DRAFT MISSION STATEMENT RELEASED FOR COMMENT

Since our last Winter Meeting in New Hampshire an eight member committee, the Arganbright Commission, has been meeting to consider the image and mission of our society. We have not limited ourselves to the past and present doctrine of forestry. Through a process of open discussion and debate a new vision of our profession has emerged. We now want to continue this process by finding a way to involve all our membership in developing an expanded vision and mission for forestry. We are planning workshops for next years winter meeting in Burlington, Vermont to provide members with this opportunity.

Here is where we have come so far. After initial discussions we considered a report prepared for us by The Land Ethic Institute which proposed a new mission statement and a plan of action to implement it. With some additions and modifications we agreed that this report reflected our thinking enough to present it to the Executive Committee and the membership as a working document. It was presented to the Executive Committee in Portland, Maine on September 7 and presented below for the review of the membership. We would like everyone to read it and work with us at the Winter Meeting and beyond to ensure that it reflects our personal connection to the land and our profession's mission. Copies of The Land Ethic Institute report can be obtained from Robert T. Perschel, The Land Ethic Institute, 16 Germain Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01602.

Additional information regarding the formulation of this first draft can be found in the Executive Director's Report, the Editor's Notes, and a small article entitled We Should Ask! All reveal the questions and debate necessary to progress this far. This is a process that we want you involved in at the Winter Meeting or before.

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First Draft NESAF Mission Statement

Our mission is the preservation of life on earth. As foresters we willingly accept this mission within our role as protectors and managers of forest ecosystems - perhaps the most critical third of our planet's surface. We accept the challenge of providing for humankind's vital needs while maintaining the integrity and health of these ecosystems and will accomplish this through the planned management of the impacts of human and natural forces on the forest. Our decisions will be guided by our compassion and affection for the entire forest ecosystem, our reverence for all life, our understanding of the interconnectedness of all things, our desire to improve the lives of all citizens of Earth, and our courage to affect change with the forest.
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2
Change is one of the constant factors in the life of individuals and nations. It should be added to death and taxes as a third inescapable condition of human existence. How to cope with change is engaging more and more of our deliberations as a profession. Confucius' curse upon his enemies—"May you live in changing times,"—reflects the difficulty of adjusting to change.

During the House of Society Delegates Meeting and in many of the sessions of this summer's National Convention, a frequent theme was how our profession must adapt to this decade's rapid changes in social, economic, and political environments and consequent demands on the forest.

At our last Winter Meeting in New Hampshire, I heard somewhat similar comments repeated at many sessions, with the resulting motion at our Business Meeting to form the Arganbright Mission Committee to examine our professional mission as well as improve ways to inform the public of our concerns for the forest. The consensus was that we professional foresters were no longer leading the conservation parade, but were woefully bringing up the rear, not hearing the cadence of the bands in front and out of step with the non-professional leaders.

One prominent change that affects our profession involves the public's attitudes towards authority, a growing skepticism that long-respected authority figures—governmental, professional, moral—may no longer have the answers to current problems. We are not immune; our role as the custodian and manager of forests is under attack by an increasingly knowledgeable public.

Demands for change are also emerging within our profession. Many deplore our lack of a land ethic among the 15 Canons in the Society's Ethics Code, a land ethic so strongly advocated in the 1940's by forester Aldo Leopold's "Sand County Almanac". "The New Forestry" of Jerry Franklin on the West Coast is catching the imagination of many with its effort to ensure, through modification of cutting practices, the protection of the forest ecosystem and its many interactions, some but dimly understood.

The most recent draft of the "A Strategic Plan for the Society of American Foresters", written by the National SAF Task Force on Strategic Planning, is based on 14 Planning Assumptions, every one of which is predicated on national and global changes. This document even raises the question of extending full membership to other related natural resource professions, leading to changing our Society's name to reflect a broader professional membership as well as indicating that our profession is more than planting and harvesting trees, and fighting forest fires.

In Memoriam

Willard A. Ruch, 89, of North Stratford, New Hampshire, passed away in June. He worked for the International Paper Company from 1931 until his retirement in 1965. He was a longtime member of the Society of American Foresters and also a charter member of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

I give you these ideas to show that the necessity of adjusting our Society to change is well established in the thoughts of members and deliberations of committees.

In this issue of the Quarterly, you will find a short statement of a proposed Mission Statement for our New England Society. Please read it carefully; the final version will help direct our Society. Please send your reaction to the statement, favorable or unfavorable, to me for forwarding to the Arganbright Committee. The Committee will be meeting several times during the next few months to expand more fully upon this statement. Then another draft will be published in the January Quarterly, subsequently discussed during the 1991 Winter Meeting next March, and acted upon during the Business Meeting. We envision a referendum then being submitted to the membership for a vote of acceptance or rejection of the final version.

It will be an important statement not only to us as foresters but also to the public which often accuses us of insensitivity to the needs of the non-commodity uses of the forest resources. Hopefully, our action will give impetus and direction to NESAF and to the national Society's movement towards an adoption of a land ethic.

Study Results Revealed

On July 30, 1990 the National Research Council's Committee on Forestry Research published a study entitled Forestry Research: A Mandate for Change. The committee was sponsored by the US Forest Service and Cooperative State Research Service, SAF, and the National Association of Professional Forestry Schools and Colleges.

The report concludes that existing knowledge is inadequate for sound forestry management in the face of growing demands on forest ecosystems. New information is needed to respond to growing demands for forests. Future research must be broad, long term, and interdisciplinary. This can be accomplished through increased funding and improved research coordination. According to the study four steps are needed:

1. The priority research areas identified in the report must be strengthened, especially: biology of forest organisms, ecosystem function and management, human-forest interactions, forest demand trends, and international trade, competition, and cooperation.

2. The number of scientists participating in forestry research must increase, and we must strengthen and broaden the teaching of forestry to attract a wider array of students.

3. Forestry research must form interdisciplinary partnerships with a broad spectrum of research, management, and conservation organizations and individuals.

4. Extension and application of existing research knowledge must be strengthened.

An action committee has been formed to disseminate the report findings to key organizations and individuals. Copies of the report are available from the Science and Education Department of the national SAF in Washington.
ON VALUES, CONNECTEDNESS, AND LAND ETHIC

It's clear, especially in recent months, that Americans love trees and as foresters we have a special relationship to both trees and forests. I say that not because of our training in the science of forestry, but because of the intrinsic connectedness we have with the forest environment when we are in it. I experience that connectedness whenever I'm in the woods and I've seen it in other foresters. They become more animated, a special light comes to their eyes and their love of the forest is inescapably evident. It is this value that we need to identify in ourselves and to articulate so that we can better understand the values others invest in the forest. Because things have changed. The Earth Day world of 1990 is in a different place from where it was twenty years ago. People are worried. They are worried about clean air and clean water. They are concerned about global climate change and they care about trees. The debate about our environment and its protection is going on in the courtroom, among environmental organizations and in the press. It is raging around us and yet we don't seem to be central to the debate. As citizens, legislators and judges pay more attention to the forest, they don't always agree with the way we do things, or value the benefits our management provides.

Our traditional solutions to the dilemma that "no one understands us" are to provide more information, print more brochures, explain our science, lobby our legislators and try to educate the public about forest management -- hoping to sway people to our point of view. But lack of knowledge is a small part of the issue and science won't resolve the conflicts, because it is a conflict in values that separates us from those whom we wish would understand us. As a professional society, we are being challenged from within to articulate our intrinsic value of the forest. The House of Society delegates recently unanimously passed a motion to incorporate a land ethic in the SAF code of ethics. This is a tremendous opportunity, if we accept the challenge, to explore and articulate that value we experience so strongly in the woods. I hope that we will invest time, both individually and at Society meetings at all levels, to examine our special relationship to land and to identify with that value. That is so important to us personally and to our profession. Hopefully we will learn and grow in the process and again make contact with that part of ourselves that we usually leave in the forest. This mission is possible.

When we are clear about our values and our land ethic, when we can successfully carry our connection with the forest indoors, we can then empower others to articulate their values. We will be able to help other people find out what they believe. Deeper dialogue will then be possible and management choices will become clearer.

I think we, as foresters, will then be able to assume our proper role in the debate over forests and our environment. People will identify with the values that we project and will want to learn about our skills and knowledge in managing forest ecosystems. We will once again have a say in how forests are managed and for what purposes. And we will no longer address only the services forests provide but also incorporate unpriced values which we share. This does not imply that we will stop managing for forest commodities and other traditional benefits but we will do so within a new framework.

SAF through the Forester's Fund last year supported a film for public television called "The Wilderness Idea" which examined the differing philosophies of foresters John Muir and Gifford Pinchot. Pinchot and his followers believed in wise use and a utilitarian approach to conservation while Muir and his followers took a path that advocated preservation and wilderness for its own sake. Generally foresters have chosen to follow the Pinchot path and tend to see environmentalists as Muir style protectionists wishing at the same time that they would see our wise use utilitarian view.

But I think there's a part of John Muir in each of us that's waiting for expression. If we can bring together these two aspects, these two sides of the same coin, we will once again be whole -- as individuals and as a profession -- we will see the reality of what needs to be done and once again be leaders in making the difficult choices that lie ahead.

Choosing not to do this will deprive us and our society of our talents, training and experience. Choosing not to do this means others will decide the future of the forest with which we have such a special connection. If we allow this to happen our forests, our environment and our quality of life will be less than they could have been.

(Excerpted from a speech given by Jane Difley at the Society of American Foresters convention in Washington, D.C. on July 31, 1990)

Job Opening

The Southern New England Forest Consortium will be hiring a public relations/media specialist to work on the Yankee Forest Cooperative Project out of Chepachit, Rhode Island. The hours are negotiable and the position is on a contract basis renewable annually. For further details contact Gail Vaillancourt, SNEFC Coordinator, USDA, PO Box 640, Durham, New Hampshire 03824 (603-868-5933).
A FORESTER'S LAND ETHIC AND WHY \( \text{we}\) ARE DISCUSSING IT

All foresters have a deep seated land ethic. We do not choose the profession to make money; we choose it because we all feel an inner call to work with the land and its resources. We dislike misuse and feel that through training we can understand and therefore better meet societies needs while respecting the land. Since we all feel it, why are we discussing it? It's because others are questioning our actions and so, implicitly, our ethics.

What should we do? First, get our own code of ethics in order. Our current code was good for the times and circumstances under which it was created, but it needs revision. The first canon says use your talents for the good of society, and fourth says to be unqualifiedly loyal to your employer. These can be incompatible. Fortunately most of us work for responsible landowners. Both the preamble and the first canon should explicitly define a land ethic dealing with the continuation of ecosystems and productivity. Clarify the employer/landowner loyalty wording to state that only actions compatible with the land ethic will be conducted.

The Code of Ethics should empower both individuals and the Society of American Foresters to speak out against poor practices. One of the things I learned early in forestry is that almost any action is justifiable if the landowner objectives are paramount. We too often look the other way or defend questionable practices in the name of landowner rights. Like musk ox we circle up to confront the critics.

It is appropriate that foresters view themselves as a guild. Experts and advisers who owe their allegiance to the values of the profession, and who help their employers reach their own goals which are in concert with the "land ethic."

I, a strong advocate of landowner rights. The owner owed certain rights on the land and must be able to exercise those rights or be paid for their loss. But, courts continually redefine that bundle of rights. Many states already have strict rules for various landowner activities which limit their ability to exercise "full" ownership. In years past, the rights of subservient people and animals were nonexistent, but people can no longer be owned and we have the animal cruelty laws. Society will continually revise the concept of ownership to address peoples needs and values.

It is time to recognize the changing society of the world and the interconnected values of the forest. The importance of those values to the overall ecosystem is understood better each day. They were once thought to end at the property line but discussions of carbon cycles, gene pools and view sheds show our appreciation is expanding. It has been said that the trees belong to the landowner but the forest belongs to society.

Once we have revised our own ethics code we can consider ways to extend it to the rest of the foresters. We only represent half the professionals yet we have influence beyond our numbers. We should champion our Land Ethic through several channels. As the college accreditation body we can insist that the "land ethic" be taught explicitly in the curriculum and further we could specify that an oath be taken at graduation. We could also encourage state licensing of foresters and advocate including a "land ethic" statement in the licensing procedure. We all know intellectually and feel internally that long term respectful land management is the best course of action to meet the array of world needs. Our advocacy of an explicit land ethic will help accomplish this.

(Comments made to the 1990 House of Society Delegates meeting during the land ethic discussions at the SAF National Convention by Si Balch, Chair of the New England SAF.)

Editor's Notes

The process of formulating a mission statement is intended to get individual foresters to look at themselves and act accordingly in formulating a mission statement which is a positive affirmation of us as a society. It should be a statement that reflects a personal mission also.

A mission statement can be assembled in three stages, each element more defining, complex, and difficult to attain than its earlier component. The first element is an encompassing, essential, irresistible statement that is shared by external audiences and the public. It is an unquestioned value and should be similar or identical to other professions. As doctors missions are the preservation of human life perhaps ours should be the preservation of life on earth.

The second element defines an approach to fulfilling the encompassing mission of the first element in a way that is unique to the particular profession. It distinguishes the profession by clarifying the entity that is dealt with and the unique methods, skills, knowledge or philosophy that will be brought to bear. Foresters, for example, would maintain the integrity of forest ecosystems through forestry practices just as doctors would maintain human health and life through the application of medical science.

The final element would state the unique fundamental dilemma or challenge the profession faces in accomplishing the mission as stated in the elements above. It would further clarify the skills, internal resources, ethical or philosophy that will be used to meet this challenge. A dilemma for us would be the fact that the preservation of human life sometimes means damaging or destroying ecosystems just as doctors have to wrestle with the dilemma of maintaining all individual lives at whatever the cost or deciding on life or death based on the quality of life. We have asked eight people to accomplish a very difficult task. They have done well and we must remember that we did not ask them to do it alone. As I borrowed the components of a professional mission statement from The Land Ethic Institute for this column I ask you to borrow the time from your busy schedules to consider the draft mission statement on page one and see if it fits us as a society and we as foresters individually.
World Congress Held

The nineteenth International Union of Forestry Research Organizations World Congress, held in Montreal from August 5 to 11 was attended by over 2,300 delegates and accompanying persons. The traditional IUFRO Congress structure of daily keynote speakers followed by two concurrent sub-plenary sessions was the agenda in Montreal with afternoons devoted to technical and business sessions organized by IUFRO.

The five keynote speakers and their topics were: Kenneth Hare, Canada, "Canada, Forestry and the Environment"; Jeffrey Burley, United Kingdom, "Achieving Excellence in Forestry Research"; Otto T. Solbrig, USA, "The Biological Sciences in Forestry"; Sanga Sabhasri, Thailand, "The Role of Social Sciences in Sustainable Forestry"; and Jaakko Poyry, Finland, "Forest Industry Trends, Technical Advancements and Scientific Challenges in the Years Ahead."

The sub-plenary sessions dealt with air pollution and forest decline; tropical forestry research, natural ecosystems; biological diversity and deforestation; biotechnology; environmental sciences; physical sciences and engineering; agroforestry; social forestry; and forests for industry.

A new event for IUFRO, the Foresters' Forum, was included in the Congress to extend the outreach beyond only the scientific community. Approximately 500 participants attended to hear papers from and dialogue with six specialists from the formal Congress program.

Major scientist assistance in the form of funds was gratefully received from the Canadian International Development Agency, the US Forest Service, Rockefeller Foundation, and IUFRO Japan. This enabled nearly 90 scientists from developing countries to attend. At least another 50 scientists were assisted directly by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Research Development Centre, CIDA and West German's GTZ.

The XIX IUFRO World Congress was an outstanding success as judged by comments from delegates. The Canadian Organizing Committee has indicated great satisfaction at being able to provide the opportunity for forest scientists from virtually every field to meet and visit with their peers in Montreal.

SAF Convention Highlights

Forestry experts from across the United States gathered at the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters in Washington, DC from July 29 through August 1 to discuss topics related to the theme "Are Forests the Answer?" With over 1,400 participants, the SAF meeting is the largest annual gathering of forestry professionals in the world.

Michael R. Deland, Chair of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, opened the meeting with a keynote address on forestry's role at the top of both global and national agendas. He delivered a message from President Bush, praising the Society for the work it does, and thanking the members for their assistance in the development of the "America the Beautiful" initiative.

Throughout the convention, general session panels considered the convention theme from a global and national perspective. Among the many noteworthy speakers on the program were Senator Patrick Leahy, Chair of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; Representative Bruce Vento, Chair of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands; and Arthur V. Seymth, President of SAF.

A highlight of the convention was a Congressional reception on July 31, with 30 members of Congress and 77 congressional staffers among the 500 people attending. The convention also included an exhibition of forest-related organizations and companies, programs for students, field tours, and an awards banquet.

Forest Monitoring Program Established

New England forests received an annual "physical examination" this summer as part of the New England Forest Health Monitoring (NEFHM) program which involves the six New England states and the U.S. Forest Service. It is the prototype for a national forest health monitoring system.

Information on forest conditions, including growth rates and tree vigor, and agents which stress forests, such as insects and disease, will be collected annually from 255 permanent sample plots throughout the six-state area. Because nearly half of New England's forests are in Maine, more than half the plots are located there also. The NEFHM project will provide a common baseline and long term, standardized data. The program will also detect unexpected deviations from baseline forest health conditions or trends and coordinate evaluation and research activities needed to explain the changes.

A series of comprehensive market reports on hardwood products has been made available through the Hardwood Development Initiative of the State of Pennsylvania. Several of these were prepared by MFPC member firm The Irland Group.

The state also hired Research Incorporated, a market research firm to study the same markets, hoping to obtain a range of perspectives on the outlook. Reports on hardwood flooring, millwork, cabinetry, and furniture were prepared by The Irland Group. Research, Inc. prepared reports on these topics plus separate ones on architectural millwork and on hardwood panelling.

The reports are to be published in coming months; flooring is now available. They will cost $10.00 each. For copies, write to: Forest Resources Extension, Ferguson Building, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.
We Should Ask!

The following questions helped the Commission to focus the ideas, feelings, and other matters related to developing the draft mission statement found on the first page of the Quarterly. They serve here as examples of the analysis necessary by all of us to develop a mission statement.

Q. Foresters all have a land ethic, so why bother?
A. Then why haven't we stated it?
Q. I am uncomfortable with using words like preserve and protect. Shouldn't we stick with conserve and manage?
A. Aren't conservation and management only the strategies that foresters use to accomplish the larger goal/mission of ensuring the integrity of the forest/ecosystem?
Q. We do good things, we have nothing to be ashamed about?
A. The public is confused. It's time to take a hard look at ourselves, determine what our mission is and state it clearly.
Q. Shouldn't we continue to focus on wood production because it really is the thing that employs us and pays the bills?
A. The phrase "preservation of life on earth" really grabs me and speaks to something deep inside but can't many other professions say that too?
A. Yes, they can and should. The difference is in how we will work to make this happen - through applied forestry.
Q. Not all foresters will accept this mission statement.
A. To get everyone to agree means we would have to reduce the mission statement to reflect the least expansive member. Why not shoot for a higher value and give everyone a chance to grow and expand?

SAF Honors Six Foresters

Six members of the Society of American Foresters received the Society's highest awards at its national convention in Washington, D.C. on July 30. The awards honor outstanding contributions in various areas relating to the forestry profession. The SAF Council, the Society's governing body, chose the winners from a distinguished field of nominees.

The Sir William Schlich Memorial Award was given to Stanley L. Krugman of McLean, Virginia. He is the Director of the USDA Forest Service office of Timber Management Research.

The Barrington Moore Memorial Award honored Burton V. Barnes of Ann Arbor, Michigan. He is the Stephen N. Spurr Chair in Natural Resources at the University of Michigan.

The John A. Beale Memorial Award was presented to Fred W. Haussler, former SAF president (1985) and currently manager, land acquisition, of Union Camp Corporation in Savannah, Georgia.

The Carl Alwin Schenck Award honored David W. Smith, professor of forestry in the School of Forestry and Wildlife Resources at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia.

The Technology Transfer and Extension Award was given to John J. Garland, timber harvesting specialist with the Oregon State University Forestry Extension Program in Corvallis, Oregon.

The Young Forester Leadership Award was presented to Steven D. Tesch, project leader of the Forestry Intensified Research (FIR) program at Oregon State University.

New Members

We sincerely welcome the following new members to the New England Society of American Foresters via original membership (N), reinstatement (R), transfer (T), or student (S).

Granite State Division: James McGovern of Newmarket (T); Kim McGovern of Newmarket (T); Samuel Stoddard III (T); Gary Zawilinski of Derby (T) and Tim A. Wallace (R).

Green Mountain Division: Earl Kipp III of Bennington (T).

Maine Division: Douglas Jones of Bar Harbor (T); Brian Dangler of Rangeley (T); Stephen Gettle of Skowhegan (T); Peter Johnson of Rangeley (N).

Yankee Division: Donald Donaldson of Athol, Ma (T); Daniel Jacobs of Scituate, Ma (T); Jeffrey Vincent of Cambridge, Ma (T); and Courtland Washburn of Boston (T); also Charles Caron of Ashburnham, Ma (R); Romney Cobi of Maynard, Ma (R); and Ellen Jenkins of Charlestown, Ma (S).

Connecticut Chapter: Donald Grebner of New Haven (T); Timothy Guinane of Preston (T).

Rhode Island Chapter: Peter Coutu of Harrissville (T).

Canada: David Barron of Pointe Claire Quebec (T) and Eric Bauce of University of Laval, Que (T).

Export/Import

The United States had a wood products trade surplus of $429 million during 1989; however this occurred as a result of a net export of $2,707 million of raw log and wood chips, and a net trade deficit in finished products of $2,279 million, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce statistics released in April. "This makes the United States the world's largest exporter of raw wood in the world and the largest importer of finished wood products ... the classic definition of an undeveloped country," stated Gus Kuehne, President of Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers.

(from Western Forester - September 1990)
SYMPOSIUM ON VOLUNTEERS IN RENEWABLE RESOURCES TO BE HELD IN CONNECTICUT

A national symposium on volunteers and communications in renewable natural resources education will be held in East Windsor, Connecticut, on October 24-26, 1990. The symposium will provide a forum where managers of and participants in such volunteer programs can convene and learn from one another. The symposium will include three main sessions. In the first, Dr. Everett Rogers, author of the widely acclaimed text Diffusion of Innovations, will head a group of communications experts discussing the theory and practical application of educational models involving volunteers. The second will include case study presentations from eight successful volunteer programs around the country involving forestry, wildlife, urban forestry and/or water resources. In the third, participants along with the case study presenters will join in model building work sessions designed to help improve the participants own existing and/or future programs.

For more information or registration materials, contact Stephen H. Broderick, Extension For­ester, Extension Center, 139 Wolf Den Road, Brooklyn, Connecticut 06234 (203-774-9600).

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
December 11-13 (registration deadline: November 16)

This three day course will consider how to anticipate and plan for those challenges, how to cope with the unexpected, and how to supervise others so challenged -- all without specialist staff or a big budget. Hands-on and real-life techniques will be used. Enrollment and Fee: Up to 25 persons may enroll and the fee is $245 (Canadian) per person. The fee covers registration, refreshment breaks (not meals or accommodations), and handouts, including the course text ACE COMMUNICATIONS HANDBOOK.

FORESTLAND APPRAISAL
January 13-18 (registration deadline: October 6)

This course systematically covers the basic theory of real estate appraisal as it applies to forestland properties. It is designed for professionals throughout the United States and Canada who require a better understanding of the principles involved in real estate appraisal and how they affect forestland valuation and investment decisions. Enrollment and Fee: Enrollment is limited to the first thirty registrants. If fewer than 20 register the seminar may be cancelled. The registration fee is $455 (Canadian) per person.

ILLUSTRATED ORAL COMMUNICATIONS
January 22-24 (registration deadline: December 14)

By means of lecture, discussion and practice, participants in this course will learn the principles of communication, speech development and delivery. Enrollment and Fee: Limited to 20 persons. If fewer than 20 persons enroll, the workshop may be cancelled. The fee is $185 (Canadian) per person, which covers registration, refreshment breaks and course handouts.

Location for all the above events will be the Maritime Forest Ranger School wing of the Hugh John Flemming Forestry Centre, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada. For more information or to register, please contact: Coordinator Continuing Education in Forestry, University of New Brunswick, Bag Number 44555, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 6C2 (506-453-4501)
CFE Update

Activity/Date/Location                  Contact Hours/Category

Approved Wood Measurement Training Program; 6/14-15/90; Orono, ME  8.5/I
Logging and Water Quality in Connecticut; 7/10/90 - Union, CT; 7/11/90 - Barkhamsted, CT  4/I
Disease and Stress in Forest Ecosystems; 9/4-12/21/90; Orono, ME  56/I
Global Wilderness Survival; 9/4-12/21/90; Orono, ME  40/II
Forest Wildlife Management; 9/4-12/21/90; Orono, ME  40/I
Introduction to Wildlife Conservation; 9/4-12/21/90; Orono, ME  40/I
Emerging Markets for Hardwood Products Flooring, Millwork, Furniture, and Cabinets; 9/11/90; Orono, ME  5.5/I
Forest Health Considerations in Silvicultural Management; 9/19-20/90; Orono, ME  9/I

You may obtain a chronological list of all evaluated programs that have taken place during the past three years by sending a self-addressed envelope with $0.39 postage to me at the University of Massachusetts.

Bill Patterson
Holdsworth Natural Resources Center
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003
(413-545-1970)

Technology Coordinator’s Report - Peter Hannah

It is not too soon to begin planning for the Winter Meeting in Burlington next March. There will again be a poster session with foresters of all disciplines and scientists invited to participate. If you have information that you feel would be useful to others, please share it through a poster. Graduate students, this is a good opportunity to present your findings. You may begin thinking about what you would like to present. The form below is your first call for poster submission. Send in a title and indicate the Working Group it most appropriately fits into. I will notify Working Group leaders of titles entered. A request for confirmation and an abstract will come with registration material. Working Group leaders take note of this and begin soliciting posters. Remember! Working Groups will also have time to gather during the winter meeting.

I am also trying to organize some volunteer in-house musical entertainment for portions of the two evenings we are together. Drop me a card saying what you may bring for an instrument.

ALL ATTENDEES ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

New England SAF Poster Session March 1990

Poster Title

Name: __________________________________________ Address: ______________________________

Working Group: __________________________________________

Send to Pete Hannah  Univ. of Vermont, Aiken Ctr
Burlington, Vt  05405  Tel (802) 656-0682
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DIVISION NEWS

GREEN MOUNTAIN Division by Yurii M. Bihun

MESAF Summer Meeting - Fifty Eight foresters attended a joint meeting of the Green Mountain and Granite State Divisions at Putnam Blodgett's Challenge 500 acre Wilderness Camp in Bradford, Vermont. Don Quigley from the Thompson School at UNH led the morning session on log scaling and lumber grading. Larry Forcierc Dean of the School of Natural Resources at UVM led the afternoon session, a panel discussion on "Finding Common Ground: Conservation or Preservation." With Conrad Motyka, Director of Vermont’s Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation; Dan Burnham, of the New Hampshire Sierra Club; Ned Farquhar of the Vermont Natural Resources Council, and Robert Klein of the Vermont Nature Conservancy comprising the panel, a lively discussion concluded the meeting.

Montreal IUFRO Meeting - UVM researchers Don DeHayes and Gary Hawley attended a portion of the IUFRO World Forestry Congress in Montreal on August 5-11. Don and Gary co-authored and presented an invited paper entitled "Genetic Implications in the Decline of Red Spruce" for the working group addressing the Genetic Aspects of Air Pollution. USFS Aiken Lab representatives Paul Sendak and Don Dennis also attended the conference where Don presented an invited paper on "Estimating Timber Supply from Private Woodlands." Consulting foresters Rob Mackler, Yurii Bihun, and Richard Ince attended the Forester Forum at the IUFRO meeting.

Vermont Stewardship Program Approved - Forestry Communication Council Chair Richard Carbonetti announced that the Vermont Stewardship plan was submitted and has been approved by the Northeast Region USDA Forest Service. The FCC Stewardship Sub-Committee is in the process of designing a detailed implementation plan for the next five years. The first "Stewardship Forest" is Joan and Jenneke Barton's Tree Farm in Greensboro, Vermont. Earlier this summer this Tree Farm also celebrated its 25 years of interaction with the Tree Farm system with a gala celebration recognizing its award as Vermont's 1990 Outstanding Tree Farm.

Newsmakers - Vermont Extension Forester Thom McEvoy has returned from a one year sabbatical at the University of Florida where he worked on a project on the ecology and management of Florida hardwoods for their stewardship program. He is also completing a textbook called "Using Fertilizer in the Culture of Christmas Trees." In addition to the COVERTS and Silviculture Education for Loggers projects, Thom will re-assume his regular duties as Vermont Extension Forester. Consulting forester Alan Calfee will continue his role as project forester on the COVERTS project. Jon Bouton, interim Extension Forester, will return to his position as Windsor County Forester and Tim Morton, interim Windsor County Forester will return to his position as forester in the Springfield Forests, Parks, and Recreation office. David Brynn has assumed the interim position of Addison County Forester for Tom Bahre who has left the department to run for public office after 21 years of service. Ginger Anderson has replaced Ivy Frigmooca as the new Director of Conservation Education for the Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation. Jon Rashleigh, Chair of the UVM Student SAF Chapter, attended the national SAF convention in Washington, D.C. Jon was very enthusiastic about the experience and the contacts he made at the meeting. He is looking forward to helping coordinate student activities at the New England SAF Winter Meeting in Burlington next spring.

Soil Scientists Meet

Approximately 70 foresters and soil scientists from northeastern United States and Southeastern Canada attended the 1990 Northeastern Forest Soils Conference on August 12-14, 1990. The conference, chaired by Russell D. Briggs, was jointly sponsored by the Cooperative Forestry Research Unit at the University of Maine and by the Soil Conservation Service.

The program included a trip to Howland where Elissa Levine (NASA), Ivan Fernandez and Stewart Goltz (University of Maine) described their work on Ecosystem Dynamics, Global Climate Change, and Acidic Deposition. The group continued on to Milo where Dan Gilmore (University of Maine) summarized his European larch soil-site study. Carl Haag, Mike Fanjoy, and Doug Dennico presented their work on species suitability, sludge and ash disposal, and road construction, respectively via a trip to S.D. Warren timberslands.

The Weymouth Point Watershed, site of a study to evaluate the effects of intensive harvesting on site productivity, was the first stop of the second day. Larry Flewelling (SCS) lead the discussion of the soils on the watershed, along with interpretations for management. Following Bob Seymour’s (University of Maine) discussion of old growth spruce and fir, Russell Briggs (University of Maine) summarized his work on site classification. Tat Smith (UNH) lead the group on a tour of the watershed and explained the intensive harvest and herbicide study results. The afternoon began with a visit to a precommercially thinned stand, where Xiandong Meng (University of Maine) described the dynamics of young spruce-fir stands on soils differing in drainage class. The final stop was at a site where Maxwell McCormack (University of Maine) and Tony Pilauro (Georgia-Pacific) presented the results of aerial application of herbicide to control density in young spruce-fir stands.

The 1991 meeting will be held at the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada.
Project LandShare Launched - On August 28, four of New Hampshire's largest woodland owners joined with government officials in Concord to celebrate and make public their commitment to the cherished New Hampshire tradition of public recreational use of privately-owned land. The four landowners were the inaugural participants in Project LandShare, a new program initiated by the New Hampshire Timberland Owners Association (NHTOA), which identifies privately-owned lands available for public use through signs posted at major access points.

As the first participants in the program, representatives of James River Corporation, Boise Cascade Corporation, Wagner Woodlands and New England Power Company affirmed their commitment to allow public use of their lands, totalling almost 300,000 acres, for hunting, fishing, hiking and other forms of outdoor recreation.

Over 82% of New Hampshire is privately owned, totalling almost 4.8 million acres. Most of the state's private woodlands are still open for various forms of public recreation. However, more and more land is lost each year as landowners deny access. New Hampshire's largest industry -- tourism and recreation -- depends heavily on the generosity of private landowners to make forest land available.

To become part of Project LandShare, landowners purchase signs which invite the public onto their lands, but request that they exercise care and respect while using the forest. The signs read, "Project LandShare. Landowners providing public access. Your care will help keep these working woodlands open for everyone." Cost of the signs is $15.00 post paid. Landowners can still participate in Project LandShare if they post against motorized or wheeled vehicle use of their land. The only sign that is not compatible with Project Landshare is a "No Trespassing" sign.

The NHTOA is publishing brochures which describe the program and provide tips to recreationists on how to enjoy the land in a safe, responsible manner. The brochures and other promotional materials will be distributed across the state.

Workshop Successful - Earlier this year the UNH Cooperative Extension conducted a one-day workshop "Marketing in the 90's." Twenty-five New Hampshire lumbermen learned about major wood products marketing trends and marketing alternatives. Instructors included Sarah Smith, Nicolas Engalichev and Roberto Manalo from Resource Economics. A panel of five industry representatives presented successful marketing approaches to today's market conditions.

Workshops Scheduled - The Forest Society will host a series of training workshops this fall designed for local land protection activists. This new Local Lands Protection Program will include sessions on identifying opportunities and options, finding funding sources, and involving key players over three weekends on October 6-7, November 10-11, and January 5-6. Land trusts, conservation commissioners, and other activists interested in techniques for protecting local land may be interested in these workshops. To find out more about the program call Sylvia Bates or Margaret Watkins at 224,9945.

News-makers - Tammy VanRyn-Lincoln started work in August as policy associate for the Forest Society under the direction of policy vice president David Harrigan. She will prepare and deliver testimony before the legislature, research and draft position papers, serve on policy committees, advocate Society positions at conferences and other events, and assist with a range of other initiatives. In addition to a forestry degree from the College of Forestry at Syracuse, VanRyn-Lincoln has a Master of Studies in Law from the Vermont Law School. She will work at the Conservation Center in Concord.
Scott Paper Company Initiates Scholarships - Scott Paper Company announced recently a new scholarship program designed to encourage high school seniors to pursue environmentally-oriented careers. The Scott Environmental Scholars Program is part of the Company’s overall communications initiative, "Be Concerned, Show Concern: Make Every Day Earth Day." Scholarships of $2,500 will be awarded annually to graduating seniors attending high schools in a number of designated Scott communities in North America. The areas eligible for scholarships are Fairfield, Somerset, Westbrook, and Winslow, Maine and Nova Scotia, Canada. These one time scholarships will be awarded to students who plan to enter careers that will benefit the environment. Nationally, 27 scholarships will be awarded this first program year, one for each designated Scott location. To be eligible, a student must be a U.S. citizen excepting Nova Scotial but it is not necessary to be the child of a Scott employee. The postmark deadline for submitting applications is November 30 with applicants notified of results on or about March 1, 1991. Applications are available at participating high schools.

Big Reed Pond Tract Expanded - In August, the Nature Conservancy purchased 1055 acres abutting the Township 8 Range 10 Big Reed Pond Reserve it acquired in 1987. The recently purchased area borders the southern and eastern boundaries of the original tract, expanding the area to nearly 5000 acres including some bodies of water. The original area is significant for its virgin forest. The additional acreage completely encompasses the Big Reed Pond watershed and includes acreage to buffer the core of virgin forest.

Clearcutting Rules Proposed - Public hearings on proposed rules regulating forest clearcutting and the regeneration of harvested forest land were held in Presque Isle, Orono, and Gorham on August 13,14, and 15, respectively. The proposed rules were developed by the Maine Department of Conservation’s Forest Service as required by the 1989 Forest Practices Act. The act requires the agency to adopt the rules after receiving public comment at the hearings. The rules apply to public and private forestland. If adopted as proposed, the rules will:

- set minimum standards for the regeneration of harvested forest stands
- require landowners who clearcut areas larger than 50 acres to leave 1.5 acres of forestland adjacent to the clearcut for every acre cut; and
- place a maximum size on clearcuts of 250 acres.

The proposed rules were developed following a series of meetings with forestry and wildlife experts, conservation groups, and landowner organizations. The Forest Service also held 15 public workshops throughout the state during the last eight months to gather information used to develop the draft rules. Copies of the proposed rules may be obtained by calling the Maine Forest Service at 289-2791 or in-state, 1-800-367-0223.

Gypsy Moth in Maine - Bypsy moth larvae defoliated 276,192 acres of woodlands in 1990 according to Richard Bradbury, Maine Forest Service entomologist, up from 34,280 defoliated acres in 1989. Bradbury said that the infestation is concentrated in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Oxford, and York counties and that isolated areas of defoliation were also found in Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Sagadahoc and Washington Counties. Although the intensity of feeding was very high this year the most detrimental effects of this pest to Maine’s forest resource are a reduction in the quality of hardwood trees and mortality of young conifers. Overall, tree mortality caused by gypsy moth defoliation is expected to remain very low throughout the state.

Disease caused heavy losses to gypsy moth populations in many locations in Maine and other New England states in late June and July. However, the full impact of the disease was not felt in most areas because the outbreak occurred late in the season after the trees were defoliated.
RI Division of Forest Environment - The Rural Development Assessment being conducted by RI RC&D, with input from forestry professionals across the state, is proceeding. Its focus is on rural development through forestry.

The US Forest Service has completed its four plots in Rhode Island for the Forest Health Monitoring Project. RI DFE will be installing 16 more plots in order to intensify the resultant data.

Timber Bridge Initiative - A portion of the federal grant toward the construction of a timber bridge in the town of Foster is being earmarked for the production of a video for the benefit of other cities and towns in Rhode Island. The video will illustrate the construction of a timber bridge and will focus on the issues specific to Rhode Island.

Southern New England Forest Consortium - Now in the process of incorporating as a non-profit group, the SNEFC will coordinate the Yankee Forest Cooperative Project, the Public Relations and the Information & Education programs of the three Southern New England states. Its office will be located at the George Washington Management area in Chepachet, Rhode Island. SNEFC members will be searching for a Coordinator this fall with public relations experience.

New Landowners Organization Formed - The RI Forest Conservator's Organization will be holding its first annual membership meeting on October 14 in order to elect the first slate of officers and Directors and to solicit memberships. For more information on RIFCO, contact PO Box 40328, Providence, RI 02940. One need not be a landowner to join!

Insect and Disease Update - The migration of several coniferous insect pests seem to dominate the I & D agendas of the state. The Hemlock Wooly adelgid has infested 21 city blocks of Westerly, affecting primarily the older, larger Hemlocks. The Black and Red Turpentine Beetles which have infested black pine plantations in the southern part of the state over the past couple of years have been reportedly moving north. Control measures have, for some unknown reason, not been successful. The Scolitid beetle has been attacking White Pine in the northwest towns of the state, while the Gypsy Moth has been gaining strength in those same towns. It is expected that Gypsy Moth will become more of a problem in the next year. The good news is that the Pear Thrips population is down this year. The University of Rhode Island will be taking soil samples for some indication of next year's population.

Newsmakers - Entomologist Bob Relli has left the Division of Forest Environment for the Rhode Island Department of Agriculture where he will work as a plant pathologist. Brad Monahon, principal forester at Arcadia Management Area in southern Rhode Island has retired after 31 years of service.

Howard Mason Honored - The Northeastern Loggers Association recently elected Howard F.R. Mason to Honorary Life Membership in their association. Only 18 others have received this honor since it was established 13 years ago. Mason has been very active in forest conservation in Massachusetts for many years and serves on the State Forestry Committee. In addition to a number of other honors he has earned, Mason was NESAF's 1982 Distinguished Forester.

1990 Outstanding Tree Farmer Selected - The Massachusetts Tree Farm Committee announced that the state's Outstanding Tree Farmer for 1990 is Jerry Suprenant of Sturbridge. His 23 acre Tree Farm, #462, was certified in 1975, but the woodlot has been in Suprenant's family since 1867. His nieces, nephews and their children are the fifth and sixth generations to enjoy this Suprenant woodland. Tree Farm Chair Harry Wandeloski said, "Jerry's Tree Farm is an excellent example of maximum use of the resource through personal determination and hard work. And, although small by some standards, this 23 acre Tree Farm reflects Jerry's husbandry and care for the land, serving as an example to others." The Tree Farmer is an active Project Learning Tree facilitator, helps with the COVERTS program and the Backyard Tree Farm program.

At the annual state Tree Farm picnic held in September at the Suprenant place, US Congressman Richard Neal personally congratulated Suprenant for his accomplishments and state Representative Steven Brewer presented him with a citation from the state legislature.

FORESTERS!
Are you doing all you possibly can to lessen The Greenhouse Effect?

Massachusetts by David Robb

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....more NEWS
Mass. Forest & Park System One of Nation's Largest — According to a recent survey by the National Association of State Park Directors, Massachusetts ranks sixth in the nation in the number of facilities with 199 and eighth in acreage with 268,728 acres. During the '80's the state Department of Environmental Management purchased some 15,000 acres of open space at a cost of more than $80 million, an indication of both the high cost of land and of the high quality of the land purchased. DEM Commissioner Richard Kendall said, "In many cases we were competing with developers for prime parcels of land. The good news of this survey is that the people of Massachusetts are benefiting from years of wise investment in open space protection.

The Commonwealth also ranked high in the number and acreage of state forests, number and miles of trails, number of campsites, number of visitors and amount of revenue from DEM facilities. However, in other areas Massachusetts ranked significantly lower than other states, including a ranking of 27th in maintenance expenditures, 41st in the percent of the state budget spent on the system, and 33rd-35th in salaries.

Cranberry Country Forestry — Susan Campbell, Pilgrim RC&D Forester, has written an informational flyer entitled "Forestry in the Cranberry Region" for landowners in this unique area of southeastern Massachusetts. It is published jointly by the Pilgrim RC&D Area Council and the Cape Cod Cranberry Grower's Association. For more information contact Susan Campbell, Pilgrim RC&D office or call 508-946-1558.

Newsmakers — Dave Celino of Cummington began offering consulting services as Mount View Forestry in September. He was formerly associated with the Land Concern of Shelburne. The new firm's address is RR 1, Box 63, Cummington, Massachusetts 01026 (413-634-5618).

Dean's List Announced — Gordon L. Baskerville, Dean of the faculty of forestry at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton, has announced the Dean's List for the 1989-90 academic year. Twelve full-time students have earned a place on the list, out of a total of 219 enrolled in years one to five of the bachelor of science programs in forestry and forest engineering at UNB. Students must have attained a grade-point average of 3.7 or greater during the 1989-90 academic year to qualify for the Dean's List.


Forestry Researchers Meet — Forestry researchers from around the globe met in Saint John and Fredericton from July 29 to August 4 for the Timber Engineering Group of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO) biennial meeting. The gathering was organized by the Canadian co-ordinator, Ian Smith, of the Faculty's Wood Science and Technology Centre in Fredericton.

The chair of the Timber Engineering group, Preben Hoffmeyer of the Technical University of Denmark, presided over the conference which included presentations, papers and several technical outings, including a trip to St. Andrews for a sea excursion. Approximately 50 papers were presented on such topics as the properties of wood as a building material, the behavior of structures under normal use loads, how to predict the safety of structures, and fracture behavior of wood.

The Timber Engineering Group's goal is to aid the exchange of ideas among individual timber research workers around the world. These biennial gatherings serve as a forum for presentations and discussions of current and planned timber engineering research programs. The group also identifies long-range research needs and exchanges information important to the co-ordination of research efforts.

Faculty Briefs — C. A. Short, Forest Engineering, presented a paper at the 11th Biennial Forest Products Utilization Conference and Workshop, held in Stowe, Vermont, July 24-26. The title of his paper was "Mechanized Chip and Sawdust Handling Systems."

R. A. Savidge, Forest Resources, was recently elected "Deputy Leader" of IUFRO Section 5.01.03, "Biological Improvement of Wood Quality."

E. W. Robak, Forest Engineering, recently became chair of IUFRO's Working Group 3.04.01, "Forest Operation Planning and Control". And, in August and September, he hosted researchers from Japan, Yugoslavia and Denmark who were interested in learning more about his research activities.

Assistant Dean D. A. Daugharty represented NRC's Associate Committee on Hydrology at the National Consultation wrap-up meeting in Ottawa, August 19-21.

An acre of trees can remove about 13 tons of dust and gases every year from the surrounding environment.
Pinchot Advice Valid Today

Gifford Pinchot, first president of the Society of American Foresters when it was formed in 1900, offered the following advice to guide the behavior of foresters in public office. He gave it during one of his lectures on forest policy at the Yale School of Forestry between 1910 and 1920.

MAXIMS FOR FORESTERS

1. A public official is there to serve the public and not to run them.
2. Public support of acts affecting public rights is absolutely required.
3. It is more trouble to consult the public than to ignore them, but that is what you are hired for.
4. Find out in advance what the public will stand for. If it is right and they won’t stand for it, postpone action and educate them.
5. Use the news media first, last, and all the time if you want to reach the public.
6. Get rid of an attitude of personal arrogance, of pride of attainment or superior knowledge.
7. Don’t try any sly or foxy politics. A forester is not a politician.
8. Learn tact simply by being absolutely honest and sincere, and by learning to recognize the point of view of others. Meet them with arguments they will understand.
9. Don’t be afraid to give credit to someone else. Encourage others to do things. You may accomplish many things through others that you can’t get done on your single initiative.
10. Don’t be a knocker. Use persuasion rather than force, when possible. Plenty of knockers to be had. Your job is to promote unity.
11. Don’t make enemies unnecessarily and for trivial reasons. If you are any good, you will make plenty of them on matters of straight honesty and public policy and will need all the support you can get.