



FOREST OWNER

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

"Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul."

John Muir, noted naturalist

February 1969

Number 2

This is part III of Richard Nixon's radio address. This will be the last installment. In light of the recent controversy over Mr. Hickley's appointment to the Cabinet, we think our readers may find this series especially interesting.

AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES"

by President Richard M. Nixon

Part III of a three part CBS radio address made October 18, 1968.

We are now becoming more aware of the problem emphasized and rigorously attacked during the Eisenhower Administration--overcrowding of our national parks. We have succeeded beyond success in attracting people to our parks. If we continue the present rate of increase, soon everyone will face the crisis of overcrowded parks and recreational areas which already exists in many places.

Again a unified cooperative program is immediately needed if we are to save our outdoor recreation programs and develop new ones. A Recreation Coordination Act can provide integrated planning for recreation in all new federal resources programs.

Conservation cannot be successful unless there is an ongoing commitment based on sound conservation principles by the various government and private agencies. A sudden reaction to a problem which, if proper conservation principles have been followed, would not have needed national publicity to bring it before the eyes of the government.

We cannot afford a policy of conservation which jumps from problem to problem eager to seize on the problem most recently publicized.

Our single goal in this field is the enhancement of the life of every American.

Americans, every one of us, must be able to look at all of America and say: This is my country, not only its material power but its natural glory.

Not only the march of technological progress, but a casual stroll along a beach at night.

Not only the material benefits of today, but the deeper, richer gifts I

DDT DECIMATING SOME BIRD POPULATIONS:

University of Wisconsin wildlife scientists have concluded that the chemical DDT, used in plant pest control operations, is wiping out large regional populations of predaceous birds located at the tops of food chains in contaminated ecosystems, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. In their work with herring gull eggs from widely separated colonies in the United States, the scientists have established that shell thickness is correlated precisely with the concentration of DDE, the breakdown product of DDT, within the eggs.

As a breeding species, the peregrine falcon, within the last two decades, has been wiped out in the eastern one half of the United States and has declined drastically in western U.S., Finland, Sweden, Germany, Britain, France, and Switzerland. The spectacular decline of peregrines in the U.S. and western Europe will be described in a new book, "Pere-

grine Falcon Populations: Their Biology and Decline," soon to be released by the University of Wisconsin Press. Along with the unprecedented population crashes of the peregrine, regional numbers of some other raptors have declined substantially on both continents. Bald eagles and ospreys are involved in the U.S. and sparrow hawks and kestrels abroad.

These population nose dives are marked by a characteristic reproductive failure in which adult birds acci-

can leave my children, gifts of natural grandeur and the solitude which is so necessary for the great search to find one's self.

The boy sitting on the steps of a ghetto tenement deserves and needs a place where he can discover that the sky is larger than the little piece he is able to see through the buildings.
This is our country.
The next administration will do everything it can to keep it great and to keep it, for those who come after us, a land of majesty and inspiration, truly the most powerful and most beautiful country in the world.

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APA's "PULPWOOD PRODUCTION" TEXTBOOK - has been mailed to all high schools and Vo-Tech schools that have training programs in pulpwood logging. The original printing of 2000 copies was not quite large enough to fill all requests. An additional 500 copies are being printed. Single copies will be sent to all Industry Members in the near future. A limited number of copies will be available for sale at \$5.00 each.

Mr. Bill Roden sent the following article to "Forest Owner" and gave us permission to reprint it. Some of you may already be familiar with it--it has appeared in several Adirondack newspapers.

Mr. Roden also sent a copy of a resolution passed by the New York State Conservation Council, Inc., earlier this year.

Reader comment--pro or con-- on the issue is invited.

ADIRONDACK SPORTSMAN

-by Bill Roden

THE DREAM DAM

There's no question about it--that whole section of the Upper Hudson is a dam builder's dream. From the point where the Indian River joins the Hudson to the entry of the Boreas, nearly nine miles downstream, there seem to be hundreds of spots that would lend themselves ideally to the construction of a dam. In this whole section, the Hudson flows free and fast, sometimes quietly through pools and stillwater, but more often widely and tumultuously over rocks and rapids. In this nine-mile run, the river drops 300 feet in elevation. It's easy to see why it's the most attractive stretch of wild water left in northern New York State. It is also easy to see why fast water canoe enthusiasts travel this stretch of the Hudson, at every opportunity. In fact, some of them who didn't make it have left their craft behind and just down-river from the Blue Ledge can be seen the remains of a two-man kayak.

North County people call this section "the Canyon of the Upper Hudson." The River is confined to its course by ridges and mountains and ledges that rise high on each side and the river bed shows constant outcroppings of ledge rock among the millions of round and polished boulders that have rolled and tumbled down its course through eons of time. Such bedrock would provide the finest bases for a dam and the towering walls of the Canyon could be locked together most anywhere by concrete. In the lower five miles a dam less than a quarter of a mile in length at its top could cork the river and back up a reservoir clear to and through the community of Newcomb, some twenty miles distant upriver. Yes, it's a dam builder's dream--this whole stretch of the Hudson that has suddenly received the concentrated attention of New York State's Water Resources Commission, the Water Board of the City of New York, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. But what havoc, what devastation, what destruction, of a most beautiful and unique section of New York State's Adirondack Park would result!

Last weekend the Roden family decided to take a personal look at this section of the Upper Hudson. We drove up to Minerva and turned left off Route 28N on the town road that goes to Huntley Pond. Parking the car at the inlet of Huntley, we took the Conservation Department Trail (blue markers) and headed for the famous Blue Ledge area. The sun was bright and the day was just perfect for a hike in the woods.

The trail follows around the shore of Huntley Pond, surely one of the gems of the Adirondacks, and all on State Forest Preserve lands. The spruces and cedars crowd the water's edge and the trail winds through them for its first mile. Then the hiker starts a short uphill climb along the side of a typical Adirondack hardwood ridge. The yellow birches and maples are huge, several feet in diameter. The shade is complete for the tree crowns have joined and the sun seldom penetrates to the forest floor. A mile of this and one crosses a clearly marked boundary line between State Forest land and privately-owned land. And here the mature timber has been harvested and a second growth of hardwoods is coming through fast. The trail is lined with berry bushes, well picked no doubt by other hikers who have been through and like the Rodens, enjoyed the tangy sweetness of ripe

raspberries along the trail.

Soon one leaves the managed forest land and the trail swings higher as it climbs to a ridge and breaks out on a sun-bathed overlook. Before one's eyes is not a large section of the Adirondacks, really quite small, a wooded hollow about a mile square and seemingly not much different from millions like it in the Adirondacks. Through a notch to the northwest the hiker has a glimpse of Santanoni Mountain and that's really the only vista from this overlook. But there's one thing that makes it different -- the sound. At first hearing, it sounds like wind but this is a quiet day and the breezes are light, and this sound has a roar in it. And then you realize that down there, somewhere at your feet, out of sight entirely, is the River. As you sit in the sun to catch your breath from the climb, you marvel at the sound. The river roars so eloquently that you can picture the foaming torrent as it pours down through the tree-screened corridor below. You don't have to see this water to know it's wild, just as you don't have to see the ocean's waves at night to know what they look like--this is fast water broken up by boulders and ledges and fallen trees--this is the Adirondack Country at its best--wild waters, wild forests, remote from all evidence of man.

After a few moments, you hurry on and from here the trail is all downhill. An interesting difference in the woods here--there's no evidence of recent timber harvesting and yet there's hardly a tree on the whole ridge side that reaches eight to ten inches in diameter. The trees are all tiny and really more like brush--the soil cover must be thin, indeed. Here we see evidences of bears, too, for the few rotted stumps and logs have been pulled apart and scattered.

The trail drops quickly now and the woods have grown quiet, unusually quiet. A glimpse of water is seen below and then the trees open and you realize why it's so quiet for directly across from the trail, less than a hundred yards away, towers the famous Blue Ledge. Already its top is a hundred feet higher than you for you have come down through the woods among the trees looking down towards the river and never looked up.

As you reach the point where the trail ends at the river, you just can't help but stop and marvel. At this point the river makes a right angle bend--there's no roaring or rushing here.

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dentally break their thin-shelled eggs and eat them. Wildlife researchers have shown this breakage of egg shells corresponds with a sharp change in shell thickness beginning in 1947, one year after DDT was used generally.

According to the scientists, DDT or DDE stimulates the liver to produce enzymes that break down sex hormones in the blood. Lowered levels of the hormones keep birds from mobilizing calcium needed to develop normal egg shells.

Both DDT and DDE can travel extremely long distances in water or the world's atmosphere. The long-lived chemicals attach to dust particles, are picked up and carried by winds, and return to earth by rain drops or direct fall out. DDE now is considered the most abundant synthetic compound present as a pollutant in the world's environment.

Outdoor News Bulletin Nov. 22, 1968.

RESOLUTION

NEW YORK STATE CONSERVATION COUNCIL, INC.

The threat of the devastation of the Adirondack Park by reservoirs for municipal water supply and other purposes has become so serious that it is necessary for the New York State Conservation Council to move immediately and decisively to halt the destruction proposed by the inundation of the Upper Hudson River and other famous river and lake regions in the Adirondacks.

The Council supports the following program:

1. Request the Hudson River Valley Commission to undertake a fact-finding study of all underground water supplies and technological advances made in the desalinization of seawater. Such studies would bring together all data compiled by Federal and State agencies and by private research.
2. Cooperate in the formation of a panel of qualified attorneys for the purpose of compiling a comprehensive evaluation of the legal questions raised by these proposed water impoundments.
3. Coordinate the compilation and distribution of any pertinent data to all organizations and individuals concerned.
4. Sponsor in the 1969 legislature a statute and/or Constitutional Amendment designed to remove from further consideration for water impoundment, the Upper Hudson River.

Passed unanimously, 9/27/68, Rochester, New York.

NATIONAL FOREST ADVISORY COMMITTEE LAUDS CONSERVATION CENTERS

A cabinet-level citizens' advisory committee urged retention of the Nation's Job Corps Conservation Centers as one of a list of recommendations involving National Forests administered by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The recommendations were made by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman's 15-member Advisory Committee on Multiple Use of the National Forests following a two-day meeting in Washington, D. C.

The committee said it felt greater public understanding could be achieved for the National Forest program if increasing emphasis were made on esthetics and landscape architecture in timber management. The recommendation focused considerable attention on logging, calling for neater disposal of waste after logging, lifting of logs out of the woods by means designed to avoid destruction of ground cover, and elimination of "block clear-cutting."

They suggested harvesting of trees in small patches, rather than in large blocks. The committee also asked that roads built primarily or solely for logging be either closed or limited in use after the logging work is completed. The committee said public relations could be improved by displays and other communications to reveal the "wise, harmonious, esthetic and beneficial uses" of forest land.

Cooperation for protection of forest users and federal property in National Forests with State and local law-

enforcement authorities should be stepped up through cooperative efforts including means not yet available. This should be coupled with research and a "positive education program" to get at the roots of the growing problems of vandalism and crime, the committee said. One phase of that program, the committee suggested, should include education on the use of firearms in the forests, including establishment of firing ranges and firearm-use training. Also suggested was a restriction of gun-use in certain heavy use areas of the forest. In these areas, guns would have to be cased and could not be fired indiscriminately.

WOMEN PLANTING TREES, BURNING LOGGING SLASH IN NATIONAL FOREST

WISE RIVER, MONTANA---

Crews of women are planting trees and burning logging slash in the rugged 295,000-acre Wise River Ranger District of western Montana's Beaverhead National Forest.

"All of the tree planting and burning of dozed logging slash piles are being done by crews of women," Fire Control Officer Smith Bruner reports. "Our experience has been that these women equal or surpass the work of male crews."

Last month foresters inspected areas planted to young trees by crews of women in the spring of 1967 and 1968. "Each plantation showed an 80- to 85-percent survival," Nevin T. Gunderian, acting District Ranger reports.

"For the past 2 years, the summers that followed the spring planting

The water is deep and clear. It's easy to see why eagles nested on the Blue Ledge for centuries. The last big eagle's nest is down now, blown down and retold by a heavy wind storm some years ago. What a spot for an eagle, on that picturesque rock with the clear water pool immediately below from which to catch the fish that form the staple of its diet.

As you look closely at the cliff, you spot a nest among the cracks, close under an overhand. It's not big enough to be an eagle's nest--perhaps an osprey or some species of hawk. It's unoccupied and looks as though it hadn't been used this year at all.

A quarter of a mile downriver from the Blue Ledge there's a patch of rapids. Around the bend upriver can be seen and heard again the fast water that we heard from the overlook.

Blue Ledge is a favorite spot of fishermen. Jack Brown of Schenectady and two friends had set up camp for the night just below the Ledge. While we were there two other parties came in; a man and wife and one of the Strohmeyer Brothers of Olmstedville with three youngsters. Our family unlimbered our fishing tackle and proceeded to fish the river up and down for a half mile or so each way. Brown lamented the poor fishing, commenting that he came in several times a year and was almost always successful. So far this trip he was less and we didn't do any better. In such a setting, the catch is unimportant.

After lunch, I sat on a rock and looked at Blue Ledge and it suddenly struck me that if the dam that the Water Resources Commission proposes is, indeed, built downriver, the water would come at least to the top and quite possibly over the top of Blue Ledge. This whole spot of matchless beauty would be drowned! This just must not happen. We in the Adirondacks must come together and defeat the proposal. There has to be another way for New York City to meet its water needs. Man simply cannot go on playing with himself, if he continues to destroy the Blue Ledges of his world!

WATER UTILIZATION - will be studied by a committee of the Forest Products Research Society in an attempt to develop profitable products from

Source: Forest Industries - 9/68)
The Conservation Department pointed out that an estimated 40,000 automobiles will be in use in New York State this season.

were hot and dry. We were somewhat concerned about the survival rate of the young trees the crews had planted.

The high survival rate of the young trees must be attributed to the 'tender loving care' the women gave the seedlings in planting. In addition to careful and effective planting, these women planted more than 500 trees a day--a rate worthy of experienced tree planters."

"Weather conditions were miserable when these women planted the trees in the spring. It was either raining or snowing," Gunderian said. "But the philosophy of the women was 'These trees must go in the ground, come rain, snow, or shine.' I doubt that all the members of a crew of men would have stuck it out in such adverse weather."

Foresters explained the fundamentals of plant physiology to the women so they would understand how to plant the young trees. The women followed instructions to the letter, Gunderian said. "Our experience has been that the crews of women are more attentive to instructions, give top priority to safety, and are good at following detailed instructions."

Bruner said that the crew of women used to burn logging slash were "agile, safety conscious, followed instructions well, and accomplished the same production that we would expect of a crew of men."

Women also collected the major share of the pine cones this past year on the District. These cones provide the tree seeds used at the Forest Service tree nursery.

The Wise River Ranger District is in southwestern Montana's Beaverhead County, in the Pioneer Mountains and Big Hole River Valley, southwest of the Continental Divide. Headquarters for the Ranger District is at Wise River, Montana.
RECORD-BREAKING PINE TREE FOUND DOWN UNDER

A record-breaking pine tree recently was discovered in New Zealand. Standing in a grove only 39 years old, the *Pinus radiata* measured 193 feet in height. Diameter at breast height was given as 41 inches.

A report on the tree said six other pines in the vicinity were higher than 185 feet and six more than 170 feet.

This sort of fast growth, of course, is unknown in North America. The report modestly commented that the grove is located in an area "where very good growing conditions prevail." (From National Forest Products Review)

MANAGING THE HARDWOOD TIMBER TYPE

by Kenneth F. Lancaster, U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Area
(Part I of 3 Parts)

Why Do We Manage Timber

There are many reasons for the wise management of our timber resource. To many landowners a good reason, and possibly the only one, is the economics involved. It provides a way of making a few extra dollars.

Ironically, some landowners offer the same reason for not managing their timber. It is their assumption that timber cost them nothing and the infrequent returns represent a profit requiring no out of pocket expense.

A landowner who is realistic is aware of the fact that to own timber cost money. Taxes have to be paid and the original cost of the land has to be considered. Such expenditures if deposited in the bank would yield 4 or 5% interest. Thus, this income is lost because the money is invested or spent on the land. Logically then costs against timber whatever way it is managed include taxes and interest on this tax money and the interest on the capital invested in the land.

To make a decision as to which alternative is most profitable, let us compare these costs against timber to the returns from managed versus unmanaged stands.

DOLLAR RETURN FOR MANAGED AND UNMANAGED HARDWOOD STANDS UNMANAGED STAND

<u>Stumpage Price</u>	<u>Returns Per Acre Per Year Over Life of Stand</u>
\$20/M	\$.17 Loss
40/M	.89 Profit

Costs Include: Land, Taxes Compounded

MANAGED STAND

<u>Stumpage Price</u>	<u>Returns Per Acre Per Year</u>
\$20/M	\$1.99 Profit
40/M	6.02 Profit

Costs include: Land; Taxes, Forest Management and Protection

For the unmanaged stand, if all the timber produced under this condition could be sold for a stumpage price of \$20 per M board feet, and from this return, the costs against timber are subtracted, the net return per acre per year would be a minus \$.17. In other words, the returns from timber could not carry expenses against it if no effort is made to manage the resource.

On the other hand, for managed stands, the same stumpage price of \$20/M board feet would yield a profit of \$1.99 per acre per year over the life of the stand. a stumpage price of \$40 per thousand board feet, which would probably be received for managed timber because the trees are larger and of better quality, would yield a profit of \$6.02 per acre per year.

In considering the financial gains possible for managing timber it would appear it is well worth the effort.

Another reason for management is that it can serve as a means of meeting the nation's need for sawtimber. By the year 2000, projected demand for sawtimber is about 81 Billion board feet. Projected growth under present intensity of management is 65 Billion board feet. This wide gap between growth and cut can result in a serious reduction of our forest inventory to the extent that existing forest industries face an uncertain long range future.

If we can increase our management intensity, sawtimber growth can be increased to 100 Billion board feet by the year 2000, which will far exceed projected cut, a most healthy position. This represents the challenge we have facing us; we can increase our management effort and meet future needs but will we accept this challenge and do so?

Finally, and probably the most important reason why timber should be managed is not only to put our forest on a sustained yield basis, to insure future supplies of timber, but to provide future generations with recreational opportunities, abundance of wildlife and cool, clear water. Only through good Forest Management can we expect to make this nation a little bit more productive, a little more enjoyable to live in than when we found it.

TALL TIMBER AND TREE BLAZES IN THE NORTH COUNTRY

Verification of stories about ancient trees in the Adirondacks is much simpler--but whatever it is, we grow 'em big! For instance, there was a white pine near the mouth of the Little AuSable which was 147 feet tall and a hemlock on the Harkness farm south of the Quaker Union which was 90 feet high and from which six 13-foot logs were cut.

A spruce tree cut for pulpwood by the J. & J. Rogers Co., Ausable Forks, was 121 feet, 5 inches high and the circumference of the butt, 41 inches from the ground, was 10 feet, 10-1/2 inches, the longest diameter of the stump being 41 inches, the shortest, 36 inches and the longest radius, 24 inches. This tree grew near Adirondack Lodge on the northern slope of Mount Marcy six miles south of Lake Placid at an altitude of 2100 feet. It is believed to have been the largest spruce ever cut in New York State.

Blazes dating back several hundred years have been "boxed out" by surveyors and others, on old trees throughout the region. In 1851, Wing Merritt, a Malone wheelwright, while dressing out wagon spokes from an oak tree 18 inches in diameter, cut at Brasher Falls, found a lead bullet within one inch of the tree's heart, fired nearly 200 years previously. Henry K. Averill of Plattsburg, surveying the town line between Danemora and Saranac in 1889, found a spruce tree near the south line of Township 5, OMT, (Old Military Tract) and an ax mark with 130 rings over it, showing that about 1747 someone was on that mountain slope.

C. W. M. Johnson, another Plattsburgh surveyor, took a blaze marked with the figures 217 from a hemlock tree. In 1855, some years later, Mr. Johnson in searching for the same tree, discovered a scar on the bark of another one, located about where he thought the first one had been. He cut in above and below the surface and there was the old blaze with the figures 217 and on the cut-out block the impression of these figures. The overgrowing wood fitted into the marks as perfectly as if it had been soft wax. Thirteen years later, Mr. Johnson took another chip from the same tree with a second impression. (Source: Essex County Republican-Old Folks-North Country Portfolio column by Marjorie Lansing Porter. Sent in by NYFOA member Koert Burnham, Keeseville, N. Y.)

BEAUTIFUL BIG LARCH CONES!

That is the caption under a picture on page 4 of the FOREST OWNER for August, 1968, which shows Piet Van Loon holding a spray of foliage and cones on a Larch growing on Maple Hill Farm at Westford, Otsego County.

As you would expect, my reaction was immediate, and it started a number of moves that should be of interest to Forest Owners, so that they know about the sort of records that the Conservation Department keeps on its shipments of nursery stock.

First, we looked in the Record of Tree Distribution, found that Harold Tyler, who owns Maple Hill Farm, had purchased 3000 Japanese Larch in the spring of 1959, and that the seedlings were from Seed Lot 453. This title of "Japanese" Larch was what was printed on our order blanks because that was what we had the most of. It is impractical to list all the different kinds of Larch that we may have as specials in any one year.

Our Seed Lot Record indicates that #453 was collected on Cattaraugus State Forest 16, in the fall of 1956 - 127 bushels yielded 229 pounds of seed, or 1.8 pounds per bushel. That is a very high figure and would indicate top-quality seed!

This Cattaraugus 16 is a well-established seed collecting area and we know that this plantation was made from seedlings of Seed Lot 122, from "Perthshire, Scotland," and is not pure Japanese, but rather the Dunkeld Larch, a hybrid between European and Japanese. That would make Harold Tyler's trees probably third-generation crosses. Anyhow, they seem to be very fine, vigorous and early coners.

This fall, Harold sent me some of the cones. From them, it is easy to determine that they are hybrids, because of their variability. And the way the variation occurs persuades me that they are something beyond the first hybrid generation.

See what you can get out of the Nursery Records!

Dave Cook

\$480 OAK TREE

A timber merchant and a building concern shared a \$480 fine in Bradford, England, recently--for cutting down an oak tree.

The prosecution contended that permission was not granted to cut the tree. Others on the same property were marked to be cut, but the oak in question was not one of them. The hapless oak was felled while "in the prime of life," said the prosecution, and apparently the Court agreed.

INTERESTED IN PULPWOOD - IN PRODUCTION IN THE N. E. ?

A summary of Pulpwood Production - in the Northeast 1966, written by Neil P. Kingsley, - U. S. Forest Service Resource Bulletin NE-11 1968 is now available without charge by writing the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Upper Darby, Pa.

The first line of this new bulletin states "Pulpwood production in the Northeast continued to climb in 1967 for the 4th consecutive year. "The report includes a number of tables and two outstanding charts of figures in color that quickly indicate the major pulpwood production counties in the Northeast. It includes the stretch of states from Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia on through to Maine. This 33 page bulletin is available on request.

FISHING ELEMENTS SOURCE

A very important consideration in developing fishery programs in the future is provision of the opportunity for the catching and keeping of fish--themselves, essential aspects of the angling experience.

Upon examination, the sport fishing experience may be seen to consist of at least five major elements.

First, there is the contemplation and the planning of the fishing trip. Secondly, there is the travel to the fishing site.

Thirdly, there is the on-site angling activity, often encamped at water-side, which includes the catching and the keeping of at least part of the catch. Subsequently, a fourth element consists of the trip home.

Finally, there is the recall aspect of the fishing experience. This can be extremely important, especially from the short-term viewpoint (display of specimens indicating outdoor skills to friends and neighbors. It is proof to family that time and money involved were well spent), including a little eating of the catch.

Perhaps no less important are the long-term recall aspects that may take the form of permanent display of catch through photographs or a mounted trophy.

(Source: Sport Fishing Institute Bulletin Nov. Dec. 1967)

THE DOUGLAS FIR REGION TREE IMPROVEMENT COUNCIL - has been formed by a group representing the forest industry, public forest agencies and Northwest universities to furnish leadership in regional tree improvement.

(Source: Pulp and Paper - 9/23/68)

NEWS OF YOU

The month of December was quite productive as far as new members are concerned. They are:

Richard E. Garrett (Onondaga) - An F.P.A. forester residing in Tully
Edward E. Jolly (Warren) - Amityville
Milo E. Bachman (Delaware) - Delhi
Lucille Ortez (Warren) - Lake George
Dr. Mervyn Prichard - Schenectady
Dr. D. A. Delisa - Schenectady
Dr. Derek Sayers (Essex) - Schenectady
George A. Forsythe (Schoharie) - Elmhurst
Roswell Greene - Caretaker for Syracuse China Co. property in Hamilton County - Hoffmeister
Charles Lyons - Byron
Edward Matter - Worcester
Mrs. Ruth Riedinger (no land) - Schenectady
T. A. Riedinger (no forest land) - Schenectady

Addresses will be furnished on request.

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
Membership Secretary

The following editorial appeared in the "New York Times" Sunday, January 12, 1969.

THE EVERGREENS

One name for them is conifers, but to most of us, especially at this time of year, they are evergreens. Without them, the winter landscape would be a harsh, gray, shelterless place, and not only because we think of green as a warm, live color, the color of summer. Without the pines, the hemlocks, the yews and the cedars our snowclad hills would be stern and forbidding and even the valleys would offer little of comfort or snugness.

Maples and oaks are beautiful summer trees and unsurpassed in autumn, but what beast or bird would turn to them for shelter in a snowstorm? Who among us would pause after a snowstorm to admire the special beauty in them? But a grove of pines or a hillside thicket of hemlocks are not only magnificent under a mantle of snow; they are green tents of refuge for storm-weary bird and beast.

Because they bear cones of one kind and another they are conifers; but more importantly, they are green, quick with the flame of life unquenched. Break a twig and the sap still oozes. They haven't retreated from winter, and they aren't going to retreat. Their kind has survived endless change. And that's another reason we admire and respect them.

A real estate developer built a fancy subdivision in one of the better neighborhoods. He reserved for himself a lot that faced on a street that was so short it had room for only one house. He named the street Skid Row. He did this, he explained, because it immediately eliminated his name from 1,000 mailing lists all over the country, and it also stopped salesmen from telephoning him.



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"As long as I live, I'll hear waterfalls and birds and winds sing. I'll interpret the rocks, learn the language of flood, storm and avalanche. I'll acquaint myself with the glaciers and wild gardens, and get as near the heart of the world as I can."

John Muir

FROM THE EDITOR'S CORNER

The "New York Times" printed a little news item last December 23 about new protection afforded bald eagles in Southeast Alaska. The eagle, symbol of the United States, has been protected since 1940 by the Bald Eagle Act, making the shooting of an eagle a Federal offense. The new agreement will, according to the news item, "Protect nest trees in areas where timber sales, road construction, or other operations by man are planned."

The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture are responsible for the agreement. Terms will be carried out by the regional forester in the area affected.

Not many people today have the chance to see a real, live bald eagle—not in a zoo, but free, and preferably flying. I saw one once—about eight years ago, I guess—in the wooded hills near Lake George, between Sabbath Day Point and Hague. Bald eagles are almost never seen there any more, according to one local authority, but the one we saw seemed to think he belonged there. He was a rather ugly bird, but very beautiful in the way strength and dignity can be beautiful.

May the bald eagles of southeast Alaska thrive in their newly-protected nest trees! And I hope my New York eagle is still free.

--ncg

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