



THE PINCHOT LETTER

News from the Pinchot Institute for Conservation

Vol. 9, No.1 Spring 2004

Conservation Potential within Forest Service Roadless Areas: Applying Science and Technology to the Conservation Debate

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Director of Conservation Studies
Pinchot Institute for Conservation

Recently, the Pinchot Institute collaborated with World Wildlife Fund and NatureServe to analyze the potential contribution U.S. Forest Service (USFS) roadless areas make to the conservation of biodiversity. For years, the value of these areas has been hotly debated within the context of forest policy. Scores of interest groups have long argued for the full-protection of these parcels, while others have openly defended the right to utilize and access public lands for resource management and product extraction.

Through careful application of scientific data and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology, we found that areas proposed for protection under the Final Roadless Conservation Rule (66 FR 3244) represent some of the nation's most important reservoirs of imperiled biological diversity and as such, could have lasting and far-reaching effects on biodiversity conservation. These results were recently published within *Conservation Ecology*¹, a peer-reviewed journal of The Resilience Alliance² that integrates science and fundamental policy research.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In January 2001, the Clinton administration promulgated the

Roadless Area Conservation Rule, which stated that 58.5 million acres of inventoried roadless areas (IRAs) within the U.S. National Forest System would remain roadless and protected from timber extraction.³ Because the lands currently managed by the U.S. Forest Service contain



Andrea Bedell Loucks

more than 80% of our nation's mammal and reptile species, and more than 90% of our nation's bird, amphibian, and fish species, it was hypothesized that additional protection within these forested regions may have profound impacts on biodiversity conservation. Considering this assumption, we looked at three critical questions associated with IRAs:

Is there a high concordance between inventoried roadless

areas and ecoregions with high global biodiversity value?

Do inventoried roadless areas overlap with critical habitat for threatened, endangered, or imperiled species?

Is there potential for inventoried roadless areas to assist in the conservation of wide-ranging species, such as the grizzly bear (*Ursos arctos*)?

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Using GIS technology, we combined maps of IRAs with biologically ranked ecoregions to produce a series of maps that highlight the amount and distribution of roadless areas

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Leadership in Forest Conservation Thought, Policy and Action



within the most biologically important U.S. ecoregions.⁴ We then combined maps of IRAs with distribution maps of all threatened and endangered species, as defined by the Endangered Species Act, and other globally imperiled species.⁵ Lastly, we looked at the concordance of IRAs with grizzly bear recovery and habitat areas in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming.⁶

CONCLUSIONS

Based on these GIS analyses, we concluded that IRAs have the poten-

tial to provide important habitat in some of the nation's most biological diverse ecoregions, including areas in the Appalachian Mountains, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and southern California. Perhaps more importantly we found that approximately 58% of all IRAs intersect with threatened and endangered species distributions, reflecting a 70% overlap in the east and 61% overlap in the west. This result underscores the potential of IRAs to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act, while providing additional ecosystem services and biological conservation. Our

analysis also showed a strong concordance with grizzly bear recovery zones and habitat range.

Though represented largely as statistical findings, we were careful to highlight the significance of these results on future policies and legislation, particularly those that pertain to the protection of species and development within protected areas. According to our results, strict protection of existing IRAs from more traditional multiple-use designations

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ABOUT THE PINCHOT INSTITUTE

Recognized as a leader in forest conservation thought, policy and action, the Pinchot Institute for Conservation was dedicated in 1963 by President John F. Kennedy at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark (Milford, PA)—home of conservation leader Gifford Pinchot. The Institute is an independent nonprofit organization that works collaboratively with all Americans nationwide—from federal and state policymakers to citizens in rural communities—to strengthen forest conservation by advancing sustainable forest management, developing conservation leaders, and providing science-based solutions to emerging natural resource issues. Further information about the Pinchot Institute's programs and activities can be found at www.pinchot.org.

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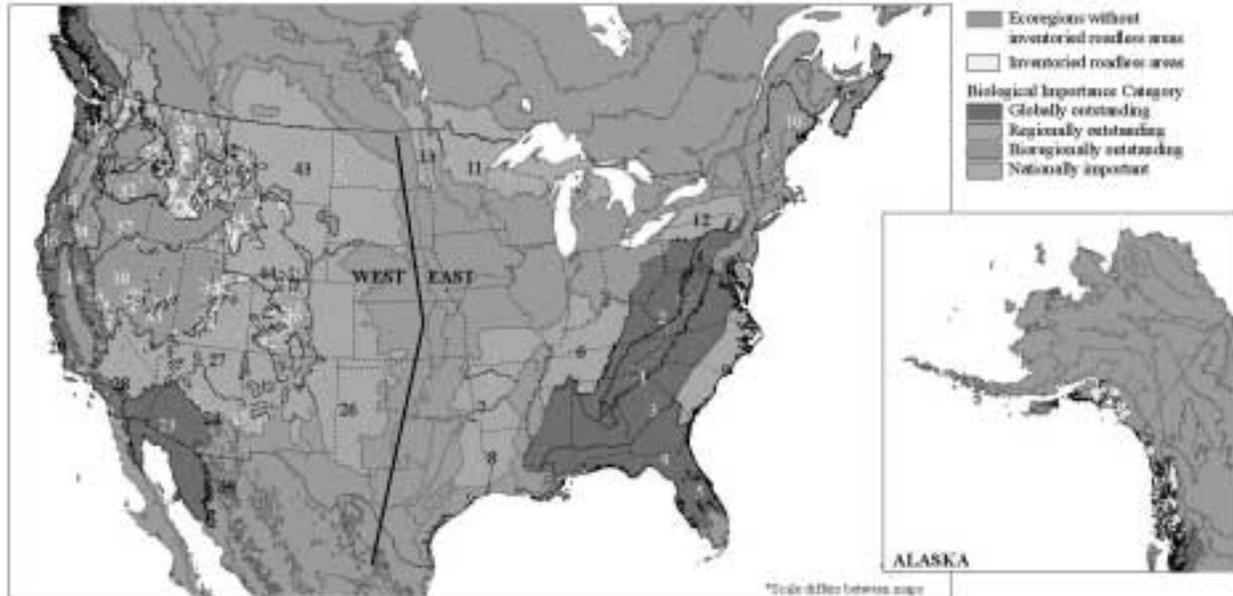
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appalachian-Blue Ridge Forests 2. Appalachian Mixed Mesophytic Forests 3. Southeastern Mixed Forests 4. Southeastern Conifer Forests 5. Florida Sand Pine Scrub 6. Central US Hardwood Forests 7. Ozark Mountain Forests 8. Piney Woods Forests 9. Middle Atlantic Coastal Forests 10. New England-Acadian Forests 11. Western Great Lakes Forests 12. Allegheny Highlands Forests 13. Northern Tall Grasslands 14. British Columbia Mixedland Coastal Forests 15. Central Pacific Coastal Forests 16. Klamath-Siskiyou Forests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Northern California Coastal Forests 18. Sierra Nevada Forests 19. Madras Sky Islands Montane Forests 20. California Interior Chaparral & Woodlands 21. California Montane Chaparral & Woodlands 22. California Coastal Sage & Chaparral 23. Sonoran Desert 24. Arizona Mountains Forests 25. Palouse Grasslands 26. Western Short Grasslands 27. Colorado Plateau Shrublands 28. Mojave Desert 29. North Central Rockies Forests 30. Central and Southern Cascades Forests 31. Eastern Cascades Forests 32. Blue Mountains Forests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33. Great Basin Montane Forests 34. South Central Rockies Forests 35. Wasatch and Uinta Montane Forests 36. Colorado Rockies Forests 37. Snake-Columbia Shrub Steppe 38. Great Basin Shrub Steppe 39. Okanogan Forests 40. Cascade Mountains Lowland Forests 41. Puget Lowland Forests 42. Montana Valley and Foothill Grasslands 43. Northwestern Mixed Grasslands 44. Wyoming Basin Shrub Steppe 45. Northern Pacific Coastal Forests 46. Pacific Coastal Mountain Tundra & Ice Fields |
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may enhance the Forest Service’s ability to meet numerous biological objectives, particularly safe-guarding those species currently at-risk of endangerment or extinction.

The protection of IRAs may also contribute invaluable benchmarks to gauge ecological changes on managed federal lands and simultaneously increase the area of conservation reserves within the United States (from 4.8% to 8.5%). For all of these reasons, including concern for those species with only a few remaining populations, we stressed the importance of strict and permanent protection of IRAs—constituting what may represent a final, critical refugia for numerous endangered species.

To learn more about this study and see full-color maps, please visit

www.consecol.org/vol17/iss2/art5 or contact Andrea Bedell Loucks at andreabedell@pinchot.org.

NOTES

- 1. Loucks, C., N. Brown, A. Loucks, and K. Cesario. 2003. USDA Forest Service Roadless Areas: Potential Biodiversity Conservation Reserves. *Conservation Ecology* 7(2): 5. [online] URL: www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol7/iss2/art5.
- 2. A multidisciplinary, membership-based, research organization of scientists and practitioners who collaborate to explore the dynamics of complex, adaptive social-ecological systems to discover foundations for sustainability.
- 3. This acreage accounts for 31% of USFS landbase, and 2% of U.S. landbase.
- 4. As defined by Ricketts, T.H., E. Dinerstein, D. Olson, C. Loucks, W. Eichbaum, D. DellaSala, K. Kavanaugh,

P. Hedao, P. Hurley, K. Carney, R. Abell, and S. Walters. 1999. *Terrestrial Ecoregions of North America: a Conservation Assessment*. Island Press, Washington, DC, USA.

- 5. Threatened/endangered species location data provided by NatureServe.
- 6. Grizzly bear recovery zones data provided courtesy of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the University of Montana.



PERSPECTIVE

Editor's Note: The following was a voluntary paper proposed for the XII World Forestry Congress, Quebec, Canada, September 21–28, 2003.

Forest Plantations as Components in a Global Biodiversity Conservation Strategy: The Role of Developed, Temperate-Forest Countries (Part I)

Dr. V. Alaric Sample

President

Pinchot Institute for Conservation

Forest management in many developed countries is characterized largely by low- to moderate-intensity management for a variety of uses and values. Multiple-use forest management has proven enormously durable in many different circumstances. This flexible, adaptive approach has, for the most part, allowed forest managers to balance a wide variety of demands on forests while keeping within the bounds of sustainability.

The need to conserve biological diversity—and especially to protect habitat for threatened and endangered species—represents a fundamental challenge to the multiple-use model of forest management. Scientific uncertainty as to just where the limits of sustainability lie, and the degree of sensitive species' resilience to recover should these limits be exceeded, have resulted in a conservative approach to biodiversity conservation. In many instances, this precautionary approach regards even a modest level of human manipulation in the ecosystem as exceeding the limits of what can be sustained.

We are now in an era in which the downward trend in biodiversity, and the potential of forest protection to slow that decline, is seen by many as sufficient reason to cease any and all forest management activities that potentially interfere with that objec-

tive. With the boundaries of sustainability—between the ecologically acceptable maximum for management intensity, and the economically accepted minimum—thus so tightly drawn, it is difficult for forest managers to discern a new pathway by which biological diversity can be conserved within the context of active forest management (see Figure 1).

The world's greatest concentration of biological diversity in forest ecosystems—and the greatest threats to conserving that diversity—is in the tropics (Raven 1997). These seemingly lush and irrepressible forests are more vulnerable to ecological damage than most temperate-zone forests, and much slower to recover from deforestation (Wilson 1992). The continuing losses of forest area in the tropics are the single-greatest threat to global biodiversity, a trend that is exacerbated by population growth rates in many tropical nations that far



Al Sample

exceed those in most temperate-zone nations. "An awful symmetry binds the rise of humanity to the fall of biodiversity: the richest nations preside over the smallest and least interesting biotas, while the poorest nations, burdened by exploding populations and little scientific knowledge, are stewards of the largest." (Wilson 1992).

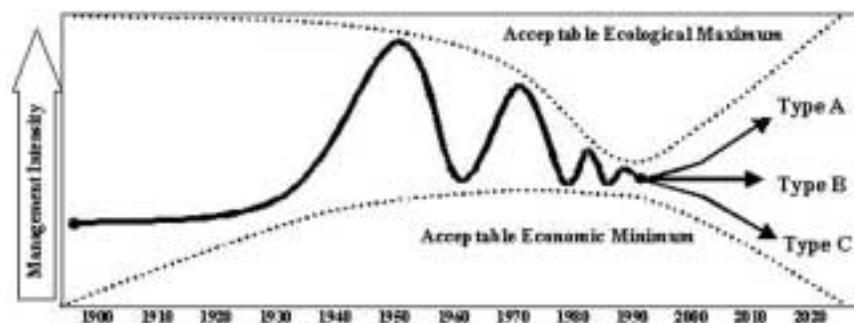


Figure 1. Forest management and the changing bounds of sustainability.

Today, to greatly improve our conservation of biological diversity in forest ecosystems worldwide, while at the same time managing these renewable resources to help meet the material needs of an expanding human population, demands that these needs are reflected in both policy and practice. These means should consider that: (1) all forests are *not* equally suited to multiple-use management, (2) there are important forest uses and values that are clearly *not* compatible with one another, and cannot be adequately protected under management aimed at accommodating a wide range of commodity and non-commodity uses, and (3) a more specialized approach to forest management, capitalizing on attributes that make some areas well suited to intensive management for particular uses, can result in significant increases in *both* biodiversity conservation and sustainable wood production.

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY AS A SPECTRUM OF MANAGEMENT INTENSITIES

The necessity of increasing both biodiversity conservation and wood production *simultaneously*, is accelerating the evolution toward three separate and distinct types of forest management (Hunter and Calhoun 1996):

- ✿ Commercial forest plantations that are intensively managed for the production of wood and wood fiber-based commodities—what Aldo Leopold alluded to as “Group A” forestry (Leopold 1949). Due to their small tract size and/or history of past land use, this approach will likely be centered on highly productive lands with relatively low actual or potential value as a habitat for rare or sensitive species.
- ✿ Forests that are managed at a moderate or low intensity for a wide variety of goods, services, and natural values, or Leopold’s “Group B” forestry. These “work-

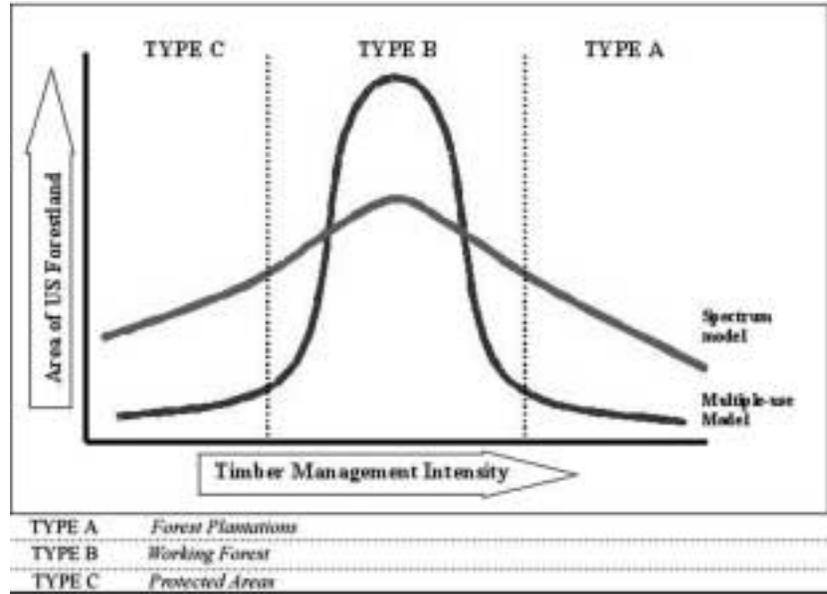


Figure 2. Relative distributions of forest management intensities under two models.

ing forests” would provide habitat primarily as it is being maintained in forest land use. These lands, both public and private, would encompass the majority of the forest area of the U.S., with a broad diversity of management approaches on individual tracts of varying size providing an accompanying diversity of habitats in terms of age, successional stage, vegetative composition, climate and landform.

- ✿ Native forest reserves that are managed first and foremost for conservation and restoration of biological diversity—what Leopold might have termed “Group C” forestry. Management of these forests would be centered on identified biodiversity hot spots of global and national significance, and will likely encompass most of the remaining large tracts of undeveloped native forests on federal public lands, in some state parks, and in private lands where this style of management is consistent with the landowner’s goals and objectives.

In essence, a spectrum approach to

defining “sustainable forestry” must encompass all three categories—protected areas and plantations as well as “working forests” managed for multiple values and purposes (see Figure 2).

Alone, none of these three elements can be regarded as sustainable forestry. It is the overall system—with all its elements represented at the national, regional, and local levels—that will constitute “sustainable forestry” in the future. There is no single set of standards to define how forestry should be practiced in every location and in every circumstance. Any set of standards purporting to describe a system of sustainable forestry must take into account the need for bioreserves and intensively-managed forest plantations, as well as “working forests” managed to provide an array of forest values, renewable resources, and ecological services (see Figure 2).

In the next segment of this article (printed in Vol. 9, No. 2 of *The Pinchot Letter*), I will discuss how forest plantations are integral to the conservation of biodiversity, and will describe the new, political consensus on sustainable forestry.

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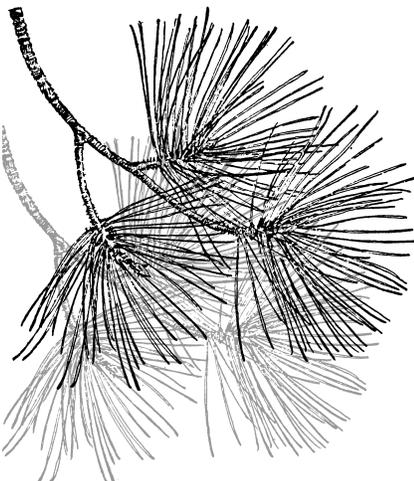
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BECOME AN INNOVATOR FOR FOREST STEWARDSHIP

Concerned about the changing global climate? Not sure if the natural resources we enjoy today will be here tomorrow for future generations? Dissatisfied with the quality of your water?

Not sure if you can make a difference? Well, you can. Make today your first day as an innovator for forest stewardship by becoming a **Pinchot Associate**.

As a Pinchot Associate, you will join others across the nation who invest resources the Institute needs to quickly, yet thoughtfully, respond to natural resource issues *before* they become policies that ruin our environment, diminish our livelihood or destroy our quality of life. The flexibility your unrestricted gift provides enables us to collaborate nationwide with all of America's people—from rural landowners to federal policymakers—to sustain natural resources and build economic capacity through educational programs, research on forest-management policies, and technical assistance for on-the-ground projects.

As a natural resource steward, becoming a Pinchot Associate will enable you to feel good about protecting our environment while helping others. For your gift of \$100 or more, we will:

- ✿ Keep you informed of timely natural resource issues through *The Pinchot Letter*;
- ✿ Send you advanced notification of our workshops, seminars, conferences, and newly released publications;
- ✿ Give you special recognition in our newsletter and annual report;
- ✿ Send you invitations to special events we host in your community, Washington, DC, and at Grey Towers so you can see for yourself how you are helping to advance forest conservation.

Your gift can be made to the Pinchot Institute through the Combined Federal Campaign or by returning the enclosed envelope. For information on additional tax-advantaged ways to become an innovative conservationist and follow in Gifford Pinchot's footsteps, please contact Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580 or kmiller@pinchot.org.



Pinchot Institute for Conservation is a member of the Conservation and Preservation Charities of America. Check your guide for our listing and charity number under this federation.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR LAND CONSERVATION?: THE CFC

For the price of a cup of coffee, you can help the Pinchot Institute for Conservation provide fair, balanced, and nonpartisan research and analyses on policies that help conserve our forests and other natural resources. For an annual gift of \$100.00 (that's just \$3.85 per pay period, 28¢ a day). Workplace giving, such as through *Combined Federal Campaign (CFC)*, can make this an affordable reality.

In addition to helping us provide research and policy analysis to key decision-makers, your gift also ensures that we can continue to offer technical assistance to public and pri-

vate landowners throughout the nation that is sensitive to their unique needs and concerns. With over 80¢ of every \$1.00 raised going directly towards our research and programs, you can rest assured that the Pinchot Institute is truly a nonprofit dedicated to forest conservation thought, policy and on-the-ground action.

To broaden our reach, we have affiliated ourselves with similar organizations as a member of Conservation and Preservation Charities of America. Check your giving guide to see our new charity number under this federation, which will differ between the nation's local, municipi-

pal, and statewide campaigns.

Please don't forget us. With over 6,000 nonprofits participating annually in the *CFC* campaign, we want to ensure that we continually fund efforts—work that directly supports yours—and supports the values you hold as a steward of the land. Only by working together can we spread the roots of forest conservation.

For more information on how to contribute through the *CFC* or to set up an independent, workplace giving campaign at your corporation, please contact Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580 or kmiller@pinchot.org.



Institute Welcomes New Board Members

The Pinchot Institute is delighted to welcome two, distinguished natural resource leaders who have recently joined its board of directors: Nels C. Johnson and Thomas B. Williams.

Nels Johnson is the Director of Conservation Programs at The Nature Conservancy of Pennsylvania. There he oversees all aspects of land and water conservation activities in Penn-

sylvania. He also researches, writes and speaks on several natural resource issues, including forest and water management, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem management.

Tom Williams is the Director of Federal Projects at The Conservation Fund, a non-profit dedicated to the conservation of land and water resources within the framework of sustainable development. He is also a

consultant, teacher and advisor in natural resources and public lands issues.

The Institute is pleased to have these two new members on board, and are assured their expertise in natural resources conservation will continue to strengthen its dedication to leadership in forest conservation thought, policy and action.

Institute Welcomes New Research Fellow

In January, the Pinchot Institute welcomed Jeremy Child as a Research Fellow who will focus on several projects within the *International Forest Policy and Planning* and *Community-Based Forest Stewardship* programs. A graduate of the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) in Stockholm, Sweden, Jeremy earned a M.S. in Spatial Planning. His capstone Master's project focused on political decision-making on issues with social, economic and ecological opportunities and the consequences of institutional fragmentation.

Jeremy's interest in conservation

and policy analysis began as a student of Environmental Science and Policy at Clark University. His awareness of the relationship between political decision-making and collaborative institutional design led to a Fulbright Scholarship to Stockholm, Sweden.



Jeremy Child

As a researcher and graduate student, Jeremy investigated Swedish governance structures through stakeholder analyses and its application in other democratic, industrialized countries.

Prior to his Fulbright Scholarship, Jeremy worked as a Forestry and Environmental Compliance Policy Editor at National Grid, an electric utility company headquartered in Warwick, England. He derived his interest in conservation and forestry from a small town upbringing in Woodstock, CT. In his free time, Jeremy enjoys soccer, traveling and volunteering.

101 Conservation Scholarship: Fostering the Next Generation of Natural Resource Professionals

Years ago, active and retired U.S. Forest Service personnel—the Institute's public partner—established the 101 Conservation Scholarship to help educate future natural resource professionals. Overseen by the Pinchot Institute's Board of Directors, this annual, \$1,000 award provides much-needed book or tuition assistance to Forest Service offspring.

In preparation for the agency's centennial celebration, we hope to raise \$100,000 for this fund. As such, we are looking for 991 active and retired Forest Service personnel, and others interested in supporting future natural resource professionals, to make a gift of \$101.00 or more to help keep this tradition alive. Please send your gift, noted as a contribution for the 101 Conservation Scholarship Fund,

in the enclosed envelope or make a credit card donation online.

You can also contact Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580 or kmiller@pinchot.org for more information on other tax-advantaged ways to make a tax-deductible contribution to this invaluable fund.

2004 Pinchot Distinguished Lecture: Cronon Advises Rethinking our Environment's Future

Prominent environmental historian Dr. William J. Cronon gave an overview from his upcoming book, *Saving Nature in Time: The Past and Future of Modern Environmentalism*, at the Institute's February 2004 *Pinchot Distinguished Lecture*, which was sponsored by MeadWestvaco.

A prolific scholar, Dr. Cronon has authored numerous books on environmental history, and the history of social, economic and political development of natural resources in the U.S.—particularly that of New England in the colonial period and the West during the period of exploration and expansion. Cronon's present research involves the ways human communities change the landscapes in which they live, and how people are, in turn, affected by changing geological, climatological, epidemiological,



William J. Cronon

and ecological conditions.

Currently, he teaches history, geography and environmental studies at the University of Wisconsin. Cronon's books, *Nature's Metropolis*, *Under an Open Sky: Rethinking America's Western Past*, and *Uncommon Ground: Rethinking the Human Place in Nature*, are classic works about American history and the environment. His latest book, upon which his lecture was based, will be published by W.W. Norton & Co. later this year. Please visit www.norton.com or phone (212) 354-5500 for more information.

Since 1986, the Pinchot Institute for Conservation has hosted its annual *Pin-*

chot Distinguished Lecture to advance the frontiers of understanding and current thinking about contemporary conservation issues. For more information on the series (or to order transcripts from past lectures), please visit www.pinchot.org or call (202) 797-6580.

MeadWestvaco is a frontrunner among leaders that practice sustainable forest management. Through its landowner assistance program, the company encourages responsible forest stewardship among many private forest owners. Since 2000, the company has proudly sponsored the *Pinchot Distinguished Lecture* as a means of adding to the current font of conservation knowledge. For more information on MeadWestvaco's products and sustainable forestry efforts, please visit www.meadwestvaco.com or call their world headquarters at (203) 461-7400.

Law Student Awarded 2004 101 Conservation Scholarship

With a record number of scholarship applications to consider, Oregon native Sara H. Brown was awarded the Pinchot Institute's 101 Conservation Scholarship for 2004. "With so many qualified applicants, it was a tough choice to decide which one person would receive the scholarship," said a Pinchot Institute board member, "but Sarah clearly had the stronger application."

In fall, Brown will begin her first year at the Vermont Law School. Having grown up in a small logging town in Oregon, which sparked her interest in natural resources conservation, she "chose Vermont Law School to get a

different perspective in a different part of the country."

As a firefighter, Brown has a firm, and first-hand, footing in the importance of forest conservation. During her tenure, she served as a smokejumper when she worked in a trail crew program. "I decided to become a smokejumper," says Brown, "because it was a challenge. You don't see many women joining that top-rung of firefighters."



Sara H. Brown

Years ago, the 101 Conservation Scholarship was initiated by USDA Forest Service employees, who each donated \$101 to the fund to help educate their offspring interested in pursuing natural resource careers. Since its inception, the Pinchot Institute Board of Directors has overseen the fund and has made an annual, \$1,000 award on a competitive basis to a deserving recipient. Calls for 2005 entries will be solicited in the winter issue of this newsletter. For additional information, please phone (202) 797-6580.

American Chestnut Restoration at the Milford Experimental Forest

Leila Pinchot
Milford Experimental Forest

The Milford Experimental Forest (MEF), a Pinchot Institute program, is a 1,400-acre research forest adjacent to Grey Towers National Historic Landmark, Gifford Pinchot's ancestral Milford, Pennsylvania home. MEF projects address forestry and ecological problems significant to the Delaware Highlands region, such as ex-urban development, overabundant deer, and exotic species. This past fall the Forest established an American chestnut restoration project, which focuses on applied restoration, landowner involvement, and conservation education.

The American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) once dominated the forests of Pennsylvania, just as it did throughout the Northeast. In fact, chestnuts comprised 25% or more of all trees in many stands. During the summer of 1910, a young Aldo Leopold, then a forestry student at the Yale Summer School of Forestry located on the site of the Milford Experimental Forest, sent a letter home noting that there was such a

heavy chestnut crop that it could probably feed the whole town of Milford for the coming winter. The thousands of nuts produced by each of these trees provided a stable mast crop used by many wildlife species, including grouse, deer, and bear.

Chestnut was also one of the most valuable timber species. Its fast-growing and rot-resistant wood was used for fence poles, musical instruments, and construction materials. In 1904, the chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*), an Asiatic fungus, was discovered in New York City. Within 20 years, the east coast's fastest-growing hardwood was reduced to a species comprised of short-lived root sprouts.

The American chestnut is a charismatic tree that has come to represent not only the devastation of a species, but the many perils facing our northeastern forests. Restoring this mighty tree would enhance northern hardwood forest biodiversity, offer the opportunity to reestablish the tree as an agricultural crop, and would serve as a symbol of ecological restoration.

This year, the chestnut restoration project at the Milford Experimental Forest began with the planting of over 100 partially resistant hybrids and 200 nut-grafts using local twigs. In the fall, these trees will be transplanted from the greenhouse to a 32-acre section of our forest enclosed in a deer fence.

The next project was an April 1, 2004 workshop, hosted by the Pinchot Institute and the U.S. Forest Service at Grey Towers. MEF has invited over 30 chestnut scientists and restorationists, foresters, educators, and landowners on-site to review the



current state of American chestnut research and restoration practice, and explore what kinds of actions the Forest should take to encourage private landowners to participate in the chestnut restoration effort. Since deer-browsing is rapidly killing the existing chestnut stock, landowner involvement is particularly important to restoring chestnuts.

The workshop has helped guide the efforts of the Milford Experimental Forest to establish a successful chestnut restoration program—one that will restore American chestnuts with local genes, genes that have evolved over millions of years to live in this specific habitat of the Delaware Highlands.

For more information on our chestnut program or workshop, or on any other projects of the Milford Experimental Forest, please contact Leila Pinchot at lpinchot@hotmail.com or Peter Pinchot peterpin@aol.com. You can also contact the Forest at (570) 296-9313 or write to 322 Schocopee Rd, Milford, PA 18337.



UPCOMING EVENTS

ACTIVITIES AT GREY TOWERS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, MILFORD, PA
Unless noted otherwise, please call (570) 296-9630 for more information on a particular event.

April 24 & 25, 1 p.m. & 3 p.m.

House Tour, in conjunction with Milford's Pear Blossom Festival
 Celebrate Arbor Day and Earth Day by visiting the on-site, self-guided Tree and Forestry trails.

May 1

Pre-registration Deadline
Plant Propagation for Kids program (May 8).

May 1 & 2, 1 p.m. & 3 p.m.

House Tour

May 8, 7 - 9 a.m.

International Migratory Bird Day
 Bird walk through the Grey Towers woods with the Gifford Pinchot Audubon Society. For more information, please call (570) 296-2244 between 7-8 p.m.

May 8, 10 a.m.

Plant Propagation for Kids
 Grey Towers Horticulturalist Elizabeth Hawke will recreate gardening history while teaching children about plant propagation techniques that can be used at home. Bring an 8"-10" plastic or terra cotta pot. Soil and plants provided. Group size limited. Pre-registration required. Please call (570) 296-9661 by May 1 to register or to receive more information.

May 8, 5:30 p.m.

Music at Grey Towers Lecture Arts and Conservation: Making the Connection. For more information, please call (570) 296-9669.

May 8, 9, 15, 16, 22, & 23

1 p.m. & 3 p.m.

House Tour

May 29, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., every

hour on the hour

House Tour

Regular tour schedule resumes.

June 7, time TBD

Stories of North American Wildflowers

Explore the origins of wildflower names, and the flower customs and traditional uses by Native Americans and early settlers.

June 10 & 24, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

Come Paint With Me

Regional artists creating unique works using Grey Towers' landscape as their inspirational background. For more information, please call 570-775-6896.

June 12, afternoon

Lost Art Lacers

Turn-of-the-century lace-making demonstration.

June 12, 5:30 p.m.

Music at Grey Towers

Damocles Trio. For tickets and availability, please call (570) 296-9669.

June 25, 10 a.m.

Reading Ranger

Program promoting literacy and environmental awareness for children ages 4-8. Parental participation encouraged. Group size limited. Please pre-register. To register and/or receive more information, please call the Pike County Library at (570) 296-8211.

July 8, 22 & 29, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

Come Paint With Me

Regional artists creating unique works using Grey Towers' landscape as their inspirational background. For more information, please call 570-775-6896.

July 9 & 16, 10 a.m.

Reading Ranger

Program promoting literacy and environmental awareness for children ages 4-8. Parental participation encouraged. Group size limited. Please pre-register. To register and/or receive more information, please call the Pike County Library at (570) 296-8211.

July 16, 7 p.m. & July 17, 5:30 p.m.

Music at Grey Towers

Vega String Quartet. For tickets and availability, please call (570) 296-9669.

July 30 & August 6, 10 a.m.

Reading Ranger

Program promoting literacy and environmental awareness for children ages 4-8. Parental participation encouraged. Group size limited. Please pre-register. To register and/or receive more information, please call the Pike County Library at (570) 296-8211.

August 7, 10 a.m.

Family Forestry Hike

Uncover the hidden components of our unique, forest ecosystem on this easy-to-hike, half-mile trail guided by a naturalist.

August 12 & 26, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

Come Paint With Me

Regional artists creating unique works using Grey Towers' landscape as their inspirational background. For more information, please call 570-775-6896.

August 13, 7 p.m.;

August 14, 5:30 p.m.

Music at Grey Towers

Pianist Alpin Hong. For tickets and availability, please call (570) 296-9669.

September 2 & 16, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

Come Paint With Me

Regional artists creating unique works using Grey Towers' landscape as their inspirational background. For more information, please call 570-775-6896.

September 18, 5:30 p.m.

Music at Grey Towers Afternoon Serenade

Vocal concert. For tickets and availability, please call (570) 296-9669.

October 2, 5:30 p.m.

Music at Grey Towers Lecture

Arts and Conservation: Making the Connection. For more information, please call (570) 296-9669.

FROM THE PROFESSIONALS

From the Professionals is a tri-annual column of finance and investing tips from different members of the professional services industry. The opinions represented here are authorized by the following firm, and may not reflect those of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation.

Retirement Plan Assets: Or Can Any Asset Really be a “Bad” Asset?

Vaughn W. Henry
Henry & Associates
Springfield, IL

It's not so much whether an asset is “good” or “bad,” it's the often-misunderstood baggage that accompanies certain assets when the estate planning process is being considered. Many professionals and retirees have worked a lifetime, and have accumulated a significant account balance in their 401(k), 403(b), 457 deferred compensation, profit sharing, SEP, or IRA and don't realize that their heirs will not receive the full value of that account.

The trade off for tax deferral is the penalty for use prior to age 59 and the requirement that minimum required distributions, designed to expose those deferred funds to income taxation, commence by 70. Besides owing an income tax on these tax-deferred assets during retirement, there's even an ongoing income tax on any of these inherited accounts. Like any “income in respect of a decedent” (IRD¹) asset there may be an added estate tax liability for some successful savers. The net result is that for some individuals, their accounts may be stripped of over 70% of the value due to the nature of the account.

How much money is in those retirement accounts? Estimates are in the trillions of dollars for Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA) alone. Add all of the other defined contribution plans and the “bad asset” money really begins to add up. Compared to appreciated assets that “step-up” in basis at death, and pass without an income tax to heirs, there's really a

reason to think of assets as good and bad.

For instance, a physician, advised for reasons of asset protection against frivolous malpractice litigation to defer salary into retirement accounts, may find that passing anything to heirs will be a difficult task. With all of the estate assets tied up in a typical IRA or retirement account, even with the larger estate tax exemptions available this year, the confiscation of over half of this estate is still a significant burden.

Had the taxpayer opted to invest in taxable accounts instead of the IRA, there could have been an added \$1.2 million received by heirs. However, for charitably minded donors, there are ways to pass these assets directly to a charity without an income tax by simply modifying the beneficiary designation on the account to include a favorite nonprofit organization.

Since tax-exempt organizations do not normally pay income tax on inherited retirement accounts, 100% of those dollars go to work immediately for charities. Unfortunately, under current law, it's not possible to make an outright gift of retirement plan assets without triggering an immediate income tax. However, Congress periodically proposes to change these rules. Stay current, as things change all the time. Should some version of this CARE Act² pass, it would be an excellent opportunity to make gifts from an IRA, but for the

time being, it's still best done via beneficiary designations.

[As illustrated above, heirs can lose up to 70% of retirement plan assets to taxes. Beneficiary designations through retirement plans are one of the simplest ways to leave a legacy that directly benefits a charity. Since no complicated documents or an attorney are needed, designating a charity as a beneficiary is one of the easiest ways to secure retirement plan assets. These plans are revocable, up to the event of one's death, and can be structured to simultaneously benefit more than one nonprofit organization.]



Vaughn W. Henry

For taxpayers with a desire to provide an ongoing income stream for spouses or family, it's possible to use either a charitable remainder trust³ or charitable gift annuity⁴ as a recipient of those retirement funds. Done properly, and with the advice of competent tax planners, this is an effective means to ensure retirement security, and still determine exactly how and where the funds will ultimately pass to designated organizations.

For more information on this tax-savings vehicle, please contact me or speak with the Pinchot Institute's

(continued on page 18)

YOUR PARTNERSHIP TO ENSURE THE FUTURE

Though the economic climate has improved, nonprofit organizations across the country are faced with new fundraising challenges. The recession had a major impact on philanthropic foundations that provide much of the support for the nonprofit sector. Furthermore, public support for nonprofit organizations is still at an all-time low. The cumulative effect is that this is the first time in a decade that nonprofits have had to raise funds for operating and project support during a depressed economy.

The Pinchot Institute for Conservation is not immune to these economic trends. During the past several years, the Institute's board and staff have built a *Working Capital Fund* for unrestricted/general operating support. Furthermore, we established the *Pinchot Legacy Fund* in 2001 as an endowment to help ensure the Institute's long-term financial health and well-being. Such support is essential to our steadily providing timely research and policy analysis on key natural resource conservation issues as they arise. And in times such as these, the *Working Capital Fund* and *Pinchot Legacy Fund* become essential to continuing, without interruption, the kinds of innovative, quality programs for which the Institute has become known.

By far, the most important source of such support is unrestricted contributions from people like you. Through our annual campaign, contributions via the Combined Federal Campaign, matching employer gifts, credit card or vehicle donations made through a secured server on our website, and a number of innovative planned giving opportunities, those of you committed to conservation are helping to ensure that we continue to play a leading role in this task of discovering new and creative solutions to the challenges of sound natural resource management.

Now more than ever, we need your support. If you have already contributed, especially as a Pinchot Associate and/or major donor, we gratefully acknowledge your contribution and the continued vitality it brings. If you have not yet contributed, please consider doing so now, when it is most important to our having a lasting, positive impact on the future of conservation.

Over the last three years, the *From the Professionals* column in this newsletter has explained various ways in which to leave a legacy. We can easily help you establish one of the following vehicles that offer significant tax savings beyond making an outright gift via check, payroll deduction or credit card:

- ✿ **Bequest in your Will** – one of the simplest ways of making a planned/deferred gift, which is done by naming the Pinchot Institute for Conservation in your will as a partial or full beneficiary of your estate.
- ✿ **Retirement Plan Gift** – another simple gift in which the Pinchot Institute for Conservation is named as one of the remainder beneficiaries after your death.
- ✿ **Life Insurance Gift** – a gift of an old or new insurance policy that names the Pinchot Institute for Conservation as the beneficiary and/or owner.
- ✿ **Real Estate Gift** – a donation of real property, either in full or with a retained life estate, the latter meaning the option for you to continue living in the property though you have transferred ownership to the Pinchot Institute for Conservation.
- ✿ **Charitable Gift Annuity** – a contract in which the Pinchot Institute for Conservation invests your gift, then agrees to pay you back a percentage of it annually throughout your lifetime.
- ✿ **Charitable Lead Trust** – a trust that pays an income to the Pinchot Institute for Conservation for a period of years before you or your heirs receive the remainder of the trust.
- ✿ **Living Trust** – a trust you can create to take effect during your lifetime.
- ✿ **Charitable Remainder Annuity Trust** – a trust that pays a *set* income to you or those you name before the Pinchot Institute for Conservation receives the remainder of the trust.
- ✿ **Charitable Remainder Unitrust** – a trust that pays *variable* income to you or those you name before the Pinchot Institute for Conservation receives the remainder of the trust.

For more information on the different ways you can donate to the Pinchot Institute, please contact Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580, kmiller@pinchot.org or visit our website at www.pinchot.org.

GREY TOWERS NEWS NOTES

NEWS OF PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION AT GIFFORD PINCHOT'S ANCESTRAL HOME, GREY TOWERS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK (MILFORD, PA)

VISITOR SERVICES PROJECT:
RENOVATION PHASE IV
UNDERWAY

With the majority of the buildings' renovation and partial rehabilitation of the landscape completed, focus at Grey Towers now turns to visitor services. Preliminary work has begun on the Visitor Services Project, Phase IV of the renovation, which will enable Grey Towers to fully capture the intended use of Grey Towers as a natural resource education and leadership center. A new visitor pavilion, parking area, pedestrian walkways, improved lighting and landscaping are just some of the features, when completed before year-end, will improve public access and site security.

WAYNE COUNTY
ORGANIZATIONS DONATE
\$50,000 FOR CONSERVATION
EDUCATION

Recently, the Pinchot Institute and Grey Towers received \$50,000 from The Wayne County Community Foundation. Structured in collaboration with the Wayne Bank (both located in Honesdale, PA), this gift was made possible through the Pennsylvania Educational Improvement Tax Credit program for the benefit of children in the Stroudsburg and Delaware Valley school districts.

Established in 2001 by the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, the Pennsylvania Educational Improvement Tax Credit program annually awards up to a 90% tax credit to businesses that make contributions to Commonwealth-approved educational improvement organizations, such as the Pinchot Institute.

For more information on The Wayne Community Foundation, which is dedicated to investing in our future, please phone (570) 251-9993. Information on the Wayne Bank—known for its commitment to friendly, community banking—can be found at www.waynebank.com or by phoning (570) 253-8511.

CENTENNIAL ROAD TOUR

As part of the USDA Forest Service centennial celebration in 2005, Grey Towers and the Pinchot Institute are helping the New Century of Service—the Forest Service's commemoration of 100 years of public service—by organizing a Centennial Road Tour, consisting of 30 lectures by noted historian



Dr. Char Miller

Dr. Char Miller, a Pinchot Institute senior fellow. Dr. Miller, author of *Gifford Pinchot and the Making of Modern Environmentalism*, will travel throughout the country to discuss the environmental and political history that developed and shaped the Forest Service. (Please see article on page 16 for an article authored by Dr. Miller.)

If you are interested in hosting one of Dr. Miller's presentations, please contact Grey Towers' Public Affairs Officer, Lori McKean at 570-296-9672 or lmckean@fs.fed.us.

LAUNCH OF 2004 CHAMBER
MUSIC SERIES

James Pinchot was one of the first Americans to recognize that the humanities—art, poetry, and music—

provide perfect ways to illustrate the connection between nature and man. The Pinchot Institute and Grey Towers are keeping James Pinchot's legacy alive by launching the third *Kindred Spirits Chamber Music Series* this spring. In addition to four concerts in the Great Hall, there will be two related lectures that will focus on the importance of making this connection. Please visit either www.pinchot.org or www.fs.fed.us/na/gt for a calendar of events.

LEADERSHIP PROGRAM
PRESENTED AT NATIONAL
FOREST SUPERVISORS MEETING

Grey Towers Director Ed Brannon presented his *Pursuing the Greatest Good: Reflections on Field Leadership, A Decade of Listening* presentation to leaders last January at the National Forest and Grassland Supervisors Conference in Nebraska. The presentation was an illustrated compilation of what he has found to be the most important characteristics and behaviors of successful Forest Supervisors, based on a decade of listening to Forest Supervisors speak candidly about the leadership challenges they face.



Ed Brannon

For more information on his program, please contact Grey Towers' Public Affairs Officer, Lori McKean at 570-296-9672 or lmckean@fs.fed.us.

GREY TOWERS HOME TO NY-
NJ HIGHLANDS STUDY

Grey Towers sits right in the center of the New York-New Jersey Highlands



Edward Boyer

region, 1.5 million acres of one of the most rapidly developing regions in the Northeast. In 2002, the Forest Service completed the New York–New Jersey Highlands Regional Study, which modeled anticipated future development within the area, to assess the Highland’s natural resources for water supply, biodiversity, farming, forestry, and recreation.

In addition to being home to the Pinchot Institute, Grey Towers also serves as an office for Edward Boyer (Narrowsburg, NY), the newly appointed Highlands Forest Conservation and Stewardship Coordinator. Within the Highlands, the Forest Service assists state and private landowners as they take measures to save forestlands, and adopt practices to improve the area’s productivity and biodiversity. Boyer, an experienced landscape architect with experience as an ecological planner, will help develop and implement forest conservation and management strategies in the New York and New Jersey Highlands and the surrounding area.

RETIREMENT PLANS UNDERWAY

Site Manager Paul LaBounty retired in January 2004, after 13 years of care and management of the buildings and grounds at Grey Towers. Starting at Grey Towers as an exhibit specialist in 1991, Paul



Paul LaBounty

came to the Forest Service after many years at National Park Service historic sites. Paul’s expertise was especially useful during the planning, design

and implementation of the historic renovation of Grey Towers. Referred to around town by his hiking “handle” Bigfoot, Paul has many long hikes planned for his retirement, including trails in Chile and sections of the Appalachian Trail that he has not yet conquered.

AWARD-WINNING TEAM

Grey Towers’ staff and volunteers recently received awards for their outstanding work and accomplishments. Of special note were:

In recognition of her work with the newly formed Grey Towers Volunteer Horticulture Team, a program in which she initiated and directs, Horticulturist Elizabeth Hawke received the U.S. Forest Service Outstanding Volunteer Service Award for 2003 Senior, Youth and Volunteer Programs.



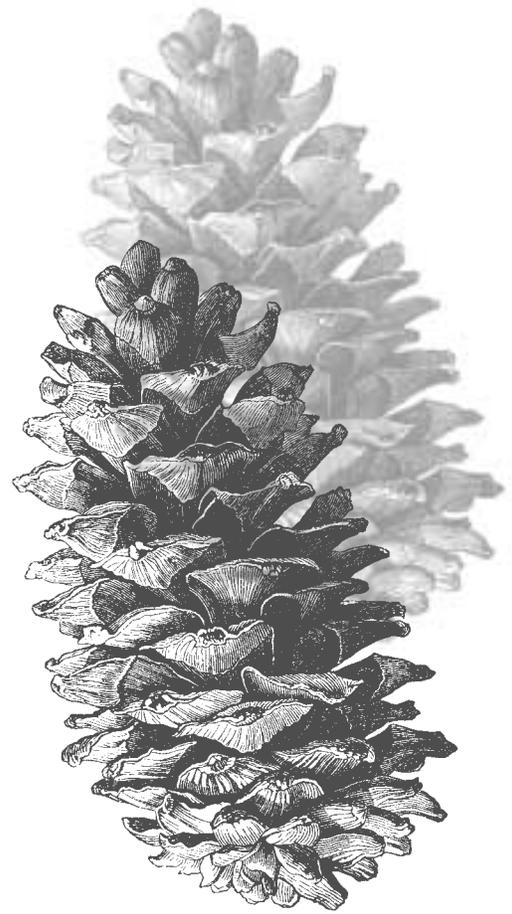
Eleven members of the Grey Towers Volunteer Horticulture Team, all comprised of local Milford residents, received the U.S. Forest Service National 2003 Individual Volunteer Award for the more than 300 hours they donated to assist with restoration and maintenance of the site’s historic landscape and gardens.

The entire staff received the Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry’s 2003 New Century of Service Group Award for their “work to combine past traditions and core values with new thinking and a fresh spirit of service.” The Grey Towers team received high rankings in all award categories: serving people, col-

laboration, mentoring, and honoring Forest Service heritage. The award embodies the spirit of New Century of Service by demonstrating excellence and dedication in “caring for the land and serving people.”

The following employees received Performance Awards for their “outstanding” or “exemplary” service for work above and beyond their normal duties. Recipients include: Lynn Dennis, Interpretive Assistant; William Rosanelli, Lead Tour Guide; Ellen Geis, Assistant Director of Administration; Elizabeth Hawke, Horticulturist; Paul LaBounty, Site Manager; Lori McKean, Public Affairs Officer; and Rebecca Philpot, Museum Technician.

The preceding was contributed by Grey Towers Public Affairs Officer Lori McKean.



Tree Houses

*Dr. Char Miller
Professor and Chair, History Department
Interim Director, Urban Studies Program
Trinity University
San Antonio, TX*

"I think my first great realization came through my camera," photographer Edward Weston noted in his Daybook. "At least it brought me into closer contact with nature, taught me to observe more carefully, awakened me to something more than casual noting and romantically enjoying." By looking through his lens, Weston believed he could see into himself, a fusion that made him feel, if only ephemerally, at one with the landscape he hoped to capture on film: "Even then I was trying to understand, getting closer, becoming identified with nature. She was then as now, the great stimulus."¹

Although Gifford Pinchot was no Edward Weston, he shared the artist's belief in the camera's affective power and visual impact. That's why he lugged one with him on an arduous western journey he undertook as Confidential Forest Agent for the Department of Interior during the summer and fall of 1897. Interior Secretary Cornelius Bliss had hired him to evaluate the controversial national Forest Reserves, and to report on which of their 21 million acres should stay within the emerging system, and which should be returned to the public domain.

Pinchot, who a year earlier had examined some of these lands as a member of the National Academy of Sciences Forestry Commission, was delighted with his new assignment—it would get him back into the woods, increase his understanding of their conflicted political context, and enhance his prospects for creating (and heading) a federal agency to manage these astonishing public

lands. This once-in-a-lifetime experience had begun in mid-July, when, with his brother, Amos, he took a train west to Blackfoot, Montana; it concluded in mid-November, after an exhausting tour that had carried Pinchot through Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, and South Dakota.

Everywhere Pinchot traveled, he snapped away at the remarkable landscapes through which he moved. Presumably, he expected these images of badly burned and grazed lands, soaring forests of hemlock or fir or pine, and stunning panoramas would help convince his audience that forestry and foresters were essential to the conservation of the many natural resources and beauties he identified during his work

That's the strategy he had employed in the heavily illustrated 1893 pamphlet he published to accompany the Chicago World's Fair exhibit he mounted about his initial forestry endeavors in Biltmore, N.C.; and when in 1898 he became the fourth head of the Bureau of Forestry (and later as the first chief of the Forest Service). Pinchot made ready use of this modern medium to convey his convictions in congressional hearings, departmental publications, and public assemblies. But if he had expected that his 1898 report to Secretary Bliss would be replete with the images he captured in the west, he must have been disappointed. It contained none of his photographs, a remarkable lapse given the striking quality of this hitherto unpublished exposure of the small mining town of Monte Cristo, Snohomish County, Washington.

As he documented his travels, in words and on film, Pinchot noted the variety of challenges that would confront those who might manage the new forest reserves. Not least of these difficulties, to judge from its regular mention throughout his journal, was fire, which ravaged the forests' economic utility and aesthetic value. While camping along Idaho's Priest Lake in mid-July, for instance, Pinchot photographed "[m]uch old burn," and he jotted down that, except "for the fires this would be an exceptionally beautiful place."²

It was a similar desire to record the complex human impress on the west that led Pinchot to set up his camera on a hillside overlooking Monte Cristo, a community high on the western slope of the Cascades nestled within the Washington Forest Reserve. Getting there had been difficult. Although a rail line between it and the port town of Everett had been constructed in the early 1890s shortly after a prospector had discovered the area's mineral riches, trains did not run every day, much to Pinchot's dismay when he reached the Everett terminus on Friday, August 13. He had to cool his heels until Monday, a delay that allowed him to organize his affairs and settle his accounts, and that also drove the restless 32-year-old forester a little crazy. On Saturday, he browsed the hotel's minimal library: "I read until 2 a.m., fool stories of no account in magazines."³

He was no doubt relieved to board the 7:45 a.m. Monday morning local to Monte Cristo, which was scheduled to arrive in the tiny settlement in the early afternoon. By 7 p.m., he had slung his 20-pound pack on his back, and he and Amos had headed south towards Columbia Peak, on their way to Index; after two days of hard hiking in very smoky conditions, they reached their destination, and caught a train back to Seattle.



U.S. Forest Service photo, negative number 730

For all the brevity of his stay, Pinchot's photograph of Monte Cristo was carefully composed. Its central framing device is the cluster of large stumps that fill the foreground, left and right. They anchor our perspective, which is then repeated in those located farther down the slope, on either side of the street; their mute testimony to the fierce human energy needed to clear and claim this once-thickly wooded hillside is replicated in the clear-cut swath visible on the mountainside that rises up on the horizon.

Just as the stumps reflect the town's hasty construction—the wooden stores and homes, no doubt themselves a product of the fallen tim-

ber, are squeezed in between these massive remains—so, too, does the pathway that falls away from the photographer's feet; as it heads downhill, our gaze trips over the tangle of rock and root. With the forest toppled, the erosive force of rainwater would continue to cut through the town's streetscape, though it was the local mine's closing in 1907 that ultimately turned Monte Cristo into a ghost-town.⁴

Catching it in its heyday is not the only significance of Pinchot's photograph. Indeed, its key structural elements evoke those defining the most important painting in his father's collection of Hudson River School images, Sanford Gifford's "Hunter's

Mountain, Twilight" (1866); Gifford grew up with the painting and would inherit it at James Pinchot's death. Set in the Catskill Mountains, the canvas' foreground depicts a logged-over declivity through which runs a thin trickle of water that carries the viewer's eye towards a farmhouse barely visible in the shadows; this landscape is also replete with stumps, whose litter is reinforced by the distant mountain, which though once cloaked in thick stands of hemlock had been cutover. That Gifford Pinchot, consciously or otherwise, set up his shot of Monte Cristo in the aesthetic tradition of his godfather (and namesake), reminds us that for him the ax was double-edged, "a symbol of economic progress and cultural poverty, of conquest and death."⁵

It is impossible to know when, during his five-hour stay in Monte Cristo, Pinchot took this photograph, though his need for light, and the shadows angling across the rough-shingled roofs, would suggest it was shortly after his arrival. Regardless of the timing, when he left town he would have to walk back over the same elevated vantage point from which he had clicked his shutter, clambering uphill with Amos—who may have been the figure stationed in the photograph's middle ground to provide a human dimension—on their way to the mountain pass where they would camp the night, a high country of "good wood and bad water." He would never return, and so his image of Monte Cristo also marks a temporary intersection between person and place, a visual footprint of Pinchot's presence in the town's truncated history, a still moment in the rush of the day.⁶

In addition to serving as chair of the history department and interim director of the urban studies program at Trinity University, Char Miller is also a Senior Fellow with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation. His Gifford Pinchot and the Making of Modern

Environmentalism (*Island Press, 2001*) has won the 2002 National Outdoor Book Award for History/Biography and the 2002 Connecticut Center for the Book Biography Prize. In recognition of his status as a noted Gifford Pinchot historian, Miller will be featured on the USDA Forest Service's 2005 Centennial Road Tour (page 14).

NOTES

1. Nancy Newhall, ed., *The Daybooks of Edward Weston*, volume II, (New York: Aperture, 1973), p. 239. I am grateful to my colleague Patricia Simonite for guiding me to Weston's insight.
2. Gifford Pinchot, Diary, July 18, 1897, Gifford Pinchot Papers, Library of Congress.
3. Gifford Pinchot, Diary, August 13-15, 1897. Gifford Pinchot Papers, Library of Congress.
4. Noting that the "development of valuable mines has been almost wholly wanting" along the western Cascades, Pinchot observed in his 1898 report that Monte Cristo was the exception; and, he speculated that "it is by no means impossible that others of similar value may be discovered and worked hereafter." But even the Monte Cristo strike proved less substantial than it appeared to Pinchot in 1897; *Survey of Forest Reserves*, U.S. Geological Survey, 55th Congress, 2nd Sess., Document No. 189, p. 114.
5. Char Miller, *Gifford Pinchot and the Making of Modern Environmentalism*, (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2001), p. 108; and for this reason, had I known about this photograph I would have inserted it into the biography!
6. Gifford Pinchot Diary, August 16, 1897. Gifford Pinchot Papers, Library of Congress.



(Henry, from page 12)

Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580 or kmiller@pinchot.org.

Vaughn W. Henry is one of the nation's leading experts in the design and administration of charitable remainder trusts, lead trusts, gift annuities and other tools that integrate charitable giving and sensible financial planning. Holding both insurance and securities licenses, Henry provides clients with a wide range of domestic and offshore financial services. With his distinctive, plainspoken style, he addresses not only the technical, but also the interpersonal complexities that come into play in planned giving. Henry's highly specialized estate planning practice encourages clients to examine their personal financial philosophies to guide them as they take more active control of their social capital. He can be reached at (800) 879-2098 or vwhenry@aol.com.

NOTES

1. IRD Regulation 1.691(a)-1(b) defines it as the amounts that a decedent was entitled to as gross income, but which were not properly included in taxable income for the taxable year prior to date of death. Besides retirement plan assets, IRD might also include things like unpaid commissions for a sales representative, outstanding but paid professional fees, unsold farm produce in storage, savings bonds, etc.
2. A Senate bill introduced by the Honorable Rick Santorum (R-PA) to provide incentives for charitable contributions by individuals and businesses; improve public disclosure of activities conducted by exempt organizations; and to enhance the ability of low-income Americans to gain financial security by building assets. Introduced in January, 2003, this bill is often cited as the "Charity Aid, Recovery, and Empowerment Act of 2003" or "CARE Act of 2003" and is still under pending legislation.
3. Discussed in both the Spring 2002 (vol. 7, no. 1) and Winter 2003 (vol. 8, no. 3) issues of *The Pinchot Letter*.
4. Mentioned briefly in the Winter 2001/2002 issue (vol. 6, no. 3) of *The Pinchot Letter*.

Catherine Mater to Lecture at Prestigious Distinguished Lecture

Pinchot Institute Senior Fellow Catherine Mater will deliver the *Future of Forests and Forestry Distinguished Lecture* at the North Carolina State School of Forestry. This annual lecture series brings together students, faculty and natural resources professionals to discuss global forest resources, and the current and future state of forest science. Mater's April, 2004 lecture will focus on the new tools, processes, technologies and trends within forest science, management, and business formats.

Mater serves as vice president for Mater Engineering, Ltd., based in Corvallis, Oregon. Through more than 25 years of experience in the forest products industry, she has become an expert in assisting with the development of new engineering technologies and marketing strategies. These value-added techniques are developed for secondary wood products and special forest products that are manufactured and marketed worldwide.

Through her work with the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Mater has co-authored a series of textbook case studies that document the commercial viability of sustainable forest practices throughout the world. In her fellowship with the Institute, she provides expertise on conservation and forest certification. For more information, please visit www.mater.com or phone (541) 753-7335.

Pinchot Institute Launches New Web Site

On February 6, 2004, the Pinchot Institute launched its newly redesigned web site.

The new site has been overhauled to offer proactive features presented in a format that is easy to read and navigate. A new section called Conservation Programs features updates on current projects headed by the Institute. Other features allow users to order publications online, and make credit card and vehicle donations online. In the coming months, the site will expand to include the ability for users to register and pay online for workshops and events.

Pinchot Institute President Dr. V. Alaric Sample has spearheaded the effort to update the Institute's presence on the web. "The new Pinchot Institute web site is an invaluable

tool to extend the reach and impact of our sustainable forestry efforts. The new site effectively highlights

communities and policymakers alike," says Sample.



our research and public education activities, and underscores their relevance to contemporary domestic and international policy challenges. The Pinchot Institute will continue to look for ways to better serve com-

As was mentioned in the last issue of this newsletter, the Institute's web site is also linked with the Library of Congress. In addition to nearly 4,000 others, this site has been identified as a resource that fosters education and scholarship for Congress and the American people. Please log on to www.pinchot.org to see the new changes and to learn more about our latest activities, such as the 2003 Stewardship Contracting or the new Conservation Education program housed at Grey Towers (Milford, PA).

For additional information, please contact webmaster Yenie Tran, at webmaster@pinchot.org.



Do you have quality, unused items that are lying around collecting dust?

Are you looking for a creative way to support our work in forest research, policy analysis, education, and conservation?

Consider registering with MissionFish, a nonprofit service of the Points of Light Foundation, to sell your item(s) on eBay, The World's Online Marketplace®. Through MissionFish you can donate a portion of the proceeds from your sell (from 10–100%) to the Pinchot Institute.

What a unique way to make a thoughtful gift, clear your home or office of unused items, and help others acquire the things they need in a low-cost manner.

For more information on this opportunity, please contact Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580, kmiller@pinchot.org or visit the "Sell!" links at www.missionfish.org to learn more and/or to begin your auction.



CONTINUING THE PINCHOT LEGACY

HOW CAN YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN FOREST CONSERVATION?

Partner with us by making a fully tax-deductible gift to:

- ✿ The *Working Capital Fund* — to help us provide decision makers with timely information and analysis on key issues in natural resource policy.
- ✿ The *Pinchot Institute Legacy Fund* — planned/deferred gifts for an endowment to ensure our long-term financial well-being.
- ✿ The *101 Conservation Scholarship* and *Mortimer Garden* funds — to offer internships and scholarships to future natural resource professionals.
- ✿ The *Grey Towers Fund* — to offer training workshops, educational conferences, and to assist with other initiatives at Grey Towers, the Institute's home.

OR

- ✿ Become a *Pinchot Associate* and receive advanced notification of our activities and publications; special mention in our printed materials; and invitations to events held in your community, Washington, DC and at Grey Towers.

Other tax-advantaged ways to help us conserve America's forestlands are to:

- ✿ Contribute in-kind goods or services to the Institute.
- ✿ Donate online on a secure server via our website, www.pinchot.org.
- ✿ Have your employer match your gift.
- ✿ Donate appreciated securities through your broker or a donor advised fund, like Fidelity Investment's *Charitable Gift Fund*.
- ✿ Include PIC as a beneficiary in your will.
- ✿ Auction off an item on *eBay.com* (see pg. 19).
- ✿ Contribute via federal or state government payroll deduction. (See the note near the CFC logo below.)

For more information on these and other ways to make an investment towards the future of America's forests, please contact Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580 or kmiller@pinchot.org.

IF YOU VALUE OUR EFFORTS, PLEASE DON'T FORGET TO INCLUDE US IN YOUR ESTATE AND FINANCIAL PLANS.

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