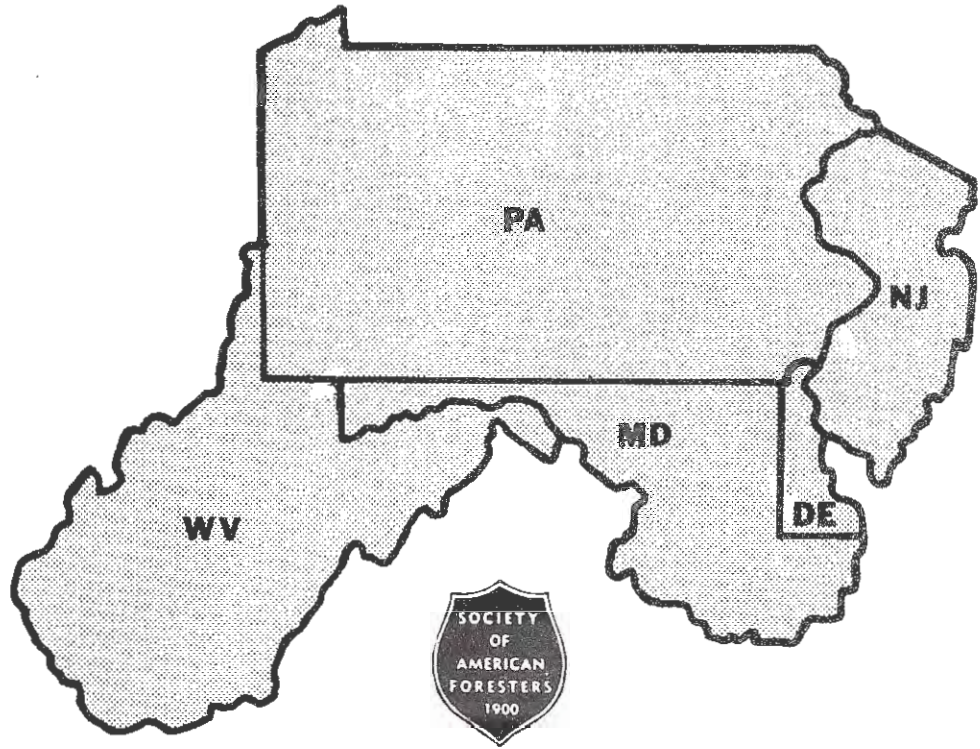


The ALLEGHENY NEWS



This issue contains
registration forms for the
Allegheny Society Winter Meeting.

WINTER 1981

Allegheny News

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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The Allegheny News is published three times a year by the Allegheny section of the Society of American Foresters.

Its circulation reaches more than 1200 members.

Notes From The Chairman

This is my last **Allegheny News** column as Chairman of our Section/Society. The energetic support of our members in the conduct of meetings, the accomplishment of goals and very active participation on projects is truly a credit to our group and a major factor in making the Allegheny Section stand out in the Society. Literally hundreds of you have contributed to making my term as Chairman an enjoyable and rewarding experience. I could not possibly express my appreciation to all of you who so richly deserve it, however, I think it would be most appropriate to offer my thanks on behalf of all of us to Karen Knapp for the many hours of effort that have gone into editing the **Allegheny News**. I have and would at any time, pit our newsletter against any similar publication in the Society.

"Gentleman's Agreement"

Your Executive Committee, at our last meeting, invited Jay McConnell to be present to discuss a special need of the National Capital Society, which he chairs. In the election of members to the grade of fellow, the voting district which is comprised of our two Societies is limited to the selection of four fellows each year. Because the Allegheny Section outnumbers D.C. by about three to one, it has sometimes been difficult for their members to receive deserved recognition. The situation is compounded by the fact that Washington is a city that has a high proportion of employees who are nearing the end of a distinguished career. In a spirit of fairness, we hope to hold Allegheny Society nominations to a maximum of three. However, it is not possible to legitimately mandate that limit. We must rely on the good faith of our members in holding nominations within bounds. Council is due to consider some special relief for the National Capital Society in this area, but the outcome of that consideration is unknown.

Vote!!

Ballots will be sent to all voting members of the Section before the end of the year. One will be for voting on candidates for Allegheny Society office. The other will be for voting to accept revised bylaws that are required as of January 1, 1982. Bylaws were drafted by an ad hoc committee under the leadership of Dave Edelman. Under National Bylaws we are required to operate under "Standard Minimum Bylaws" as approved by Council. In an effort to ensure that bylaws fit the particular needs of the Allegheny Society, the committee took both old and new versions and drafted bylaws which, as far as possible, preserved the sense and intent of both. I urge you to vote to approve the bylaws as they were drafted. Adoption is important so that we can begin 1982 with our administrative house in order and get on with other matters.

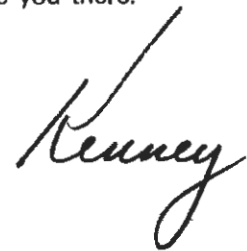
Foresters' Fund

Thanks to the West Virginia Chapter for their recent contribution of \$61 to the Fund.

MSD

Elsewhere in the **News** you will find my summary of actions of the Meeting of Society Delegates in Orlando. Ron Sheay was with me at that meeting and has been a most conscientious and helpful Chairman-elect in attending MSD and in every other way these past two years. He will make an outstanding chairman of the Allegheny Society.

Please make every effort to attend the winter meeting in Cape May, New Jersey. As you will see from the announcement elsewhere in the **News**, it's going to be a good one. See you there.



Items of Interest

Scandinavian Woodworkers	page 6
The Outlook for Forestry by Max Peterson	page 10
Allegheny Section Winter Meeting	page 12 & 13
Minutes of Summer Section Meeting	page 20

Reginald Forbes Art Contest

Artists and Craftsmen! Don't miss this chance to show your talents by entering the Reginald Forbes Art Contest. The contest is open to all members or their spouses and all works of art such as photos, paintings, sketches, carvings, models, etc. are welcome. (Each entry should have its own display props, i.e. easels, etc.)

Entries will be displayed at the Allegheny Society's Winter Meeting. Winners will be voted upon by meeting attendees with a \$25.00 prize for first place, \$15.00 for second and \$10.00 for third being awarded at the banquet Thursday night.

If you cannot attend the meeting, consider sending your entry with a friend.

National Scene

Forest Taxation Symposium

The Society of American Foresters, along with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, USDA Forest Service and the VPI & SU School of Forestry and Wildlife Resources, is sponsoring a Forest Taxation Symposium. It is to be held February 9-11 at the Colonial Williamsburg Hotel Complex in Williamsburg, Virginia. Speakers and panels will discuss current tax issues, policies and developments. For further information contact William C. Siegel, Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 (phone 504-589-6652) or Harry L. Haney, Jr., School of Forestry and Wildlife Resources, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061 (phone 703-961-5212).

Forest Land Loss

The American Pulpwood Association reports that a 17% reduction of the world's forested area is expected during the next 20 years, with the fastest loss occurring in the developing countries due to erosion and conversion to agriculture. There will be a parallel increase in wood consumption for pulp and paper, fuel, building and chemical processes. In the United States, the National Association of Conservation Districts reports that each hour 320 acres of prime U.S. agricultural land is converted to nonagricultural purposes. Forestland accounts for about 95 acres of this hourly loss, which means that 2,280 acres per day or 832,200 acres per year of forest is lost.

Nursery Directory

The 1981 Directory of Forest Tree Nurseries in the United States gives details on 305 nurseries throughout the U.S. For cost and availability, write the American Association of Nurserymen, 230 Southern Building, 15th and H. Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005 (202-737-4060).

Nongame Checkoff

Support of non-game wildlife conservation programs through an income tax check-off is gaining popularity. So far thirteen states, including West Virginia and New Jersey, have programs where taxpayers may contribute a portion or all of their refunds to their state wildlife agencies. Five other states, including Pennsylvania, are considering similar legislation.

Plan Ahead

The 1982 National SAF Convention will be headquartered at the Stouffer's Cincinnati Towers on September 19-22. Ohio's "City full of cities" is already preparing for the convention.

If you **really** want to plan ahead, set aside October 16-19, 1983 for the SAF Convention in Portland, Oregon and August 5-9, 1984 for the SAF Convention to be held in Quebec as a joint meeting with the Canadian Institute of Forestry.

SAF Membership

Ron Sheay, who attended the National Convention in Orlando, reports that the total membership for SAF stood at 19,997 members as of September 30, 1981. This compares to 20,332 for the same date in 1980 - a decrease of 335. Ron points out that it is a small decrease in membership

when compared to the relatively large dues increase for 1981.

The Allegheny Section stands at 1,113 for the same date, which shows a decrease of 76 members from 1980.

1981 SAF Election of Officers and Council

The winners of the November election for SAF Vice President and Council members from the odd-numbered Voting Districts are as follows:

Vice President - William E. Towell
District I Council - James F. O'Donnell
District III - John C. Dozier
District V - James E. Brewer
District VII - Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr.
District IX - Gary Schneider
District XI - Norwin Linnartz

John L. Gray is the alternate Council Member for District VII, the District to which the Allegheny Section belongs.

1981 SAF Fellow Election

The official results of the 1981 Fellow election have been released by the SAF national office. The following elected Fellows were those who received a 2/3 majority on the ballots cast and **also** were the four (or less) who received the higher numbers of votes in their voting District.

District I - None elected
District II - Carlos T. Brown
C. Glen Jorgensen
Clarence W. Richen
District III - None elected
District IV - Thomas B. Borden
District V - Victor J. Rudolph
District VI - None elected
District VII - None elected
District VIII - Walter T. Ahearn
Julian George Hofmann
William F. Milliken
District IX - Henry H. Chamberlin
District X - Leon A. Hargreaves, Jr.
District XI - None elected

Technician Referendum Defeated

The SAF Referendum that would have extended voting privileges for Technician Members was defeated by a vote of 4,002 to 3,070. If passed, the referendum would have given Technician Members the franchise with all rights except the right to hold national office.

The remaining referendum items, dealing with changes prompted by Society reorganization, were passed by decisive votes.

1981 SAF Manual Ready

The 1981 **SAF Manual** is now available from the national office. An up-to-date compendium of Society information, it is a treasury of facts, figures, maps, names and addresses - especially relevant during reorganization. Copies have been distributed to SAF unit offices. Reasonably priced at \$3, the **manual** is a must for active members.

1981 Summer Meeting

Historic . . . that is the one word that best describes the 1981 Summer Meeting of the Allegheny Section of the Society of American Foresters. Historic sites were visited on the field trip, a buffet dinner was served at the Gifford Pinchot estate, and the meeting itself will go down in SAF history as the last meeting of the Allegheny "Section".

The field trip included visits to the lifetime home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and to the Frederick Vanderbilt estate. For more recent history Dr. Elias of the Cary Arboretum (a division of the New York Botanical Gardens) gave a brief and very interesting presentation on his visits to the forests of Russia. This was followed by a tour of the arboretum's energy-efficient Plant Sciences building. Both solar and earth-sheltering techniques were used in constructing the building. The tour also visited the greenhouse - nursery complex.

The final event on the 28th was a tour of Grey Towers, Gifford Pinchot's estate in Milford, Pennsylvania. Following a buffet, the group listened to R. Max Peterson, Chief of the Forest Service, speak on the "Outlook for Forestry" (see page 10).

A brief business meeting was held on the 29th followed by a "sentimental" journey down the Delaware River in canoes. Turn to page 20 for minutes of the business meeting.

Thank You to the Pinchot Chapter for planning an excellent meeting. Acknowledgements go also to the Pennsylvania Forestry Association for the icebreaker; the U.S. Forest Service for the Thursday evening films and the Grey Towers tour; Harry Decker of the New York Dept. of Environmental Conservation for the interpretive talk on the bus trip; Dixon Freeland, Superintendent of the Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Mansions, NPS; and Amos Hawkins, Superintendent of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation area, NPS for the wife's tour and canoe trip.



Allegheny Section Members got a close-up look at the Cary Arboretum's solar collectors.



The Cary Arboretum's green houses held everyone's interest.



Meeting attendees enjoyed a delicious buffet dinner around Gifford Pinchot's "Finger Bowl".



The canoe trip on the Delaware River was a great ending to a great meeting.

People

Keystone Chapter member **Maurice K. Goddard** was awarded the Gifford Pinchot Medal at the 1981 SAF Convention. Maurice is the former Pennsylvania Secretary of Environmental Resources. He joined the SAF in 1935 and was elected Fellow in 1963.



Eugene Winch displays his Golden Membership Award.

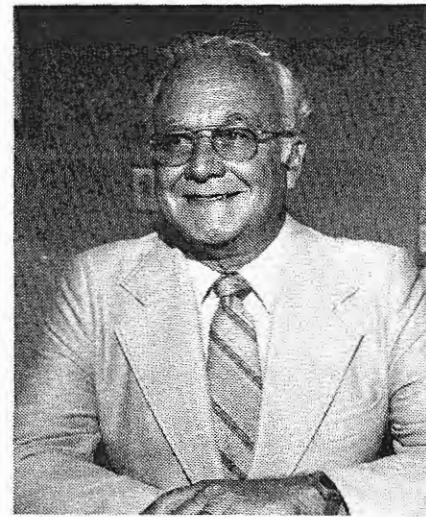
Jesse Diller and **Eugene Winch** were each recently awarded framed Golden Membership certificates in recognition of fifty years service to the Society of American Foresters. Eugene Winch, pictured above with his certificate, knew Gifford Pinchot and started his career working for Austin Hawes when he was State Forester in Connecticut. Eugene is now retired and resides in Media, Pennsylvania.

Edwin J. Green was appointed Assistant Professor of Forestry at Cook College, Rutgers University, July of this year. He is interested in teaching biometrics and quantitative silviculture and performing research in growth and yield and/or ecosystems dynamics. Ed was raised on the South Shore of Long Island and received his B.S. in forestry and M.S. in silviculture from SUNY at Syracuse. His Ph.D. research at VPI & SU dealt with the relative merits of modeling tree growth with deterministic equations as opposed to the use of stochastic equations.

Harry Hartman of the Maryland Forest Service was given a tribute in the Maryland/Delaware Chapter's fall newsletter. Harry is a strong supporter of the SAF. The tribute described him as "... always in good spirits with a smile on his face and always with something good to say to you. Landowners like him and feel confident that what he says is right." (That's what forestry is all about, folks!)

Seven Maryland Forest Service employees have been reassigned to other DNR units as a result of recent budget cuts. **Paul Furbush**, Carolina/Talbot project is reassigned to Tidewater Administration; **Ronald Gardner** Southern Region reassigned to Water Resources Administration; **Kevin Josenhans**, Long Hill reassigned to Water Resources

Administration; **Raymond Karlstrand**, Western Region reassigned to Energy Administration; **William Schaubert**, Kent and Queen Anne's Counties reassigned to Maryland Geological Survey; **William Skinner**, Baltimore County reassigned to Maryland Geological Survey; **Kevin Weis**, Howard and Montgomery Counties reassigned to Water Resources Administration. **Neil Merkel**, Project Forester, has left State Employment to attend a Baptist School of Theology in Pennsylvania. **Don Vanhassent**, formerly sawmilling specialist in Utilization and Project Forester in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, is now Project Forester for St. Mary's County. **Teresa Dickerson**, formerly Project Forester in Baltimore County is now Project Forester in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties. **Pat Meckley**, formerly Urban and Community Forester, is now Project Forester in Baltimore County.



Byron J. Warder

Byron J. (Jack) Warder was appointed West Virginia State Forester in June of this year. Jack had been serving as Acting State Forester since the January retirement of Asher W. Kelley. A native of Fairmont, West Virginia, Jack holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry from West Virginia University. During his thirty years of employment by the state of West Virginia, he has served as a service forester, district forester and Assistant State Forester. He has been an SAF member since 1952.

On announcing Jack's appointment, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources Director, David C. Callaghan, noted that "B. J. Warder has been an outstanding forester and administrator in his work with this department over the past thirty years. He has done extensive work in moving forward the department's forestry and wood utilization programs. I am sure he will continue to do an outstanding job as West Virginia's State Forester".

Outstanding Service certificates were presented to **James C. Nelson** and **George Kemp** at the Summer Section Meeting in recognition of their service as previous Chairmen of the Allegheny Section.

Continued . . .



Gary W. Wickline

Meadow Bridge, West Virginia native, **Gary W. Wickline**, is the newest employee of Westvaco Corporation's West Virginia Woodlands in Rupert.

Gary reports to Field Construction Superintendent Franklin D. Groves and has responsibilities in logging road layout, inspection and maintenance. He is a 1978 graduate of Glenville State College where he earned dual A.S. degrees in Forest Technology and Land Surveying.

According to Groves, Wickline will assist in nearly all technical phases of Westvaco's road construction program. The company presently is working toward completion of a network of permanent, all-weather roads necessary for management of its timberlands near Rupert, Parkersburg and Elkins, West Virginia.

Allegheny members at the National Convention in Orlando, Florida (this listing is not complete) were **Kenney Funderburke**, Allegheny Chairman, **Ron Sheay**, Allegheny Chairman-Elect, **Dave Utley**, **Al Newby**, **Roger Smith**, **Robert Smith**, **Tom Lyons**, **Gary Moll**, **Charlie Hall**, **Bob Bond**, and **Jack Coster**. Former members seen wandering around the convention were **Ben Stout** (past Allegheny Chairman) and **Carl "Tiny" Cranmer**.

Allegheny Section member **Charles S. Merroth** contributed one of the winning entries in the national SAF contest for "a brief, striking phrase" to describe the professional forester. His entry was "Foresters - Giving Nature a Hand". He will receive a copy of SAF's **Forest Cover Types of the United States and Canada** for his efforts.

Several hundred phrases were submitted from around the country. Chuck's was selected as one of the nine winning entries. These nine phrases will be used in various SAF communications materials. Check the "Update" section of the December **Journal** for a complete list of the winning entries.



Gypsy Moth Suppression

Gypsy moth populations on 341,000 acres in the Northeast were suppressed this year as a result of cooperative State/Federal aerial spraying projects.

The spraying of chemical and biological insecticides was carried out as part of an integrated pest management system in Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. This year, defoliation caused by the gypsy moth was more than 12 million acres, two and one-half times that of last year, due to environmental conditions that were optimum for the development, survival and spread of the pest during the winter and spring of 1981.

Conditions were favorable also for other forest defoliating insects, such as cankerworms, forest tent and eastern tent caterpillars. Many were in the same areas with the gypsy moth where together they consumed virtually all green foliage in some areas.

The high gypsy moth populations and severe defoliation are expected to continue through the spring and summer of 1982. There are, however, encouraging indications in some regions, such as portions of New York, where the virus wilt disease of the gypsy moth has built up and decimated some local populations of the insect.

- from "Forest-Gram North", USDA, FS

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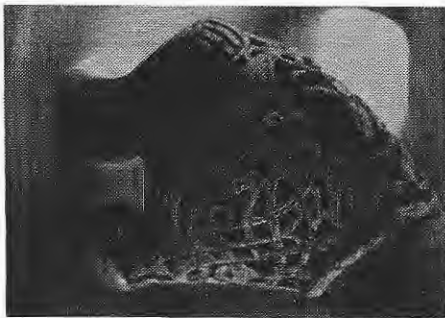
Scandinavian Woodworkers

by Jerry H. Reyburn, Ph. D.

Rothrock Chapter member Jerry Reyburn has been interested in the Vikings for years and has traveled to Newfoundland (1974), Greenland and Iceland (1976), England and Scotland (1978) and Norway, Sweden and Denmark (1981) in their pursuit. As a forester, he became interested in their ability to work with wood for both utility and art. He shares his findings and observations in the following article. His son, Thomas Reyburn, supplied the accompanying photographs.

Wood has been important to Scandinavians for centuries. In ancient times their ability to work with wood led to development of skis for personal winter transportation and sledges for people and products. But the most important use of wood that made the Scandinavians mobile traders and feared raiders was the ship.

The ships were essentially seagoing canoes, sailed or rowed, and known to have ranged from L'anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, North America to Constantinople, Turkey in Asia. With these vessels the Scandinavians settled Greenland for four hundred years, permanently annexed Iceland, conquered part of France, subdued part of England, lost it to their Norman cousins and prevailed over Sicily for two hundred years.



Prow of a Viking ship from the National Museum in Valo, Norway.

During the 9th through the 13th century, ships were designed to work with the ocean waves instead of against them in the same way that 20th century Danish modern furniture worked with the human body with low, clean, beautiful design. Between these times they developed simple wooden windmills, which efficiently used this diffuse power to their need for grinding grain and pumping water. The island of Öland lying off the east coast of Sweden in the Baltic has the most dense concentration of windmills in the world!

One of the ships' cargoes carried to Greenland by Leif Ericson from North America was timber. It apparently was valuable and much needed. The Norse culture of the time was heavily dependent on wood for space heating and cooking. The communal long houses excavated in Denmark, Greenland and Newfoundland have sod walls, but timber uprights and wood rafters. Some structural timber could have been driftwood in these colonized treeless regions and some rafters may have been native birches and alders that reach usable size. But the lack of trees large enough for building, burning and fashioning into tools and weapons was, at least, an inconvenience.



Windmill

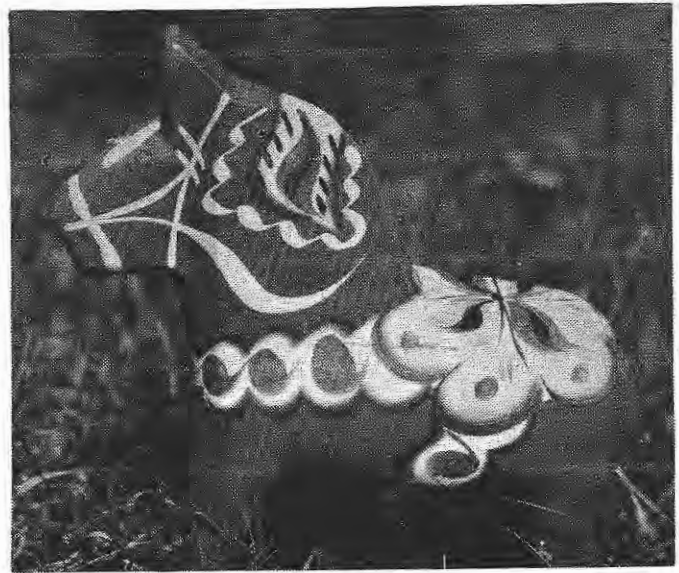
Iceland was originally more forested than today. The woodlands were cut for firewood faster than they could replace themselves, so today Iceland is almost treeless. Scotch pine does grow in the draws and ravines of Iceland until the trees encounter the almost ceaseless wind, which deforms them to a curious reminder of a flat-top haircut. The Icelandic habit of planting trees on graves may regenerate forests. It is unlikely that the proximity to human humus helps tree growth as much as the windshield effect of a five foot slab tombstone. Ornamental trees in Reykjavik do reach 20 to 30 feet in height where buildings shield them. In the countryside of Iceland school children are planting trees in volcanic ash and lava flows, so Iceland may again be forested.

Southern Greenland, next to the coast, has the usual growth of trees one would expect in the circumpolar tundra. Experimental plantings of Scotch pine are found at Narsarsuaq. Oats and barley ripen in the area one year in three and, when frosted, the grain becomes silage to feed ponies, sheep and goats. At Gardar, site of the Bishops Cathedral, a dairy herd was kept from between 1000 AD and 1200 AD, until 20 years ago when it became cheaper to fly milk in across the North Atlantic from Copenhagen, Denmark, than to process milk locally.

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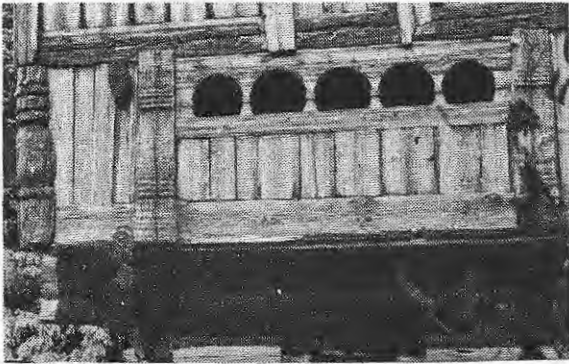
Stave church from the Folk Museum in Oslo.



Carved horse from Dalarna, Sweden.

Stave churches are a relic of medieval architecture. Wooden Norwegian churches have survived lightning, accidental fire and termites to be folk art monuments. God must have protected them, because chemicals and fire companies did not until this current century.

Meandering through the Folk Museum in Oslo, Norway, it becomes apparent where the Midwest and High Plains settlers in North America got the technology for building log structures. It was easily transplanted from Europe, especially Scandinavia. Why the sod roofs were not more widely used in America is more of a mystery. It could be because slate, which is laid on the wood rafters under the sod, was not readily available. Another thought is that rain was less dependable in America than in Northern Europe and turf roofs were difficult to start and maintain.



Example of Scandinavian log cabins - Norway.

Wood, as an artform, is found throughout Scandinavian culture. This is attested to by the influence of simple, functional Danish modern design in furniture. It was evident in the Viking long ships, with flowing functional lines to make the ship efficient in the sea, to work with the waves instead of against them. It is quite different from the elaborate ornamentation on the burial mound artifacts from Norway and Denmark, which are marvels of intricacy. This carving skill is still seen today in the folk art of the Province of Dalarna, about a hundred miles west of Stockholm, Sweden. The timbered region around Falun has a tradition of people carving and painting horses from birch and aspen. Each horse is similar in pattern, but different in color, size and detail of painting.

The native loggers and farmers have steadfastly refused to mass produce these charming wooden horses which are certainly draft animals modeled after those animals that pull the local plows, wagons and log skidders. It is the way these people honor their work animals, by carving them symbolically in wood.

Scandinavia also gave the world one more important invention, originally made of wood and only recently made also of the wood refinement, paper. The match was invented by Johan Lundström in 1845 at Jönköping in South Central Sweden. This invention certainly eased man's attempts to start a fire to the simple flick of a wrist, prior to the flick of a Bic. Many trees have been sacrificed to the match industry intentionally in the production of these useful items for starting fire. Many trees have also been sacrificed unintentionally because of the ease of starting fires was given to the irresponsible, the careless and the thoughtless.

The importance of wood to the Scandinavians has permeated society today. We can only hope the reverence for wood these people have also rubs off on the rest of us.



Allegheny Reflections

By Bill Corlett



At the Golden Eage Inn in Cape May, New Jersey, in February, the Allegheny Society of American Foresters will hold its first meeting on the 60th anniversary of the Allegheny Section, Society of American Foresters, from which it evolved.

What was our profession like when Gifford Pinchot, Joseph S. Illick, John Foley, John A. Ferguson, and 25 other Pennsylvania members of the SAF met for the first time as the Pennsylvania Section in Harrisburg on March 10, 1922?

The Section had really had its beginnings in the summer of 1920 when informal discussions led to the appointment of a steering committee consisting of Dr. Illick and Robert Y. Stuart.

From the Report of the Pennsylvania Department of Forestry for the years 1920-1921 we learn that Commissioner Pinchot, "With the hearty cooperation of the members of the State Forest Commission and the State Foresters" had reorganized the Department, divided the state into 26 districts, prepared and implemented a comprehensive fire plan and a new personnel structure. The Valley Forge District was under the supervision of the Harrisburg office, the Mont Alto District was supervised by the State Forest Academy, and the other 24 had District Foresters in charge. There were 13 Assistant Foresters, including Bill Taber with Forrest Dutlinger in Renovo, Bill Swingler with Paul Mulford in Wellsboro, Henry Clepper with Lynn Emerick in Scranton, and Sam Kurtz with V. M. Bearer in Ligonier.

Of the 201 employees, 60 were foresters, and total expenditures for the year ending May 30, 1921, were \$876,000. The top salary for a District Forester was \$2500. Their assistants received about \$1200, and laborers \$900.

In 1921, 2,384 fires, 40 percent of them caused by railroads, burned 185,653 acres, and extinction costs (separate from patrol, detection, and all other related costs) were \$1,929. Over 220 miles of State Forest boundary lines were surveyed; 58 cabins, barns, sheds, and other buildings were built; and 43,000 acres of game refuges were set aside. Timber sales were limited to chestnut salvage operations, but all trees were marked or designated, and

sale contracts included cutting, logging, and utilization specifications. The fourteen timber sales in 1921 aggregated 300,000 board feet, 6,000 cubic feet, and 1,351,000 "pieces" (e.g., ties, props, posts, rails, staves, and shingles) and brought in \$33,350. Logs were sold for \$3.00 to \$4.00 per MBF, ties for 15¢ each, keg staves for 60¢ per M, and mine props for about 5½¢ each.

There was also income from coal, sand, clay, oil, and gas produced on the State Forests, and the right to impound water on the State Forests was granted to ten municipalities. An estimated 80,000 people camped on State Forest land in 1921, and plans were being made to build roads and trails to increase access for recreation and for outdoor education, study, and demonstration areas. Eleven campgrounds and seven State Parks, comprising 200 acres, were established that year.

During 1920 and 1921, 77,500 acres were added to the State Forests, costing as little as \$1.79 per acre, and bringing the total acreage to 1,126,236.

Tree planting on state land was averaging about 200,000 seedlings per year, with white pine and Norway spruce heading the list, but "experimental plantations of Japanese . . . European . . . and Pacific Coast trees were also established." In 1910 the Department began supplying seedlings to private landowners, and in 1921 there were more than three million trees distributed, the landowners paying only the costs of packing and shipping.

The Department was operating three large and one small nurseries, with a total of 18 acres and a capacity of 10 million seedlings and transplants. There were also 12 cooperative forest tree nurseries at state institutions, supervised by the Department of Forestry and created to increase total production to 20 million seedlings by 1925.

In 1920 the Department of Forestry and the Department of Highways began a cooperative program of roadside planting under which Forestry furnished the trees, when available, staked out the locations, supervised the planting, and later supervised pruning and pest control. The Highway Department provided labor, tools, trucks, and incidentals. In 1921, 5500 American elm, hard maple, and oriental plane trees were planted, with 9,000 more scheduled for planting in 1922. Only the elm and maple were state nursery stock.

Assistance and advice to private timberland owners began with a policy decision in July 1920. Farm woodlots and other tracts up to 200 acres in size were examined free of charge and reports prepared for the owners. Larger tracts were examined, but the owners had to pay the foresters' actual expenses. In 1921, 89 tracts comprising 18,516 acres were examined at a total cost of \$566.44 to the Department and \$18.67 to the owners of the larger tracts.

Public education was considered important. Several conferences were held for railroad companies, timberland owners, and wood-using industries, this latter meeting attended by representatives from 67 industries. Agendas ranged from fire prevention and suppression to timber supplies and forestry assistance, depending upon the audience. Timber supply was of interest because there were thirteen pulp mills in the state, and they were importing 74 percent of their wood. There were school and scout programs, five county teacher institutes, twelve county fairs, a road celebration (whatever that was), a flower show, two

Continued . . .

Fire Prevention Day demonstrations, and an exhibit showing forest conditions and department activities. An estimated 100,000 people visited the exhibit during the last four months of the year.

Research was being carried out on the wood situation, forest growth and yield, blister rust, slash disposal, and the effect of fires on huckleberry production.

On July 13, 1921, the State Forest Commission approved a U.S. Forest Service application to buy 412,000 acres in Warren, Forest, McKean, and Elk Counties, and the Allegheny Purchase Area came into being. It was the USFS intention to acquire and develop the land as a National Forest.

It was a landmark year for forestry, and one of the concluding statements in the report is as applicable throughout the Allegheny Society today as it was to Pennsylvania in 1921: "A wide-awake, capable Department of Forestry and a public opinion aroused to the State's timber need will go a long way toward restoring Penn's Woods." How often have you said something like that about your area?

Meeting of Society Delegates

Summary Report by Kenney Funderburke

MSD is getting better! Bill Banzhaf was effective in running the Orlando meeting, guiding delegates through discussion and consideration of the 25 or so items on the agenda. We covered a lot of ground which I'll summarize in the following paragraphs - if you want more detail, contact me directly.

'82-'83 SAF Goals Draft Goals and Targets for 1982-1983 were received from the Ad Hoc Goals Committee chaired by Vice President Tom Borden. MSD representatives approved the draft which will be revised and presented to Council for consideration and adoption. A few highlights from the more than forty specific targets proposed: *Change SAF fiscal year to calendar year basis in 1983. *Conduct training program for local SAF unit officers. *Eight regional forest policy workshops for SAF units. *Improve procedures for recognition of forestry technician training programs. *Publish **Forestry Handbook** in 1983. *Increase base for Foresters' Fund to \$300,000 by December 31, 1982.

**** SAF bylaws provide that a dues or program adjustment be considered whenever the Consumer Price Index has risen by three percent or more since the last adjustment. Since the CPI rose by 10.7% between August 1, 1980 and July 31, 1981, Council presented to MSD a preliminary budget and dues schedule adjustment. Proposed dues increases would yield a 4.1% increase in revenues to cover 1981-82 budget of \$1,794,000 on a break even, cash flow basis. Individual adjustments vary between 0 and 8.5 percent with the maximum increase in any dues category being \$3.00. Following defeat of a motion to oppose the dues increase, the MSD passed a motion in support of the financial package as recommended by the Committee on Financial Management.

Dues/Salaries Motion to ask Council to tie dues adjustments to changes in member's salaries was defeated.

2 Year Terms Motion to recommend a bylaws change allowing officers of SAF units below national level to serve 2-year terms was made and carried.

Student Vote Proposal to allow one student member on State Society/Division Executive Committee with full voting

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HARDY, NORTHERN GROWN SEEDLINGS AND TRANSPLANTS

Pine, Spruce, Fir, Hemlock,
Arborvitae, Rhododendron

Oak, Maple, Birch,
Locust, Ash, Willow,
Dogwood, Linden, Cherry,
Walnut, Chestnut, Autumn
Olive, Multiflora Rose, Barberry

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Indiana, Pa 15701
412-465-5686

privileges was defeated.

Regulatory Legislation Proposal from Northern California Section calls on Council to initiate a task-force study on the cumulative effects of regulatory legislation on operations of the U. S. Forest Service. MSD voted to convey that recommendation to Council after some modifications of the original proposal.

Legislative Field Tour Meeting members tabled for review a proposal to develop a national field tour in Washington, D. C. area for members of Congress.

MSD Charter George Combes, Kenney Funderburke and Dennis LeMaster served on a subcommittee to review the MSD Charter. Minor changes regarding format for submission of issues and meeting procedures were proposed and accepted.

Funding MSD MSD is exploring methods of equitably sharing the costs of meetings among the various State Societies. There were proposals for approaches such as a flat fee assessment and a per member assessment. Not yet resolved.

1982 MOS Draft copies of proposed 1982 member opinion survey were distributed for comment. Comments have been forwarded to the National Office on behalf of Allegheny Section.

SAF Group Health MSD passed a recommendation that SAF study the possibility of offering a group health, medical and dental plan to members.

DC Meetings Delegates supported a proposal to hold the SAF annual convention in Washington, D.C. once every ten years. As proposed, the 1990 and 2000 meetings would be in the Capital.

National Office Staff Attendance at State Society Meetings It was recommended that if more than one national staff member is invited to a State Society Meeting, the inviting Society pay the costs for additional staffers.

The Outlook for Forestry

Remarks of R. Max Peterson, Chief of the Forest Service, USDA to the Allegheny Society of American Foresters at Grey Towers, Milford, PA. on August 28, 1981.

On behalf of the Forest Service, we're glad to have you come to Grey Towers. Isn't this a great place for a Summer meeting?

For many years – even before Grey Towers was built – Milford was a summer home for the Pinchot family. Gifford Pinchot spent several summers here . . . and during one of his summers off from attending college at Yale, he helped oversee the construction of Grey Towers.

In the Summer of 1891 – after his forestry training in Europe, and before he went to work at Biltmore – this is where he started writing his "Primer of Forestry."

After the Yale School of Forestry was founded with a bequest from Gifford Pinchot's father, it held summer sessions here from 1901 to 1926. Many of the early forestry leaders received their first field training here.

Gifford Pinchot courted Cornelia here, too . . . and after marrying her in the summer of 1914, they often spent their summers at Grey Towers.

Later on, Grey Towers served as a political base – not only for Gifford Pinchot, but for Cornelia as well. Mrs. Pinchot was quite interested in public policy and in helping formulate them. Theodore Roosevelt once described her as having the best political mind of all of the women in his acquaintance. She ran for Congress several times. And Gifford was elected twice as Governor of Pennsylvania, and served with distinction.

And in the late 1920's and early 1930's, the Pinchots hosted summer picnics for neighboring county residents.

So, in coming to Grey Towers as part of your summer meeting, you are observing one of the oldest . . . and nicest . . . traditions associated with this site. And dinner around Cornelia Pinchot's "finger bowl" has been an especially nice touch.

Forestry is a young profession

But let's pause, for a moment, to consider the time-frame associated with this place and with the people who lived here.

It's been little more than 90 years since Grey Towers was built – before Gifford Pinchot even began to study forestry.

It's been 81 years since Pinchot and six others founded the Society of American Foresters . . . a little more than 75 since he got the forest reserves transferred to the Department of Agriculture, established the Forest Service, and became its first Chief.

In looking at those dates, we can realize that forestry in the United States is still a young profession.

And due largely to the mental and moral energy which Pinchot brought to the profession at its beginning . . . it's had a vigorous and productive youth.

It was the professional foresters who led the conservation movement at its inception . . . who insisted on protection and management of Western forests . . . who restored the forest lands in the South and the East to productivity . . . and who authored much of the early forestry legislation.

The success of that professional leadership is evident in the improved condition and productivity of forest lands throughout the nation . . . the sort of record that Pinchot would be proud of.

Isn't it a pleasant feeling, to look back at that record of accomplishment . . . to rest on your profession's laurels?



R. Max Peterson

Max Peterson met "the press" on Saturday, August 29th, at the Gifford Pinchot Estate. Many of his comments and attitudes are reflected in his "Outlook for Forestry". Foresters may want to take note of the subjects that the press members were most concerned about: the federal budget and its impact on Forest Service programs and personnel; James Watt (how'd he sneak in?); the gypsy moth; James Watt; regulation of forest management practices; James Watt; and recreational programs on Forest Service land.

But keeping in mind the youthfulness of the forestry profession, let's switch our direction of focus, here tonight, to something more in line with its professional age . . .

Let's consider the future – the outlook – for forestry in the United States . . . what I see as a bright and challenging outlook for the 1980's.

Forestry outlook is bright

In the past several years, I've heard a litany of woe from some resource managers who complain that the public doesn't understand or appreciate them . . . that professional judgment no longer counts in resource management . . . and that the future of their professions is grim.

I don't agree.

I hardly need to tell you that the public has rediscovered the forest. The immense growth in the popularity of wood-energy is only the most recent way the American people have come to demand more of our forests.

Whatever their ownership, forest lands are now the focus of a great deal of public attention. That situation is markedly different from when Pinchot first got started . . . when foresters were the first conservationists, and it appeared that few others were concerned about the future forest resource.

But because the situation is different, I believe that resource managers – whether foresters or wildlife biologists, hydrologists or some other discipline – are standing on the threshold of what should be for them a bold new era of opportunity.

Continued . . .

Forestry profession must change as the nation changes

But we need to look up from our preoccupation with our familiar practices . . . recognize our capabilities and responsibilities in the larger world outside the forests . . . and step out to pursue them.

And we need to recognize some of the changes in attitude and approach which will be needed if our professions are to be effective voices in natural resource management.

We are living in a time of rapid social, economic, and cultural change . . . of rapid technological change . . . and of rapid change in our perspective as a nation.

Forestry must change . . . is changing . . . as well. no institution totters through youth and into middle-age without changing . . . without adapting to the social currents and tides of change which sweep around and over it.

Gifford Pinchot certainly understood that. He knew that forestry must be a vigorous and dynamic profession. And he knew that the practice of forestry couldn't be looked at apart from the welfare of the public at large.

How do these changing times affect forestry? And how must the forestry profession adapt?

Forest resource outlook

Today, as we look at the future resource situation in the United States, and worldwide, the public well-being gives new meaning and even greater meaning to the principle of wise resource use - of conservation - that Pinchot championed.

Let's look, for a moment, at some of the projected resource trends, starting with the Forest Service's recent RPA Assessment.

This Assessment is a comprehensive and detailed look at resource conditions and trends on all forests and rangelands in the nation, whether public or privately owned. This includes an analysis of present and anticipated uses, and demand and supply projections for all major renewable resources, particularly the renewable ones. It's prepared every 10 years, as the basis for Forest Service long-term planning for research, cooperative programs, and management of the National Forests.

The Assessment projects that, between now and 2030;

- ¶ Demand for outdoor recreation will increase by 60 to 100 percent, depending on the type of activity.
- ¶ Demand for range grazing will rise by 40 percent.
- ¶ Total demand for wood products will more than double.
- ¶ And wildlife and wilderness related uses are expected to increase substantially at the same time.

The Assessment concludes that current management trends will bring about a steady increase in production from our nation's forests and rangelands . . . but demands on these lands will increase at a considerably greater rate. The outlook, then, could be one of resource scarcity and increased cost.

And "The Global 2000 Report to the President," issued last year by the Council on Environmental Quality, projects that, "If present trends continue, the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically, and more vulnerable to disruption than the world we live in now. Serious stresses involving population, resources, and environment are clearly visible ahead."

There are flaws in these projections - particularly in the Global 200 report, as Luke Popovich so ably noted in the

latest **Journal of Forestry**. Even so, these projections need not become fact. We have many opportunities to change this outlook, and I am confident we will.

We need to improve forest resource productivity

But I believe, nonetheless, that they indicate the work that lies ahead for us . . . that we need to improve the way we manage and use our natural resources, not only in the United States, but worldwide.

For foresters, it is time to set some basic goals for this decade, and to stick with them:

¶ We need to build the productivity of all forest lands, according to their capabilities for a variety of resources . . . in order to satisfy the nation's growing needs from its forests.

¶ We need to support the efforts of the nonindustrial, private forest owners to manage their lands, and to help the nation meet its needs for wood and other goods and services from forests.

¶ We need to reduce waste, and improve the efficiency with which we harvest and use wood products.

¶ And we need to expand our understanding of the physical and biological determinants of resource productivity, and their interrelationships . . . so as to extend the limits of what forests can produce.

These are goals that we should boldly pursue in the 1980's. They are a program for improving the productivity and worth of all forest lands, and for increasing their contribution to our nation's economic health.

Economy and environment

But in the same way we must also understand that - despite all of the hoopla about the nation's new productivity mood - the American people still want a clean and healthy environment. I haven't heard anyone propose that we unduly dirty our air and water for the sake of economic progress at all cost.

Forestry professionals know how to maintain a healthy environment as well. We cannot abandon that responsibility.

And I believe that one of the most important lessons which professional foresters can teach the public is that the conflict between resource development and environmental protection is, in significant part, a myth. Our long term economic health is related to environmental health. And mankind doesn't depend on just one or the other . . . it depends on both.

Only a reasonable approach to environmental protection that provides people with the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood in a nondestructive manner will permit protection of the world's natural systems. And economic development will not have lasting success unless it's suffused with concern for ecological stability and wise resource use.

So the major challenge to resource professionals in the 1980's can be summed up in two words: **economy** and **environment**. We have to build and sustain both. And both are directly related to the public welfare.

But is that really different from what foresters have been doing in previous decades?

Forestry must address the broader aspects of the public's well-being.

Perhaps what's different is the context - the national direction and mood - in which foresters practice their management sciences.

It is a context in which the nation's social, economic, and political environment is becoming an ever more important part of forest management.

Continued on page 22 . . .

Allegheny Society of American Foresters

Winter '82 Meeting

Forestry in Megalopolis: Challenges for the 80's

February 3, 4, 5, 1982

Golden Eagle Inn, Cape May, New Jersey

The New Jersey Chapter invites all members and their guests to the 1982 Allegheny Society of American Foresters Winter Meeting. The theme of this year's meeting is "Forestry in Megalopolis: Challenges for the 80's". Topic highlights range from a view from Mr. Robert Lund, with the New Jersey Bureau of Wildlife Management, whose bureau has successfully re-established wild turkey in New Jersey (Yes! they are hunting wild turkey in Jersey again) to Mr. William Flemer, President of Princeton Nurseries, discussing the role of genetics in the 80's.

The quaint, historic coastal village of Cape May, New Jersey will serve as the site for the 1982 winter meeting on February 3, 4, 5, 1982. Cape May is considered to be one of the oldest oceanfront resorts in the state, with many lovely Victorian homes, guest inns and shoppes. It offers a mellow atmosphere for residents and guests alike; a stark contrast to the bustling nightlife found in Atlantic City, 40 miles to the north.

The Golden Eagle Inn, located at Philadelphia and Ocean Front Avenues provides a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean. The inn offers guests an indoor swimming pool, whirlpool, steam cabinets and sauna, fully-equipped health spa and recreation room, or (if you must) two cozy cocktail lounges with nightly entertainment.

The Golden Eagle Inn can easily be found by taking the Garden State Parkway or Route 9 to the Cape May oceanfront area. Every highway leading to the village is well signed, but travelers may wish to call the Golden Eagle Inn at area code (609) 884-6511 for further directions.

The lodging accommodations are reasonably priced at \$40.00 per room (based on either single or double occupancy) per day. A third party can be accommodated in the room with prior arrangement, and an additional charge of \$5.00 will be added to the room rate. The enclosed reservation form is self-explanatory and special attention should be made to the "roommate" option. Please ensure that your room reservations are made with the Golden Eagle Inn by **January 11, 1982**, so that the Inn can be adequately prepared to serve your every need.

The banquet will offer a choice of two main entrees with all the trimmings - seafood newburg or roast sirloin of beef. Your selection will be requested upon registration at the front desk.

Two varied side ventures will be offered to round out the Winter Meeting. Mr. Kenney Funderburke, Jr. (our roving Polar Bear emeritus) has agreed to lead a small, earnest contingent into the Atlantic for a sunrise swim on Thursday morning. On Friday afternoon, those parties interested in recouping some of their cash spent in Cape May may board a bus for an afternoon jaunt to Atlantic City's casinos (seats may be limited and the trip itself will be subject to interest indicated by the meeting attendees.)

The New Jersey Chapter is looking forward to making this meeting a memorable one for all at Cape May!

For further information contact: Anne Conley, Program Chairman, P.O. Box 122, Lanoka Harbor, NJ 08734, (201-349-3991).



Official Announcement of Annual Section Business Meeting

Article 10 of the Allegheny Section Bylaws requires that notification of the business meeting of the Section, stating the nature of the business to be undertaken, be sent to the membership at least 30 days in advance of the meeting. This announcement shall constitute such notification.

The business meeting of the Allegheny Section, Society of American Foresters, will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting in Cape May, New Jersey. The business meeting will be held on Thursday, February 4, 1982, beginning at 2:30 p.m. Agenda for the meeting will include the following items:

1. Reports of all standing and special committees of the Section.

2. Report on outcome and discussion of Bylaws referendum.
3. Consideration of proposals for amendment of bylaws from the membership, if submitted.
4. Such other items of business as may be appropriately brought before the membership.

Members are reminded that "resolutions pertaining to Section policy shall be presented at the business meeting for discussion and, if approved by a majority vote, shall be submitted to all voting members of the Section by letter ballot."

Winter Meeting Program of Activities

Wednesday, February 3, 1982

3:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Registration

6:00

Ice Breaker (Visit with Exhibitors)

Thursday, February 4, 1982

8:00 - 10:00 a.m.

Registration

8:00 - 8:15

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Concurrent Sessions

Session A

8:15 - 9:30 Problems and Progress in Forest Resource Planning

Speakers Forest Planners from each state will report on their progress

9:30 - 10:00 ***Coffee Break*** (Visit with Exhibitors)

10:00 - 11:30 A View from Washington

Speakers: Joseph Hinson, National Forest Products Assoc.
Richard Lewis, American Forest Institute

11:30 - 1:00 ***Lunch*** (On your own)

1:00 - 2:30 New Jersey's Farmland Assessment and Its Impact on Woodlands

Speakers James Grace, Extension Forester
Robert Housedorf, Tax Administrator and Assessor, Tree Farmer

2:30 - 5:00 ***Business Meeting***

6:00 - 7:00 ***Social Hour*** (Cash Bar)

7:00 ***Banquet***

Session B

Changes in the Forest Products Market

Barbara Wade, Forest Products Technologist
John Crist, Field Representative, State and Private Forestry, U.S. Forest Service

Firewood's Problems, Progress & Future

Service and Consulting Foresters from each state.

Clean Air and Acid Rain

Representative of the NJ Bureau of Air Pollution Control

Friday, February 5, 1982

7:00 - 8:00 ***Buffet Breakfast*** (with Speaker)

8:00 - 9:15 The Role of Genetics in the 80's

Speakers: William Flemer, III, President Princeton Nurseries

Forester's Registration and Continuing Education

Ron Christensen, Director of Professional Programs, SAF
A representative of the Pennsylvania Association of Consulting Foresters

9:15 - 9:45 ***Coffee Break***

9:45 - 11:00 Wildlife Management in the 80's

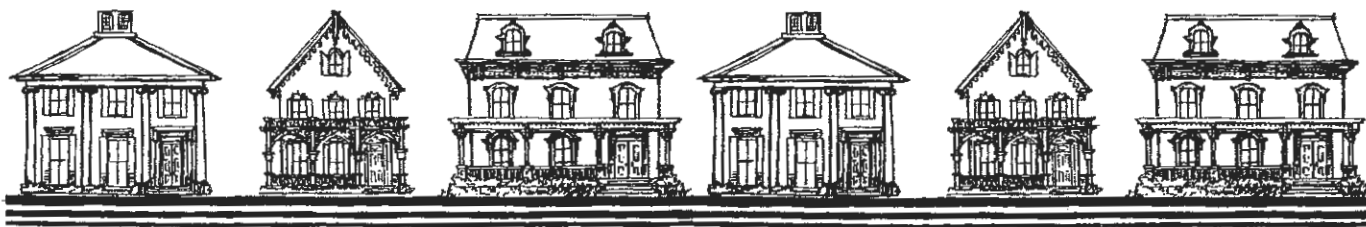
Speakers: Robert C. Lund, Supervisor - Wildlife Research, Bureau of Wildlife Management, NJ Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife

Finding a Job in Forestry

H. J. Dougherty, Supervisor Advanced Planning and Computer Programing with Bell Labs. (Has recruited personnel for Bell Lab for 21 years)

11:00 - 11:30 ***Wrap Up***

11:30 ***Adjourn***



News from Around the Section

Maryland/Delaware Chapter

Gary Moll, Urban Forestry Coordinator for the Maryland Forest Service, has focused national attention on Maryland's Urban and Community Forestry Program. At SAF's National Convention in Orlando, Florida, Gary was on a three member panel which discussed foresters working in urban areas. Gary spoke on "Land Development in Wooded Areas". Fred Deneke, U.S. Forest Service, moderated the session.

In August at Boyne Mountain, Michigan, Gary gave a presentation on the National Urban and Community Forestry Leaders Council to the International Society of Arboriculture. The Council is dedicated to coordinating activities of the many professionals engaged in urban forest management. At the Mid-Atlantic Chapter Meeting of the International Society of Arboriculture in Fredericksburg, Virginia, Gary gave the keynote address. Most recently at the Society's Pacific Northwest Chapter Meeting in Port Townsend, Washington, Gary gave a presentation on the Maryland Forest Service's urban forestry efforts and spoke in detail on land development technique in wooded areas. Dr. Frank Santamour of the National Arboretum was another speaker from Maryland.

As a result of a House Joint Resolution in the Maryland General Assembly, a task force has been established "to review and evaluate management and taxation of Maryland forestland and to recommend measures to optimize use and preservation of these resources in Maryland". The task force's report and recommendations were to be presented to the General Assembly and to Governor Hughes by December 1, 1981. It is in the long term interest of all that we retain forestland so that conservation may be practiced on it. Between 1964 and 1976, Maryland lost thirteen percent of its forestland to other uses.

- Phil Mohler

New Jersey Chapter

The New Jersey Chapter will be hosting the Allegheny Society Convention on February 3, 4 and 5, 1982 at the Golden Eagle Hotel in Cape May. The National Capital Society is also invited.

A chapter canoe trip was held September 12th on the Wading River. The nine mile trip amid fall wildflowers and changing leafcolors was good for renewing old friendships. The day was capped off with a clambake.

On October 6, 1981 Newark was certified as a Tree Farm. The thirty thousand acres of watershed lands became the first publicly-owned Tree Farm in New Jersey. On hand to make the presentation to Mayor Kenneth Gibson were Wayne Martin (Service Forester), Al Huber (NJ Tree Farm Committee) and George Pierson (Chief, Bureau of Forest Management). Mayor Gibson was presented a Tree Farm certificate, flag and sign during the brief ceremony. Tom Koepfel (Newark Watershed Forester), Ron Sheay and Dave Edelman were also present for the ceremony.

The New Jersey Chapter recognized Walter Zmuda of Sussex as the Outstanding Logger of the Year for 1980. Walter first started logging in 1952. Since that time he has developed his skills with a chainsaw and skidder to an exceptional degree. Not only is Walter a highly skilled logger but he is very congenial and willing to accommodate any special problems associated with the harvesting operations. His reputation precedes him wherever he goes -

a fact Walter is proud of.

For these reasons and more the New Jersey Chapter chose Walter Zmuda as the Outstanding Logger of the Year for 1980.

- from "NJ Forester", SAF Newsletter



Dave Edelman presents the Outstanding Logger of the Year 1980 Award to Walter Zmuda.

Northern Hardwood Chapter

A summer field meeting was held jointly with the Plateau Chapter (see Plateau Chapter News).

A Deer-Forest Regeneration Committee, a joint committee of the Northern Hardwood and Plateau Chapters, sponsored seven county meetings this fall. The purpose of the meetings was to consider the impact of the Pennsylvania Deer Herd on the agricultural and forest resources of the state and to review the inter-relationship of deer herd management with farm, forestry, sportsmen and other interests. They were conducted in cooperation with the PA Game Commission and the Cooperative Extension Service.

The committee hopes to expand to a Pennsylvania Division Committee in January 1982. To date, the following additional chapters will be represented: Rothrock by Todd Bowersox and Jim Lynch; Keystone by Nick Hunter and Pinchot by Tony Cardwell and Tom Ellis. Interested volunteers from the Western Gateway and Valley Forge Chapters should contact Bob Martin, 125 Elmwood Court, Emporium, PA. 15834.

- Bill Ackron

Pinchot Chapter

The Pinchot Chapter met on July 24, 1981 at the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company Conference Center on Lake Wallenpaupack. The main topics of discussion were forestry registration, the organization of a Pennsylvania Division within the Allegheny Section, and the upcoming forest technician referendum. Chairman Jim Winch thanked Tom Ellis, Tony Santoli, Sam Rhody, Tony Cardwell, Craig Porter, Mark Zimmer and Al Knox for their outstanding efforts in planning the program for the 1981 Summer Meeting of the Allegheny Section to be held in August.

Our guest speakers for the day were Mr. Jerry Ehrhardt and Mr. Carson Helfrich from the Lake Wallenpaupack Watershed Management District. An excellent slide show and question and answer session served to inform members about the steps being taken to preserve water quality, enhance property values and protect the recreation based economy of the area.

The meeting was arranged with the family in mind. While members were attending the business meeting, spouses and

Continued . . .

children were enjoying the fine recreational facilities on P.P. & L's grounds and beach area. After an excellent buffet lunch everyone was treated to excursions around the lake by pontoon boat, courtesy of P.P. & L.

- Jim Winch

Plateau Chapter

Deer Herd Impact public meetings were scheduled for the Plateau-Northern Hardwoods area (see Northern Hardwood Chapter News). On August 11 the Timber and Deer Committees of the Plateau and Northern Hardwoods Chapters sponsored a field tour hosted by the Allegheny National Forest for the Pennsylvania Game Commissioners. Six of the eight commissioners were present and the response was favorable to the work being done to resolve the imbalance of deer to forest habitat in the Allegheny Northern hardwood forest types. Dave Marquis, Forest Science Lab, and Sandy Cochran, Cooperative Extension Service, along with John Butt, Allegheny National Forest Supervisor, Coleman Holt, research biologist, and John Bjorkbom, Forest Science Lab, helped conduct the program.



The Plateau and Northern Hardwood Chapters held a joint summer field meeting.

A joint Plateau-Northern Hardwood Chapter summer field meeting was hosted by Hammermill Paper Company. Featured were an inspection of pulp and chip processing, a visit to the environmental protection facilities and a tour of the paper mill in Erie, Pennsylvania. Dennis Edminston and Fred Murray of Hammermill coordinated the program.

On Saturday, October 24, the snow area briefly "enjoyed" the first snow accumulation of the season. Merry Christmas!

- Chuck Merroth

Western Gateway Chapter

The Western Gateway Chapter held its fall meeting at Musser Forests cabin just north of Indiana.

A committee was selected to nominate candidates for new officers and two members volunteered to take part in the Deer and Forest Management Committee spearheaded by Bob LaBar of the Northern Hardwoods Chapter.

The program included a presentation by Tom Fitzgerald of the occurrence, growth and markets of Royal Paulonia tree and *Ailanthus altissima*.

There is presently quite a demand by the Japanese for the Royal Paulonia tree for use as dowry boxes and other small pieces of furniture. Everyone learned many new facts about these not-so-common tree species.

The weather did cooperate, making our steak cook-out a

great success.

The next meeting is planned for early December.

- Charles Finn

West Virginia Chapter

The West Virginia Chapter held its fall meeting September 17th and 18th in Parkersburg. A business meeting and technical session were held on the meeting's first day. The second day featured a field tour of Westvaco's operations in the Parkersburg area.

Chapter officers for 1982 have been elected. John Brooks will serve as Secretary/Treasurer and Tony Mollish will serve as Chairman-elect. H. Clay Smith will be Chairman, moving up from the 1981 Chairman-elect position. Members of the Executive Committee elected were Jack Coster, Lowell McPherson, Boone Neeley and Dan Parker.

The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Monongahela National Forest, has set aside approximately 800 acres for research purposes on Middle Mountain on the Greenbrier Ranger District. A thinning study will be initiated this fall.

West Virginia University Student Chapter

This year the WVU Student Chapter membership stands at about 25 members. The chapter holds meetings every three weeks where speakers from various fields of forestry give informing views on what's going on in the world of forestry. The officers for this year's chapter are Mark McIlwaine, Chairman; Brent Lyons, Vice Chairman; and Gregg DeGrazia, Secretary/Treasurer. The class representatives of the Executive Committee are: Freshman - Debbie Hughes and Debbie Barger; Sophomore - Beth Ann Finlay; Junior - Bill Riemenschneider; and Senior - Terry Grech. The Chapter advisor is Professor Franklin Boteler.

The WVU Student Chapter will be involved in several projects this year. The most important of these projects is the cutting of firewood at the West Virginia University Forest. The firewood crew is out every weekend cutting wood and improving stands by thinning and removing fallen and diseased trees. This firewood is then sold and the profits are put into the club treasury for other activities. The chapter's goal this year is to raise enough money from firewood sales so that the chapter may purchase a much needed chainsaw.

Another chapter project is the continued management of the two acre Christmas Tree Farm. The species grown here include white pine, spruce and fir. Eventually these trees will be harvested and sold with the plantation operating on a sustained yield basis.

On October 3, the chapter again participated in the annual Mountain State Forest Festival in Elkins, West Virginia. With the help of Dr. Kenneth Carvell, a display was set up concerning the use of herbicides on both the commercial and residential levels. On October 13th and 15th the chapter also conducted its annual freshman tour of Percival Hall. This tour was designed to acquaint all of the new forestry students with all of the fine facilities which the WVU School of Forestry has to offer.

Planned activities for the upcoming year are a tour of a lumber mill operation, a "Nite on the Ice" ice skating party, and a public relations project to inform the public on what to look for when buying firewood.

- Gregg DeGrazia, Sec./Treas.

Editors Note: The West Virginia University Student Chapter's year end report was featured on page 643 of the September "Journal of Forestry".

Short Stuff

CFE Credit

The SAF Continuing Forestry Education program has its own logo. If you want to have a program authorized for CFE credits and identified with the CFE logo, contact Jim Hale, 11646 Old Forge Road, Waynesboro, PA. 17268.

Any member who would like to have their activities considered for CFE credits should forward their records to Jim Hale also.

Pennsylvania Forestry and Wildlife Management Prescriptions

A combined meeting of the Pennsylvania Chapters of the Society of American Foresters and the Wildlife Society is being planned to discuss and explore the simultaneous application of Wildlife Management Prescriptions and Forest Management Prescriptions.

Preparations are being made for this get-together, tentatively scheduled for the DuBois/Brookville area in the late summer of 1982. This meeting will provide an excellent opportunity for professional foresters and wildlifers to broaden their horizons with the intent of compatibly managing forests and forest habitat.

More details will follow in subsequent issues of the **Allegheny News**.

- John E. Sidelinger, Emporium, PA.

September 1981 Update on SAF Student Membership

Membership in SAF of students enrolled in professional forestry schools has long been a vital factor in the career development and professional involvement of many of these students. Likewise, such membership has long been a vital source of future members, vigor and strength for the Society. In 1976, some 1,400 students were advanced to full members. Since that time, the numbers have declined and in 1980 only about 900 professional forestry students were advanced to full members.

To some degree this decline in student membership parallels the declining enrollments in forestry programs nationally. Nevertheless, nationally only about 21 percent of the students eligible for SAF student membership, under current criteria, are actually members. Within the Allegheny Section only 18 percent of the eligible students are members. This indicates there is still a significant potential for increasing SAF student membership and participation despite a declining population.

Monongahela Roads and Trails

The Monongahela National Forest has completed its review of its Roads and Trail Management Program. This program, previously titled the Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Policy, is reviewed annually to determine if changes in road and trail management are necessary or desirable.

A tabloid has been prepared that describes the Monongahela Forest Road and Trail Management Program. It includes a removable section of ranger district maps that show whether roads or trails are open to public motorized vehicle use, open seasonally, closed, or restricted to specific vehicle type. The tabloid may be obtained from the six District Rangers or the Forest Supervisor's Office, Box 1548, Elkins, West Virginia 26241.

The Cost of Heating With Wood

"The Cost of Heating with Wood" is a new West Virginia Energy Extension Service publication written by Dr. David E. White, Professor, and George E. Wilson, Graduate Assistant, of the WVU Division of Forestry. By using studies conducted at WVU, the authors have prepared tables and charts that can be used to estimate the cost of a wood heating system on the basis of actual outlays and the value a user attaches to his time. Costs are calculable if the user cuts the trees himself, if the user buys wood stacked at the roadside, or if the user has the wood delivered to his home.

Copies of this publication (p. 680) can be obtained from the WVU Cooperative Extension, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.

Summer Jobs

If you are thinking about a summer or seasonal job next year with the USDA Forest Service, the time to act is now. Applications must be filed between December 1, 1981 and January 15, 1982.

An application may be filed in only one region, experiment station or area office of the Forest Service. For addresses of these offices or additional summer/seasonal job information, contact the Forest Service, P.O. Box 2417, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Information about summer jobs with all government agencies is contained in U.S. Office of Personnel Management Announcement 414, "Summer Jobs". A copy may be obtained by contacting the Federal Job Information Center listed in your telephone directory.

Revegetation Guide

"A Guide for Revegetating Coal Mine - soils in the Eastern United States" is the title of a new publication made available through the USDA Forest Service.

The 190-page guide includes a brief description of the major eastern coal mining regions and discusses minesoil properties and procedures for sampling, testing and amending minesoils. Plant species that have been used for revegetating surface mined lands are identified and described.

Author of the publication is Willis Vogel, range scientist with the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Berea, Kentucky. Some of the data on tree species used in reforestation were obtained from recent surveys of 30-year old experimental plants in several Eastern States. Other information was drawn from first-hand experience and research by the author, his colleagues and from other sources.

The publication has been assembled both in a bound version and a three-holed punched version, which allows notes and updated information to be inserted. Copies may be obtained by contacting: Publications Section, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 370 Reed Road, Broomall, PA. 19008 or Don Eagleston, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Route 2 - Highway 21 E., Berea, Kentucky 40403. (Tel. 606/986-9431).

Allegheny News Paper

The 1980 and 1981 issues of the **Allegheny News** were printed on Westvaco *Clear Spring* Offset and bound with Westvaco *Brite-pak* Publishers Cover. The paper was a donation to the Allegheny Section by Westvaco Corporation.

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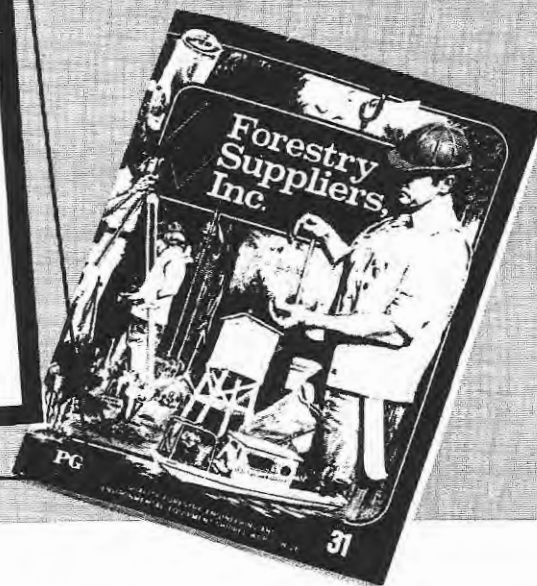
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Council Report

*Remarks of Dr. John Gray, Council Member *
at the 1981 Allegheny Section Summer Meeting*

I am going to bring up a few things that have occurred since the winter meeting in Frederick when I had a chance to meet with you at the Allegheny Section Business Meeting. Since then there've been the spring meeting of the Council, a meeting of the Executive Committee and a meeting of the Financial Management Committee. I'm on all three. Also there has been a meeting of the trustees of the life insurance plan and since I am chairman of the Financial Management Committee, I am one of the trustees of that plan. So I thought I might bring you a few things from my perspective that maybe you haven't picked up in the "Journal".

I think John Barber and the staff do an excellent job now of communicating things that happen at the Council meetings and other official decision-making sessions to the membership, so I won't try to plow up that older ground.

You may be interested in what the overall effect has been of the substantial dues increase we had this year. We had a 19% increase. That was a traumatic experience. We had to have such a large increase because we had not had one in two years and inflation was giving us a fit. We've had a considerable amount of protest, written and otherwise; we have had some resignations. But overall, membership in the Society has held up well.

I think you would be pleased to know that the total dues income is running about as we expected. We budgeted \$853.00. Based on income to date, we are estimating the income for the year at \$835.00, so that's holding up quite well.

I'm going to talk very candidly about the outlook for a dues increase for next year. There might be a slight increase in 1982 dues. As I said in Frederick, I wish I could tell all of you there would never be another dues increase, but that is not so. Not in these times. I see where inflation this year is estimated at 15%. Organizations such as ours which don't keep up with it year-by-year really get into trouble.

I want you to know that SAF is in a very sound financial condition. We do not operate in the red. We have a by-law that requires us to keep in cash one fourth of our annual budget. We have to keep that much on hand. We have our cash invested in CD's. We earn an average right now of about 14% on those CD's. We have an excellent business manager for SAF in John McGuire. He is really a first class person in this field. The management of business affairs is really being modernized to a great extent. We have an automated computer system now which is producing monthly statements. Before we were trying to operate on a basis of a yearly report. The new system is going to give us a lot more flexibility in getting information on member characteristics to the Societies, Divisions and Chapters. It can even include individual members' phone numbers.

Phase One of the Renewable Natural Resources Foundation Building Complex will soon be dedicated and rental space has been subscribed so that's going well.

One thing that came up and was approved that is of direct interest to us - we had a proposal with regard to Maryland and Virginia residents in the commuting area of the National Capital Society. We have people there who, under the old routine if they lived in that area and also had their office in that area, would have been members of that

Society without choice. But those who did not have their affiliation in Washington (but maybe with the Maryland Forest Service or Virginia Division of Forestry) who would prefer to be in the Allegheny or Appalachian Sections did not have that privilege. Now they do. That has been approved. Anybody joining the Society moving into Maryland, the District of Columbia, or certain zip codes of Virginia, will be told about the existence of three SAF groups and they can join one or more of their choice.

One thing that we talked about at the winter meeting a year ago with the Executive Committee of this Section was the need to think about retiming our annual meetings and relocating them so that it wouldn't be so doggone expensive for the membership to attend, particularly the younger members. We took that to the Council. In '82 we go to Cincinnati and '83 to Portland. But in '84 we are going to have a joint meeting with the Canadian Institute of Forestry in Quebec City. Laval University is within four miles of the headquarters hotel and they are working it out to arrange for people who wish to do so to stay at Laval in the dormitories at a greatly reduced rate. We may even use their facilities for some of the concurrent sessions. In 1985, the staff of the Washington office has been directed to study locating on a college campus and to consider August or early September as a date. I'm not saying that is going to be the final decision. They are to report their findings to the spring meeting of the Council next year.

Something that is of great interest to me is a task force that has been established to look at the definition of "commercial forestland". I have written Bob Day of my thinking because I feel we must develop a matrix definition. I think basing altogether on physical growth rates is ridiculous in terms of estimating managed supply, developing reasonable expectations for timber supplies from non-industrial private forest owners, etc. I think we need to look at things like potential return on investment and we have a fair number of studies now such as those of the Forest Productivity Committee of the Forest Industries Council and George Dutrow's data in the RPA Assessment on development profitability. I think we need to look at size of ownership. I think we need to look at location with regard to growing cities and towns - in other words, the possibility that land will stay in forest. Above all, I think we need to look at type of ownership. I think it's ridiculous to lump a mining company with a second home owner in the Poconos under "Other Private" and think we've got any kind of distinction in such a category.

At the fall meeting of the Council, which comes up in November, I have put on the agenda the question of a special quota (Fellow Quota) for the National Capital Society. The Executive Committee of that former Section is asking consideration of this because they have people in Washington who by virtue of the fact that it is the Capital of the country, in many cases have risen to prominent positions. Therefore, they have a fairly large population for people who might be qualified. It was turned down at the Spokane Meeting of the Council, but it will come up again at the fall meeting.

All of the State and Multi-State Society Chairmen, Division and Chapter Chairmen have received a letter asking for suggestions for people to serve on national committees. I urge you, if you are interested, to let us put you in for that. Tom Borden will be appointing those after he takes over the first of next year.

It's always a favorite hobby of all who are members of

the Society to gripe about the national office and gripe about the "Journal". That certainly is our privilege. I'm not going to comment on the "Journal". I've been a member of the Society since 1943; nobody has ever been completely happy with the "Journal"; they never will be and we will keep modifying and changing it. Personally I think it's far better than it was when I joined.

But I think you need to hear from people who have had an opportunity to observe what a tremendous job John Barber is doing as Executive Vice-president. You would never hear it from John Barber. I've known John Barber since he was a master's student at NC State in the early 1950's. I have never heard him say anything in a self-complimentary way. He is a low-key sort of person. He is not a flamboyant individual, but he has tremendous common sense, fairness and organizational ability and he has really effected some changes in the national office, the way it operates and relationships among the staff that are just first-rate.

I just want you to know that from where I sit, I think we are extremely fortunate to have him. I'm not casting aspersions on anybody who was in charge before: Hardy Glascock had a different leadership style and he brought the Society a tremendously long way. I just want you to know that SAF is in as sound a condition as I've seen it in a long time.

**Some of John Gray's remarks, referring to items no longer timely or covered elsewhere in this "Allegheny News", were deleted in the interest of space.*

- Editor



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Highland Scenic Highway

The Forest Service has tentatively recommended that the Highland Scenic Highway not be extended from its present terminus at US Highway 219 near Marlinton in Pocahontas County. Ralph Mumme, Supervisor of the Monongahela National Forest in Elkins, has announced that this recommendation is included in a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed 35-40 mile extension of the Scenic Highway to US Highway 250. The Impact Statement is being distributed to interested agencies, organizations and individuals for their review and comment before a final recommendation is made in 1982.

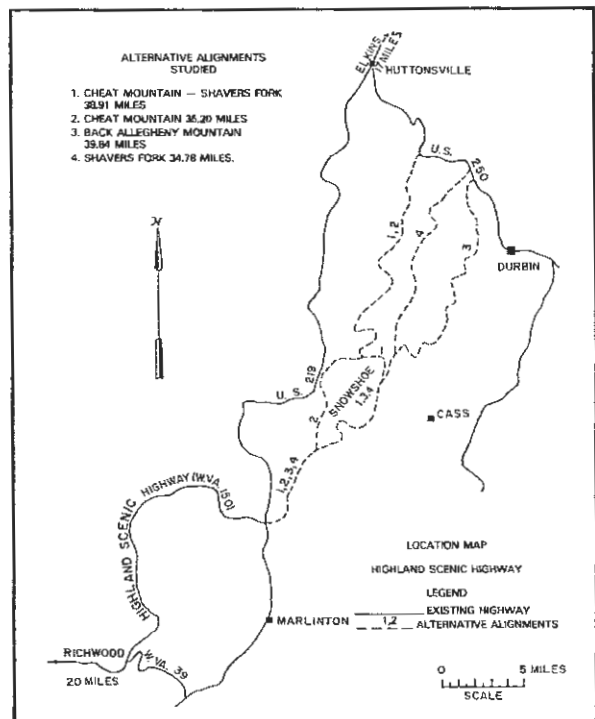
The DEIS evaluates four alternative alignments for possible construction in addition to the preferred "No Build" alternative.

Mumme said that the Environmental Statement recognizes a number of potential benefits from extending the Highway as authorized by Congress in 1973, but these benefits are not great enough to justify the estimated costs or identified unavoidable adverse impacts, particularly to bear and turkey habitat and to water quality during construction. Estimated costs for construction, land acquisition, recreation development and reclamation range from \$55,836,000 to \$60,053,000 for the various alternatives.

The scenic highway, which is also part of WV Secondary Route 150, presently includes more than 21 miles of WV Routes 39 and 150 east of Richwood and 22.3 miles of parkway (WV 150) between the Cranberry Mountain Visitor

Center and US 219 which were constructed between 1965 and 1980.

Copies of a summary of the Environmental Impact Statement are available from the Forest Supervisor, P.O. Box 1548, Elkins, WV 26241.



Minutes of the Business Meeting Allegheny Section* Society of American Foresters August 29, 1981 Port Jervis, New York

Chairman Funderburke called the meeting to order with 31 members in attendance.

A motion was made to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the motion was seconded and carried.

Chairman Funderburke reported on actions of the Executive Committee as they are recorded in the minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting earlier in the day.

John Kundt reported on the outcome of the 1981 Winter Meeting. (Sixteen speakers participated in the "Tree Roots" Technology Transfer II. Total attendance was 215. Net income above expenses was \$1,250.65.)

Chairman Funderburke recalled that at the beginning of his term of office he challenged each chapter to raise \$100 for the Foresters Fund during his two-year term as Chairman. He noted that the Section is well over half way to reaching that goal and urged that the chapters consider further activities that would cause the Section to reach its goal.

In the absence of Membership Chairman Ron Sheay, Chairman Funderburke reported that Section membership currently stands at 1107, down from 1210 at the same time one year previously. Chairman Funderburke read the treasurer's report as submitted by Dick Kennell. (Total assets as of August 11 were \$8,046.61.)

Education Committee Chairman Jim Hale briefly described the Society's Continuing Forestry Education Program as it was reported in a recent issue of the Journal of Forestry. He informed members that he is the Section representative for the CFE Program and invited those who would like activities considered for CFE credits to forward their records to him so that he and his committee could review them. He also suggested that any member who is working on a program that might lead to CFE credits, send a copy of the program to him ahead of time so that it can be evaluated and authorized for credit. Any such authorized program could then carry a copy of the CFE logo and an indication of the types of credit that would be available to

participants.

Chairman Funderburke called on Council representative Dr. John Gray to report on Council activities since the last Section meeting. (A copy of Dr. Gray's remarks is on page 18.)

Chairman Funderburke reported that David Edelman has been appointed to chair an ad-hoc committee to draft new by-laws in accordance with National Standard Minimum By-Laws for the Section. The proposed by-laws will be submitted to the membership in a mail referendum prior to the next Winter meeting of the Allegheny Society.

Chairman Funderburke reported that a list of potential nominees for national committee membership has been sent to the national office on behalf of the Allegheny Section. New Jersey Chapter Chairman, Dave Edelman, reported that his chapter will host the 1982 Winter meeting on February 3, 4 and 5 at Cape May, New Jersey. Anne Conley will be program chairman for that meeting. Public Affairs Committee Chairman, Bruce Schick, urged Section members who will be attending the national meeting in Orlando to consider registering for the Communications Workshop that will be held prior to the annual meeting. He offered congratulations to Tony Santoli for the highly effective publicity that he arranged for the Port Jervis meeting.

Chairman Funderburke expressed the appreciation of the Section to the Chapter Local Arrangements Committee and Tom Ellis for their excellent efforts in arranging the meeting.

Framed Golden Membership certificates recognizing fifty years service to the Society of American Foresters were presented to Jesse Diller and Eugene C. Winch. Neal Kingsley agreed to deliver these certificates to those members. Outstanding Service certificates were presented to James C. Nelson and George Kemp in recognition of their service as previous Chairmen of the Allegheny Section.

The meeting was adjourned.

Roger L. Sherman,
Recording

*Summaries of reports attached to the minutes are in parentheses (). -Editor



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Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Committee

Allegheny Section SAF

August 29, 1981

Port Jervis, New York

Members of the Executive Committee in attendance were Chairman, Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr., Gary Zinn, James Hale, Dave Edelman, John Kundt, Bob Martin and James Winch.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Funderburke. By unanimous consent the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Chairman Funderburke read a report on behalf of Membership Chairman Sheay which stated that current membership of the section is at 1096 members compared to a membership level of 1103 at the same time in 1980.

Newsletter editor, Karen Knapp reported that the Allegheny News will lose one full page ad in the November issue. This would result in an \$80.00 decrease in revenue. She encouraged members of the Executive Committee to either contact potential advertisers or give her their names and addresses so that she can contact them.

Chairman Funderburke reported that both Dr. John Barber and Dyer Phillips expressed their regrets that they were unable to be present for the section meeting.

Chairman Funderburke reported on a request from Policy Committee Chairman Forney that the executive committee consider a section policy statement with regard to the New River Gorge Land Acquisition Project. It was moved and seconded that the Policy Committee be charged with drafting an appropriate policy statement for consideration prior to the winter meeting of the section. The motion passed unanimously.

John Kundt reported on the outcome of the 1981 Winter meeting in Frederick, Maryland. Net proceeds from the meeting was \$1,250.65. A copy of his report is attached.

New Jersey Chapter Chairman, David Edelman reported that the 1982 Winter meeting would be held at Cape May, New Jersey, February 3, 4 and 5. Arrangements have been made for the meeting to be held at the Golden Eagle which is on the shore at Cape May. Theme for the meeting will be "Forestry in Megalopolis - Challenges for the 80's". National Capital Society Chairman Jay McConnell requested that as soon as more detailed information on program was available, if copies of program content and registration material could be sent to him, he would insure that the National Capital Society membership was advised and invited to attend.

Chairman Funderburke reported on several interim actions involving authorizing expenditure of Section funds. First item was transfer of funds to the Newsletter account for payment of current expenses. The second item was authorizing payment of the cost of framing Golden Membership certificates for members of the Section who had achieved fifty years continuous membership in the Society. Third was framing of two appreciation certificates for past Section Chairmen. He asked that the Executive Committee approve these actions. It was so moved and seconded, motion carried unanimously.

Chairman Funderburke reported that all but four of the Section Executive Committee members responded to a recent questionnaire he mailed regarding several interim actions of the Executive Committee. As a result of the positive responses to the questionnaire he authorized a cash contribution of \$100 on behalf of the Section to go toward the construction of a Flag Plaza at the National Headquarters and a \$25 cash contribution to the Meeting of Section Delegates to help underwrite cost of holding the MSD meeting. Both of those items have now been paid.

Chairman Funderburke reported that the Allegheny Section and the National Capital Society make up a single voting district. As a consequence, nominees for the grade of

Fellow must be elected at-large within the voting district. Because the Allegheny Section outnumbers the National Capital Society by approximately three to one, this makes it difficult for DC people to be elected Fellow. The problem is compounded by the recent ruling that only four Fellows may be elected from any voting district in a single year. The National Capital Society is unique in that a great many of its members are assigned to Washington, D.C. late in their careers. Thus, that Society has a disproportionately high number of its members who, under ordinary circumstances, would be elected to the grade of Fellow. Funderburke called upon National Capital Society Chairman, Jay McConnell to discuss the problem with the Executive Committee. McConnell indicated that their Society is indeed made up of a large number of people who are at the ends of their careers. He speculated that average age of the Society must be in excess of 40 to 45 years. Their Fellow selection committee has a list of over 15 people who under other circumstances would be elected Fellow. The National Capital Society, in fairness to these well qualified members, hopes to arrive at a "Gentlemen's agreement" with the Allegheny Section, to attempt to insure that members of their group are given a fair opportunity to be considered for Fellow election. It was pointed out that there is no formal means by which this division of nominations can be achieved, but that through mutual understanding and cooperation of the membership at large, the problem could be partially alleviated by the Allegheny Section holding its nominations to a total of three in a given year. McConnell reported that the National Capital Society is currently appealing to Council for some assurance that that special treatment will be given. It was generally agreed that the situation should be communicated to Allegheny Section members through Chapter Meetings, and Chapter and Section Newsletters.

Chairman Funderburke expressed his appreciation to the Chapters for the excellent manner in which they have, to date, met the challenge to raise contributions for the Foresters Fund. He urged that those Chapters that have not yet considered and acted on that challenge consider such action at their next meeting. He reported that the Section recently benefited directly from the Foresters Fund in that the fund partially underwrote costs of the Section Legislative Briefing in Washington.

Chairman Funderburke reported that West Virginia University's Student Chapter By-Laws require that the Chapter submit a Year-End report to the Chairman of the Section. The Secretary of the Student Chapter submitted an excellent report which at that time, was one of only two Student Chapter reports submitted nationally. A response to the report was sent by Ed Robie of the National office.

Brief discussions followed regarding the printing of new stationary bearing the letterhead "Allegheny Society of American Foresters". It was noted that the Section nominating committee needs to begin considering a slate of nominees for Section offices. The possibility was discussed of having a single mailing with a By-Laws referendum and the ballot for Section, and possibly Chapter officers all sent together by November.

There was considerable discussion led by Mr. Martin, regarding the status of the still-to-be-formed Pennsylvania Division. Martin and Bond have been active in facilitating the organization of the Division. They have found that there is considerable interest among Pennsylvania members for the formation of a completely separate organization with specific State Division officers. Those officers would likely

Continued . . .

be a chairman, vice-chairman, past chairman, and secretary /treasurer. In addition all of the chapter chairmen would be members of the Division Executive Committee. At present, it does not appear that they will try to run separate Division meetings, but will probably hold a business meeting in conjunction with the winter Society meeting. Mr. Martin proposed that the fall election mailing include a ballot for Pennsylvania Division officers. Chairman Funderburke announced that a By-Laws Revision committee under David Edelman will be preparing new Section By-Laws to comply with Standard Minimum By-Laws. He also suggested that the chapters begin to independently develop their by-laws in accordance with Standard Minimum guidelines. Martin and Bond will be preparing a mailing to Pennsylvania members with sample Division By-Laws for consideration this fall.

Jim Hale reported that in an effort to encourage more active Student membership in the Society their chapter choses an outstanding technician member for the technician school in their area and provide that individual with a membership in the Society. He also reported that following public hearings in Pennsylvania on a proposal to change the state bureau chief from a civil service to a non-civil service position the decision was made that no change would occur at this time.

Gary Zinn expressed his appreciation to the ad-hoc committee on the reorganization for their assistance in conducting a recent referendum and noted that voting response to the referendum was excellent.

It was suggested that the Allegheny Society and the National Capital Society hold a joint Science meeting in 1983. Questions were raised concerning the advisability of a joint planning effort for such meetings versus the Societies alternating as hosts for the meetings. The Chairman is to talk to the Section Forest Science representative regarding his possible input to the scheduled meeting in Erie and possibly having that meeting organized as a Forest Science Meeting.

The committee agreed to beginning efforts in arranging a legislative seminar jointly with the National Capital Society. Tentatively, the National Capital Society would do the planning and handle contact in Washington, the Allegheny Society would arrange a field trip. It was suggested that all societies be invited to provide money to sponsor delegates from their state, this proposal would be brought to the Meeting of Society Delegates. Allegheny Society Public Affairs Chairman is to work with the Chairman of the National Capital Society in planning such a seminar.

The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Funderburke.

Roger L. Sherman
Recording

Outlook For Forestry Continued from page 11 . . .

Forestry is entering the mainstream of American life. And it cannot be dissociated from the welfare of the public at large.

In the 1980's, that perception of the broad, public welfare has been extended to introduce new, non-traditional areas into foresters consciousness.

We are working with an expanding universe of forestry concerns. We must deal with a social, political, and economic environment of growing complexity.

I have already talked about how the forestry profession will continue to face significant pressures. It must manage forest lands to produce steadily at expanding rates, in order to meet the diverse needs of a burgeoning and increasingly affluent population. That sort of concern has occupied foresters since Gifford Pinchot's day.

But that traditional concern is now being closely coupled with some broader areas that demand foresters attention as well.

The most important of these broader concerns – for the short-term, at least – is the necessity for controlling inflation . . . and the various actions proposed to do that. That part of the public welfare must be foresters' concern as well.

Controlling inflation

Foresters must concern themselves, not only with adapting their programs to the immediate public concerns for reducing inflation, but also in a way by which improved forestry – forest management which improves productivity – can help beat inflation in the long-term.

Specific public policy direction to reduce federal spending . . . tight controls on the money supply . . . and reduced federal regulation – all of the various actions to combat inflation have an impact on forestry programs – and not just federal forestry programs.

These actions – and the general rethinking of the appropriate roles of the federal, state, and private sectors that is accompanying them – means that old, as well as new, programs will be intensively scrutinized. This is as it should be.

And for the Forest Service, that includes our cooperative programs with the states, our reserach programs, and management of the National Forests. Nothing's been exempt from close scrutiny, and adjustments where necessary.

So, as Al Schacht told the Northeastern State Foresters at their meeting in Maine, "the phrase 'belt tightening' has become increasingly meaningful to us, as legislators and the public demand leaner budgets at all levels of government."

Some state forestry programs have been hit quite hard. I know that the Maryland state forestry programs are taking a large cut in personnel and budget. And West Virginia's state forestry program is losing about 10 percent of its budget, and 25 positions.

So, many of you here who work with the states are facing budget realities similar to those in the Forest Service.

For the Forest Service, this had had the effect of emphasizing cost-effective programs, particularly those that yield revenue to the treasury. And it's reduced some of the paperwork burdens that haven't added to the quality of resource management.

John Crowell told my staff in July that "we should examine the costs of our programs and expected returns and make these tradeoffs clear to the public. We should keep in mind increased returns to the treasury. The USDA and the Forest Service need to determine where budget cuts should be made, or we will be dictated to by others with less knowledge of the programs."

The effect of this is to challenge us to design programs which will help us increase resource supplies and provide full protection of soil, water, and other environmental values, while reducing government spending. In the past, we were designing broad national programs. Now we must learn how to pinpoint our programs to specific problems . . . and to evaluate the different ways of dealing with those problems.

But let us also recognize what we know so well . . . that in the forestry sector, what we do today to improve forest productivity is essential to meeting important public needs in the long-term. We haven't yet devised a means for creating new wealth except through the wise use of natural resources.

Continued . . .

Productivity is, of course, a central concern this year. Forest productivity in the United States is actually high, relative to other nations.

That's quite different from many other sectors of industry, where U.S. productivity lags behind Japan or West Germany.

But there's still a lot of opportunity to improve . . . for example, commercial forest lands nationwide are growing only three-fifths of the timber which could be grown on fully stocked, natural stands. So we have a great deal of potential productivity in our forest lands that we aren't even touching . . . aren't coming close to tapping.

There is also increasing use of forests for recreation, for hunting and hiking, for grazing, and as a source of energy and minerals. In other words, Gifford Pinchot's concept for professional, multi-purpose use of the forest is highly relevant for the 1980's and 1990's.

And at a time of rising energy costs, increased housing costs, and growing demand for many other essentials, improved forest land management should be high on the agenda.

So we have come full-circle . . . from forester's traditional concerns for productive forests . . . to the economy . . . and around again to forest productivity.

By doing well what they do best, it seems to me that foresters can make a vital contribution to the battle against inflation.

Foresters must also cope with public cynicism

Before I close, let me also suggest that foresters must concern themselves with another type of change as well.

There is a new public mood abroad in the United States. It desires professional workmanship and accountability . . . and it's increasingly impatient with authorities and experts who fail to exhibit them.

There's a cynical edge to public expectations of professionals and other large institutions - not just government and some industries. It affects us all, and saps our effectiveness.

How do foresters overcome this cynicism?

One way is by practicing capably, on the ground, what they publicly profess. A profession can't project for very long, a public image that doesn't jibe with actual performance. The public's too sophisticated for that.

So foresters must perform competently and responsibly on the ground. They must demand of each other, the high standards which the public expects of them.

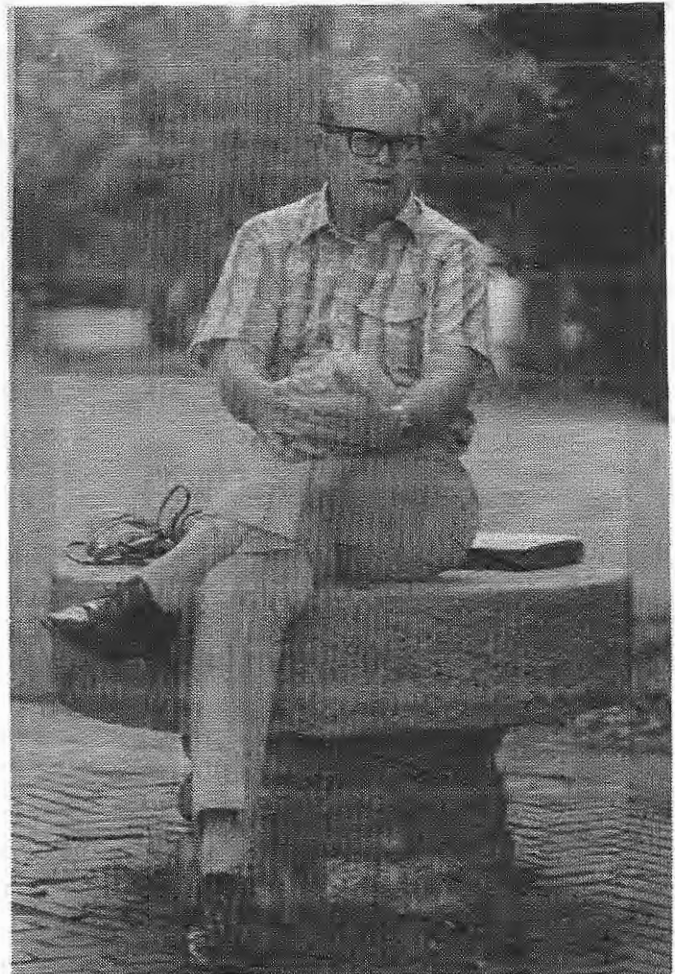
And foresters must prove a genuine commitment to managing forests wisely to meet public expectations. They must demonstrate that their professional principles, practices, and programs contribute to the well-being of the American people.

Because a profession has a practical purpose of satisfying some greater human need; it doesn't exist for itself.

And foresters seriously impair their professional purpose as well as the public's image of them as professionals, if they act or react only to protect their professional prerogatives, or to meet some short-term need that fails to provide for long-term forest productivity.

For that reason, I suggest that foresters should take the initiative in proposing needed policy or program changes, to better fulfill the desires of the American people. We need to come up with the ideas to shape policies and programs, or they will be shaped by others with less knowledge of them.
CLOSE

Let me close this, then, by quoting Gifford Pinchot. In his book, **The Fight for Conservation**, Pinchot wrote that



R. Max Peterson

"every public officer responsible for any part of the conservation of natural resources is a trustee of the public property. If conservation is vital to the welfare of this nation . . . then few positions of public trust are so important, and few opportunities for constructive work so large."

And then he cautioned that "the public welfare cannot be subserved merely by walking blindly in the old ruts. Times change, and the public needs change with them. The person who would serve the public to the level of its needs must look ahead, and one of the most difficult problems will be to make old tools answer new uses . . . that is one reason why constructive foresight is one of the great constant needs of every growing nation."

Let's remember that phrase . . . "Times change, and the public needs change with them."

Beyond all that I have said here, that is the outlook for forestry in the United States.

It is a young and vigorous profession amid a time of great change. And it must adapt itself accordingly, to the public need.

I am sure the challenges will be met by each of us taking personal responsibility to do our part.

ANTITRUST POLICY

The following two statements regarding antitrust activities were adopted by the Council on April 30, 1980, in response to concerns expressed by some SAF members employed in the industrial sector. The Statement of Policy describes SAF's unqualified intention to observe antitrust laws; the General

Rules provide guidance on specific activities that should be avoided.

Both documents were prepared with the recognition that SAF's activities pose an extremely low risk for antitrust violations. SAF also recognizes that the forest industries bear responsibility to assure that their employees are knowledgeable of antitrust constraints.

Statement of Policy of the Society of American Foresters Regarding Antitrust and Anticompetitive Activities

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) is a professional and scientific organization whose purpose is to advance the science, technology, education, and practice of professional forestry in America. Its objective is to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society. SAF has no intention to, and may not, play any role in the competitive decisions of its members, their employees, or employers, or in any way restrict competition among them.

Through its meetings, technical conferences, workshops, short courses, and other activities, SAF brings together representatives of the forestry profession in private and public employ. The purpose of these activities is principally educational, and there is no intent to restrain competition in any manner. The purpose of this statement is to make clear SAF's unequivocal support for the policy of competition served by antitrust laws and its uncompromising intent to comply strictly in all respects with those laws.

SAF recognizes that severe penalties could be imposed upon the Society, its individual members, and their employers, if involved in any violation of antitrust laws. These laws include the Sherman Antitrust Act, the Clayton Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, and the Robinson-Patman Act.

It shall be the responsibility of each SAF member to comply strictly with antitrust laws in all SAF activities. It shall be the special responsibility of elected and appointed officers, committee and working group chairmen, and program chairmen at all levels of SAF to ensure that this policy is known and adhered to in activities pursued under their leadership.

This *Statement of Policy* and the *General Rules Regarding Compliance with Antitrust Laws* will be provided as guidance to the SAF staff and all elected and appointed officers, committee and working group chairmen, and the program chairmen at all levels of SAF. SAF will also seek legal advice when questions arise as to the manner in which antitrust laws may apply to its activities or any unit or subdivision thereof.

General Rules Regarding Compliance With Antitrust Laws

The following rules provide general guidance regarding compliance with antitrust laws. Specific questions regarding the application of these rules should be directed to the Executive Vice President of the Society of American Foresters (SAF).

1. No SAF activity or communication shall include any discussion that might be construed as an agreement or understanding, written or oral, formal or informal, expressed or implied, among competitors with regard to prices or professional fees, terms or conditions of sale, distribution, timing, or volume of production, territories, or customers.

2. Neither SAF nor any of its subdivisions, committees, task forces, or working groups shall undertake any activity which involves exchange or collection of information among competitors regarding prices, pricing methods, or costs of production, sales, or distribution, without first seeking the advice of legal counsel provided by SAF.

3. No SAF activity or communication shall include any discussion that might be construed as an attempt to prevent any person or business entity from gaining access to any market or customer for goods or services, or to prevent any business entity from obtaining a supply of goods or otherwise purchasing goods or services freely in the market.

4. No SAF activity or communication shall include discussion which might be construed as an agreement or understanding, written or oral, formal or informal, express or implied, to limit or restrict the size of the profession through accreditation of schools or the discipline of members.

5. No SAF activity or communication shall include any discussion that might be construed as an agreement or understanding, written or oral, formal or informal, express or implied, to refrain from purchasing or selling any raw materials, equipment, services, or other supplies from any supplier, or to any customer.

6. No SAF activity or communication shall involve any discussion of costs, or any exchange of cost information, for the purpose or with the probable effect of: (a) increasing, maintaining, or stabilizing prices; or (b) reducing competition in the marketplace with respect to the range or quality of products or services offered.

7. Authors of convention and conference papers shall be informed of the *Statement of Policy of the Society of American Foresters Regarding Antitrust and Anticompetitive Activities* and the *General Rules Regarding Compliance with Antitrust Laws* and advised to comply therewith in the preparation and presentation of their papers.

8. All members shall comply with these *Rules* and the *Statement of Policy of the Society of American Foresters Regarding Antitrust and Anticompetitive Activities* during informal discussions while going to or from and at the site of any SAF meeting, but beyond the control of its chairman, as well as in formal SAF activities.

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