



# FOREST OWNER

the voice of 255,000 forest owners in New York  
- representing an ownership of 11 million acres

## 1<sup>st</sup> Woods Walk - June 29

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### YOU ARE INVITED TO NYFOA'S FIFTH WOODS WALK

Harold Tyler, who operates Maple Farms at Westford (Otsego County), N.Y. and makes maple syrup, maple sugar and maple candy, will be our host for the first Woods Walk of 1968 to take place on a Central New York Farm at 10:00 a.m. on June 29, 1968.

#### What is a Woods Walk?

NYFOA's Woods Walks began last year. A Woods Walk is a 2 to 2-1/2 hour hike through the woods of an NYFOA member, limited to 12 or 15, accompanied in each instance by a professional forester and a member of the NYFOA Board of Directors. The member of the Board of Directors sees that everyone is introduced to the host. He is responsible for sending in a story of the Woods Walk and who attended, to the Forest Owner.

Any one of the 50 or more NYFOA members who participated in the Woods Walks last year can tell you of the enjoyable experience of seeing new country, a demonstration of good stewardship in caring for woods property, and meeting the fine friends and associations made during the course of a Woods Walk.

Woods Walkers have found the Woods Walk inspiring, educational and delightful! The plan is to have several Woods Walks this year the first of which will be at Harold Tyler's farm.

Harold, a member of the Board of Directors of NYFOA says: "We could either eat our lunches at my new pond site, which is close to the woods or at my sugar house."

(continued on page 2)



NEW PRESIDENT NYFOA  
John W. Stock, Tupper Lake

The Board of Directors at its 39th meeting May 4, 1968 in Syracuse elected John W. Stock of Tupper Lake as President.

Norwood Olmsted, Glens Falls, is the 1st Vice President; Emiel D. Palmer, Syracuse, 2nd Vice President, and William R. Fraser, DeWitt, 3rd Vice President.

Retiring President, David H. Hana-burgh, Buchanan, continues on the Executive Committee as Past President.

Appointed Executive Vice President is Floyd E. Carlson, Jamesville; Secretary, Lewis DuMond, Cobleskill; and Treasurer-Membership Secretary; Mrs. Luella B. Palmer, Syracuse.

Floyd E. Carlson was reappointed Editor of the Forest Owner.

### PLANTATION - FINE FAMILY EXPERIENCE

Prof. Fred E. Winch, Jr.  
Department of Conservation  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Professor Winch:

We first started planting in 1958, and although our marketing has been strictly a low key matter, the total investment has been recouped. More important is that the plantation has been a fine experience for the family. My son, nine years old when we began, has grown up with the trees, and took over a major share of their care. He is now a sophomore at the College of Forestry, Syracuse, majoring in forest chemistry. (Two years at Arnot forest helped, too).

For him and his sisters, the plantation furnished plenty of subject matter for 4-H demonstrations over the years. For the past three years, the girls' 4-H club has had a "father's day" when trees were cut, and the girls sold them in town. The proceeds finance this year's activities, plus half the cost of attending 4-H camp in the summer. We were ahead of the ecumenical movement by giving trees to each church in town for Christmas decorations.

Should the plantation be wiped out today, it has been a most profitable experience for us.

Yours,  
John F. Daly

One cord of pulpwood will make about a ton of newsprint.



(continued from page 1)

Incidentally, each person on the Woods Walk brings his own lunch. When the hike has been completed there is a fine opportunity during the lunch hour to enjoy and talk with the friends made on the trail and learn more about the host's experience in improving his woods.

Harold says further: "I have a woods area which we can drive close to. Our Woods Walk can include a hardwood stand which has been thinned. Adjoining this is a plantation of spruce and pine about 40 years old, chemically thinned, and crop trees pruned - and adjoining this is a small Christmas tree plantation and a small larch stand.

"Then there is a large sugar maple bush within 1500 feet where I have carried out management procedures since 1950. Here is where I use plastic tubing to collect sap and I can give you a little demonstration of its use. These sites are just a part of the 200 acres of woodland I manage but where a variety of practices can be seen without too far a walk.

"Incidentally I became a certified Tree Farmer in 1961. My certificate number is 187.

"My farm can be reached very easily from either Route 7 or Route 20. If you are driving west on Route 7, turn right at Worcester. Go 5 miles following my maple sugar signs. If one is driving east on Route 7, turn left at Schenevus toward Westford and follow signs from Westford 1-1/2 miles to the farm.

"If traveling Route 20 turn off at Cherry Valley, travel on Route 166 to Roseboom. Then on Route 165 to South Valley. Here turn right to Westford which is 5 miles of South Valley. We should plan to meet at my house."

Chairman of the Committee on Woods Walks this year is member of our Board of Directors Hendrik W. van Loon, College Forester for Hamilton College.

If you are planning to go on a Woods Walk please make this known to Floyd E. Carlson, Executive Vice President, College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y. 13210.

It is important that each NYFOA member planning on a Woods Walk make reservations with the Office of the Executive Vice President. As soon as the minimum number of six reservations has been received you will be notified that the Woods Walk is going forward as scheduled, and you will receive a map showing just how to get to the host's property.

## "MARKETS FOR HARDWOODS"

by Ronald G. Bernhard, Forester, Conservation Department, Stamford, N. Y. Presented at 50th Anniversary Celebration, New York Section, Society of American Foresters February 22, 1968, at Lake Luzerne, New York.

The day-to-day application of the Forest Practice Act Program is to assist private woodland owners in managing their forest resources. The Program is aimed at a group which collectively owns and controls 93% of the forest land area in New York State.

Management recommendations that are made through this program must be compatible with each landowner's objectives. To some, the immediate objective may be timber production; to others it may be wildlife habitat improvement, maple sap production, recreation, Christmas trees - possibly a combination of objectives, or simply as some landowners put it, "to-do-what's right-for-the-land." Collectively, however, it is their land to which New York's wood-using industry must look for its supply of raw materials.

To effectively meet this objective, the service forester must broaden his knowledge in two general areas. First, he must develop an understanding of the forest resources upon which industry is based. It is necessary to know the quantity, quality, form and location of the timber resources available for utilization. Secondly, he must recognize the procurement, manufacturing and marketing problems of industry and how these may affect his management program.

First, let us consider New York's forest resources. In 1956 the total growing stock on commercial forest lands was estimated to be in excess of 11-1/2 billion cu. ft. including almost 27 billion bd. ft. of sawtimber. Roughly 75% of the sawtimber volume is hardwoods, chiefly sugar maple, beech, yellow birch and red oak. Compared with other States, New York has the sixth greatest volume of hardwood sawtimber in the nation.

The extent to which hardwoods are being utilized was emphasized in 1965 in the published results of a cooperative sawmill survey study conducted by the New York State Conservation Department and the State University College of Forestry. It showed that more than seven out of every 10 cu. ft. of roundwood used by New York mills in 1963-64 were hardwood. Thus, it is New York's hardwood growing stock that forms the backbone of its wood-using industries, and the future direction of this industry will depend on how hardwoods are managed.

The condition of our hardwood resources was partially described last year when the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station released the Preliminary Forest Survey Statistics by Counties and Sampling Units, for a portion of New York State. One sampling unit, covering 9 counties in south-central New York, was reported to have 2,153,000 acres of commercial forest land. 24% of this land area supports sawtimber stands. 19% is in pole timber stands and 57% is in seedling-sapling or non-stocked areas.

An indication of stand quality, in this 9 county area, is also contained in the report. Only 10% of the hardwood sawtimber growing stock is of No. 1 log grade quality. 19% is classed as No. 2 log grade material and a staggering 71% of the volume is below No. 2 log grade standards.

One county in the Sampling Unit, just described, is Delaware County and my area of responsibility. It has no fewer than 18 sawmills and one veneer plant that eagerly purchase hardwood logs of No. 1 grade and better. Their emphasis is on quality logs. This is evident when you examine the price trends, by log grades, over the past ten years. The price of a No. 3 log shows a modest increase while prices paid for primes and selects on certain species have risen sharply.

(continued on page 3)

## NEW NURSERY SEEDING AND MULCHING MACHINE

Working with engineers at Bowie Machine Works, Bowie, Texas, Charlie L. Rogers, Chief, Research Forester for St. Regis Paper Co., and his staff combined a mulching machine with nursery equipment to spread pine seed, roll the seed into the soft soil seed beds, and cover the seed

beds with a protective blanket of soggy wood pulp. All in one continuous operation.

The Bowie machine called a Hydro Mulcher is one of several machines designed to apply grass seed and fertilizer mixed with wood, pulp slurry to lawns, playgrounds, parks, golf courses, road banks and the like. (Source: Forest Farmer March 1968)



TRAVEL AND TREES

IN FAR WEST

Editor's note: Portions of a letter received weeks ago express enthusiastic impressions of a trip to the Far West.)

Mr. Floyd Carlson  
State University College of Forestry  
Syracuse, New York 13210

Dear Floyd:

I am enclosing herewith the third and final installment of my experience in Timberland Acquisition for Finch Pruyn and Company.

We had two wonderful weeks in San Francisco, San Diego and Yosemite National Park.

I saw and learned a lot in flying six miles up at six hundred miles per hour--4 hours 11 minutes non-stop from takeoff at Kennedy airport to touch down at San Francisco. Clear visibility enabled us to see Denver as we passed over.

We could clearly see the continental divide with its snow-capped mountains far below, also the enormous desert region of southern Utah and northern Arizona. I had never realized that it was so extensive. It was I aware that the forest cover of that vast region was so thin. It was merely dotted the mountain slopes.

There was no dense forest growth that whole southern Rocky Mt. region. It is of course quite different farther north. Arizona and Utah seemed to me to be a vast desert forming the headwaters of the Colorado River. Deep canyons even on the tributaries, created by erosion through the ages spread out below.

As we passed over the high Sierras and dropped down toward the coast, again, I was surprised at the absence of the solid forest type of timberland. The lower mountain slopes were barren and brown grass-land dotted only with scrubby ponderosa pine. The valleys were full of Eucalyptus because, I suppose, there was a little more water available. Apparently that barren grass-land soil is rich enough where water is plentiful because through irrigation in the broad valley bottoms, the fruit and vegetable crops are extensive. But the water is brought in from remote sources.

I admired the Redwoods that I saw north of San Francisco. Tree clusters, each tree from four to ten feet or more in diameter, and some 80 ft. tall. Reproduction takes

(continued from page 2)

One mill recently created a Super-X grade for sugar maple logs, which is one step above a select, and for which they pay \$200/MBF delivered. At the same time there is a tendency, among certain mills, to "tighten up" their log specifications. Some will no longer accept No. 3 logs.

As you can see, the competition for quality wood is strong and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find it in the quantities desired. We know that the intensive application of silvicultural practices in immature stands will, over the long run, upgrade our timber quality. Industry has created a strong market outlook for hardwood sawlogs and has given us major justification for accelerating our quality-improvement programs. I can assure you that through the Forest Practice Act Program, we are treating an ever-increasing amount of acreage each year with timber quality improvement in mind. It is not enough, however.

We simply have an overabundance of immature stands and too much cull material in our more developed stands. The magnitude of the problem could be greatly reduced by an expansion of industrial manufacturing processes which will enable us to better utilize and market small-size, low-grade hardwoods. Furthermore, I have found forest landowners much more eager to improve young stands, if they can market the by-products removed in thinning. Even though the immediate dollar return from these operations is small, the landowners seem to appreciate good utilization.

In Delaware County, there are presently two installations using small-size, low-grade hardwood logs. Both have started operations within the past two years. One is a bolter mill that buys cherry, sugar maple, red oak, ash and beech down to a minimum size of 8 inches and 4 feet in length. The other is a hard-board plant which consumes about 90 tons of random length hardwoods per day, in diameters ranging from 8 to 14 inches. Because of its location, the hard-board plant obtains only 30% of its raw materials from within the County. The two plants combined, consume only 240,000 cu. ft. of Delaware County wood annually. This is 4 hundredths of 1% of the total net growing stock within the County, according to 1967 U.S. Forest Service figures. Obviously, the impact of the two plants on this county's total forest resources is quite small. We need an expansion of this type of industry to better utilize the total forest resources. This in turn would lend support to our management program.

This leads me to my second point--that the forester must become familiar with wood-using industries' procurement, manufacturing and marketing problems because they will have an effect on his management efforts.

I often hear the complaint from mill operators that stumpage prices are too high and log quality has deteriorated. This is certainly true to a degree. However, I believe the real meaning goes much deeper. The hardwood lumber business is caught up in the present profit-squeeze situation which is affecting all types of industry. The consumer is being forced in one direction, while increased capital investments and high labor costs are forcing the manufacturers in another direction.

The situation becomes further complicated when you consider the competition from hardwood imports. Foreign lumber is often produced in countries where the worker's average monthly pay does not add up to a worker's weekly payroll deductions in New York. The prospects of having to face this competition over an extended period can be overwhelming.

Another problem facing industry is the clamoring by single-use advocates who wish to remove more forest land from the commercially available category. In an area where this policy is pursued beyond reasonable proportions, it may become impossible for wood industries to continue. If they do not completely lose their supply of raw materials, they may find the stumpage prices on the remaining available resource too high to stay competitive.

place by coppice or stump sprouts from the old parent tree, many stumps of which were still very much in evidence.

The Big Trees in the Yosemite National Park were fewer in number but even more impressive because of their enormous size (up to 35' in diameter) and their age, the oldest of which are said to be 3500 years

of age. These then were mature trees with the beginning of the Christian era. To see these immense trees, the oldest living things, was indeed an impressive experience.

Sincerely,  
Stanley W. Hamilton  
89 Ludlow Street  
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



(continued from page 3)

The present controversy over the size of a proposed park in the Redwoods of California illustrates this point. We have recently heard a similar proposal involving the Adirondacks. This could bring the problem closer to home. These are the conditions that create a hesitancy on the part of established wood-using industries to expand and for new industries to emerge. All this; in turn, affects the log markets upon which forest management programs are based.

An ever present problem is the cyclic condition of the entire wood-using industry. Nothing better illustrates the havoc that this can cause than the current situation in the pulp and paper industry. In late 1965 and through most of 1966, pulp producers had good outlets and industry was granting high quotas. As a result, many jobbers invested heavily in equipment and actively sought pulp sales. Foresters eagerly marked thinnings and encouraged the local surplus labor force to begin producing pulpwood.

In 1967 the axe fell; consumer sales dropped off and mills with large wood inventories were literally caught with their britches down. Loggers' quotas were immediately cut back. Pulpers in my District were particularly hard hit because they were operating on the fringe of a mill's procurement radius and many lost their quotas altogether. Furthermore, our management program lost an important outlet for small-sized hardwoods. Again I emphasize, that industry's problems are also the forester's problems.

Finally, let me say that since the wood-using industry of New York must depend on privately owned forests for the bulk of its raw materials, then it has a responsibility to these forests and to the people that own them. Specifically, I mean the "cut-out and get-out" type of operation. I am sure Rod Nielson will have more to say on this in his paper, but simply let me add that we cannot produce quality wood, if industry, through its loggers, does not use some discretion when cutting the 12" and 14" d.b.h. class.

Remember, cut and slash operations cause the "gnashing-of-the-teeth" among preservationists and only lends support to their cause. Certainly, many of our industries have demonstrated their interest in good forest management practices. I can cite an example in my District of a pulp buyer who was offering an additional \$1 per cord to cutters who produced wood from stands which had been marked by a forester. I am sure there are many other such instances. Similar expressions by industry, in support of on-going forest management programs, will in the long term prove beneficial.

In conclusion, I cannot overemphasize the fact that hardwoods, which make up such a large proportion of the forests of New York, represent our greatest opportunity. We are faced with high cull percentages, excessive waste because of poor tree form and a considerable acreage of immature forest growth. The forest manager must come to know this resource and its capability to meet future industrial needs.

He must also have an understanding of the problems faced by wood-using industries for they most certainly will affect his management programs. In turn, we look to industry for increased uses of small-size, low-grade hardwoods and for continued support of our forest management effort.

THE ADIRONDACK NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL by Laurance Rockefeller has garnered a negative response from the New York State Conservation Department. Governor Nelson Rockefeller meanwhile has announced that he would appoint a commission to make a new study of the Adirondack Mountains area. The results would be due in mid-April of next year.

(Source: Northeast Outdoor Memo Feb. 13, 1968)

#### HOME COSTS RISING

But another factor--the continuing upward pressure on construction costs and home prices -- may also create problems in the future. Cost pressures pose a particularly difficult problem for the growing ranks of younger couples who, because of the high costs of home ownership, decide to move into apartments instead. In fact, this helps explain why multiple starts account for 40 percent of the Western housing market.

Rising costs also help explain the growing District market for mobile homes. Last year, for example, sales of mobile homes (which are not included in the housing-start figures) were almost one-fifth as large as total housing starts. In some District states, most notably Idaho, Alaska and Nevada, sales of mobile homes exceeded the construction of new homes.

Average hourly earnings of construction workers in California rose by over 16 percent during the 1960-63 boom, by an additional 16 percent during the 1963-66 slump--and by 6 percent more over the last year, reflecting what one trade journal called "the costliest labor contracts in history." The rise in construction wages rates has far outpaced the gains in other industry sectors, as well as the rise in the cost of living generally. Materials costs have risen less rapidly, by roughly 6 percent over the past four years, but land prices and taxes have soared.

As a result, the median price of a new home in the West has risen by a third in just the last four years--in spite of the conditions of oversupply which prevailed during most of the period--compared with a one-fifth increase in the rest of the nation. During the second quarter of 1967 alone, half of all the new homes built in Los Angeles county were in the \$35,000-and-over bracket. The higher prices mean, of course, that financing requirements per unit increase proportionally--both for builder and buyer.

#### AIR POLLUTION THREAT TO FLORA AND FAUNA

It has been estimated that 142 million tons of pollutants were released into the air over the United States during the last year--more than half a ton for each of us. These pollutants are the unwanted by products of our fabulous standard of living. And every year as we push that standard ever higher, as we use more electric power, drive more cars, manufacture more goods, and dispose of more things we have only partially consumed, we discharge more trash into the air.

This trash comes from the following major sources of pollution: motor vehicles--86 million tons; manufacturing--23 million tons; electric pow-

er generating--20 million tons; heating of homes and other buildings--8 million tons; refuse disposal--5 million tons.

All this alien matter in the air assaults the lungs, insults the senses of man and animals, and works in subtle and insidious ways to destroy plants and materials. Despite Nature's remarkable survival of these attacks so far, there is a limit to how much living things can take, and the pollution in the air is increasingly causing this limit to be exceeded.

(Source: Dr. John T. Middleton, Director National Center for Air Pollution Control, U. S. Dept. of Health Education and Welfare, in Conservation-Catalyst, December 1967)



## ON "GETTING LOST"

When a sheep gets lost in the woods, the flock with great anxiety, cost, and possible danger to the searchers, must set out to find him. When he is found, someone should ask "Why did he get lost?"

Nobody but nobody should ever strike out into the woods without a U.S. Geological Survey contour map of the region, a compass, wooden-shafted matches in a waterproof container, and most important, the knowledge of how to use all three. Having roamed the magnificent Adirondack wilderness for some 40 years, and having taught more than 1,000 teachers' college students, campers and others how to travel in the woods, I can say that getting lost is a matter of carelessness or ignorance, and is usually unforgivable. Yes, I've been "lost" for a few hours several times, but always because I got cocky and thought I could just go from "here" to "there" without bothering to navigate.

A useful principle for hunters and other roamers is that of the baseline. When you park your car, you may see that for many miles, the road runs east and west. This is your lifeline to civilization. Now you may hunt, let us say northward for a half a day, never looking at your compass at all, going where you please. When you wish to return, just get out the compass and go south, knowing that eventually you'll hit the road. When you get there, which way will you go to find your car? It pays to have driven the baseline beforehand to learn its landmarks!

All of these things and many more are shown in a 30 minute film "Introduction to Forest Adventuring" which may be borrowed by residents of the State at no cost except return postage, from the State University College of Forestry Film Library, at Syracuse. As we become more "civilized," many of us need an occasional forest adventure. To explore a wilderness area, and to plot and follow one's own course through the trail-less forest is the birthright of every American boy and girl.

William M. Harlow  
College of Forestry  
Syracuse, N. Y.

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Timber is Florida's most valuable crop: one billion dollars annually!

Florida ranks second in the nation in paper and paper board production and third in wood pulp.

## OFFBEAT PRACTICES AT PINEWALD

The Floyd Moot Forest, dedicated as a Tree Farm on June 2, 1967, is known as PINEWALD. It is described in a recent issue of Cornell Plantations. The lands in this forest were purchased by James Henry Moot in 1858. The conifer forest was the result of Plantation efforts supervised by Ray F. Pollard, the first County Agent in Schoharie County, N. Y. Thousands of conifers were planted in 1923 and '24 under the leadership of Prof. G. Harris Collingwood, Extension Forester of Cornell and a Mr. Williams from the Federal Forest Service.

The Tree Farm locally known as PINEWALD is owned and operated by Edmund Northrup Moot, The Penner of Pinewald. He is the great grandson of the original owner who was killed by a large glaciated rock falling from a shallow plateau just above Pinewald House. The first owner of this land was killed by a berserk scrub dairy herd bull in the late summer of 1904.

Some rather eccentric and off beat practices are being followed at Pinewald. All wild apple trees have been grafted to increase their fruit production as food for all fauna which seeks food over the forest area. Experiments on growth of cross bred apple seeds from these wild apple grafts will be planted along old stone fence lines to encourage food for birds and small animals.

Nuts from old shagbark hickories have produced many young shag bark hickories which have been thinned.

Competing brush and weed tree growth has been reduced. One seed tree now has over 90 young hickories growing near it in an old 3 acre pasture.

Many other unorthodox procedures will be reported from this forest in the years ahead. Staghorn Sumac will receive as much care as the regular forest growth, as the seed buds are excellent fauna food.

The best part of sumac pasture growth for birds, deer and small animals is to watch deer attack the sumac in late spring time when they have come "out" from their "yardup" in the deep woods to seek food available before the grass shows green on hillsides. Heavy field glasses provide access to one of the most intriguing activities in all of nature.

Edmond Northrup Moot  
3027 Lillian Road  
Schenectady, N. Y. 12303.

## IT'S UP TO US

"The truth, the central stupendous truth about developed countries today is that they can have--in anything but the shortest run--the kind and scale of resources they decide to have . . . It is no longer resources that limit decisions. It is the decision that makes the resources. This is the fundamental revolutionary change--perhaps the most revolutionary mankind has ever known."

(Source: Secretary General U Thant of the United Nations)

## NEWS OF YOU

Arthur Norton, 4254 Norton Rd., Syracuse, N. Y. 13215, 77 years young and for 32 years maker of maple syrup, has averaged production of 150 gallons of syrup per year from his sugar bush of 25 acres. This year already, children from schools in the Syracuse area, from first grade to 6th grade by April 2, 1968, totaled 270 visitors and before the maple season is over there will likely be 400 or more visitors to the old fashioned wood-fuel burning evaporators. "Art" is a former director of the Steam Engine Association and is presently a three year Director of the Gas Engine Association, concerned with antique farm equipment.

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Let's discard the old concept of distance as the criterion for housing in relation to jobs and substitute time, and let's rethink our transportation network in terms of time and technology.

Then we can think of building 25 to 50 new cities -- separated from megalopolis and from other new cities by 100 or more miles of green space and farmland, but no more than an hour's ride by high-speed transit.

England has built more than 20 new cities, and not one has failed. Their only complaint has been that in the beginning, they failed to think big enough. They are now planning larger cities, in excess of 250,000 population.

Orville Freeman  
Secretary of Agriculture

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Note: The Second Annual Forest Dedication will be held on Saturday June 1, 1968 at the Floyd Moot Forest known locally as Pinewald. This will be continued as an annual event. A special ceremony will be held in the Spruce Cathedral on the top most level of the plantation. The story of this spruce court is a most interesting one which will be reported in the Forest Owner in a later issue.



## CITY TROUBLES CAPSIZE CONSERVATION TRAINING:

Unemployment, threats of riots, and other big-city troubles are cited as reasons for the closing of 12 conservation centers operating under the program of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The centers are casualties of the tight federal fiscal situation.

Prior to the cutback there were 86 federal civilian conservation centers operating on national forests, parks, wildlife refuges, and on lands administered by the Bureaus of Land Management, Reclamation, and Indian Affairs. There now are 75. One state-related conservation center in South Dakota also was closed.

Purpose of the centers is to give underprivileged young men basic education and training in conservation skills. The affected federal centers had a design capacity of nearly 2,100 trainees. They now are being transferred to centers that still are open, and new enrollments are temporarily halted. Interior department agencies administer 30 centers under cooperation with OEO, and the Forest Service, in the Department of Agriculture, administers 45.

States where conservation centers were eliminated include Nebraska, California, Oregon, Minnesota, New Mexico, Arizona, Vermont, and New York.

(Source: Outdoor News Bulletin March 1, 1968)

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Tupper Lake, N. Y. 12986

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157 Ballantyne Rd.  
Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

## NEWS OF YOU

A letter to the Editor, New York Times, written by Maurice G. Postley who is President, Delaware County Conservation Association, and printed in the April 28 Times Resorts & Travel Section concerning his early Hudson River experiences, Maury wrote in part:

"From 1919 to about 1923, I stored a canoe at Schoerner's Boathouse, then at the Hudson River and 183rd Street and adjacent to what we called Fort Washington Point. Groups of us used to paddle across the Hudson and spend weekends camping along the Palisades shores.

"Before the George Washington Bridge was built, there was a tiny cove at Fort Washington Point in which youngster could enjoy swimming lessons. Around 1910, my father used to toss crab baskets out into the river and, when we were ready to go home, he generally had caught enough crabs for a Sunday evening dinner."

(Editor's note: Great heavenly day! How times have changed!)

We are pleased to welcome four new Junior members:

Gregory R. Watson - LaFayette  
Elaine Olmsted - South Glens Falls  
Wesley Olmsted - South Glens Falls  
Anton F. Cooper - Warrensburg

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer  
Membership Secretary

Please get your Woods Walk reservations for the first event of 1968 in by June 24.



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AND FORESTRY

## WINS "SILVER SMOKEY" AWARD

Forest Service Information Director Clint Davis, who retires this month, was honored by the sponsor of the Smokey Bear Fire Prevention Campaign with the first "Silver Smokey" Award for distinguished service in forest fire prevention over an extended period of years. Davis was director of the Forest Service's Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign from 1946 to 1955 and has been chairman of its Executive Committee for the past 13 years.

(Source: Forest Products Newsletter April 26, 1968)

**QUOTABLE QUOTE:** "One problem of concern is the ever-increasing movement of land from private to public ownership and the very slow or negligible transfer in the other direction.

"One way that private landowners might stem this tide of public land encroachment is to give the people what they are seeking on private lands. Set aside the salmon stream and its banks for the recreationist; build the overnight campground; preserve the shoreline and limit company activities that might interfere with public use; reserve a scenic strip along roads and waterways; provide hunting access to the back country; leave the superlative grove of trees down on the flood plain.

"In other words, take the initiative that will head off need for further public acquisition. Sure, it will cost money but it may save private ownership and business enterprise."

(Source: William E. Towell, Executive Vice-President, American Forestry Association.)

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