

Tales of Early Trails In Allegheny Forest

Editor's Note—This is article 11 in the series of special articles about Allegheny National Forest, commemorating its 50th anniversary year. The articles describe the creation, history, use, and management of the forest. Many of the articles are drawn from the experiences of former employees, most of whom have long since retired.

The current article is the contribution of Richard F. "Dutch" Haussman, and describes early transportation on and access to, the Allegheny National Forest. "Dutch" served on the Allegheny following his graduation from the New York State College of Forestry in 1934, and is married to a Warren girl. A short biography will be found at the end of the article.

Of the 154 national forests, the Allegheny is one of the most accessible. The gentle nature of the terrain, with limited rock outcrops, has lent itself to comparatively easy road construction ever since the time of the early settlers.

During oil and gas explorations and developments, toward the end of the last century, many miles of wagon roads were built across and that, a few decades later, would become part of the Allegheny National Forest. During the Liquidation of the virgin forest, the big lumber companies built a wide network of logging railroads throughout this region. Portions of these railroad grades, after abandonment, were later converted to truck trails that now crisscross the Allegheny National Forest.

Such was the situation when the Allegheny National Forest was established 50 years ago. During the Great Depression, the Roosevelt administration in the early 30s instituted public works projects to ease the unemployment situation throughout the nation. These provided thousands of man-days toward early construction of the National Forest

The first massive effort in future use; the periodic this direction came with the harvesting of timber from the creation of the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) in the spring of 1933. By 1935, there were fourteen CCC camps operating on the Allegheny National Forest. Each camp had 200 enrollees, a supervisory staff, and ample equipment. Each was engaged in one or more road or "truck trail" construction projects.

These projects involved all the necessary operation, from right-of-way clearing, grading, quarrying and knapping of stone to drainage installations, surfacing and bridge construction. Old existing roads were both relocated and improved; abandoned logging railroad grades were converted into truck roads, where feasible; new roads were built into formerly inaccessible areas.

The hundreds of miles of roads that were completed during that era aided greatly in the protection and administration of the Allegheny National Forest. They also made these public lands more accessible to hunters, oil and gas developers, timber operators, and the general public.

This newly developed forest road system served the nation well during World War II, and in the immediate post-war period. The heavy demand for National Forest timber by the war effort was greatly aided by the network of roads built during the previous decade.

In the past war years, thrifty second-growth stands of hardwoods needed to be thinned. The demand for hardwood pulpwood was making itself felt, and the fast-growing black cherry was already reaching sawtimber size. To get the timber out, many miles of timber access roads would have to be built.

On the early timber sales, the location and construction of such roads had been left largely to the discretion of the timber operators. Their interest in the roads ceased with the completion of logging operations on the sale areas. Consequently, many of these roads became impassable for

the same area requires permanent type access roads that can be used for a variety of public use.

Today, civil engineers are employed to do the planning, designing, location work, and supervising of construction whenever a new road is scheduled. Adequate safeguards are built in to minimize harmful effects on the environment.

On this basis, the entire Allegheny National Forest will ultimately be served by a complete and permanent network of roads. Only then will full use of its multiple resources be enjoyed by its owners—the American public.

The many miles of old logging roads, oil lease roads, and abandoned logging railroad grades seemed to obviate the need for new foot trails during the early days of the Allegheny National Forest. The result was that the original "trail system" was little more than a series of single, disconnected sections of old roads that were passable only on foot or horseback.

Little money was available for their maintenance and improvement. Trail signs were few, and the use of trails was confined mostly to hunters and fishermen. Not until the late 30s was a complete trail inventory made. An odometer mounted on a single bicycle wheel, pushed along by a handle, was used to measure distances. Then a complete signing program followed, with attractive wooden routed signs mounted on chestnut posts.

When the National Trails System Act of 1968 was being initiated, new interest in hiking trails was generated. Since then, six special hiking trails, totalling over 100 miles, have been built and adequately signed by the Forest.

The longest of these are the North Country Trail, of which 55 miles are completed and 25 miles are incomplete; and the 30-mile-long Tanbark Trail. The shorter trails are Twin Lakes Trail (6 miles); Johnnycake Trail (2 miles); Tracy Ridge Trail (4 miles); and Minister Valley Trail (7 miles).

Richard F. "Dutch" Haussman was born in Germany and came to this country as a boy of 14. He attended high school and the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, N.Y. Upon graduation in 1934, he came to the Allegheny National Forest as timber estimator on the land acquisition crew. Later he served as assistant ranger at Sheffield.

Subsequent assignments followed on the Cumberland, Jefferson, and George Washington National forests, after which he returned to Warren as timber resource assistant.

After a year's absence in private industry, he returned to government service on a forestry program in the American Virgin Islands. He later transferred to the Upper Darby office of the Eastern Region, USFS, where he was engaged in state and private forestry work.

He retired from the Forest Service in 1968 as head of the Forest Products Utilization Branch in the state and private forestry Division. Since then he has been on the faculty of the Williamsport Area Community College in its forest technology program.

"Dutch" is married to the former Margaret Thomas of Warren. He also owns and manages several hundred acres of tree farms in Warren and Potter counties.

Wildlife Welfare:

Cooperative Programs, Utilization and Management Opportunities on the Allegheny National Forest

(Twelfth in the series of special articles about Allegheny National Forest, designed to commemorate its 50th Anniversary year, is this contribution by Larry Stotz. Mr. Stotz, who is recognized by many as a local outdoor writer of long standing, has written a number of articles for this series.

This article deals with the early programs concerning wildlife management on the Allegheny National Forest.)

By LARRY STOTZ

In its formative years, the Allegheny National Forest had often been referred to as "that brush heap." In this vast briar patch — a legacy left by the chemical wood cutters — a population explosion occurred among the white-tailed deer. It culminated in the great "barnyard herds" that made roadside hunters out of so many sportsmen.

The first buck law in Pennsylvania was passed in 1907, at a time when deer were a rarity in the state. By giving the female deer absolute protection under the law, legislators made her the "sacred cow" of the Pennsylvania woods.

It wasn't until 1928 that the first state-wide doe season was held. In 1938, a state-wide season was held for antlerless deer only. By then, the herd on the Allegheny was fast outstripping its food supply, and much of the second-growth forest had already grown out of reach of the deer.

The wildlife on the Allegheny is managed as a renewable natural resource and is subject to the game laws of the state. The role of the Forest Service is to provide the best possible habitat for native species of wildlife, consistent with other uses of the forest.

In 1949, a cooperative wildlife agreement was entered into between the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the U. S. Forest Service, which opened up 473,000 acres of public land

on the Allegheny National Forest for wildlife habitat development by Pennsylvania Game Commission crews. Funds for this work were to come from Pittman-Robertson

Act money received by the state.

Habitat development work done by the Game Commission crews on the Allegheny has included a wide variety of practices to make the forest a better home for wildlife.

Existing clearings, with agricultural potential, were planted to cover crops. In dense second-growth timber, small clearings were made by felling or bulldozing the timber. Some of the bulldozed plots were planted to alpine and alsike clover. Edge cuttings were made in hardwood stands around coniferous plantations. Native food-producing trees were released, and thousands of apple trees scattered through the forest were pruned and released. Small impoundments were developed for migratory waterfowl nesting areas. Wildlife food strips, that had been reserved especially for this purpose when the Economy Farm plantations were established in 1950, were planted to cover crops.

In 1968, some 9,000 acres of National Forest land in Elk and Forest counties were formally designated as the Buzzard Swamp Wildlife Development Area. Designed primarily for the benefit of migratory waterfowl, four impoundments have been developed there by the Pennsylvania Game Commission under a cooperative agreement with the U. S. Forest Service.

Both federal and state agencies, working under cooperative agreements with the Forest Service, stock the fishing streams on the Allegheny National Forest. The Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife stocks 31 streams, totaling 178 miles, with trout from the LaMar National Fish Hatchery; the Pennsylvania Fish Commission stocks 30 miles of water in two streams.

In addition, there are 200 miles of small cold water streams with native brook trout that are not stocked.

In the center of the Forest, on Farnsworth Creek, a U. S. Fish Cultural Station was built in 1941 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. At this station, 17,000 to 20,000 pounds of fish were raised to legal size annually and stocked in streams within the boundaries of the Allegheny National Forest. The Farnsworth Station was closed down in 1965. In 1971, the Farnsworth Trout Club took over operation of the Farnsworth Station and now raise fingerling trout to legal size for stocking purposes. The fingerlings are furnished by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission under a cooperative agreement.

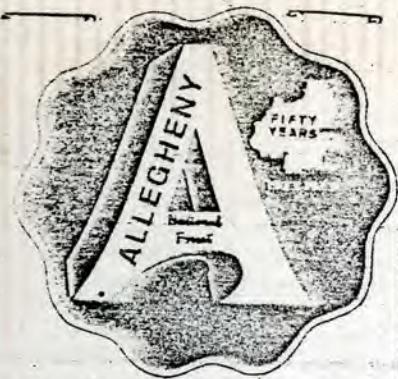
The major role of the Forest Service in helping to create a

proper habitat for wildlife on the Allegheny is to maintain an active timber sale program. Timber and wildlife are interdependent. If both are to provide maximum benefits to man, the annual surplus of each must be harvested. To keep the deer herd in balance with its food supply, antlerless seasons must supplement the buck season each year.

The changeover in timber management practices in 1964 from uneven-aged (selective cutting) to even-aged management (clearcutting in blocks) has been a boon to many species of wildlife on the Allegheny. The scattered blocks — from 5 to 50 acres in size — provide ample food and escape cover for both large and small game for up to 15 years after cutting.

The fine network of timber sale roads provides ready access for hunters to harvest the annual wildlife surplus. Without an annual harvest of deer of both sexes by hunters, timber management on the Allegheny National Forest would become next to impossible in the complete absence of the large predators.

50th Anniversary



The thirteenth article in the series of special articles dealing with the Allegheny National Forest and in commemoration of its 50th anniversary year, is contributed by Mr. Frank Rudolph. It deals with the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, of which there were once 14 on the Allegheny.

Rudolph is a "local boy" and currently operates "Rudy's Sport Shop" in Barnes. He was employed in various positions on Allegheny National Forest between 1933 and his retirement in 1965. A short biography will be found at the end of the article.

MAKING MEN FROM BOYS: The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) on the Allegheny National Forest

by Frank Rudolph

It was late winter in 1933, and the Great Depression that had gripped America since 1929 showed no signs of slackening. Old men were selling apples on street corners, and young men eager to work were without hope of gainful employment.

Then, on the first day of spring, 1933, President Roosevelt proposed legislation that resulted in the formation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, commonly called the CCC. By April 18, the first CCC camp was occupied near Luray, Va. in the George Washington National Forest.

The major objectives of the program were to restore among the enrollees confidence in themselves, to re-establish normal relations with life, and to recreate their own faith in the future through worthwhile work. Enrollment in the CCC was restricted to unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25. The original quota was set at 250,000. Then it was upped by adding 24,000 older men who lived in or near the forests. These men had to be experienced in woods work.

The first CCC camp on the Allegheny National Forest was established in April, 1933, at Duhring, Pa. The first CCC enrollees on the Allegheny came from the Pittsburgh area. Later, enrollees came from the hard coal region around Scranton. Others came from south Philadelphia and the deep South. The enlistment period was for six months, but if the enrollee's conduct and work had been satisfactory, he could re-enlist and many of them did, again and again.

The \$30 a month earned by a CCC boy might seem like a mere pittance by today's standards, but with board and room and clothing also furnished, the enrollee fared very well. Out of the \$30 he earned, \$25 went to his family each month; the remaining \$5 was for spending money.

Each camp was staffed by three Army Officers, who were in charge of feeding, clothing and housing, and one medical officer. Each camp had a full complement of trained foresters, local experienced woodsmen, and other supervisory personnel, and an average of 200 young, unmarried men who had been out of work for months or years through no fault of their own. The Army officers were responsible for camp discipline; a camp superintendent was responsible for the work program developed by the Forest Service.

The National Forests and State Forests were ideally suited for the establishment of CCC camps. Each provided the opportunity for thousands of man-days of constructive work in a healthful and wholesome environment. The ten-year-old Allegheny National Forest was particularly well suited to provide meaningful work, with the result that 14 CCC camps were established here.

Most of the nearly 20,000 acres of planted forests of conifers that occupied old burns and abandoned fields on the Allegheny National Forest were planted by CCC boys.

City boys became accomplished axemen while working on timber stand improvement projects under the CCC program in the second-growth hardwood timber on the Allegheny. The crop trees that they released, through felling or girdling low quality and defective competing trees, have put on substantial growth in the forty years since the first CCC camp was established on the forest.

Each CCC camp engaged in one or more road construction projects, for access roads were badly needed if the forest was to serve the growing needs of timber operators, hunters, fishermen, oil and gas developers, summer vacationers, and the general public. The CCC boys were used on all phases of road construction, and hundreds of miles of roads were built by them on the Allegheny National Forest.

For the vacationing public, developed campgrounds and picnic areas were built by the CCCs. Trails through the forest were built to accommodate hikers.

The CCC program made men out of boys. It taught them self-reliance and teamwork. The first group of boys to fill a CCC camp had a little trouble adjusting to such a radically new environment and way of life, but later enrollees were taken under the wing of the older fellows who "knew the ropes."

Most of the CCC boys I supervised were highly appreciative of the opportunity to serve in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Many of them told me that the CCC Camps they served in were the first real homes they had ever had.

I think the CCC program was one of the best things that could have happened for young men of the Depression era; and it was one of the best things that happened for the early development of the resources of the Allegheny National Forest.

Frank L. Rudolph was born in Endeavor, Pa., in 1905. He worked in the woods for Wheeler and DuPerry Lumber Company from 1921 to 1930, when he began his career with the Forest Service on the Allegheny National Forest as a forest guard. When the Civilian Conservation Corps program came to the Allegheny in 1933, he was employed by the Forest Service at various CCC camps as foreman of construction and maintenance until 1941, when he became a foreman at a Conscientious Objector Camp. In that same year, he was transferred to the Northern District of the Allegheny National Forest as a forest guard. From this position, he was promoted to general district assistant, and held this position until his retirement in 1965. Frank lives in Barnes, in the heart of the Allegheny National Forest, where he operates "Rudy's Sport Shop," catering to the many hunters and fishermen who visit the forest.

50th Anniversary

“One Of Us Cried A Little . . .”

The Woes of a New Supervisor on the Allegheny National Forest

This is the fourteenth article in the series about Allegheny National Forest, commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary year. It is contributed by Mr. Richard J. Costley, who served as Forest Supervisor from 1949 to 1955.

Mr. Costley's article is his very personal account of moving his family from the west to the east, and the problems thus encountered. Many of the names mentioned in the article will be familiar to local readers. A short biography of Mr. Costley appears at the end of the article.

By RICHARD J. COSTLEY

We were probing north and west into a country completely strange to us. It was with mixed emotions that we tested for the first time the up and down, twisty, two-lane roads in northwestern Pennsylvania, over which we traveled in mid-summer of 1949.

There was Ridgway, which we didn't really see because the highway only skirted the edge of town. Then there was Johnsonburg, where, to follow the directional signs as the highway dodged buildings and paper mills as it weaved through town was such a challenge that we hardly saw the town itself. Then there was Kane. Only a few moments after leaving the center of town, we felt as if we were being inhaled by dense sky-hiding young hardwood timber. Then suddenly, as we made a sweeping turn we saw it—a large, weathered wooden sign on the bark above the road. It was the first familiar thing we had seen for hours—the brown shield with a large “U” and “S” bracketing a pine tree. But the wording we had never seen before: “ENTERING ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST.” We had arrived.

A few weeks earlier we had spent a long evening considering the wholly unexpected offer I had just received: “How would you like to be the supervisor of the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania?” With our western heritage and background, we had always assumed our next rung on the Forest Service career ladder would be in some new place in the West. Now, all of a sudden, we had to decide. Were we interested in something for which we had no plans? Would we like to live and work in the East?

The answer should have been obvious. All our relatives were

in the West. Our outlook was western, and my schooling and experience better fitted me for another assignment in the West. We knew very little about anything “eastern.” Perhaps that is why we didn't make the obvious decision. Even now, 24 years later, we were never quite sure why we had decided to cast our lot for the future on a job with problems I knew little about, and to live among people we had never met in an area we had never seen. Still, that is what we had decided.

Now, nearly a quarter of a century later, and looking back over a career which has touched four continents and 23 foreign countries; which has seen me traveling on the job in 48 states; in which we have lived in 31 houses in 10 states; when we are asked, “Where is your home?”, we respond by automatically saying, “Warren, Pennsylvania.”

To be sure, everything about our start was not auspicious. After being directed to the Carver House Hotel in Warren, we were not fully assured.

While we nervously waited for the clerk-bellboy-security guard-night janitor to unlock the door to our room, Virginia's heel went through the floor. Then we found that the eating places in town were all closed. We went to bed hungry, and the slats fell from under us as we asked ourselves again whether we had made the right decision. We weren't at all sure. In fact, one of us cried a little about what we had left behind us—and the other almost felt like it.

But the next day was bright and shining. I went to my new office, where the people whom I knew would make or break me on my new job were waiting to size up “the new boss.” I'm sure they did. I'm also sure that I could not possibly have inherited a more responsive, more cooperative, and more helpful group of future co-

workers. I know it is hazardous to try listing names—after such a long time—but in my mind's eye, I can still look around that room upstairs over the post office and see their faces. There was Don Taft, who was to keep me abreast of all the “paperwork,” to make sure I ran afoul of none of the regulations. There were Don Kinander and Eleanore Malec and Helen Yeagle. Helen, after a great many comparisons, is still my idea of the secretary par excellence—and all of them helped Don Taft keep me out of the federal “rest homes” at Fort Leavenworth and McNeil Island. There were Les Smith and Chet Kinney. Their job was to acquaint me with eastern forests and the best way to protect, develop, and manage them. They did it—sometimes painfully, but always well.

50th
anniversary

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There were Art Van Nort and Roy Marker from Marienville; John Morgan from Wilcox; and Bill Wentz, Frank Rudolph, and Larry Stotz from Sheffield. These were the men on hand, as the second quarter century of the Allegheny National Forest was just getting underway, and whose job was a critical one. They were here to get the work done, and they did it. With that kind of backup, almost any new Forest Supervisor could have succeeded.

In the days that were to follow, we met the Pennsylvanians who were to become our neighbors and then our friends—many of them life-long friends. They were the fine people who took us in, who made us and our daughter Kay feel as if we were one of them, as if we belonged. It was these people, and the pleasant towns and tree-blanketed, rolling hills of the uplands of northwestern Pennsylvania, which quickly made it home for a small family of nomadic bureaucrats from the West.

By now it should be clear that

whatever I might have to say about the recreation potential and future of the Allegheny National Forest might just possibly be somewhat biased!

RICHARD J. COSTLEY and his wife Virginia are natives of the West. Both are graduates of Utah State University; Dick is also a graduate of the University of Illinois and has studied at Stanford University.

Dick entered the Forest Service in Utah in 1936 as a Range and Wildlife Ecologist, followed by various staff and administrative assignments on several National Forests in the inter-mountain west. As a Naval officer on special assignment following World War II, he organized and served as the initial director of a Department of Forestry in the Military Government of Korea. He returned to the Forest Service as assistant director of wildlife management activities in Washington, D.C. It was from there that the Costleys moved to Warren in 1949, remaining as Forest Supervisor of the ANF until 1955, when Dick was promoted to the position of Assistant Regional Forester in Milwaukee.

Reassigned to Washington in 1959, Dick first served as Liaison Officer with the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, then as special assistant to the Chief of the

Forest Service, and finally as director of the Service's Division of Recreation.

Dick retired from the Forest Service in 1971 to accept an appointment as Professor of Resource Planning in the Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

The Costley's daughter Kay, who was the first community ambassador from Warren under the Experiment in International Living program, was graduated from Warren High School in 1958, and went on to graduate from Vassar College.

50th Anniversary

The air is fresh and pure

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is another article in the series about Allegheny National Forest, commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary year. It is the second written by Richard J. Costley.)

After leaving Warren to live in Milwaukee, my work with the Forest Service soon made me aware of the hopes, aspirations and problems of those living in areas of growing urban concentration. It was clear that many were losing contact with the land, and the out-of-doors which had become such an integral part of their American heritage.

Denied the leisure time opportunities and outlets which had challenged their elders, the forerunners of the legions of urban youth were turning their attention to the only outlets and challenges they could find. Motorbikes, black leather jackets and boots; "grass" and long-haired poets, were becoming the symbols of the counter-culture which was beginning to emerge. It was a culture with values and standards wholly alien to most of my generation. Americans were starting to get into trouble.

In the late 1950's, special commissions were established to search for answers to many of the problems facing the nation in the second decade after World War ended. One of these was the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission, a high level panel that examined in detail America's relationship towards the out-of-doors. Members of the Commission explored how this resource had been used, and how it had been misused. They studied the role that it had played in shaping personal, social, and cultural values among Americans. And they studied its economic and esthetic values.

As the Commission analyzed what it had uncovered, a significant truth became apparent. Cracks were beginning to appear in our civilization. With our advancing economic progress and burgeoning technology, we were developing a culture in which there was an ever increasing amount of leisure time, doing it in a rapidly urbanizing environment; but we were not learning how to use this leisure time to best advantage. Permitting its unwise use was contributing to the merging social problems that plague America.

The out-of-doors, properly developed and administered, seemed to the Commission to offer one way of providing opportunities for the construction use of leisure time. To the Commission, outdoor recreation became more than activities such as hunting and fishing, or camping and picnicking, or boating and skiing, or hiking and riding. It became a social movement to provide opportunities for all of these uses and more and to do it in balance with other uses which the land and water in the out-of-doors must support. It had to be done in a wholesome and attractive environment in which more and more "lost" Americans might "find" themselves.

When the Commission was organized, I moved from Milwaukee to Washington and a new assignment. I served as liaison between the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission and the Chief of the Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture. I worked closely with the Commission and its staff. My understanding of the social implications of outdoor recreation, and of the resources and environment which are necessary to accommodate it, evolved as the Commission's findings unfolded.

When the Commission's work was finished, I moved into other outdoor recreational work of the Forest Service. For the last seven years, before I left the Forest Service, I was responsible for the Outdoor Recreation programs on all of the National Forests.

For the past two years, as I carried out my duties as a Professor at the University of Massachusetts, I have tried to better understand what I learned during those Forest Service years. As my students soon learned, I have a mission; I'm hooked on the subject. That is a bias I bring to anything I might say on the recreation future of the Allegheny National Forest.

Geographically, the Allegheny National Forest is uniquely situated. It is closer to more people than any other heavily forested area. Over one-third of all Americans live within no more than a day's drive from it.

And these people are more highly urbanized than those of most any other part of the country. They are becoming progressively more divorced from other parts of the country. They are becoming progressively more divorced from the roots of personal and community stability which, in America, largely stems from ties to the land—the out-of-doors.

Accelerated urbanization has an insatiable appetite for land. Every day, in the northeast, thousands of acres of the out-of-doors are swept over by a near tidal wave of asphalt and plastic; of new highways and airports of shopping malls, of high rise condominiums and parking lots, and of cancerous sub-urban "developments."

While this is happening, the winding two-lane roads are giving way to divided four-lane highways designed to accommodate higher and higher speed limits. In several ways, the Allegheny National Forest is getting closer and closer to more and more Americans.

While the leisure time and mobility are increasing, so is the financial ability of most Americans to take advantage of these factors. Many are going to seek opportunities for relaxation and recreation in the out-of-doors. The Allegheny National Forest is both accessible and attractive, and it is destined to become a stronger and stronger recreative magnet in the years ahead.

A great many factors will prompt this movement. Back of many of them is the growing recognition that it will be a part of a desirable social movement, with a great many cultural and economic overtones and peripheral benefits.

Beyond these group motivations are many which are directly related to personal or family ties. There is the inborn urge of most Americans to taste some aspect of their frontier heritage. Once tasted, many of them will want to develop the outdoor skills they associate with that heritage. Others are simply going to learn that it is easier and more fun to have the family reunions around a picnic table in a wooded surrounding than it is to crowd the kids into the basement playroom at home. Others are going to find a way to escape the clouds of smog in their urban surroundings, if only for a long weekend or two by heading for the forest . . . where the air is fresh and pure.

50th Anniversary

A Forest Comes Of Age

Outdoor Recreation On the Allegheny National Forest

This is the sixteenth article in the series commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of Allegheny National Forest. It is the third contribution submitted by Mr. Richard J. Costley, Forest Supervisor of the Allegheny from 1949 to 1955.

Mr. Costley spent 35 years with the Forest Service, retiring in 1971 to accept a professorship in resource planning in the Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

In this article, Mr. Costley discusses the future recreation potential of the Allegheny—a forest come of age.

By RICHARD J. COSTLEY

If natural forces aren't enough to prompt Americans to seek outdoor recreation away from their urban home environment, many will still do it because of the constant barrage of commercial inducements to which they are subjected. They will respond to modern day hucksters urging them to own and use many kinds of new and fascinating gear and equipment in all kinds of attractive places. In addition, the "Great Environmental Awakening" has played an important role in

prompting Americans to seek outdoor recreation opportunities.

Americans today are beginning to realize the enormity of the pollution problem and the degradation of the landscape. Its signs are evident in more and more places; more and more people are learning to recognize them. They are alarmed, and properly so. There is little that a man can do by himself to restore an already ravaged landscape. Its signs are evident in more and more places; more and more people are learning to recognize them. But, by golly, he can appreciate landscapes whose integrity has not been assaulted. He can boat on waters that are relatively free of pollution while breathing air that is still fresh and invigorating. He can do a little camping on the side.

According to the records, that is just what hundreds of thousands of Americans have been doing the past five years. They appear to have liked it, for they are going back for more, and taking their relatives and friends with them.

What does all this mean for the Allegheny National Forest? As I thumb through some of my old notebooks and compare some of the entries in them with things that have happened in the years since I left the Allegheny, I realize that the Forest Service has come of age. Where I had reported nearly 7 million board feet of timber sold, the Forest now reports 45

million board feet in sales. Where I had boasted of \$21,000 a year in receipts, from which the counties received three or four cents an acre in lieu of taxes, Ralph Freeman announces annual receipts of over \$1,240,000 and annual payments of 62.5 cents an acre to the counties within the Forest.

In 1954, the allotment for the Forest's recreation activities was \$2,384 for use in administering recreational developments which could accommodate 2525 persons at a time. Last year the Forest reported a one-time capacity of 18,756 in the developed recreational facilities. It received an allotment of \$262,000 to operate and maintain its recreation developments. During my last five years on the Forest, it received a total of slightly more than \$18,000 for all its recreational work. During the past five years, the Forest has received \$2,700,000 for its recreation job. Visitor day use has increased somewhere between 28 and 30 times since I left the Forest.

There can be little question that recreation pressures on such key places as the Allegheny National Forest, or the Allegheny Reservoir, are going to accelerate for some time to come. When two such unique attractions are so close together, are in fact a part of each other, the rate of that acceleration will increase dramatically.

50th

Anniversary.

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The Allegheny National Forest is bound to be a major focal point for all the growing and proliferating recreation pressures. Can it cope with these demands? Will it? I think it can and that it will. It has had fifty years of protection and ecological reinforcement, and it has the results of a half-century of experience to fall back upon. The area is inherently productive. Its friendly terrain, its temperate climate, and its size, all combine to offer the managers latitude to develop the kinds of administrative plans necessary to handle many more recreational visitors than they have yet had to accommodate.

I am confident that the Forest

can meet the challenge, and in the process still not be forced to forgo its other resource values that are so important to the people of the area. With careful planning, the Forest can meet any recreational demands I can visualize, without short-changing those depending upon the unique timber values. It can still support one of the most outstanding wildlife populations and hunting opportunities of the northeast. It can do all of these things — and still protect watershed values of some of the key tributaries of the Allegheny River.

Land managers and legislators have learned in the past few years that recreation visitors are rapidly accepting the fact that they should pay for the recreational opportunities they enjoy. The increasing use pressures, and the acceptance of pay-as-you-go recreation, are going to combine in such a way that profitable concession opportunities may result. Forest Service planners are going to carefully decide how and where such areas and facilities should be integrated and built to provide optimum service.

Service facilities of many kinds will prove necessary. And a prudent investor, building them according to Forest Service plans and operating them under Forest Service guidelines, should make a reasonable profit. It will all be in the interest of serving those who come to visit that vast and

unique public recreation complex—the now golden aged Allegheny National Forest, and the relatively new Allegheny Reservoir and Kinzua Dam.

So, bias notwithstanding, I firmly believe that the demands for recreation opportunities on the Allegheny National Forest will continue to dramatically expand, both in number and in kind. They will be accompanied by comparable increases in demand for other resource opportunities which the Forest Service affords. Integrating and financing programs to meet these demands will present many challenges which will have to be overcome. That future administrators of the Forest, and their good neighbors and supporters of the area will be able to overcome them, I have no doubt. It won't be easy, but it will be done.

My only reservation is a highly personal one. It is one of envy. How I wish that the Costleys could once more be finding their way over new and unfamiliar highways to the Allegheny National Forest, and hoping to get there in time to be in on some of the action as the Forest's second half-century gets underway.

50th
anniversary

This Is The Forest Primeval . . .

The Murmuring Pines And The Hemlocks

... Natural, Scenic and Experimental Areas

on the Allegheny National Forest

This is the seventeenth in the series of special articles commemorating the 50th anniversary of Allegheny National Forest. The articles deal with the creation, history, use and management of the forest.

This article is one of several contributed to the series by Mr. Larry Stotz, and discusses the natural, scenic, and experimental areas on the Allegheny — their creation and use.

A short biography of the author will be found at the end of the article.

+
By LARRY STOTZ

Of the great virgin forests that once covered nearly 29 million acres in Pennsylvania, only a few thousand acres remain today untouched by axe and saw. One of the largest of these old-growth patches is located in the geographic center of the Allegheny National Forest.

Known as the Tionesta Natural and Scenic Areas, these relics of another age total 4,080 acres in two contiguous blocks. The Tionesta Natural Area covers 2,113 acres and is reserved for scientific studies. No trails are permitted there. In contrast, the Tionesta Scenic Area, comprising 1,967 acres, has been set aside for public enjoyment and inspiration. Loop trails, with interpretive signing, permit the visitor to travel on foot at his own pace on a self-guided tour through a virgin hemlock-beech forest. Here, he may brush past veteran hemlocks that were seedlings when Columbus discovered the New World.

Near the west end of the Allegheny National Forest is the only other virgin stand of timber on the Forest. Known as Hearts Content Scenic Area, this 120-acre tract is noted for its 300-year-old Eastern white pine. A light-demanding species, it seeded in after large patches of the mixed hardwood-hemlock forest had been killed by a severe drought in 1644, followed by extensive forest fires. A loop trail, with in-

terpretive signing, gives access to a quiet world that seems ages removed from the visitor's workaday world. Here, from the trail, he can gaze at the top of the tallest white pine in the scenic area — a four-foot diameter tree that reaches 171 feet into the sky. This pine is the biggest Eastern white pine in the Pennsylvania Forestry Association's booklet, "Big Trees of Pennsylvania in 1972."

On March 23, 1932, the 1,737-acre Kane Experimental Forest was dedicated to forest research. It was here that Ashbel F. Hough, Research Center Leader, spent much of his 42 year career. Located 7 miles from Kane, in the Allegheny National Forest, it is the present field headquarters of the Allegheny Hardwood Silviculture Research Project of the U.S. Forest Service's Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.

Back in 1932, the management of a young, complex, second-growth forest posed many problems. Forest managers were depending upon research scientists to point the way toward their solution.

But even before the Kane Experimental Forest was established, researchers had been making studies in the last remnants of the virgin forest to determine the effects of the environment on tree vegetation.

Among the many long-term studies made at the Kane Experimental Forest, and on selected areas on the Allegheny National Forest, were various cutting methods to be used in timber sales. These varied in intensity from selective cutting to clearcutting. Permanent sample plots were established on Little Arnot Creek drainage, and in the Kane Forest. Measured at five-year intervals, these plots log the history of a timber stand and its response to man-made manipulation. Other important research studies were made on the response of single trees, stands, and natural reproduction to stand improvement treatments — such

50th Anniversary

Continued . . .

as thinnings. Recognizing the threat of overbrowsing on forest reproduction by deer and rabbits, fenced plots and unfenced adjacent timber stands were studied to determine damage to tree species by animals.

The two most pressing research problems on the Allegheny National Forest, and the Allegheny Plateau of Pennsylvania, New York, and adjoining states, involve the best methods of establishing and growing high quality hardwood timber, and the development of habitat management methods for maximum production and harvest of forest game, especially deer.

Attacking these two problems are the seven scientists and six technicians stationed at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory near Irvine. This field laboratory of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station was established in temporary quarters at Buckaloons Recreation Area in 1959. It was moved to its present location in 1964.

David Marquis is Project Leader heading up research on hardwoods. James Jordan is Project Leader for wildlife habitat research.

The lack of satisfactory natural re-seeding after harvest cutting threatens the future of many timber stands. This is the result of both unfavorable factors in the environment, and

over-browsing of seedlings by a large deer herd. New or modified cutting practices, special measures to protect seedlings from deer browsing, and new planting techniques may result from research.

High concentrations of deer have resulted in overbrowsing of much of the range. Research is underway to develop methods of managing natural deer foods. A 2600-acre experimental unit of deer range on the Allegheny National Forest may provide many of the answers to the problem of deer-food production.

LAURENCE E. STOTZ was born in Crafton, Pennsylvania, and studied forestry at Cornell University. He was employed as a timber cruiser for paper companies in the Adirondacks, and in the Province of Quebec. He worked on National Forests in Montana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Arizona, and Pennsylvania. An eight-month detail from the U.S. Forest Service took him to Maine to salvage hurricane-blown white pine under the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration. For 20 years, he was employed as a District Ranger on the Allegheny National Forest.

until his retirement in 1967. He lives in Sheffield with his wife, Irma, two dogs, and a cat, in the heart of the Allegheny National Forest, within 400 feet of the deep woods.

50th anniversary

Grown From the Past, Growing for the Future

Editor's Note — This is article number 18 in the special series about Allegheny National Forest, commemorating its 50th anniversary year. The articles describe the creation, history, use and management of the forest. Many of the articles have been drawn from the experiences of former employees and retirees.

This article is the joint effort of Brian Stout, presently serving as district ranger on the Marienville District, and Ken Canonage, who served a temporary appointment on that district through July 12.

Their subject is the various youth programs which are or have been connected with Allegheny National Forest. Short biographies of both men appear at the end of the article.

By BRIAN E. STOUT
and KENNETH CANONAGE

Since its inception in 1923, the Allegheny National Forest has been a reservoir of wood, water, wildlife, and recreational resources. During the past 50 years, these resources have played a vital role in the growth of our state and the nation.

Today, the management of our national forests goes beyond just providing wood, water, wildlife and recreation for the public. Programs such as Job Corps, Operation Mainstream, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Youth Conservation Corps, and College Work Study are all part of the Forest Service's development of an often neglected resource, the human one.

The Job Corps program was initiated in 1965 with the Blue Jay Job Corps Conservation Center being established on the Allegheny National Forest. The program was designed to improve the academic talents of underprivileged young men between the ages of 16 and 21, and provide some 800 enrollees with marketable skills to take home.

The program had numerous critics, yet many success stories resulted from this program. One young man failed his military service examination because he could not read or write. After completing his Job Corps program, he passed the mental exam and is now a U.S. Army sergeant stationed in Germany.

Another success story is that of a young welding shop foreman in Texas. Since his graduation from Job Corps in 1968, he has advanced to a position in which he now supervises 20 other welders.

While not all enrollees had the same degree of success, the program objective, development of our human resources, is still being met today.

Operation Mainstream has been a very active program on the Allegheny National Forest during the past year. Run by the Forest Service in conjunction with the Department of Labor, this program is directed toward our senior citizens and is designed to offer unemployed people 55 and over a chance to learn new skills which will help them secure employment.

An enrollee can spend a maximum of two years receiving on-the-job training for which he is paid a salary. Many people who felt it was too late in life to master new skills have found gainful employment through this program.

Neighborhood Youth Corps is run by the Office of Economic Opportunity, but the Forest Service is also involved. Underprivileged youths between the ages of 14 and 21 are recruited and paid by the OEO. Between 20 and 35 young people work on the Allegheny National Forest under this program each year.

Although not yet implemented on the Allegheny National Forest, the Youth Conservation Corps provides high school students with valuable training in conservation, ecology and environmental management. A non-paying summer camp program, the Youth Conservation Corp has proved successful on a number of other National Forests.

The college work study program is designed to provide college students with financial assistance and on-the-job training. Funded jointly by the Department of Labor and the Forest Service, and administered by the student's college and the Forest Service, this program has given many a college student a look at his chosen career and an income to help finance his education.

During the school year, the student attends classes and may

participate in a work project at college. During the summer months, he works on a National Forest learning new skills to take with him when he returns to school.

In addition to its own programs, the Forest Service is also interested in aiding other organizations working with people. It was with this in mind that the Forest Service issued a special use permit to Erie Drug Council. The council has turned Blue Jay, the former Job Corps camp, into a drug rehabilitation center, which they hope to have fully operational in the near future.

While plans are still indefinite, the center, if run at full capacity, could accommodate up to 120 youthful offenders and provide them with counseling, therapy, and vocational training.

The Forest Service has long been a manager of this country's wood, water, recreational, and wildlife resources. Now it is working with the nation's most important resource — man.

Brian E. Stout, a 1960 graduate of the University of Minnesota, Forestry Management, is presently employed as a District Ranger on the Marienville Ranger District, Allegheny National Forest. He has served the Forest Service on forests in Maine, Missouri, Ohio, New Hampshire and West Virginia.

In Ohio, he was employed as a work programs officer at the Vesuvius Job Corps Center, and later served as Center Director at the Anthony Job Corps Center in West Virginia.

A 1970 Forestry graduate of Penn State University, Kenneth L. Canonage Jr., began his writing career as a summer intern with the Pennsylvania Farmer magazine.

While in college, he attended a number of journalism courses in addition to his regular forestry work. Following graduation, Ken worked for United States Steel Corporation prior to his temporary appointment with the Forest Service, which terminated in July.

50th
Anniversary

Allegheny National Forest: *Wise Use of the Earth...and space... to Remain Human*

This is the nineteenth article in the special series about Allegheny National Forest, commemorating its Fiftieth Anniversary year. The articles thus far have described the creation, history, use and management of the forest. Many of them have been drawn from the personal experiences of former employees and retirees.

This article, written by Allegheny National Forest Supervisor Ralph H. Freeman, deals with items of concern in present and future use and management policies.

A short biography of the author will be found at the end of the article.

By

Ralph H. Freeman

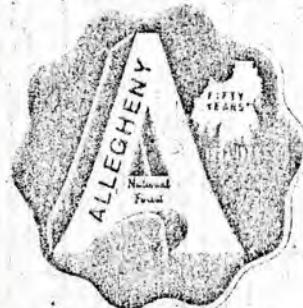
Gifford Pinchot — a Pennsylvanian famous in his own right for many things — was the first American to formally establish himself in the profession of forestry. He served as the first Chief Forester of the Forest Service, from 1905 to 1910. Pinchot wrote: "Conservation is the wise use of the earth and its resources for the lasting good of man. Conservation is the foresighted utilization, preservation, and/or renewal of forests, waters, lands, and minerals for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time."

Herein lies the definition of future direction and prognostication for Allegheny National Forest.

One of the early tasks of my tenure as Allegheny National Forest's Supervisor was to establish a frame of reference for decision-making on questions of use, and management.

That frame of reference is "service to people." Despite the passage of nearly seventy years, we can find little to improve in Pinchot's philosophy.

We set ourselves to anticipate the needs and demands of a national public and to provide for the wise use and enjoyment



of all the resources of Allegheny National Forest. We believe that our management must act as a catalyst to bring together land uses and people.

Personnel of Allegheny National Forest will use their collective knowledge and influence to emphasize good land management practices; to point out the eminent danger of environmental pollutants, human over-population, and general abuses of land resources.

Allegheny National Forest will perform an increasingly larger role in promoting human

development through work experience, outdoor educational laboratories, and forest recreational experiences.

Congress, by law, has directed the Forest to grow timber and wildlife, produce water and recreation, all in perpetuity. These things Allegheny National Forest will do in the frame of reference of service to the people.

Allegheny National Forest — and other public lands, such as state forests, state parks, and state game lands — furnish one of the keys to human ecology. Dr. Athelston Spilkaws of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, described this concept of human ecology to the Society of American Foresters' National Convention in 1968. He said that "Man is the chief enemy of trees." He added that "Cities — by their very existence — change the environment." We must have, he said, "space in which to remain human."

Allegheny National Forest faces many challenges in the future. Managers of the forest will need the strength of Samson, the wisdom of Solomon, and, above all, the patience of Job. Again and again — and yet once again — the forest's managers will be called upon to resolve conflicting requirements for the use of space, soil, water, fiber and air.

We could make space age predictions for the future of the Forest. Superior tree specimens of existing species will double

the yield of forest products. Trees will be air-lifted by balloons, helicopters, or Dick Tracy's magnetic space coupe. The whole tree will be utilized — leaf, limbs, wood and bark. Research may even capture the scent and bottle it. Rangers and foresters will travel over the tops of the trees via individual jet-propelled air cars. Campers will reserve their favorite camping spots in advance through a centralized computer. Harvesting of game will continue so that populations remain balanced with habitat, but the main uses will be non-consumptive: observing and photographing; fishing-for-fun

will be more prevalent than fishing-for-meat.

Each of these creates a demand directed toward the same basic resource. The demands are insatiable; the resource finite. People — you and I — will learn to temper our demands, in time, so that Allegheny National Forest, and other public lands will truly serve the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time.

RALPH H. FREEMAN is currently Forest Supervisor of Allegheny National Forest. He has occupied that position since March, 1968, and is twelfth in

line of succession of Supervisors.

Freeman was born in Mississippi and educated in Arkansas. Prior to coming to Pennsylvania, he had worked for many years in southern forests. His service includes 4½ years with the Arkansas Forestry Commission, as well as assignments on the National Forests in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, and North Carolina. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, the American Forestry Association, and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

50th Anniversary

Allegeny National Forest

A Time To Reminisce

50th
anniversary

This is the twentieth article in the special series about Allegeny National Forest, commemorating its Fiftieth Anniversary year. The articles to date have described the creation, history, use and management of the forest. Many of the articles have been drawn from the experiences of former employees and retirees.

This article is a series of humorous anecdotes, as remembered by Eleanore B. Malec and told to Nancy R. Schuler. Short biographies appear at the end of the article.

Next week, a news article describing the events planned in recognition and celebration of the anniversary will appear. Officially, the Allegeny's anniversary date is September 24; festivities are planned for the weekend of September 21 and 22.

by
Eleanore B. Malec
as told to
Nancy R. Schuler

Any office having a large number of employees has its moments of humor, pride and disappointment through the years — some of which are bound to bear repeating.

FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES ARE UNHURRIED: Ted Fearnaw, a wildlife biologist located here in the early forties, always brought his lengthy epistles to the girls for typing with the remark, "There's no hurry, just so it goes out today." (It's

somewhat a tribute to him to be able to say they always did.)

FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES ARE CONSIDERATE, AND HAVE STRONG STOMACHS: Another wildlife biologist who was also here during the early forties once brought in for study a deer skull infested with large white grubs about an inch long. That noon when clerk-typist Mary Elizabeth Lowery Headlund went home for lunch, she found her menu consisted of macaroni and cheese. Result: No lunch that day for "Mary Lib."

THEY ARE HONEST: In the fifties, when Assistant Ranger Rick Goodrich was patrolling on the Marienville District, he found a lady's purse containing two very valuable diamond

rings, a large sum of money, and several other expensive items, all of which he promptly turned over to the police. The out-of-state owner of the purse was contacted, and gratefully offered Rick a sizable reward; it was refused.

THEY ARE HARD-WORKING: In 1955, John J. Morgan, a construction and maintenance (C&M) foreman on the Marienville District, was nominated for a Superior Service Award which was presented at the Chief's office in Washington. He was, and still is, the only employee from the Allegeny to be so honored. John came to the Allegeny as an enrollee in one of the Forest's first CCC camps. His technical skills and qualities of

leadership were quickly recognized, and he was selected for various foreman jobs in the camp. In 1941, he was chosen by the Forest's "regular" organization to be a road C&M foreman. His accomplishments on the forest were endless. During WW II, he further demonstrated his ability by rising rapidly from an ordinary enlistee to the position of Chief Warrant Officer in a Navy construction battalion. He endeared himself to clerks Eleanore Malec and Helen Yeagle by bringing them bouquets of wild flowers when his work brought him into the Warren office. His passing on May 6, 1973, created an un-

fillable void — those who worked with him, loved him.

THEY ARE ABLE TO BEAR DISAPPOINTMENT: In 1961, Irene Danielson, now chief clerk on the Ridgway District; then a lookout on Round-top Fire Tower, just missed being chosen as a contestant on the "What's - My Line?" TV program. (Another Forest Service girl lookout was chosen — not from the Allegeny.)

THEY ARE COURAGEOUS, AND ABLE TO DISAPPOINT BEARS: Spring on the forest is bear cub season, and mama bear can be pretty unpredictable when she's got a couple of youngsters to look out for. Although few are as aggressive as the one Frank Rudolph encountered in the spring of '61, they should be

considered dangerous when they have cubs about.

On June 19, 1961, Frank Rudolph, forestry technician (now retired), had inspected a paint job on the Sheffield fire tower, and having heard that there had been some damage to the interior of the toilet, he entered it to investigate. As he stepped out after surveying the damage, he found a bear blocking his path back to his pick-up truck. He shouted at it, but instead of trotting off, it came toward him. He retreated hastily inside the toilet. Peeking out, he saw a small bear cub stroll by. Mama bear came up to the toilet and snuffed around, then got up on her hind legs and started clawing at the walls. Rudolph could see her through the cracks in the wall, and was holding the flimsy door shut by holding onto a hook on the inside. The bear came around front, got down on all fours, and hooked one "tusk" under the bottom of the door. Rudolph managed to keep the door shut. Then the bear ripped off some of the framing and tried to get her claws around the edge of the door as she stood up again. After an unsuccessful attempt, she dropped down again and hooked her tusk under the bottom of the door.

Rudolph then loosened his hold on the door and gave the bottom of it a hard kick, so that the bear got a good whack on her tender nose. She retreated a few feet, and Rudolph made a dash for the truck.

Fortunately, most bears would have reacted to a shout by retreating immediately, along with the cubs. Few forest workers have ever seen a bear close up, much less been actively pursued by one.

FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES ARE FULL OF "THE DICKENS!" Halloween of 1967 is memorable as the time when several of the office girls, attired in outlandish garb, called at the homes of various co-workers. One fellow threatened to call the police if they didn't vacate his premises immediately. Thereupon the gals revealed their identities, much to the embarrassment of personnel officer John Mehl, who was unaware he was threatening his co-workers!

Unable to leave well enough alone, the girls made their next stop at a bowling alley where the Forest Service team was playing. Timber staffman Bill Kickbusch was bowling an outstanding all-strike game that evening, until one of the gals upset him and he "blew it." Bill never did find out the femme fatale was engineering clerk Evelyn Ritz, as the group recognized that the proper time for a hasty exit was at hand.

There are many other stories — many faster-paced than those we've related here. It's a safe bet that many of them will be exchanged at the upcoming retiree reunion, when perhaps 100 of the forest's former personnel will get together to reminisce....

ELEANORE B. MALEC, nee Blomquist, was born in Youngsville, Pa., and was graduated from high school there. When interviewed by Taivo A. Erickson in 1935 for employment with the Forest Service, she was told she might be hired for 2 weeks, 2 months, or even 2 years. She began her

career on Allegeny National Forest in the supervisor's office, then located in the post office building, as a clerk typist. She has been an accounting clerk for at least 25 years. Mrs. Malec and her husband, Edward J. Malec, a 1969 Sylvania Electric retiree, have one son, Sgt. James E. Malec, USAF. Jim is an air surveillance supervisor in the Alaska Air Combat Operations located at Murphy Dome AF Site, Alaska. Mrs. Malec has completed 33 years on Allegeny National Forest.

NANCY R. SCHULER is a native of Warren. Following graduation from Warren High School, she spent several years in Washington, D. C., and New York City, and accepted employment with Allegeny National Forest when she

returned to Warren in 1965. Currently serving as secretary to the forest supervisor and his deputy, Nancy is a member of

the Pennsylvania Outdoor Writers' Association and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

The Pride And The Challenge

This is the final article in the special 21-article series about Allegheny National Forest, commemorating its fiftieth anniversary year.

This article, written by Nancy R. Schuler, recaps the 20 articles which have appeared previously in the series and describes the events which have been and will be implemented to celebrate the forest's anniversary on September 24.

A short biography appears at the end of the article.

By NANCY R. SCHULER

Grown from the past...growing for the future.

We can rightly take pride in a forest, grown from the "Allegheny Brush Patch" of the past to the "gem of Kinzua Country" of the present. This half million acres of heavily forested hills and valleys, set with a shining water playground, is rich with treasure—something for everyone. For the nearly 69 million people, 1-3 of the nation's population, located within a day's drive, this treasure is the wealth of recreation opportunities in a setting of trees and trails, wildlife and recreational solitude. For the woodsman, it is the quality timber, marketable for the needs of a nation. Best of all, he knows it's a "renewable resource." For the OGM oriented, it is the rich oil, gas and mineral despoils. Pennsylvania crude oil ranks high among the crude oils of the nation for quality and versatility. For the archeologist, it is an area which speaks eloquently of its Indian ancestry. For local folks, besides the obvious advantage of accessibility, its watersheds provide an abundant supply of pure drinking water in their homes and offices.

Growing for the future...a challenge to match the progress of 50 years in a changed and changing climate of new technology and management technique; a world of interested and often opposing viewpoints held by intelligent, aware, ecology-conscious people and groups.

So it is with both the pride and the challenge in mind that the plans for celebration have been laid. This is the final article of a series, written in commemoration of the Allegheny's

half-century of growth. The articles have been edited by retired Sheffield district ranger Larry Stotz, who also wrote six of them, covering such topics as Senecas and settlers, timber sales and utilization, early logging practices, the work of a district ranger, cooperative wildlife programs, and natural, scenic and experimental areas.

Two interesting articles on the "birth" of the ANF and a description of early land acquisition were written by Raymond M. Conarro, a Warren native who served as the first district ranger on Allegheny National Forest.

An article on the history of the logging industry and its methods was taken from a series of recorded interviews with the late Harry Paul Jefferson, made available through the courtesy of the Brockway Historical Society. A man who spent nearly 70 years immersed in the work of the forest, "Jeff" passed away last February at the age of 83.

A saga of early fire control methods and communications systems was provided by Roy A. "Pinky" Marker of Marienville, who retired in 1965 after 42 years of service to the Allegheny.

Two articles appeared dealing with reforestation and the history of timber stand improvement by retiree William C. Curnutt, drawn from his twelve years experience on the Allegheny.

Explanation of the Allegheny's transportation network was provided by Richard F. "Dutch" Haussman, another retiree, with 33 years of Forest Service employment to his credit.

Frank Rudolph, who retired to the operation of Rudy's Sports Shop in Barnes after 32 years with the Allegheny, contributed information on the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

A personal account of a supervisor's rewards and frustrations was contributed by Richard J. Costley, a western native who served in the position of forest supervisor from 1949 to 1955, and still calls Kinzua Country his "real home." Mr. Costley also wrote two articles on outdoor recreation for the series.

District Ranger Brian Stout,

Marienville, wrote an article in collaboration with Ken Canonge, a former Marienville District employee, on youth programs on Allegheny National Forest.

Ralph H. Freeman, the Allegheny's twelfth forest supervisor, who has served in that capacity since 1968, wrote his views on future management and development of Allegheny National Forest.

Finally, Eleanore B. Malec, a veteran of 38 years on the Allegheny, reminisced about the people who have contributed to the growth of the forest.

A new commemorative recreation map of the forest has been issued, providing visitors with much information about the places to see and stay and the available activities on this National Forest.

The Allegheny's anniversary date is September 24. Activities began on Thursday, September 20, with an informal open house for the many visiting retirees, former employees, and local well-wishers of the forest, offering an opportunity to meet old friends and exchange the memories of 50 years, at the supervisor's office in Warren.

and district offices at Sheffield, Bradford, Marienville, and Ridgway.

Friday, a retiree field trip by bus, planned by Bradford Ranger Donald Burge and retiree Donald Taft, toured the reservoir area, with a picnic stop at Kinzua Beach for lunch. Following the tour, a reunion dinner was held at Sheffield Fire Hall.

Saturday events are highlighted by a visit from John R. McGuire, Chief of the Forest Service. Plans include his assistance to Colonel Norman Delbridge, district engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in presenting awards for the Corps' sponsored contests to be held at Kinzua Dam. In celebration of National Hunting and Fishing Day, the Corps' events will include a fishing contest, a muzzle loader contest, and a sled dog demonstration.

Saturday evening a formal reception and banquet will be held at St. Paul Center in Saybrook. Chief McGuire will be the key speaker for this event. Approximately 400 guests are expected at the banquet.

Monday, September 24, a formal proclamation by Governor Shapp will climax the events commemorating the anniversary.

Local agencies cooperating in the planning and implementation of the 50th anniversary programs include the Bradford and Warren Chambers of Commerce, the Elk County and Seneca Highlands Tourist Associations, and the Kinzua Dam Vacation Bureau.

Since September 24 is the actual birthday, we will begin, immediately following the proclamation, "growing for the future..."

NANCY R. SCHULER is a native of Warren. Following graduation from Warren High School, she spent several years in Washington, D.C. and New York City, accepting employment with Allegheny National Forest when she returned to Warren in 1965. Currently serving as secretary to the forest supervisor and his deputy, Nancy is a member of the Pennsylvania Outdoor Writers' Association and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

Allegheny
National
Forest

50th
anniversary