



FOREST OWNER

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

"No natural resource is so close to the hearts of people as our forests. They are an unsurpassed resource of human usefulness and human happiness. We resort to the forest for health, for recreation, for sports, and for inspiration. No other natural resource has the beauty and utility of the forests. No other resource has the marvelous colors, the intimate touch, the alluring appeal."

Gurth Whipple

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No. 1

AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES"

by President Richard M. Nixon

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

Modern technology and old-fashioned pride in America can and must combine to win the battle of our environment.

The technological know-how which will help to place man on the moon can be used to help him keep areas of untouched land, clean rivers and streams and pure air on earth.

I say we can have technological advances and natural beauty. I say we can have fresh ideas in industry and fresh air in our cities.

I say we can have the greatest industrial might in the history of man and have places where man's works seem as distant as the stars.

How can we pursue this strategy of equality?

First: we must re-examine all existing federal programs with the aim of coordinating them. Under the Eisenhower administration such acts as the Federal Water Pollution Act channeled federal funds through a single source eliminating duplication and red tape. There is a grave need for such coordination and cooperation on every level of government, and especially between federal and state and local government.

Second: we must make better use of computer technology, especially in such vital areas as mineral resources. Computer technology can swiftly and efficiently help us to determine the nature and probable effect of ex-

isting balances of mineral resources in our own country and throughout the world. Such aid can also be used in helping officials to create multiple use of lands and explore the possibilities of ocean resources.

Third: we must create a national minerals and fuels policy if we are to maintain production needed for our economy and security. The strategy of quality looks upon the oil well and the mine as vital parts of the American economy and of American power. There is no contradiction between preserving the natural beauty of America and assisting the mineral industries which are the primary sources of American power.

Economic incentives, including depletion allowance, to encourage the discovery and development of vital minerals and fuels, must be continued.

Fourth: Federal laws applicable to public land and related resources should be brought up to date. These lands will be managed to ensure their multiple use as economic resources and recreation areas.

Fifth: although most of our nationally owned land is in the West, most of the population is in the East. We must work in cooperation with cities and states all over the country, but especially in the industrialized East--in acquiring and developing green space. The rugged grandeur of mountains a thousand miles away means nothing to a city child who is not able to get to them. Our cities must not be allowed to become concrete prisons. The creation of national parks and outdoor recreation areas near the

large cities is as vital a part of the strategy of quality as the preservation of the great forests and rivers of the West.

Sixth: every effort must be made to purify our rivers and streams and air. Last Sunday in a paper dealing with the pollution of our cities, I outlined a program of anti-pollution (continued on page 3)

USDA RELEASES NEW YEARBOOK

How our food, clothing, and shelter are constantly being improved through agricultural research is told in "Science for Better Living," the 1968 Yearbook of Agriculture published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In an introductory chapter to the 432-page book, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman cites developments of hundreds of products for better living.

Agricultural scientists, "working with American farmers and American agriculture, keep your market basket filled with food, develop new products for your convenience, play a leading role in revitalizing rural communities, and build better agricultures in poor nations," the Secretary says.

American agriculture is the world's biggest storehouse and research factory for agricultural knowledge, Secretary Freeman declares. "We must continue to make new discoveries and applications of science in the production and use of food, fiber, and forest products," he writes.

The Yearbook's preface points out that all of us benefit in our daily lives (continued on next page)

SCIENCE FOR BETTER LIVING

(continued from page 1)

from agricultural research "because it improves the meals we eat, the clothes we wear, our water and air, and the wood we build much of our homes with, as well as plants and trees that make our surroundings more livable."

Research developments the book reports on include oblong tomatoes to cut tomato harvesting costs, growing a "forest" in three years, use of plants as air pollution detectives, new techniques in frozen foods, effective methods for stopping crabgrass, improved cotton seersucker, better ornamentals for homeowners, and a new low-calorie cheese. One of the book's 83 chapters tells how space satellites may help farmers of the future.

Dramatic, readable case histories of research achievements are featured. The book is designed to help farmers, suburbanites, city dwellers, and students. Most of the chapters were written by scientists at U.S.D.A., other state and Federal agencies, universities, or private industry. There are 250 photographs, including 53 in color.

Copies of "Science for Better Living," the 1968 Yearbook of Agriculture, may be obtained for \$3.00 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The U.S. Department of Agriculture does not sell copies to the public.
from the U.S.D.A.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES RUNS CONSERVATION CLASS

The Warren County Board of Cooperative Educational Services' Conservation Class reported on its activities recently. Thirty-six young men from a three-county area specialize in conservation work within an engineering-construction framework. One of the class's jobs: a combined land clearance, beach-picnic area development.

The class uses modern equipment, including a Powerwagon, two crawlers, half-a-dozen chain saws, and the Warren County D-8 Cat. A recent loan of a Timberjack Skidder from Timberland Machines Limited (Glens Falls, New York) helped in the class project.

Russell Deming, Conservation Instructor in Warren County, called the loan an example of what he hopes will be "a new relationship between industry and education, linking equipment producers and the forest products

SNOWMOBILE TRAILS IN NEW YORK

Introduction

The ownership and use of snowmobiles in New York State has increased at a tremendous rate during the past ten years, with exceptional growth taking place during 1964-1968. While, during the early development, ownership and use was confined primarily to the northernmost counties of the State, individuals in ever increasing numbers throughout the State are purchasing and using these over the snow vehicles. This growth will, without a doubt, continue to increase for some time to come, causing accompanying problems of seeking suitable and adequate space for such use.

The New York State Conservation Department, through the efforts of the Division of Fish and Game and the Division of Lands and Forests has provided a total of 2,842 miles of snowmobile trails for public use on State owned lands for the 1968-1969 season.

Of the above total, 220 miles are located on game management areas where old existing roads, firelines and compartment boundaries have been utilized. A list of these areas with appropriate mileage is included in this brochure. For detailed information regarding these areas, please contact the appropriate Regional Supervisor of Fish and Game as indicated in the Roster of Personnel.

There are 1,292 miles of snow-

mobile trails on the State owned reforestation areas, which again follow truck trails, old logging roads and fire lines. These areas are also outlined by Forest and District and by county in this publication. For detailed information regarding these areas, please contact the appropriate District Director as outlined in the Personnel Roster.

There are 1,330 miles of snowmobile trails on State lands comprising the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserve. These trail locations utilize old abandoned logging roads, foot trails, and old town roads where suitable terrain exists for such use. In addition, there are 300 miles along highways.

Where possible, emphasis has been placed on the loop type trail systems where the snowmobile user may terminate his trip at his point of beginning. To facilitate this, 161 miles of new trail construction has been completed this year to create these loops that range from 3 miles to 4 miles in length.

SNOWMOBILE TRAILS IN THE EMPIRE STATE are listed in a 44-page booklet available from the Division of Conservation Education, Department of Conservation, State Campus Site, 1220 Washington Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12206

ONE OF THE TEN TASK FORCES named by President-elect Nixon to advise him on domestic issues will concern itself with The Environment. Russell Train, president of the Conservation Foundation in Washington, D.C., will chair the group.

SECRETARY UDALL'S SECOND BOOK is entitled "1967: Agenda for Tomorrow." The book was published last week. The Secretary declared "The squandering of the land, water, air, light, sky and open space of our cities has been the conservation scandal of this century." In his book he calls for a new brand of conservation, one that embraces the whole human environment.

In Albany County a meeting to promote the improvement of woodlands was attended by over 50 farmers and rural landowners. The meeting was jointly sponsored by ASCS, SCS, Extension Service, State Conservation Department, and the SWCD. County Committeeman Gerald Boomhower conducted the ASCS part of the program.

(Source: New York State ASCS News November-December, 1968)



Part of the Warren County Board of Cooperative Educational Services' Conservation Class poses beside some of the equipment it has been using. (Photo from Russell Deming)

America's Natural Resources

(continued from page 1)
measures. Although the paper dealt specifically with problems of our cities, the program is applicable in many parts to the entire problem of pollution. Without repeating the entire six-point proposal, I will mention two key points:

Regional and federal approaches to the problem must be perfected and expanded, since air and water pollution spills over traditional political boundaries.

The federal government should be the example of the highest standards of pollution control, and all federal facilities should eliminate pollution if we are to expect the rest of the nation to follow suit.

Seventh: water and soil conservation and development programs must be coordinated. At the present time four Cabinet Departments are involved in water resources: Health, Education and Welfare; Interior; Defense; and Agriculture. It often happens that different agencies proceed in contradictory progress programs concerning the same problem. We must improve water resource information, including an acceleration of River Basin Commission inventory studies.

Eighth: we must investigate the possibilities of desalination programs. A limited supply of water is already one of the pressing problems in the world and could become a severe problem in America. A breakthrough in desalination methods could make fresh water available to coastal and surrounding areas throughout the world. Atomic desalination offers an exciting possibility of greater output at much lower, perhaps even competitive prices. We must stop talking about the future of water preservation and development and start doing the research and studies which will bring the future to us.

Ninth: we must intensify the investigation of ocean resources. The ocean lies as close as the nearest beach, but in its mystery and promise it is as distant as the fabled lands of gold. We must redouble our efforts in developing oceanography and new methods of harvesting resources from the sea. Vast stores of minerals lie beneath the ocean floor waiting for the ingenuity and courage and determination of man to extract them; the seventies can be not only the decade when Americans reach for the stars, but when we dive for the riches of the sea,

not the traditional sunken treasures, but riches such as protein to feed the world.

We must improve our forestry practices, including protection and improvement of watershed lands. National forests are as important for recreational purposes as for preservation of wildlife, watershed control, and timber production. We must extend methods of fire control in forests by fire pre-suppression and control work. Public and private agencies must work together to reduce the hazards of fire, pestilence, and disease. Here, as in every area of conservation, coordination of effort is of utmost importance.

Eleventh: we must act to preserve and maintain our wildlife. Already 24 birds and 12 mammals native to the United States and Puerto Rico have become extinct. This is only the beginning: 30 to 40 birds and 35 mammals are currently threatened with extinction unless efforts are made to acquire and maintain sufficient habitats. The preservation of fish and wildlife will require research, more land for sanctuaries, restoration of clean waters, conservation of wetlands, better watershed management, and cooperation between federal, state, and private institutions.

Twelfth: we must make our recreational areas the best in the world. A quarter of a billion people, more than the total population of the United States, visit national parks and monuments annually. The average annual growth in visits to outdoor recreation areas has been ten percent a year.

FIRST NATURE EDUCATION CENTER IS IN OPERATION

The Rogers Conservation Education Center opened in Sherburne this past summer. The Center occupies a 290-acre tract on State route 80, about 200 miles northwest of New York City.

The Center was once a game farm. It has three miles of nature trails and a conservation demonstration farm.

A chalet-style building serves as Interpretive Center. It overlooks a marshy area. Wildlife feeders placed outside the windows give close-up views of local birds. Bird calls are transmitted inside over a high-fidelity sound system.

This is the first of six projected state-sponsored nature education centers. This one was begun with a \$98,000 state appropriation. Other centers will be built as appropriations are available.

CONGRESS ON TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND MARKETING

The second Congress on Technology, Engineering and Marketing met in Vancouver, British Columbia, Oct. 18-19, 1968, under the joint sponsorship of the National Forest Products Association and the Canadian Wood Council. The TEAM Congress was convened to consider the broad subject of "Housing," following a recommendation made by the first TEAM Congress which met last November in New Orleans.

The Housing Act of 1968--landmark legislation in the housing field--afforded the impetus for consideration of new approaches to the production of the low-cost housing which will be required to provide six million units of publicly assisted housing over and above the 20 million units projected as normal market demand in the next 10 years.

In introducing the considerations before the Congress, G. F. Prange, NFPA vice president, operations, pointed out that the forest products industry's major and growing involvement in efforts to relieve the nation's housing problems will enhance public understanding of the need for a rational land use policy which contemplates the public interest in employment and resource requirements as well as in recreation.

Recommendations

A major recommendation of the Congress urged the industry to study industrial approaches to home construction in line with those now used to produce 300,000 mobile homes in the U.S. annually. The Congress pointed out that this approach should be given major consideration in any serious effort to implement the 10-year housing goal of 26 million units spelled out by the Administration last January. The Congress emphasized that if six million subsidized, low-cost units are to be produced, an industrial approach must be sought.

The Congress recommended accelerated liaison with the mobile home industry and for the forest products industry to lend assistance to mobile home manufacturers in solving building code and structural problems. It was noted that wood products are used extensively in mobile homes and that there are opportunities for wood siding, windows, flooring, and other uses as units are joined and stacked in multi-family developments. (Source: Special Report, National Forest Products Association Nov. 15, 1968)

MAPLE MARKET TAKING ALL AVAILABLE SYRUP IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

Ithaca, N. Y. - The production of maple syrup has remained about constant in New York and throughout the nation since 1956, according to Prof. Fred E. Winch Jr. of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Winch spoke recently before a group of land owners, both farmers and rural residents, at a workshop at the State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi.

He said New York State has experienced two poor years of production in succession with 300 thousand gallons of syrup rather than the normal 500 thousand gallons.

"This has resulted in a scramble by good maple marketers in the state to tide them over the dry spell," Winch said.

He noted that in Central New York

there is an existing market that absorbs our normal production now. Winch cited the fact that in this area maple producers are near the great population centers of the Hudson Valley and Philadelphia.

"In addition," Winch said, "we are making concerted efforts to improve the smaller maple producers' image so that vacationers will be attracted to their enterprise as a recreation stop."

Winch stated that the person with a small investment in equipment can find a place in the market by selling sap to operators of large plants. This marketing idea has been used only in recent years.

"The idea caught on and is practical," Winch said, "but it has not yet grown to the level that it could."

He said smaller producers need to be encouraged if they are to expand an enterprise that can be profitable to both parties.

Skills and efficiencies must be de-

veloped in the use of tools and methods of tapping, of new techniques in keeping sap pure and clean, and of purchasing measuring, and paying for sap at levels which will produce a reasonable income for all parties concerned with the operation, he concluded.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF PAPER - for the U. S. in 1967 was 513 pounds down from 530 pounds in 1966. The figure for 1967 was misleading because of the fact that the users drew down their inventories. The reverse effect should occur this year.

(Source: Paper Trade Journal - 2/12/68)

N. Y. S. CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT 11 CASE HISTORY. ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1967

Jens Hansen, an F. P. A. Cooperator in District 11 since 1953 is an excellent example of an active and conscientious forest manager.

Mr. Hansen owns 104 acres of woodland in western Saratoga County near the Sacandaga Reservoir. Active in the A. S. C. S. Program for woodland improvement, he has, since 1958, working along on vacation, thinned 12 acres of hardwood, 10 acres of softwood, released two acres, did cull removal on 6 acres, pruned 10 acres of white pine and handplanted 10 acres of Scotch and red pine. He has also made special attempts to promote good management when he sprayed for pine sawfly several times in two years when he had this infestation on his 5-acre plantation of red pine.

Finally, in the winter of 1966, he had the F. P. A. foresters mark for a timber sale on a selective basis about 30 acres of soft and hardwood timber, with culls marked for removal. Volume came to 136 M. B. F. He is presently negotiating the sale. He plans to request marking of 30 additional acres next year in another compartment.

Mr. Hansen first became interested in forestry through association with his Uncle Uhrenholt who had land in Wisconsin where the young Mr. Hansen stayed. That land is now Uhrenholt Memorial Forest, owned by Wisconsin University.

Mr. & Mrs. Hansen plan to retire on the area and Mr. Hansen will continue to work on his woodland.

Thomas Gorthey
Robert Wittwer
Project Foresters

1967-68 REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAND USE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- I. Objective - to develop an income from the land resource
- II. The Factors Involved: Trespassing on private land, resource recognition, evaluation of forest products, involuntary conversion, the landowner's equity, and water resources.
- III. Trespassing on Private Land
 - A. Objective - to protect the landowners rights while providing the sportsman with the opportunity to hunt and fish on private lands.
 - B. Recommendations to
 1. Landowner
 - a. Strengthen relations with neighboring landowners.
 - b. Permit hunting and fishing by permission.
 - c. Establish boundaries clearly.
 - d. If you post, do it on the entire boundary at proper distances. (Be sure your neighbors understand your reasons.)
 - e. Prefer charges against a trespasser to protect you from a damage suit if he sustains injuries while on your property.
 2. Board of Directors

Provide NYFOA members with a digest of the Conservation Law, Section 209 of the State Penal Code, parts of the new penal code concerned with trespassers (including snowmobile operators) in order to acquaint owners with their rights against trespassing; as well as a digest of the legal responsibilities and liabilities, and of the rights of the landowner in condemnation proceedings.
- IV. The committee is continuing its study of the other factors involved in the development of an income from the land resource.

Respectfully submitted,

L. G. Strombeck, Owego, Chairman
Wallace Brown, Stillwater
Henry S. Kernan, Worcester
Walter W. Oman, Clinton
Donald E. Peterson, Wilmington

CONDEMNATION

The power of eminent domain is not a license to seize private property by a small group in a strategic position. This is what is happening more and more frequently these days. The Public is rarely consulted as to the degree of its interest in the exercise of its power of eminent domain.

The only check upon the indiscriminant exercise of this power by protected individuals in arbitrary agencies is the mass revolt of the population effected. This revolt is more than a denial of public interest. It is an expression of wrath over the use of law as an instrument for the persecution of the individual in the name of public interest.

When these cases go into court, the clash of personalities and intellects prevent anyone from knowing how they will come out. This fact, along with the cost of such proceedings, prevent most landowners from going into court unless they are faced with disaster.

The appraisals of the condemning agency rarely take into consideration the values of the property to the landowner. They use something they call Fair Market Value. The courts have established Fair Market Value as the price negotiated between a willing buyer and a willing seller. As the seller is not willing in condemnation cases, only the logic of the legal profession makes it applicable.

The courts have established that the individual whose property has been condemned is the injured party and is entitled to damages.

However, the recovery of these damages by the injured individual often subjects that individual to further public harrassment and often greater injury. This may take the form of excessive financial expense, challenges to his honesty and integrity, disruptions to his family and business activity.

It may take the form of unjustifiable legal delays, threats, blackmail and browbeating that sometimes drive the injured to the verge of despair or insanity.

Much of this oppression could be alleviated if the condemning agency were required to adequately and considerately relocate and compensate the injured party before being permitted to seize the property.

David H. Hanaburgh

U. S. Department of Agriculture spends four dollars for community development for every dollar spent to support the farmers income.

FOREST FIRE BURN REHABILITATION BEING PUSHED BY U.S. FOREST SERVICE

SANDPOINT, IDAHO---Where once charred timber and blackened earth were all that remained of last summer's ravaging forest fires, Forest Service crews and loggers are rushing the job of reclamation and restoration of the burned areas of northern Idaho's Kaniksu National Forest.

In the massive Sundance Mountain fire area, stretching from the east side of Priest Lake to the mountain ridge west of Bonners Ferry, work is progressing rapidly to restore the 55,910 acres blackened last summer, Harold E. Andersen, Kaniksu Supervisor reports. Aerial tree seeding has covered 2,080 acres with little Douglas-fir, grand fir, spruce, larch, and cedar trees, Andersen said. Some 1,470 acres have been hand-planted with young trees. An additional 8,400 acres will be planted this fall and the spring and fall of 1969.

Green grass is evident now on the east side of Pack River. This is some of the 800,000 pounds of aerial-sown seed that germinated earliest. Andersen explained that this rye grass, seeded last fall, is only temporary and will not interfere with the natural growth in the area.

The rest of the grass will be sown soon, Andersen said. He said large numbers of deer are edging back into the burned areas, lured by the new grass. Recent rains are credited with causing the new grass to have a thick lush growth.

Mushroom hunters are finding large quantities of the morrell mushrooms in the Pack River drainage area since the rains and warm weather. Sightseers have been asked to be alert for the logging traffic on the Pack River Road, Andersen said. Figures released by the Kaniksu National Forest show that 26.4 million board feet of salvagable timber was sold in the Sundance burn area, with 6 million board feet cut already. In the Trapper Peak burn area, north of Upper Priest Lake, 92 million board feet of timber was sold and 31 million board feet has been cut.

In another major burn area, at Kaniksu Mountain, near the Canadian border, 5 million board feet of salvagable timber has been sold and harvested, Andersen said.

The first contract for reforestation of the Sundance was let this spring by the Idaho Department of Public Lands. It was the planting of 300 acres of land in the Lost Creek drainage. South slopes of the area were planted to Douglas-fir and larch from the Forest Service Tree Nursery at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The Forest Service Tree Nursery at Coeur d'Alene provided Douglas-fir and larch seedlings for planting 300 acres.

Within the Sundance forest fire burn area, Boy Scouts planted 4,000 trees on 10 acres on May 4. Dick Horn, Coolin, Idaho, supervised the planting. The Idaho Petroleum Council of Boise furnished the trees and lunches. from FOREST SERVICE NEWS, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana

LABOR COST INCREASES

The Department of Labor has reported that hourly wage scales for building trades workers averaged \$5.17 on Oct. 1, representing a 7.7 cent increase during the 1968 third quarter. The Oct. 1 hourly wage scale was 6.7 per cent above the same date in 1967, and the year-to-year increase averaged 32 cents an hour. However, there were variations by trade of from 23 cents for building laborers to 38 cents for bricklayers and plumbers. Highest average hourly scale among the six journeymen crafts were plumbers at \$5.77 an hour, with bricklayers following with an average hourly rate of \$5.68, electricians averaging \$5.63 an hour, plasterers averaging \$5.40 an hour, carpenters averaging \$5.37 an hour, painters \$5.06 an hour, and building laborers averaging \$3.97 an hour.

LAND ACQUISITION FUNDING

The Ford Foundation announced this week that it will guarantee a \$6 million line of credit to the Nature Conservancy, a nonprofit organization, to buy and temporarily hold land which is earmarked for government acquisition when funds are approved by Congress. The Foundation said the credit guarantee will enable the organization to purchase land included in programs authorized by Congress before land values escalate, which often accompanies park and recreation proposals. Nature Conservancy land purchases will be primarily for natural areas and for open space for wildlife protection. The organization presently holds some 52,000 acres in 22 states for future acquisition by the federal government. (Source: Forest Products Newsletter Nov. 15, 1968)

NATIONAL HONOR AWARD TO CORNELL SCIENTIST

Latest member to join NYFOA is Prof. Earl L. Stone Jr. of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Cornell University who on November 14, 1968 at New Orleans, La. was named a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy.

Professor of forest soils, Stone has been on the Cornell staff since 1948. He teaches graduate courses and conducts research on soil-forest relationships.

Stone received a B.S. degree from the N. Y. State College of Forestry at Syracuse, his M.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin, and the PhD degree from Cornell.

In 1954 Stone was an American Swiss Foundation fellow in Switzerland and in 1958 he was a visiting professor of forestry at the University of the Philippines. The house that his wife Margaret and he occupied at the College of Forestry at Los Banos, was the same that Floyd and Helen Carlson had when the Stones left in 1960.

In 1962 Earl was a Fulbright research scholar in New Zealand. He has traveled extensively throughout Europe and Asia.

Prof. Stone has written over 50 scientific articles. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Ecological Society, the Soil Science Society of America, the American Society of Agronomy, the International Soil Science Society, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, and the Society of Tropical Foresters.

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NEWS OF YOU

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Norton celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary recently at a reception at Onondaga Hill Methodist Church. They reside in the Norton family home which was built in 1812. Mr. Norton has retired from active farming except for the production of maple syrup. He is a Certified Tree Farmer and maintains an interest in both gas and steam-powered tractor associations. Our congratulations and best wishes to them.

New members since the printing of Supplement #1 are:

W. J. Cowee, Inc. (Rensselaer & Washington) - Manufacturer of wood products in Berlin, N. Y.

Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Burkart (Otsego) - Fly Creek

Prof. Earl L. Stone (Tompkins) Dept. of Agronomy at Cornell

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Koenig (Warren) Warrensburg

WANTED: A sawyer and all-around mill man is needed for an interesting new mill on the Hudson River facing New York City. Located between El-list Island and the Statue of Liberty, this Ireland electric mill will cut up tree-length piles of pine and oak that are being pulled out of the river. These piles were part of the foundations for piers and docks now being torn down. The operation is steady and is expected to continue for 10 or 15 years. Besides construction lumber, the mill will make pallets and chips. from MARKETING BULLETIN, November 15, 1968

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
Membership Secretary



James W. Caslick (Tompkins) Newfield

Richard E. Garrett (Onondaga) Forester in FPA District #3

NEWS OF YOU (Items Delayed)

Robert A. Bye, Jr. recently received the alumni Junior memorial award at the College of Forestry. A major in forest wildlife management, Bob is on the Dean's honor list. He is active in a number of extracurricular activities, including Boy Scouts and Explorer Scouts.

Robert C. Watson, LaFayette Central School, was elected president of the Association of Teachers of Agriculture of New York at the group's annual meeting last June.

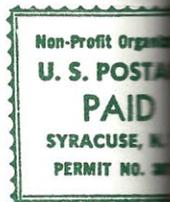
How about sending in some "news of you" material for use in future issues?

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
Membership Secretary

FROM THE EDITOR'S CORNER:

Many thanks to all the friendly correspondents who sent Christmas and holiday greetings to me last month. Many included notes for "Forest Owner" which are also much appreciated. Don't think anything is "unimportant" to us.

We received notice here of the second meeting of the Upper Hudson River Conference on December 7 at the Holiday Inn in Lake George, New York. "Forest Owner" would be interested in hearing about that meeting from members of the Adirondack Hudson River Association. We hope to have more about the activities of this group in the future.



F. FRANKLIN MOON
LIBRARY

MAY 29 1968

SUNY COLLEGE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
AND FORESTRY