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MAY 29 1966



Forest Owner

Issued monthly by
New York Forest Owners Association, Inc.

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Volume III

February 1966

No. 11

BIG FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING IN PROSPECT

As in the past our NYFOA Annual meeting will take place at the State University College of Forestry in Syracuse, - with the Chief Forester, United States Forest Service this time heading the list of speakers. A record turnout is expected.

Beginning at 9:00 a.m. Saturday, April 30, a five man panel on the theme of the meeting, "Forest Beauty and Timber Harvesting" and an illustrated talk by Chief Forester Edward P. Cliff will comprise the morning session.

Luncheon will take place in Graham Hall on Mount Olympus within the Syracuse University campus, where it is expected the first Heiberg Memorial Award will be made.

Following a short business session there will be a Forest Beauty Clinic in the student lounge of Marshall Hall. National organizations depending on the forest will participate. Acceptances to the Forest Beauty Clinic to date have been received from the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, American Forest Products Industries, and American Pulpwood Association. Representatives of the American Forestry Association are expected along with several other national associations.

National Organizations are each being invited to send two representatives to talk with NYFOA members, explain their services, prepare a simple exhibit and summarize their views regarding the theme of the meeting - "Forest Beauty and Timber Harvesting".

We feel that on this occasion you will be doing a real service to a prospective member by bringing him to this meeting, and have him share the inspiration that we feel certain will be present. Please save the date, Saturday, April 30. You won't want to miss this one!

WHERE TO TAP

Some folklore to the contrary according to Professor Putnam W. Robbins, Michigan State University, it makes no difference on which side of the sugar maple tree you tap - north, east, south or west. Tap holes located over a large root do not produce greater amounts of sap. Tap holes at a height of 2 or 3 feet produce about the same amount of sap and more than tap holes located at 1 foot height. The largest sap yields were obtained from tap holes 4" deep, when compared to two and six-inch depth holes. Tap hole diameters larger than 7/16" produce no significant increase in maple sap yield.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

At a meeting called on February 12, 1966, by Prof. David G. Anderson, Chairman of the Committee on Membership, initial plans were formulated to stimulate the
(more)

growth of NYFOA. Others present were Mr. Hoyt Ackles, Directors Augustus Miller and Emiel Palmer, Mrs. Jeanne Miller, Secretary Floyd Carlson and Mrs. Luella Palmer, Membership Secretary. Several ideas were discussed at length as to the best way to initiate and sustain a continuous increase in membership. As a start, it was decided that a letter written by Secretary Carlson should be sent to each member. That should have been received by now, along with a new schedule of annual dues.

It is hoped that a pilot project may be worked out in cooperation with the Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District. Mr. Hoyt Ackles, one of the District Directors, suggested that District Board Chairman Dr. John Hamel, another NYFOA member, would be willing to supply us with the names of forest landowners as they become cooperators in the District. There is a large potential membership for us among the cooperators throughout the State if they are approached correctly.

With this issue of the Forest Owner, the names of some of our newer members are listed. It is the hope that there will be room for some in each future issue. The county in which their forest land, if any, is located is given in parenthesis. Limitation of space prohibits inclusion of addresses. However, your membership secretary will be happy to furnish any on request.

Among recent new members are:

Mr. F. G. Crowe (Schenectady)
 Dr. Harold C. Syrett, Executive Dean for University Center, State University of New York, Albany (Columbia)
 Brent Petrie (Junior member and student - father has been a member for some time)
 Mr. Roy McKee (Warren)
 Mr. Norman D. Calhoun (Otsego)
 Mr. Charles Severance (Warren) is a New York State Forest Ranger
 Mr. Albert Lounsbury - County 4H Club Agent in Saratoga County
 Mrs. LeRoy Brust (Fulton) jointowner with her husband, a member)
 Mr. Thomas A. Hamilton - an interested Vermont landowner
 Mr. Wallace Brown (Saratoga) - one of the hosts of the 1965 Fall Meeting
 Mr. Alfred N. Baker (Saratoga)
 Dr. Thomas L. Rider (Saratoga) - a pediatrician in Albany
 Total membership to date is 665.
 Mrs. Luella B. Palmer, Membership Secretary

The Algonquins called it "akemantak", meaning snowshoe wood, and made snowshoe frames from its branches, stripped tough fibers from its roots with which to sew the birch bark of their canoes. Because it dropped its needles in late autumn, the only conifer they knew that was not green all winter, they said it slept like the hibernating wejack.

Then the white man came, unable to shape his tongue to the Indian words, and called the wejack a woodchuck, the akemantak a hackmatack or tamarack. The botanists later called its European cousins Larch and from that came the name larch.

Hackmatack, tamarack or larch, it is a beautiful tree that asserts its identity every spring and fall. In spring it is a tall, slim spire of lacy applegreen needles glowing with the gold and pink of its tiny blossoms. In summer it is just another green conifer in the woodland. But by the time the broadleaved trees are bare it is a startling candle flame of golden needles, glinting in the sunlight. By December it is bare as the birches.

Botanically, it is one of the ancients, one of the earliest conifers. Perhaps it learned to hibernate by enduring the ice ages. Its cones are primitive and economically small. Its wood is tough and resinous. It can live on the rocky uplands, and it can thrive in the damp lowlands. It keeled the Norsemen's long-boats, it silled the settler's cabin. And, as the Algonquins said in naming it, it can give a hungry man webbed feet for the winter's chase. It is a noble tree, and a beautiful golden tree every November.

(Source: Editorial, N.Y. Times, Nov. 21, 1965.)

 PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE ON NATURAL BEAUTY - PART XI

(Editor's note: We continue with another in this 12 part message.)

"OTHER EFFORTS

"In addition to these previously mentioned needed actions, other proposals are undergoing active study.

"I have directed the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, with the appropriate departments, to study the use of economic incentives as a technique to

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE (continued)

stimulate pollution prevention and abatement, and to recommend actions or legislation, if needed.

"I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology to explore the adequacy of the present organization of pollution control and research activities.

"I have also asked the Director of the Office of Science and Technology and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to recommend the best way in which the federal government may direct efforts toward advancing our scientific understanding of natural plant and animal communities and their interaction with man and his activities.

"The actions and proposals recommended in this message will take us a long way toward immediate reversal of the increase of pollutants in our environment. They will also give us time until new basic knowledge and trained manpower provide opportunities for more dramatic gains in the future.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

"I intend to call a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to meet in mid-May of this year. Its chairman will be Mr. Laurance Rockefeller.

"It is my hope that this Conference will produce new ideas and approaches for enhancing the beauty of America. Its scope will not be restricted to federal action. It will look for ways to help and encourage state and local government, institutions and private citizens, in their own efforts. It can serve as a focal point for the large campaign of public education which is needed to alert Americans to the danger to their natural heritage and to the need for action.

"In addition to other subjects which this Conference will consider, I recommend the following subjects for discussion in depth:

--"Automobile junkyards. I am convinced that analysis of the technology and economics can help produce a creative solution to this vexing problem. The Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department can contribute technical advice to the conference, as can the scrap industry and the steel industry.

--"Underground installation of utility transmission lines. Further research is badly needed to enable us to cope with this problem.

--"The greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic

development. Our taxation policies should not penalize or discourage conservation and the preservation of beauty.

--"Ways in which the federal government can, through information and technical assistance, help communities and states in their own programs of natural beauty.

--"The possibilities of a national tree planting program carried on by government at every level, and private groups and citizens."

WHO GETS IN THE FOREST RECREATION BUSINESS?

Small woodland owners in Ohio who provide outdoor recreation facilities to the public for a fee generally have similar backgrounds. They have experience in business, are not farmers, have at least a high school education, are less than 60 years of age, and are new comers to the community. They also are active in their community and are outdoor enthusiasts. An avid interest in recreation, rather than a desire for windfall profits, usually is the main reason why they offer outdoor recreation opportunities.

The average provider purchased land during the last ten years specifically for outdoor recreational development. Because of high development costs, his land is mortgaged. His land holdings have several natural attractions and are located in a scenic setting.

It can be expected that individuals with similar backgrounds are the ones most likely to develop forest recreation businesses in the future. (Source: Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, May-June 1965.)

TIMBER OWNER TAX BROCHURE OUT

A green covered 39 page 8 x 10 size brochure entitled The Timber Owner and His Federal Income Tax Agriculture Handbook No. 274, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is now available for 35¢ from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The preface states, "A committee of the Society of American Foresters appointed in 1949 to study the effect of taxation on

TIMBER OWNER TAX BROCHURE OUT (continued)

forest practices had an important part in the conception and development of Agriculture Handbook 52 published in 1953. The members of this committee believed (1) that many forest owners pay more in income taxes on timber sold or harvested than the law requires; (2) that overpayment be from the economic incentive to practice forestry; and (3) that forest practices would be improved if owners were informed of their actual income tax obligations and opportunities."

There are 26 pages of reading plus income tax forms; there is a question and answer section with a total of 46 questions and answers. Then there is by way of illustration six different problems outlined showing how to use and report on the Federal income tax in relation to timber ownership.

Under Costs of Forest Ownership and Operation occur these headings: capital expenditures, operation expenses, carrying charges, expenses of sale and depreciation. There are other items: determining the amount of gain or loss, determining the type of gain or loss and a section on casualties, thefts, condemnation and under this, determining the amount of deductible loss, gains from involuntary conversions, etc.

By the way, any one of our owners who has benefited by being well informed with regard to the Federal income tax and its provisions and who would care to briefly outline his experience, - his story would be most welcome in the Forest Owner.

F.E.C.

OBSOLESCENCE!

"I believe this warning may well be one we should heed. Long established industries which have enjoyed gratifying profits in the past with tried and true equipment and facilities are understandably reluctant to replace them, even after their original capital cost has long since depreciated. This same inertia applies to operating techniques and marketing procedures. Obsolescent creeps up on us un-awares.

"But must we not ask ourselves why so much of U.S. industrial expansion is by-passing the country's populous Northeast, birth-place of American industry and the region still closest to both domestic and European markets? To be brutally frank, we have been losing ground to the competition.

"In other words, ladies and gentlemen, the first half of my title, the Premise that the North will always be one of the major paper producing regions to the world, is by no means assured, conversely, the Promise is great. The raw material supply is ample and the potential pulp and paper markets are enormous.

"Whether we surge ahead to a foremost place or gradually recede into economic oblivion will depend upon our knowledge, skill, imagination and determination." (Source: Northern Logger, August 1965. Talk by Lowell Besley, Pulp and Paper Institute of Canada, entitled: Paper from the North: Premise or Promise?)

THE WORLD OF THE FOREST

Starting with an attractive cover and interspersed with about 25 photographs The World of the Forest published by D. C. Heath & Co., 285 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116, carries in its 122 pages an excellent picture of forestry through its eight chapters: Forests of the World; The Forest Community; The Useful Forest; The Ownership of Forestry in the United States; and, The Profession of Forestry.

Written by Henry Clepper, Executive Secretary, Society of American Foresters, and by Arthur B. Meyer, Editor of the Society's Journal of Forestry, this paperback is a splendid summary of forests and their values, - prepared in cooperation with the Society of American Foresters.

The process of converting carbon dioxide and water in the presence of leaves and sunlight, into wood is explained. The maturing process of the tree, the vast number of uses of wood, the regions of forests in the world, the forest values to America, the profession of forestry, and the ownership of forest lands, are all presented in a very readable manner.

For the high school student interested in conservation or forestry, or for the high school graduate thinking about forestry as a profession, this handy book written by two nationally known professional foresters is heartily recommended at the modest price of \$1.32 for single copies. Note that this is 5¢ more than that shown with the flyer enclosed with your Forest Owner.

F.E.C.