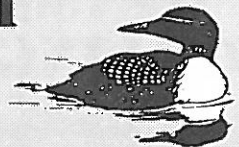


The Adirondack Council NEWSLETTER



Vol. 11

July 1987

No. 37

NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NAMED

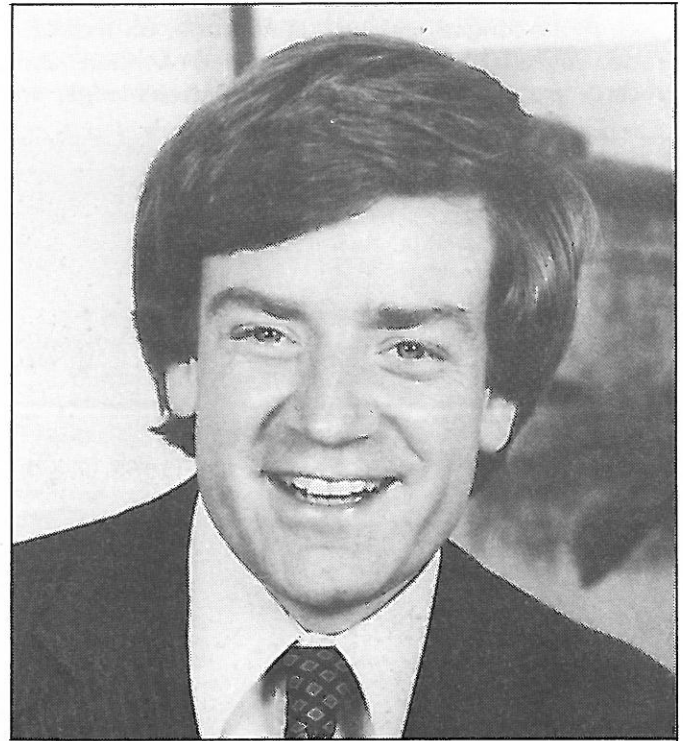
Charles M. Clusen has been named executive director of the Adirondack Council. He replaces Gary A. Randorf, who served in this capacity since 1977.

Clusen, 40, comes to the Council from Washington, D.C., where he has been vice president in charge of conservation programs and congressional lobbying for The Wilderness Society. During his eight years there, the Society grew from 38,000 to 170,000 members to become the leading force not only for wilderness preservation but for responsible stewardship of all federally-owned lands in the United States.

While at The Wilderness Society, Clusen also served as chairman of the Alaska Coalition, an alliance of national and regional environmental organizations that carried out the successful campaign to preserve, through federal legislation, much of the finest wildlands and wildlife habitat in Alaska.

"He's the best in the business," said Kim Elliman, the Council's chairman, in announcing the appointment after an intensive, nationwide talent search. "We could not have found a more fitting replacement for Gary Randorf."

Our next newsletter will carry an interview with the Council's new executive director.



CHUCK CLUSEN



THAT TIME AGAIN—Summer days are canoeing days in the Adirondacks. The Council is encouraging the state to acquire five "missing links" in the chain of navigable lakes and streams—acquisitions that would triple the mileage of continuous canoe routes in the Adirondack Park.

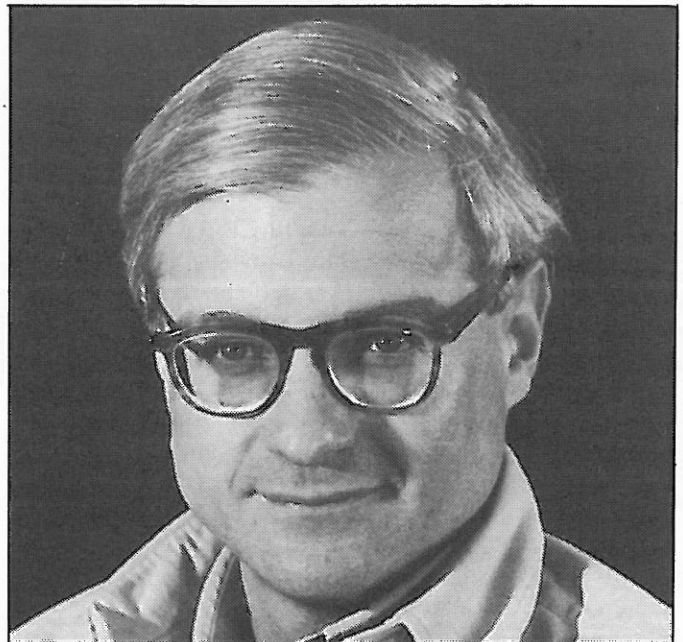
COUNCIL CONFERS ANNUAL AWARDS — JORLING SPEAKS, PAINE GETS TOP HONOR

At the Council's annual awards dinner on July 10th, **Thomas C. Jorling** spoke about the future of the Adirondack Park and outlined some of his goals as the state's new Commissioner of Environmental Conservation. The Outstanding Conservationist Award went to **Peter S. Paine, Jr.**, for two decades of energetic leadership beginning with Governor Nelson Rockefeller's Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, then as the longest serving commissioner on the Adirondack Park Agency. Distinguished Achievement Awards were presented to **Edwin H. Ketchledge**, an

educator who has trained and inspired a generation of Adirondack conservationists; **Paul Jamieson**, Adirondack author, anthologist and avid canoer; **David R. Woolley**, assistant to Attorney General Abrams and a leader in the national fight to curb acid rain; **Paul and Nancy Cormack**, residential developers from North River who have shown respect for the natural character of their land; and **Reverend Terrence M. O'Neill** and his associates on Ticonderoga's "Save the Falls Committee" for their determined efforts on behalf of the embattled LaChute River.



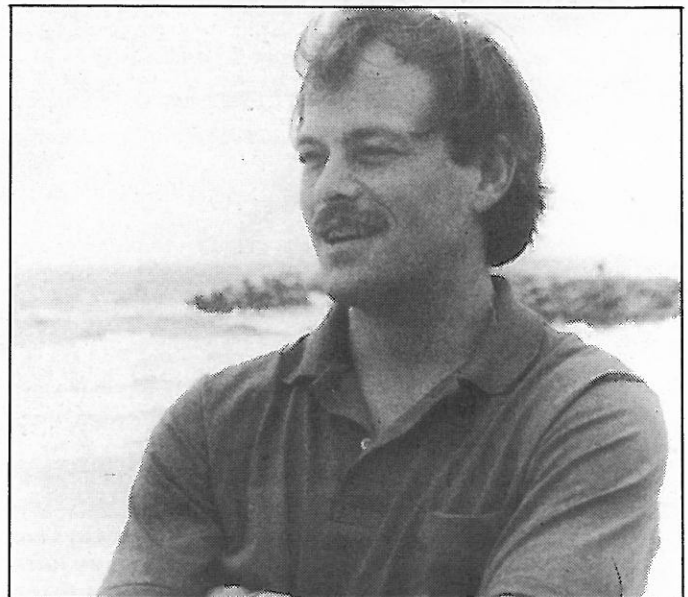
PAUL AND NANCY CORMACK—DEVELOPERS



**PETER S. PAINE, JR.
OUTSTANDING ADIRONDACK CONSERVATIONIST**



EDWIN H. KETCHLEDGE—EDUCATOR



DAVID R. WOOLEY—PUBLIC SERVANT

PRESSURE PAYS OFF — LILCO BILL STALLED

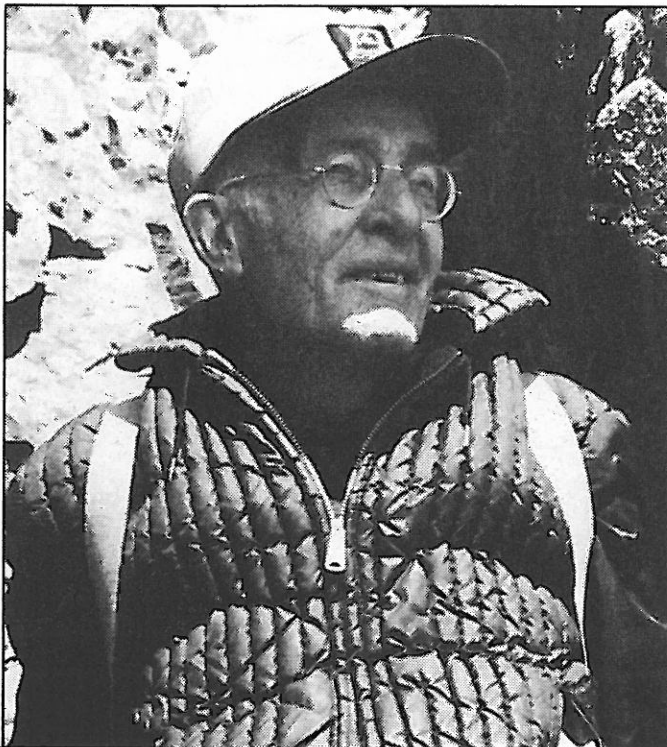
Pressure from environmentalists, including letter-writing members of the Adirondack Council, has paid off. The LILCO "Acid Rain Bill" has been put on hold in the NYS Assembly Energy Committee.

The legislation would have allowed Long Island Lighting Company to continue burning high-sulfur fuel oil under a special exemption from the state's Acid Rain Deposition Control Law. If enacted, the bill would have meant more acid rain in the Northeast, hypocrisy by a state pushing hard for national acid-rain controls, and a precedent that could undermine an exemplary effort to cut acid-rain-causing emissions within New York State.

We applaud the Assembly's action.

Farb Photo Featured

The Council's new brochure will feature a photograph by Nathan Farb, donated to the Council for this use, showing the Adirondacks in full autumn splendor. His book of photographs, *The Adirondacks* (Rizzoli 1985), has sold nearly 40,000 copies and is now in its fourth printing. Farb recently moved his studio to one of the historic stone houses in Jay, NY, where many of his original prints are for sale. They may be viewed by appointment by calling 518-946-2397.



PAUL JAMIESON—AUTHOR

Forsyth Memorial

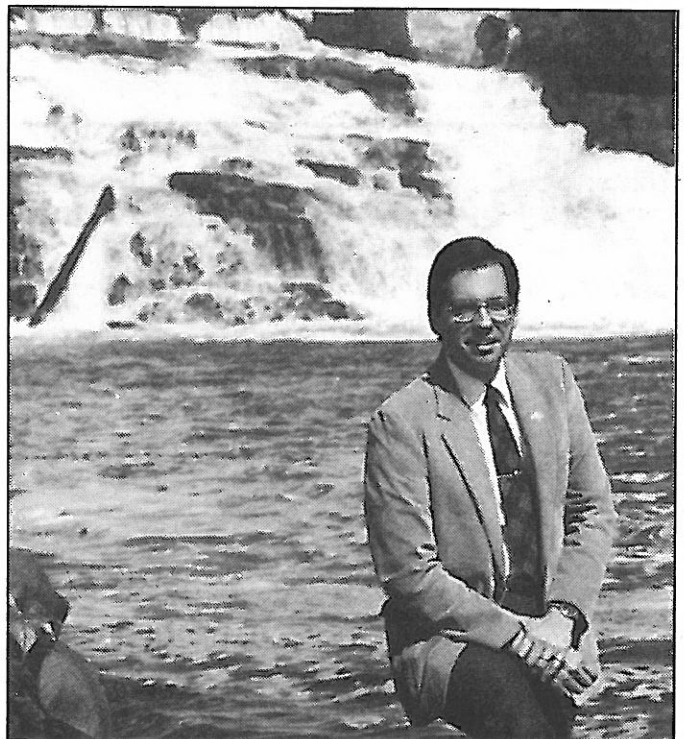
Alfred S. Forsyth, who died in 1984, was a lawyer and conservationist who worked for decades to protect the Adirondack Park and other natural areas. Those who knew and admired him as we did are invited to contribute to the Forsyth Memorial Prize Fund, established at Columbia University to provide yearly aid to a student "who has demonstrated qualities of intellect and selfless dedication to the advancement of environmental law." Contributions should be directed to the Forsyth Prize Fund, Columbia Law School, 435 116th St., NYC 10027.

"CONSERVATION STRATEGY" ISSUED BY LAND TRUST

The Adirondack Land Trust, an affiliate of the Adirondack Council, has produced a handsomely-illustrated, 40-page handbook for use by land trusts and other conservation groups in identifying those areas in greatest need of protection.

The publication, *Developing a Land Conservation Strategy: A Handbook for Land Trusts*, sets forth the ABCs of using map overlays to represent a particular resource value or constraint: wetlands, wildlife habitat, productive soils, special natural features, etc. From these, a cumulative overlay is compiled showing the overall priorities for protection.

Copies may be ordered from the Adirondack Land Trust, Box D-2, Elizabethtown, NY 12932. The first copy is free and additional copies are \$7.50.



TERRENCE M. O'NEILL—ACTIVIST

SUPREME COURT RULING IF IT'S A "TAKING," GOVT. MUST PAY

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled last month that landowners who are deprived of all reasonable use of their land through zoning or other land-use restrictions must be awarded compensation by the government imposing the regulations.

In response to the ruling, Anthony N. D'Elia predicted that "hundreds of millions of dollars, perhaps a billion or two" will be awarded by the courts to landowners in the Adirondack Park. D'Elia is the executive director of the Adirondack Park Local Government Review Board (see story on p. 5) and a real-estate entrepreneur whose plans for intensive development around Loon Lake, in the northern Adirondacks, were affected by the Adirondack Park Agency's zoning law.

In a 6-3 decision written by Chief Justice William Rehnquist, the Supreme Court ruled that the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution requires the government to pay property owners for denying them use of their land. The Fifth Amendment states that private property "shall not be taken for public use without just compensation."

Robert C. Glennon, principal lawyer for the Adirondack Park Agency, noted that the decision "does nothing more than establish the rule of compensation. The landowner must still show that each and every permitted use in a given area will not yield him a reasonable return."

"Under the present restrictions," Glennon said, "Adirondack landowners can use their property for timbering, farming, recreation, whatever. No land uses are

flatly prohibited. What landowners can't do is put up more buildings than the law allows."

On about half of the private land in the Adirondack Park, property is zoned "resource management" where an average of 43 acres is needed for each new residence. These lands are generally remote, forested, and in large holdings. Most other private land is located in zones that require an average of about eight acres, three acres, or one acre for each new residential unit.

Under the APA density limitations, nearly half-a-million new houses can be constructed in the Adirondack Park in the future. There are approximately 100,000 houses there today.

Opponents of the Adirondack Park Agency have contended that the APA density restrictions, particularly those in the "resource management" zones, are so severe as to constitute a "taking" of their land. Within the next few years, many of these claims may be tested in court. Still unresolved, according to Glennon, is whether a land-use regulation judged to be a "taking" in a particular case could be kept in place after damages were paid. Also left open, he said, is the question of whether the government forced to pay compensation would acquire an ownership interest in the property in return for the payment.

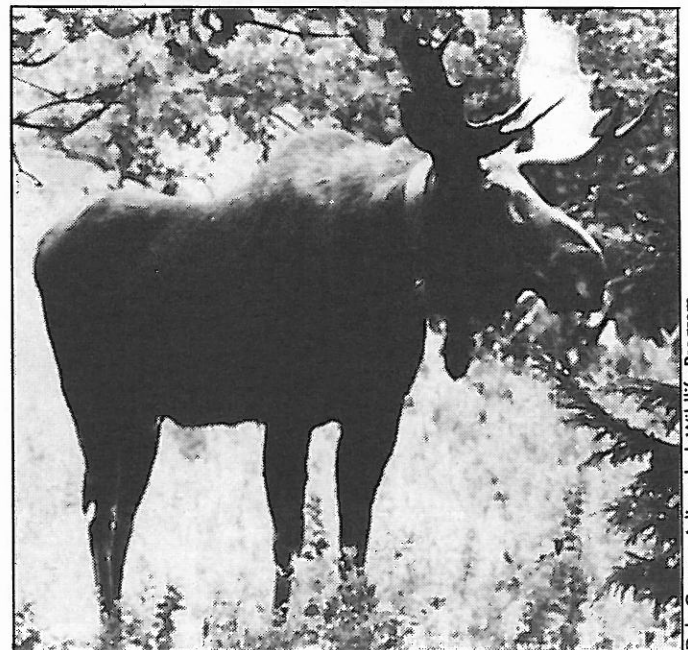
Glennon noted that the APA, in concert with the state Attorney General, is prepared to defend the state against whatever claims for compensation may arise in the Adirondacks as a result of the Supreme Court decision. The Adirondack Council is also prepared to participate.

MOOSE HOTLINE

Q. What's the best thing to do if you see a moose in the Adirondacks?

A. Run to the nearest telephone and report your sighting to the Adirondack Wildlife Program, 518-582-4551.

Once the largest herbivore of the Adirondacks, moose were extirpated around 1861. Now they're making their way back from Canada and Vermont. Some of the new arrivals are being collared with radio monitors and studied under the Adirondack Wildlife Program, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, to determine whether a large, self-sustaining moose population can survive in the Adirondacks.



Dale Garner, Adirondack Wildlife Program

LANDMARK DECISIONS FAVORING APA

McCormick v. Lawrence, NYS Supreme Court, Essex County, Aug. 11, 1975. Plaintiff, a land developer on Oseetah Lake, alleged that APA permit condition prohibiting construction of boathouses on an otherwise undisturbed lakeshore was unlawful, capricious, etc.

Court upheld APA Act, declaring that "one of the prime concerns of the Legislature was to preserve the aesthetic and scenic values of the Park... Aesthetic considerations alone generate a sufficient impact on the public welfare to warrant an exercise of the police power where such considerations relate to unique features of a locality."

Wambat Realty (a largescale land developer) and Town of Black Brook v. State, NYS Supreme Court, Essex County, Dec. 31, 1975. Plaintiffs charged that APA Act violates "home rule" provision of State Constitution.

Court upheld APA Act, declaring that "the preservation of the unique qualities of the Adirondacks has long been the State's concern and the subject of its continued protection under the Constitution."

Same case, Court of Appeals, Mar. 31, 1977.

Court upheld APA Act, noting that it "prevents localities within the Adirondack Park from freely exercising their zoning and planning powers. That indeed is its purpose and effect, not because the motive is to impair home rule but because the motive is to serve a supervening state concern."

Horizon Corporation v. State, NYS Court of Claims, Oct. 21, 1976. Plaintiff, who owned 24,000 acres in St. Lawrence County, filed a claim for \$36 million against the state, alleging that the APA Act's development controls, which reduced the number of housing units planned (6,955) to the number permitted under the Act's density limitations (1,608), deprived the owner of almost all economic use of property and constituted a "taking" of private land for public purposes.

Court upheld the APA Act, ruling that: "It is a matter of concern to residents of the Adirondacks—largely an undeveloped, rural, and in parts wild area—that they are now called upon by the State to restrict the use of their property in order to preserve and maintain the scenic, natural, and environmental qualities of the region for the benefit of the public. This, however, is no less than has been required of urban, suburban, and even rural property owners in the context of zoning law. Esthetic, open space, and environmental considerations are valid bases for regulations in the Adirondack context...The Adirondack Park is a resource of greater than local concern and has been so declared by the Legislature...The burden of the Act upon local owners must be balanced against the broader interests of the region and the State."



APA OPPONENTS CHALLENGED COUNCIL SUPPORTS

The Adirondack Council will provide out-of-pocket expenses in a taxpayer's suit against Warren County for its alleged misuse of public funds to finance a lawsuit against the Adirondack Park Agency (APA).

The anti-APA lawsuit is being prepared by the Adirondack Park Local Government Review Board. The Review Board, which claims that the APA's state-level zoning regulations are so restrictive as to be unconstitutional, hopes to take its case to the U.S. Supreme Court. (See page 4 on related Supreme Court decision.)

The Council will provide up to \$500 in expenses to James W. Cooper, a Glens Falls attorney who is taking legal action against Warren County, on his own behalf, as an aggrieved taxpayer and county resident. Cooper's action was initiated on March 31.

The Review Board has reported that 11 of the 12 Adirondack counties have contributed public funds toward the suit (Hamilton County is the only non-participant to date) and that legal counsel has been hired for research and review of the issues. Cooper contends that some of Warren County's yearly contribution of \$8,000 to the Review Board is also being used for this purpose.

The other counties supporting the Review Board's suit are Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Lewis,

TAXPAYER'S SUIT

Oneida, St. Lawrence, Saratoga and Washington.

Cooper's suit is based on findings that Warren County is acting illegally in supporting the Review Board's action by violating the New York State Constitution, which prohibits the use of public funds for private purposes; violates case law that prohibits a municipality from pursuing a lawsuit against the state; and violates a provision of the U.S. Constitution that prohibits individuals or municipalities from using federal courts to sue a state agency.

The Review Board was created in a compromise amendment to the Adirondack Park Agency Act for the purpose of "monitoring and advising" the APA. During its 14-year existence, however, the Review Board has primarily sought to discredit, weaken and eliminate the APA. The Review Board's executive director, Anthony A. D'Elia, was one of the first of the largescale second-home developers to be subjected to the Adirondack Park Agency's newly-enacted restrictions in 1973. D'Elia has since devoted his energies to opposing the APA and its regulations.

The Review Board is supported by annual appropriations from the counties partly or wholly within the Adirondack Park.

1 **OPPORTUNITY!** Madawaska Pond and 2,000 adjoining acres contain unique wetlands. A timber company holding of overriding ecological importance ripe for public acquisition.

2 **OPPORTUNITY!** A timber company holding of 15,000 acres. Could be first step toward creating a much-needed "Boreal Wilderness" while also opening lower Raquette River as key link in new canoe route.

3 **THREAT!** Boy Scout lands on Floodwood Pond and 6,000 nearby acres have potential for extensive (and intrusive) development adjacent to publicly-owned St. Regis Canoe Area.

5 **OPPORTUNITY!** Scenic roadside vista of Indian Pass and highest Adirondack mountains could be permanently preserved by State acquisition of conservation easement.

4 **THREAT!** Present subdivision and lot sales will alter otherwise pristine shoreline of southern Tupper Lake.

6 **OPPORTUNITY!** State acquisition of Preston Ponds and Henderson Lake property owned by NL Industries would expand and protect High Peaks Wilderness at a critical point.

7 **THREAT!** Boreas Ponds and 12,000 surrounding acres owned by Finch-Pruyn Paper Co. could be developed with lakeside condominiums adjoining High Peaks Wilderness.

8 **OPPORTUNITY!** Access easements to and from Nehasane Lake could open new canoe route to the public.

9 **THREAT AND OPPORTUNITY!** 32,000-acre estate with interconnecting lakes and streams could be a second Adirondack Canoe Area—or a private developer's dream come true.

14 **THREAT!** 96-lot subdivision could devastate pristine lakes and affect famed stretch of West Canada Creek.

13 **OPPORTUNITY!** Timber company lands along incomparable Hudson River Gorge could be "forever wild" for permanent public enjoyment or lost forever to private development.

10 **THREAT!** 100-lot subdivision could permanently alter a beautiful, undisturbed stretch of the Schroon River.

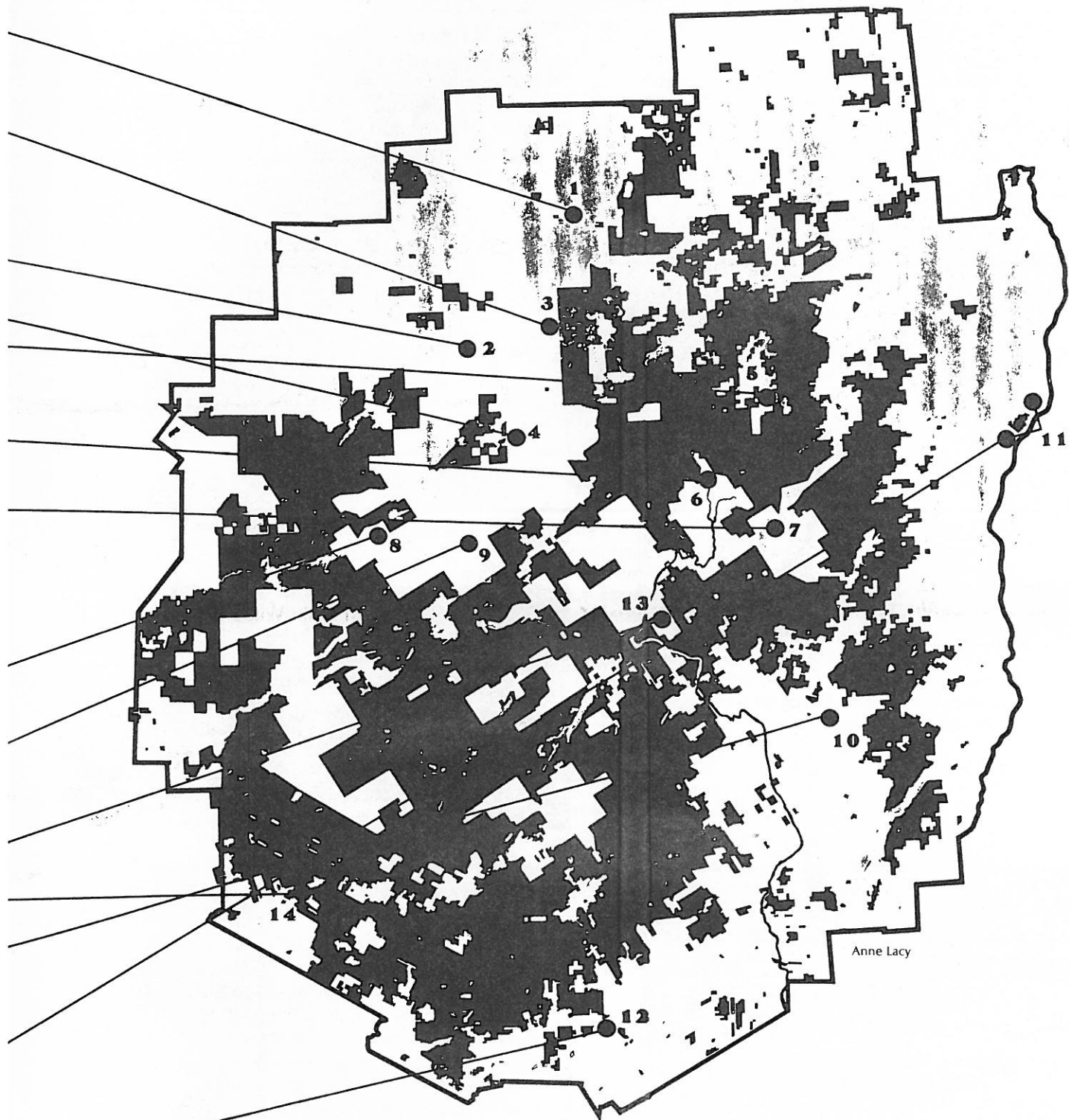
11 **OPPORTUNITY!** Key portions of Champlain Valley farmland and scenic lakeshore could be permanently protected as unique public resource.

12 **THREAT!** 60-lot subdivision would suburbanize presently undisturbed Woodward Lake.

REAL-ESTATE BOOM

The large private holdings in the Adirondacks, which account for much of the Park's natural, open-space character, are breaking up. As they do, subdividers and developers are moving in. The state must now be able to compete with private interests for ownership of critical wild tracts. The Adirondack Council is working closely with the appropriate government agencies to help insure the necessary acquisitions of land and conservation easements to secure permanent protection for the Adirondack Park while there is still time to do so.

The Adirondack Park



Forever Wild vs. Forever Developed

The Adirondack Park is a patchwork of publicly-owned Forest Preserve (black) surrounded and interspersed by private lands (white). Even under present, state-level zoning controls, extensive development can

occur on the Park's private lands. Such development will affect the adjoining public preserve and could, in the course of just a few years, diminish the natural character of the entire Adirondack region.

PARKWIDE SURVEY**UTILITY LINES GET EYESORE RATING**

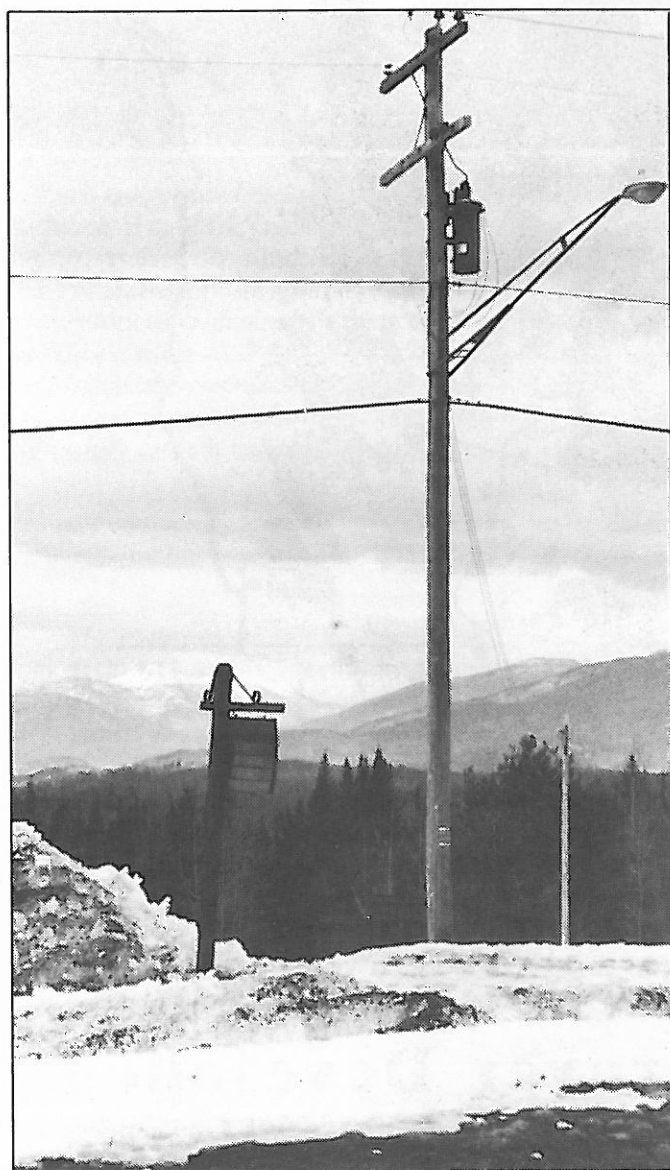
The Adirondack Council has habitually complained to the NYS Public Service Commission (PSC) about the overhead telephone and electric lines that mar the natural beauty of the Adirondack Park. In response, the PSC commissioned the Council to survey "aesthetic impacts" of the utility lines and rate them from not-bad to awful.

George and Anita Davis rose to the occasion. They have just finished field checking over 1,200 miles of Adirondack roads and their report, complete with color photos of the worst offenders, has been submitted. The report sets forth an ingenious grading system that can be used in other areas where overhead lines intrude on the

natural beauty of a landscape.

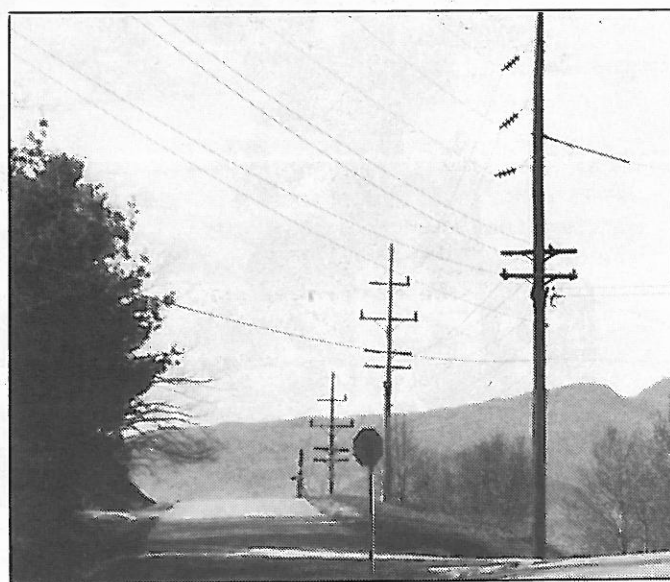
The Davis team found that 4% of the roadway mileage surveyed suffered from a "severe" impact, compared with other ratings of "high," "moderate," "slight" and "none." Their report also contains recommendations about *who* should take remedial action and *when* it should be carried out (within three years).

The PSC itself deserves a high rating for taking the first big step toward improving the motorists view of the Adirondack Park. Let's hope the next step—undergrounding or otherwise rerouting the most intrusive overhead lines—will soon follow.

SOME "SEVERE" OFFENDERS

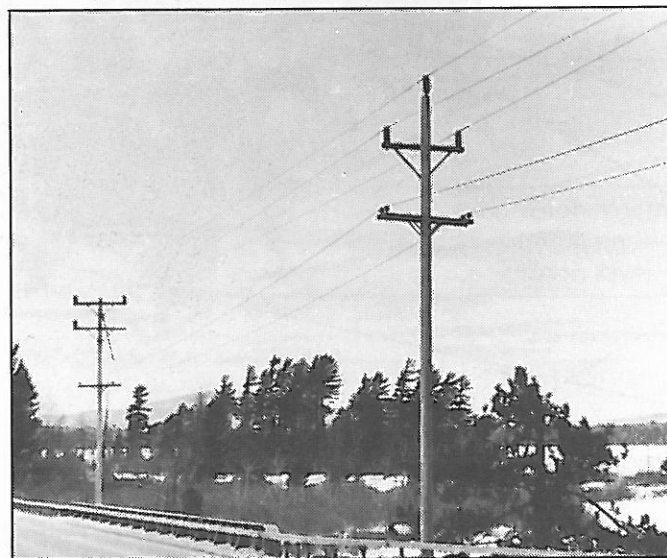
SCENIC VISTA, RT. 28N, NEWCOMB

George D. Davis



RT. 73, NEAR KEENE VALLEY

George D. Davis



RT. 28, RAQUETTE LAKE

George D. Davis



APA STAFF c. 1975 — WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Pictured above is the staff of the fledgling Adirondack Park Agency, circa 1975. Many have dispersed to pursue legal, academic, environmental and land-planning careers elsewhere. But others remain, or have returned from other parts of the country, including individuals who crop up in this issue of our newsletter. Bob Glennon, now the APA's chief counsel (standing second from left), comments on the "taking issue" on page 4. George Davis, squatting second from left, is now the Council's program director and resident visionary; his spirit pervades this issue. Dick Beamish, standing fourth from left, is now the Council's communications director; his response to some common misconceptions appears on page 11. And the bearded fellow stretched out in the snow—the photographer who set his timer and dashed around front before the shutter snapped—is Gary Randorf, who subsequently served for a decade as the Council's executive director. Now he's back at the Adirondack Park Agency, minus the beard, using his photographic, writing and naturalist skills to help develop park interpretive centers at Paul Smiths and Newcomb.

Gary Randorf

OFF AND RUNNING

The Council's membership expansion campaign is off to a spectacular start!

Direct mailings to 40,000 members of other conservation groups have elicited a response of 2.6%—that is, for every 100 mailings, more than two new members have signed up. This compares most favorably to the average return of .6% experienced by other environmental organizations in such efforts. A total of 1,007 new members have joined the Council since January, boosting total Council membership to over 4,000.

The two-year goal is to increase our roster by at least 50%, to over 5,000 members. This campaign is made possible by grants from private foundations and corporations.

Council Documents Acid Rain Damage

Adirondack Council members will soon be receiving *Beside the Stilled Waters*, a Council publication describing and picturing some of the damage done by acid rain in the Adirondacks and elsewhere. The report was written by Gary Randorf, the Council's former executive director, and made possible by grants from the W. Alton Jones Foundation and The J.M. Kaplan Fund. Copies will be distributed to members of Congress and their staffs, New York State legislators, and national news media. The message of the report is unmistakable: **federal acid-rain controls must be enacted without further delay.**

MANAGING WILDERNESS

Challenging, thought-provoking, practical and philosophical are all good words to describe a 26-page booklet, *Wilderness Management*, published by the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks.

The author, Norman J. VanValkenburgh, retired last year as the pre-eminent Forest Preserve expert for the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. As noted by James C. Dawson in the preface, VanValkenburgh was the first employee of that department to embrace the modern concepts of wilderness management—"management" in this case meaning, for the most part, "leave it alone!"

In this short and concise treatise, the author traces the evolution of national and New York State wilderness protection. He then goes on to make a case for essentially "hands off" management of the 16 state-designated wilderness areas within the publicly-owned Adirondack Forest Preserve, a total of about one million acres (37% of the Preserve and 16% of the entire Park) where motorized use is now banned.

"Wilderness relies on the domination of natural processes," he writes. "Interfering with those processes in any way prevents the existence of a true wilderness."

But he acknowledges that some manipulation is necessary. "The removal of a fish barrier dam has a positive effect by removing a 'work of man' and allowing natural processes to occur," he says. But "if a non-native and incompatible fish species enters the waterway and eliminates a native species, the effect of removing the dam is then negative."



AUTHOR NORM VAN VALKENBURGH



Leonard Lee Rue III

ACID TEST FOR WATER BIRDS

Acid precipitation has a devastating effect on some freshwater communities in the Adirondack Park, but its impact on water birds is largely unknown. A study is being conducted under the Adirondack Wildlife Program, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, that compares the nesting and brood-rearing success of common and hooded mergansers (fish eating ducks) on acidified and non-acidified waters. Later studies will include other water-based birds. National acid rain controls, a top priority of the Adirondack Council, will help to avert serious future threats to mergansers, loons, and other Adirondack residents who depend on aquatic food. (That's a male hooded merganser above.)

He identifies three categories of wilderness aficionado: 1) those who never enter or see a wilderness area but gain satisfaction from knowing that such areas exist: 2) those who see the wilderness from afar or from the periphery and take pleasure in the natural beauty they observe or know is there: 3) those who venture into the wilderness seeking the solitude and uplifting of spirit offered there, and who depend on their own resources to see them through.

In other words, just the *idea* of wilderness can gladden the heart of multitudes quite apart from the small (but steadily growing) minority who actually hike, paddle, fish, ski, snowshoe and camp there.

VanValkenburgh discusses such concepts as "ecosystem management" and "carrying capacity" as applied to wilderness. And he expounds on the need to reroute or remove certain kinds of trails, eliminate bridges and other man-made structures, and disperse camping sites near lakes and ponds so they will be "out of sight and sound of each other." He also summarizes the various means—administrative, legislative and educational—for limiting public use so as to preserve and not "love to death" our wilderness remnants.

For copies of *Wilderness Management* write the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, Box 950, Schenectady, NY 12301.

COUNCIL DEFINES GOALS AND CAUTIONS APA COMMISSIONER ABOUT BLIND OPTIMISM

"BIG CITY LAWYER STILL AN ADIRONACKER AT HEART" was the headline over a recent story in the Plattsburgh Press-Republican about Arthur Savage, an Adirondack Park Agency commissioner since 1979. As a conservationist, Savage has impressive credentials: he was a founder of the Adirondack chapter of The Nature Conservancy and has served as president of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks.

As quoted in the Press-Republican, however, he seemed seriously off base on some important points concerning the Adirondack Council and the Adirondack Park. Because his misconceptions are common ones, the Council responded as follows on the newspaper's opinion page.

Your June 2 article on Arthur Savage deserves comment. Your reporter writes that Mr. Savage "differs with the Adirondack Council over a proposal to greatly increase state holdings in the park."

The Council (a citizen preservationist group based in Elizabethtown) is not advocating a "great" increase in public land. The park's present ownership mix is 60 percent private, 40 percent public. The Council would like to see that mix reach 50-50, not just because half private, half public seems a reasonable proportion, but also because additional public acquisitions are needed to consolidate fragments of Forest Preserve (the public lands), provide better access for recreationists, and safeguard critical rivers and lakeshores now vulnerable to development.

Easements Needed

In addition, the Council is urging the state to acquire conservation easements (development rights) on other critical private tracts to safeguard natural roadsides and scenic roadside vistas, and to preserve the overall open-space character of the park. The beauty of such easements, which are acquired from willing sellers or donors, is that they allow land to stay in private hands, and enable present economic and recreational uses to continue.

"The park is not threatened," Mr. Savage is quoted as saying. We don't agree. There is room for nearly half-a-million new houses in the park

under the supposedly restrictive APA law. Many of these structures could be clustered around currently pristine Adirondack lakes—those unspoiled natural treasures that are so rare almost everywhere else in the world.

Lakes In Jeopardy

Take the Boreas Ponds, for example. These lovely, undisturbed lakes adjoin the High Peaks Wilderness. They are owned by Finch-Pruyn Paper Company. Even under the APA zoning restrictions, some 500 condominium units could be clustered here in full view of the highest mountains in New York State. Such development would permanently alter an otherwise unexcelled natural environment. Hundreds of other untouched lakes in private ownership could suffer the same fate.

As Mr. Savage ought to be aware, the park's private holdings, which account for much of the region's natural character, are now beginning to break up. As they do, subdividers and land developers are moving in. *The APA has received as many subdivision applications in the first five months of this year as it did for the entire 12 months of 1986.*

Misses The Point

But, says Mr. Savage, "the Adirondacks have been pretty well kept by the people who live here." He misses the point. The real threat to the Adirondacks has never been from Adirondack residents but from outside land developers who seek

gold in these here hills. The first wave of developers was repelled some 15 years ago when the second-home market collapsed and the APA came to town. But now the demand for "country real estate" is growing again, and shrewder developers have recognized the enormous potential for profits even under the state regulations.

At the forefront of the new Adirondack gold rush are such outfits as Patten Corporation, a major Catskill Park and New England subdivider, now buying and carving up Adirondack backcountry. A staff of Patten salesmen is working throughout the Adirondacks, beating the bushes in search of farmland, forestland, and lakeshores that may be ripe for subdivision.

Critical Private Tracts

A good deal of compatible development is possible and may even be desirable on some privately-owned portions of the Adirondacks. But other critical tracts of private land *must be preserved* if the Adirondack Park is to retain its natural integrity.

It is now up to the state to move as fast as Patten Realty moves, to get to the prime acquisitions before the developers do, if the Adirondack Park our grandchildren inherit is to be as wild and beautiful as it is today.

Richard Beamish
Communications Director
Adirondack Council



Gary Randorf



The Adirondack Council

Box D-2, Elizabethtown, NY 12932
(518) 873-2240

July 1987

A coalition of the National Audubon Society; The Wilderness Society; Natural Resources Defense Council; Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks; National Parks and Conservation Association; and other concerned organizations and individuals.

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DEVELOPMENT: Lynne Poteau

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A copy of the latest financial report filed with the New York Department of State may be obtained by writing: New York Department of State, Office of Charities Registration, Albany, NY 12231 or The Adirondack Council.

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