.

1896 - at age of 31, was named member of National Forest Commission of the National Academy of Sciences. Commission was assigned task of originating national policy on forestry and to recommend same to Federal Government. Pinchot's work on commission resulted in laying foundation for much of Nation's present forest policy.

1898 - President McKinley appointed Pinchot as Chief of Division of Forestry (in 1902 Bureau of Forestry).

1902 - made personal inspection of forest resources of Philippine Islands and recommended forest policy for same to President Theodore Roosevelt which led to establishment of the Philippine Forest Service.

1903-36 - professor of forestry, Yale; emeritus since.

1905 - became Chief Forester of U. S. FOREST SERVICE when the Service was established with the transfer of the Forest Reserves (later known as National Forests) from Department of Interior to Department of Agriculture. 43 million acres came under administration; by 1945 National Forests had increased to 178 million acres.

1907-08 - developed the theory of CONSERVATION of Natural Resources and President Theodore Roosevelt accepted same as the major theme of his administration.

1908 - Chairman National Conservation Commission.

1908 - Suggested first Conference of Governors; appointed Chairman of Joint Committee on Conservation at Governors' Conference.

1909 - Originated plans for first North American Conference on Conservation and delivered invitations in person in behalf of President Theodore Roosevelt to the Canadian and Mexican governments.

1910 - Controversy over public land policies in relation to Alaska coal lands between Pinchot and Secretary of Interior Richard A. Ballinger resulted in Pinchot's dismissal by President Taft; later, Congressional hearing in which Pinchot and his aides were represented by Attorney Louis D. Brandeis (late Supreme Court justice), resulted in new legislation strengthening Government's authority over public lands.

(Over)

1910 - elected President of National Conservation Association and held post until 1925.

1914-15 - served on Commission for Relief in Belgium.

1917-19 - Member U. S. Food Administration.

1920-22 - Commissioner of Forestry, Pennsylvania.

1923 - Negotiated settlement of anthracite coal strike.

1923-27 - 1931-35 - Governor of Pennsylvania (2 terms)

1940 - Awarded Sir William Schlich Forestry Medal by the Society of American Foresters; second American to win distinguished honor, Franklin D. Roosevelt being the first in 1934.

1942-43 - at age of 78, promoted development of life-saving technique and fishing equipment for sailors and aviators adrift on the oceans as the result of enemy action.

1945 - completed ^{Breaking New Ground -} book on his role of development of forestry and conservation in America, covering period from 1889-1910. (~~Scheduled for publication soon.~~)

Written works include: "Biltmore Forest"; "The White Pine," (with H. S. Graves); "Timber Trees and Forests of North Carolina," (with W. W. Ashe); "Primer of Forestry" (Part I and II); "The Fight for Conservation"; "The Training of a Forester"; "Six Thousand Country Churches," (with C. O. Gill); "To The South Seas," and "Just Fishing Talk;" and "Breaking New Ground."

A founder and now a Fellow of Society of American Foresters (1900); member of Royal English Arboricultural Society; American Museum of Natural History; Washington Academy of Sciences; Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences, and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Honorary degrees: Yale, Princeton, Michigan Agricultural College, McGill University, Pennsylvania Military College and Temple University.

Home: Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania.

*Spokane area has Kennedy
at Mount Whitney 2-25-63
A.H.H.*

ADDRESS OF GIFFORD PIECHOT BEFORE THE FAIRMOUNT PARK
ART ASSOCIATION AT LUNCHEON, BELLEVUE-STRATFORD, 12.30
P. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920.

One of the fundamental obstacles to human progress lies in the misunderstandings which arise between great groups of people. The wage earner distrusts the farmer because he fails to grasp the farmer's problems. The capitalist condemns the wage earner because he cannot realize the difficulties and dangers which make up the daily life of the men and women who work with their hands. Yet they are all members one of another, and in the long run the prosperity of one is impossible without the reasonable prosperity of all.

City people are many times unable to understand their own relation to the problems of the man who lives in the open country. The consumer of food often persuades himself into hostility to the producer. The man who never sees a natural resource, except in its manufactured form, finds it almost impossible to conceive of the extent of his dependence upon natural resources for every thing on the material side that makes life worth living.

Wood is the most universal of materials. What our civilization would be without it we cannot imagine or predict. To the average city dweller, like the other products of the soil, the waters, and the mine, it is something to be bought at the shop, yard, or market where it is sold, to be paid for at a price beyond its actual worth; and when more is needed, more is to be had in the same way.

If that were the whole story of the forest, we might well and wisely let forestry go hang. Unfortunately, it is not even the first part of the beginning of the story, which reaches, before all is told, into every sphere of human activity and affects directly, strongly, and intimately every human being in the world.

Assuming that my statement at least approaches the truth, does any corrective to city indifference toward the forest and its preservation by wise use lie within the province of your association? I believe we can answer "yes".

Would it not be possible, without injury to the beauty of Fairmount Park, with no decrease in its usefulness as a public recreation ground, to let it tell some part of the story of the forest to the tens of thousands of City dwellers for whom it is the nearest approach to the great outdoors?

But if you are to create an interest in the trees, it is not enough to name them. Latin names are meaningless to the average man. They repel rather than attract the ordinary visitor. But a descriptive label giving the uses we make of the tree (and those the Indians made before us) its value for planting and shade, the amount cut yearly, how fast it is disappearing, and any interesting items as to its insect or animal inhabitants, etc. would probably be read, and if read, at least in part remembered.

Sound methods of pruning could be illustrated, and attention could be called to the fact that bad pruning is responsible for more decay in street and park trees than all other causes combined.

Cases of disease and decay already in existence on individual trees could be pointed out, described, and when the remedies were simply and easily applied they might well be mentioned.

Cases of wind break, ice damage, etc. would also have their interest if they were used to illustrate the fact that the forest is a living society of living beings, with many of the characteristic qualities of societies of men.

Intelligently constructed descriptive signs might point out the value of a forest covered slope as contrasted with a bare slope in the vicinity, in their relative effect on water supply. This would be peculiarly important with regard to the fact that Philadelphia must soon go to the deforested hills of Philadelphia and Monroe Counties for its water supply.

Object lessons in certain departments of forestry would be easy to provide, as for example nursery practise, and forest plantations of different kinds of trees, illustrating right method of planting, spacing, etc.

Descriptive signs showing how forests grow could be put with great advantage among stands of young, middle-aged, and old trees. Attention might be directed to the fact that trees compete with each other for light, moisture, and room, and that their weapons against each other consist largely in the relative rapidity of their growth in height and spread.

How a tree grows could be illustrated by the growth in annual rings and at the ends of branches, and by the fact, so generally ignored, that a nail driven into a tree six feet from the ground will remain at that distance and no other unless the level of the ground is shifted. The feeding, digestion, and breathing of trees and the circulation of the sap could be simply explained.

The difference between seedlings and sprouts might be shown, and how to cut a sprout forest so as to get a second crop.

In an oak stand, a descriptive sign might show how the acorn sprouts, and how the young oak progresses, with similar signs for other trees.

How to build camp fires so as to prevent their spread might be illustrated by a practical example, with an adjacent sign telling why such caution is worth while.

I believe, but I express my belief subject to the correction of you who know far better than I, that all this could be accomplished with no serious interference with the beauty of the party, but to the immense increase of its attractiveness to visitors.

The heart of the whole plan would be in the character of the signs employed. These should be written in the simplest and most direct language, with absolute avoidance of Latin names, technical terms, and long words, and many of the signs should be plentifully illustrated. Such signs could, I think, be colored in such shades of green and brown as to tone in perfectly with their surroundings; and if a white surface were required as the basis for illustrations, space for it could be found on the back out of sight of passers-by. The reasons why the people of our cities should have the largest practicable understanding of forest questions are overwhelming. Some of them are as follows:

Forest fires have made a desert in Pennsylvania larger than the whole state of New Jersey. One sixth of the area of our state is a waste, of practically no benefit to the people of Pennsylvania, and getting worse instead of better.

Six million acres in Pennsylvania are too rough and rocky for the plough. They are fit to grow nothing but trees, and must either grow trees or grow nothing of any use. In fact, they are producing practically nothing, for the fires come again and again, killing each new growth of little trees before they can reach merchantable size. One million acres of this rough land is owned by the State, and some progress has been made in keeping fires out of it. Five million acres are privately owned, and the fires are ruining even what trifling value it still has left.

This is the Pennsylvania Desert. It covers one sixth part of our State. It is producing a few hoop poles, a few ties, a little cord wood, and a cent or two per acre in taxes, when it might, if the fires had been kept out, be producing in taxes without hardship to the owners almost as many dollars as it now produces cents, and in addition vast stores of lumber and wood for the use of our people.

Eleven years ago Pennsylvania was cutting as much wood and lumber as our people consumed. Today it is cutting less than one third, and we are cutting three times as much as we grow. Until we permit our mountains to reforest themselves by stopping the fires, we must import two thirds now (and far more later) of all we use, and get it from steadily increasing distances at steadily increasing expense.

The Pennsylvania Desert is costing our people twice as much as it costs to run the Government of the State. The State taxes every year amount to but half the burden forest destruction lays annually on the shoulders of our people.

It works out like this. We use in Pennsylvania about 2,300,000,000 feet of lumber each year. We might grow nearly all of it at home, on what is now the Pennsylvania Desert. But we let the fires run instead. So we paid for freight on lumber brought into the State in 1918 about \$25,000,000. This freight bill grows, and will soon exceed \$40,000,000 per year. We certainly paid another \$25,000,000 for the 1,700,000,000 feet of lumber imported apart from the freight. Then the State Department of Forestry estimates officially that the loss of wages due to forest destruction and the closing or removal of wood working industries is \$20,000,000 more. Then there is the loss from floods, the loss to the business men of the State, the loss of population driven to other states to find employment in lumbering, the loss of fish and game, the loss of summer resort business, and other losses, which combined we may very conservatively place at \$15,000,000 a year. The direct damage from fire is the smallest of all - probably less than half a million - because outside of farmers' woodlots there is so little valuable timber left to burn.

Taking it all together, we are well within the truth in estimating that the Pennsylvania Desert keeps out of the pockets of our people, and puts into their cost of living, not less than \$80,000,000 every year, or about twice as much as the yearly cost of our State Government, and doubtless three times the cost of buying the Pennsylvania Desert.

The million acres of State Forests we have now cost us about \$2.28 per acre. If we add to all they cost every cent spent thus far for forestry by the State, we find that the State Forests are worth today in cash at least \$2,500,000 more than they have cost us. And they have begun to produce lumber for our people besides. The Pennsylvania Desert ought to be bought by the State, for that is the only sure way to make it productive.

To offset the Pennsylvania Desert, the State has specifically appropriated for forest fire protection, during the last six years, less than \$30,000 per year for the entire forest area of the State, or less than a quarter of a cent per acre, in an ineffective effort to stop this gigantic loss. It has been like trying to put out a burning building with water in a spoon.

Not even the million acres of forest in the hands of the common wealth are under such care as to secure their perpetuation.

The Pennsylvania State Forests are not safe in the hands of the Department of Forestry as at present organized. A sale of the last large body of Northern hardwoods in the possession of the State, and probably the largest within its boundaries under any ownership, was only prevented at the last moment by members of the Forest Commission, who believe that the State's money should be used to protect and not to destroy the State Forests.

This tract of a thousand acres, standing in the midst of hundreds of square miles of absolute desolation originated by lumbering far less harmful than this sale would have called for, should be guarded as one of the most precious possessions of the State. There is nothing to compare with it in Pennsylvania.

Openings made by the earlier lumbering have grown up, the old stumps and fallen logs are covered with moss, and the whole effect is that of a dense, rich and most beautiful primeval forest. If it had not been stopped this contract would have ruined this uniquely valuable forest for a price and under conditions of cutting utterly unjust to the State.

The present head of the Department has been in the habit of making timber sales on the State Forests contrary to law without the authority of the Forest Commission, and under these sales the State Forests are now being devastated by destructive lumbering under the name of forestry.

The controlling officials of the Department practically never go into the woods and know nothing of what is happening there. The State Forests are commonly left for many years in succession without inspection from any of the Executive officials. As a case of absentee landlordism, so far as my experience goes, this neglect is without a parallel among Departments of Forestry.

The Pennsylvania Department of Forestry is the most inefficient body of its kind within my knowledge. It has never made an effort to use the most powerful weapon against forest fires ever put into the hands of a Forest Department in the United States - the law of June 3, 1919.

This law provides a fine of one hundred dollars a day for any man who refuses to comply with the Department's directions as to keeping his forestland reasonably safe against fire. Efficient administration of this law would almost stamp out forest fire in Pennsylvania.

Under the present management of the Department, forestry has been discussed but not practiced. The only hope lies in a complete reorganization of the Department and the substitution of a trained practical forester for the present incompetent head.

Washington, October 10, 1946

Forest Service Pays Tribute to Its First Chief:

Members of the U. S. Forest Service are saddened by the death of Gifford Pinchot, their first chief, the present Forest Service chief, Lyle F. Watts, said today.

Recently returned from the meeting of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Copenhagen, where he served as a member of the Advisory Committee on Forestry, Mr. Watts paid tribute to the memory of America's greatest conservationist, who died last Friday at the age of 81.

"Gifford Pinchot laid the foundations for the conservation movement in America," Mr. Watts said. "He was the founder of the profession of forestry in this country. As first chief of the Forest Service, he set up the basic principles under which it has functioned. When he began his lifelong crusade for forestry, the idea of managing forests for continuous production had scarcely been thought of in the United States. 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.

"A year ago, speaking on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Forest Service's establishment, Pinchot said: 'I have been a Governor every now and then, but I am a forester all the time -- have been, and shall be, to my dying day.' And that was literally true. Within a few days of his death, he had been working on a revised forest management plan for his home place in Milford, Pennsylvania.

"The principle of developing all resources on forest lands, and their wise use for the benefit of all the people, to which his dynamic leadership gave the first great impetus, guides the Forest Service today, and will continue to guide it in the future."

Biography
 Tributes to "G. P."

"Every true conservationist deeply mourns the loss of Gifford Pinchot, whose death last week ended a lifelong crusade for forestry. 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. 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."

- Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson

"Members of the U. S. Forest Service are saddened by the death of Gifford Pinchot, their first chief.

"Gifford Pinchot laid the foundations for the conservation movement in America. He was the founder of the profession of forestry in this country. As first chief of the Forest Service, he set up the basic principles under which it has functioned. When he began his lifelong crusade for forestry, the idea of managing forests for continuous production had scarcely been thought of in the United States. 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 leadership gave the first great impetus, guides the Forest Service today, and will continue to guide it in the future."

- Lyle F. Watts, Chief, Forest Service

"Gifford Pinchot, dead at 81, was a man of parts, but the attribute which is remembered in the obituary notices was his work as a bureaucrat. It was as the 12-year head of the Bureau of Forestry that he came to renown. Here he made the Theodore Roosevelt regime in particular famous for conservation. He had, of course, the good fortune to be on intimate terms with the President, so that he was able to communicate his own zeal to T. R. But, irrespective of his relation to the White House, Pinchot would have made his voice heard against the depredations of the plunderbund. Under his auspices our national heritage came to be regarded as a sacred trust. He handed on the torch to his successors, but none of them has had his sense of dedication, though the state of our rivers alone calls for another Pinchot to keep on reminding us of our obligations to future generations of Americans.

"It ought to be some comfort to bureaucrats that a bureaucrat, if he does his duty as Pinchot did, will be remembered of his fellows and of history.... No matter how much mud may be thrown at bureaucrats, they remain at work, often at most inadequate salaries, and the American people is the beneficiary. Gifford Pinchot will have a high place in this select company. Trees in our national forests bear his name, and the entire country his imprint."

- Editorial from THE WASHINGTON POST of October 8

saving the House of David from dissolution at this time, after an initial court ruling ordering dissolution was reversed by the state supreme court. Meanwhile, after the death of Benjamin Purcell the House of David was split into two factions, the founder's widow, Mary Purcell, withdrawing with a group from the parent colony. Dewhirst became titular head of the House of David in 1927 and remained as its leader until his death. To increase the prosperity of the colony he located a gold mine in New Mexico in 1933; built Grande Vista, a large motor court and tourist center near St. Joseph, Mich., in 1935, and bought a forty-five room roadside inn at McAllen, Tex., in 1945. His first large commercial enterprise, however, was the erection of a cold storage plant at the fruit market in Benton Harbor in 1937. The colony also built and operated an amusement park and organized a baseball team, several large farms, automobile sales agencies, dance orchestras, service stations and greenhouses. He was a member of the American, Michigan, California and Berrien County bar associations and belonged to the B.P.O.E. His hobbies were gardening and the collection of mineral specimens. Dewhirst was married in Olney, Ill., May 26, 1906, to Christmas, daughter of Philander Gould of Edward County, Ill., a farmer, and had two sons: Robert and Thomas Dewhirst. His death occurred in Benton Harbor, Oct. 5, 1947.

PINCHOT, Gifford, governor of Pennsylvania (1923-27, 1931-35), was born in Simsbury, Conn., Aug. 11, 1865, son of James and Mary (Eno) Pinchot. His grandfather, Cyril Constantine Desire Pinchot, a native of Breteuil, France, and a soldier in Napoleon's army, came to this country in 1815 and became a merchant in Milford, Pa. James Pinchot, his father, was a New York city merchant, a member of the executive committee that had charge of the erection of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, a founder of the Yale School of Forestry and founder of a summer school for the Yale School of Forestry on his estate in Milford, Pa. Gifford Pinchot prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1889. At the suggestion of his father he decided to become a forester, a profession which had not been introduced into the United States, and after graduation and a visit to the English Forest School he enrolled at the Ecole Nationale Forestiere, Nancy, France, and studied forestry in the French Alps and the Vosges. In the summer of 1890 he made a trip through Switzerland, Germany and Austria with students of the English Forest School. After his return to the United States in 1891 he made a survey of their forest lands for the Phelps-Dodge Co. in Pennsylvania and Arizona and in 1892 he began the first systematic forest work undertaken in the United States, on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt (q.v.) at Biltmore, N.C. In December 1892 he opened an office in New York city as consulting forester. During the next three years he was engaged in forestry work on the Vanderbilt estate and on large tracts of land in the Adirondacks and in various other sections. In 1895-96 he was consultant forester of the state of New Jersey. In 1895 he was instrumental in initiating a request by the U.S. secretary of the interior to the

its seven members. Two years later he was appointed by James Wilson (q.v.), then secretary of agriculture, to become chief of the division of forestry in his department. At that time, however, the administration of the public forests was vested in the U.S. Department of the Interior, and seven years passed before Pinchot was able to persuade Congress to transfer the national forest reserves to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Forest Reserves then (1905) formed the National Forests, withdrawn from the operation of the homestead law, and the Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service, with Pinchot as the first chief forester. Thereafter the active practice of forestry under government supervision grew by leaps and bounds and the aggregate area of public land in the national forests increased from 41 million acres to 129 million acres. As it grew the cost of caring for the forests was offset by the large revenue derived from the sale of mature timber and charges for private commercial uses of forest areas, such as grazing and water power. Stringent regulations were adopted to insure stream protection, the prevention of waste and fire, the protection of young growth and the insuring of reproduction. In all these activities Pinchot laid the foundation of his reputation as the chief apostle of the conservation movement in the United States. Theodore Roosevelt, who gave him his enthusiastic support, asserted that he was "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 continued throughout my term, not only as head of the Forest Service, but as the moving and directing spirit in most of the conservation work, and as counsellor and assistant on most of the other work connected with the internal affairs of the country." Under his leadership the Forest Service became a unit of government which was outstanding for its efficiency, honesty and vision. Aside from being chief forester, Pinchot was a member of various commissions many, if not all, of which were appointed at his suggestion and through his initiative. One of these was a committee on the organization of government scientific work created by the President in 1903 to report upon "the organization, present conditions and needs of the executive government work, wholly or partly scientific in character, and upon the steps which should be taken if any to prevent the duplication of such work, to coordinate its various branches and to increase its efficiency and economy." The work of this committee was blocked by the U.S. Congress and its report never made public. Another important body was the Public Lands Commission appointed by Roosevelt in 1903 with Pinchot as secretary to "report upon the condition, operation and effect of the present land laws and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers . . . and to secure the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands." This commission made two partial reports, the first suggesting certain desirable changes in the public land laws and the second laying down the fundamental principle that the public lands should be saved for the homemaker. Pinchot was also a member of a committee on department methods appointed in 1905 which in twenty-one

of which he was a member. The first of these bodies developed a comprehensive program for the improvement of all the inland waterways of the United States, including irrigation, swamp reclamation and protection of all resources connected with running waters. The Country Club Commission took the first step ever taken in America toward the solution of rural life problems and many of its recommendations were subsequently written into law. Another of Pinchot's significant contributions to the cause of conservation during this period was made in the holding of the Governors' Conference on Conservation, which he induced the President to call. Attended by the governor of each state, presidents of great national organizations concerned with natural resources, members of Congress, justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of the cabinet and a number of outstanding private citizens, this gathering was the first of its kind in the world. It set forth in impressive fashion the idea that the protection, preservation and wise use of natural resources is indispensable to the permanent prosperity of the human race. Pinchot served as chairman on the joint committee on conservation and was appointed a member of the National Conservation Commission created by President Roosevelt shortly thereafter. This was followed in February 1909 by the North American Conservation Conference held at Pinchot's suggestion and at his further suggestion the North American Conference recommended the calling of an international conference on world resources, and their inventory, conservation and wide utilization with a view to removing one of the most frequent causes of war. Invitations were sent to fifty-eight nations to meet at the Peace Palace in The Hague in September 1909 and thirty nations had accepted when President Taft, who succeeded Theodore Roosevelt on Mar. 4, 1909, decided to withdraw the invitations. During the last few months of Roosevelt's administration, Pinchot and James R. Garfield (q.v.), then secretary of the interior, with Roosevelt's ardent support, took every possible measure to safeguard the natural resources of the country. President Taft, however, failed to continue the conservation policy of his predecessor and in a long political fight which ensued between Pinchot and Richard Ballinger (q.v.), the new secretary of the interior, Taft removed the chief forester from office. Pinchot met Roosevelt on the latter's return from his trip to Africa and explained the situation to him, and the breach between Taft and Roosevelt widened. As a result Pinchot took an active part in organizing the Progressive party movement, when Roosevelt failed to secure the Republican nomination for president in 1912, helped to draft the new party's platform and became one of the outstanding Progressive leaders. After the defeat of both Roosevelt and Taft by Woodrow Wilson in the election of that year, Pinchot continued to work for conservation as a member of the National Conservation Commission. In 1920 he was appointed forester of the state of Pennsylvania and two years later he won the Republican nomination for governor of that state in the memorable contest with the Republican "Old Guard." He was chosen governor at the ensuing election and served for four years. During his administration he thoroughly reorganized the state government under the authority of a measure known as

and established a model budget system under which the governor was given power to control the expenditures of every agency in such a way as to avoid deficits. As a result of the new budget, a deficit of approximately \$30,000,000 which existed when Pinchot took office was wiped out within two years. Other noteworthy legislation provided for complete revision of laws relating to the care and treatment of the insane and mentally defective persons, the establishment of a system of annuities for retired state employes and an old age pension system. In Pennsylvania a governor cannot succeed himself. Pinchot, therefore, was not a candidate for re-election in 1926 but in 1930 he was re-elected on another wave of revolt against the "Old Guard." Among the chief legislative enactments of his second term were new corporation, banking and building and loan association laws, a new milk control law, a 20,000-



mile rural road improvement program, legislation to stop the unfair use of labor injunctions, a bonus for First World War veterans, a large reduction in utility rates and pensions for the blind. After his second term as governor, Pinchot continued to battle for the conservation of the world's natural resources and only a few days before his death President Truman submitted to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations the American plan for a world conservation conference which Pinchot had been urging for thirty-seven years. Pinchot was a lecturer on forestry at Yale University during 1900-03 and was non-resident professor of forestry there during 1903-36 and professor emeritus thereafter. He was chairman of a special committee on church and country life of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 1908, member of the council of Yale-In China, 1926-30, member of the Commission for