



FOREST OWNER

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

Vol. 11

June 2, 1973

No. 3

Editorial Committee

Lloyd G. Strombeck, Chairman...57 Main St., Owego, N. Y. 13827

Mrs. Helen Varian

William Lubinec

David H. Hanaburgh

Merle Wilson, Editor...24 Louisa St., Binghamton, N. Y. 13904

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN...William Lubinec

Hello fellow members and other readers of our NYFOA publication. My congratulations to the newly appointed officers and directors, and many thanks to the retiring ones for a job well done.

We have some of the finest talent serving your organization as board members and officers. Your board members along with the executive committee is the governing body of our organization, the minority will be heard, but the majority will prevail. Make your ideas known to our board members. In the absence of your wishes, ideas, the board will have to assume how you want your organization to function.

We are in the process of appointing new committee chairmen, who we feel will carry the ball. These appointments will appear in the next issue. The success of our organization will be dependent upon the effective work of its committees and executive board. Any member desiring to serve any committee should make his wishes known to the various committee chairmen. Let's make our organization and forest holdings one of the best.

A tremendous amount of credit is due our immediate Past President Piet van Loon, whose leadership has brought us up from almost insolvency to a fairly comfortable margin of solvency. Many thanks Piet and may God Bless you on your new endeavors.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the NYFOA, N. Y. S. College of Forestry, Syracuse N. Y., April 14, 1973.

Hendrik W. vanLoon, President, presided.

After greetings by Dr. Charles Larsen, Dean of Environmental and Resource Management, of the College of Forestry, the meeting was called order.

The minutes of the 1972 Annual Meeting were read by the Secretary and after minor changes were approved.

Treasurer, Emiel D. Palmer, gave his report showing total receipts of \$3630.50 and expenditures of \$2052.75. At the end of the year there is a Treasury balance of \$2259.10, and a Time deposit account of \$3155.86. The report is attached to these minutes. This report was accepted as read.

In making his report President vanLoon stated that his three years in office have been busy ones. During the last year an editorial committee has been set up consisting of Lloyd Strombeck and William Lubinec with Merle Wilson as the new editor. There have been three issues of the new "Forest Owner". The membership has been holding. As to the future our needs should be re-identified. We are a Forest Owner's Association and as such interested in conservation which is the wise use of the forest resource. We should be doers and not undoers. The organization

should be built in every way with more members, participation by all members, and continue cooperation with other organizations. We should have a full time paid executive to manage the association. In closing he stated that he has appreciated the help from the Board and the members during his term as President.

Lloyd Strombeck reported for the "Forest Owner" requesting information and articles if the publication is to succeed.

David Hanaburgh reported that the Environmental Planning Lobby is difficult to be unified because of the different interests of the members. He said that the Forpack committee is doing more effective work.

Archie Koon reported that there had been only one Woods Walk during the year and that was on a cold snowy day. He requested offers for Walks and said that he would always be available.

Treasurer Palmer reported that George and Evelyn Stock has audited the books.

Allen Bratton reported that the Heiberg Award committee had several nominees. A selection has been made and the award is to be announced later. (Robert M. Ford later received the award)

David Hanaburgh reported that the Fall meeting will be held at Sebago Lake, Bear Mountain State Park, on October 20 and 21.

The Secretary announced that the following have been elected as directors for a term of three years, with 141 ballots cast:

Robert M. Ford ...Hillcrest, N. Y.	Jens U. Hansen..Hadley, N. Y.
Henry S. Kernan...So. Worcester, N. Y.	Emiel D. Palmer..Syracuse, N. Y.
Henry Maag...Castleton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.	Alfred Najer...Chestertown, N. Y.
Lloyd G. Strombeck... Owego, N. Y.	

Paul B. Steinfeld..appointed by Board to serve one year.

Upon motion of Jane Barton, seconded by John Stock, it was voted that the NYFOA urge the Governor to take the necessary action to insure that, in all State construction plans, and before approving plans for local governmental projects, every effort be made to avoid destruction of woodlands, no matter how small, and to consider potential use of existing State woodlands for recreational purposes before approving destruction of other woodlands for the same purpose.

Francis H. Ross presented the following motion which was approved, after being seconded by David Hanaburgh: That the NYFOA request both the Governor and the Commissioner of Conservation and Environmental Planning to consult with us in any Government initiated or approved issue or projects regarding changes which would involve private woodlands throughout the State of New York, so we might be able to enhance their knowledge regarding valuation and use before making such change.

Upon motion of Richard Mark, seconded by Mrs. Varian, it was approved that the NYFOA urges the New York State Office of Planning Services to recognize the productive value of forest lands, assign mapping procedures that recognize this fact in a manner similar to the treatment of mapping agricultural land, and specifically to desist from the use of the symbol (V) for vacant in connection with forest land mapping. The President of NYFOA is authorized to communicate this resolution to the office of Planning Services.

John Stock reported on the Adirondack Land Use Plan stating that this is the first in the State with more to follow. He called this a typical example of Class struggle. He suggested that NYFOA make suggestions as to the use of the Georgia Pacific land at Tug Hill.

Meeting adjourned.

J. Lewis DuMond
Secretary

At a brief meeting of the Board of Directors following the afternoon session of the annual meeting the following officers were elected:

President	William Lubinec
1st Vice President	D. John Ridings
2nd Vice President	Robert M. Sand
3rd Vice President	Lloyd G. Strombeck
Secretary	J. Lewis DuMond
Treasurer	Emiel D. Palmer

The Board of Directors and President Bill Lubinec wish to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Edward Palmer, President of SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, for providing space and for their excellent help with their qualified instructors in conducting the forestry clinics for our Annual Spring Meeting.

FROM YOUR MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY ...Helen W. Varian

Cheers to all of you who responded so promptly to our Feb. 2nd billing. NYFOA is grateful, my mailman hates me, and have I been busy! At the Spring Meeting held in Castleton in 1970 it was voted, and secured by mail ballot of the members, to change our "year" to April 1 to March 31. Formerly dues were due on the anniversary of your month of joining NYFOA.

Several members have written about the demise of REAP in January '73. They are most anxious to have the program restored. Doesn't look promising. However, in the words of the Administrator's Memo No. 98, in the review, a higher priority was given to those programs which generate farm income rather than to those programs that merely supplement income. BUT--please note-- that 1972 REAP practices approved, but not started or completed due to weather conditions, can be extended until June 30, 1973, with a written request from the producer. Contact your local office for further information.

Many members wrote concerning problems of trespass and vandalism. If any member has comments or solutions, our Forest Owner editor, Merle Wilson, 24 Louisa St., Binghamton, N. Y. 13904, would like to hear from them. One member wrote to inquire how we can take the "Publicness" out of our public parks. A tall order! There are 18 1/2 million persons in N. Y. State alone. Maybe that's what the Adirondack Park Agency Plan is all about. It might be a good idea to look at all sides. They are PUBLIC parks. In the majority of cases the public paid for them. As the nation, and this state, continues to be very prolific, more and more pressure will be put on parks as well as every other aspect of life; human and otherwise. Just goes to show there is some merit in everything. Until the dangers of DDT were known, it was doing a great job of killing mosquitoes in India, and that part of the world. People didn't die of malaria. They lived-- to die of starvation.

When is the last time you shared your woods with the public? Do you ever invite your neighbors in for a Woods Walk? Do you let your local Boy Scouts use your woods on a day basis or for weekend camping? Do any of our members have picnic groves or small camping areas open and for rent? If you do, what problems have you had with these programs? Have the rewards outweighed the problems?

There are manufacturers who produce Central Hot Air Systems designed to burn wood. Still available are non-central heaters and cook stoves, too. With all the talk about shortages of oil and gas, it might warrant looking into. Biggest problem with a cook stove is..where do we put it in our modern cabinet kitchen?

There are 135 million city-dwelling Americans. Less than 3 per cent of the 491 million acres of public recreation area is within an hour's drive of our largest population centers.

"The Empire State Timberman" put out the Cooperative Extension department of Cornell University, in its May 10th, 1973 letter says under "Records from Your Bookkeeping Tell the Story" that such records help you to make more money by showing you how to cut costs.

They suggest that you keep the following types of records.

- (1) Individual job records to show the profit on each woodlot.
- (2) Tax records to meet the state and federal laws.
- (3) Machine records to tell you the cost of operating machinery.
- (4) Production records to show you what is produced each week.
- (5) Operation records to tell you the cost of jobs like felling, skidding, and trucking.

One finds material on Trees almost everywhere nowadays. In Dr. Shelton's "Hygienic Review" (P. O. Box 1277, San Antonio, Texas 78295) we read that "Thurston Hatcher, a well-known architect of Miami, does a unique public education job. He teaches people the value of trees. He believes that lots and lots of trees are necessary to our environment if we are to replace life-giving oxygen. One thing he points out is that 'twenty trees are required to off-set the effect of a car driven sixty miles in one day. More than 100,000 trees are needed to cancel the atmospheric pollution of just one jet traveling each day round trip between New York City and Los Angeles.'" Hatcher is a good example of what one man can do to change conditions that are harmful to human health. He watched trees in increasing numbers falling to the bulldozer; he saw the lovely subtropical beauty of Miami and its environs being systematically reduced to concrete and asphalt desert. So he summoned his fellow architects and they formed the Greater Miami Tree Conservation Bank, dedicated to the protection of valuable trees and their removal to public highways, parks and recreation centers. The tree bank enlisted the aid of garden clubs, parent-teacher associations, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other groups in projects to gather tree seeds and plant them in containers."

John Ridings sent a note to remind us about the Fall Annual Meeting. At the Board of Directors meeting on May 5th, in the Farm, Home and 4-H Center on Front St., Binghamton, N. Y., Mr. Ridings was made a Co-Ordination Chairman, who will assist all other Chairman of Committees with any problems they may have. He is thusly concerned with the Autumn meeting also. David Hanaburgh is the Chairman for this meeting, and at the May 5th meeting, he said arrangements are made, or being made, for a Family Camp provision at Sebago Lake, near the Sterling Forest Area. There will be trips around and/or in that Forest, and a Sunday trip thru some beautiful gardens. The dates are Sat. Oct. 20-21. There shall be more about this fall meeting in succeeding issues of the Forest Owner. So take your vitamins and get ready for it, for it will be here before you know it. John Ridings can be contacted at RD #2, Cazenovia, N. Y. 13035, and David H. Hanaburgh is at Craft Lane, Buchanan, N. Y. 10511.

The Weyerhaeuser Co. of Washington State is undertaking to stock 154,000 acres,

or 240 square miles, during 1973. Most of the seedlings will be set by hand, and will replace trees destroyed by animals or weather, replant some cut over land, or poorly stocked areas. Oh! My aching back! Speaking of planting have you ordered your seedlings for Spring planting? Why don't you sponsor an Arbor Day in your community? -- Helen W. Varian.

New York Forest Owners Association, Inc., Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year 1972-1973.

Treasury Balance April 1, 1972..... \$1681.35

Receipts

Contributions.....\$3091.50
 Annual Meeting Registrations..... 248.00
 Fall Meeting Registrations..... 291.00

3630.50
~~5311.85~~

Expenditures

Printing and Mailing\$ 564.17
 Postage..... 310.00
 Annual Meeting Luncheon..... 220.53
 Fall Meeting Lunch and Dinner..... 260.00
 Other Meetings..... 136.59
 Forest Owner Editor Account..... 133.33
 Membership Secretary's Office..... 349.49
 Phone Calls..... 57.57
 Bank Service and Returned Checks.. 21.07
 Deposited in Time Account 1000.00

\$3052.75

\$2259.10

Time Deposit Account 3/31/72..... 2000.00
 Deposited during Fiscal Year 1972-73..... 1000.00
 Interest to March 31, 1973..... 155.86
\$3155.86

Respectfully Submitted by Emiel D. Palmer, Treasurer
 Audit Committee.... George B. Stock and Evelyn A. Stock (Signatures of all on Original Copy)

The following names are those of persons who are still in the file and mailing list. They were billed Feb. 1st, 1973. If personal contacts can be made by other members to interest them in paying their dues to date and to thereby remain in the NYFOA, it will be greatly appreciated. All are of New York State unless otherwise noted.

	Paid thru		Paid thr
Alfred N. Baker, Stillwater	3/70	Nathan Borgenicht, Larchmont	3/72
John L. Barbera, Brooklyn	3/72	Dr. Wm. Bradner, Manlius	3/72
David Barker, Camden	3/71	Claude Bradt, Delmar	3/72
Joel R. Beaudin, North Creek	3/72	Mrs. Catherine Brewer, Vernon	3/72
Waring Blackburn, Cairo	3/71	James W. Brown, New York City	3/70
Geo. Blakeslee, Pennelville	3/72	Harry Bryant, Williamstown	3/70
Louis Bollman, Charter Member...	Address not	given for this list	3/72

	Paid thru		Paid thru
Norman Busacker, Westford	3/71	Chas. T. Keppel, Montrose	3/71
Day Hills Butler, Auburn	3/70	John O. Keyes, Valley Cottage	3/71
J. L. Campanello, Croton	3/70	Howard Kirschenbaum, Upper Jay	3/72
James W. Caslick, Newfield	3/72	Arthur Kline, Chestertown	3/72
Central N. Y. G. S. Council	3/72	Richard Kline, Warrensburg	3/71
Mary Combrader, Bayside, L. I.	3/70	A. E. Kopp, Reading Center	
George Cooley, Rensselerville	3/71	Charter Member	3/72
Dr. George E. Crickelair, Ridgewood, N.J.	3/72	E. J. Kronin, Wading River	3/71
Robt. H. Culver, Chestertown,	3/72	Robert Kunzman, Endicott	3/72
Larry D'Amoto, Woodridge, N. J.	3/71	Francis M. La Duc, Carthage	3/72
Francis Darling, Utica		Arthur G. Langan, Syracuse	3/72
Charter Member	3/70	Paul D. Leonard, Martville	3/72
Clair Davis, Maryland	3/71	Claude A. McGee, Peru	3/71
D. A. Delisa, Schenectady	3/71	Neil McGowan, Ogdensburg	3/71
Dr. Richard Dickinson, Syracuse	3/72	J. Donald Mabie, Jamesville	3/72
Alex Dickson, Ithaca	3/72	Richard G. Nason, Gansevoort	3/72
Kenneth L. Eberley, Whitesboro		Lydia Neubuck, Natural Stone Caves	3/72
Charter Member	3/72	Edwin Osterhaut, Schaghticoke	3/72
Walter D. Edmonds, Boonville	3/72	Hewitt Pantaleoni, Oneonta	3/70
Everett J. Eliason, Balston Spa	3/70	David D. Parker, Ilion	3/72
Richard Elliott, Potsdam	3/70	Brent N. Petric, Parish	3/72
Mr. F. J. Ely, no address, reg.	71	Dr. George Petti	3/72
John H. Engleken, Jamesville	3/72	Dr. R. E. Pittinger,	
Joseph F. Finelli, Syracuse	3/71	Charter Member	3/71
Alex Forster, Cooperstown		Wm. S. Powers, Milford	
Charter Member	3/72	Charter Member	3/72
Miss Eliz. V. Fox, East Chatham	3/72	Leon J. Przytula, Parish	3/71
Roland and Kenneth Fox, Fonda	3/71	Benj. Ransom, North Syracuse	
Dorothy K. Fuguet, Keene	3/71	Charter Member	3/71
Richard E. Garrett, Tully	3/72	Martha J. Reddout, Alden	3/72
Charles F. Garrison, Jr. Hyde Park	3/72	Daniel C. Reidy, Elmira	
Eric Garrison, Jr. Mem.	3/72	Charter Member	3/70
Albert N. Greene, Ardsley	3/72	Matthew Reynolds, Syracuse	3/70
Roswell Greene, Hoffmesiter 12/69 bill		Robt. F. Rice, Johnstown	3/72
Syracuse China		Norman A. Richards, Harpersfield	3/72
Robert D. Greenleaf, So. Glens Falls	3/72	Harvey D. Robbins, Lacona	3/72
Patrick J. Griffin	3/71	A. W. Roberts, Jr., Cortland	3/70
Mrs. Ray Gunn, Brant Lake	3/72	Abbie A. Royce, M. D., Brooklyn	3/72
George Guth, Cuyler	3/71	Harry Silverstein, Millburn, N. J.	3/72
Mark R. Guthridge, Schodack Landing	3/72	Daniel Smiley, New Paltz	3/72
Carl E. Haischer, Cortland	3/72	Alfred P. Smith, Jr., Utica	3/72
Douglas A. Hall, Rochester	3/70	Blair Smith, Stuyvesant	
S. W. Hamilton, Saratoga Springs		Charter Member	3/72
Charter Member	3/71	Harvey H. Smith, Auburn	
Bernard Hansen, Newfoundland, N. J.	3/71	Charter Member	3/72
Alexander L. Haslie, Cazenovia	3/72	W. Kimbal Sprague, Roscoe	
C. Edward Heinlein, Brewster	3/70	Charter Member	3/70
Erik Hemmingsen, Syracuse	3/71	Miles J. Stepan, Chestertown	
C. A. Hodge, Dolgeville	3/71	Charter Member	3/71
Chas. Hoffman, East Durham	3/72	Robert H. Stievater, Eden	3/70
Miss Marilyn A. Hopkins, Indianapolis,		John L. Stookey, Lockport	3/71
Indiana	3/70	Harley J. Streiff, Suffern	3/71
Marcus Hughes, Skaneateles		Oliver Stromberg, Green Island	3/70
Charter Member	3/70	Anna Strong, Trumansburg	
Mike Hughes, Jr. Member	3/72	Charter Member	3/72
Walter J. Kaulfuss, Gloversville	3/71		

	Paid thru		Paid thru
Leslie R. Stitzman, Hornell	3/72	Richard A. Van Ry, Camden	3/71
Howard B. Swan, Chestertown	3/72	Emil Votava, Elmhurst	3/71
Ben Swayze, Union Spring	3/72	Mrs. Wm. Wadsworth, Piscataway, N.J.	3/70
Syracuse China Corp. (L.R. Borland)	3/72	Ralph Webster, Auburn	3/72
Wm. Terzian, Manhasset	3/72	Albert W. Wertheimer, Manlius	3/70
Dr. Robert E. Thomas, New York City	3/70	Wm. B. Westcott, Utica	3/72
Beatrice Larsen, Brooklyn	3/72	Gilbert N. White, Gansevoort	3/72
Geo. Vanderbilt, Greenville	3/72	Mark A. Zawada, Jr. Member	3/70
Rodney Van Epps, Oswegatchie	3/71	(Father still in good standing)	
C. R. Van Etten, Worcester	3/70	Arthur C. Zilinski	3/70

If material to the editor cannot be typed, the editor still will appreciate any or all articles that are suitable for publication in the Forest Owner. If articles, lists of names, or any typewritten matter is sent to the editor, he will appreciate an original plus a carbon copy, double-spaced. The carbon copy he wishes to place in his files, while the original can be transmitted either as part of the copy prepared for an issue of the Forest Owner, or transmitted to whomever may have to take action in regards to the item submitted. It has become an apparently necessary item to try to reduce an acceleration of time in various categories, such as typing, incoming phone calls, incoming and outgoing mail, and research. The latter item, research is not within the job description, so therefore could be eliminated entirely, but the editor feels that some of this is necessary for two reasons, one, to find material of unusual value for the Forest Owner, and two, to educate the editor himself in this field. However, he intends to co-operate in this matter of reducing the trend of growing hours, by reducing this research to whatever minimum seems consistent with the publication of the paper. The editor intends to continually try to find ways and means of reducing the increase of time, and shall later on attempt to analyze the whole situation, and thus may have a typed referent to which he can refer if any inquiries are made.

Any item that is not covered by the job description may be eliminated entirely as one method of reducing the total time involved. This reduction may involve such elements as co-operation in publicity and news items, attending any or all meetings, making any phone call that is not within the province of the editor, and any item of odd or unusual action that just simply does not lie within the editor's province as given within the job description outlined by the Editorial Chairman. Each and every officer or member who may phone, write, or otherwise add to the total time element is asked to continue to pursue any matter that he or she feels is important to the Forest Owner, The Editor, the Editorial Policy, the N. Y. Forest Owners Association, but to also critically examine all matters to reduce the time element to the least efficient minimum time. If letters require an answer from the editor he shall certainly continue to do this. But all letters will be sympathetically examined as to whether an answer is necessary. No outgoing phone calls will be made that can be eliminated. The trend shall now have to be toward conservation of actual time for any or all editorial purposes.

LETTER REGARDING THE ADIRONDACK CONTROVERSEY

Dear Sir:

From my perspective as a small forest owner in the Catskills I find it difficult to understand the opposition to the Adirondack Study Commission's recommendations, and to the concept of zoning and planning for preservation of forests. I see no greater threat to forests and forest industries in the Catskills than the continued proliferation of unplanned housing. When forests and farms have to compete

economically with building lots and trailer sites, then forests and farms are doomed. As one of my neighbors put it: "I never saw a tree that could grow on concrete".

The increasing demand of city dwellers for rural retreats ultimately leaves us with a simple choice: more Nassau Counties or zoning to preserve forests. I do not pretend to know the best method to achieve fair zoning, but I would be delighted to see the Catskills Study Commission come up with concepts similar to that of the Adirondack Study Commission. As I understand the basic concept, the whole Adirondack region is zoned so that certain privately owned forest areas will continue in forests, and other areas can develop denser populations. It is difficult to achieve this goal without facing painful choices. It would be nice to continue private ownership unimpeded by the hand of government regulation. But let us ask ourselves the painful questions confronting us:

Should my neighbors and I give up our right to convert to suburban sprawl the land, water, and forests we own? Should we be compensated for forfeiting this right? How can we share the values we cherish with more people without destroying these values? How can we help our region provide a decent livelihood to its inhabitants?

There are no quick or easy answers to difficult questions. But let us not deny the reality of our own experience. If we fail to plan for growth, we grow without plan. From the look of things in my little corner of the Catskills I would rather learn how to plan.

Paul Steinfeld

CONSERVATION IN SCOTLAND...Lloyd Strombeck

While Mrs. Strombeck and I were on a recent trip to Scotland, we observed some of the conservation practices being carried on in that country.

On a tour of the Highlands, we saw hillsides in the process of being re-forested. The dominant species appeared to be Scotch pine (of course), spruce, larch and Douglas fir.

Scottish forest owners appear to have some of the same management problems we do. They plant their trees close together but neglect to thin them out when they should be. An interesting comment of our guide was that he thought covering hills with trees detracted from the beauty of nature.

On this same trip to the Highlands we saw Loch Katrine, famed as the locale of Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake and the lake made famous in the song, On the Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomand.

On another tour from Edinburgh, we visited Dawyck Gardens, a 5000 acre estate owned by the Balfour family for over 100 years. Almost all of the estate is in trees, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, larch, Scotch pine and Douglas fir. The present owner, Colonel Balfour, showed us some of his giant sequoias, 140 feet tall and about 400 years old. The Colonel has a staff of four foresters to manage his tree farm.

An Edinburgh newspaper has a column entitled News in Nature by Eskdale. The following excerpts may be of interest to you:

"The Green (woodpecker) it would seem is the commonest hearabouts, seconded by the Greater Spotted and tailed by the Lesser Spotted which has always been scarcest north of the Border.

"These Power drills of the avian world are quite remarkable for a number of reasons! First, the other-than-normal skulls they must have to enable them to slam their heads and bills against solid surfaces hundreds of time a minute without them losing consciousness or damaging their brains! One explanation offered for this is that the skulls have tiny cross-braces that give a greater flexibility to the heads' internals when the hammering takes place.

Then, as big a mystery, is how the peckers seem to know where in dead tree trunks insects have secreted themselves. They appear to go to the exact place and start drilling. Could it be the insects make sounds outside the range of human hearing that birds can detect?

"Somewhere or other I have read that when more beetles or suchlike are available for other than a single feed, the surplus ones are pushed into specially-pierced holes wide enough to keep them alive but from which they cannot escape.

Miniature Trees

"Ever had a notion to grow miniature trees in the Bonzie fashion? A reader has inquired about books on the subject, if any, are available. On inquiring around, these are available from the Edinburgh Bookshop at 57 George Street (Edinburgh, Scotland) - Miniature Trees in the Japanese Style, a Faber paperback, 55p (about \$1.38), and Gardens in Miniature (Brockhampton), 40p (about \$1.00).

Joint Excursion

"A joint excursion by the Scottish Wildlife Trust and the Lothian Conservation Corps is to take place to Saltoun Wood on May 12. It is down as a woodland survey." (Sounds like an NYFOA woods walk doesn't it?)

We had a wonderful trip seeing Scotland and Ireland but the most fun we had was talking to people in the country hotels where we stayed and with those we met on the bus trips and walking tours.

Lloyd Strombeck

NADER GROUP CRITICIZES NATIONAL FOREST LOGGING..Helen W. Varian

A task force study under the aegis of Nader's Washington-based Center for the Study of Responsive Law, recommends that the Multiple Use-Sustained Field Act of 1960, one of the basic guidelines of national forest administration, be amended "to direct that the national forests be managed chiefly for their long run preservation as public forests, and secondly for the use of their material resources."

The investigators opposed a pending administration bill to put the national forests along with all other federal land and management agencies into a new department of Natural Resources. They urge instead that the forest system be put into a "Department of Conservation" along with the National Park System, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the Bureau of Sport, Fisheries, and Wildlife.

The national forests, which cover nearly one-tenth of the nation's area, produce about 17 per cent of the nation's wood. The rest comes from privately owned land.

The editor was agreeably surprised to receive the following letter and article for publication, from David B. Cook, Managing Editor of the New York Section SAF'S New York FORESTER for almost thirty years. The first paragraph has been changed slightly in context but not in meaning or essential quotations from same. "Dear Merle...Reading the Forest Owner for April, I note the "Editorial Comment! I know all too well what you are up against. I know how difficult it is for the editor and me to extract written material from the brethren.

"So, just to ease my conscience, I attach hereto a note on one of the hottest professional problems--what to do with land possessed by woody weeds.

"It is not exactly a new idea with me-I've been doing it and writing about it for a long time. But who listens? Not the administrators! Not the field foresters! Mostly not the landowners! And certainly not my neighbors, even tho they see some of my conversions at Cooxrox Forest.

"If, perchance, someone does ask the FOREST OWNER for specifics, I'll be glad to write the answers for you. Cordially, Dave Cook"

And now here is a fine article following a very much appreciated letter also.

THE CHOICE IS "TRASH OR TIMBER", AND IT'S YOURS...Dave Cook

The Journal of Forestry for March 1973 has for its major theme the problem of the rehabilitation of forest land now occupied by worthless woods. Six articles by fourteen authors attest to the rising awareness of this problem, accentuated by the increasing demand for wood products and the shrinking base on which they can be produced. Nationwide, perhaps fifty million acres are involved. Here in New York State, my guess would be that there are at least four million acres.

Reading this Journal and other recent material about what is essentially CONVERSION - the change from woody weeds to useful forest--I am impressed by the continuing search for some way to do cheaply, easily, and in one operation, something that is basically expensive, difficult, and spread over a long time. But it can be done! Like the Scribes and the Pharisees, I speak as one having authority, for I have been doing it, and successfully, for more than thirty years, and I have some fine plantations to show for my efforts. But it is, in fact, expensive, laborious, and something that requires careful timing, to do what is necessary at the right season. What should be done in June cannot successfully be done in December!

Because of this factor of timing, the FOREST OWNER, who is often on his land, is in strategic position to do CONVERSION. It requires hard work and good planning but, even more, it requires skill and persistence.

Who among us does not have an acre or two well stocked with alder or thorn-apple or grey birch, all in surplus over any possible wildlife or aesthetic need? Or perhaps we have a patch of low-quality timber that cannot be rehabilitated by the usual cultural thinning! Do you plan to pay taxes on such forever, or would you like to do something toward rehabilitating some high-quality, accessible forest land, to make of it a producer of real value rather than a monument to the owner's laziness?

The techniques for CONVERSION of New York forest land are reasonably well established. If anyone be interested, the FOREST OWNER can be a source of the necessary information. All you need to supply is the land and the muscle.

A LETTER FROM THE SCHOHARIE VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ASSN, INC.

This letter, addressed to the Forest Owner as of April 12th, 1973 tells its own message so well that we shall plunge into it immediately.

"We are faced with a situation here in the Schoharie Valley that has dangerous implications for the preservation of protected lands. The Power Authority of the State of New York wants to build the upper reservoir of a pumped storage facility on over 300 acres of state reforestation land. Conservation law, section 9-0501 states that these lands shall be forever devoted to reforestation purposes. If these lands are allowed to be destroyed by the Power Authority for the reservoir and borrow pits (fill areas) it will establish a precedent for the opening up of other forever classified lands.

"IF built, this pumped storage project shall be the second pumped storage facility within five miles on the Schoharie Creek and the third major impoundment within ten miles of the creek. Besides threatening the state lands, the project will require the destruction of at least 477 acres of the first Agricultural District established in the state. This land is classified as some of the most valuable in New York State for Agricultural purposes, and these 477 acres alone support the production of over 2.5 million pounds of milk as well as producing crops such as carrots, parsnips, and other vegetables. The milk production lost in one year from the taking of farms by this project would provide milk for over 9,000 persons for that year.

"To take the reforestation lands, it appears that the Power Authority will be required to get legislation. They had hoped to simply transfer jurisdiction of the lands in question, but there is reason to believe the Department of Environmental Conservation feels that legislation is needed before a transfer can take place. This legislation would come as a Governor's Bill of Necessity with no time for discussion of the implications of this action.

"We felt that this was a matter of concern affecting protectable lands all over the state, and we request any assistance you can give concerning this matter. All Assemblyman and State Senators should be notified of this situation and urged to defeat any legislation concerning these lands. Any other assistance would be appreciated. Very truly yours, Howard R. Bartholmew

AN EXCERPT FROM A LETTER OF ALFRED NAJER

The following excerpt from a letter of Alfred Najer should be interesting to many members of the NYFOA...."Florida Congressman Bob Sikes introduced a new "Forestry Incentives Act of 1973" (H.R. 8). His purpose is to motivate non-industrial forest landowners to increase their efforts in forest management. 4,000,000 Americans own 300 million acres of timberland according to Sikes. These smaller tracts constitute 59 per cent of the Nation's productive forest land base, more than three times the acreage of the national forest system, but produce only a fraction of their potential....The Forest Service has recently published an interesting study of the use of hybrid trees (including bark) for Kraft pulp. It seems that three year old rapid growing hybrids produce 51% against only 52.7% for 24 year old trees. The brochure is Forest Products Laboratory Research Paper #186 of 1972".

AWARDS

Rev. Frank A. Reed, Lakemont, was presented an honorary membership certificate by Curtis Bauer, Chairman of the New York Section Society of American Foresters. He was editor of the "Northeastern Logger", published in Old Forge, N. Y.

Curtis Bauer, Chairman, and Ben Meadows, President, of the New York Section Society of American Foresters, also presented a honorary SAF membership certificate to Francis A. Demeree of Bainbridge, N. Y. He was recognized for "continuous interest and concern for the management of New York's forests for the benefit of society". He has been an active member of the state's Forest Practice Board, affiliated with the State Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Division of Lands and Forests. He is also three-time winner of the Chenango County Forestry Award, and in 1969 he won the Heiberg Award for work in Forest resource management.

Robert A. Lowell of Van Etten received the Cooperator of the Year Award in the Chemung County Soil and Water Conservation District. He has planted 100,000 trees, 4,300 feet of hedgerows, built two ponds, and 600 feet of diversion ditches.

David W. Taber, Co-operative Extension Specialist, Wood Utilization, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y., has brought to our attention that Earl D. Gardiner of Watertown was honored for his interest in conservation, by the American Tree Farm System, on Thursday, April 15th, at the annual meeting of the Empire State Forest Products Association in New Hartford. Gardiner was wintering in Fort Myers, so the award was accepted for him by Edward R. Gammon, senior forester from Lowville, with the NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Div. of Lands and Forests, Bureau of State & Private Forestry. Gardiner has a 333 acre Tree Farm. He has planted 540 thousand trees as well as many other forest activities. He has been recognized for his unusual talents by an insertion in the "Congressional Record" of Aug. 18, 1972.

SHORT NOTES

Many Science books and magazines nowadays carry material on Forestry, Trees, Conservation, the Ecology, Agriculture, and their sub-subjects. The 1973 issue of the "Nature/Science Annual" tells of a hybrid tobacco plant grown in a test-tube at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Cells from two species of tobacco leaves were soaked in enzymes that ate away the outer cellulose, thus exposing the genetic material of the two types. These were then placed in a sodium/nitrate solution and stirred until some of one species' cells fused with those of the other. Placed in flasks, they grew vigorously, and formed shoots. These were grafted on to a parent tobacco plant, and developed into healthy, mature specimens capable of reproduction. It is felt that this experiment may lead to new food crops. In Alfred Najer's article a few pages back we read of hybrid trees. Will this experiment do anything to help forward the hybrid tree idea, and can we look forward some day to trees that combine the best qualities of two or more tree-species so that a super-tree may be formed that is fast-growing, contains the kind of wood that we wish, and that can resist insects and other harmful factors, thus creating a greater potential tree-harvest on smaller areas of land than has been so to date?

Another article says that our credit to green plants as the major source of oxygen in the atmosphere is challenged by the possibility that most of the earth's free oxygen is generated by direct action of sunlight on the upper atmosphere, rather than as a result of photosynthesis by plant leaves. This was discovered by one of the experiments of Apollo 16, with the earth's "Geocorna". The outermost point of the atmosphere, a layer of almost pure hydrogen. It was indicated that the geocorna is formed by action of the sunlight on water vapor, causing separation of Hydrogen and Oxygen. The hydrogen rises and eventually its escape velocity causes it to fly out into space, but the heavier oxygen (atomic weight 15.99) sinks down into that air that we breathe.

MATERIAL FROM LETTERS of Ed Moot

In a letter of May 3d, 1973, Ed Moot told the editor that "The April issue of American Agriculturist has one of the best column comments re private forest ownership yet voiced. Harold Hawley writes 'Gayway Farm' notes. The last part of that column in April 30th issue on forests is the best I have seen. You may care to use it and give credit to Harold Hawley of Weedsport, N. Y. and American Agriculturist for the use of it-I have Gordon Conklin's full release to use the material any way I see fit - he is editor of A. A."

Mr. Moot included another item from which I may use material at another time, but the following timely note is also from his letter... "The tenth anniversary day--the first Saturday in each June (June 2 this year) will be held at Pinewald in the town of Richmondville in the Beautiful Beargulch Valley--anyone interested write E. N. Moot, 3027 Lillian Road, Schenectady, N. Y. We had over 100 last year and I expect a much bigger turnout this year. My high school class of 1918 will convene for its 55th anniversary with the rest of us at Pinewald that day. (The editor combined remarks from a letter of May 9th, with that of May 3d to produce the statement re this meeting at Pinewald). Ed has also promised an article for the August issue of the Forest Owner, and we shall be looking forward to that also. Here are some of the more cogent items from "Gayway Farm Notes" by Harold Hawley, under the title of

CONTROL OF WOODLANDS--Harold Hawley (A Digest)

"Private ownership implies responsible use of our woodland resources....people are going to take a long look at the way our woods are being handled.... the future of our woods and forests will increasingly be subject to public scrutiny

and control unless stewardship is wise.

My concern in this regard comes from observing too many cases where loggers have been sold some trees and have riddled woodlots...cutting small trees which would better stand a few more years, trees to the damage and detriment of the rest of the timber. Lastly, I'm appalled at the way loggers cut off a butt log and waste the rest of the tree...reputable loggers don't operate this way, but unless farmers learn to sell their standing timber to only the responsible ones, or to police the activities of the others, the public may well insist on some control over the use and disposition of these woodland resources". Mr. Hawley also says many fine things in relation to reducing litter, and this is another matter that can affect our forests, for many people are careless, or don't give a darn, about where they throw beer cans, paper, garbage, and other junk. Mr. Hawley also wrote that deepening a channel in your woodland stream may actually intensify flooding below that point, that oftentimes some flooding of the upper reaches of the stream may be a better situation than more severe flooding lower down that can come from deep channel cutting. His article is one that will be of value in its entirety, but unfortunately space does not allow a full quotation of all of his columns.

WOODS WALKS...Archie W. Koon

Three woods walks are planned. Dates are set, tentatively, on three successive weekends in September, so that it is possible for one to take in all three. Each will start at 10:00 A. M. on the day shown.

8 September--Upper Enfield Park, near Ithaca. Bob Sand (Cotton-Hanlon) will show us an exceptional stand of virgin hardwood stand. The terrain there is rugged and there will be some up and down walking. Besides the special trees, there is a splendid scenery and interesting geologic features.

15 September--Camden, north side of Oneida Lake. Herb Eckelberger (SUNY College Environmental Science and Forestry) will again take us to Harden Furniture's demonstration cuttings. Each one has been lumbered according to a different plan, with variations in felling pattern waste disposal, etc. We will be asked to respond to questionnaires about what we see.

23 September--Wilton, just north of Saratoga. Dr. Orra Phelps will show us her woods. First, a "how not to" show of white Pine and Douglas Fir set out some time in the thirties. The pine was severely weevil'd and the fir was almost shaded out. Then there is a small planting of red pine (1948) which survived the ice storm of '64. The show place is a grove of white pine, all seeded from one tree that stood alone in a cow pasture in 1918.

Write Archie Koon, R. D. 1, Auburn, N. Y. 13026 for directions.

SPECIAL LANDOWNERS MEETING AT WOODSMEN'S FIELD DAY

Landowners and the general public are invited to attend a "Landowners and Forest Industry Meeting" at 7:30 P. M. on Aug. 17th, in the Adirondack Middle School, Ford St., Boonville, N. Y. It is being sponsored by the N.Y.S.T.P.A. in conjunction with the N. Y. State Woodsmen's Field Days, being held in Boonville on Aug. 17, 18, and 19. Speakers will be there from the state Dept. of Environmental Conservation and Industry, with topics such as The American Tree Farm System, The Forest Practice Act Program for Landowners, and problems of loggers, sawmills, pulpmills, and forest owners. ...David W. Taber, Cooperative Extension Specialist Wood Utilization.

Letters From George D. Davis of the ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY

In a letter of May 11th, Mr. Davis said "Thank you for your letter of May 8.

You are certainly welcome to quote my previous letter or any other correspondence from this office. In addition I am enclosing a handout that may be of use to you. His letter of May first, is as follows, "I have read the April 1st edition of the FOREST OWNER and thought I might comment upon it. I recognize that the information was taken from a variety of sources including newspapers, so I am not criticizing your interpretation of the Plan or the Forest Owner publication.

"I am enclosing a copy of the Plan for you to review" (Note of Editor, I had had a copy sent to me before this, read it all, but realize that that is not enough. It is a book for reference and shall probably be kept up to date as changes occur, so one should attempt to get any later or revised copy to check anything within it.

"I am sure after you have read it you will see how many mistakes were in the FOREST OWNER article. For instances: 1) page 6 - Nelson Rockefeller never proposed to create a national park in the Adirondacks. The proposal came from a private corporation with which his brother Lawrence is associated and the proposal did not concern only the state lands in the Park but rather a section of the park comprised of both state and private lands. (2) pages 7 & 8 - the preliminary Plan was printed in 5,000 copies not 500 and in terms of the selection of who would receive them, it was on a first come, first serve basis, except that we made certain that all local government officials within the Park received copies.

"The next printing of the Plan as revised, reflecting the views expressed at the public hearings was printed in 25,000 copies to assure that everyone interested would get a copy and study it before the Legislature acted upon the Plan. There was one copy of the Plan available for every 2 families in the Adirondack Park.

"3) page 9 - the Adirondack Park Agency certainly did not draft the delay bill.

"4) - Page 9 - the public hearings were not overwhelmingly opposed to the Plan; in fact well over half of the testimony favored the preliminary plan or a more restrictive plan.

"5) page 9 - of the 800 requests for changes (refinements) in the map, well over 500 were approved by the Agency.

"6) page 10 - the revised plan allows 15 buildings per square mile in the most restrictive category, not on all the private land as indicated. Indeed the revised plan allows for approximately 2 million people within the Park with no density guidelines in hamlet areas and 500 principal buildings per square mile in the moderate intensity areas, 200 -er square mile in the low intensity areas and 75 per square mile in the rural use areas.

I feel close to the New York Forest Owners Association as I am a graduate of the Syracuse College of Forestry and my Dad worked most of his life for Harden Furniture Company, which I notice you also had an article on in your last issue. Sincerely, George D. Davis, Asst. Director

THE ADIRONDACK STORY -- Part Two

The second part of the Adirondack story starts with a newspaper report of March 22nd, which stated that The Assembly approved "a bill to delay for a year implementation of new controls on the use of private land within Adirondack Park...The bill now goes before the Senate, where its prospects are uncertain.... The park plan would allow a theoretical maximum population within the park of two million...The populationnow is about 200,000".

The Wed. March 28th news report was the "the Senate...passed the delay bill and sent it to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who is expected to veto it. It is considered highly unlikely that either house could muster the two-thirds vote needed to override a veto....Without Legislative action the park agency's review power over developments in the Adirondacks will expire June 1". The "New York State Environmental" of April 1, 1973 said that "the sponsors of the delay legislation recognized this potential threat and included provisions in the bill to extend the Adirondack Park Agency's review powers over projects of five acres or more until June 1, 1974".

In the meantime a former Governor of Vermont made some pithy statements that could apply to this matter. He is Philip Hoff, and he testified at a New York State hearing into a proposed second-home development in the Adirondacks. He said "I would think long and hard before allowing such a project as this". He said that type of development took place in Vermont, creating an initial "upsurge of economic activity. But then, after a period of time, we began to see developments that were not so good. The first was that it vastly increased the cost of land. This forced some families off their land, and eventually the projects imposed huge demands for expensive new services from local governments." It stated in this news item that the Dept. of Environmental Conservation "is examining plans for a proposed 18,500 acre second-home community north of Tupper Lake..". One developer plans 5,000 homes. His plans are opposed by "a number of environmental groups, but supported by local business organizations, which hope the project will boost the area's depressed economy". Hoff went on to say about this that "The trouble with second-home developments is that primarily they create jobs in the service industries. These tend to be low-paying, and they tend to be seasonal." He also is said to have argued that "it was important to preserve the Adirondacks in their present state....Wilderness areas are few and far between, and the pressures on them are enormous".

As an interlude in the Adirondack controversy, an article appeared that indicates the Catskills may be in a similar situation to the Adirondacks in the very near future. The news item of Thurs April 12th, introduced this matter by saying "The Two-year old state commission to study the Catskill Mountain region is about to spring alive. Public Meetings appear likely to be scheduled soon, possibly this Spring, in Delaware, Otsego, and other Catskill region counties." It went on to state that an executive director has been named, and is about ready to start creating a staff that could number a dozen or more with headquarters in a section of the Rexmere Hotel in Stamford. The article then states "commission activities could lead to creation of a Catskill Park Agency similar to the Adirondack Park Agency formed two years ago to help preserve the environment of the Adirondack Mountains.." and that this could lead "to proposals for land use regulation". The area under study would probably be the counties of Delaware, Otsego, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan, Ulster, and part of Albany county. Chenango County was eliminated as part of the Southern Tier rather than the Catskills. Albert C. Hall, the Executive Director of the commission, has said "Number one, we're going to start meeting with the people to see what they're concerned about. We're not going to waste any time at all."

But, back to the Adirondack Story, which some day may be followed by "The Catskill Story".....A news item of April 27th said that Gov. Rockefeller would not sign the delay bill, but a May 9th article states that "Governor Rockefeller has agreed to substantial changes in his plan to regulate use of private land in the Adirondacks park", so he is not completely inflexible. The article further stated that "in five days of strenuous negotiations...." agreements were reached on "an expanded Adirondack Park Agency membership, a three-year study by the Board of Equalization and Assessment of the tax structure in the Adirondacks, and creation of an advisory review board composed of Adirondacks residents". It stated that the Governor has made "major concessions" on land use restrictions, and on items affecting highway setback requirements, minimum property widths, and shoreline setbacks, and "halving of the width of areas adjacent to state forest preserve lands that would be subject to review". Legislative action on the revised plan was expected later in this week or early next week, with passage of the plan "considered all but certain".

A news item of May 9th stated that Gov. Rockefeller had made "relatively minor concessions" and that that cleared the way for a fast legislative approval of the master zoning plan for the Adirondack Park. This revision is said to have allowed an easing of some of the financial burdens of the local governments, and that this was a key point that legislators had pressed for in negotiations with the Governor's staff. The Park Agency would still have power to review "all environmentally significant developments in the unsettled areas of the park." But large second-home developments would "effectively be banned".

And this brings us to a decisive chapter in this Adirondack story. On Monday, May 14, 1973 both houses of the New York Legislature approved the Adirondacks private land use plan. Debate was said to be "hot". The Assembly approved the plan first with a vote of 117 to 12. The Senate gave it 52 to 3 votes. It is said that certain developers may challenge the constitutionality of the plan. The park plan allows one principal building per 42 acre parcel, on an average, in the resource management category, according to one news item. The bill is said to call for a monitoring of the plan's effects by the Board of Equalization and Assessment, followed by a report to the park agency in 1976. Governor Rockefeller is expected to sign the bill immediately. And so a chapter ends in this story. But this may not be the whole story, and we shall try to be alert to report anything that follows, as there may be as interesting chapters from time to time as the foregoing have been.

EXCERPTS FROM PAGES of MATERIAL ABOUT THE ADIRONDACK PARK
from THE ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY

"The Adirondack Park consists of some 6,000 acres...approximately 60 per cent of the land is privately owned and interspersed with publicly owned state lands.... the future integrity of the Adirondack Park is not only contingent upon the wise management of the publicly held lands but is dependent also on the appropriate controls over development of private lands and the wise stewardship of the respective owners.

"The state lands of the Park are...part of New York's forest preserve. The forest preserve includes a great many parcels of state lands within 12 Adirondack counties and 4 Catskill counties. The vast majority of the state's 2.6 million acres of forest preserve, some 2.3 million acres, is in the Adirondack Park. These forest preserve lands, as well as those outside the Park, are managed according to Article XIV of the State Constitution which says in part "the forest preserve, as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The citizens of New York have consistently upheld this protective mandate since they first added it to the State Constitution in 1894.

"The 3.7 million acres of privately owned lands in the Park are not subject to the forest preserve's "forever wild" restrictions. The vast majority of private lands have not been subject to any form of land use controls. mounting economic pressures, in the form of property taxation and soaring land values, threaten to change the existing character of the private lands in the next few months or years. Already the quality of the Park has been impaired by unregulated subdivisions, junkyards, and garish developments. The threat of great alterations in the character of the Park and sprawling unplanned development caused the State Legislature and Governor to create the Adirondack Park Agency in 1971. The Agency---is charged with planning responsibilities for both the state and private lands in the Park.

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan...The Park Agency satisfied the first of its two primary mandates with the submission of a State Land Master Plan to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller on June 1, 1972. The Governor approved this plan

on July 26, 1972, at which time it became state policy.

The...Plan classified lands according to their characteristics, ability to withstand use, and the mandate of the State Constitution as it applies to the forest preserve. The Plan delineates four broad categories: Wilderness, 15 tracts totaling 997,960 acres; Canoe, 1 tract totaling 18,100 acres; Primitive, 16 tracts totaling 75,670 acres; and Wild Forest, numerous tracts totaling 1,200,000 acres.the plan designates intensive use area, such as campgrounds and ski areas; wild, scenic, and recreational river corridors; and travel corridors.

The Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Plan.....The development of a land plan concerning private lands is even more vital and certainly more difficult. Such a plan must provide for both a park-like atmosphere and the economic well-being of the 125,000 permanent residents.....The...Plan was released in December, 1972...Public hearings and meetings were held...A revised plan was submitted to the Legislature and Governor on March 6, 1973.

The...Plan pertains to all private lands of the Adirondack Park...and...seeks to achieve and serve the purposes of the Adirondack Park Agency Act:

"The Basic purpose of this article is to insure optimum overall conservation, protection, preservation, development and use of the unique scenic, historic, ecological and natural resources of the Adirondack Park.

"The further purpose of this article is to focus the responsibility for the developing long-range park policy in the forum reflecting statewide concern. This policy shall recognize the major state interest in the conservation, use and development of the park's resources, and at the same time, provide a continuing role for local government".

"... the Plan also incorporates such factors as existing land use, location of public facilities (e.g. municipal sewage systems, public water supply, schools, hospitals, etc.) anticipated population growth, local economic growth, and the local municipalities' desired growth pattern.

"Physical resource limitations may be imposed by soil conditions relating to erosion, drainage, seasonal flooding and effluent capacity; water resources; slope; elevation; and unique features such as waterfalls and distinctive rock formations.

"The Plan embraces such items as "...key wildlife habitat; rare, unique or endangered flora and fauna; and fragile ecosystems such as bogs. ...historic sites....wild, scenic and recreational river systems...." Then there is a description of the map and six categories that are depicted on it, buildings allowed, for each use according to intensity etc., continued review, homes, land sales, local governmental situations vis a vis the Plan, forest management, major industrial uses, the place and purpose of commercial establishments within the Plan Guidelines. This is meant to be a general idea of what this description of the Agency in regards to the Adirondack Park Plan is all about. We hope it has not given any wrong impressions, but to the contrary that it hits the high-lights of the Plan as outlined in the paper coming from the Adirondack Park Agency, P. O. Box 99, Ray Brook, N. Y. 12977

PUBLIC CAMPSITES in the ADIRONDACK and CATSKILL FOREST PRESERVES

will open for the season on the evening of May 18th, 1973. Rates are the same as last year, \$2.50 per night, or \$17.50 per week. A day use service charge of \$1.00 per car remains in effect for day use facilities. The policy re pets is the same as in previous years. Household pets are permitted, but must be confined on a leash that restricts them to the immediate camp site area of the pet owner. Proof of rabies inoculation is required.

POSITION WANTED

David A. Rock: BS Antioch '53, MF Yale '55, consulting forester, New England Forestry Foundation, Vermont 1955-57; State Div. of Forestry, Research Forester, New Hampshire 1960; Berea College Forester, Kentucky, 1958-59; U.S. Forest Service Forester, Virginia, 1961-63; Antioch College, Associate Director Glen Helen, Ass't. Professor Biology, Ohio 1964-73; Member Yellow Springs planning Commission for 2 years; Member of Society of American Foresters. Wife, Judith and daughter Jennifer (Age 2)

And LAST BUT NOT LEAST

We have saved a tribute to Robert M. Ford so that everyone can feel the attributes of this man, who has done so much for forestry in New York State. We have already noted that he won the Heiberg Memorial Award at the Spring Annual Meeting of the New York State Forest Owners Association April 14th, 1973, on the campus of the College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry in Syracuse. The plaque was awarded for a significant contribution to the fields of forestry and conservation, and was presented by Association President H. W. vanLoon. F. A. Demerec, Chairman of the State Forest Practice Board, and an earlier recipient of the award gave a biographical sketch of "Bob" Ford and cited his long and active interest in forest conservation.

Bob was a member of the Broome County Board of Supervisors in 1946 when the Forest Practice Act went into effect. He was an original member of the group that formed the New York State Supervisors Association, and became President of that group. He was also a member of the New York State County Officers Association Legislative Committee. He and his wife, Mildred, have been, and are, active in civic and political affairs of the town and county.

He was appointed to serve on the District 2 Board of the Forest Practice Act body, and served as its Chairman for 22 years. He was appointed to the Taxation Committee of the State Board and helped to draft legislation to amend the Fisher Forest Law. He worked to promote licensing of timber harvesters. He is present a member of the Board of Directors of the N. Y. S. Forest Owners Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford have a son and daughter, and six grandchildren. He was one of the organizers of a Volunteer Fire Department in Hillcrest, and a prime mover in creation of the Hillcrest Public Library. He is a member of the following: F. & A. M. #1001, of Binghamton; Elks Club of Binghamton; Charter Member of the Hillcrest Rotary Chapter; and the American Legion. He is a World War I veteran. He is a man whom one instinctively likes and respects from the first moment one meets him.

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