

Wagner
Free Institute of Science

Montgomery Ave. & Seventeenth St.
Philadelphia

The
Richard B. Westbrook
Free Lectureship
1913

Syllabus of Lectures on
Conservation of Natural
Resources

Gifford Pinchot
President, National Conservation Association

Marshall O. Leighton
Chief Hydrographer, U. S. Geological Survey

Overton W. Price
Vice-President, National Conservation Association

Joseph A. Holmes
Director, Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior

Admission Free

Lecture I

Saturday, January 18, 1913

at 8.00 P. M.

A Glance Over the Field

Gifford Pinchot

Syllabus

EARLY settlers and the natural resources; the awakening on forestry; development of a forest policy.

Navigation; water power; irrigation; stream pollution.

Coal, iron, and other minerals; the soil as a reservoir; the soil as a producer; the resources of Alaska.

The land grabbers and their methods; enemies of conservation; the present struggle.

Lecture II

Saturday, January 25, 1913

at 8.00 P. M.

Water as a Resource

Marshall O. Leighton

Syllabus

THE relation of water to social and industrial progress; the source of water supply; rainfall and its distribution; the course of precipitated water; evaporation; groundwaters, their origin and occurrence; surface waters, the waste waters of nature; rivers, their variation in flow and the causes thereof; the relation of forests to river flow.

Floods, their economic waste and their prevention; the measurement of stream flow and its importance; the economic uses of water; navigation on inland waters; water power, its relation to modern life, its methods of development, its progress and its future importance.

The "Water Power Trust."

Irrigation, its relation to agricultural production; sources of water supply for irrigation and the methods of applying water; municipal water supplies.

Swamp reclamation and its relation to water resources; the river basin a unit from sources to mouth; enlightened public policy.

Lecture III

Saturday, February 1, 1913
at 8.00 P. M.

What Shall we Do with Our Forests?

Overton W. Price

Syllabus

THE forests and the nation; to early settlers the forests the abode of Indians and wild beasts; removed to make room for farms and civilization; commercial lumbering from small beginnings develops into great industry; vast output and waste; forests believed inexhaustible; dwindling shows waste must be checked; general awakening to forest conservation.

What forestry has accomplished; movement but twenty years old; chief results, National Forests west of the Mississippi; development of National Forest Policy; had to cope with ignorance, inertia, and short-sighted selfish interests; federal administration of National Forests has come to stay; National Forests worth not less than two billion dollars; public sentiment aroused to the danger to American industries and to all if waste of forests in private hands continues; not more than one per cent. conservatively logged or adequately protected from fire.

What forestry has still to accomplish; prevent National Forests being turned over to states; states not equipped for administration; promote practice of forestry by private owners; upon this depends continued supply of timber.

Lecture IV

Saturday, February 8, 1913

at 8.00 P. M.

Saving Life and Resources in the Mining Industry

Joseph A. Holmes

Syllabus

THE possession and utilization of abundant mineral resources is one of the twentieth century conditions of national greatness. Nor is it enough that a nation possess such resources; they must be used wisely for the national welfare.

A country has but one supply of mineral resources, which supply can neither be increased nor replaced when once exhausted. A country's mineral wealth, therefore, diminishes both with use and with waste. Mineral resources have not been created by any one person or by any class or generation of persons; and there being but one supply to meet the needs of all classes and generations in the life and growth of the nation, it is the nation's right and the nation's duty to see that these resources are developed and used efficiently.

It is also the right and duty of the nation, represented either by the Federal or State governments, or by the two co-operating, to see that in the mining and preparation of these resources for use in its arts and industries everything possible is done to safeguard the lives of the men employed, and to lessen the waste of materials essential to the nation's permanent welfare.