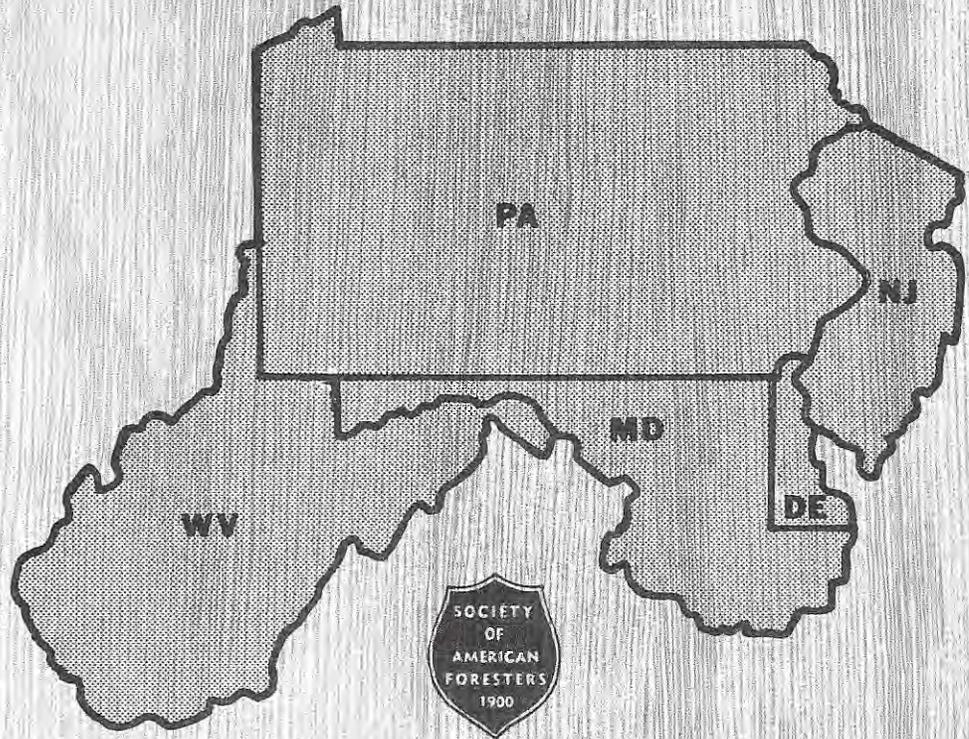


# The ALLEGHENY NEWS



**This issue contains:**

**VALLEY FORGE WINTER MEETING RECAP**

**OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO FORESTRY  
AWARD**

**ABSTRACTS FROM  
"MYTH OF THE SMALL WOODLOT"**

BY WILLIAM E. TOWELL, ROGER A. SEDJO,  
NEAL P. KINGSLEY, AND RICHARD R. THORPE,  
DAVID C. KINTER, JOHN C. OLIVER

**PLANT AND RELEASE TO CREATE  
HIGHER QUALITY HARDWOOD MIXTURES**

**FORESTRY PROFESSIONALS SHOULD BE  
ON TAP--BUT ALSO ON TOP OF  
PUBLIC ISSUES!**

SPRING 1979

# *Allegheny News*

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ROXANN WALCUTT, Allegheny News, Box 452, Smethport, Pa. 16749



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

# LOOKING AHEAD

The Valley Forge meeting is now "history". I plowed my way through a snowstorm driving from Pittsburgh to Valley Forge, but it was worth it. The program and the fellowship were tremendous.

I want to express my deepest appreciation to the Valley Forge Chapter and, especially, John Kitch and Ron Langford who headed the host arrangements. Similar accolades to Cal Glattfelder for a super program. My thanks to all who participated in the business meeting and other Section affairs.

Those of you who didn't make Valley Forge missed a real blessing with Steve Holbrook. His challenging and keynote address at the banquet set the tone for his effective decision-making workshop on Friday morning. Not only was the content of Steve's sharing vital, but his basic spiritual philosophy regarding work-ethic and our personal relationships with each other were very pointed and caused us all, I believe, to take a look at the fruits of our careers. As a follow-up, Rutgers engaged Steve shortly afterwards to speak to the student body, and I know several approached me after the Conference to make a contact directly to Steve for similar presentation to their industries.

I want to throw some special bouquets to Roxann Walcutt for the dynamite job she has done in editing the Allegheny News and to Hammermill who has graciously given of her time and has significantly underwritten the 'new look' in the News which will extend through 1979. Our Newsletter is the envy around the Sections. We may have established a precedent, at least within the Section.

Our Section again made a \$1,000 contribution from the treasury to the closing campaign of the Forester's Fund. I've reproduced a letter in this issue from Jim Hull acknowledging that gift and expressing his deepest gratitude to the Section.

What's ahead in 1979? I'm not sure at this point, but we will be maintaining our committee activities and honing in on the Summer '79 and Winter '80 meetings. The West Virginia Chapter has agreed to host the Summer meeting, most probably at Canaan Valley State Park in late August with field trips oriented to the RARE II "lock out" and West Virginia's Deer Browse problem. More will follow on that. Set aside the event on your calendar.

The 1980 Winter Meeting will be somewhere around Pittsburgh, hosted by the Western Gateway Chapter (previously Southwestern Pennsylvania). We haven't secured a topic yet but our Executive Committee brainstormed the possibility of a concurrent session type of program related to the working interfaces of the forester in the field. The Valley Forge program, centered toward the Logger, stimulated this follow-up, whereby we would have our profession dialogue with the "outside world" covering the Forester's touch with the Logger, the Recreationist, the Politician and whomever. I need your help on this. If this topic touches home and you feel that you would like to be instrumental in developing this program for next year, please let me know. I need a Program Chairman and a committee.

By all means, I plan to continue the student involvement. Dick West did a great job with the program at Valley Forge. We had students represented from about five universities and community colleges. My thanks to Bob LaBar for giving up Steve Holbrook to rap with the kids. Any ideas for 1980?

Lastly and most unique, I was approached to consider initiating a Prayer Breakfast which I feel was stimulated by the influence of Steve Holbrook's presentation and a general hunger of men to fellowship at a deeper level. I might just do that next year. Any suggestions?

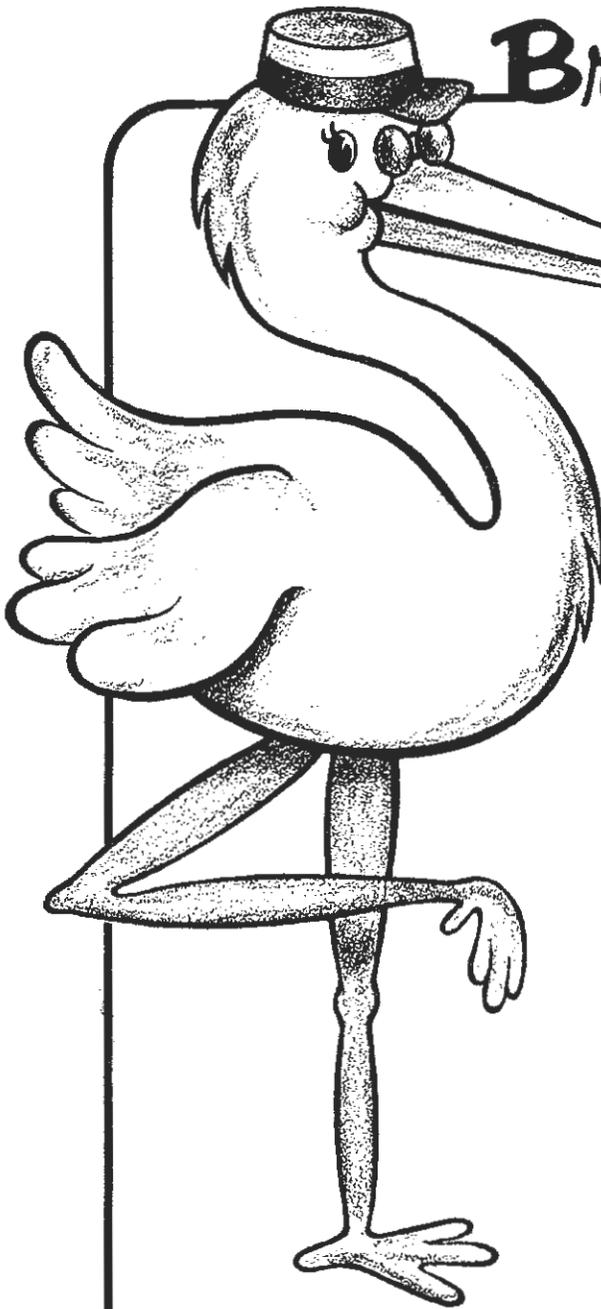
In closing, I just want to thank everybody for their support. Some of you heard Warren Doolittle say that we will have the reorganization issue on the Fall referendum. Thus, I ask each of you as you cast your vote to selflessly consider the future of our profession, to weigh the real issues in the proposed plan and to support the final outcome.

Best regards for a prosperous and blessed 1979. See you in Wild & Wonderful.

*George R. Kemp, Chairman  
Allegheny Section*

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# Looking Back

was addressing the subject, and Section Chairman Merwin Humphrey spoke of it in his report on the 1949 national meeting.

In 1948 Larry Smack was serving on a committee whose aim it was "to standardize grades of Forest Planting Stock," working throughout the northeastern and mid-Atlantic states on "important forest planting species." They were not identified.

Who remembers the "Miracle Soil Conservation Job" at Frederick City, Maryland, on August 18, 1948? It was reported that 45,000 spectators showed up to watch 500 people insulate and paint the farm house, repair the barn, install conservation practices, and watch demonstrations of sawmilling, bark peeling, and tree planting. Harry Dengler held a forest management demonstration, no doubt exhibiting several of the "latest tools." A four to five year job completed in one day, it must have been a logistical masterpiece. We wonder how long it took the farm to recover from the compaction of 90,000 feet.

After the winter meeting in February, 1946, Section Chairman Jim Morton appointed an eleven-member Farm Forestry Committee under the chairmanship of John Tyler. Their purpose was to "study (1) farm forestry practices in each state and federal organization; (2) soil conservation and farm forestry; (3) game management on the farm; and (4) silvicultural methods used in farm forestry."

Progress was slow, partly as a result of the sudden death of John Tyler in January, 1947. New Section Chairman V. M. Bearer expanded the original committee and appointed Ash Hough to chair it.

According to their report in February, 1948, they met during the 1947 summer meeting at Seven Springs Farm and "agreed to make a modest start" rather than "attempt to solve all the problems of the farm forester at one fell swoop," preferring to "leave something for our successors to do." In that they surely succeeded.

In November, 1947, the committee chairman attended a farm forester training session in Maryland at which he reported gaining a "knowledge of the problems of this group of foresters who are practicing forestry, not from textbooks alone, but under the hard brutal facts of the social and economic system of today."

The committee also conducted a survey throughout the Section and reported its findings, one of which was that a reputation for good work, passed by word of mouth from one satisfied client to another, was a farm forester's greatest asset. That certainly is one thing which has not changed in the 31 years since that report was written.

George Moorhead, Pete Bond and Al Mickalitis put together the program for the 1948 winter meeting at the Lord Baltimore. Utilization was the theme—white pine thinnings, sawmill wastes, low-grade timber in the West Virginia coal fields, and the utilization of wood in the pulp and paper industry and as roofing felt. In 1948 wood as fuel was already almost a thing of the past! Su-ure it was!

Editor Ira Kolb was one of many early-day Smokey Bear preventionists. Volume 1, Number 1 of the Allegheny News carried this admonition:

*"Where there's smoke there's fire, but let's have none of that."*

—And that's enough of this.

Bill Corlett



Now in its 31st year of publication, our Allegheny News appeared for the first time in September, 1948. Ira Kolb was Editor. Al Mickalitis, Pete Bond, Bill Taber, Si Little, Gordon Bamford, George Wirt, Art McIntyre, Ray Carter, and Glenn Smith provided seven mimeographed pages of material for that historic publication.

The West Virginia Sub-Section, as it was then called, was already publishing its own News Letter. Our Section records do not appear to contain any copies, so we do not know when it was first issued nor how long it continued. We are not certain that we have all of the early issues of the Allegheny News, but items from West Virginia began appearing in July, 1950, making it truly a Section publication.

By January, 1950, Sub-Sections had become Chapters, and West Virginia was recognized as having "pioneered this movement" about which SAF President Clyde S. Martin said, "In my opinion this evolution toward smaller working units of the Society will do more to strengthen its influence and participation in state and national affairs than any other development in recent years." There were then seventy members in the West Virginia group, and there were beginnings elsewhere. An interested group of about forty foresters in New Jersey had been holding meetings, and the idea was being discussed in Pennsylvania. Gordon Bamford reported in our first issue that, "A spirited meeting was held at the Lebanon State Forest on May 14-15, (1948) to formulate plans for the formation of a New Jersey group of foresters." The Journal of Forestry

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## STUDENT DUES ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Section at its Winter '79 meeting adopted a program to help support the Year of the Student campaign by assisting SAF Student Members in the Allegheny Section to bridge the dues gap the first year out of school. The program, in essence, provides for a dues subsidy from the Section amounting to the difference between the Student rate and entry level Member rate for a one-year period in the event the student hasn't found forestry related employment and still wants to remain an active SAF member. The applicant must have been a student member upon graduation and shall be required to apply for the assistance. For details, students can contact the Section Membership Chairman, Mr. Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr., P.O. Box 685, Lewisburg, W. VA. 24901, or see their Section Education Committee member on campus.

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## SECTION CONTRIBUTION TO FORESTERS' FUND

The following is a copy of a letter received by the Section Chairman in regards to the Sections recent contribution to the Foresters' Fund:

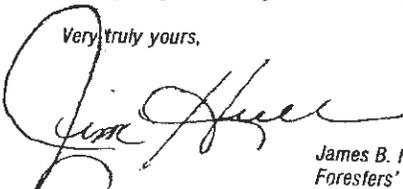
Dear Mr. Kemp:

*Must say I was elated to learn that the Allegheny Section has once again continued in your outstanding support of the Foresters' Fund. Thank you very much for your recent contribution of \$1000.00.*

*Mr. Kemp, my congratulations also to you for the personal leadership you have obviously demonstrated. Please assure your members that we will continue to use their funds in such a manner as will continue to merit the confidence you have expressed in the Foresters' Fund.*

*Thank you again for this generous contribution.*

*Very truly yours,*



James B. Hull  
Foresters' Fund

# SECTION HIGHLIGHTS



## DEDICATION TO R. D. FORBES

The Allegheny Section SAF at its February 8, 1979, Meeting memorialized Fellow R. D. Forbes and approved the dedication to him of a suitable living tree in the Penns Woods Memorial Forest at Bowmans Hill Wildflower Preserve, Washington Crossing State Park.

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Dear Mr. Kemp,

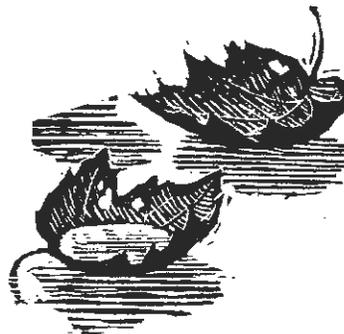
*It has given me great pleasure and satisfaction to look forward to October 13th, at Penn's Woods, Washington's Crossing. I do thank the Allegheny Section, S.A.F. for its honoring my husband in this appropriate way. He was very fond of Tulip Trees, and when we came to the Retirement home in 1971, one of our comforts was the row of glorious trees, tulips, oak and ash, that front the woods that we looked out upon from our apartment. I keep on hand his Woodlands for Profit and Pleasure, to give out to interested residents here, often having young people, who are engaged in forestry or related subjects.*

*I miss more than I can say, his companionship, and the many trips we took in pursuit of his lifelong and so deeply loved profession. I expect to hear anytime of the publication of the current volume of the Encyclopedia of American Biography, which will contain a biography of him. It emphasizes lives of Public Service, and I thought it a suitable memorial. Please express my gratitude to the Section.*

Sincerely,

*Elisabeth N. F. Forbes*

(Mrs. Reginal D. Forbes)  
4830 Kennett Pike  
Wilmington, Delaware 19807



## GODDARD CHAIR

The Maurice K. Goodard Chair in Forestry and Environmental Resource Conservation is being established at the Pennsylvania State University in recognition of Dr. Goodard's deep commitment and dedication to the conservation and prudent utilization of our natural resources. A committee has been named to raise funds in sum of 1 million bucks to endow the chair in honor of the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Resources. A chair named in honor of an individual is the University's most prestigious academic position and is the highest distinction that can be bestowed upon a member of the Penn State faculty. The Goodard Chair honors Dr. Goodard's educational achievements, his contributions as a member of the Penn State faculty, and his dedicated service to the people of the Commonwealth. The chair, to be in the School of Forest Resources of the College of Agriculture, will be occupied by a scholar recognized, not only for exceptional accomplishment in the field, but for the ability to exert leadership and inspire commitment. The new chair "will strengthen visibility throughout the Commonwealth and Nation for the cause of environmental resource conservation and utilization." All Allegheny Section Chapter Chairmen have already been contacted. Most of the money, of course, will come from corporations and foundations. However, there is a great deal of satisfaction in giving even a token amount to a cause which those of us are deeply involved in and one we believe in. Please send any contributions to:

The Goodard Chair  
100 Old Main  
Penna. State University  
University Park, Penna. 16802

Paul Felton

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# NATIONAL SCENE

## A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ORELL

In the March Journal of Forestry President Orell urges all members to give their vote of confidence in the referendum on the reorganization proposal to be held this fall. President Orell notes that:

1. the present structure is "better suited to the needs of a fraternal organization than a professional one."
2. to have stronger input into the political decision process at the state and national level S.A.F. must become "more functional - more nationally organized."
3. states with several sections and multiple state sections "among other anomalies ignore the obvious fact that each state has a single legislature and executive organization which influences all forestry activities within its borders."
4. all these characteristics taken cumulatively "weaken our ability to act, leaving us vulnerable to the inertia and even apathy that inflict any organization -- public or private-- which has no clear lines of authority to speak with a coherent voice."

Among the changes outlined in the proposal are:

1. state or multi-state societies to replace current sections;
2. standardized terms of office to eliminate the taking and leaving of office at different times;
3. the creation of science regions capable of responding to regional concerns;
4. regional technical conferences within the proposed science regions to allow the national convention to address itself to issues of national significance.

President Orell urges members to review the "Report of the Task Force on S.A.F. Reorganization" (October 1977 Journal) and give it careful consideration. According to Mr. Orell the reorganization proposal "gives the freedom to continue our customary fraternal activities. . ." while providing "the flexibility and structure we need to address the public and professional issues of today and tomorrow."

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## BERNTSEN APPOINTED SAF SCIENCE CHIEF

Washington, D.C., February 2, 1979. Carl M. Berntsen, formerly director of timber management research, U.S. Forest Service, has been appointed director of science programs for the Society of American Foresters (SAF), effective this month. Berntsen succeeds M.B. Dickerman, part-time advisor for SAF science programs since January 1977 and presently acting executive vice president of the 21,000-member professional society of foresters.

With SAF, Berntsen will provide leadership in strengthening science activities and improving the scientific base for the Society's policy activities. He will work closely with the Forest Sciences Board and Working Group officers to design and implement policies and programs, and will also work to augment the scientific content of national convention programs and work with study groups, committees, and task forces to address science issues. In addition, Berntsen will represent the Society with various scientific organizations in the United States and abroad.

## CALL FOR COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

Between now and July 1, the Society is soliciting nominations for SAF Vice President and Council members from SAF's odd-numbered voting districts. Six districts and 14 sections, including yours, are involved in this first phase of electing the SAF leaders who will represent you for the term beginning in 1980.

All voting members of the Society are urged to check complete nomination guidelines beginning on page 201 in the March Journal of Forestry. Still, here are a few pointers.

Nominating petitions must be signed, with names printed, by at least 30 voting members of the Society, and should consider only SAF Fellows or members-in-good-standing from your voting district. Members, however, may not sign petitions for more than one candidate. Petitions should be sent to the SAF national office, with the envelope plainly marked "Council Nomination." Ballots will be mailed in October for the mid-December election.

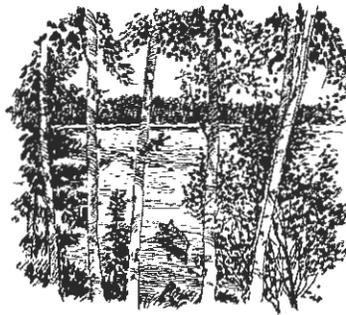
Again, the deadline for nominations is July 1. Don't pass up your chance to help set SAF's stage for the 1980's.



## HIGHLIGHTS OF OCTOBER 22 S.A.F. MEETING IN ST. LOUIS

The Council took these major actions:

- Reaccredited professional forestry instruction at Utah State University for a ten-year period.
- Continued accreditation of the University of Montana's School of Forestry for one year with a request that the university provide evidence, prior to the next SAF annual meeting, that it is working toward compliance with SAF Standard VI.
- Reaccredited the University of Arizona for five years.
- Approved a 1979 visit for initial accreditation of Humboldt State University.
- Appointed an ad hoc committee to develop proposals for implementing the recommendation of the Third SAF Education Symposium that the Society accredit specific curricula rather than institutions.
- Accepted a recommendation by the Advisory Committee of the Southern Journal of Applied Forestry that the committee be discharged and that SAF, as of January 1, 1979, assume full responsibility for the quarterly, which has been a cooperative venture with several other organizations since its inauguration in 1977.
- Extended the deadline of the Task Force on Forest Technicians as necessary to allow task force input into the analysis of results from the 1978 SAF Member Opinion Survey.



## "FORESTER OF THE YEAR"

Each year the section presents this award in recognition of specific accomplishment or achievement during the previous year.

The recipient of the eleventh "Forester of the Year" award, a native of Chester, Pennsylvania, grew up in Marcus Hook, Delaware County, and received his Bachelor of Forestry degree from Penn State in 1935.

Following graduation he was employed as a Junior Forester at CCC Camp S-118 Clearfield, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he was Assistant District Forester in the former Department of Forests and Waters at Petersburg, Williamsport, Caledonia, and Norristown. In 1939 he became District Forester (a position he still holds) in the Lackawanna District with headquarters in Scranton.

For nearly forty years he has been responsible for the administration of District Eleven's program of fire prevention and suppression, Cooperative Forest Management, State Forest Management, tree planting and public relations.

Manuel M. Gordon has for many years publicized the forest conservation message to people in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Currently he appears regularly on one public and three commercial television stations, broadcasts on twenty-four radio stations and supplies features to twenty-five area newspapers.

"Manny" has been active in many conservation groups including the American Tree Farm Program, Keep America Beautiful, Inc., is a director of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. He has served on the Executive Committee, as Chairman, Meetings Committee, and Chairman, Endowment Fund, Allegheny Section, Society of American Foresters.

In recognition of his efforts he has received numerous awards from a varied list of organizations, including:

- Boy Scouts of America-Save Our Resources Award (SOAR) in 1971 and 1973;
- The United Nations Distinguished Service Award in 1972;
- The "Howdy" Conservation Award, Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

1978, however, was a banner year for Manny. He was named "Outstanding Conservation Publicist" by the Lackawanna County Conservation District.

1978 also was the year when the Globe Store of Scranton presented him with an award for his efforts in originating and supporting the Globe's Arbor Day Program for Northeastern Pennsylvania school children. During 1978 the one millionth seedling was given away under this program.

Then on August 17, 1978, he was saluted on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives by Congressman Joseph M. McDade who said: "I can think of no other person who has done more to promote the preservation of our natural resources in Northeastern Pennsylvania than Manny Gordon."

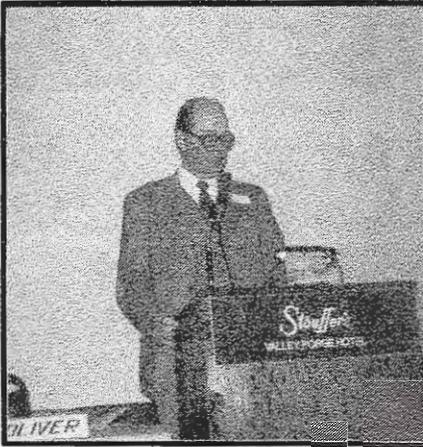
On October 24, 1978, Manny was named one of fifty "Distinguished Pennsylvanians" by the William Penn Committee of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

The Allegheny Section Society of American Foresters is proud to present the Outstanding Service to Forestry Award for 1978 to Manuel M. Gordon.



# THE MYTH OF THE SMALL WOODLOT HOW THE OWNER SEES IT

by Neal P. Kingsley



Neal P. Kingsley - Research Forester,  
U.S. Forest Service

I've been asked to address the small woodlot from the perspective of the forest landowner. I take this charge to mean that I should try to answer the question: "Why aren't the owners of these small non-forest industry holdings practicing and investing in silvicultural treatments on their lands?"

Since 1972 the Resources Evaluation Unit, formerly known as Forest Survey, at the Northeastern Station has been canvassing owners of privately held forest land in the Northeast as part of our regular inventory work. To date we've canvassed owners in 11 states, including the 5 states that make up the Allegheny Section.

Of the 32.2 million acres of commercial forest land in these five (5) states, 26.9 million are privately owned. Of this, 25 million acres are in non-industrial private holdings. That's 78 percent of the commercial forest land in the Section.

This non-industrial private forest land is held by 874,500 owners. Thus, on average, they hold nearly 31 acres each. When we take out the estimated 484,000 owners who own fewer than 10 acres the average size of holding increases to over 66.

Retired people account for 22 percent of all private owners. Farmers account for 18 percent. However, farmers have somewhat larger holdings with an

average of 32 acres versus 26 acres for retirees. Professionals and executives as a class of owners have the largest average holding of non-industrial private owners - 40 acres. Together these three owner groups - farmers, retirees, and professionals and executives - hold 66 percent of the non-industrial private land in the Section.

Only one percent of the non-industrial owners in this Section report that they hold commercial forest land primarily for timber production. These owners hold 17 percent of the acreage or an average of about 487 acres each. In contrast this with the 16 percent that is held for real estate investment and the 23 percent held just because its part of the residence or farm.

Even though very few owners hold forest land primarily for timber production many do cut timber. Fifty-six percent of the non-industrial private land is held by owners who have harvested timber. And 32 percent is held by owners who say they intend to cut sometime during the next 10 years. Only 23 percent is held by people who say they never intend to cut.

What motivates owners to cut? Owners of 35 percent of the land who have cut said they did so because the timber was mature. Seventeen percent of the land was held by owners who cut because they needed the money and 9 percent by owners who said they were offered a good price. Owners of less than one percent of the land held by past harvesters said they cut as part of a cultural treatment including forest industries.

Do non-industrial private forest landowners use the services of foresters? Only 8 percent have had some form of forestry assistance. These owners hold 4.6 million acres. Sixty percent of the non-industrial private owners in the Allegheny Section do not know where to get forestry assistance, though they account for 48 percent of the non-industrial private forest land in the Section.

What does all this show? First of all its clear that very few owners have much interest in making silvicultural investments in their land. But, the evidence is also clear

that private owners are not averse to cutting timber.

As an enterprise, timber growing has many peculiarities that frequently discourage the investor. 1) Profits from growing timber are often low. 2) There is a high risk factor (fire, disease, insect attack, or weather). 3) Markets for timber are often uncertain. (In regions with stable and assured timber markets the implementation of forest technology has been rapid and widespread). 4) Timber growing requires us to commit our money for an extended period of time with infrequent pay outs. The discounted value of immature timber is seldom given adequate consideration in the sale of forest land. As owners of small tracts we are often at a disadvantage when selling timber compared to the owners of large tracts.

There are at least a few foresters who feel that landowners aren't doing a bad job of managing their lands. In fact, James M. Vardaman, a Jackson, Mississippi consultant, writing in the June 78 Journal of Forestry maintains that as asset managers private landowners are good managers. \*He points out that it only makes sense to invest to increase production if the market can absorb the increase. Vardaman concludes that when all things are considered the private owner acts in his own best interest and that the net effect is that "... the collective mind of millions of small private owners. . ." is responsive to the needs of society.

What incentive is there for the private owner to invest in cultural treatments to increase production? When the demand for timber begins to exceed the available supply prices will rise. When prices rise supply will increase, because more and more owners will not be able to ignore timber production opportunities.

Many hold their land for recreation, esthetics, real estate investment, or just because they like forest land. The forester can often help the owner to improve the recreational or esthetic qualities of his land. Through periodic harvest the forester can help defray the impact of taxes. Foresters can also be of assistance to the prospective private forest-land

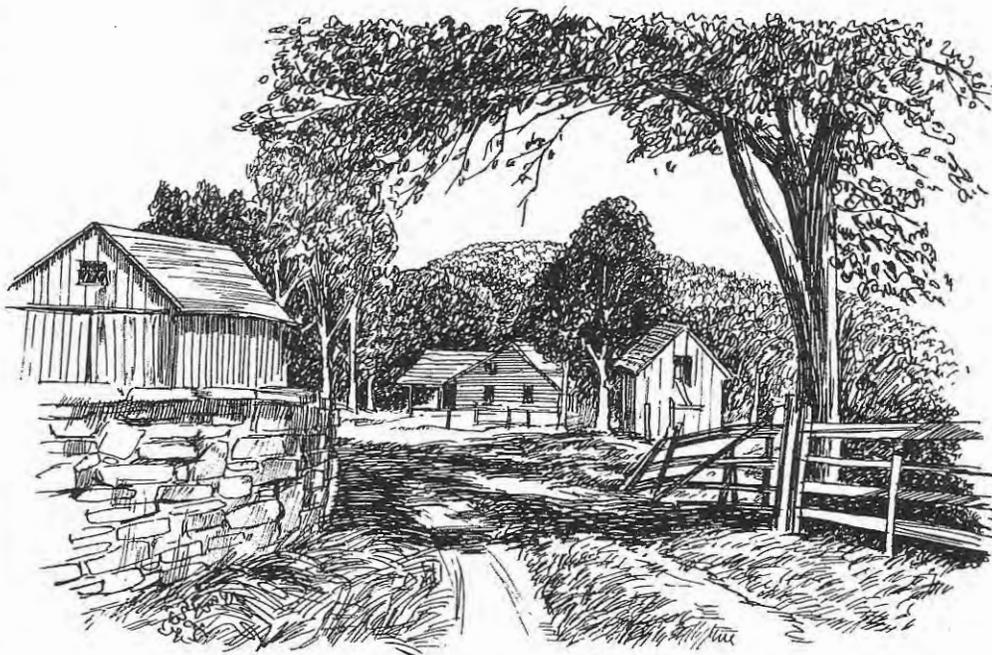
## HOW THE OWNER SEES IT *(continued)*

owner when he purchases his land. In many areas foresters are the best source of information on what is a reasonable price for forested land.

When it comes time to cut there is a big opportunity for foresters in this region. The forester can present the options and help the owner achieve his objectives and an economic return.

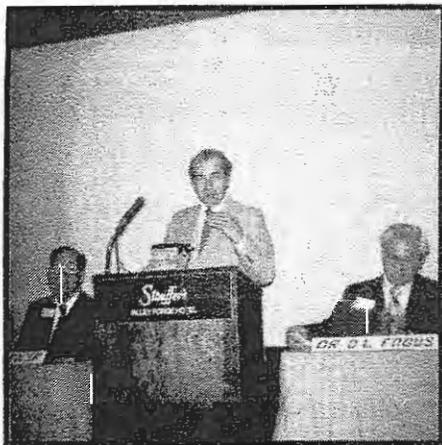
The old traditional appeal to the non-industrial private owner to undertake silvicultural improvements because it's a good thing to do and he might make some money from it someday isn't meeting with a lot of success in this part of the world. To be successful the forester working with non-industrial private ownerships in the Allegheny Section must understand the owner and his ownership objectives as well as the forester understands the land.

\*Vardaman, J.M., Attitude of Foresters toward the Small Private Landowner; a consulting Forester's Opinion, *Jour. of For.*, Vol. 76, No. 6, June 1978, pg. 368 and 387.



# MYTH OF THE SMALL WOODLOT WHERE THE ACTION IS - GOVERNMENT

by Richard R. Thorpe



Tree Farmer Robert Karn Sr., Richard Thorpe, Director Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry, (Speaker) Dr. Donald Fogus, Executive Director, West Virginia Forests, Inc.

The small woodlot is not a myth, because they do exist; thousands of them. There may be myths concerning their productivity, potential, availability, ownership and sizes, etc. However, they are definable identities and they do grow timber, more or less.

Before everyone gets unduly optimistic about the informative qualities of this presentation, I will state without a great deal of hesitation that it will be more iridescent than illuminating.

As the late Senator Hubert Humphery once said, "Where you stand on an issue is dictated by where you sit." I am the State Forester of a medium sized state (large for the Allegheny Section) with forest fire and forest pest responsibilities for all forest lands within the state; 17,832,000 acres; two million acres of state forest lands; and an active CFM Program.

This in one long sentence lists the PA Bureau of Forestry Programs and more importantly tells you "Where I am coming from." To break down the scenario a little further, 14,104,000 million acres of forest land are in private ownership; mostly in small tracts, 100 acres or less.

During the past 20 years there have been millions of federal and state dollars expended on private woodland management. Have we accomplished our mission? Statistics, evidence, prevailing landowner attitude; results say emphatically NO. For example, the State of Maryland estimates that they are dealing with only 5% of the resource in any given year, at best. Solid evidence is the nursery program in my state. Millions of tree seedlings have been sold below cost to private landowners, presumably to be planted on private lands. I doubt if even 5% of these trees could be found today.

## WHERE THE ACTION IS - GOVERNMENT *(continued)*

The issue of management, mismanagement, or lack of management in the non-industrial private woodland sector is not new. What is new is that the rules are being changed. Let's examine the situation:

**ITEM:** Every report on the future timber resources of our nation clearly states that non-industrial private forest lands must contribute considerably more timber to our economy. Usually these reports refer to softwoods and excessive inflation in the home construction industry. We must temper these reports somewhat by recalling that this is basically a hardwood region. Furthermore, there is a preponderance of inferior hardwoods, and growth of these exceeds harvest.

**ITEM:** These same reports, and others state that non-industrial private woodlands are producing far less than their potential.

**ITEM:** There is considerable discussion at the federal level, and in the private sector as well, on the merits of incentives in the form of federal cost sharing.

**ITEM:** The small private woodland owner for the most part doesn't consider that he has a problem at all. Many woodland owners own woods for many reasons other than timber production. They desire that these amenities be protected and they are not particularly interested in our services. Landowner tenure is relatively short.

**ITEM:** Existing tax structures coupled with low rates of return on long term investments and other economic risks are not conducive to investments in forest management.

**ITEM:** In our region with an excess of inferior hardwoods, marketing opportunities may be scarce or non-existent.

**ITEM:** Although better data is becoming available, we really don't know how much of this land is truly productive or available for management opportunities.

These are the basic factors contributing to the non-industrial private forest land controversy. All I can do is offer some recommendations from "Where I Sit."

**RECOMMENDATION:** We should start with basics; forest inventories and landowner attitude data. (This may be available in PA in the near future, when the new timber resources review is published).

**RECOMMENDATION:** Assistance should be concentrated on the most productive, available woodlands.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Marketing opportunities for low quality hardwoods must be developed. Current demand for fuelwood may provide a solution.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Government, industry, consultants must cooperate more closely on educational efforts and training, the extension service should become more involved in forest education directed to the small woodland owner.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Foresters should be in the business of providing forest resource advice, rather than timber advice.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Some form of tax relief must be provided to the small woodland owner.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Forest industry must obtain a more respectable image. This is particularly true of the smaller operators who are usually associated with small woodlot operations.

The majority of these recommendations must be directed to the objective of making the landowner aware of the value of his small woodlot to more than himself.

In summary from "Where I Sit", austere budgets are forcing me, as an agency director, to be a better manager. With ever-increasing pressures for more goods and services from a shrinking budget allocation cost effectiveness becomes of prime importance. In my state from a cost-benefit standpoint, services to private woodland owners does not rate very high, when compared to other forest resource management opportunities. Something positive must be done, and done soon to improve the success ratio in small private woodland management, if the program is to continue.



# MYTH OF THE SMALL WOODLOT

by William E. Towell (Former Executive Vice President, American Forestry Association)

The first myth we must dispel is in our title itself. For too long we have thought of small forest properties as woodlots. As professional foresters most of us have been taught to think in terms of wood production rather than the total forest community. We have judged our effectiveness or ineffectiveness in dealing with the small forest owner by volumes of wood produced. There was a time when such judgments were acceptable, but no more. If we continue to manage all private, nonindustrial forests as woodlots we may lose the right to manage them at all.

The second myth is that we, as professionals, know what is best for each owner. We tend to perpetrate our concepts of what is needed rather than first listening to the aims and interests of the landowner.

A third myth is that the same programs or incentives for management are good everywhere. The Forestry Incentives Program applies nationwide, irrespective of needs. We assume that all forest landowners have similar tax problems or marketing difficulties and the same needs for low interest capital, insurance or protection. Management decisions have been from the top down rather than from the ground up.

The American Forestry Association spent nearly three years studying the problems of the private, nonindustrial forest owner through a Task Force called "Trees for People." Two key words emerging from this study were "motivation" and "incentives." Before anything can be done a landowner must first be motivated. He must know enough about the rewards or possibilities from his woodlands to want to do something. But, information is only one form of motivation. In most cases economic incentive also is necessary to motivate the private forest owner.

Where do private woodlands fit into the picture of total forest needs and production? It is becoming obvious that public forest lands increasingly are being withdrawn from timber production for other uses--parks, wilderness, refuges, wild and scenic river, or, as in the recent Alaskan decision, as National Monuments. If we are to meet future needs for wood products it must be largely

from private forest holdings. Nearly 60% of all productive forest acres in the U.S. are in small private ownerships. We do not know exactly, but believe this represents about four million owners and about 295 million acres.

Who are the 4 million? Why do they own forest land? What do they want to do with it? We may be counting on a source of timber production that really isn't there. A few, at least, do not even believe in cutting trees. Others hold the land only for esthetic purposes. Some are interested only in holding land as an investment or as a hedge against inflation. The important thing is to better manage these forests for whatever purposes their landowners desire and in the process do everything we can to keep these forests in production. Trees will grow, and in the process will increase in value. Sometime, for some reason, most will reach the market place. Land ownerships change. Financial needs change. Even landowner interests and objectives change.

In an effort to find out more about our private, non-industrial forests, to better establish priorities and management objectives, and, hopefully, to develop national policy for their management, I am directing a series of regional conferences for the U.S. Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters later this year. If the regional conferences go well and indicate a desirability we will schedule a major national conference.

Where are we going in private forestry in America? Is coherent, rational national policy a first step? The Airlie House Report describes five alternative policy directions ranging from "benign neglect," which the report says hasn't done too badly in the past, to "increased governmental involvement." Can we afford a national policy of benign neglect? Does increased governmental involvement mean incentives or regulation, or a combination of the two? And, especially, what are the roles and responsibilities of governmental agencies, landowners, industrial and other economic interests, consulting foresters, the conservation community, universities, and others concerned with meeting these objectives.

Before we can establish national objectives or priorities, however, we must go out to the regions and maybe to the individual states. We no longer should perpetuate the fallacy of trying to prescribe from the top down rather than responding to needs from the ground up. That's the reason for regional conferences.

Two factors point up the urgency for getting our private, nonindustrial forestry house in order this year. The Congress has passed new legislation that is to be implemented and 1980 is the deadline for the next Resources Planning Act Program. I was critical of the 1975 Program because private forests were given little attention. The new Forest Research Law should result in much better coordination of existing research and, hopefully, should accelerate new forest research. Forestry Extension has been sadly neglected in the past but could provide that motivation factor so lacking with the small private landowner under that new law. Existing Cooperative Forestry Programs have been reauthorized and in some instances improved and these must be continued until we confirm their effectiveness or find something better.

I mentioned one word earlier that probably raised the shackles of everyone and that's "regulation." This is the price I think we will pay for inaction. If we, as professionals, fail to analyze and meet the needs of private, nonindustrial forest lands and their owners, government regulation becomes a distinct possible alternative. We see it in some states now, with demands growing for overall national regulation of forest practices. If it comes it will be preservation oriented and not management oriented. Surely there is a better way to solve past neglect of private forest lands. But, let's quit talking woodlots and timber production. Let's promote total forest management for all its values and services.



# MYTH OF THE SMALL WOODLOT HOW THE PUBLIC SEES IT



John C. Oliver, III, President  
Western Pennsylvania Conservancy

We at the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy feel that SAF is in an ideal position to promote and sustain a strong and healthy forest products industry. In order to accomplish this, SAF should focus on three essential goals:

- (1) promotion of good forest management practices among small logging operators;
- (2) adoption of a self-policing policy by the forest products industry, and
- (3) improved forest management practices among private, non-industrial landowners. Forest products generate a major contribution to our economy, but we believe much greater benefits could be derived through better management of private forest lands.

Our experience has shown that the larger lumber companies are quite well-managed and adhere to accepted, responsible logging practices, especially on federal and state lands. They obviously recognize the future need for a well-managed renewable resource. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for many of the smaller operators. The "cut and run" technique is all too prevalent. Too often skid roads run vertically on slopes with little concern for soil erosion and stream siltation. Breakdown of logging slash and litter is virtually non-existent. In areas of selective cutting, there seems to be little or no effort toward proper forest regeneration. Non-commercial trees are left with no attempt to encourage replacement tree growth in either size or type. It goes without saying that soil erosion, aesthetic eyesores, and

junk-tree stands are economically and ethically wrong.

SAF can do a great deal toward correcting these practices and hopefully relegate "cut and run" operators to extinction. Let me give you an example. Recently, the Timber Harvesting Committee of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association produced some voluntary Timber Harvest Guidelines for Pennsylvania. These are the first of their kind in Pennsylvania, a state where timber is the only unregulated resource industry. The guidelines are excellent and should be adopted and disseminated immediately. They don't propose anything a knowledgeable and competent forester wouldn't already advocate. Yet for some odd reason they are controversial. I believe that unless there is a strong push for voluntary guidelines, then the industry faces the prospect of governmental regulation.

It goes without saying that SAF members should make every effort to educate and update operators on the latest harvesting procedures. A related effort should be made to minimize needless timber waste. Frankly, I don't know how this can be done, but SAF should keep apprised of new highway developments and other large-scale construction projects to see that marketable timber is not destroyed. Even slashings should not be overlooked since they provide wood for home stoves and furnaces.

A strong and healthy forest products industry is essential. In Pennsylvania, a responsible and self-regulating industry is mandatory. The SAF must do its part to police its own industry, and in doing so, will hold the confidence and respect of the public.

To stimulate greater timber production, an organized, concerted effort should be undertaken to educate and inform private landowners of the long-term growth potential of a well-managed forest. Over 70% of Pennsylvania's forest lands are in private, non-industrial ownership. This obviously represents a great untapped timber source, if correct forest management techniques are utilized.

Most Pennsylvania landowners are totally unaware of the services available to help stimulate tree planting and private forest management. I am certain that the majority of these owners would welcome the opportunity to enhance the timber, wildlife, and recreational values of their property. SAF should actively promote the Tree Farm Program. Similarly, it should coordinate efforts with the district foresters in advising landowners of private consulting services.

In summary, the future of the forest products industry depends upon you. We urge the Society of American Foresters to assume a greater leadership role in promoting, regulating, and policing the forest products industry. The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy stands willing to assist wherever possible, for the goals of our two organizations are inherently compatible. That is, we both have a strong commitment to conserve our forest lands.

John C. Oliver



# SECTION WINTER MEETING AT VALLEY FORGE

The Stouffer's Valley Forge Hotel comfortably sheltered the Allegheny Section members attending the 1979 winter meeting on a snowy February 7. The program for the following day featured a gathering of speakers whose contrasting perspectives set off a lively discussion on the topic, "The Myth of the Small Woodlot."

That afternoon the ladies in attendance had the opportunity to tour the nearby King of Prussia Mall with their hostess, Arlene Kitch. At the banquet that evening several distinguished guests were recognized.

Manny Gordon was awarded "Forester of the Year." Three of the fifteen Allegheny Section Golden Membership honorees, Charles A. Gillet, Ellwood B. Moore, and George P. Kramer were presented with certificates reading:

*"... In appreciation of a half-century of continuous efforts to advance the science, technology education, and practice of professional forestry in American and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society."*

Guest speaker Steve Holbrook gave the members a preview of the Effective Decision Making Workshop which closed the meeting. A special program for the students centered on seeking forestry employment in today's job market was presented by Bob LaBar on the final day of the convention. Congratulations to John Kitch, Ron Langford, and Cal Glattfelder and the other members of the Valley Forge Chapter.



ALLEGHENY SECTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES:  
Left to Right: Chuck Strauss, Ralph Glover, Jim Pflieger, Nevin Strock, Paul Berezny, Section Chairman George Kemp, Ken Funderburke, Bill Scherer, Bob Martin,  
(Seated) Dick Kennell, John Kitch, Dennis Edmiston

"FORESTER OF THE YEAR" Manny Gordon (retired after 40 years of service), Awards Committee Chairman Hal Geiger, Glattfelder Pulpwood Company, Section Chairman, George Kemp

Former Executive Secretary S.A.F. Henry Clepper



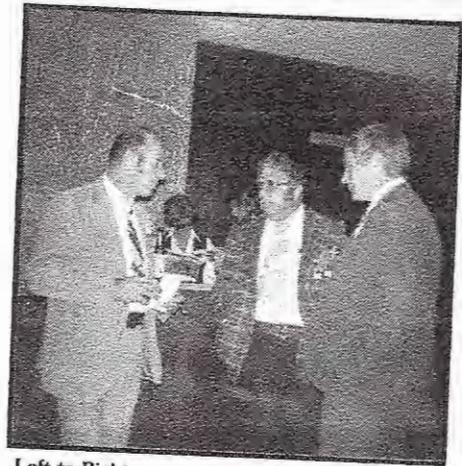
"It is my pleasant duty to present certificates together with a congratulatory letter from President Orell to those . . . who have been members for a half-century or longer."



Plaque Reads: "For his contributions in effectively conveying the conservation story to citizens in northeastern Pennsylvania through the media of radio, television and newspapers."



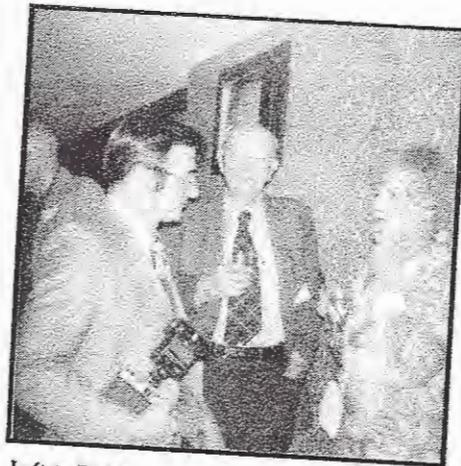
Left to Right:  
 Harry Mosher, Penn State University, Jim Hale, Penn State Mont Alto,  
 Ben Meadows, Ben Meadows Company



Left to Right:  
 Allegheny Section Secretary-Treasurer  
 Richard Kennell  
 Valley Forge Chapter Chairman John Kitch  
 Council member Warren Doolittle



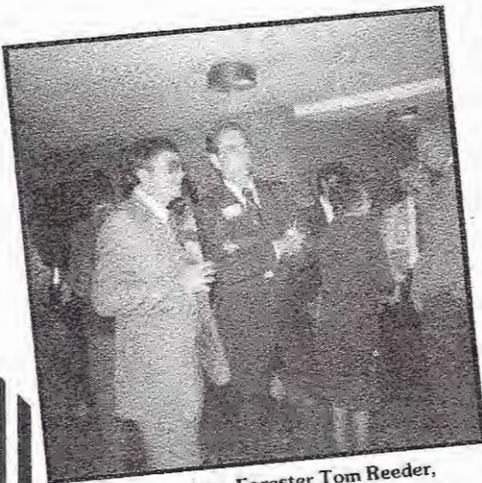
Left to Right:  
 Mrs. Robert Bond,  
 Director of Penn State University School of Forest  
 Resources Robert Bond,  
 Former Executive Secretary S.A.F.  
 Henry Clepper



Left to Right:  
 Past Editor Alex Day,  
 Retired District Forester Wilford (Bill) Moll  
 Pa. Bureau of Forestry, Mrs. Ralph (Martha) Wible



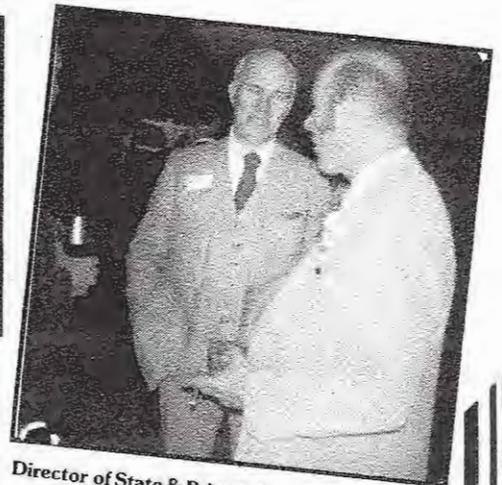
Left to Right:  
 U.S. Forest Service Resource Evaluation Project  
 Data Collection Supervisor John Peters,  
 Charles Scott, Eric Wharton,  
 Project Leader Carl Mayer, Thomas Considine



Senior Area Forester Tom Reeder,  
 Vice President and General Manager  
 Cal Glattfelder,  
 both of Glattfelder Pulp Wood Company



Women's Hostess, Mrs. John (Arlene) Kitch  
 Chairman of Host Chapter, John Kitch,  
 Valley Forge Chapter

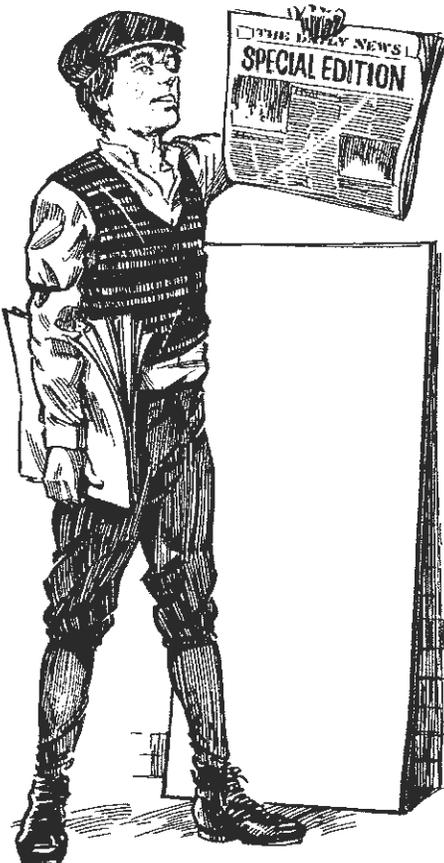


Director of State & Private Forestry Bob Raisch,  
 U.S. Forest Service, Allegheny Section  
 Secretary-Treasurer Richard Kennell

# FORESTRY PROFESSIONALS SHOULD BE ON TAP --BUT ALSO ON TOP OF PUBLIC ISSUES!

Bob LaBar's comments concerning the role of forestry professionals in public policy decision making in the Feedback section of last summer's edition of *The Allegheny News* struck a delicate nerve. For years we've heard proponents of both sides of this apparently two-headed coin present their views.

On the one hand, many public foresters, representing a broad based constituency, have argued that "professionals should not be the "professional foresters should be on tap, not on top". I.e., the "proper" role of professionals should not be the formalizing of decisions affecting forestry and forest land use, but rather the provision of proven information concerning forestry issues upon which political appointees and public leaders can make sound decisions.



An alternate viewpoint, usually espoused by private sector foresters, is that forest professionals and their professional organizations must take a stand on forest resource management issues affecting the general public and private forest landowners and firms, alike.

As Bob's message demonstrated, the coin is not composed of two directly opposite viewpoints. It is, rather, multifaceted, presenting a key, overriding issue. What are the best ways for professional foresters, regardless of employment, to contribute effectively toward resolving public forest policy decisions?

Establishing positions on public forestry issues does not conflict with the stance taken by the National S.A.F. Council. Position papers are generated by the Council on behalf of S.A.F. members regularly. Other natural resource-conservation organizations (comprised of professionals) take positions on such issues. This strategy, if deemed appropriate, has inherent risks. Increased public scrutiny can breed increased respect, but unless accompanied by scrupulous truth it can also breed disrespect.

As LaBar noted, foresters contributed considerable decision making information and reasoned professional opinion during Congressional hearings surrounding development of the 1976 National Forest Management Act. Such input provided public representatives with a more comprehensive pool of information upon which to base their decisions. Ostrich-like behavior invites decisions based upon incomplete knowledge.

Individual situations call for individually tailored strategies. However, anticipation is perhaps the key to effective professional input to public forest policy decision making. At least three steps in the evolution of an anticipatory strategy can be noted.

1. Anticipate key forestry issues of the future--when they will be raised, and by whom. Will they be focused at the local, state, regional or national level?

2. Gather available information of a research and/or operational nature. Define what additional data should be gathered. Put such information in a form which laymen, lay leaders, and their political representatives can understand and use, before the issue arises!

3. Finally, prior to actual need, cultivate personal relationships with key politicians, news media representatives, and concerned public organizations, asking how professional foresters can be of assistance in providing better understanding of forestry related matters.

Some suggestions for approaching local newspaper editors were provided by an editor at a recent American Pulpwood Association Technical Division Meeting. They may be generalized to apply to dealings with other key influencers of public opinion.

1. Get to know your local newspaper editor, politicians, and community leaders personally--no good substitute exists!

2. Talk with them at their convenience.

3. Be sure that everything said is the truth. One mis-statement can undermine a potentially beneficial relationship.

4. Provide the proven facts, perhaps in outline form, allowing a news editor to prepare the story to conform with available space.

5. Keep an editor supplied with information for stories which can be printed when needed.

6. Be persistent, but not obnoxious--a story might not be printed immediately because of other pressing news. Room and time will eventually become available.

When distilled, one might conclude that foresters should always be on "tap", providing professional information and opinion when called upon. One way to respond more effectively is to be on "top" of anticipated key public forestry issues! Such a strategy could well avert the need for last minute position taking.

Bruce Schick

# PLANT AND RELEASE TO CREATE HIGHER QUALITY HARDWOOD MIXTURES

How can we upgrade, or at least change the composition of slow growing 55-60 year-old quality oak-hickory stands that occupy thousands of acres in South-central Pennsylvania forests? One way is to create mixtures by introducing other species into the stand.

A landowner may wish to make a species change by reinforcement planting with a more valuable or more rapidly growing and higher quality species such as yellow poplar, black walnut, basswood or white ash. Planting taller and genetically superior seedlings of these species that grow rapidly in height beyond the reach of deer can also help in minimizing browse damage; most trees must reach a height of at least 6-1/2 feet to be safe from deer. The preferred planting sites are slopes of well-drained ravines, coves and along moist, lowland stream bottoms.

Other reasons for modifying the composition of low quality forests are to increase the density in understocked stands; to insert a soil-building and aesthetically pleasing species such as dogwood, redbud or shadbush, or to introduce one or several genetically improved tree varieties so as to create greater diversity within the stand. Furthermore, in many low quality mixed oak-hickory stands, the existing trees may fail to produce seed regularly, a condition providing little mast for wildlife. Since most insects and disease of forest trees are host specific, mixtures also offer some protection against the prospects of completely eradicating an entire forest composed of a single species.



This yellow poplar is 5.8 inches d.b.h. after 11 growing seasons. It was initially underplanted and later released from a low quality oak-hickory overstory with a herbicide. It is 33 feet tall. The average d.b.h. of all planted yellow poplars was 2.1 inches (note adjacent smaller diameter yellow poplar behind Richard Slike, graduate student in Forest Resources). White oaks growing on this site averaged only 6.0 inches d.b.h. at 55 years of age.

To test the hypothesis that a higher quality species can be successfully introduced into 55-60 year-old oak hickory stands, one-year-old (bedrun) yellow poplar seedlings were planted at a 6x6 foot spacing beneath the "canopy" of a low quality oak-hickory stand located on the Stone Valley Experiment Forest in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Two years before the seedlings were planted, the competing overstory "weed trees" on half of the experimental area were treated in the spring with a dry, pelleted soil-applied herbicide. On the remaining half of the experimental area, the overstory was left untreated for a comparison. The herbicide killed most "weed" trees in four months. No observable or actual herbicide damage occurred to the planted seedlings.

After six growing seasons, the yellow poplar seedlings planted on the herbicide-treated areas averaged 6 feet tall, or about 1 foot per year in height growth. On plots where "weed" trees were not treated to kill them, the seedlings were only 12 inches tall after 6 years. On the herbicide-treated areas, 70 percent of the seedling trees survived in contrast to a 2 percent survival on untreated areas.

Soil moisture on the herbicide-treated plots exceeded the untreated areas by 17 percent two growing seasons after planting, thereby increasing early growth of the planted trees. Dr. Shipman points out that nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium nutrient uptake by the yellow poplars was highest on the herbicide-treated plots. Soil and leaf nutrient contents on treated and untreated areas are being analyzed to determine why these differences exist.

## PLANT AND RELEASE *(continued)*

In this experiment, a 6 feet fencing was used, but this is too expensive for most practical deer control. Various low cost repellents have been tried in the past but few, if any, have been successful. However, a number of different deer repellent techniques are currently being investigated both at Penn State University and at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. "I am extremely optimistic that safe, inexpensive and practical methods of controlling excessive deer browsing of valuable hardwood seedlings will be found in the near future," Dr. Shipman says.

Thus, the eventual economic returns from a successfully created mixture will depend upon how well the planter matches the tree species to the soil and site conditions, and the ability of that species to respond to release from competing "weed" trees.

The tree species to be introduced into the existing stand can be planted singly at a fixed or random spacing, or else planted in groups and then released from adjacent low quality competing oaks and other species. An added "bonus" to this conversion technique is that the competing overstory trees can be cut live or else deadened with herbicides and then utilized as pulpwood or as fuelwood at the landowner's discretion. On large acreages, the volume of trees cut to release the introduced species could be sold to help defray part of the costs of investment in harvesting, planting, and/or herbicide treatment. With the current interest in use of wood as an energy source, the utilization of low quality trees offers the woodlot owner an economic incentive to create a more diversified and ecologically attractive forest, according to Dr. Shipman.

Dr. R. R. Shipman  
Forest Ecologist  
Penn State University



Three-year-old yellow poplar seedlings underplanted beneath a low quality 55-year-old oak-hickory overstory and released by deadening the "weed" trees with a pelleted herbicide. The deadened trees can be salvaged for use as pulpwood or for firewood to help defray the investment in planting. Deer were excluded with a 6-foot high fence.

## FORESTER INPUT NEEDED

The Plateau and Northern Hardwood Chapters would like to know the response from hunting groups, outdoor writers and the media to the Pennsylvania Game Commission's recommendations for the allocation of antlerless licenses and length of season for the north central counties of Pennsylvania. Foresters in these two chapters have worked closely with the game commission and farm organizations to encourage a re-examination of current licensing procedures because of the impact the large deer herd was having on agricultural crops and forest regeneration in many areas.

Any newspaper clippings or information on this subject would be appreciated. Send them to Roxann Walcutt, Editor, Allegheny Section News, Box 103, Smethport, Pa. 16749.

## MYTH OF SMALL WOODLOTS VIEW FROM INDUSTRY

It's not a myth that U.S. Forest Service studies state that the demand for products derived from wood will double by the year 2020, 40 years from now.

The concern uppermost in the minds of those involved with satisfying consumer needs is: will our forests be sufficiently productive to meet demands or will there be shortages accompanied by artificially escalated prices? I cannot help relating to a similar scenario known to each of us - the present dilemma facing our nation involving the supply-demand-price cycle of fossil fuels.

Obviously, if fiber supply is ample to sustain public pressure well into the next century, our profession can confidently assure tomorrow's consumers that our forests will produce the necessary bounty. However, the Forest Service forecasts fail to generate much optimism as they clearly indicate imbalances will develop, assuming no change in productivity. Then where will the fiber supply come from? From the National Forests? Probably not, as the trend in their output is declining and this decline is likely to accelerate as certain organizations exercise their influence at the Washington level to obtain federal



David C. Kinter, Area Manager of Wood Procurement, Procter and Gamble Paper Products Co.,  
Dr. Donald Fogus, Executive Director West Virginia Forests, Inc.

legislation to impose tighter and tighter limits on which forestlands can be used for commercial purposes. It will not matter to them that this will be done at the expense of you and me, the consuming public. You may agree or disagree with my observations, but let's examine published facts.

The Carter Administration's proposed 1980 budget, which is now in the hands of Congress, calls for a 169.5 million dollar cut in Forest Service Funds from the 1979 level. Additionally, it reduces timber sales by 700 million board feet in 1980. Moreover, it cuts Forest Service road building by two-thirds, which is a signal for what is planned next.

The budgeted timber sale program for 1980 is 2.3 billion board feet less than the goal established in the Resource Planning Act, enough lumber to build 200,000 new homes. I'm reasonably certain you will conclude with me that the cost of home construction will be impacted by these decisions. I'm also reasonably certain you will agree that, owning your own home is well beyond the reach of many Americans, due in part to legislative manipulation of the public's forests.

Some say that other publicly owned forests will increase their productivity. If the track record in the northeast can be used as a yardstick, then we must conclude that the same environmentalist groups influencing federal decisions can also be as effective at the state level. Let me leave this area with a question: what portion of the allowable harvest on State

Lands is being utilized and why is the performance so marginal?

It then follows that forestlands owned by individual taxpayers must be relied upon more heavily to satisfy the nation's need for wood fiber.

Let's look at some general data that puts the supply availability into perspective. According to Forest Industry Council data, approximately 300 million acres, or about 60 percent of the Nation's commercial forestland is owned privately. The annual growth of fiber here is 36 cubic feet per acre, which is next to the National Forests in low productivity. Only 49 percent of the potential of the Nation's commercial forests were being realized in 1970. Since then, I would say this performance has slipped with federal and state holdings falling off continually. One can surmise, because of the vast size and low yield, that the private forests have the capability of doubling their output, which would be sufficient to satisfy future consumer needs.

What about our present timber resources? How well are we utilizing the present productivity of commercial forestland? Let's look at Pennsylvania, for example. Here, according to the Forest Industry Council, the net annual growth for all species equals 37 cubic feet/acre, while the total annual removals utilize only one-third of that. Therefore, between 1954 and 1964 in Pennsylvania, the best data available, only 32 percent of the annual timber growth was being utilized. This data also reveals that net annual timber growth of private land is much lower than all other forestlands. In Pennsylvania, the prospects are bright. The challenge being to attain pro-active not reactive management.

More recently the August 1978 issue of the Journal of Forestry stated, "In the northern region of the country (New England, Mid-Atlantic, Lake States and Central States) removals between 1952, and 1976, increased 20 percent, however, growth increased 30 percent." Therefore, over approximately the last 20 years, growth doubled the harvest in the northern region of the United States.

The future challenge facing the forestry profession is to produce the necessary quantities to satisfy public demands at a reasonable price. Please note, I stated, "the future challenge facing the forestry profession is to produce necessary quantities." Some would argue

that is industry's job. Not so, industry simply fulfills the function of translating consumer needs into products needed to satisfy them. The canning industry doesn't produce tuna or tomatoes; fishermen and farmers do. Cannery are like the forest industry, in that they convert raw materials into merchantable products. Don't look to industry to do your job as a trained professional. Don't look to industry to solve supply. It is your responsibility and mine.

In the hardwood belt, a difficult challenge occurs and that is to find means of making effective use of the tremendous surpluses that exist today. If not, in time untapped resources convert to a statistic called mortality. Our regional economy could be bolstered significantly if we converted surplus growth into jobs and dollars.

While we are trying to efficiently use the present resource, plans should be developed to increase the quantity and quality of timber on private woodlands through better forest management practices. To do this, all of us need to thoroughly understand the ownership objectives of the private woodlot owners and convince them that forest management is economically feasible. This necessitates a selling job on your part. Do you know how to sell? If not, you had better learn as foresters are no longer "woody types" but businessmen engaged in selling and promoting their message.

Some of the ideas industry is employing to improve management on private forestlands are:

1. A broader, more aggressive landowner assistance program.
2. Development of more mature educational programs for landowners.
3. Better and increased communications programs (slides, films, TV).
4. Sales training for industrial foresters, giving them better skills to do their thing.
5. Lobbying through trade associations for tax incentives encouraging forest management.

In summary, it is not a myth that future timber needs will exceed supply. Nor is it a myth that private woodland owners offer the greatest opportunity to increase productivity. It is up to the forestry profession, together with industry, to develop this potential.

David C. Kinter

# THE NIPFs and ALTERNATIVE TIMBER SUPPLY PROGRAMS

by Roger A. Sedjo \*



John Oliver, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy  
Dr. Roger A. Sedjo - Director Forest Economics  
and Policy Program, Resources For The  
Future (Speaker), Robert Raisch, State and  
Private Forestry

A year and a half ago, when Resources for the Future and the Society of American Foresters jointly sponsored a workshop to examine the policy alternatives for the NIPFs, one of the first orders of business was to identify the problems of these forests.

1. the lack of sufficient future wood supplies;
2. that potential wood fiber production was not forthcoming, due to lack of owner investment in timber production;
3. low productivity of the NIPFs;
4. lack of sufficient regeneration of desired species;
5. difficulties in inducing owners to actively attempt to improve their forests;
6. inadequate accumulation of timber inventories.

As the dialogue evolved, it became obvious that a basic question related ultimately to the issue of the future adequacy of U.S. forests in supplying timber. For the NIPFs the question was that of determining their contribution within the total U.S. supply.

First, since there is ample evidence of large volumes of wood on the NIPFs, why aren't they being harvested? Are we as a nation wasting resources by not utilizing those stands of timber? Second, at a time when timber prices are rising, at a time when concerns are being expressed as to the adequacy of our future timber resources, why can we as a nation not rely upon the 58 percent of our commercial forest lands that are in NIPF ownerships to provide a greater share of our timber needs? A third and related point, if 58 percent of our commercial forest lands are in NIPF ownerships, why cannot the management be significantly improved so as to allow those forests to gradually assume a greater role in providing timber for consumption?

I should note here that the NIPFs do in fact provide a very large proportion of the total volume of roundwood consumed in the United States. The proportion of softwood coming from the NIPFs has, over the years, remained at about 40 percent. The proportion of hardwood supplied by these forests is considerably higher. However, the view is common that their contribution can be increased.

In the last few years, a number of myths concerning the NIPFs have been challenged. While it has generally been maintained that the NIPFs are managed poorly and are substantially less productive than industry forests, Clawson's recent work has shown that most of the differences in productivity between the NIPFs and industry forests exist because the industry has simply chosen to locate in regions where biological conditions are such that high productivity results. If one adjusts for regional differences as Clawson has, most of the productivity differences between the NIPFs and the industry forest disappear. If the NIPFs are managed poorly compared to the industry forests, it is not revealed in the current comparative regional statistics.

This finding, however, suggests a related consideration: in many regions of the country, for many locations, it just simply does not pay--for either industry or the NIPFs--to grow, manage and harvest trees as an economic proposition.

The accumulation of wood inventories per se is not sufficient to justify the economic harvest of those inventories. Markets for the appropriate grades and species must exist as well as low harvesting and transport costs. As Clawson has noted, a large proportion of the NIPFs are located in regions where the production of timber is likely to be economically marginal or submarginal. It may be that far better forest management is possible, but the really relevant question is "does it make economic sense to increase the investment in timber for many of these forests?"

I should hasten to add that many of the NIPFs are among the most productive of our commercial forest resources. My point here is simply that the NIPFs are a very heterogeneous lot, both with respect to ownership but more importantly with respect to the economic potential for commercial wood production.

If this is the case then what is the probably future role for the NIPFs as a supplier of timber in the United States? It is difficult to try to determine the posture that the government ought to take toward timber production from the NIPFs without some clear consensus of the extent to which other domestic suppliers can be expected to contribute to total national timber production. Three domestic supply sources exist--public, industrial, and NIPF, and alternative policies could promote increased output. First we could draw down our inventories of National Forest timber. This could be accomplished without violating the concept of sustained yield. A second alternative could subsidize supply-creating investments by the forest industry. A third alternative could provide subsidized incentives to the NIPFs. The above options need not be mutually exclusive.

I do not have a clear "best" alternative. My task has been rather to articulate some of the options that must be considered if enlightened public policy is to be forthcoming.

\* Director, Forest Economics and Policy Program, Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C.

# NEWS . . . FROM AROUND THE SECTION

## KEYSTONE CHAPTER

Thirty-two members of the Keystone Chapter met on January 17, 1979, for a dinner meeting and annual elections at the Chalet Restaurant, Dillsburg, Pa. Officers elected for the current year are: Chairman, Jim Pflieger, Vice-Chairman, Jack Winieski, Secretary-Treasurer, Alex Day, Exec. Committee, Nick Hunter, Charlie Johnson and Charlie Brown.

Jim Hale, Instructor of Forestry at Mont Alto/PSU, presented a very informative slide talk on intensive forest management techniques currently utilized in the South. Jim, and other members of the Mont Alto faculty, conduct an annual tour of southern forests and industries with the second-year technician students each summer. Jim's slides illustrated such techniques as aerial prescribed burning, hardwood-to-pine conversion, and large scale tree planting by machine.

The Keystone Chapter bid farewell to Joe Gray who is retiring to a newly constructed cedar log home in Maine. Joe, (B.S.F.-Penn State, 1948) a S.A.F. member since 1948, spent the last 22 years with Consolidated Gas Supply Corporation where his most recent duties included supervising acquisition and construction of a 110 mile, 30 inch natural gas pipeline over some of Pennsylvania's roughest terrain. Joe and his wife, Carolyn plan to enjoy, sailing, fishing, woodworking, camping and sailing on Damariscotta Lake near Jefferson, Maine. Joe says the latch string is out to foresters who may be passing through.

William T. Hawkins, manager of the Natural Resources Department of Koppers Company, Inc., has been appointed a Vice-President of Koppers Company, Inc. A graduate of Furman University, Mr. Hawkins received an M.S. in Forestry from Duke University. He joined Koppers in 1950 and had management assignments in procurement, sales and timberlands in the Forest Products Group before being appointed manager of natural resources in 1975. Mr. Hawkins is a director of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association and the Tennessee Forestry Association, and is also a member

of the American Forestry Association, the Society of American Foresters, the American Wood Preservers Association, the Railroad Tie Association, the Tennessee Oil & Gas Association, and the Pittsburgh Geological Society.

Wilbur E. Wolfe, Jr., Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has been promoted to the position of Senior Area Forester by the Glatfelter Pulp Wood Company, Spring Grove, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wolf, a graduate of The Pennsylvania State University with a B.S. degree in Forest Science has been employed by The Glatfelter Pulp Wood Company since 1965 as Forester and Area Forester headquartered at the Carlisle office. In his new position he will continue to be responsible for Company land management and wood and chip purchases in Central Pennsylvania. Mr. Wolf is a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Pennsylvania Tree Farm Committee, the USDA Gypsy Moth Planning Task Force, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the Forest Resources Committee and Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Association of Conservation Districts, and director of the Cumberland County Conservation District.

Alex Day



## MARYLAND CHAPTER

Our Summer meeting was quite successful under the leadership of Program Chairman, Steve Genua. Garry Moll, Md., Forest Service gave a presentation on the new and important era of an Urban Forest Planner. Jim Parsons, of Potomac Electric Power Company discussed another aspect of forestry - A Utility Forester. We completed the day with a tour led by Pepco's Steve Genua of Potomac Electric Power Company's new 500 kV Transmission Line Right-of-Way in Charles County which had been selectively cleared. The clearing operation resulted in a more natural environment than the old clearcut and back drag method, but still provided reliable service to the customer. The desirable species (dogwood, cedar, holly, etc.) were left and the edges were cut at a 45 degree angle providing a feathered edge effect, not the U shape corridor effect.

The Chapter has concerned itself with relevant issues including Forester Registration. The Maryland Board of Registration for Professional Foresters, under the leadership of Chairman Bob Bushman has been very cooperative with the Chapter.

Recent Project Forester changes in the Maryland Forest Service include the following: Greg Orisek to Frederick County, Francis (Champ) Zumbrun to Georges Creek, Leonard Wrabel to Carroll County, Neil Merkel to Prince George & Anne Arundel, Joe Barley to St. Marys County, Rob Clarke to Worcester County, Phil Pannill to Charles County. In addition, Allen Waelchli has been promoted to Watershed Specialist and Jim Roberts to Supervisor of Personnel Development. Forester Aide changes include Dave to Charles County and Richard Hill to Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester Counties. Pepco has hired a new forester, Scott Gravatt a V.P.I. graduate who was formerly employed by Keller Manufacturing Company in Culpepper, Va. Scott replaces Norris Wahl who resigned and has moved to West

## **MARYLAND CHAPTER** *(continued)*

Virginia. We in the Maryland Chapter look forward to sharing and working with all new members of the forestry profession in Maryland.

Thomas N. Reeder, Jr., Salisbury, Maryland, has been promoted to the position of Senior Area Forester by The Glatfelter Pulp Wood Company, Spring Grove, Pennsylvania. Mr. Reeder, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is a graduate of The Pennsylvania State University where he received his B.S. degree in Forest Science in 1961. He has been employed by The Glatfelter Pulp Wood Company since 1966 as Forester and Area Forester, headquartered in the Salisbury office. In his new position he will continue to be responsible for Company land management on the Delmarva Peninsula, including Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Mr. Reeder is a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Maryland Chapter and Allegheny Section of the Society of American Foresters, and the Maryland Tree Farm Committee.

Philip Mohler

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## **WESTERN GATEWAY CHAPTER**

*(Former Southwestern Pennsylvania Chapter)*

The Western Gateway Chapter Meeting was held Wednesday, April 4 at the Fishpond, a private recreation room and Christian Coffee House belonging to George Kemp in White Oak, Allegheny County. George hosted the chapter for a dutch treat pizza dinner, and our speaker was John Oliver, President of the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy. John participated in the Private Woodlot technical session at our recent Valley Forge Winter Section meeting. John's topic was "The Public Looks at Pennsylvania Forest Practices." Plans to host the 1980 Winter Meeting were also discussed.

John Berst

## **NORTHERN HARDWOODS CHAPTER**

Taking advantage of a short lull between January ice storms, forty-two hardy members of the Northern Hardwood Chapter of the Society of American Foresters met in Emporium on January 19, 1979. Braving the possibility of travel problems were six students of the Williamsport Area Community College who are to be complimented for their dedication.

Doctor Robert S. Bond, Director of the Pennsylvania State University School of Forest Resources, honored those in attendance as guest speaker. He explained the program of school reorganization. \*The faculty is now organized into four program faculties, Forest Science, Forest Products, Wildlife Science and the Technician Programs. Each program has a chairman who serves for a three year term. He also updated the members on faculty changes, and explained the establishment of the Maurice K. Goddard Chair at the University. Other Pennsylvania Chapters are encouraged to invite Dr. Bond to their meeting; the current situation at Penn State should be of interest to their members who are alumni of the University.

Sandy Cochran reported on the numerous activities of the Joint, Plateau/Northern Hardwood Chapters, Committee on Deer. Their activities included special programs and field trips to enlighten sportsmen, legislators, outdoor writers and the general public about the effects of the whitetail deer on Pennsylvania forests. The main goal being that of encouraging the Game Commission to establish deer herd management units rather than using political boundaries.

Paul Brohn updated the members on the current status of RARE II for the Allegheny National Forests. This was in line with Bob Leslie's report on current Forest Policy issues. The Northern Hardwood Chapter encourages all SAF members to not only be aware of these issues but to let their professional opinions be known.

Roxann Walcutt reported on the "Allegheny News" and was complimented on the current format and contents. Keep up the good work, Roxann, and all you potential contributors. The Northern Hardwood Chapter members want to know what you're doing.

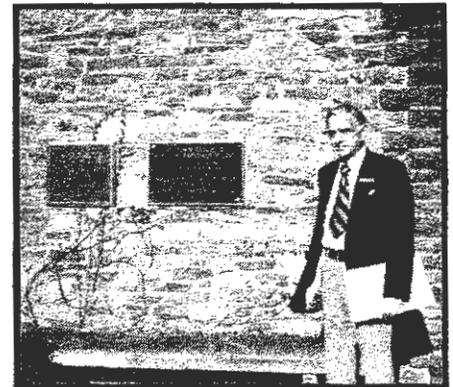
Cliff Carts highlighted the recent court case in Potter County that challenged forest taxation in that county under the "Pennsylvania Clean and Green Law." In summary the case was won and the forest land was to be re-assessed.

After the meeting a few members stayed to view a newly released movie titled, "Common Ground." This movie, available from most USFS Offices, provides an uncommon view of our National Forest through the eyes of people using public lands.

Bill Ackrom

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## **PINCHOT CHAPTER**



Dr. John Gray, Director, Pinchot Institute

The Summer meeting on June 22, 1979, of the Pinchot Chapter is scheduled to be held at the P.P.&L. Susquehanna Energy Information Center located near P.P.&L.'s Berwick Nuclear Power Plant. P.P.&L. representatives will present a program on nuclear energy and will also discuss the company's land management program.

Mr. Manuel M. Gordon retired on March 1, 1979, with over 40 years of service to Pennsylvania. He graduated from Penn State University in 1935, and was employed as a Junior Forester at a C.C.C. Camp in Clearfield, Penna. between 1935 and 1936. Manny served as Assistant District Forester for the Pa. Department of Forests and Waters and was promoted to District Forester in 1939. He held the position of District Forester

with the Bureau of Forestry, Penna. Department of Environmental Resources at the time of his retirement. On August 17, 1978, Manny was recognized on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives by Congressman Joseph McDade for his efforts to promote the preservation of our natural resources in Northeastern Pennsylvania." Recently, he received the "Forester of the Year Award" at the Section meeting in Valley Forge, Penna.

Mr. David A. Roche of Ashley, Pennsylvania, died on December 4, 1978. Dave was a member of S.A.F. since 1945. He graduated from Penn State University and was initially employed as a Farm Forester with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. He was promoted to Assistant District Forester of the Lackawanna Forest District and held that position for 28 years. Dave continued as Assistant District Forester when the Department of Forests and Waters was reorganized as the Bureau of Forestry under the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources in 1971. Dave was in his 35th year of service to the State of Pennsylvania at the time of his death.

G. Nevin Strock

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## PLATEAU CHAPTER

Rain and icy roads did not deter 28 members and guests of the Plateau Chapter from attending the winter meeting at the Brandywine Inn, Warren, Pa., on January 24, 1979.

The following officers were elected for the year:

Chairman - Dave Beale;  
Vice-Chairman - Luther Auchmoody;  
Secretary-Treasurer -  
Dennis Edminston.

After the business meeting, Raymond Miller, a consulting forester since 1951, spoke about consulting forestry and related some of his experiences to the group. Referrals, he said, make up the majority of his cases. Most of his clients are primarily concerned with the work that is needed on their forest holdings, rather than any money they will receive from the sale of wood products. He stated that this trend in his business is a recent one and is a reversal of the profit-motivated thinking which once dominated the requests for his services. It is the obligation of the consulting forester, he said, to explain to the owner all of the possible treatments for his woodland property, and the consequences of each. Once the owner decides on a course of action, the consultant must do the best job possible.

Ray is also a member of the Association of Consulting Foresters (A.C.F.), a nationwide organization founded in 1948 to improve the professional standards of private forestry work. To become a member, a forester must have five years of experience in forest administration and management, including at least one year of private consulting practice.

The A.C.F. is currently deliberating the pros and cons of allowing their members to advertise consulting services.

Jerry Magistrella

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## ROTHROCK CHAPTER

Richard Thorpe, Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry, addressed 34 members of Rothrock Chapter and guests on "The Future of the Bureau of Forestry" at a November 16 dinner meeting. Mr. Thorpe first

summarized the past 20 years and the present status of Bureau programs, and then elaborated on the future as he sees it.

He pointed out that the Bureau has done a good job in fire protection in the past. Presently, the practical application of an infra-red scanner for early fire detection is being tested. Use of a chemical fire retardant for long term protection in high risk areas could be a significant fire prevention tool of the future. He is concerned over the increasing publicity given the "let burn" philosophy and this subject will receive special attention. Unwise use of this philosophy contributed to several fire disasters in other parts of the country and the increased residential use of Pennsylvania forests increases the stakes in our State.

Forest management advice and related services to private landowners are provided by Bureau foresters which are located in every county. Because privately owned forest lands are becoming more important, accurate evaluations of their future contribution to the wood using industry are needed. Wildlife and fuelwood potential may more likely interest the small forest landowner of the future than other resource uses. Also, other program areas such as forest tree nurseries will be evaluated in terms of future needs and services.

In the area of pest management, Mr. Thorpe emphasized that biological controls are the best approach to forest insect pest problems. Increasing EPA restrictions and a relatively short term effect makes chemical control less feasible.

Over two million acres of State forest land managed by the Bureau of Forestry provides an important base for the various forest resource uses. Mr. Thorpe stated that Pennsylvania's forest management plans are among the best, if not the best, in the country. Increased public awareness of these two million acres and their uses will hopefully result in increased public support for their management. Mr. Thorpe views the current demand for firewood as an opportunity to improve our forest resource as well as provide a needed service. Although the professional and technical staff of the Bureau is at full strength, many program areas such as road maintenance are suffering because of lack of funding.

Sam Bricker

## WEST VIRGINIA CHAPTER

The West Virginia Chapter will host the Summer meeting of the Allegheny Section at Canaan Valley State Park, Davis, West Virginia, August 29-30, 1979.

Alan E. Carlson, Administrative Forester for Westvaco Corporation's West Virginia Woodland received 25 year service award from Woodlands Manager Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr. Alan started with the company as a District Forester in Columbia, North Carolina, in 1953. With a promotion to Assistant Woodlands Manager in 1953, he moved to Manteo, North Carolina. In 1973, he was transferred to Parkersburg, West Virginia, as Superintendent of the company's logging operations. After assuming his present duties in Rupert, West Virginia, he moved his family to Lewisburg, West Virginia, where they now reside.

Terry L. Deiss, Forest Ranger with Westvaco Corporation's West Virginia Woodlands was honored recently by Woodlands Manager, Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr. During year-end festivities for woodlands employees and their families, Mr. Deiss was presented with a plaque reading:

**"Special Commendation presented to Terry L. Deiss in recognition of prompt and skilled application of first-aid techniques which resulted in the saving of a human life on October 7, 1978."**



Forest Ranger Terry L. Deiss (right) receives commendation from Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr.

Deiss, a Red Cross certified first-aid instructor, was watching the Mountain State Forest Festival Parade in Elkins, W. Va., when he saw a young woman collapse on the street. By the time he and two other men had moved her into the nearby Westvaco district office, the woman's breathing had stopped completely. He began mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and sent for an ambulance. After several minutes the woman showed symptoms of severe suffocation, and a nurse who was present was unable to detect a pulse. Recalling his training, Terry continued artificial respiration for some time, even though the victim did not appear to be responding. The woman did eventually begin to respond and had nearly resumed normal breathing by the time an ambulance arrived to rush her to the hospital. She has since recovered and been released. Terry is a staunch supporter of Westvaco's first-aid training program and credits his own training for enabling him to respond quickly. When faced with the emergency, says Terry, "It all came automatically." Terry began employment with Westvaco six-and-one-half years ago as a forest technician. He has been a Forest Ranger in the Elkins, W. Va. District for the past four years.

WVU Extension Forester Joseph N. Yeager has been renamed by Gov. Rockefeller to the WV Board of Registration for Foresters.

## GLENVILLE STATE COLLEGE

Westvaco Corporation representatives were in Glenville January 4 to officially donate a rubber-tired skidder to Glenville State College. The skidder was donated to support the new Timber Harvesting Program initiated by the college in August, 1978.

Graduates of the program will be prepared for careers with the wood using and related industries. The primary focus for employment will be timber harvesting operations as foremen or foreman trainees. Other employment opportunities include lumber graders, timber harvesting equipment sales and service, woodyard managers, heavy equipment operators, sawmill managers or other wood manufacturing operations. Graduates of the program also qualify for numerous positions with state and federal government agencies.



LEHUA  
(Hawaii)

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Doctor Robert Bond recently explained the reorganization of the School of Forest Resources at the January meeting of the Northern Hardwoods Chapter. The faculty is now organized into four program faculties, Forest Science, Forest Products, Wildlife Science and Technician Programs, with a chairman for each who serves for a three year term. The Forest Science Program faculty is the largest, 23, with Brian J. Turner as chairman. The Forest Products Program faculty consists of 7 with Paul R. Blankenhorn chairing the group. The Wildlife Science Program, 6 faculty, is chaired by Robert G. Wingard until May, when John L. George completes a sabbatical and will take over. The two two-year technician programs, Forestry at Mont Alto and Wildlife at DuBois, comprise the fourth program group with 9 faculty; this group is chaired by Harry L. Mosher. All chairmen and the Assistant to the Director, Rex Melton, who is primarily responsible for undergraduate resident instruction and student records, make up an Executive Advisory Committee.

One of the major effects of the reorganization has been to integrate Extension faculty more closely into the respective programs with which they have the greatest concern. As time goes on, there may be further changes as some Extension faculty assume minor research or teaching roles, instead of full-time extension. All program faculties have been meeting regularly to develop objectives for three functional activities--resident instruction, research and extension.

As *Watershed Management Workshop* will be held at Penn State in mid-September, 1979 (specific dates to be announced later). The purpose of this 1-1/2 day workshop is to expose practicing foresters, watershed managers and researchers to the environmental impacts of forest management practices. A half-day indoor session will cover technical principles, assistance and regulatory programs, practical problems and solutions faced by municipal watershed managers, and soil conservation and fisheries programs of interest to forest managers. The one-day field trip will include on-site evaluation of forest "best management practices" as they relate to water quality and quantity and to the aquatic environment.

The faculty of the School of Forest Resources of the Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Mont Alto, and DuBois Campuses, met on March 1 and 2 at the Pocono-Hershey Resort in Carbon County. Convened by Director Robert S. Bond, the group discussed faculty/administrative issues, goals and directions for the School in the future. The workshops were conducted on the responsibility of the School for resident education, extension education and research. Speaking to the group during the evening of March 1 was the former Provost of the Capitol Campus and Professor of Forestry, Dr. Robert McDermott. McDermott's talk, punctuated with wit, exhorted the faculty to plan imaginatively while doing homework with precision. McDermott noted the past always looks rosier than the future. Also in attendance was Dr. John Gray, Director, Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies, Forest Service, U.S.D.A., Grey Towers, Milford, Pa.

John George has received an invitation to meet with John A. Sandor, Regional Forester for Alaska, early in March to plan an assignment with the Forest Service. He will be going to Alaska from late April to early June to review land management plans and fisheries/wildlife programs of the Forest Service in Alaska. This is a part of his current sabbatical leave activities.

Edward P. Farrand, Extension forester, retired January 1 with almost 28 years of service to the University.

A native of Troy Hills, New Jersey, Ed was appointed to the Extension staff in 1951. He received two degrees from Penn State; a bachelor of science in forestry in 1940 and master of forestry in 1962.

Prior to being named Extension forester, he was employed by the Krumenacker Lumber Company and Armstrong Forest Company. He also served four years as an officer in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II.

Ed helped organize the Pennsylvania Maple Syrup Producers' Council in 1963. The council, comprising representatives of five area maple syrup groups, promotes the production and sale of maple products. Currently he serves as the organization's advisor.

In 1954 he assisted in forming the Youth Forestry Training Camp held annually at the Stone Valley Recreational Area and served as director since 1960.

Since 1951 he has been chairman of the Pennsylvania Farm Show's maple products and Christmas tree exhibits. He has been in charge of certain forestry and maple products exhibits at the annual Agricultural Progress Days.

Ed was course instructor for numerous workshops conducted by the northeastern United States Extension

foresters, at log bucking training sessions for lumbermill crews, and for high school teachers' educational training programs.

He presented papers at the National Christmas Tree Growers Convention the past two years. He also made presentations at Christmas tree growers conferences in Maine and Delaware.

In 1969, he was recipient of the Maple Man of the Year Award presented by the Pennsylvania Maple Syrup Producers' Council.

Active in scouting, Ed served as chairman of the Nittany District and was on the executive board of the Juniata Council. He was honored with scouting's Silver Beaver Award.

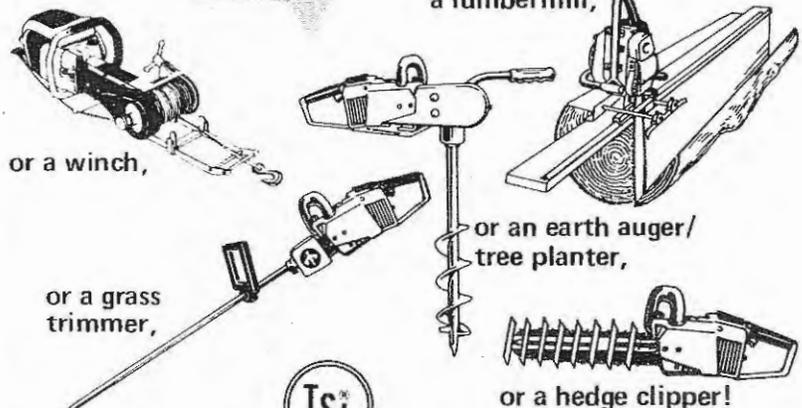
He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Masons, Gamma Sigma Delta, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Xi Sigma Pi.

Ed plans to travel and do limited consulting.

(Taken from article in Penn State University "Mixer", by Nelson Gotwalt.)

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## WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

The West Virginia University of Forestry Division was reviewed for S.A.F. reaccreditation on March 19-21. The review team included Dr. Jay M. Hughes of Colorado State University, Mr. Steve Kirby of the U.S. Forest Services, Dr. John V. Krutilla of Resources for the Future, and Dr. Harry F. Hodge of Arkansas State University. The team's report was not available when this was written, but the Division's reaccreditation is anticipated.

Last December, W.V.U. and the U.S.D.I. Fish & Wildlife cosponsored a symposium, "Surface Mining and Fish/Wildlife Needs in the Eastern United States." The symposium, held at Lakeview Country Club, was arranged and coordinated by Dr. David E. Samuel of the Division of Forestry and Bill Mason of the Fish & Wildlife Service's Eastern Energy & Land Use Team. Some 300 people attended the meeting. Copies of the symposium proceedings, which include some 50 papers, may be obtained by writing Dr. Samuel at the W.V.U. Division of Forestry.

Faculty and students of our Wildlife Resources program will be presenting twelve papers at two meetings, the Northeast Fish & Wildlife Conference and the Wilson Ornithological Society, both to be held in April.

Dr. David O. Yandle has accepted a position as Professor of Forest Biometrics. Dr. Yandle, who has been a faculty member at Duke University for eleven years, will join us in July. He has B.S. & M.S. degrees in wood technology and a Ph.D. in statistics, all from the North Carolina State University. Besides biometrics, Dr. Yandle has also taught and conducted research in mathematical programming and operations research.

Professor William Maxey left employment with the Division last November, to join Westvaco's Bleached Board Division, Covington, Va. He will be working in woodlands management and wood procurement.

Dr. E. H. Tryon chaired the S.A.F. committee to revise "Forest Cover Types of North America" at its meeting in conjunction with the S.A.F. National Convention (Oct., 1978). Dr. Tryon was representing committee chairman F. H. Eyre.

Dr. Harry V. Wiant, Jr. presented a series of lectures on 3-P sampling at Rutgers University last fall. He also recently presented a paper, "Is Clearcutting a Responsible Forestry Practice?" before the American Scientific Affiliation at Hope College, Holland, Michigan.

Dr. Gary W. Zinn presented a paper, "National Forest Land Use Planning Problems--A Case Study", at the S.A.F.-University of Kentucky Land Use Planning Workshop, held last August in Lexington, Ky.

The Division will host the S.A.F. West Virginia Chapter spring meeting, on April 27. The program will focus on the Division's research activities and curriculum in wood technology and wood industry.

The Division's annual student and alumni banquet will be held Sat., April 28, at 6 p.m. in the W.V.U. Mountainlair.

West Virginia Woodlands Manager, Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr., has been given the honorary rank of Adjunct Associate Professor of Forestry in West Virginia University's Division of Forestry. In presenting his new ID card, Dr. Wallace W. Christensen (left), Division Chairman, noted that the courtesy appointment is in recognition of Kenney's continuing support, help and interest in the forestry school. These appointments are most often made to West Virginians in forest research activities. To date, this recognition is the only one of its kind made to an individual in the private sector.

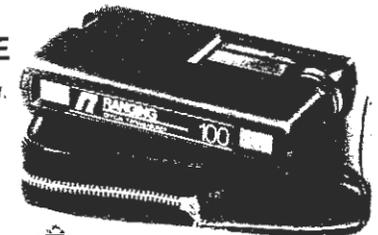
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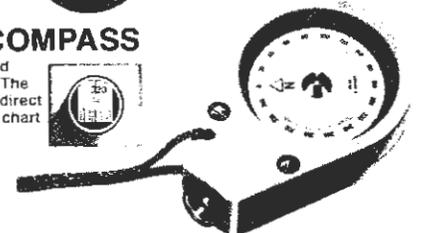
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## 1978-79 COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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