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Conservation Newsletter, January 1976

Maine Department of Conservation

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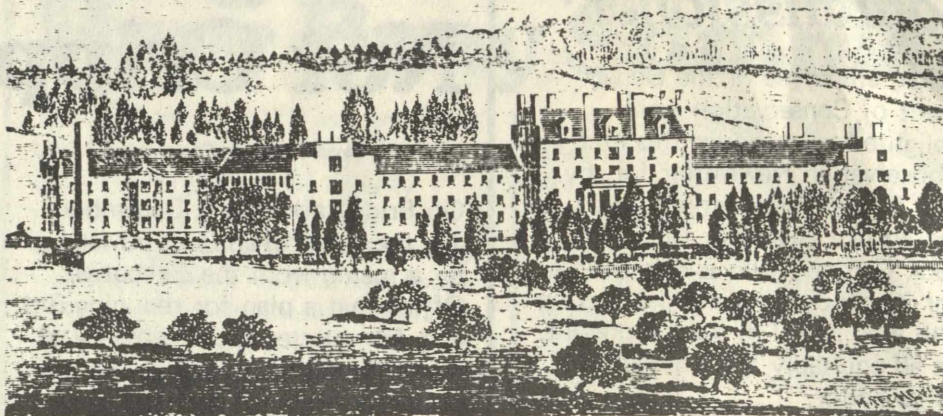
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conservation newsletter

NUMBER ONE
JANUARY 1976



Department's Augusta Staff Now Under One Roof

On Monday, November 10 the Augusta staff of the Department of Conservation moved into new quarters in the Ray Building on the grounds of the Augusta Mental Health Institute.

The building is named after the second superintendant of the institution which was founded in 1840. In addition to his pioneering work in the mental health field in Maine, Ray is also considered the founder of forensic medicine.

DOC is sharing the Ray Building with the Department of Environmental Protection. DEP occupies the north wing of the building and DOC occupies the four floors of the south wing.

The ground floor is primarily Geology, with some space for LURC people dealing with mapping. Parks occupies the first floor. The second floor is Administration and Public Lands. The rest of LURC and Forestry are on the third floor.

In the central area are facilities shared by DEP and DOC. These are a library, a duplicating area and a hearing room. Also planned for a January first opening, is a lunch counter on the ground floor. Operated by Vocational Rehabilitation clients of the Department of Human Services, it will have a seating capacity of thirty people. The planned menu includes sandwiches, hot dogs, coffee, soup, and possibly pizza.

Our new quarters are modern and comfortable. With the entire Augusta staff under one roof, we are already seeing more efficiencies developing in our work.

In addition, many of us are meeting and getting to know our co-workers from other bureaus for the first time. As we get to know each other better and improve our working relationships, the net result for the Department of Conservation and the people we serve will be positive improvement.

MR 11 '76

From The Commissioner

As an employee of the Department of Conservation I am delighted to introduce this first Conservation Newsletter for, by, and to our fellow employees. I would like especially to thank Jack Gardner, who is responsible for its conception and production and who will, I'm sure, represent us all equitably and energetically as its editor.

As I have told many of you in person, I have three overriding objectives for my term as Commissioner: the first is to help the people of Maine to know and understand just what is the public interest in their great natural resource endowment; the second is to help formulate the best possible policies and programs to achieve that public interest; and the third is make the Department of Conservation the best possible vehicle for the implementation of those programs. The principles upon which I would like to see us proceed toward these goals are ones in which I believe we all can share: excellence in performance; openness in decision-making; flexibility in responding to changing conditions; ample opportunity for personal expression and advancement; and efficiency in resource utilization, both the Department's and the State's (both, ultimately, reside in the people).

I hope very much that the Conservation Newsletter will become an effective medium for the consideration of these principles as they apply to our daily responsibilities, and for communication of our many different viewpoints that need and deserve expression in a time of change.

At the same time, the Newsletter can and should be fun. And I hope you will help us make it so.

Happy New Year!

Budget Cuts Not Crippling...

by Temp Bowen, Deputy Commissioner

On Friday afternoon, December 12, the Department was advised by a memo from the Executive Office that a plan for reducing 3rd and 4th quarter allotments by at least 7% was to be prepared and presented to the Governor by noon, December 19. Following a Cabinet Meeting on Monday, December 15, the Bureau Directors and their staffs prepared detailed plans for the requested cuts. On December 19 an impact statement and a detailed fiscal report was filed in the Executive Office.

The total reduction for our Department amounts to \$176,000 for the 3rd and 4th quarters with an additional savings of \$94,000 not expended during the 1st quarter.

Some general statements outlining impacts common to our Department as a whole were incorporated in the plan. They were:

1. Reductions in capital equipment, as a rule, will not cripple current operations, *so long as* these reduced capital expenditures are not continued beyond this fiscal year. Examples of capital equipment scheduled for purchase to replace existing equipment that is worn out or obsolete include one motor vehicle, furniture, lifesaving rescue boards, workshop equipment, traffic counters, grounds maintenance equipment, one snowmobile, major building improvement, chain saws, forest fire control equipment and other similar items. Failure to replace this capital equipment as scheduled will result in higher maintenance and operating costs and, in addition,

may reduce productivity somewhat, due to more frequent equipment failures.

2. Reductions in personal services have been minimized and in no case will result in layoffs. All reductions in personal services are either a result of (1) not filling vacant positions, or (2) shortening the duration of seasonal positions.
3. We anticipate a general feeling of frustration and some lowering of morale, among field employees in particular. These people take pride in the appearance and condition of their facilities, and their inability to do as good a job as possible or as usual will be a source of dissatisfaction.

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The Editor's Pen



This is the first issue of a publication which we hope will serve as an effective communications tool within the department. It will be published every other month.

We pledge to keep each issue topical, informative and informal. No one person in the department has the time necessary to dig out and write all the material which we will need to keep everyone interested. This is your newsletter. It can only be so if each of you contribute something to it.

JWG



Public Lands Now Headed by Schepps

Lee Schepps has assumed duties as Director of the Bureau of Public Lands.

A Texas native, Lee has been a Maine resident since 1971. He has a BS degree from Union College in Schenectady, New York and a law degree from Southern Methodist University. He has served in the United States Navy and with the Justice Department in Washington. Prior to becoming Director of Public Lands, Lee was an Assistant Attorney General for the State of Maine.

As Assistant AG, Lee compiled the "Schepps Report," a comprehensive study of the status of the Public Reserved Lands of Maine with particular emphasis on the ownership of grass and timber rights. This report is credited with a key role in awakening the state's interest in the Public Reserved Lands. This interest in large measure prompted the creation of the Bureau of Public Lands by the 106th Maine Legislature.

Commenting on his new appointment Schepps said, "I am delighted to be here and am looking forward to the months ahead. I intend to carry forward the program started by Dick Barringer at the Bureau of Public Lands and hope to work with our staff and the several bureaus in our efforts."

Forest Rangers Have Busy Summer

The summer of 1975 was an active and busy one for the Fire Control Division. The scene of activity changed this year. Last year we were concerned with an area along Coastal Maine. This year the focus was just north of the mountains running from Eustis north to Moosehead and then south to Hancock and Washington Counties.

The entire northwestern part of the State experienced very heavy lightning storms the last of July and first of August, causing fire activity all the way from Northern Maine south to Northern Somerset and Franklin Counties. During the month of August, some 170-200 forest fires occurred throughout the state burning slightly less than 500 acres.

The low acreage figures are a tribute to detection personnel, forest rangers, and municipal and volunteer fire departments. Their fast response, quick and efficient action in fire suppression activities created this success.

The largest fire was at Brassua burning 145 acres. At Ellsworth some 25 acres burned just north

of the town under high wind conditions and did pose a threat to some of the residential area.

Effective use was made on these two fires of the jet Ranger helicopters located at Greenville and Old Town. They proved highly successful in fire suppression activities. Rangers, fire fighters and town wardens praised this piece of equipment highly.

The fire situation was relieved the last week in August and first week in September with fairly heavy rain throughout the state. The rain received through the whole month of September capped the danger.

In an effort to consolidate fire control personnel in the Northern Region, Oxbow camp was closed and the ranger moved to Masardis; Hedgehog was closed and the ranger is now at Portage. The ranger at Number Nine camp was moved to Blaine.

We had one patrol plane crash but fortunately the pilot was not hurt seriously and was back flying within a day or two.

CONSERVATION NEWS

State of Maine
Department of Conservation

James B. Longley
Governor

Richard E. Barringer
Commissioner

Jack Gardner
Editor

CONSERVATION NEWS-LETTER is published bi-monthly by the Maine Department of Conservation for employees of the department and those concerned with its activities. Views of contributors do not necessarily reflect the policy of the department, agency, or administration, and are invited for consideration. Editorial offices are in the Ray Building, Hospital Street, Augusta, Maine 04333. Telephone 289-3861.

Commissioner Addresses Maine Forest Product Council

Commissioner Barringer delivered his first major address since assuming office to the Maine Forest Products Council. Speaking in Waterville on December 9th, the Commissioner said:

I am grateful for your generous invitation to express my views. I shall try to be brief and to the point.

If I may, I would like to begin by saying that it is the most humbling of experiences to assume a high public responsibility in a time of nation-wide disillusionment with government, big business, labor unions, and the other major institutions by which we have ordered our lives for more than a generation. The last dozen years have assaulted our senses with wave upon wave of domestic violence, foreign misadventure, high political intrigue and corruption, and most recently, economic miscalculation and misfortune.

In a speech prepared for the 43rd Annual Conference of Mayors in Boston last July, pollster Lou Harris told his audience that only 14 percent of the population has any confidence left in them. The country, Harris said, has reached a record depth of demoralization, with 67 percent of the nation feeling that "what they think doesn't count any more." In nine years of polling, Harris has seen real confidence in doctors drop from 72 to 45 percent; higher education, from 61 to 33 percent; the military, from 62 to 29; business from 55 to 18; the federal government, from 43 to 13; state government, from 44 to 16; and local government, from 43 to 13 percent. Only two institutions rate as abysmally low as local government: the nation's oil companies and the advertising industry. Ironically, the people gave their highest vote of confidence — nationwide — to local trash collectors (51 percent). There is, Harris concluded, no way to go but up.

Such periods of disarray have, of course, occurred before in our history. When the nation was preparing to celebrate its centennial 100 years ago, the corruption of the Grant administration, the frustrations and abuses of reconstruction, and the severe economic depression of 1873 produced a comparable decline in national morale. What brought the nation back from that abyss is what will restore it from the present malaise: the abiding belief by the overwhelming majority of us that this nation continues at its best to be guided by the principles of truth and justice and simple human dignity.

Harris found, for example, that despite their widespread cynicism, 90 percent of Americans still believe their government can be made to work, and are ready to accept personal sacrifices to make it work.

I believe that what is needed in these circumstances — in both the public and private sectors — is leadership that can provide people with a renewed sense of common direction, personal competence, and control over their own destiny. Ideally, such leadership would be at once liberal and conservative in the traditional senses. It would respond to the liberal passion for justice and humanity, and to the conservative respect for established institutions and realism about the complexities of society. It would recognize that if constructive changes in our society are to succeed, people need time and leadership in reordering their lives to take account of these changes.

Where, then, does one begin to take hold of the responsibility for the public's interest in the state's natural resources, the great bulk of which is privately owned? It is not by compounding the mistakes of the past — either by restoring the savage capitalism of pre-depression America, or by adding to the weight of often mindless regulations by which we have tried to curb our past and potential excesses.

Perhaps the place to begin is by acknowledging our limits — our limits by way of finding fast "solutions" to society's problems, and our limits by way of resources to support an often extravagant way of life. Perhaps it is time we acknowledged that there are some social problems to which there are no solutions save time. And the best any of us can do in the meantime is to deal with one another in decency and dignity and understanding.

Of all the human beings who have ever lived, fully one-fourth, about 4 Billion, are alive today. The birthrate worldwide is such that this number will double in about 35 years — just about the time from Pearl Harbor till today. And where will this population go? How will they be housed and fed? Some demographers simply say they won't be housed and fed, population won't double: pestilence, war, and nature will take charge of matters when people won't.

Of those alive today, only one in twenty is American. Yet, we as a nation consume fully one-third of all the energy, one-third of all the food, and one-half of all the world's disposable income. I ask you, in all simplicity, can a disparity like that last indefinitely? Personally, I think not. And I believe that much of the history of the next two generations will depend on whether we, as a nation, will yield to the inevitable graciously or vindictively. As Jim Briggs has put it so often and so well, "We have been living off our principal and that can't go on for long."

The greatest present need, I believe, is for clear definitions and precise statements about where we are going — as a nation and as a state. To speak clearly about what one is doing and what one is trying to do is already a major accomplishment. Senator Hollis Wyman has gained some fame in Augusta for his observation that "No amount of planning can substitute for plain dumb luck." I would add — with far less wit — that no amount of planning, no number of special commissions, can substitute for knowing where we want to go. And — as one explores the possibilities — there is no more powerful guide to where we might go in the future than where we have been in the past.

Economically speaking, Maine has never been a lavish provider by urban-American standards. Thrust up into the Canadian land mass, relatively far from the urban markets it has served, Maine has lived for a century and a half off its natural resource endowment,

the jobs it produced, and the public and private services they supported. Like virtually every other natural resource-based economy in the world, Maine's economic living standard as a resource-supply area has lagged behind that of the resource-consuming and processing areas it has supplied. At the same time, we have been spared many of the ravages of nature and the spirit which have accompanied those higher living standards to the south and west of us.

No amount of promotional energy or selling will alter this fact: the permanent economic lifeblood of Maine, the source from which human prosperity and civilized society proceed in Maine, now and for all foreseeable time, is our natural resource endowment. This is both our weakness and our strength. It is our character; and, as the sage has written, "Character is Destiny."

Of Maine's great natural resources of air, land, and water, our single most important economic asset, now and in the indefinite future, is our forests. I need not remind you of facts familiar to us all: one out of three jobs in the state, forty-two percent of the value of all manufactured products, over half of all capital expenditures for plant modernization and equipment, all this and more characterize Maine's present-day forest products industry. And all signs point to increasing long-term demand for wood and wood fibre that will at least support such strength indefinitely, and in all likelihood increase it.

With this prospect in mind, how do we assure that the forest resource of Maine will provide the maximum sustained return to its owners and to the people of Maine as a whole? We are fortunate in this regard that so much of our forest land is owned and managed in large, contiguous parcels. Efforts at private, cooperative management among small landowners - like the project now taking shape in Dover-Foxcroft - will, I feel, bring more land into more efficient production in the near future.

For its part the public sector can help by seeing to it that the public lands of Maine are managed on a sustained yield basis according to the highest standards of forestry; and by supporting the efforts of private owners to seek out and serve new markets for a greater diversity of wood products processed in Maine by Maine workers.

Above all, however, forest resource management requires stability in policy in order to maximize its return. Trees are a long time growing; and unless there is a reasonable consensus about what we are trying to do with the resource, at what cost to whom, there is only the endless prospect of responding to each new crisis, each new demand upon the resource, in the same, disjointed and costly way we have too often in the past.

It is a curious fact of Maine history that the beginning of each quarter of this century has been marked by a new departure in the public organization of its forest management. At the turn of the century private landowners banded together to share the burden and the risk of fire protection; a quarter century later insect protection was added; and at mid-century the service forestry program was instituted as an educational response to the federal government's regulatory thrust toward more comprehensive forest management.

I believe that the time has come to formulate a comprehensive forest policy for Maine; to ask ourselves what is the abiding public interest in our forest resources; and to formulate policies and programs that will be productive of that long-term public interest. Again, no amount of planning can substitute for a clear consensus on where we want to go, what we have to do to get there, and what we're willing to pay for it.

With this in mind I have urged the Governor to activate the Special Joint Select Committee established by the 107th Legislature "to study the total forest resources of Maine and their protection, productivity, and use. This study," the enabling resolve directs, "shall include an analysis of present governmental services and regulations, consequences and control of natural disasters, private and public management activities, ownership structure, markets and utilization, regional, national and international trends, taxation and land use." It further directs the committee to "report the results of its study together with all necessary implementing legislation at the next regular session of the 108th Legislature."

The committee will be comprised of 11 members, four appointed by the President of the Senate, four by the Speaker of the House, and three by the Governor. It is my pleasure to announce the following appointments to this most important enterprise:

By the Senate President: (1) Sen. Howard Trotzky of Bangor; (2) Sen. Alton Cianchette of Pittsfield; (3) Frank Pelitier of Houlton; (4) Leon Williams of Clifton.

By the Speaker of the House: (1) Rep. Douglas Smith of Dover-Foxcroft; (2) Rep. James Wilfong of Stow; (3) Michael Collins of Ashland; (4) Joseph Lupsha of Augusta.

By the Governor: (1) Dr. Fred Hutchinson, Vice President of UM/Orono; (2) Wayne Birmingham of Patten; (3) Richard Barringer, Comm. of Conservation.

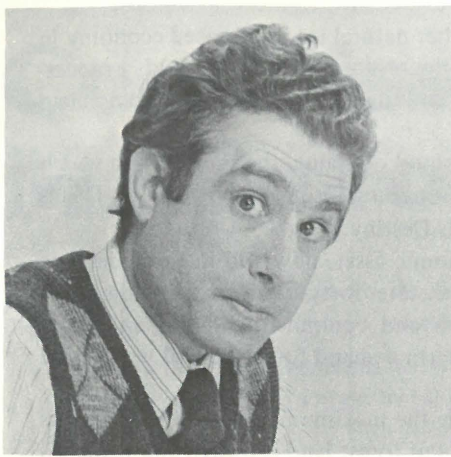
I am deeply flattered and honored by this appointment. It is my intention to work closely with this committee and to offer it the resources and facilities of the Department of Conservation to assist in its important task.

I shall urge its members not to be hidebound by old conclusions - as, for example, about the rigid distinctions between public and private land ownership and management; about the impossibility of cooperative land management in Maine; or about the inadvisability of collective bargaining among men who are, ultimately, involved in a common and productive enterprise.

I have every hope - and expectation - that this will be a cooperative effort, not only among the committee members themselves, but among the many owners and users of our forest resource at large, and the organizations who represent them. I am confident that the areas of agreement among them will far outweigh the points of their disagreement, and that their discussions will lead to useful, carefully defined, and practical policy recommendations.

Above all, finally, it is my firm hope that from this effort will come a set of forest goals, forest policies, and forest programs for Maine that will set us together on a clear course for the rest of this century. If we accomplish this, there is no doubt that future meetings of this organization will look back upon the turn of this quarter-century as the time when Maine, for the first time, set itself upon the high road of marshalling its natural resources for the benefit of all its people and of the region of which we are part. Not overnight, mind you. That is impossible. But one firm, deliberate step at a time.

Thank you very much.



Hartman New Director of Parks & Recreation

Herbert Hartman has assumed duties as Director of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. He succeeds Tom Dickens, who has resumed his position as Supervisor of Operations and Maintenance.

A Brunswick native, Herb has degrees from both Yale and Harvard. He has worked for the U.S. State Department, taught school and been a consultant on land and recreational resource management to various state and private agencies in Maine. He comes to Parks and Recreation from the Bureau of Public Lands where he was Chief of Planning, Research and Development.

Commenting on his new job he said, "I am fortunate to have the opportunity to work with a loyal, dedicated and competent staff providing services in the field of recreation, a vital part of our spiritual and physical well being."

Exhilaration is that feeling you get just after a great idea hits you and before you find out what's wrong with it.

Geology Hosts Field Trip

The Bureau of Geology arranged a field trip for the Department's management and support personnel during July.

The purpose of the field trip was to acquaint personnel with the geology of Maine and the functions of the Bureau with emphasis on economic aspects.

A hardy group of sixteen left the state office building in the pouring rain, laden with lunches, hammers, chisels and all sorts of other tools. Also carried were newspapers and bags for carrying home specimens of precious gems. Ten minutes out of West Paris, the rain stopped and the sun came out.

We proceeded, after a coffee stop, to Mt. Mica, paid the 75¢ charge per person and hiked up the mountain — rock hounds for a day.

Walter Anderson, Assistant State Geologist, led the group. Using maps and charts he explained how the continents broke away from each other and what chemical processes took place to leave certain minerals in the soil. He said we should look for colors — green, pink, red — which would probably be Tourmaline. He showed us pieces of shiny mica, quartz and other gems often found on Mt. Mica.

Everybody took their tools and started digging for treasure. No treasure was found but pretty rocks with traces of valuable minerals and several flower garden rocks were sacked home.

Abundant picnic lunches were enjoyed under a nearby hardwood, then back to digging until about 1:30 when a shower blew up.

Given a cue by the shower, we left the diggings and drove to Rumford to visit the offices of Plumbago Mining Corp.

Plumbago is the company that made the rich find of tourmaline in Newry in 1972. Their office was scattered with beautiful stones of all sizes, shapes and colors. We saw how the stones were polished and readied for market.

Anderson knew what he was doing by taking the group to see these gems *after* the digging. Our findings were obviously far from gem quality.

The group returned to Augusta much more knowledgeable of geology and all looking forward to another trip in the future.

Anderson in Antarctica

Walter Anderson, Assistant State Geologist, is spending nine weeks in Antarctica from mid-October to December with the Quaternary Research Group at Orono.

The U.S. Antarctic Program, called "Deep Freeze," is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

The invitation was issued because of his interest in unconsolidated glacial sediments which overlie most of the State of Maine and the processes which formed them, and the close cooperation of the Bureau of Geology with Maine colleges.

Walter will have an opportunity to observe and study glacial processes and the sediments associated with them on this trip:

Mass. Audubon Society Intern Assists Coastal Island Registry

The Massachusetts Audubon Society provided the Bureau of Public Lands with the services of law student, William Black of Rockport, this past summer under its Environmental Intern Program. Mr. Black, currently a second year student at Boston University Law School, examined titles to certain coastal islands located in Knox County. The purpose of Mr. Black's project was to determine both current and historical ownership of these islands for use by the Coastal Island Registry. He was able to trace the ownership of fifty-eight islands using primarily the records at the Knox County Registry of Deeds. A certain amount of legwork and tracking down leads outside the Registry helped to break up the tedium of deed examination in the Registry.

The Environmental Intern Program is a special project of the Massachusetts Audubon Society which recruits short term projects from public and private agencies throughout New England and New York and then goes to the academic community to find the right people to complete these tasks. In four years of operation, the Environmental Intern Program has placed over 600 interns with 100 sponsors throughout the region. Questions about this program should be directed to John R. Cook, Jr., Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Mass. 01773.

New Phone Number

The Commissioner's office can now be reached at 289-2212. Dick Barringer, Temp Bowen, Nancy Ross, Sharon Tyler and Brenda Gilbert are on this line.

Keep Maine Scenic Receives National Merit Award

The Keep Maine Scenic Committee of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation received the Keep America Beautiful Special Merit Award in Washington, D.C. on December 5th.

A panel of 6 independent judges representing national organizations, publications, and businesses made the selection from the 45 states which were considered. The award, second highest for statewide environmental improvement programs, was announced by Ralph Davidson, publisher of Time magazine, at a National Awards Banquet held at Washington's Mayflower Hotel.

According to Marshall Wiebe, KMS program coordinator, the judges were especially impressed with the Carry In-Carry Out backcountry litter control program and the Committee's "Guide to Bicentennial Beautification." Also cited was Keep Maine Scenic's program to help towns improve outdoor signing through the Model Municipal Sign Ordinance. "We are honored to have our efforts to protect Maine's visual environment given national recognition, but the real credit for the award belongs to the many individuals, Maine organizations and businesses which have helped implement the program. I believe that the voluntary nature of our program was a major factor in our selection," he said.

Established by the legislature in 1965, Keep Maine Scenic uses education, promotion, research, and enforcement as tools to reduce the problems of litter, junk vehicles, outdoor sign blight, and vandalism.

Keep America Beautiful is a national non-profit public service organization working with citizen groups, government agencies, and private industry to stimulate individual involvement for a better environment.

Affirmative Action To Be Reality

Commissioner Barringer has appointed Anna Stanley as Affirmative Action Officer for the Department. In addition he has brought the position into the Personnel Division as a full-time responsibility.

Making the appointment he stressed his support for affirmative action. "I am firmly and unequivocally committed to the principles and priorities of affirmative action established for Conservation by former Commissioner Donaldson Koons, and look forward to making them a reality in the time of my administration of the Department."

Affirmative action activities have begun. A letter is being composed for mailing to all minority and women's groups announcing the availability of seasonal positions in the Department. This will be mailed by the Affirmative Action Officer but will direct inquiries to the Forestry Regions and Park District.

A more extensive skills inventory form will soon be sent to all employees. Your participation in this activity will be appreciated.

Hot Stove Stolen

Another wood stove has been stolen from the Center Hill Ranger's Camp at Mt. Blue State Park according to District Supervisor, Ken Wiley. Ken said the small box-type stove was apparently carried away with the fire still burning. This is the second year in succession that stoves have been taken from the Center Hill camp.

Park employee, Carroll Wilson, left camp at 10 p.m. Friday night leaving a good fire burning and the outside light on. Other employees arrived Saturday morning to find the stove missing. Ken says he's thinking of engraving the new stove, "Property of Mt. Blue State Park" to discourage future thefts.

Loose Goose Cause Fire

Remarks on a fire report read, "It seems that they had a loose goose and were chasing it and one of the people involved may have been smoking and might have dropped a cigarette." This fire was reported by Ed Holman, Forest Ranger at Waldo, Southern Region. It is also interesting to note that the official cause is listed, "Smoking Hunter."

conservation
newsletter

State of Maine
Department of
Conservation
Ray Building
Augusta, Maine

c/o Editor
Jack Gardner

Address
Correction
Requested

Budget Cuts Not Crippling...

Continued from page 2 . . .

4. A reduction in our Department's cooperative support to other agencies (example: vehicles for MESC Wage Rate Survey) will be necessary so that supplies, materials, and equipment will be available for meeting our own statutory requirements.

In addition to these general impacts there were several, more detailed statements regarding the specific circumstance to be encountered by each Bureau. Employees in each Bureau will be advised of these impacts by their supervisors. Questions on these specifics should be addressed to

your supervisors and to the Bureau Directors who have the complete information on their own plans.

We all realize that these reductions in dollars allotted to our programs are going to affect our ability to provide services. The extent of this impact has been predicted but is yet to be truly known. We believe that this impact can be minimized through effective and efficient utilization of what resources we do have. We have confidence in our organization and in each of you as individuals. We look forward to hearing from you regarding your suggestions on how we can effect these reductions with the least impact.

Acclaims in Golf

Tom Dickens, of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, won the Class "C" Championship at Meadowhill Golf Club in Farmingdale.

All Willis, of the Fire Control Division, Bureau of Forestry, won the "B" Flight Championship, the second year in a row, at Western View Golf Club in Augusta.

Anna Stanley, of Administrative Services Division, won the Ladies'

Club Championship also at Western View and placed second in the annual MSEA tournament.

Doug Tyler, of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, was a member of the winning twilight team at the Augusta Country Club. Doug wasn't first in any tournament but finished second in several — adding up to a good year.

(Ed. — Are there other winners out there?)

