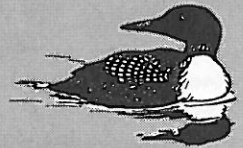




# The Adirondack Council NEWSLETTER



to keep supporters informed of our activities

Vol. 5

May 1981

No. 16

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION 1981

It is time to focus on Albany again and the need may be greater this year than in the recent past. Why? Because the annual attack on the Adirondack Park is underway and benefits of the forest preserve need to be presented to the legislature as it deliberates. Supporters of strong private land use controls in the Adirondack Park need to voice their continued opposition to any weakening of prevailing laws and rules and regulations.

Let us once again reaffirm our continued and growing support for the forest preserve. As inflation and the high cost of travel place the western parks and wilderness areas out of reach of many people living on the East Coast, the wildlands of the Adirondack Park take on greater significance.

Please see the last article in this newsletter for important information about the Annual Meeting of The Adirondack Council. MEMBERS ARE ASKED TO PLEASE RESPOND

The forest preserve was originally established to protect the major watersheds of the Adirondacks. That need is now greater than ever before. Since the preserve was established in 1885, we have realized dozens of other benefits that accrue from its creation, including: recreation; spiritual enhancement; an inspiration to artists, writers and photographers; education; science; and an influence in the social development of the North Country. Additionally, the preserve provides wildlife diversity and is a major reason that tourists visit the Park. How fortunate we are in New York State to have the forest preserve and a history of legislators that have seen fit not to compromise the major benefits that the preserve provides.

Paul Schaefer, preeminent among those who have supported and fought for the preserve, and a director of the Council, recently wrote about it. We think his thoughts are eminently inspirational and challenging. His comments on Article 14 of the State Constitution follow:

This article of the constitution is more than just another law to defend. It is a covenant, an ideal, an inspiration and the Magna Carta for which we can dedicate the best hours of our lives, as have generations before us.

Its wording and the interpretations given it by the Courts and by the Attorney Generals gives it meaning uniquely different than any other part of the state constitution. Said the Supreme Court in a landmark decision involving the State Forest Preserve:

"We must preserve it in its wild state, its trees, its rocks, its streams. It was to be a great resort for the free use of the people which nature is given free reign. Its uses for health and pleasure must not be inconsistent with its preservation in a wild state. It must always retain the character of a wilderness."

The wording of the constitutional<sup>1</sup> covenant enacted in 1894 gave protection to the vital watershed forests guarding the sources of our principal rivers and streams. But it also has given expression to our deepest sensibilities and convictions as they relate to these ancient mountains. Myriad lakes tucked away in the deep woods challenge us to explore them, great gorges and cliffs and shadowed glens beckon us to numberless waterfalls that splash in crystal beauty to deep pools below - just thoughts of these are enough to awaken in us the sensibilities of a poet.

Here is a land where solitude increases the deeper we go into its recesses from the avenues of rivers, lakes and roads which separate one wilderness region from another, secure now after a century of debate if we care enough and exercise eternal vigilance.

In his fondest dreams it may be questioned whether the youthful Verplanck Colvin could have envisioned such a marvelous creation as is now the reality of the Adirondacks. He was surrounded by loggers devastating great tracts of virgin forest; he witnessed fires consuming the critical water-holding forests. He saw lovely river valleys being drowned out and transformed into miles-long cemeteries of stark, dead trees. With but 39,000 acres on which to build his dreams, with no constitutional covenant to sustain even that acreage, he pursued his objective of a great park and kept faith in his dreams even when public officials connived against him.

Let us always keep in mind that this is not a static ecology, but rather, a dynamic one, made so by its fragility. It is full of changes. Where last summer there was an ancient meadow miles deep in the woods, with a languid brook coursing through deep grassy hummocks, now a beaver pond sparkles in the sunlight. Redwinged blackbirds flit about, a trout rises for a fly and new plants spring to life around its edges. Ducks swim up the flowage and a great blue heron stalks the shore. A bobcat stalks its prey in the shadows. At night the beaver are active and deer come down from the surrounding hills.

A giant maple, felled after centuries of growth, blocks a stream, changes its course and creates a small waterfall. Boulders crash down from mountain heights during a great storm and we see where a great section of a canyon wall has dropped to the base of a nearby cataract. What hunter who frequents the wilderness in late fall has not found clumps of white violets blooming at the foot of a southfacing cliff high above the ice-fringed brook in the valley below? Even the experienced guide questions his judgment on his own grounds when the long vistas and mountaintops he saw yesterday are transformed by banks of fog until all the land around is again filled with mystery.

The Adirondack!

Great tracts of forest, of stormswept mountains, of pristine wetlands, of wilderness in all variety. A land of rocks and alpine flowers, and always, of falling waters.

All this, and more, are there to be seen, or if that is not possible, to savor and enjoy just knowing that they are there!

Now is the time to bring together the best minds we have to add to the triumphs of those men and women whose vision made possible this magnificent country we possess.

## CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

Current legislative bills that The Adirondack Council opposes, include three concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assembly that propose amending the Article 14, "forever wild" constitutional protection of the forest preserve. Concurrent resolutions must be passed by two separate legislatures and then are subject to referendum.

Constitutional amendments have been proposed that would: (1) provide for the cutting of trees in a large area of forest preserve to "improve" wildlife habitat, particularly for white-tailed deer (S.2990/A.4372), (2) that would establish a number of preserve "management areas," on lands hereafter acquired by the state as forest preserve, allowing the use of motorized equipment, the harvesting of timber, the construction of roads, and the construction of buildings to aid in maintenance and supervision of said areas (S.3012/A.7639), and (3) that would allow the gathering of dead wood on state lands, including the Adirondack and Catskill forest preserve (S.351-A/A.1358-A). These proposed constitutional amendments would severely weaken the preserve. Habitat manipulation or management occurs constantly on thousands of acres of private land in the Adirondack Park and yet wildlife populations do not increase dramatically. The measure is really an attempt to increase the numbers of white-tailed deer, yet biologists tell us that the severity of winters, poaching, and dog kills are much more relevant factors controlling white-tailed deer numbers. Cutting trees on the forest preserve is clearly not the answer. The Adirondack Park is on the northern fringe of white-tailed deer habitat. Nothing will substantially change that short of a major climatic change.

Establishing "management areas" on newly acquired forest preserve to provide for production forests would subvert the major reasons for establishing the forest preserve in the first place. Managed forests should remain in private ownership in the Park. If owners are having difficulty retaining the land, conservation easements could be acquired by the state or tax reform could be undertaken to provide the necessary financial help.

The "dead wood" issue is a volatile one. On first look, collecting dead wood from the forest preserve would seem to be innocuous and an aid to low income people who heat their homes with wood. Yet, the heat value of "dead and down" wood is limited, little would actually be accessible to most people, and state personnel do not exist to adequately administer the practice to guard against cutting live timber and back country vehicular travel. Additionally, dead wood is an essential part of "forever wild," providing cover and food for wildlife and beneficial insects, aiding in the recycling of nutrients, and providing part of the "sponge" that holds and releases water in a constant manner to several of the state's major watersheds.

## OTHER MEASURES OPPOSED

A host of bills have been introduced that attempt to weaken river protection and the private land use controls in the Adirondacks. The Council opposes all of these measures and urges our members to do likewise. The Adirondack Park Local Government Review Board has authored a bill (S. 3060/A.3943) that demands comment because if you read its 17 pages carefully you come to realize that it proposes to *emasculate the Adirondack Park Agency and tear the existing law to shreds*. The bill would, among other things, destroy the single most important controlling factor regarding sensible development of the

Park's private lands, the building density guidelines.

The measure would substantially reduce the average acreage required for new principal buildings in the four private land use classifications that currently have intensity guidelines. The measure would also dramatically change the membership of the Adirondack Park Agency by adding a Commissioner from each of the 12 Adirondack Counties. Many projects presently classified as "regional" would no longer be reviewed by the Park Agency and provision would be made for many more shoreline lots that require substantially less acreage than the general intensity guideline provisions. Advisory review of state projects by the Agency would be eliminated and the Agency would no longer play any role in planning for the management and use of the state lands of the Adirondack Park.

Gone also would be the cooperative local land use planning program between the Agency and local governments that has been responsible for encouraging dozens of municipalities to become involved in realistic planning and zoning.

Additionally, variances from the shoreline restrictions and Land Use and Development Plan would be significantly easier to obtain, and rivers being studied as possible additions to the State Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System would remain critical environmental areas for only three years following their designation as study rivers irrespective of whether or not the Legislature acts on study recommendations received from the Park Agency.

If the Review Board Bill becomes law the Adirondack Park as we know it would become extremely vulnerable. The bill is a Park Agency abolition bill in disguise. Some would even say it is an Adirondack Park abolition bill.

Other bills introduced primarily by Senator Stafford and Assemblyman Harris would change the membership of the Adirondack Park Agency by either adding more local representation or removing the vote of the state ex officio members; would require a complete reevaluation of the map governing the development of private land; would limit to three years an study of rivers designated to be considered as possible additions to the state Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System (irrespective of whether or not the Legislature failed to act on recommendations from the Park Agency on these study rivers); and would eliminate the Agency's advisory review over state highway projects.

Once again the Adirondack Park Agency's "density bonus bill," S.5637/A.2174, has been introduced and is opposed by the Council as it has been in the past. The intent of the measure is to encourage improved siting of structures and other aesthetic considerations in highway corridors and around shorelines of navigable water bodies through the incentive of permitting a 20% greater number of principal buildings. Changing the intensity guidelines, which are at the heart of the Park's private land use controls, is risky business. In particular it is risky to do so adjacent to water bodies. The Council is naturally concerned about shorelines aesthetics. Even more, we feel it is unwise to encourage more principal buildings around shorelines, that would mean more people, more lake use, and an increased potential for water pollution from both point and non-point sources. The Council and some members of the Assembly might support a compromise bill that would only speak to highway travel corridors.

A final measure (S.4203/A.5578) would require legislative approval of the State Land Master Plan and amendments thereto. The Master Plan as prepared by the Park Agency, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Conservation, would become effective only with legislative approval. The State Land Master Plan is a balanced, equitable plan that is periodically updated by the Agency after public hearing. There is no justification for requiring legislative approval.

The Adirondack Council opposes these measures because there is no documented need to change the present provision of the Adirondack Park Agency Act. Substantial development is occurring in the Park but in a scrutinized and controlled manner as authorized by the Adirondack Park Agency.



## MEASURES SUPPORTED

Legislative bills that The Adirondack Council supports include S.1574/A.2024, a measure that would add approximately 100 miles of Adirondack Rivers to the state system of Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers. This bill has been stalled for 2 years since the Adirondack Park Agency submitted their recommendations in 1979, primarily on the Senate side. The legislature needs to be encouraged to act on the Agency's recommendations.

The so called "bottle bill," S.2831/A.3692, has a good chance of passing this year and readers can help by writing letters of support to their legislators now. The bill requires a five cent deposit on beer and soda containers and can be expected to reduce litter, extend the life of landfills, create jobs, save money in the area of park and community cleanup costs, and save energy and resources.

The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has proposed hunting and fishing license fee increases. Inflation has eroded the purchasing power of the Conservation Fund, which is funded primarily by the license fees. Since the last fee increase in 1975 there has been a 30% reduction in the purchasing power of the Fund. It is apparent that the DEC must increase revenues or diminish essential fish and wildlife programs.

After Thomas Monroe (Regional Director) and Gary Will (Senior Wildlife Biologist) of DEC's Region Five outlined the Department's position at the Council's April 28th Board Meeting, the following resolution was adopted by the Council:

WHEREAS, there has not been a license fee increase since 1975, and

WHEREAS, inflation has seriously affected the purchasing power of the Conservation Fund, and

WHEREAS expenses that the Fund covers have been trimmed to the point that additional cuts could threaten fish and wildlife protection and management programs,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that The Adirondack Council supports the hunting and fishing license fee increases as proposed by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Working with other people and organizations, the Council is trying to get a conservation easement bill and a companion tax measure (that would provide for the state to make tax payments on conservation easements held in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks to counteract any losses in local tax revenues) introduced. Conservation easements can be a valuable tool in protecting critical lands along highway corridors and around lake and pond shorelines, and can be used to insure the long term viability of privately-owned production forests and agricultural lands.

We urge you to communicate with the state legislature on how you feel about these measures and proposed constitutional amendments. Write your own legislators at the Legislative Office Building, Albany, New York 12248 and send copies to:

- Senators Fred Eckert, Ronald Stafford, John Marchi, and Warren Anderson
- Members of Assembly, Maurice Hinchey, Glen Harris, Andrew Ryan and Stanley Fink
- The Governor's Office (State Capitol, Albany, New York 12224)



## ACID RAIN AND THE CLEAN AIR ACT

by Gary Randorf

In early March I travelled to Washington to attend an intense work session on clean air and the Clean Air Act. The Act is up for reauthorization this year. It looks as though industry and the Administration will be out to weaken (they call it "fine tune") the Act. Environmentalists are joining labor, health, and other interests to strengthen it. The Adirondack Council's major clean air interest has to do with lessening the acid precipitation problem that has killed over 200 Adirondack lakes and has placed over 200 more on the "critical" list. The environment, economy, and health of the residents of the Adirondacks is under serious threat.

The only way to begin to solve the acid precipitation dilemma in the Northeast is to begin to reduce sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from power plants, smelters, and other industrial operations that burn fossil fuels, particularly coal. As the Midwest will be the source of 80 percent of the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the U.S. in 1990, it is the logical place to start reducing these emissions. Ohio alone produces 11 percent of the sulfur pollution in the country, more than the New England states, New York and New Jersey combined.



The greatest need is for federal air pollution control requirements and standards to address old facilities built prior to 1970. These facilities are estimated to produce up to 70 percent of this nation's SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that establish emission guidelines for these "grandfathered" facilities are often ineffective. The reason is that the guidelines are generally too soft and deal primarily with ambient or on-the-ground air quality, thus ignoring the long range transport of sulfur and nitrogen oxides. Additionally, individual states often ask for and receive authority from the Environmental Protection Agency to relax their SIPs.

Actions that might be taken to meet tighter emission standards for old facilities include burning lower sulfur coal, physically cleaning the coal, and by "scrubbing" the gases in the smokestacks.

The Administration and industry are expected to call for more research on the cause and effects of acid precipitation

before taking action. The Adirondack Council and many other organizations concerned about acid rain recognize the need for continued research but feel that the action described above should proceed now before greater damage occurs. Enough information is in. Much of the documentation needed for action has already been developed in Europe where they have dealt with the problem for years.

A recent study from the University of Vermont shows a high rate of mortality of red spruce trees (over 50 percent in some locations in higher elevations) in the Green Mountains. Preliminary flights over the Adirondacks, combined with some field checking, leads researchers to believe that the same thing is occurring in the Adirondack Park, perhaps on an even greater scale. Acid rain is suspected to be causing this situation.

Additionally, preliminary studies conducted by the Syracuse University School of Environmental Science and Forestry are leading researchers to believe that acid rain may be reducing the productivity of forest soils in the Adirondacks as it effects the functioning of microorganisms, and as it leaches out nutrients.

Not only is the Park's environment and economy affected by acid rain, health concerns have also become a reality. A friend runs a lodge on Big Moose Lake (present pH of 4.1-4.3). Although he takes his drinking water from springs, the pH of that water has dropped to the low 5's. The acidity began leaching copper out of his water pipes and lead out of the solder joints, so much so that copper and lead levels were alarmingly high, several times greater than acceptable human health levels. Though he has temporarily solved this problem by placing limestone in his spring boxes, he is sure that many camps and lodges have similar problems that some are not even yet aware of, and some are taking their drinking water out of the lake, which is 10 times more acidic than my friend's drinking water! Additionally, the copper in the water has impaired the functioning of his septic system by causing the destruction of anaerobic bacteria that normally break down sewage.

I've come across a publication that is highly recommended on the subject of acid rain. It is ACID RAIN, THE SILENT CRISIS, available from Between the Lines, 97 Victoria Street North, Kitchener, Ontario Canada. It covers the cause and effects of acid rain and what needs to be done. Its listing of references is outstanding.

The Adirondack Council encourages readers to let Congress know now how concerned they are about acid rain. During the reauthorization of the Clean Air Act the door is open to actually affecting what future steps the federal government will take to control acid rain. At this juncture we suggest concentrating on the New York members of the House Energy and Commerce Committee and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee (the Committees that will be the first to consider the Clean Air Act). In order of importance write:

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (NY)

Congressman Norman Lent (NY-4)

Congressman Gary Lee (NY-33)

Senator Robert Stafford (Vt), Chairman, Senate Environment and Public Works Committee

Congressman John Dingell, Chairman, House Energy and Commerce Committee

Congressman Henry Waxman, Chairman, House Health and Environment Sub-Committee

-Address Senators, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

-Address Members of Congress, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Congressmen Lent (District 4, from East Rockaway) and Lee (District 33, from Ithaca) are most important to write to if they represent your Congressional District (if in doubt about who represents you in Washington, call a library). These two men could hold swing votes on the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Send a copy of your Moynihan letter to the other New York Senator, Alfonse D'Amato. Send a copy of any letters sent to

the above Congressmen to your Congressperson. Suggested points to mention:

1. Acid Rain is a national and even an international problem. National standards are needed to address the problem.

2. The mainstays of the Adirondack economy, tourism and forestry, are directly affected by acid rain. The Adirondacks need help.

3. Acid water leaches harmful heavy metals out of plumbing systems, threatening human health.

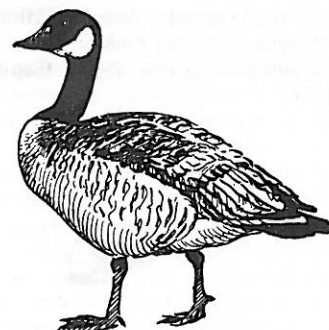
4. The same fine particles that cause acid rain (sulfates and nitrates) are those that can be inhaled into the lungs, causing bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic respiratory problems.

5. The dying fish in hundreds of acidic Adirondack lakes are an indicator that something is very wrong in our environment. It is time for Congress to act.

6. Acid rain is beginning to take its toll in many areas other than the Adirondacks. The longer we wait to correct the problem, the greater will be the health, environmental, and direct dollar costs.

Another thing readers can do to help with the acid precipitation problem is to support a new coalition that The Adirondack Council helped form, CANARI, or Coalition of Adirondackers to Neutralize Acid Rain Inflow. CANARI will use its funds to send knowledgeable people to Washington and to field hearings to testify and educate people on acid rain, particularly as to its effects on the Adirondacks and the need for strong federal air pollution control requirements to address acid rain. CANARI serves also as a communications network to keep individuals and organizations informed about the latest developments on acid rain and what they can do to help. It is encouraging that CANARI, although only a couple of months old, has already signed up numerous members, including environmental organizations, sportsmen's organizations, wood products companies, resort owners, scout groups, scientists, academicians, media specialists, lakeshore owners associations, and students. CANARI sent a member limnologist to Washington in late April to participate in press conferences and to talk to Congressional leaders about acid rain in the Adirondacks. Join CANARI by sending your tax deductible contribution to:

CANARI/Acid Rain Fund  
c/o Trout Unlimited  
Box 238  
Paul Smiths, New York 12970



## IN MEMORIAM— HAROLD K. HOCHSCHILD

Harold K. Hochschild, a dedicated supporter of The Adirondack Council and its senior advisor, died on January 23, 1981. While Mr. Hochschild was never a member of the Council's Board of Directors (by his own choice), he was instrumental in its founding and, by special invitation, regularly attended meetings of the Board. He was always a source of inspiration and encouragement to the Directors.

A Chairman of the Governor's Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, Mr. Hochschild accepted a leadership role in the forging of landmark legislation which contemplated the creation of an Adirondack Park Agency with power to control the development and use of both public and private lands within the Park. Almost immediately after this legislation was enacted and the Agency became a reality, hostile legal actions erupted. Throughout the Park elements of the Agency's new land use Master Plan were challenged in the courts and the very existence of the Agency was threatened.

Early in 1975 it became apparent that combined action in support of the Adirondack Park Agency by the several major environmental organizations was necessary. No one organization, or even all of them acting independently, could combat the powerful opposition seeking to exploit the resources of the Park. A meeting of representatives of these organizations was accordingly convened. Mr. Hochschild accepted an invitation to attend this meeting. His enthusiastic and eloquent endorsement of the consortium concept convinced those present that The Adirondack Council should be created. Almost immediately the Council, with the encouragement of Mr. Hochschild, successfully participated in the legal defense of the Adirondack Park Agency in New York State Supreme Court cases testing the validity of the legislation which created the Agency and the Agency's private lands Master Plan.

Subsequently Mr. Hochschild's wise counsel was frequently sought by the Council and was freely given. His personal support was significant and his influential connections enabled the Council to attract foundation support. The Council is fortunate indeed to be numbered among the many institutions which have benefited from the work of this good man. His steadfast belief in the "Forever Wild" concept and his moderate approach to Adirondack Park environmental matters will continue to guide the activities of The Adirondack Council in the future. To paraphrase of an old prayer of thanksgiving, "As long as he lived he lived nobly to the praise of God and the benefit of his fellow men."



## NEW DIRECTORS

(Relatively, that is)

At the annual meeting last July, the Board of Directors elected two new directors, Barbara Glaser-Kirshenbaum and Paul Schaefer. Barbara is co-director of the Sagamore Institute of Raquette Lake. She has extensive experience in humanistic education across the country and in the Adirondacks, both as a teacher and as a writer. She has been involved with historic preservation in the Adirondacks and with Adirondacks issues generally.

Paul Schaefer is one of the foremost authorities on the Adirondack Park and has been one of the prime movers over several decades in insuring the Park's preservation. Paul is a co-founder of the Adirondack Highway Council, Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, and the Adirondack Conservancy Committee. He is also the director of the Couchsachraga Association, which produced the documentary

"The Adirondacks-the Land Nobody Knows," and is adjunct faculty member and recipient of an honorary doctorate from Union College in Schenectady. His knowledge about the Adirondacks is unequaled.

The Council welcomes Paul and Barbara and looks forward to working with them.



## PAST ADIRONDACK COUNCIL CHAIRMAN HAROLD JERRY IS WILDERNESS SOCIETY PRESIDENT

Harold A. Jerry, Jr., who in July of 1980 was succeeded as chairman of The Adirondack Council by Frances Beinecke, was named president of The Wilderness Society in October 1980. A former state senator, Harold was the executive secretary of the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondack Park, whose work led to the establishment of the Adirondack Park Agency. Harold became chairman of the Council in 1977. A member of the New York State Public Service Commission, he will continue to provide advice and guidance to the Council as a member of the board of directors of The Adirondack Council.



## THE ADIRONDACK PARK— HOW TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT IT

(Part Four and Final  
continued from Vol. 3, No. 9,  
September 1979)

## SUGGESTED READING AND GUIDES

- Barnett, Lincoln, THE ANCIENT ADIRONDACKS, Time-Life Books, New York (The American Wilderness Series), 1974.
- Cole, N.D., GUIDE TO TROUT WATERS IN THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, Outdoor Publications, Ithaca, New York 14850, 1974.
- Davis, George, MAN AND THE ADIRONDACK ENVIRONMENT, Adirondack Museum, Blue Mountain Lake. New York, 1977.
- LaBastille, Anne, "My Backyard, the Adirondacks", NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, May, 1975.
- LaBastille, Anne, WOODSWOMAN E.P. Dutton Co., New York, 1976.
- McKenzie, Katherine, WILDFLOWERS OF THE NORTH COUNTRY, Tundra Books of Northern New York, Plattsburgh, 1973.
- Pettingill and Hoyt, ENJOYING BIRDS IN UPSTATE NEW YORK, Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York 1968.
- Porter, Eliot (with captions by William Chapman White), FOREVER WILD: THE ADIRONDACKS. The Adirondack Museum, Blue Mountain Lake and Harper and Row, 1966.
- Smith, Clyde, THE ADIRONDACKS. Viking Press, New York, 1976.



The following are Adirondack Mountain Club Publications (172 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, New York 12801):

- a) Guide to Adirondack Trails-HIGH PEAK REGION AND NORTHVILLE-PLACID TRAIL.
- b) Jamieson, Paul, ADIRONDACK CANOE WATERS: NORTH FLOW.
- c) Ketchledge, E.H., TREES OF THE ADIRONDACK HIGH PEAKS REGION.
- d) McMartin, Barbara, OLD ROADS AND OPEN PEAKS (A guide to the Southeastern Adirondacks).
- e) McMartin, Barbara, WALKS AND WATERWAYS (A guide to the East Canada Creek and the West Branch of the Sacandaga River sections of the Southern Adirondacks).
- f) McP. Beehler, Bruce, BIRDLIFE OF THE ADIRONDACK PARK.
- g) Wyckoff, Jerome, ADIRONDACK LANDSCAPE-ITS GEOLOGY AND LANDFORMS.
- h) Write also for ADK's pamphlets, "For the Summer Backpacker", "For the Beginner Hiker", "Wilderness Tips", and "Hypothermia".

Many books of a historical nature are available from:

The Adirondack Museum  
Blue Mountain Lake, N.Y. 12812  
and  
Adirondack Yesteryears, Inc.  
Drawer 209  
Saranac Lake, N.Y. 12983

ADIRONDACK LIFE, a bi-monthly magazine, publishes attractively illustrated articles on the Adirondacks. Subscribe by writing:

Adirondack Life Subscription Service  
P.O. Box 6971  
Syracuse, N.Y. 13217

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

For information on state hiking trails, canoe routes, camping regulations, Forest Preserve Public Campsites, horse trails, Nordic skiing and snowshoeing trails, snowmobile trails, boat launching sites, and fishing: Inquire at the Regional Offices of the Department of Environmental Conservation at Ray Brook, Warrensburg or Northville, or write:

Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)  
50 Wolf Road  
Albany, N.Y. 12233

(Maps of Adirondack Park counties which show state lands, public campsites, fishing access sites, boat launching sites and other public facilities, are available from the Regional Offices of the DEC for a nominal charge.)

Specific pamphlets, available from DEC:

TRAILS IN THE BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE REGION  
TRAILS IN THE CRANBERRY LAKE REGION  
TRAILS IN THE SCHROON LAKE REGION  
TRAILS IN THE LAKE GEORGE REGION  
TRAILS IN THE OLD FORGE-BIG MOOSE REGION  
TRAILS TO MARCY  
MOOSE RIVER RECREATIONAL AREA  
NORTHVILLE-LAKE PLACID TRAIL

For information on bicycling, ski touring and youth hostels in the Adirondack Park write:

Franklin County Youth Hostels  
101 East Main Street  
Malone, New York 12953

For information on Adirondack Park land use regulations and the publication, HIKING AND BACKPACKING IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK write:

Adirondack Park Agency  
Box 99  
Ray Brook, N.Y. 12977

For the publications, SKI NEW YORK AND CAMPING NEW YORK STATE write:

NYS Department of Commerce  
99 Washington Ave.  
Albany, N.Y. 12245

For the publications,

ADIRONDACK ADVENTURE (General Tourist Guidebook)  
ADIRONDACK AREA FISHING WATERS  
ADIRONDACK NORTHWAY MAP  
OFF THE BEATEN PATH (scenic roads)  
THE HISTORIC ADIRONDACKS

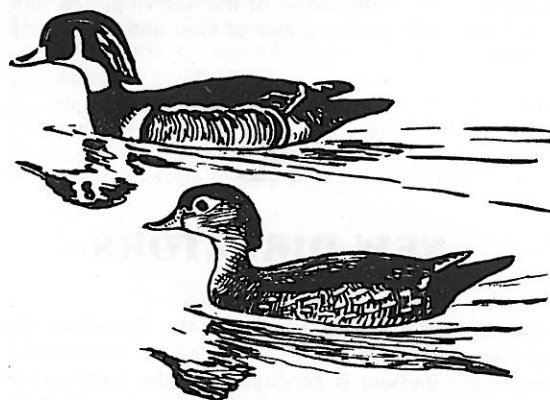
write:

Adirondack Park Assoc.  
Adirondack, N.Y. 12808

The ADIRONDACK REGION ATLAS is an excellent map of the Adirondack Park and locates almost all recreational areas and facilities (some foot trail information may be somewhat outdated). Its index locates rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and even waterfalls. It is available for \$3.75 from:

City Street Directory  
38 Sandhi Drive  
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12603

U.S.G.S. topographic maps are invaluable guides to back country trails, old roads, rivers, canoe carries, mountains, etc. and are essential for safety reasons when traveling in unfamiliar country. They are available in many bookstores, sporting goods stores, general stores, etc.



**ANNUAL MEETING**

The Annual Meeting of the membership of The Adirondack Council will be held at historic Camp Sagamore near Raquette Lake on Saturday, July 11, 1981. Members and friends are invited to arrive at noon, bringing their own picnic lunches. At 12:30 there will be a slide show, followed by a tour of the grounds. The membership meeting will convene at 2:00 p.m. After the membership meeting, there will be a regular meeting of the Board of Directors. All present will be welcome at both meetings.

To get to Camp Sagamore turn south off of Route 28 onto a gravel road just opposite the turn-off to the Village of Raquette Lake. Follow the signs. Camp Sagamore is a place of notable scenic beauty and historic interest. It serves as the Conference Center for the Sagamore Institute, an educational organization concentrating on professional development, social change, and environmental studies. Purchased in 1975 from Syracuse University, and before that a Vanderbilt family retreat, it sets on the shore of beautiful Sagamore Lake, surrounded by forest preserve. It is classified as a National Historic Site. An interesting agenda is contemplated and a pleasant afternoon is assured.

**MEMBERS,**

**PLEASE FILL OUT the following and send  
it to the Council at your earliest convenience.**

**Thank you.**

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**THE ADIRONDACK COUNCIL, INC.**

P.O. Box D-2

Elizabethtown, New York 12932

☐ Yes I will attend.

☐ No I cannot attend but I hereby appoint Frances Beinecke and Gary Randorf as proxies, each with the power to appoint a substitute, and hereby authorize them to represent me at the Annual Meeting of members of The Adirondack Council, Inc. to be held July 11, 1981, or any adjournment thereof upon such business as may properly come before the meeting. I hereby revoke any other proxy heretofore given by me.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_

(Please sign as name appears on address)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

\*A copy of the last 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.

The Adirondack Council is funded solely through private contributions and grants.

If you are not yet a contributor, please consider lending us your financial support. Send contributions to the address at right. Please make checks payable to: The Adirondack Council.

\*Contributions are tax deductible

\*\*Any part of this Newsletter can be reprinted without permission.



## The Adirondack Council

Box D-2, Elizabethtown, NY 12932

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

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR..... Gary A. Randorf

### OFFICERS

Chairman ..... Frances Beinecke      Secretary ..... William T. Hord  
Vice Chairman ..... Arthur M. Crocker      Treasurer ..... Timothy L. Barnett

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Timothy L. Barnett	Harold A. Jerry, Jr.	Mary Prime
Richard Beamish	R. Courtney Jones	James Rogers III
Julius G. Bede	Richard W. Lawrence, Jr.	Samuel H. Sage
Frances Beinecke	James Marshall	Paul Schaefer
Arthur M. Crocker	John M. C. Peterson	Gene Setzer
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## The Adirondack Council

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