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New York

Forest Owner

September - October 1976

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THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

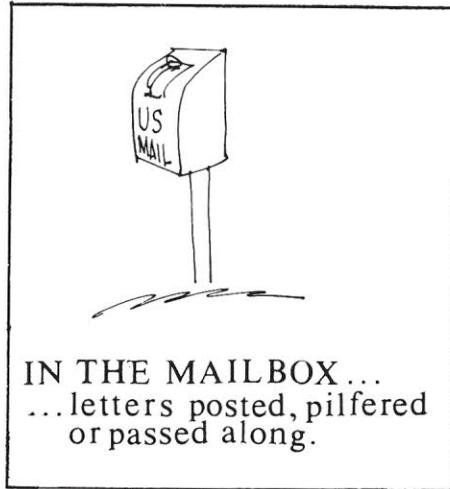
About the Fred Najer Story —

“Understand that this was not the regular edition of the Ithaca Journal but rather a special replate of the front page which I arranged in honor of Fred’s 80th birthday on June 12. About 50 copies were run off and then distributed at his birthday party.

Fred is a sort of grandfather to my family. Obviously, the purported birthday greetings from celebrities and presidential candidates were fictitious — part of the gag and a way of launching a front page story that was basically to put Fred’s accomplishments in print.

If, with all that explanation, you still want to re-print the story, feel free to do so but please try to explain it to your readers.

Charles R. Holcomb, Editor
The Ithaca Journal



The Cover

*"Take me home, country roads".
Your editor snapped this one,
one October morn. Probably you
could do better. In fact, why
don't you? Send it in!*



Alan R Knight

Editorial

The wind has shifted, as it always does. Five years ago the breeze brought a message about ecology. It became a hurricane. “Our economic, technological and social progress will mean little if it’s paid for in polluted waters, contaminated skies, and a ravaged natural heritage,” said our Governor Rockefeller in 1970.

The wind has shifted. Just as the tornado smells of freshly plowed soil, today’s wind has its aroma. An economic storm seems to be blowing Governor Rockefeller’s statement around backwards. Clearly, the new priority is on economic “development.” “Jobs” and “tax base” are replacing “open space” and “environmental impact” as bywords of our time.

Forest owners sit in the eye of the storm. As members of this association they should appreciate the cause of environmental quality. And the sale of forest products, an economic activity, finances their ability to manage their natural resources. They know both sides of the issue.

Me? I just wonder if there is a middle ground, and if so, where is it?

From the Secretary —

“A report on the last Director’s meeting. There were 17 present. The membership committee reported 482 members. Committee operations were discussed. Next meeting in Syracuse on August 28.”

J. Lewis DuMond

Nice Words —

“The July-August issue is great . . . just impressive. I noticed its good contrast, brightness, nice cover. Keep up the good work.”

Dave Taber
SUNY, Syracuse

It Was R.C. & D. —

“Thanks for the nice article about our “Woodland, \$ and Sense” program. It was really a project of the Resource Conservation and Development Committee in Chemung County.”

Carol Vaughn
Erin, N.Y.

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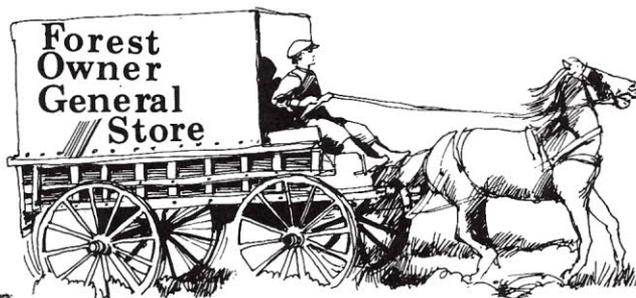
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Wanted: People to sell ads for Forest Owner magazine. Commission basis. Decent arrangements. Contact Editor at 526 Anderson Hill Road, R.D. 2, Candor, N.Y. 13743.

Wanted: Classified and display ads for Forest Owner magazine, circulation 500. Ads appropriate to forest owners most welcome. \$5 per column inch for display ads. 10 cents per word for classifieds. Suppliers, consulting forester, land . . . you name it.

For Sale: What have you got to sell, swap, or donate? Use this space. Submit ads with proper amount of money to Editor, 526 Anderson Hill Road, Candor, N.Y. 13743.

Essays, articles, and letters should be addressed to:

Alan R. Knight
Editor, NY Forest Owner
526 Anderson Hill Road
R.D.2, Candor, NY 13743

Got a question?

Ask a Forester

Dear Forest Owner- "I've got some Scotch Pine and wonder if there is any market for it." - F.B.Fassler, Williams-town, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fassler- "Sometimes there is a pulpwood market for Scotch pine. I suggest you contact the following two companies: Woodlands Dept., Diamond National Corporation, Ogdensburg, New York 13369, or Woodlands Dept., St. Regis Paper Co., Deferier, New York, 13628 - Dave Taber, College Of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse.

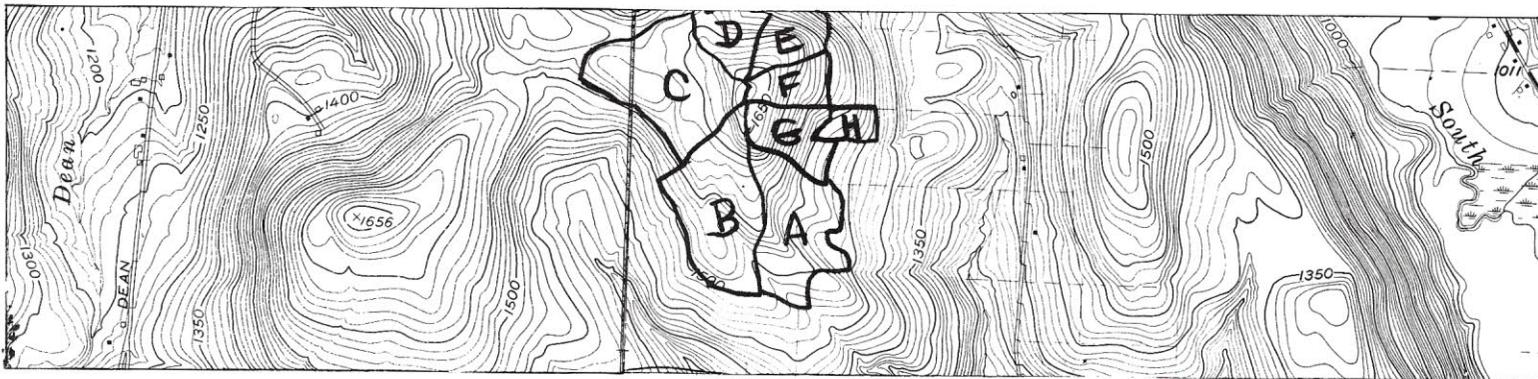
("Ask a Forester" is a new feature of the *Forest Owner*. If you have a question, we'll rumage around for an answer somewhere.)

Festival

A "Woodburning Stove Festival" will be held by Oswego County Cooperative Extension, Main Street, Mexico, New York, on October 9th, 10:30 A.M., Lectures and demonstrations about firewood, chain saws, efficiency of wood stoves, and home insulation are scheduled.

Fall Meeting

The fall meeting is to be held at the Fancher Forest near Brockport, N.Y. The date is Saturday, October 9, 1976 at 10:00 a.m. Dr. Robert Hellman will be arranging the details.



Is management-by-compartments for YOU?

by Robert R. Morrow, Cornell University

The first step toward managing a small woodland or large forest area is to divide the land into suitable *management units* or *compartments*. To facilitate management, the biophysical characteristics within a compartment should be somewhat homogeneous. Thus compartments should be based on tree associations, soils, topography, and the productivity of the site. Management objectives are far easier to determine and management prescriptions are more easily made when the forest cover contains species with common growth characteristics, like size or age classes, and similar value potential. Also, similar soil and site potentials should characterize a compartment.

Compartments should be easily identifiable for mapping and location. Natural boundaries such as streams, ridges, roads, fences, and fields are especially helpful. Differences in forest type or size class may be useful. Sometimes it may be necessary to paint boundary trees to mark compartments.

The size of compartments should vary with the owner's objectives, total forest area, and the diversity of forests, topography, and soils. Small woodlands in Northeastern United States may have compartments vaying in size from one to ten acres, while industrial forests may have larger sizes. In Southeastern United States, where gentle topography, sandy soil, and pine species are predominant in much of the coastal plain, compartments as large as 100 or more acres may sometimes be appropriate.

Advantages of Compartments

Priorities. No forest is uniform. There are differences in species, soils, growth, value, and potential value. After dividing the forest into compartments, the second step in management is to evaluate, for each compartment, the standing trees and the forest potential to provide goods and services. This assessment of forest value and potential permits the manager to choose the best areas to concentrate his labor and capital for

the best returns. For example, those compartments with the more valuable species and productive sites will yield the most return on timber investment. The forest manager doubtless will make more intensive thinning prescriptions to increase the growth on the better individual trees in these compartments.

Multiple use. Northeastern forests yield wildlife, recreation, and cleaner water as well as timber, pulpwood, and fuelwood. These goods and services are often compatible or complementary, and can be produced together. For example, a continuous program of thinning to make bigger timber trees is beneficial for most other forest uses. Cutting of both small and mature trees is necessary to provide additional food and "edge effect" for wildlife. Indeed forest preservation without cutting leads to "biological deserts" for numerous wildlife, but not all wildlife species. Thinning also temporarily reduces the water loss through transpiration and thus increases available water for streamflow. It produces larger trees which are esthetically pleasing, and associated access roads are useful for hikers, hunters, and other outdoor enthusiasts.

Yet multiple uses cannot mean all things to all people on the same acre. There are some competing uses, especially between timber harvest and esthetic viewing. But the use of compartments allows the assignment of priority uses in varying parts of the forest to better accomplish multiple use. Thus the steepest compartments may have protection of water and soil as the top priority, and careful timber harvest can be permitted on a cautious basis or excluded entirely, depending on soil erosiveness. Other compartments may be especially scenic or suitably located to encourage particular kinds of outdoor recreation activity. Timber management may be reduced, excluded, or altered to accommodate recreation uses. Still other compartments may have wildlife priorities, and could feature favoring mass-producing species such as oak and beech, leaving culls as den trees, or even

FALL WOODS WALK

special cuttings to increase the food supply or change the habitat. Wildlife range and territoriality characteristics should govern the size and dispersal of such compartments.

Work planning. With objectives and priorities established, compartments become a tool for scheduling work, record-keeping, and measuring accomplishment. This is particularly important on small woodlands, where the owner usually has other time-demanding interests and priorities and work needed in his 40-acre woodlot appears endless. With no clear place to begin, he seldom starts.

A simple division of the forest into compartments allows the owner to select a few of the better areas in which to work. By scheduling work in only one compartment each year, he can visualize the end as well as the beginning of the job. Thus he is psychologically prepared.

Since a new weeding, thinning, timber stand improvement, or other activity is needed about every 5 to 10 years in most woodlots, the number of compartments is limited. In a typical forty acres, the owner might select the best 20 acres and divide them into eight compartments of some two to three acres each. Thus he has a small area to work in each year and, after an eight year cycle, the first compartment will be ready for more work.

While harvest of mature timber on a small woodlot may involve more than one compartment in order to have a larger operable cut and yield a better price, it is best for other management activities to *proceed annually by compartments.*

Diversity. Use of compartments, based on tree cover, topography, and site takes advantage of the natural diversity of forests. This is particularly true in Northeastern United States where forest cover changes with topography, soils, and past history. Management by compartments, through cuttings and other activities, creates additional diversity. When the range of management varies from the most intensive silviculture on the best compartment to preservation of all trees for protection on others, the diversity of future stands is increased.

Where compartments are small, all silvicultural methods can be used in the Northeast. Patch clearcutting, acknowledged as very useful both for reproducing intolerant species and improving wildlife habitat, is acceptable along with shelter wood and selection methods. But small compartments automatically eliminate large clearcuts and their negative visual impacts.

Summary. Management of forests, based on relatively small compartments as described, encourages the development of priorities, integration of multiple uses, work planning and motivation, more diversity, and more efficient production of forest products and services.

PANTHER MTN. TREE FARM OTSEGO COUNTY

10 a.m. on 25 September, 1976

DIRECTIONS: Go to the village of Schuyler Lake (between Cooperstown and Richfield Springs) on Rt. 28. If you are headed north, turn right and cross Oak Creek. Two more right turns bring you to the Eberley Tree Farm, just one mile from the village.

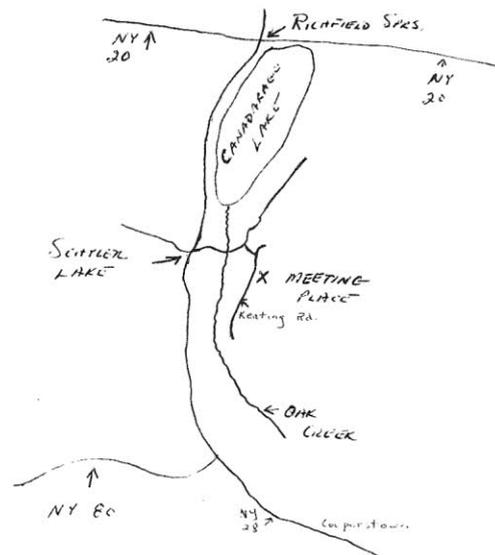
BRING YOUR LUNCH!

We will combine several interesting features in this woods walk.

1. The beauty of an Otsego Co. autumn.
2. Geological formations - waterfalls and balancing rock.
3. A 372 acre hardwood forest on which the owners are practicing intensive management. You can observe the results of selective harvesting followed by timber stand improvement (TSI). All logging roads have been given stabilization treatment.

A truly primitive woodswalk as well as a highly educational field trip. The State Forester and harvester working with the Eberley's will be on hand for questions. Also, a wildlife biologist to discuss animal and plant life.

The Eberley's home address is: 9 Edgewood Dr., Whitesboro, N.Y. 13492.



Map to Ruth and Ken Eberley's Panther Mountain Tree Farm.

THE ITHACA JOURNAL

Fred Najer



Gladys and Fred Najer, at Chestertown, taken in the summer of 1975.

They Didn't Know of Russia

By ALEXANDRA HOLCOMB

My grandfather was born in what is now Yugoslavia, in 1896. At that time, however, it was divided into "states."

These states were Bosnia, where Sarajevo was; and still is in that area; Serbia; Croatia, and Dalmatia. These states were combined, after World War I when the Austria-Hungary empire was broken up, to form Yugoslavia.

My grandfather was a Croat from what was then Croatia, near Zagreb. After World War I the empire was broken down into what are now the countries of Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

The preceding was a foreword which Miss Holcomb prepared as part of a taped-and-written interview with Alfred Najer about his life. This was done in mid-1975 as part of an 8th grade school project. She put the following accounts on paper because they were not included in the taped version. — Ed.

By CHARLES R. HOLCOMB

Presidential hopefuls of both parties and statesmen and celebrities around the globe deluged a former cider mill in suburban Chappaqua with telegrams today wishing Alfred Najer a happy birthday.

"Best wishes on entering your ninth decade," wired President Ford. "Will you please send by return mail any advice you may have on getting into the Christmas tree business?"

Aboard Air Force One, the president told reporters he had stumbled into Najer several years ago while climbing Panther Mountain near Chestertown. They believed him.

Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan also sent congratulations, along with a position paper on Angola. Jimmy Carter wired: "Being a member of the board of the United Methodist Church isn't quite the same as being a born-again Baptist but congratulations on your birthday and don't forget to vote Democratic."

Former British Prime minister Harold Wilson sent a tin of Dunhill's best, and Frank Sinatra sent a burly fellow in a black suit and white tie to the Rohde home where Najer was visiting. The man threatened to "blow out the candles" if he wasn't allowed to sing happy birthday on Frank's behalf.

Yugoslavian President Tito had been expected to send congratulations but reportedly did not do so because of a sour stomach.

"I don't feel a day over 80," said Najer as he fended off well-wishers who swarmed over the Rohde estate in hopes of shaking his hand or getting his autograph.

Najer, who was born on June 12, 1896 at Osijek, Austria — now Yugoslavia — was educated in Vienna and at the beginning of World War I was commissioned an ensign in the Austrian cavalry and sent to the Russian front.

After note...

After I had finished my interview of my grandfather, he told us a story about the men in the Austria-Hungary army. He was an officer in the army, leading all the men in his company. As part of duty he was supposed to ask the men exactly whose side they were fighting on. Their reply, because most of the men were young, illiterate farmers from rural areas they would say the French!!! Then when they were asked who they were fighting against they would say Hungary. When everything was straightened out they were asked who the Russians were ... they'd never heard of them!!! Others, even after they had been told whose side

During h wounded, occasions for those Later he w operating

Najer ca on invitati sister and well, altho returned grandfather summers

His inte having be signment, ness in C 1930's, im cutting ve see.

Najer ar ried Oct. business, is reliably time, as f to honey Gowanus Adirondac which he grade birch the war contract f build trai tually bo moved fr dacks pe

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Anothe was in th he lost hi

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combat service he was twice
operating on one of those
a Vienna hospital reserved
high rank or great pull.
put in charge of a sawmill,
Russian prisoners.

to the United States in 1920
of an uncle. His mother,
other came to America as
his mother and sister soon
to Zagreb, site of his
estate where he spent his
a child.

st in the lumber business
whetted by his wartime as-
er operated a veneer busi-
ness during the 1920's and
ting logs from Europe and
ers in Virginia and Tennes-

his wife, Gladys, were mar-
1941. "Even in the veneer
re's nothing like a knot," he
ported to have quipped at the
lumber barge they planned
on on headed down the
al. Najer's interest in the
stemmed from a ski trip in
discovered a quantity of high
lumber, in short supply during
ars. He had a government
ship the birch to England to
g planes. The Najers event-
t land in Chestertown and
Great Neck to the Adiron-
nently.

ing two sawmills for years,
a veneer mill which he sold
Najer eventually streamlined
s to a single mill, the Pleas-
lumber Co. in North Creek. He
developing his Panther Moun-
tains and his huge holdings of
lands. Najer is known as some-
one on the board of the New
York Owners Association. a
years, he has devoted his

energies not only to the church and the
shearing of Christmas trees but to the
local Rotary. Since about 1968, however,
the Najers have spent their winters on

Longboat Key, Florida, and Najer, follow-
ing his wife's footsteps, has been involved
in selling Adirondack real estate during
the summer months.



Fred Najer and Ben Fischer: log cabin days three decades ago

ghting on and who they were
inst, still were sure they were
the French and English side
the Hungarians!! Note: My
also explained that the rea-
above thinking on the part of
as because most of them were
all countries, once belonging
the Serbs) and to them the
were worse than the French

his stories was that when he
trenches on the western front
camera, which was full of film

with all his pictures of the war happenings
etc. on it. A couple days later he was
wounded and taken to a field hospital.
When he got there, there was an orderly
with his camera. The orderly, one of
another officer who had been wounded,
had found the camera in the trenches and
had brought it with him when his officer
had been wounded and taken to the field
hospital. So my grandfather got back his
camera, safe and unharmed, with all the
film still in it!!

Editor's Note: This tribute
to Fred Najer is part fiction
and mostly fact. See the let-
ter from Ithaca Journal Edit-
or Charles Holcomb for an ex-
planation.



The magnificent view from Pinewald, Schoharie County. The hills in the background divide three watersheds: the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Hudson.

One problem has intrigued me for many years. It has been with me since I was active in extension work, in directing youth groups to plant millions of conifers in several locations in this state. Now that our four generation family is deeply involved with a 55 year old forest known as Pinewald in the beautiful Beargulch Valley in historic Schoharie County, I still have bad dreams when I think how non-forest owners look at us. You will not believe what I have learned in the past 15 years.

The Pinewald Society

On Saturday, June 5, 1976 we held our 12th annual meeting of what we call The Pinewald Society. We have no officers, there is no annual dues, we never have formal speakers. We meet promptly at 10:00 a.m. on each first Saturday of June. Each person or family group brings their own picnic or grill-style lunch. They pack along an old card table. Easy chairs are a must for each party. They pack in their own water supply. We furnish coffee and perhaps a tid-bit of one type or another each time we meet.

More than 600 persons, mostly non forest owners, have been a happy part of this group for the past 12 years. It has never rained that first Saturday. Pinewald is located 1800 feet above sea level. The land was bought by my great-grandfather in 1858. He was killed near an old glacial shale rock on the next level above Pinewald House by a yearling scrub dairy bull, placed with the cows "to produce a spring dairy". Great-grandad was killed in August 1904 by that small scrub bull. It is a story all by itself and will appear in my first book now in the hands of a very critical literary agent who may sell it to a publisher during our 200th anniversary year -- I have my fingers crossed.

You will note the material on the east end of Pinwald House. It includes material from the NYFOA magazine, the Tree Farm staff and many up-to-date bulletins in regard to tree growing. One of our four generation family is a wood carver, a hobby he follows to keep his mind at ease as he is an engineer in one of our Eastern corporations where tension is a way of life.

Non-Forest Owners... a view from Pinewald

by E.N.Moot

What do non-forest owners think?

We have many interesting experiments in progress at Pinewald but you are interested in the original thesis of this material. What do the non-woodlot owners think of us tree growers? They think we are all rich and make thousands of dollars from our forest. Where did you ever hear that hog wash? They are utterly amazed when we tell them the truth. Facts we tell them are:

1. It takes nearly 100 years to grow a tree equal to the virgin timber tree which grew on those same acres.

2. We have more than 1000 hard maple trees growing which we are nurturing with far more TLC than we give the conifers -- but when we tell folks these will not be in real full production before the year 2000 they say, "You are kidding."

3. We tell them the truth on cutting of trees -- facts which the general public does not know. Logging takes a very big bite. Trucking takes more, especially when the market is miles away. The owner has a teeny bit return on a half century of use of his land. Why not tell them the truth?

4. Insects are gaining on man and the pollution has come up to our forest for the first time in all of the period of history involved since the earth was formed. The year 1974 saw the first smog come up into our valley -- we have both color and black and white films to prove this. It happens only when the southeast wind blows strong and blows the mess of smog up into our valley from megalopolis. We are showing these folks these facts. Due to the fact that many of the folks who first visited Pinewald come back year after year and ask more and more questions is a good sign we are hopefully educating those who do not know the true ecology.

We wonder if any other NYFOA member is doing this type of education for non-owner groups which we hope to do at Pinewald. Some folks are beginning to look, listen, and believe.

Eighteen members and 26 guests of the New York Forest Owners Association attended the woods walk at Shirley Forests, Saturday, August 7. The Association was organized in 1962 to help owners in the care, management and enjoyment of their woodland properties. Woods walks are featured as one of the means of exchanging experience and information on such topics as plantation establishment and care, marking trees for harvest, timber sale contracts, encouragement of wildlife, enhancement of the environment and promoting other interests of forest owners.

Shirley Forests is an aggregate of some 52 separate parcels, many contiguous but others widely scattered in the towns of Chesterfield, Elizabethtown, Essex, Lewis and Willsboro. The lands were acquired by Hardy L. Shirley as a family timber growing enterprise. The initial investment was made upon the recommendation of his son Frank Shirley in 1000 acres from Phil Soper, of Boquet in 1955. Other purchases followed rapidly. Mr. Richard K. Sayward of Willsboro was engaged as superintendent to help in the acquisition and maintenance of the property. The property now consists of about 4800 acres. The total timber volume at the times of acquisition was 10.8 million board feet; today it is 23.8 million. Meanwhile 4 million board feet have been harvested from the land. Operations are now on a sustained annual basis of a 1.2 million board feet per year. This keeps a three to four man logging crew operating on a full time basis.

The woods walk featured a 1965 commercial thinning in a 30 year old pine plantation that is now in need of a second thinning; and a 158 mbf (thousand board feet) harvest from a 70 acre lot from which cuts of 5 and 75 mbf had been made since 1957. The lot after the 1976 cut had remaining 225 mbf; substantially more than the 182 mbf at the time of acquisition. This lot provided a good example of how pine and birch timber on good soil responds to modern forest practice. The third stop was at a 100 acre lot from which all merchantable timber, mostly pine, had been removed in 1953. The present owner harvested 36 mbf of dead and dying elm and 254 cords of pulpwood in 1968. What remained after the second cut was mostly young hardwoods 1-3 inches in diameter. These have responded splendidly to the removal of the pine and elm overstory, but now are crowding one another. A timber stand improvement operation two years ago has released the valuable birch, hard maple and ash from the less valuable red maple, elm, aspen and mis-shapen trees.

Hardy Shirley shows "It can be done"



The walk terminated at the Shirley residence on Ray Woods Road where the participants ate their lunch, and were given an outline of the history and development of the forest. Mr. Lloyd Strombeck explained for the benefit of non-members the work and operation of the New York Forest Owners Association.

The afternoon program featured the natural development of an unmanaged oldgrowth pine and hemlock forest with its virtual absence of food for ground feeding wildlife, as contrasted with timber and forage growth following partial harvesting of timber.

Out of county guests included the following officers and directors of the Association and their spouses: President Lloyd Strombeck, Vice President Eugene Farnsworth, Treasurer Emiel Palmer, Kenneth and Mrs. Kenneth Eberly (both directors), A. W. Roberts, and Robert Morrow; other out of county couples included Mr. and Mrs. Prigoff, Kraemet, and Geisler. Essex County woods walkers included Sally Johnson, John Hathaway, William Casselman, Richard Lawrence, Thomas Brown, Marvin Schmid, William Bond, David Strong, Donald Peterson, Floyd Olcott, Elvin Cross, T. K. Ware, Cynthia Pratt, Catherine Sweat, Virginia Sayward, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Shute. Woods walk leaders were Richard Sayward, Frank Shirley, and Hardy Shirley. The two Mrs. Shirleys served as hostesses at the luncheon at which the four grandchildren served as junior hosts.

Come visit the forests of Switzerland, Austria, and Germany

Alpine villages, spruce forests, medieval castles, and forestry of a different kind...these are some of the features of a forest owners' tour of Switzerland, Austria, and Germany.

Why go? One might as well ask "Why be a member of the Forest Owners Association " It's a chance, a very exciting chance, to see forestry through the eyes of other people. It's a chance to see the origins of American forestry. It's a chance to get excited about forestry, maybe to bring back some ideas for your lands and your association.

And, travel is just plain fun!

Working with Beam Travel Agency of Ithaca, The New York Forest Owners Association is planning a two week tour of Austria, Germany, and Switzerland to see European forestry in action. The tour is being planned especially from the viewpoint of a NY forest owner. Arrangements are being



made to visit European landowners of several types. You'll be able to see your counterparts, as well as institutes and companies, parks, and woodlots. There'll be plenty of time to see "the sights", too.

Two things are not yet firm ... price and date. These and the itinerary will be published in the November - December issue of *The New York Forest Owner*. This much we do know: 17 people have expressed an interest in going (we need 20 to 40) in Spring of 1977. Cost will be somewhere around \$1000 to \$1200. Firm prices will be in the next issue.

I don't know where I'll find the money, but Nancy and I are going! And that makes 19.



Chestnut Tree Blight Cure

Four geneticists at a Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station have developed a possible cure for the virulent blight which wiped out most American chestnut trees in the early 1900's.

The cure is a less virulent chestnut fungus which was developed from a European strain of the blight. This less virulent -- or hypovirulent fungus inactivates the virulent American fungus, allowing cankers on diseased chestnut trees to heal.

Six plots of diseased seedlings which were experimentally inoculated with the hypovirulent strain are now recovering at the experiment station.

The big question, according to one of the researchers, is whether this hypovirulent strain can compete with and dominate the virulent strain in uncontrolled situations. The virulent strain seems to produce many more infecting spores than the hypovirulent strain, but perhaps this imbalance can be compensated by spraying or other means.

A Logger Tells a Tale

by Ronald Baldwin

My great-grandfather, who worked on a four man felling crew cutting hemlock down along the Delaware River, had a story he like to tell. Seems they used to cut the hemlock swamps in the winter because the black flies were so bad summers that they'd been known to kill man and beast alike.

Each morning the felling crew packed their axes, wedges, files, and cross-cut saws back in about a mile on this one particular job they were doing. One morning shortly after commencing work one of the crew, trimming with a double-bladed axe, miscalculated and took a full blow just below the calf of his leg. Down he went.

The rest of the crew knew that there was little they could do for him there so the three of them started carrying him back to camp. All along the whole mile back the wounded man begged his benefactors to go easy and he could feel the blood running down his leg filling his boot.

When they reached camp the doctor was summoned and they commenced to undress the wounded leg. Removing the sliced boot and rolling back the cut trouser leg they peeled off several sliced socks to find that the axe had

never reached his skin!

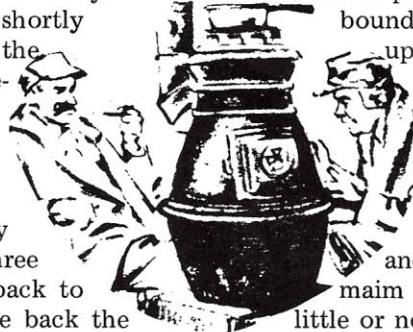
If you haven't guessed by now, this article will be a comment on logging accidents. You see, not all of them end up as well or comical as the one just related.

I can tell you of an Otsego County logger who slipped while rolling logs atop his log truck and fell to the ground. For months he lay paralyzed from the neck down and nearly died of pneumonia. Today he's wheelchair

bound while his local community sets up a woodworking shop for him.

No insurance, no compensation. Or the Delaware County logger that was crushed by a tree he had logged. No compensation or insurance for the fatherless family. Such a list could go on and on. The dangers of logging

maim and kill many each year. Yet, little or no thought is given to this problem by the forest owners from whom we buy the timber. No one complains when persons working with electricity, in mines, or on high steel are paid top wages because of the dangers involved. But loggers, working in the most dangerous work of all, are not allowed just compensation. Give that some thought the next time you negotiate a timber sale.



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

(Please send to:)

Mrs. Helen Varian, Membership Secretary
204 Varian Rd., Peekskill, N.Y. 10566

I would like to help advance forestry in New York State. I enclose my check payable to the New York Forest Owners Association, Inc.

() I own ___ acres forest land in _____ County, N.Y.

() I do not own forest land but I support Association's objectives.

Name _____

Address _____

Zip Code _____

ANNUAL DUES

(Please underline choice)

Junior Member (Under 21)\$1
Regular Member\$7
Family Membership.\$12
(husband, wife)
Contributing Member \$12 – \$29
Sustaining Member \$30 – \$99
Supporting Member. \$100 – \$499
Sponsoring Member.\$500 and up



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NY Forest Tax Update

Governor Hugh L. Carey signed into law on July 20, 1976 Section 480-a, "An act to amend the real property tax law, in relation to taxation of forest lands."

"I am giving my approval to this bill because it is clearly an improvement over the present law." Those were the words of Governor Carey as he signed into law Sect. 480-a which was added to the Real Property Tax Law. However, he also calls for "... a careful and thorough review of Sect. 480-a..." by state departments so that recommendations can be made on how the objectives of the section can best be accomplished.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Forest Taxation for the New York State Forest Practice Board took the leadership in drafting this legislation. Committee members were: Francis (Mike) Demeree, Chairman; Raymond Marler; John Stock; and Fred E. Winch, Jr. (who has retired).

Although Sect. 480-a was signed into law in July, its provisions only are applicable to assessment rolls with taxable status dates occurring on or after July 1, 1977. Therefore, the earliest year for tax relief is 1978.

PROVISIONS of the Law are as follows:

- Minimum tract of forest land is 50 contiguous acres.
- Stocking shall be sufficient to produce a merchantable forest crop within 30 years from date of certification.
- Management plan as specified and approved by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation must be submitted and followed.
- Property is to be annually committed to forest production at all times for a period of 10 years.
- Yield tax of 6 percent is paid on stumpage value at time of harvest.
- Forest tracts under the act are to be assessed at whichever is greater: \$40 per acre full value or 20 percent of the assessed valuation of like properties not under the act.
- Severe tax penalties exist for those not conforming to the management plan or use of land to grow forest crops.

... from Marketing Bulletin No. 430