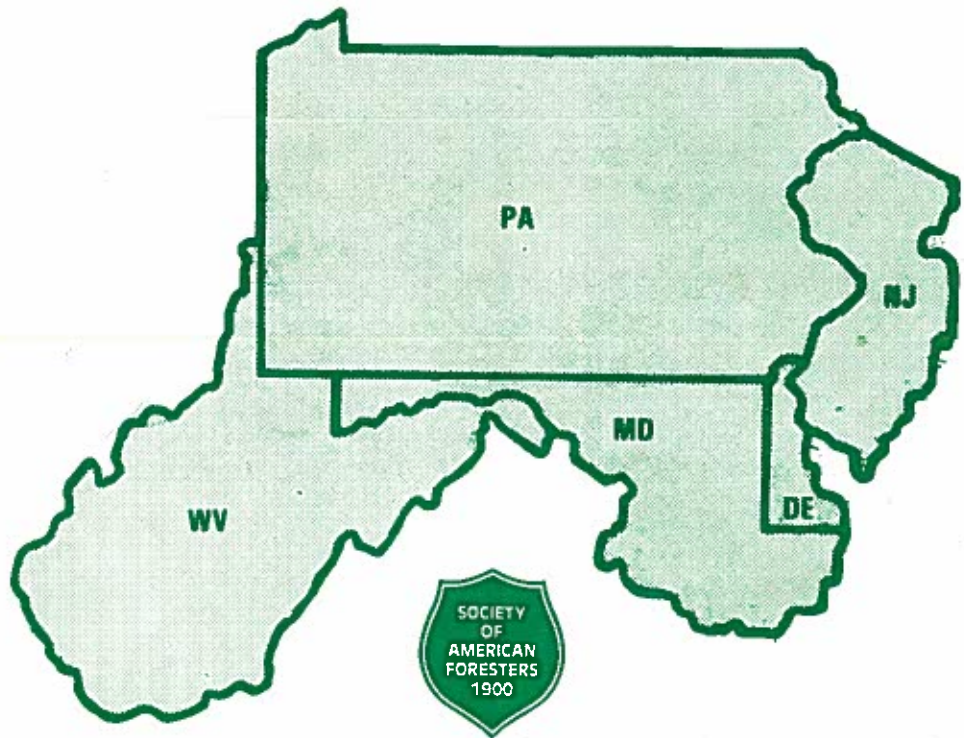


The ALLEGHENY NEWS



This issue contains:

**Minutes of '84 Winter Meeting
Summer Meeting Announcement**

SPRING 1984

Allegheny News

Allegheny Society of American Foresters

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NEWSLETTER

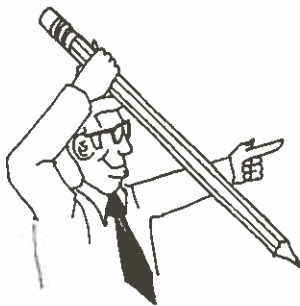
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The Allegheny News is published three times a year by the Allegheny Society of American Foresters
Its circulation reaches more than 1200 members



Notes From The Chairman

The first joint Regional Technical Conference held at Gettysburg, PA February 22-24 was very successful. Two hundred and seventy-six persons registered at the conference. Past Chairman Ron Sheay and I appreciate the fine job Chairman Bob Rumpf and his committee did in planning and managing the conference. Committee members were: Program: Dave Marquis and Karl Bergsvik, Arrangements: Ray Brooks, Jim Canavan, Bill Corlett, Forrest Fenstermaker, Steve Genua, Mike Kusko, Bill Scherer, and Dave Weissert.

I am looking forward to serving as your Chairman during the next two years. Allegheny Society officers working together with Division and Chapter officers and committee chairmen will be able to advance the forestry profession within our five State area.

My goals for the next two years are:

1. Involve as many members as possible in SAF activities, through assignments on Allegheny Society, State Division, and Chapter Committees and Projects.
2. Implement a Continuing Education Program, including the establishment of an Allegheny Society Continuing Education Fund in the amount of \$10,000.00, and establish and promote Continuing Education Courses in cooperation with the Forestry Schools and Public Agencies in the Allegheny Society.
3. Continue to stress the importance of membership in SAF by inviting non-member Foresters and other Forestry Professionals to become members. Equally important is to retain members in the Society. All SAF members should assist the Chairman-Elect Dick Kennell, and the Membership Committee on increasing membership by four percent per year.
4. Increase activity in Legislation and Policy.
5. Promote and coordinate Technology Transfer and Public Education efforts on the Gypsy Moth problem.
6. Up-date the Allegheny Society Operating Manual and make it available to all Society Officers at the Winter Meeting.
7. Conduct a Regional Forest Science Technical Session in February 1986. This will be coordinated with the National Capital SAF.
8. Schedule an Annual Training Session to provide SAF information for all officers and interested members.
9. Continue efforts to increase the Forester's Fund.
10. Continue to sponsor a Prayer Breakfast at the Winter Meeting.
11. Promote and Coordinate Public Information Efforts on Protection of the Chesapeake Bay.

The Executive Committee approved an increase in the Allegheny Society dues from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per year effective in 1985. Since this requires a change in the By-Laws, a mail ballot will be sent to voting members early this summer. Please note the proposed deficit budget for 1984. We need a balanced budget for 1985. It has been over ten years since Allegheny Society dues were last increased. Postage charges and inflation has had an impact on our operation. Since 1978 our balance on hand at the end of the year has been reduced from \$9,643.52 to \$4,719.50. Please support adequate funding for the Allegheny Society.

Attempts are being made to increase the advertising support for the "Allegheny News." Each chapter is attempting to obtain \$200.00 worth of advertising during the year. If you have a potential advertiser, please contact Dick Lancaster, Bureau of Forestry, P.O. Box 327, Emporium, PA 15834, phone (814) 486-3353. Thank you.

If you have not paid your 1984 dues, this will be your last copy of the "Allegheny News." I hope that you will consider retaining your membership. Please do not lose contact with your fellow professionals. If you cannot retain membership, try to attend Chapter and Allegheny Society meetings. You are welcome, and I hope you can rejoin shortly.

See you at Canaan Valley State Park.

Bob Martin, Chairman



RICHARD D. GOODENOUGH ASSOCIATES

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People

David A. Marquis 1983 Award Recipient

David A. Marquis, Project Leader at the U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in Warren, PA, received the Allegheny Society's 1983 Award for "Outstanding Service to Forestry."

David A. Marquis received his Bachelor of Science degree in forestry from The Pennsylvania State University in 1955, and his Master's and Doctoral degrees in forest ecology and silviculture from Yale University in 1963 and 1973, respectively.



David A. Marquis

He joined the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station's silviculture research unit in New Hampshire in 1957. There he studied problems of birch regeneration and consequences of thinning in northern hardwoods. His study of birch regeneration resulted in 13 publications, including principal authorship of the Silvicultural Guide for Paper Birch in the Northeast, and his work on thinning in northern hardwoods formed an integral part of the Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods.

Between 1965 and 1970, he served on the Timber and Watershed Management Research Staff at the headquarters of the Northeastern Station in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. There, his work included some of the thoughtful and scientific responses to the clearcutting controversy generated by the clearcuts on the Monongahela National Forest in the late 1960's. His work in the station headquarters gave him a broad perspective across the silvicultural work throughout the northeast, and contributes to the depth and breadth of knowledge which he brings to bear on silvicultural problems.

In 1970, while still carrying a heavy course and research load as a doctoral candidate at Yale, Dave was named project leader of the silvicultural research unit at Warren, Pennsylvania. In his first years there, Dave simultaneously oversaw an eightfold increase in the size of the project and conducted a major autecological study of the factors influencing regeneration of the four principal forest species in the area, black cherry, sugar maple, red maple, and white ash. Dave's leadership has attracted both the talent of such experienced researchers as Ben Roach, John Bjorkbom, and Lou Auchmoody, and the skills of relative newcomers such as Steve Horsley, Rich Ernst, and Kurt Gottschalk. His revitalization of the research project has led to increased cooperation among public, industrial, consulting, and research foresters in the area.

Under Dave's leadership, the project's research has made significant contributions to the forester's understanding of the ecology of the forest. The project has developed guidelines for measuring the adequacy of advance regeneration in forest stands otherwise ready for harvest, and Dave's personal research was critical in this effort. The project has identified the role of interfering understory plants in regeneration failures, and developed techniques both to assess the threat from these plants in particular stands and to effectively eliminate them in stands where they can be expected to cause a problem. The project has also identified harvest methods suited to regeneration of Allegheny hardwoods, as well as a relative density measure for mixed species stands and thinning strategies associated with optimum growth of sawtimber. Dave's personal research, along with the observational skills of Ben Roach, have led to

a greatly increased appreciation of the importance of forest history in understanding today's stands, and in development of the residual tree concept in Allegheny hardwood silviculture. In recent years, under Dave's leadership and in response to requests from practicing foresters, the project has expanded its efforts to transition and oak forest types, also important in the region.

Dave has played a leadership role in the efforts of the forestry community to increase public awareness of the threat to the forest posed by the long-term maintenance of a high deer population. His work has also been important to the SAF's efforts to create a political climate in which deer population levels can be reduced. These efforts have been greatly aided by the experiment undertaken by the Laboratory, under Dave's direction, to identify the levels of deer population which are compatible with forest regeneration.

Finally, Dave's efforts have insured that the research at the Lab is not done in a vacuum, but rather in a dynamic and on-going interaction with the practicing forestry community. These efforts have included the development of a computerized encapsulation of the research conducted at the Laboratory, called SILVAH. This program provides a tool for analysis of forest stand inventory data and development of a prescription from the summarized data, and is used by public, industrial and consulting foresters. Dave has also developed several slide-tape programs explaining the research done at the Lab to a variety of audiences. Dave has also played a key role in the development of a regular program of three-day technical training sessions in Allegheny hardwood silviculture, conducted in cooperation with Pennsylvania State University's Extension Service.

In addition to these efforts, Dave has been an adjunct professor of forestry at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, in Syracuse, New York since 1979. In 1980, he spent six months at the University and taught a very well-received graduate course in silviculture. His participation in national workshops and meetings have increased national awareness of the importance and complexity of hardwood silviculture.

He is very active in the community of Warren, playing a widely-recognized leadership role in the arts of the community as President of the Warren Players and Chairman of the renovation of the historical Library Theatre building.

Dr. Coster Chairs National Educational Committee

Dr. Jack E. Coster, Director of the West Virginia University Division of Forestry, is the new Chairman of the National Education Committee of the National Association of Professional Forestry Schools & Colleges (NAPFSC). The Association represents the interests of the forestry, schools and State Experiment Stations in matters of professional education, forestry, research, extension forestry, and international forestry. As Chairman of NAPFSC's Education Committee, Coster will be providing leadership to current activities relating to forestry school accreditation standards, standards for Federal forestry positions, continuing professional education programs of the schools, and coordination and dissemination of information on enrollment and funding trends in the forestry schools.

Society Member Wins Award

Greg Amacher, a senior in Forest Science at Penn State University, has been awarded the prestigious George Staebler Forestry Fellowship at the University of Michigan. Mr. Amacher, who has previously been awarded four scholarships at Penn State, will use the \$12,000 award to pursue a master's degree in forestry with an emphasis in silviculture at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

People (cont.)

And Now You Know The Rest Of The Story

Michael Short of Penn State's Mont Alto forestry program received a \$500 check as a winner in the 9th Annual Northeastern Loggers Association scholarship contest. Mr. Short was awarded the scholarship as author of the runner-up essay in the two-year category.

Mont Alto has produced winners in the past, as well, attesting to the quality and interest of students in the forest technician program. This year's contest required students to write an illustrated essay on the topic, "Can the Forester Adequately Meet the Needs of the Forest, the Logger and the Landowner simultaneously?"

The essay is designed to encourage small landowners to manage woodlots for timber production as well as other uses.

Congratulations to Michael . . . and to Karen Coryell, a Penn State junior in Forest Science who won first prize in the four year category. Ms. Coryell received her \$1000 prize in University Park, prior to the Gettysburg meeting.

Women nearly made a clean sweep of the contest, walking off with three of the four cash awards according to George Mitchell, executive secretary of the Association. So special congratulations are due both our section's winners.

Roberts Named Maryland State Forester

James B. Roberts has been named Maryland state forester. He succeeds Tunis J. Lyon, who recently retired. A graduate of West Virginia University, Roberts joined the Maryland Forest and Park Service in 1963 as a project forester. He was promoted to district forester in 1968. In 1972, he was named regional forester for the southern region where he concentrated on development of urban forestry. In 1978, Roberts was promoted to departmental training officer, and in 1979 was named chief of forest protection. In 1981, he became chief of forest management.

James J. Burtis has been promoted to assistant director of the Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Service for planning and program development. He will be responsible for forest resource and comprehensive wildlife planning and environmental review projects. A graduate of Paul Smith's College and the University of Michigan, Burtis joined the Maryland Forest and Park Service in 1968 as a project forester. In 1976, he was assigned to the Department of State Planning where he provided planning assistance in matters related to forest resources. In 1978, he was named forest management chief.



WELCOME!!!

A hearty welcome is extended to all new members of the Allegheny Society of American Foresters. The new members we would like to welcome are listed below. If you live near any of our new members, please give them your personal welcome.

Donald Heverling, Lebanon, PA
Dan Swift, New Albany, PA
John Donaldson, Coudersport, PA
Carl Rowe, Alexandria, PA
Mary Kmiecik, State College, PA
David Starr, Williamsport, PA
Richard Hans, Westwood, NJ
Dan Morrow, Columbia, MA
Christine Tessier, Cumberland, MD
Andrew Hawing, Cumberland, MD
John Joyce, Browns Mills, NJ
Michael Longo, Chester, NJ
Rebekah Huckle, Waynesboro, PA
Jeff Hoy, Fleming, PA
Kevin Munley, Glen Mills, PA
Martha Warring, Weston, WV
Heather Davis, Lost Creek, WV
Kirby Funderburke, Lewisburg, WV
Scott Lauritsen, Morgantown, WV
Jim Owens, Morgantown, WV
Michael Barton, Sidman, PA
Michael Kashinsky, State College, PA
Barry Walsh, Garrett Park, MD
Lorrie Griffiths, Morgantown, WV
Donna Baker, Morgantown, WV
Jim Mathews, Morgantown, WV
Alan Sior, Collegeville, PA
Margaret McAlary, Plainfield, NJ
Glen Hager, Rutherford, NJ
Scott Stair, Marlton, NJ
Robert Wells, Princeton, NJ
Harry Stribling, DuBois, PA
Robert Whitehead, Morton, PA
Jim Hensley, Danville, WV
Ken Roundtree, Boca Raton, FL
Wilber Wile, III, Morgantown, WV
Michael Cloonan, Pittsburgh, PA
Jim Farrell, Sykesville, MD
Michael Leonard, Rockaway, NJ
Paul Dohner, Lebanon, PA
Elizabeth Heid, University Park, PA
Robin Holtzapple, Red Lion, PA
Richard Giddings, Bradford, PA
Richard Clewell, Dover, NJ
Ken Chisholm, Newark, DE

Farrell Awarded Scholarship

James J. Farrell, a senior at West Virginia University majoring in forest management, has been awarded the Tideland's Timber Company Scholarship. The scholarship carries a \$1000 award to the student. Mr. Owen Strickler of Emporia, Virginia, President of Tideland's Timber is a 1968 forestry graduate of West Virginia University.

Farrell's home is in Sykesville, Maryland. He has a college grade point average of 3.91 based on a possible 4.0 score. His parents are James and Joan Farrell of 4820 Bartholow Road.

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued from Page 3)

Pennsylvania's Chief Forest Fire Warden Retires

Pennsylvania's fourth Chief Forest Fire Warden Eugene F. McNamara retired on January 25, 1984, after 33 years of Commonwealth employment. A graduate of Penn State with a degree in Forestry, McNamara joined the then Department of Forests and Waters as Research Forester in 1951. In 1958 he was promoted to District Forester in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. He transferred to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania as Assistant Chief, Division of Forest Protection in 1962 and was promoted to Chief of the Division in 1966.

McNamara was a graduate of the National Forest Fire Behavior School in 1964, the Management Program for Natural Resource Managers at Penn State in 1965 and the U.S. Forest Service's National Fire General's School in 1972.

McNamara was recognized both in Pennsylvania and nationwide for his interest and expertise in the area of wildfire prevention. Because of this expertise he was often called upon to serve on various committees including:

Chairman of the Northeastern Forest Fire Control Supervisors 1968-69

Member National Airtanker Screening and Evaluation Board

Member Pennsylvania Governor's Commission on Fire Prevention and Control

Chairman of the National Task Force to develop guidelines to determine "Values at Risk" in wildfires

Member Forest Committee of the National Fire Protection Association

Member National Task Force to develop a National Wildfire Prevention Analysis

Chairman of the Fire Prevention Working Team of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group

This involvement in fire prevention on both the state and national scene led to many honors and forms of recognition among which were:

Outstanding Achievement Award in Forest Fire Control by U.S. Forest Service and National Association of State Foresters - 1970

"Silver Smokey" by the National Association of State Foresters, U.S. Forest Service, and Advertising Council Inc. - 1972. This is the highest award for fire prevention activities available to an individual

Outstanding Service in Fire Management Award by the National Association of State Foresters - 1981

Mr. McNamara was honored by a surprise luncheon attended by 150 Bureau of Forestry employees at which time he received several gifts and honors. Gene and his wife Marge live in Mechanicsburg where Gene plans to pursue his hobbies of carving birds and decoys and traveling. The McNamaras have three children: Connie, a student at Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Sue, a school teacher in Lancaster; and Kerwin, who recently followed in his father's footsteps by joining the Ventura County (California) Fire Department.



Obituaries

RICHARD F. "DUTCH" HAUSSMAN, Past Chairman of the Allegheny Section, died February 14, 1984, in Florida. He was born January 14, 1912 in Vaihingen a/Enz, Wuerttemberg, Germany and emigrated at the age of fourteen to Syracuse, New York.

After receiving his B.S. degree from the New York State College of Forestry in Syracuse, he began a career with the U.S. Forest Service in 1934. His Forest Service assignments included the Allegheny, Daniel Boone, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington National Forests, along with two years in the American Virgin Islands.

Prior to his 1968 retirement he also served as a Staff Member of Cooperative Forest Management Program at Upper Darby and was in charge of Forest Products Utilization for the twenty state northeastern area. He authored the USFS Publication entitled, "Permanent Logging Roads for Better Woodlot Management" in 1960.

From the U.S.F.S., his career took him to the Williamsport (Pennsylvania) Area Community College as Assistant Professor of Forest Technology until 1974, when he retired to manage over three hundred acres of timberland he owned in Warren and Potter Counties, Pennsylvania.

As an active SAF member, he served as a Staff Member and Editor of "Allegheny News," a member of the Private Forest Committee, The Planning Committee, the 1962 Vice-Chairman and 1963 Chairman of the Allegheny Section. He was instrumental in re-activating the "Valley Forge Chapter" and served as Secretary/Treasurer in 1965. After serving as Secretary/Treasurer with the Northern Hardwood Chapter in 1970 to 1971, he remained active with the Plateau Chapter until moving to Florida in 1982.

Surviving are his wife, Margaret L. Thomas Haussman; one son, Richard T. Haussman, St. Louis, Missouri; two daughters, Marsha Ann Turner, Boone, North Carolina and Bonnie Lee Swaime, Indianapolis, Indiana; one sister, Margaret Weiss, Syracuse, New York and five grandchildren.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Christ Lutheran Church, Englewood, Florida or to Meals on Wheels, 405 Sunset Drive, Englewood, Florida.

ELWOOD B. MOORE died February 15, 1984 in Newtown, Pennsylvania, at the age of 93 years.

After leaving George School, Moore worked on farms, threshing and logging crews from Pennsylvania to Oregon before starting college. He graduated from Oregon State College and received his master's degree from Yale University in 1926 before starting work for the State of New Jersey. Ten years later he went to the University of Wisconsin where he received his master's degree in game management under Aldo Leopold.

Until his retirement, Moore was a leader in conducting silvicultural research, in advising private owners and other state foresters in forest management, and in developing an attitude of critical appraisal of forestry activities among his associates. His research dealt with several species, and the results were described in articles published in the **Journal of Forestry, Ecology**, or as notes or bulletins of the New Jersey Department of Conservation. As a pioneer in the field of management assistance to private owners, he started in 1938 a system of private timber agents who supervised timber sales made after Department foresters had prepared plans and marked trees. Largely as a result of Moore's influence, the role of prescribed fires in the silviculture and wildfire protection of the New Jersey Pine Barrens forests was studied and described, and in 1947 prescribed burning was adopted by the State as a management practice for that section. At a time when the selection system was in vogue as the most desirable silviculture, Moore critically appraised it. Under his chairmanship the Allegheny Section's Committee on Forest Practice recommended in 1946 even-aged management for all forest types except where tolerant species of northern hardwoods were to be favored (**J. Forestry** 44: 597-599).

A member of the SAF for over 50 years, Moore served as chairman of the Allegheny Section, was a charter member and organizer of the New Jersey Division (originally Chapter), and served as chairman and member of many committees. Among numerous civic roles, he served as a member of his community's Shade Tree Commission and as an advisor to the Boy Scouts. A lifelong Quaker, he was a longtime leader and First Day School teacher in the Friends Meeting of Fallsington, PA, and at his memorial service many members mentioned his inspiring influence on their lives.

Allegheny Reflections

By Bill Corlett



On or about March 28, 1900, eighty-four years ago this month, an editorial appeared in the Mifflintown (PA) **Sentinel and Republican**. I think it is delightful and deserves to be shared.

"Joseph T. Rothrock of the State Forestry Commission has purchased about ten thousand acres of forest land in the mountainous part of the northwest corner of Juniata County. The land extends into Mifflin County. It will make first-rate hunting ground and trout fishing territory for the next generation. Brook trout are plentiful in the streams that course the tract and deer and bear and wild cats are to be met with occasionally. A few years of protection for game and fish would develop it into the finest of hunting and fishing ground. What Professor Rothrock proposes to do with it is not revealed to the public. The general belief is he has purchased it for the state. The sawable timber, that is trees large enough to saw into boards and plank have been cut off the tract. It will take a century to grow another crop of thick saw-logs. Long before that time Professor Rothrock will have been gathered to his fathers and perhaps will be teaching botany to the inhabitants of some other planet and there lecturing on forestry and telling his achievements at forestry redemption on the planet called the Earth. It is hard to tell how the people of one hundred years to come will look upon the forestry commission. If they approve of it, Professor Rothrock will be looked upon as one of the patron saints. If they disapprove of the work, he will not be considered in such favorable light and the land that is now being bought in such large quantities will again be sold to private parties for whatever it will bring. Dr. Rothrock ranks high as a botanist, and what he lacks in knowledge of trees one would have to go far to find."

On April 4 Dr. Rothrock wrote Editor Schweier to express his pleasure with the editorial, and he said:

"The land to which you refer, was purchased by me in 1896, at tax sale, prior to the passage of the law authorizing the purchase of lands for the State, at tax sales, by the Forestry Commission. I have therefore, no right at once, and without proper procedure, to turn those lands over to the State. I made the purchase because I was familiar with the ground, had hunted over it in my boyhood, and did not want to see it cut up into separate lots and stripped of its timber. I believed, that if the forestry idea is correct, that land was of more use to the State and its citizens in its present condition than it could be if fully cleared. I think you will agree with me that the most important things to a state are, citizens and revenue, and that in the absence of

these, no acreage, however vast, can ever make a State. If this is true, it follows that when any considerable portion of our Commonwealth loses its population and its revenue, that such an area becomes a weakness, rather than a strength to the State. Every area of ground in any State, should produce its largest crop whatever that may be.

"There are thousands of square miles in this State, which are producing nothing. There are whole townships without a citizen. There are many townships becoming depopulated, simply because the timber has been removed and the soil can produce no other crop. Upon this idea I have worked. It has taken possession of me. I do not expect to live to see the best fruits of the forestry movement. Those are for the future; but I believe the movement will go on to bless the State, to restore the lumbering industry to equalize the flow of water in our streams and to provide a remunerative industry for our citizens; and all of this will be done upon land which is too poor and too rough to produce any other crop than trees. I expect to hold to this belief as long as I live and to the best of my humble abilities, to do all that I can to bring the work to a successful issue. I am willing that the future shall judge me entirely by this platform. We have not gone into it hastily, we are following in the lead of older Governments, which have made a great success of it. It has required twenty years to teach our people that forestry was necessary for the welfare of the State. It will require as many more to fully establish the work of timber restoration. But we are working in a State of which we are proud and which we believe is to outlast the Centuries. We are looking to the interest of our children and the work never will reach a successful termination sooner than by commencing now ..."

Although slightly fewer than one hundred years have passed since Mr. Schweier wrote his editorial, a sufficient number of them are behind us that we can be certain that Dr. Rothrock is indeed a "patron saint," that his observations were accurate, and that his actions were both timely and providential. Let us hope that he would be pleased with what we and our predecessors have been doing with his forest, his philosophies, and even his words as we have been quoting him, perhaps without realizing it.

And how about Mr. Schweier's facetious thought that there may be an opportunity in Paradise to talk about forestry to those who didn't hear us down here? I like that. It wouldn't be Heaven without trees.

William S. Corlett
Allegheny History Committee
March 23, 1984

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and Alan E. Carlson
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WINTER BUSINESS MEETING

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

February 23, 1984

The winter business meeting of the Allegheny Society of American Foresters was called to order by Chairman Martin at 3:05 p.m.

A motion was made and carried to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the previous winter's meeting in Erie and the special executive meeting in Broomall since both had been published in the Allegheny News.

Council Representative Kenny Funderburke spoke briefly concerning the work of the council. Ken suggested that John Barber representing National SAF would provide additional details on the various issues and projects later in the agenda.

Dick Kennell presented the 1983 treasurer's report, which was approved as read. The report is printed elsewhere in this edition.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

NOMINATIONS - Ken Funderburke. The Committee reported that the following slate of officers has been elected: Bob Martin, Chairman; Dick Kennell, Assistant Chairman; Bob LaBar, Secretary/Treasurer; together with new Executive Committee members Dick Goodenough, Bob Lewis and Bill Scherer.

AUDITING COMMITTEE - Doug Powell. The Committee picked up two minor discrepancies involving the overpayment of 50¢ in dues to the Plateau Chapter and a subsequent \$20 underpayment to the Pennsylvania Division. Otherwise the books and records were approved as presented with thanks to Dick Kennell for a fine job over the past several years.

COMMUNICATIONS - Tony Santoli. The Committee reported that the Ralph Waite series of specials had been quite successful. The SAF public relations handbook has been a valuable tool. A traveling

SAF exhibit is available for chapters who would want to use it. Various PR efforts by individual chapters were mentioned.

FIRE CONTROL: Statistical information related to fires in the five-state area during 1983 was presented. These figures were lower than for 1982. Several special projects going on in the various states were mentioned. Most states are following the federal example and have either initiated or are about to undertake fire economic analysis work.

FOREST RESEARCH - Bob Bond. This represented the second report of its type to the Society. The Committee, while not formally meeting, has been in contact by either correspondence or phone. The report itself did not deal with specific research projects so much as with the general status of present and future projects. It was pointed out that it is very difficult to report research efforts on a state basis because of the interrelationship between the various states including some outside of the section. It was noted that ASCUFRO has been replaced by NAPFSC. Jack Coster of West Virginia University has been named Chairman of the Northeast Region NAPFSC. This committee is responsible for coordinating federal, university and industry research. A 16-member National Cooperative Forest Research Committee has been formed and Bob Bond of Penn State University is on the committee. The primary research emphasis in the region over the last year has been in the area of Gypsy Moth.

NEWSLETTER: Dave Edleman provided the 1983 financial report. He pointed out because of a bookkeeping practice, it would appear that the cost of publishing the news was actually higher than the \$1,782 actual amount.

HISTORY - Bill Corlett. An appeal was made for photographs of section activities during the period 1950 through 1954 and 1957 through 1964. These appear to be missing from the archives.

MEMBERSHIP: Chairman Bob Martin summarized the 1983 results.

EDUCATION - Jim Grace. The Committee was responsible for providing a charter and examining the concept of a continuing education fund. The goals and objectives and criteria for such a fund were discussed in detail at the Executive Committee meeting.

SAF REPORT: Dr. John Barber provided a national update. He discussed the new format for the Journal of Forestry. Special attention was drawn to the February issue and Bill Towells' comments along with the annual report of the Society.

Both the new Forestry Handbook and the Directory of Consulting Foresters are in the final stages of preparation and distribution.

A new Northern Journal of Applied Forestry will be published in April and quarterly thereafter. Initial subscriptions are below the target number but it is hoped that this will grow once the publication is available.

The national office is examining a certification program for foresters.

SAF has appointed a task force to examine RPA.

The Tom Gill estate has provided additional funds to SAF.

A special appeal was made for funding for Pinchot Towers.

Tony Mollish updated the group on the upcoming summer meeting at Canaan Valley, West Virginia on July 18 & 20.

Brief mention was made of the 1985 winter meeting in Scranton, Pennsylvania and the 1985 summer meeting to be held at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

R.J. LaBar

Secretary/Treasurer

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Division and Chapter News



Tim Kaden (left) and Jim Parker of the Maryland/Delaware Division at the Gettysburg Meeting.

Photo by: R.A. Day

SAVE THE BAY . . . PLANT A TREE

A joint educational venture of the Maryland/Delaware Division was aggressively initiated at the Gettysburg Meeting. Their concern for the Chesapeake Bay cleanup was evident on a variety of colored T-Shirts. Along with each T-Shirt was a handout explaining the project.

"When you plant a tree, how does it save the bay?" Trees reduce the amount of water discharged into streams and rivers immediately after a rainstorm. This "peak" discharge is the most harmful in terms of erosion and transport of sediments. Trees delay this water by intercepting it before it hits the ground and by drawing water in through the roots. Sediments cloud the water reducing water quality by blocking sunlight from plants and suffocating aquatic life. In the rivers draining into the Chesapeake Bay, areas predominately forested have twenty times less sedimentation than non-forested areas. Planting a tree is one way that you can help make the Chesapeake Bay clean and clear for all to enjoy.

For more information on the Chesapeake Bay problem, see the article elsewhere in this issue.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL OFFICE GILMORE WINS FREE TRIP

George B. Gilmore, of Flintstone, Maryland, won the free "Quebec Convention Trip" sponsored by the SAF Foresters' Fund. As winner, he will receive air-transportation and hotel accommodations for two people at the 1984 National Convention.

1984 FELLOW ELECTION PROCESS UNDERWAY

The wheels have been put in motion to begin preparing for the 1984 election of Fellows, Council members and Vice President in the Society of American Foresters. A November 1, 1984 election date has been set. The Vice President elected will serve a one year term in

1985 and will serve as President of the Society in 1986. Council members will be elected to represent Voting Districts I, IV, VII, and X for a three year term beginning January 1, 1985.

Fellows will be elected on the same November 1 date. Fellows are individuals singled out by their peers for giving outstanding service to forestry and to the Society, including contributions to the application of forestry, to education, to research, and to the advancement of the profession and the Society. Fellow candidate nominations, including a signed petition from 25 members or fellow or one-half of the voting members in the state society, whichever is smaller, must be sent to the national office along with a letter and a biographical sketch of the nominee's education, experience, professional responsibilities and achievements, special awards, service to the Society and other significant contributions.

Candidates for SAF Vice President and Council require a petition bearing the signature and printed names of at least 30 voting members in addition to the other biographical and standard nomination materials. **Nominations for all positions must be received in the National office, addressed to 1984 ELECTIONS, by July 1.** Further information on nomination procedures for Fellow, Council and Vice President will be included in the April Journal of Forestry. Inquiries on elections can be directed to the national office.

NATIONAL AWARDS FOR FORESTERS

Due to an early 1984 Convention, nomination deadlines for the 1985 Gifford Pinchot Medal, John A. Beale Memorial Award, and Barrington Moore Memorial Award have been moved up this year to June 15, 1984. In order to allow yourself sufficient time to prepare materials on nominees for these awards, you may want to begin now.

I encourage each of you to give serious consideration to nominating individuals within your area for these prestigious awards. It's our responsibility as leaders to recognize those individuals who have contributed significantly to our profession.

The awards are:

Gifford Pinchot Medal — awarded in recognition of outstanding contributions by forestry professionals to administration, practice, and professional development in North American forestry. The recipient need not be a member of the Society.

John A. Beale Memorial Award — presented in recognition of outstanding continuing efforts in the promotion of forestry through voluntary service to the Society by a member.

For these two awards, send the nominee's name and biographical sketch, including education, experience, and qualifications for the award (on one sheet of paper if possible) to: Thomas B. Borden, Chairman, SAF Committee on Professional Recognition, c/o the National Office.

Barrington Moore Memorial Award — awarded for research in any branch of the biological sciences that has resulted in substantial advances in forestry.

For this award, submit a letter of nomination together with a one-page resume of the individual's accomplishments and supporting documents pertinent to the award criterion to Mr. Barry Malac, Chairman, Barrington Moore Memorial Award Committee, c/o the National Office.

THE AMAZING FOREST MANAGEMENT GAME

Those of you who enjoyed the "Oh, My Deer" session at the winter meeting in Gettysburg might be interested to know that a similar game based on forest management is available. "The Amazing Forest

(Continued on Page 8)

(Continued from Page 7)

Management Game" is available from: Ms. Joyce Ulbrich, 903 Lincoln Avenue, Prospect Park, PA 19076.

Joan developed the game as part of her master's thesis in forestry at SUNY College of Environmental Sciences. Similar to Monopoly, the game incorporates questions and answers on basic forestry facts, annual growth, the opportunity to harvest, the chance of forest fires and a number of similar experiences related to forest management. The object is to move around the board three or more times and try to maximize points. Points are awarded for various management practices and profit from harvests.

The game would be valuable to any professional who is trying to encourage forest management. Landowner groups, sportsmen's clubs, school or scout groups would probably benefit from this participatory experience.

"The Amazing Forest Management Game" costs \$24.95 per copy. Orders of five or more copies will be filled at \$19.95 each.

Western Gateway Chapter

The Western Gateway Chapter held its winter meeting on January 24, 1984, at the Ligonier Country Inn located in Laughlintown, PA. Members and guests enjoyed an excellent dinner surrounded by a warm rustic decor. Attendance was very good with many of our new members present.

A fine evening program commenced after dinner with David Holt and Edward Polaski, Wood Utilization Advisors for the PA DER Bureau of Forestry as the guest speakers.

Dave narrated an excellent slide program describing the Saw, Dry, Rip (SDR) Process, a new technique for minimizing the warping that makes hardwood studs unmarketable for framing lumber.

Dave also explained the concept of the truss-framed system (TFS) a new concept in framing structures for providing structural continuity from the foundation up through the roof incorporating floor walls and roof.

The SDR process and TFS, developed at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, are very effective and could possibly create a market for low grade hardwoods.

Ed Polaski explained the role of the Utilization Advisor along with providing information on computer software now available to the forestry profession. There is a wide variety out there and it is becoming easier to work with everyday.

A short business meeting followed the program. Officer election results for 1984 are Robb Piper as Chairman, Tom Fitzgerald as Vice Chairman and Chuck Olenik as Secretary/Treasurer.

R.W. Piper, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION

Youth Forestry Camp - An Opportunity For Youth And You

Plans are underway for Youth Forestry Camp - 1984. Last year 86 Pennsylvania youngsters received scholarships from forest industries, conservation groups, utilities companies and other private firms. Three sessions at different locations around the state gave campers an opportunity to explore the forest eco-system.

Activities included trips to saw mills and logging jobs, woodland exercises and a simulation game dealing with land-use planning. This game allowed the campers to apply many of the facts and concepts which had been introduced to them.

Allgeheny Section SAF members did a fantastic job of supporting the program in 1983. A number of forest products firms including Westvaco, Glatfelter, Hammermill, Proctor and Gamble, Scott Paper Co., Weyerhaeuser, Texas-gulf, Little Lumber Co., F. Marshall Case and Thompson Maple Products sponsored campers. Westvaco, Pennelec, Dwight Lewis Sawmill, P.F.A. and Penn State provided staff members. Cadusia Valley Sawmill, R.B. Shannon and Associates, Alexandria Wood Products and Procter and Gamble assisted in field trips.

In 1984, there will be four sessions of Youth Forestry Camp. The first two will be held in July at McKeever Environmental Center and Stone Valley. Sessions in August will be held at Pocono Environmental Education Center and Micheux State Forest. If you would be interested in sponsoring a camper to any of the last three sessions, we are still accepting sponsors. If you or someone you know enjoys working with young people, we need staff members for all sessions. Please contact Nancy Pywell at Penn State School of Forest Resources.

Do your part to keep forestry growing. After all, that's our job. If you are not a Pennsylvania forester, contact your state Extension Forester to see how you can support forestry education for young people in your state.

Nancy A. Pywell

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION

Senate Bill 237, actively supported by West Virginia Forests, Inc., would have transferred the state's Forestry Division from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture. WVFI's support is based on the premise that "forestry should be business first, and fun and games second, instead of the reverse." DNR's support of HB-1239 which puts all timber money derived from state lands into parks is one example of the unfavorable picture under present policy. The bill was passed by the Senate, but failed to come to a vote in the House of Delegates. For more information on this issue, contact Richard Waybright, Executive Director, West Virginia Forests, Inc. (304) 273-8164 in Ripley, WV.

A Best Forestry Management Practices (BMP's) program has been established to combat water pollution and soil erosion associated with forestry operations in West Virginia. Since the beginning of the program, more than 1,000 foresters and loggers have attended informational meetings, workshops, and programs to learn about BMP's.

The Division of Forestry has developed guidebooks and audio-visual materials and displays to aid the program. Field and Extension foresters have cooperated in distribution of materials throughout the state. WVFI has directly investigated every logging-related complaint and the Voluntary Compliance Committee (VCC) has assisted in implementing and evaluating a detailed program to control water pollution from logging jobs throughout the state. The BMP's program has resulted in excellent progress toward achieving the goals of the Clean Water Act through voluntary cooperation of forest operators.

(Continued on Page 9)

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Rules for the taxation of forestland have been approved and will go into effect in the 1985 tax year.

The Senate passed a resolution calling for expansion of the Forest Management Review Commission. Although an altered form of the resolution did pass the House, it remains unclear whether the initial resolution will have any binding effect.

None of the bills which would have expanded timber harvesting authority on state lands passed the legislature.

The State Tax Structure sub-committee has recommended replacement of the Business and Occupation Tax with a "more equitable" framework of business taxes. The taxation of timber would continue under current law but the five thousand dollar exemption for natural gas would be eliminated. The subcommittee concludes that "where a company engages in several different types of business activity, e.g. the severing of natural resources and the manufacturing of articles for sale, appropriate privilege taxes should be levied on each separate form of activity, but in no event should the same business be subjected to multiple taxation for the privilege of conducting that form of business." It is suggested that such privilege taxes be allowed as a deduction against net income in arriving at West Virginia taxable income.

A number of other tax-related issues were reviewed by the subcommittee, including inheritance tax vs. estate tax. In this report the Committee suggests that the inheritance tax be replaced by an estate tax. That beneficiaries should have the option to make partial payments over three years or to defer taxes where hardship is related to an estate predominantly comprised of a primary residence, a working farm, or a small family business. Taxes would be due upon sale of the property or death of the beneficiary.

Rothrock Chapter

The Rothrock Chapter will hold its annual spring meeting on May 4, 1984 beginning with a field trip to Snyder-Middleswarth State Park and Tall Timber Natural Area within the Bald Eagle State Forest located 5 miles west of Troxelville. This will be followed by an evening meal at Copperfield's Restaurant in Beaver Springs, concluding with a slide presentation by Dr. John Lewis on "Reading the landscape through plant succession." The meeting will commence by Snyder-Middleswarth State Park at 1:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 5:30.

Robert F. Laubach

Northern Hardwoods Chapter

The Northern Hardwood Chapter, Society of American Foresters met at Emporium's Buttonwood Inn on January 26, 1984 with fifty-eight in attendance including twenty-three students from the Williamsport Area Community College (WACC).

After the social hour and dinner, Chairman Alex Day opened the business meeting by asking Don Neibert to summarize the activities of the WACC. Don indicated the Forest Technician curriculum is the same as most higher education units - enrollment is down. He also indicated that seventy percent of the last graduating class found employment or continued their education.

Chairman Day then made reference to the minutes and treasurer's report supplied by the secretary/treasurer Jack Paulhamus. They were approved. After covering items of old business about award nominations, hearing reports from the national headquarters and from Bob Martin, the members got involved with sending a candidate to Penn State University Junior Conservation Camp. Jim Mohler of the U.S.F.S. challenged the group to pick and send a candidate first by using the chapter funds and second by passing the hat. As a result the chapter will send two candidates.

The last item of business was to view the movie "Acid Rain: Requiem or Recover."

Proposed Legislation Affecting Maryland Foresters

Jim Burtis, of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, reports that a number of pieces of legislation with potential forestry impacts are currently under consideration, and recommends support of all. The first, HJR/15 and companion bill SJR/13 would designate 1984 "The Year of the Forest", promoting the economic and aesthetic value of the state's forests and encouraging forest conservation.

HB733 would increase the minimum acreage permitted to be eligible to qualify for the state Forest Conservation and Management Program. This bill would also extend the minimum length of contracts and add a penalty for termination or non-compliance with program requirements.

Senator Reilly has introduced the Forest Incentives Program. SB871 creates a program to assist certain non-industrial forest landowners through cost-sharing for some forest management practices. Funds generated by a tax on some softwood forest products would be matched from general fund revenues.

Urban and Community forestry is the focus of SB495. Under this bill the Department of Natural Resources would establish an urban and community forestry program. The new program would provide assistance through matching grants and technical assistance to county or municipal corporations carrying out appropriate forestry practices.

Senator Connell's bill 121 will alter educational qualifications for tree expert licenses. The Vehicle Laws related to farm equipment will include equipment for silvicultural operations as "farm equipment" under proposed revisions in HB 699.

Jim wishes SAF members to support these bills. Additional information on any of the proposed legislation is available from the Annapolis Office of D.N.R. Forest, Park and Wildlife Service.

Plateau Chapter

Item 1: Wood operations give lift to employment

Of 13 unemployed men who completed a three month logger training course presented through the Pennsylvania Adult Short Term Vocational Education Program, all obtained jobs in the logging industry close to home near Port Allegheny, PA.

A 100 acre forest tract was supplied by the Hammermill Paper Company for practical instruction. Sixteen chain saws and four skidding machines were used. Safety gear was emphasized.

The objective was to train the men in entry level skills for the logging industry - namely, felling, bucking, skidding and decking logs, road building and safety. A recent article in the American Pulpwood Association Technical paper describes the program.

Paul Burns, Seneca Highlands Area Vo-Tech, directed the course. Larry Douthit served as instructor.

A similar course is planned by Venango County Vo-Tech in Oil City, PA in the near future.

Item 2: Newly elected officers - 1984

Plateau Chapter - SAF, PA Division

Chairman: Richard Wallace, Erie

Vice Chairman: Charles Myers, Warren

Sec./Treas.: David Snyder, Pittsfield

Wallace is manager of Northern Woodland Division, Hammermill Paper Company of Erie.

Myers is Supervisor of Land Utilization and Planning for the Allegheny National Forest, Warren.

Snyder is a Forester for Forecon, Inc., Consulting Foresters, Jamestown, New York.



SUMMER



'84 Winter Meeting Workers

Top — Kenny Funderburke, Jr. (West VA Division); Bruce Shick (Maryland/Delaware Division) man the early registration booth for the up-coming Canaan Valley Meeting.

Left — "Tony" Mollish (Chairman West VA Division) guards framed print by Artist Thomas Allen, which was won by NJ Division member E. Allen Crozer. The print was raffled as an incentive to pre-register for the '84 Summer Meeting.

Bottom — The Forester's Fund benefits from donations by Bob Whyland and Art Opplinger (both of The Keystone Chapter, PA Division) collected by Bob Johncour (Northern Hardwoods Chapter, PA Division).

Photos by: R.A. Day

From the
desk of
Councilman
**Kenney
Funderburke**



Continuing Forestry Education

Dr. Anne S. Fege has been appointed to serve as Allegheny Society Continuing Forestry Education contact. Foresters desiring information on CFE certification should contact Dr. Fege, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, U.S.F.S., 370 Reed Road, Broomall, PA 19008, telephone (215) 461-3048.

Continuing education and professional development are of increasing importance to foresters and allied professionals. Rapid technological changes, the social significance of the forest resources, increased public awareness, higher environmental standards, greater professional demands, and the ever-changing competencies required of the individual dictate continuous learning and development if the person and the profession are to better serve society.

The Society of American Foresters' CFE Program is voluntary and national. Participation is open to SAF members and non-members. Its ultimate success depends on individual participation and individual integrity. Its objectives are to: Encourage foresters and allied professionals in a formal program of continuing education and professional development. Stimulate individual self-assessment by providing standards for achievement. Advance the knowledge and skills of those engaged in forestry. Give recognition, through issuance of a certificate, to those completing the program and thereby demonstrating continued learning and development.

To obtain the CFE Certificate of Accomplishment, participants must complete 150 contact hours of continuing forestry education and professional development during a three year period. Distribute the hours appropriately within accepted categories of participation. Maintain the attached "Personal Activity Record" as work is completed. Upon completion of the requirements, fill out and submit the "Application for CFE Certificate" to Dr. Fege. The application must be accompanied by the "Personal Activity Record," supporting documents for Category 1, and proper remittance (SAF members \$5, non-members \$25).

Once examined and approved by the local CFE Contact, the application will be forwarded to the SAF national office for issuance of the CFE Certificate and maintenance of a permanent record. As applications will not be returned, participants should make copies for their personal records.

I am pleased to report that I will serve as a member of the Council Executive Committee for 1984. I have also accepted an appointment to the Board of the Foundation for Professional Forestry for a four year term ending in December 1987. I look forward to continuing to serve you and the Society in both of these new roles.

The National office has inaugurated a new communication tool, "SAF Notes From the Executive Vice President." This newsletter, mailed to all elected leaders of the Society is intended to provide a timely method for exchanging information among all levels of the Society which is difficult to do through the Journal.

The Spring meeting of the Council will take place on May 1st and 2nd. As always I solicit your comments and suggestions prior to the meeting. Among many items which will be under discussion at the May meeting are position statements on a Definition of Commercial Timberland and on Scheduling the Harvest of Old-Growth Timber. We will also consider a charter for the new SAF task force on Forest Taxation.

We will discuss the structure of standing committees and appointments to the committees. I would be pleased to receive your recommendations on appointments to these committees at any time during the year and will be sure to pass them on for consideration at the beginning of next year.

Council will also consider a proposed computerized employment referral service for SAF members. The system would be fully automated and available free to SAF members in good standing. As proposed the system would attempt to match employment opportunities to qualified candidates and bring the prospective employer and applicant together.

Two new items are available from the National office. One is a slide/script program entitled "A Visit to Wild Acres." The presentation was developed for presentation at the National Convention in Portland by Charlie Newlo of the National Capitol SAF. The narrative is interesting and informative and the slides give a good look at the National office. The other item now available is a directory of six hundred SAF members who offer consulting services to the public. Copies of the sixty-four page directory are available for \$7.50 through the SAF National office.

The Society has recently adopted position statements on Fiscal Year 1985 Forest Service and Renewable Natural Resource Extension budgets. The statements are much too lengthy and detailed to adequately summarize here, however, copies of the statements are available to members who are interested in these subjects.

I am very pleased to report that the Society had a net increase in membership during calendar year 1983 of 391 members bringing our Society total to 20,701. Some new growth has occurred in every membership category with the exception of student members.

Most of you are aware by now that the final agreements resolving the RNR/SAF dispute have been signed. It remains only to work out the mechanics of settlement.

I continue to enjoy representing the Allegheny and National Capitol Societies as your council member. I encourage you to contact me either by phone at 304/392-6373 or mail at P.O. Box 577, Rupert, WV 25984 on any matters of concern relating to SAF.

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THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

"The Situation Explained"

Editor's Note: Paul O. Swartz is Director of Pennsylvania Bureau of Soil and Water Conservation, Department of Environmental Resources. The following are his remarks regarding the Chesapeake Bay, as presented on March 13, 1984 at the Forest Management and Water Quality Workshop held at the Pennsylvania University.

Several months ago, several hundred people gathered at the George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia for a conference on the Chesapeake Bay. This wasn't just any conference, it was the culmination of a five year, \$27 million study of the Bay, the most intensive and extensive study of its type ever undertaken. The conference generated so much interest that people were turned away from it. And you may recall that the President announced in his State of the Union message a commitment to clean up the Chesapeake Bay.

Why all this interest in a study about the Chesapeake Bay? And what is the relevance of this study to those of you gathered here today?

The reason for all of the interest is that the Chesapeake Bay is an incredible economic, recreational and environmental resource which is in serious trouble, and the problems being experienced in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay are being attributed to how we are managing the land here in Pennsylvania.

First, let me tell you why everybody from EPA to environmental and citizens' groups to governors of state and federal legislators to the President himself are so concerned about the Chesapeake Bay.

The Chesapeake has been referred to as the "Queen of Bays" and one of North America's "crown Jewels." The Chesapeake Bay is one

of the largest, most productive, estuarine systems in the world. The Chesapeake oyster occupies a market position exceeded only by Japan. The oyster harvest has averaged 27 million pounds of meats annually for the last 50 years and by some estimates Chesapeake Bay oysters represent 43% of total domestic production, exceeding all other areas in the country.

Blue crab production totals about 55 million pounds annually, making the Chesapeake one of the largest producers in the world. The bay accounts for more than 1/2 of the total U.S. soft-shelled clams catch, surpassing all of New England's production. The total dockside value of commercial fish species landed in Maryland and Virginia primarily by resident watermen was \$106 million in 1980, more than 1/2 of the total landings were made in the Chesapeake Bay.

In addition to commercial fishing, sport fishing, boating and other forms of recreation generate jobs and a significant portion of the revenues which sustain local and state economies in Maryland and Virginia. Sport fishermen took an estimated 28 million pounds of game fish from Chesapeake waters during 1979. The bay's sport fishing value alone is estimated at \$261 to \$290 million annually. Secondary spending related to sport fishing is estimated to increase the Bay's sport fishing income value to \$770 million annually, or 1/3 of the Chesapeake's water based contribution to the regional economy.

The Chesapeake Bay is also a valuable environmental resource. With over 7,000 miles of shoreline, lush wetlands, and numerous protective creeks, it is home to countless animals and plants and a major stop along the Atlantic migratory bird flyway. Over 1/2 million Canadian geese, hordes of ducks, and other migratory game overwinter along the Chesapeake, providing numerous visual and sport opportunities. Endangered bald eagle nests in the region, and its threatened cousin, the osprey, is more common around the Chesapeake than anywhere else in the United States. There is simply no denying that the Chesapeake Bay is a national treasure of inestimable significance. A group of Japanese who have toured this country was asked what they would like to take home if they had their choice. Their answer: the Chesapeake Bay.

The point is that many people representing many interests are concerned about the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay is big business for the commercial and sport fishing industries and is important to conservationists and environmentalists. And these people have plenty of muscle in Congress. They want the Bay cleaned up and are willing to devote whatever financial resources it takes to do the job.

Now let me tell you why the Environmental Protection Agency study of the Chesapeake Bay is important for Pennsylvania and why those of you involved in timber production should be aware of it.

1. The Susquehanna River is a very significant body of water for the Chesapeake Bay, it provides 50% of the fresh water flow to the bay.

2. Pollution of the Chesapeake Bay from the Susquehanna River is primarily in the form of excessive nutrients. These nutrients cause algae blooms which block sunlight to the Bay and thereby cause declines in submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). These declines in SAV, which provide foot for bay fish, are linked to imbalances which have occurred between ocean spawning and fresh water spawning fish. Phosphorus and nitrogen are the two nutrients of primary concern.

3. Relatively few of the nutrients entering the Bay come from point sources such as sewage treatment plants or industrial sources. The vast majority of nitrogen and phosphorus come from nonpoint

(Continued on Page 13)

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(Continued from Page 12)

sources such as agriculture, silviculture, stormwater runoff from urban areas, malfunctioning septic systems.

In an average year, nonpoint sources contribute to the Susquehanna River approximately 3 million pounds of phosphorus which reach the fall line at the Conowingo Dam. This amount represents approximately 76% of all phosphorus loading from the Susquehanna area. The remainder is from point sources, chiefly sewage treatment plants. During the same average year, 90% of the nitrogen is from nonpoint sources and only 10% is from point sources.

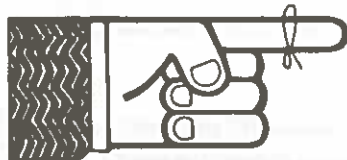
To give you some idea of the relative importance of silviculture, which is our main concern here today, in the Lower Susquehanna watershed area (below Harrisburg), where forest land comprises 47% of the landuse, of the total 34 million pounds of phosphorus washed off the land during an average year, 8.5% is from forest land. The total nitrogen washoff load from the same area is almost 7 million pounds, 7.1% of which comes from forest land.

More important than these numbers is the fact that, now that point sources of pollution have been brought under control, the attention of government and of the public has turned to nonpoint sources of pollution; all those same people who are concerned about the Chesapeake Bay are expecting that something be done to clean up these nonpoint sources of pollution.

The regulation of agricultural and silvicultural activities in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia are being closely scrutinized by EPA and others, and the states are being asked to make commitments to reduce nutrient loadings of phosphorus and nitrogen by specific poundages by certain times. For instance, last spring and summer I served as a member of a multistate task force charged with the responsibility of making recommendations relative to land activities in the three states needed to improve the health of the bay. Despite Pennsylvania's objections, this Land Activities Task Force recommended that by 1990 nitrogen and phosphorus loadings to the Susquehanna River be reduced by 23% below 1980 loadings. Since most of the nutrients from the Susquehanna River are from nonpoint sources, most of the nutrient reduction loadings would logically have to come from nonpoint sources.

Meanwhile, we are seeing reports such as this one - EPA's report to Congress on nonpoint source pollution in the U.S. - detailing the various nonpoint problems and making recommendations as to how to correct them. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm here today to tell you that the Chesapeake Bay report marks a turning point for nonpoint sources of pollution and for governmental programs which address those sources of pollution and for those involved in land activities such as **agriculture and silviculture which generate nonpoint sources of pollution**. I contend that with the Chesapeake Bay Program we have all crossed a threshold of accountability and responsibility and that there's no turning back.

REMEMBER



DUES are DUE

As of February 14 there were approximately 4,500 members who had not yet sent in their 1984 membership dues. It is imperative that this figure be substantially reduced before July 1. On this date, the national office will permanently drop the names of dues delinquent members from the membership files.

Members Needed - Reach Out --

-- Reach Out and Grab Someone --

More SAF members renewed their membership during 1983 than at any time since 1976, because current members took the time to contact foresters who either dropped out of SAF or never signed up. We can still do better! We all know at least one forester who has either dropped his membership or never joined the Society. Try and make a personal contact with a non-member. Reach out and grab one and sign that person as a member. Watch for your May issue of the Journal and use the application form inside to recruit or reinstate a member. Sign as a sponsor in Block #9 and mail it to the national office.

The Girl Scouts of America have a verse to which they have added lyrics: "Make new friends, but keep the old. One is silver and the other is gold." This applies equally to SAF and its members. Keep them coming! It's our life support system.

The Allegheny Society's goal in 1984 is to increase membership by a net 4 percent or 48 new members.

So, reach out and grab someone!

Dick Kennell
Membership Chairman

Allegheny Society Membership Report

CHAPTER	1983		CHANGE	1984 GOAL	
	1/14/83	1/9/84		# NEW MEMBERS	TOTAL
None	11	10	-1	0	10
MD-DEL	137	142	+5	6	148
New Jersey	174	167	-7	7	174
Rutgers	18	30	+12*	1	31
Keystone	92	83	-9	3	86
Northern Hardwood	58	68	10*	3	71
Pinchot	53	50	-3	2	52
Plateau	70	73	3	3	76
Rothrock	137	126	-11	5	131
Valley Forge	113	116	3	5	121
Western Gateway	64	69	5*	4	73
West Virginia	193	209	16*	8	217
West Virginia University	45	26	-19	1	27
	1165	1169	+4	48	1217

* Exceeded 1983 Goal

1984 Goal 4% Increase + 48 Members



Winter Executive Meeting Minutes

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 p.m. by Chairman Martin, with twenty-nine members attending, representing all Divisions, five Chapters, the Society, the National Office, and the National Capital Society.

Minutes from the September 20 executive meeting in Broomall were read and approved. The Treasurer's report was approved as presented.

Correspondence

Chairman Martin read a letter from John Barber relating to the 1985 National Convention to be held in Quebec, Canada. Suggestions were solicited as to a theme and topics for this meeting. John also pointed out that the employee referral service was being temporarily suspended and we would hear more about it once it was back in operation.

Phil Petersen has contacted the Section relative to an opportunity to have name tags prepared for Section and Chapter officers. He also commented on the deadline for awards nominations for the upcoming annual meeting.

Max Sherman wrote providing details and solicited support for the Steven Spurr Fellowship.

A letter from Ms. S. Vercellotti was read requesting information relating to tree planting. Gil Churchill agreed to reply.

Old Business

The foresters continuing education fund report had been previously given at the Broomall meeting where it was approved. Jim Grace provided an update emphasizing the difficulty of raising the \$10,000 originally suggested. The Committee felt that even if this sum could be raised, the annual \$1,000 income would not be enough. It was recommended that the current emphasis be placed on defining the objectives for the fund and developing criteria for applying these objectives. On this basis, it was decided that funds be used instead for loans that would:

1. Be used for any expense associated with continuing education.
2. Priorities would be given to those projects which would benefit the most people.

Criteria to be followed in selecting suitable programs included:

1. Loans for start-up of a project to be paid in full plus 10% interest.
2. Those programs that might lose money could be covered by the fund but future requests from the same party could be denied as a result.
3. Partial grants.
4. Payment to an individual for training purposes if he would, in turn, agree to train others.

The rationale behind this approach was that you could start with a fraction of the money. It was felt this proposal should be published in the upcoming newsletter and then voted on at the summer meeting. Tim Kaden will continue as chairman for the fund drive portion.

New Business

Chairman Martin distributed copies of the updated Allegheny Society operating manual with an explanation that page 23 needed to be approved. A motion was made and seconded that the page in question be approved.

Chapters and Sections were encouraged by John Barber to consider changing the dates of their Chapter or Society elections to late fall if at all possible. Otherwise the National SAF manual is a year out of date when it is published.

Two additional chairmen were approved, Dick Goodenough and Bill Scherer.

Mention was made of page 3 of the operating manual dealing with

the Allegheny Society goals previously approved. Certain national goals relating to funding were also discussed.

On the subject of issues, Steve Genua suggested that the fragile ecology of the Chesapeake Bay area be made a separate issue rather than be included with something like Gypsy Moth. This area might also be considered as a topic for a technical conference or seminar in the future.

Budget

The attached proposed 1984 budget was submitted, discussed and adopted. It was pointed out that officers' expenses for traveling to the annual meeting and the Allegheny News were the only two big items in the budget. Both were quite difficult to reduce or eliminate.

The past editor felt that the Allegheny News' expenses for 1983 may have been overstated by virtue of when the information was supplied. It was felt that listing of additional advertising was important. If each Chapter within the Society could sell \$200 worth of advertising during the year, it would go a long way towards making the news self-sustaining.

Under a general discussion of dues, it was mentioned that it had been ten years since there had been any major increase in the Allegheny Section dues and the Society was either average or below average in dues for the country. Alex Day moved that the dues be increased by \$1 per year effective 1985. This was seconded, discussed and passed.

Meeting Places

An invitation was extended for the 1984 Winter Meeting to be held February 20 & 22 at the Scranton, Pennsylvania Hilton Hotel in connection with Steam Town, USA. A motion was made, seconded and passed. A similar invitation was extended to have the 1985 Summer Meeting in Williamsport, Pennsylvania at the Williamsport Community College. This will be held either the first or second week in August. It was moved, seconded and approved to accept this invitation.

The rescheduled 1983 Summer Meeting will be held at West Virginia's Canaan Valley. Tony Mollish will coordinate this program.

A brief discussion relating to updating a previous Allegheny Society position statement relating to RARE II and wilderness on the Allegheny National Forest led to a reinstatement of the previous position which had expired. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 11:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
R.J. LaBar
Secretary/Treasurer

E. ALLEN CROZER
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'84 Winter Meeting "Honorees"

Top Right: Henry Clepper (right) accepts 50 year membership plaque from Charles J. Newlon, both of the National Capital Society.

Top Left: Ron Sheay, outgoing chairman, Allegheny Society.

Lower Right: Tom Birch, Valley Forge Chapter, holds his first prize entry in Reggie Forbes Art Exhibit.

Photos by: R.A. Day

**Allegheny Society
Proposed 1984 Budget**

Revenue:	
Membership Dues (National)	\$4,500.00
Interest and Dividends	500.00
Winter Meeting	500.00
Total	\$5,500.00
Expenses:	
Publication - Allegheny News (3 issues)	\$2,400.00
Office Supplies and Postage	500.00
Travel (Two officers to National Convention)	1,500.00
Revenue Sharing	1,600.00
Student Reimbursement	350.00
Annual Awards	200.00
Other (HSD, etc.)	200.00
Winter Meeting Expenses	400.00
Total	\$7,150.00
Net Income (-)	1,650.00
As of December 31, 1983:	
Checking Account Balance	\$1,713.11
Savings Account Balance	261.26
Money Market Certificate Balance	4,275.88
	\$6,250.25

IMPORTANT MEETINGS

May 4, 1984

Rothrock Chapter Meeting See Chapter News.

June 5-7, 1984

Mountain Logging Symposium. WVU Conference, Office Room 67 Towers, Morgantown, WV 26506. Telephone: (304) 293-4892.

July 18-20, 1984

Allegheny Society Summer Meeting. Canaan Valley State Park, Davis, WV.

August 5-8, 1984

SAF National Convention, Quebec City, Canada.

Leadership Workshops at the Convention:

- Aug 3 - Resources Policy
- Aug 5 - Membership
- Aug 7 - Working Group Officers

February 21-23, 1985

Allegheny Society Winter Meeting, Scranton, PA

March 19-20, 1985

Forestry Issues Conference, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA

**Benjamin A. Roach
Forestry Forum**



Treasurer's Report

January 1, 1983 through December 31, 1983

Balance on January 1, 1983	
Checking Account	\$ 331.96
Savings Account	171.70
Money Market Fund	6,097.71
Total	\$6,601.37
Income	
Dues & Interest	\$ 6,924.23*
Winter Meeting & Other	303.88
Total	\$7,228.11
	\$13,829.48
Expenses	
Winter & Summer Meeting	\$ 561.50
Allegheny News	2,410.00
Chapter Reimbursement	1,547.40
Travel	1,678.38
SAF Foresters Fund	205.00
Postage & Supplies	351.21
Awards	154.74
No. Journal of Applied Forestry	500.00
Misc.	171.00
Total	(-) \$7,579.23
	\$6,250.25
Balance on December 31, 1983	
Checking Account	\$1,713.11
Savings Account	261.26
Money Market Fund	4,275.88
Total	\$6,250.25

Richard A. Kennell
Secretary-Treasurer

*Includes \$1880.75 in National Dues received for 1984 membership

A series of lectures with discussions on current forestry topics is being co-sponsored by the Allegheny National Forest Forest Science Lab, Penn State Forest Resources Extension, the Northern Hardwood and Plateau Chapters of S.A.F. and SUNY College of Environmental Science School of Forestry.

The first session was scheduled for April 11th. Dr. Charles Strauss, Associate Professor of Forest Economics at Penn State discussed "Sawtimber Availability in North Central Pennsylvania - The Next Three Decades."

The second session is scheduled for early June. Contact any of the co-sponsors for additional information.

Venture in the Allegheny Oil Patch

An experiment in industrial cooperation

by John Butt

Born of the need for cooperation between the timber and petroleum industries, a new venture arrived at Camp Allegany, Allegany State Park near Salamanca, NY, January 11-12. Named the Northeast Petroleum-Forest Resources Cooperative, the infant was welcomed by about 60 industry leaders from western Pennsylvania and New York.

The Cooperative plans to use Camp Allegany, a fully-equipped, year-round facility for up to 80 people, for many of its activities. Objectives of the Cooperative are to serve the petroleum and timber industries by hosting short courses, conducting research, and hosting policy forums. Camp Allegany offers an ideal, informal setting at low cost for such functions. A new classroom building, made possible through donations of materials by the timber industry, will be added this summer.

Industry representatives greeted with enthusiasm Symposium I, the first gathering of the Cooperative. Among other things, this initial step demonstrated clearly that sufficient interest existed, and provided a chance to exchange information on opportunities and problems, enhancing understanding between the two industries.

On the first day, a workshop for petroleum people acquainted them with the timber industry. Topics included pricing and marketing of timber from oil developments, land management objectives, roads, and related subjects. Speakers were Ed Kojancic, consulting forester and marketing specialist; Dick Wallace, Robert LaBar and Paul Buchsen, Hammermill Paper Co.; Keith Horn, consulting forester; Nils Johnson, Allegheny National Forest; and Jim Rich, Allegany State Park.

At the same time, Linton Robertson of International Petroleum Services Co. (IPSCO) led a session for timber industry people. Topics ranged from basic geology and drilling techniques to the legal aspects of petroleum leasing. Participants in this session were Tom Defibaugh, Witco Chemical Co.; Larry Williamson and Larry Kardos, Pennzoil Corp.; and Jeff Swick, Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Assn. (POGA).

These sessions were followed by a panel discussion by members of the steering committee. Executive Secretary Doug Monteith represented Dr. John Berglund, State University of New York (SUNY), College of Environmental Science and Forestry; Linton Robertson, IPSCO; Dick Wallace, Northern Timberlands Manager of Hammermill Paper Co.; Tom Defibaugh, Witco Chemical Corp.; Hugh Dunne, Superintendent of Allegany State Park; and John Butt, Forest Supervisor, Allegheny National Forest. Lively discussion marked this session.

Later, everyone relaxed at a social hour and banquet. Bob Potter, president of Potter Lumber Co. and also president of the Forest Industries Research Study Team (FIRST), gave a most entertaining and interesting talk on the workings of his organization. The highly successful FIRST, an organization similar to the Cooperative, unites forest industries in three western Pennsylvania counties.

The second day of the Symposium offered a series of small group workshops where each participant took part in a one-hour dialogue on industry needs and desires for (a) continuing education programs, (b) research, and (c) policy.

Industry, government and institutional leaders facilitated the workshops. They included Dr. Richard McDowell, President, Bradford Campus, University of Pittsburgh; Albert Foulger, Northeast Forest Experiment Station, USDA Forest Service; Arthur Davis,

Western Pennsylvania Conservancy; Curt Bauer, Forecon; Linton Robertson, POGA; R.S. "Sandy" Cochran, Agricultural Extension Service, Elk County; and Jim Coufal, Lee Herrington and Harry Burry of the SUNY College of Forestry staff. The summarized findings of these workshops will be published shortly in a proceedings.

Allegheny National Forest Supervisor John Butt wrapped up the Symposium. Attendees demonstrated unanimous support for continuation of the Cooperative by a show of hands.

Right now, membership is free, and open to anyone connected with timber and oil industries, government agencies, universities, and trade organizations involved with the two industries.

Anyone interested in joining, receiving Symposium I proceedings (while they last), or obtaining further information, should contact Doug Monteith, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York, Syracuse, NY 13210 (telephone 315-470-6698).

Symposium II, already being planned, will focus on clarifying the organization's objectives and operations, and defining a program of specific projects. Hopefully, the new Cooperative can provide a valuable service, helping to keep the timber and petroleum industries competitive and productive, and will lead to better integration of operations and management for the benefit of both industries and the public.

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ALLEGHENY SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Summer Meeting

Canaan Valley Resort State Park, Davis, WV

July 18-20, 1984

The West Virginia Chapter of the Allegheny Society of American Foresters invites you to attend the Allegheny Summer Meeting at a superb mountain resort in the Potomac Highlands of West Virginia. Easily accessible by major highways from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland this four season recreational playground offers facilities and activities perfect for professional conferences and family vacations. Its 18-hole golf course is one of the finest in the East. Its six tennis courts, olympic-sized swimming pool, outdoor roller skating rink, nature trails, chair lift, hay rides, horseback riding, fishing, bicycling, movies and youth programs offer a range of activities to be enjoyed by parents and children alike.

Our field trip will take us to the 3,640 acre Fernow Experimental Forest, which has played a significant role in timber and watershed management in the central Appalachian forests for the past 50 years. Here Clay Smith has planned a stimulating overview of research activities, including hardwood thinning and release, atmospheric deposition, American chestnut hypovirulent studies, logging truck haul roads, and the German practice of "deferment" cuttings on the Monongahela National Forest.

Friday morning, prior to our business meeting, we'll have the pleasure of sharing slide presentations by Dr. Roy Clarkson, author of "Tumult on the Mountain," a history of logging and the timber-based industries of the Cheat Mountain region of West Virginia, and by Dr. Ken Carvell, well-known Appalachian hardwood silviculturist and natural historian who will describe the evolution of the Canaan Valley region from a forest management, land use perspective.

We urge you to join us in this relaxed vacation setting, perhaps bringing the whole family to "Wild and Wonderful" - you won't want to miss the beef and chicken barbeque either!!

A reservation form is enclosed for your convenience. It must be returned to Canaan Valley Resort no later than July 6th.

Wednesday, July 18

5:00 - 7:30 p.m. Registration in Lobby

6:30 - 7:30 p.m. Social Hour - Open Bar in Pine Room (Cash Bar from 7:30 - 10:00 p.m.)

Dinner on your own

9:00 - 11:00 p.m. Executive Committee meeting in Private Suite

Thursday, July 19

7:00 - 8:00 a.m. Breakfast Buffet in Spruce Room

8:30 a.m. Buses leave for field trip to the Fernow Experimental Forest.

9:00 a.m. Wives and children - Naturalist program at Blackwater Fall State Park, Home Tour, Art Exhibit, etc.

4:30 - 5:30 p.m. Wives and children - Hay ride in Canaan Valley Resort Park

5:30 p.m. Buses return from the Fernow Experimental Forest

7:00 p.m. Beef & chicken barbeque at the Canaan Valley Ski Life area (Bus transportation provided).

Entertainment - The banjos of "Red" Ogden and Jack Vorbach

Friday, July 20

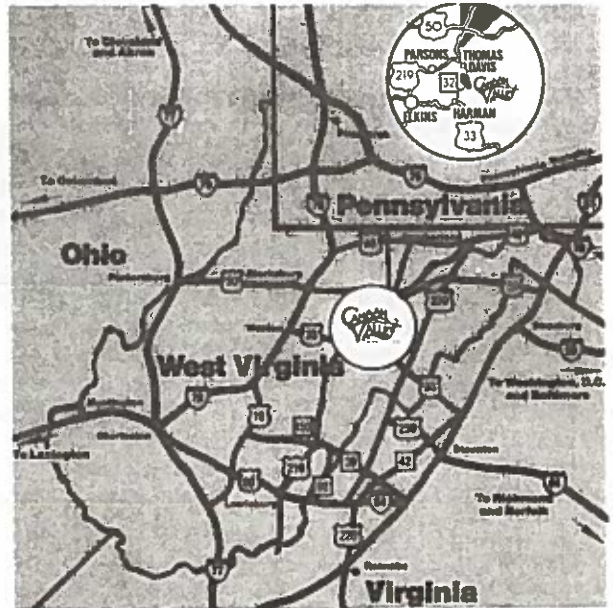
7:00 - 8:00 a.m. Breakfast Buffet in Spruce Room

8:30 - 9:30 a.m. Dr. Roy Clarkson - A History of Logging and the Forest Industry of the Cheat Mountain area in Pine Room

9:30 - 10:30 a.m. Dr. Kenneth Carvell - Folklore and Natural History of Canaan Valley in Pine Room

10:30 - 10:45 a.m. Coffee Break

10:45 - 12:15 p.m. Business Meeting in Pine Room



Registration Form 1984 Allegheny Society Summer Meeting July 18-20, 1984

Please reserve _____ room(s) for arrival on _____ and departure on _____ in the following name

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE NUMBER: () _____

I will be attending the Allegheny Society of American Foresters at Canaan Valley Resort State Park in Davis, West Virginia on the

above dates. I have enclosed \$ _____ as payment on the above room(s).

.....
● Cut on the dotted line and mail in the above portion with your check

● TO THE ATTENDEE:

● Canaan Valley State Park requires the following deposits:
● ROOMS: We require one night's deposit of \$ _____ per room at the time the initial reservation is made. If you cancel at least 30 days prior to arrival, your money will be refunded. Cancellations made after the 30 day limit will be refunded only if the room is resold.

● ROOM RATES

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● Triple Occupancy: \$48.30 per night (tax included)

● Quad Occupancy: \$54.60 per night (tax included)

● Children under 12 - no charge if in same room as adults

● Form must be received by July 6, 1984

Forestry in the Year 2000

Robert E. Wolf
Congressional Research Service
Society of American Foresters Joint Annual
Technical Conference
Gettysburg, PA - February 23, 1984

After accepting Karl Bergsvik's invitation to speculate on forestry in the year 2,000 it dawned on me I was being thrust into a "no-win" situation.

Vannevar Bush, who had a central role in developing the A-Bomb, was asked in 1945 whether rockets could deliver the bomb to targets. His categorical answer was "It is impossible." Twelve years later the Soviets launched the first ICBMs.

DeForrest, who invented radio, was asked in 1926 about television. He also labelled this an "impossibility." In 1933 one Douglas Haskell predicted that the home of the future will not be built with common lumber. None of these predictors guessed the future. This gives me pause in making a try.

I decided it would be better to concentrate on the near term because this will shape, to some extent, forestry in the year 2,000. There are five things I will touch on:

1. The use of forest land
2. The use of forest products
3. Financing forestry
4. The emerging economic situation and
5. Public interest in forestry

I am purposely omitting discussion of a major Federal activity, the management of the Federal forest and rangeland to focus on the 72% of our forests that are privately owned and the unfolding Federal policy toward private forests. The debate over Federal forests revolves around how much timber to cut, the costs and benefits of Federal forest management, wilderness assignments, timber contract relief, all of which, while important, at most relate to about 20% of our forest land. For the long pull, meeting America's wood needs and securing effective management of our great forest resource depends on what we do on the 72% that is privately held and privately managed.

1. The configuration of our forests has changed but we know where it is heading. John Beuter of Oregon State observes that the trees we will use this year and for many years are already in the ground. This is not only a fact but also a real advantage to forestry. It should help us estimate the material that will be available, even though economic and natural conditions will cause some changes.

Father Andrew White wrote of Maryland in 1633 of the "great woods free of passage for horse and man" described trees so tall and straight that it was common "to cut out 60' logs, 2½ feet square." He described what was to exist for many years, as well as what we are unlikely to again produce.

We now have an increasing hardwood forest of smaller size trees. Despite a 33% increase in our hardwood forest volume since 1952 only 16% compared to the earlier 20% is in trees over 20" D.B.H. Trees from 11" to 20" grew by 38%. Hardwoods are an increasing component of our wood supply. In contrast with the 33% hardwood increase in the past 25 years, our softwoods have dropped by 5%.

Softwoods 25 years ago were 4.6 times the hardwood volume and now the ratio is 3.3. Our stock of softwood sawtimber over 20" has fallen 25%, although our volume in trees under 20" has risen 20%.

On a cubic foot base softwood volume is up slightly and down on a board foot base. For hardwoods both components are rising. Tree size is shrinking. These changes tell us what the forest will be in the near future.

OUR USE OF WOOD IS RISING

By 1977 softwood cut rose to a level 20 billion board feet higher than in 1952. Since growth rose only by 9 billion board feet annually, we still have a sawtimber growth/cut deficit. By 1977 hardwood use had risen only one billion board foot over 1952, but their growth now is 3 billion board feet over cut.

On all classes of land hardwoods are growing faster than they are being cut. On non-industry lands softwood growth exceeds cut. On public forests there is an approximate balance, in industry lands softwood cut still exceeds growth.

TREE GROWTH RATES ARE LOW DESPITE THE INCREASES OVER THE PAST QUARTER CENTURY

Average annual growth in board feet, hardwoods and softwoods, still averages over 155 board foot per acre annually. What does this mean at \$10.00 and \$100 stumpage? It means a gross income of \$1.55 to \$15.50/acre per year. At \$100 stumpage, one would have to own a square mile of forest of average growth to gross \$9,000 annually. This would be less than the current \$10,200 poverty level income. After costs and taxes one would need food stamps to exist.

This suggests that average forest land is not attractive as an investment for timber. It does suggest that higher site forest land is the place where the business of forest management has a chance. Not all of the 347,000,000 private acres, 72% of our forest, is going to be attractive for effective management for timber. And the same is true on the 136,000,000 acres in public ownership. But the debate over the 89,000,000 acres in the national forests would lead one to expect that they are our principal source of timber. One might even conclude that putting national forest yielding only 20 board feet of annual cut (not

(Continued on Page 20)

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(Continued from Page 19)

cubic feet) into wilderness threatens our national wood supply.

With wood use rising, tree size shrinking, hardwood volume growing faster than cut and softwood volume growing about at cut, we need to think about wood use as well as supply.

THE WAY WOOD IS USED IS CHANGING.

Numerous examples of change come to mind. The replacement of the green 1x6 roofer by plywood. The development of southern pine plywood particle board and waferboard. The displacement of the wooden box by paper cartons and the impact plastics is having on paper products. We see printed surfaces on plywood and particle board panels.

Given the changing dimensions of the forest, we can expect even more changes in the way wood is used and the emergence of new products. A major challenge is unlocking the chemicals in the tree and creating new products.

We have seen remarkable changes in the way mill effluents and emissions are handled including useful products from what were wastes. At the same time each new product may raise a question in use. One is the issue of formaldehyde emission from particle board. The development of new products means that new concerns will have to be addressed. It used to be that the flammability and life in use were the wood issues.

New product development would seem to be the way we are going to use the forest that is in place and on its way. I may turn out to be the last forester to talk of board feet because the wood products likely to be developed will come from trees sold by weight and cubic content, not lumber equivalents.

Land that on a board foot basis can yield only \$15.00 per acre on a tonnage basis may yield far more to the owner. Thus, while sound investments will still be targeted toward higher site lands, the cellulose-lignin content may be what makes the forest a viable enterprise.

WE HAVE REACTED TO THE WORLD AROUND US AND IT HAS SHAPED WHAT WE DO AS A NATION

The end of World War II was a start of a new era in the U.S. as well as around the world. That war sparked a revolution as the old colonial empires were disbanded and the U.S. and the Soviets moved into positions of dominance. China now is also emerging. It is a real potential force with its population of over 1 billion.

In the U.S. we began to invest heavily in military preparedness. In Korea and Vietnam we engaged in two major wars, despite the fact that neither was declared.

Vast sums of private and public money have been invested abroad in economic and political efforts by private firms and our government. We have moved from being a high tariff nation to a free trader.

At home, we have developed programs to improve our social well-being using transfer payments to provide medical, nutritional and living standard aid to many citizens.

President Reagan wants us to grant Latin American countries \$9 billion in aid. This is the same as asking every family of four to give \$160 to Latin America. Recent private and public investments there have developed a substantial steel industry. Now our hard-pressed steel industry is seeking to curb the import of the steel that, in a large measure, U.S. capital has financed these mills to produce. This illustrates the complex web of our modern world.

Last year, a substantial segment of the forest products industry petitioned the U.S. to curb Canadian lumber imports, while at the same time urging more funds for the Foreign Agricultural Service to increase our trade in forest products. If we had cut off Canada from our market forcing her to compete in the markets we hoped to service. By forbidding several billion board feet of Canada's softwoods from entering our markets, would we be able to compete in these offshore markets with Canada? The complexities of the issues we confront are often confounded and confused by the inconsistencies of things we seek to do.

OUR FOREST LAND BASE AND OUR FOREST INDUSTRY.

Our 482,000,000 acres of forest land equals about 750,000 square miles; about the size of Mexico. Latin America encompasses about 1,000,000 square miles. Our national forests are about the size of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, 139,000 square miles. The 47,000,000 other Federal and State acres are about the size of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Panama and Trinidad.

Industry lands, 69,000,000 acres are as large as the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica and Trinidad plus Grenada. The non-industrial forests, 287,000,000 acres are twice as large as the 11 countries in Latin America, except for Mexico.

The comparative point is that when we look at the size of the public effort for forestry in the U.S. we can compare it with the \$9 billion that the President wants to spend in Latin America.

Our non-industrial private forests are owned by 7,500,000 people.

Our industrial forests are owned by about 100 firms.

These firms produce most of our forest products, but there are also several thousand additional primary processors who do not own forest land but account for a significant part of production.

Our economy is largely unregulated as to the growing and cutting of wood. It is unregulated as to production of products. There are however, significant Federal and State regulations which apply generally to all businesses that effect plant siting, pollution, work safety and related activities.

The timberland owning segment is largely separate from the producing segment. Between the two and among them, each marches to the beat of his own drummer as to whether to grow timber, whether to cut it and how and what to manufacture.

Against this background we can examine what the proposed shift in policy may mean for achieving whatever foresters think the forestry goals ought to be.

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(Continued on Page 21)

(Continued from Page 20)

EXPENDITURES, DIRECT AND TAX

While I will deal only with the Federal actions, these have influenced what the States do as part of a poorly articulated effort to enhance the value of the forest as a national resource. In 1983 tax expenditures for forestry totalled \$765,000,000 and appropriations for State and Private Forestry and FIP totalled \$75,400,000. Direct grants were about 10% of tax expenditures.

In 1985 tax expenditures will total \$1.1 billion and the direct programs will drop to between \$26,000,000 and a possible \$38,000,000, about 3% of tax expenditures. Put another way, tax expenditures will rise 46% while direct aid will drop as much as 65%. WHAT IS A TAX EXPENDITURE?

This is a provision in the tax code which permits a taxpayer to pay less tax than he would pay on ordinary income. It does not show up as a part of the budget imbalance. It is controlled by the taxpayer. In the case of capital gains he activates the right to it by cutting timber. In the case of the rapid amortization and reforestation tax credit, he activates it by planting trees. The only qualification for the benefit is documenting transactions, not effectively planting trees or cutting them in a conservative way. Neither the Congress nor the President have any real control over tax expenditures after they are written into law.

On the other hand appropriations must be provided yearly by the Congress, signed into law by the President and the money expended under terms written in the authorizing authority. Appropriations are included in the calculus of budget size and deficits.

The policy issue on the table, therefore, is whether the concept of tax expenditures will enhance our wood supply better than the existing system of tax expenditures and grants via appropriations. Equally, the question needs to be asked as to whether either works effectively. The budget presumes grants do not work and tax expenditures will.

IT IS PROPOSED TO CHANGE FEDERAL FOREST POLICY TOWARD PRIVATE FORESTRY

There are a couple of forestry "truths" we hold to be self evident. One is that the small woodland owner is doing a poor forestry job. Another is that the industrial owner is doing a fine job. We have grappled with private forest issues against these concepts for much of the century. The Clarke-McNary grants and other Federal/State and direct Federal forestry grants rest on this concept. Tax expenditure policy as focused by capital gains on timber and the 1980 rapid amortization and reforestation credit were adopted under these concepts. Tax expenditure policy as focused by capital gains on timber and the 1980 rapid amortization and reforestation credit were adopted under these concepts.

In 1983 Assistant Secretary Crowell convened a blue ribbon panel in St. Louis to grapple again with the issue of the small woodland owner. Many views were expressed, but a central theme was that taxes burden his latent desire to practice forestry.

Scant attention was paid to the fact that the small owner is growing more timber than he is cutting and the industrial owner is not. The goal seemed to be to get the small owner to grow more. U.S.D.A. concluded after the meeting that it would further study the issue.

However, the 1985 budget charts a new course.

Assistant Secretary Crowell said the basis was that President Reagan "again emphasized the need to bring our mounting Federal deficits under control by limiting the size and scope of government." He also said the President has pledged "to reduce Federal deficits by \$100 billion over the next three years." Finally, he said the U.S.D.A. 1985 budget "is austere"

RESEARCH IS TO BE REDUCED EXCEPT FOR ACID RAIN

The State and Private Forestry Program is to be reduced again, this time 58% below last year. "There is to be more reliance on forest management incentives in the tax code than on cost sharing and grants to States."

In actual fact what this means is that most of the State and Private Program, will not be that at all. Virtually all of the money will be for special projects such as Tussock Moth virus production and treatment of Federal lands.

The new direction simply proposes to let existing tax expenditure programs, which grant benefits to private forest owners, be the vehicle for promoting private forestry.

If our goal is to raise the level of private forestry and our conclusion is that the tax code is the place to practice forestry, then we have evidence that illuminates the situation.

Because corporations get both 80% of the capital gains benefits and the reforestation tax credit benefits, I will use combined numbers for both tax expenditures.

In 1985 corporations will get \$850,000,000 but they hold about 20% of the private forest land. For their 69,000,000 acres, this equals 12.25/acre. For the 1,350,000 acres they reforest, this equals \$625.00 per acre.

The non-industry group of 7,500,000 owners of 278,000,000 acres will get only 20% of the benefits although they hold 80% of the private land. Their \$265,000,000 works out at \$0.95 per acre. Based on the annual rate of 625,000 acres reforested, this is \$425.00 per acre.

If the concept long espoused that these two tax benefits are essential to getting reforestation is valid, the facts suggest that if forest land can be planted for about \$120.00 per acre - or anything less than \$425.00 per acre - that reliance on tax expenditures is a costly way to go.

The total reforestation effort on private land, about 2,000,000 acres annually, is costing in tax expenditures \$1.1 billion. Put another way this sum, directly expended, would reforest over 9,000,000 acres annually.

But there is another aspect to the situation, bearing in mind the concept that the small private holdings need tax benefits and the large holdings of industry are doing well.

1. 80% of the benefits go to industry.
2. The small holdings are growing wood about 45% more than the rate of cut.
3. The industry lands are cutting wood at about 45% greater than the rate of growth.

These few elemental facts suggest that tax policy is not forest policy. They further suggest that forest policy is based on budget exigencies. This is not to say that the grant system is the answer. Its small size and diffusion suggests it is not effective. Its virtue is the Federal-State tie which may benefit foresters more than forestland owners.

But if the reasoning of the position that tax expenditures are the way to go is right and we conclude that more assistance is needed for small forest owners we need to think of the likely consequence. Industry would object to giving up its tax benefits. It would support

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broadening the tax expenditures for small owners. Thus the likely result is a renewed effort to increase the reforestation tax credit to \$25,000 a year from the present \$10,000 per year, which will simply channel more tax benefits to large landowners.

The FIP Program results are a good measure of what small landowners have done. Since 1975 43,000 landowners have reforested an average of 31 acres each at an average subsidy of \$78.00 per acre and a total outlay of \$120.00 per acre. What we see is a one time expenditure of about \$3,700 versus the reforestation tax benefit level of \$10,000 annually. **HOW DOES THIS FIT WITH THE EMERGING ECONOMIC SITUATION?**

Not only will the national direction be affected, but also where we head in forestry.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt came to office in 1933 with the country in the depth of a depression. A national debt of \$23 billion and an unbalanced budget. He promised to get us out of the depression and balance the budget. By Pearl Harbor the deficit was at \$50 billion and by the end of WW II in 1945 it was at \$250 billion. FDR's death put Truman into office and he stayed for seven years. It is now overlooked that Truman had a balanced budget in four of those years and overall he reduced the national debt by almost \$12 billion. President Eisenhower said this was not good enough. He promised balanced budgets and debt reduction. Eight years later he retired and the national debt was \$16 billion greater. In the eight Kennedy-Johnson years, there was a surplus in one Johnson year and their period ended with another \$54 billion added to the debt.

President Nixon, who was succeeded by Ford, both promised balanced budgets. Their eight years make their predecessors look austere. They ran the deficit up by \$238 billion, compared to the \$70 billion in the 16 years of Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. Then along came President Carter, who was going to shrink government. His four years added another \$194 billion to the debt structure, dwarfing the Nixon-Ford record.

Ronald Reagan promised a balanced budget by 1984. Instead, in four years he will have run the national debt up another \$700 billion, which is \$200 billion greater than the total for the five presidents who preceded him. In fact, some budget analysts estimate the deficit will be even greater. If it turns out this way, Reagan in four years will have increased the national debt by more than all the Presidents from 1933 to 1980, a 48-year period.

In addition, we face severe trade imbalance problems and the strong dollar is hurting our exports while accelerating imports. Unless we view forestry issues in this larger context, we will ignore the pressing realities that affect decision makers in public and private life. They are unlikely to be willing or think it sensible to curb our defense readiness expenditures substantially enough to wipe out the deficits. They will also unlikely be willing to curb the Social programs substantially enough to wipe out the deficits. It may even dawn on us that dependence on other nations for manufactured products that can be produced abroad cheaper may be appealing in a

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peacetime economy, but may leave us without the industrial base necessary to maintain us in a time of need short of atomic war.

Certainly the 1985 proposed budget brings into focus that forest policy is going to be substantially affected by budget realities. Foresters need to consider whether landowners, who can expect an average growth of timber at only about 130 board feet per acre per year and gross yields annually as low as \$1.30/acre for \$10.00/MBF stumpage or even \$13.00/acre per year for \$100 stumpage, are going to consider forestry a profitable investment of the cash they have received for just cutting their timber, even with the benefits for those who find capital gains useful. It also suggests that, as useful as capital gains may be to the taxpayer for other reasons, that it will not get the forestry job done as efficiently as some other combination of techniques might. Instead of policy by exigency, we need policy with a purpose.

Ours is a pluralistic society, each segment motivated by different interests and desires. People who own forest land, but not manufacturing plants, may not be deeply enough concerned about supplying wood to these plants that they will invest money to assure an adequate supply of the material the plant desires. Firms that own forest products plants as well as land, will likewise be motivated by their own self-interest. They will invest in planting and growing trees only to the extent they consider it profitable. To do otherwise stands our system of competitive enterprise on its head. Governments, Federal, State and local will have forestry on their agendas only to the extent it serves their notion of what is in the public interest or the minimum necessary to respond to what they consider a special interest. Especially at the Federal level for the next several years, with budget deficits in the \$200 billion dollar annual range to contend with, plus a myriad of other issues, forestry is going to face stiff competition for attention.

IS THE PUBLIC INTERESTED IN FORESTRY?

The intertwined and separate interests of people affect what governments do. It is these interests that affect the use of land, the demand for wood materials, which industrial and use processes will be used and a host of other factors that finally affect the role of the forest.

A good comparison of public interest is the Environmental Protection Agency, barely a decade old. In this decade from Ruckelshaus to Ruckelshaus, an agency with wide authority and impact has been created with far-flung responsibilities. EPA has at least ten major programs, spending \$600 million for operations, \$400 million for compliance, \$1.4 billion for pollution abatement and \$164 million for research. EPA's research budget for 1985 will rise by 30%, while forest research will fall by 5% to \$103 million.

EPA's 1985 proposed budget has numerous increases, yet already there are substantial groups and key members of both parties in Congress who are vocally contending this is insufficient. On forestry, scarcely a word is heard.

The uncomfortable fact is that when people hear about forestry it is the battles over wilderness, and something called release, or timber contract relief for firms that bid more on timber than they are contracted to pay.

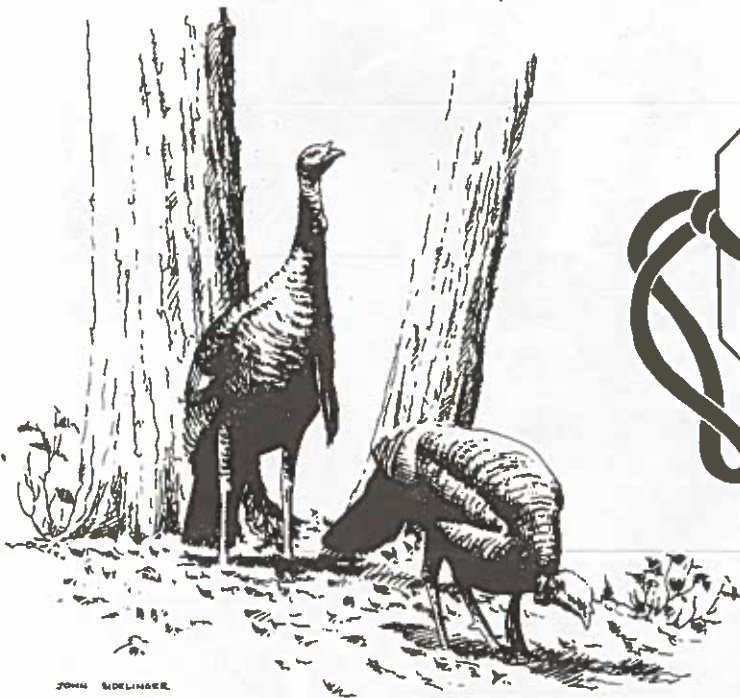
The public's interest in forestry is diffuse. It is splintered. People can't see the forest for the trees.

Many forest issues are decided far outside the councils of foresters. If there are issues needing attention, such as our future wood supply and how to take advantage of the fact that we have some of the most productive forest land in the world, we have managed not to communicate this far beyond the limited fraternity and sorority of foresters.

Where will forestry be in the year 2,000? The forest is already largely shaped. It will provide the timber that is there to the extent that society wants to use it. The policy actions now being proposed will influence both the supply and demand for wood as well as the forest as a biotic community. Externally everything from acid rain to interest rates and the overhanging budget deficits will impact forestry.

These technical gatherings are important. We need to match them with professional action that sharpens for decision shapers and makes the role that one-fourth of our land base plays in our long-term success in the society of nations.

We measure success, not on how far we have come. The real measure is how well our forests will serve on-coming generations and how well we are helping our forests reach their potential for man.



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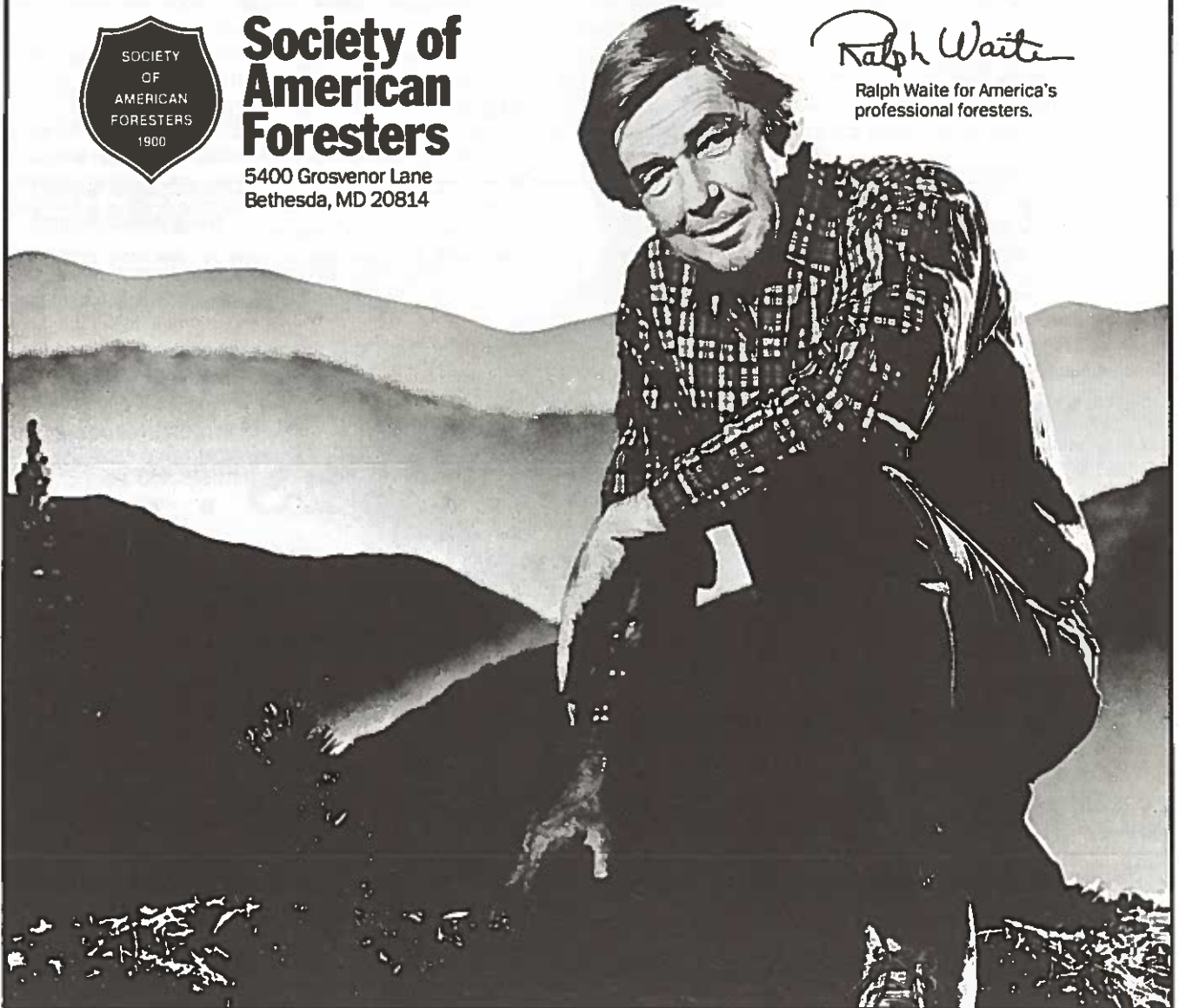


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