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The Knothole, September 20, 1971

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

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THE KNIGHTHOLE

STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORESTRY

VOLUME 22, NUMBER 2, SEPTEMBER 20, 1971

AN OPPOSING VIEW TO ZPG

Man is an animal subject to stress when he gets crowded, such as in cities; the birth rate falls off naturally. Although if the food supply is good, as in the U.S., this stress is not dependable to control the population. Man is different from other animals in that he is social and likes company; witness the cities. Economic reasons are only partly responsible for cities; another part is man's desire to be with the community, which seems to be an inborn feeling. I doubt that man's desire comes solely from God's direction in Genesis:1, Verse 28, "to increase, multiply, and fill the earth." Partly this comes from an inner feeling because man is a social animal. Large families are also derived from this social need, more than they are from any directions suggested by the Church. In cities this social need is filled partly by the community and city families are smaller than rural families.

I disagree that an overpopulated world is one where it's every man for himself. It is only in the underpopulated world where selfishness can survive. In a crowded world the effect of each person would affect the total community and unselfishness would be necessary to the community's survival. Nor is it true that crowded nations have selfish people; they cannot afford them. The American ideal of getting all you can for yourself cannot be applied to crowded nations. As we become more crowded, we become more conscious of smog, pollution, etc.; external effects, affecting the people. The larger community then moves to correct these factors. During this process this community becomes more "one milieu" which is natural for man who is a social animal.

Have you ever studied what happens to nations when their population declines, particularly this nation which does not have a culture of living but a culture of technology? A stable population in the U.S. would be disastrous to our economy. Before we are ready for ZPG we first need a new life style, which will come as we become more crowded and have to share more with each other. Do not knock the life style in India or other crowded places before you have examined what their culture offers and where ours is lacking.

If ZPG can be imposed voluntarily, consistent with our freedom which we treasure highly, then it will become a guiding light for future generations. During present times, preserving our freedom is far more important than to remove freedom by imposing ZPG. The world's population as well as its welfare has grown much since the time of Thomas Malthus. My faith tells me that the world's population as well as its welfare will continue to grow. There is fantastic space yet to be filled right here in New York State up in the Adirondacks. Did you know that England has a population density of 890 people/square mile and in India the population density is only 300 people/square mile?

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It seems that both India and the U.S. still have spaces to fill before the kind of stress that can bring about a population crash will come.

One problem not mentioned was the large consumption of nonrenewable resources that people in the sparsely populated U.S. use. Our selfish consumption must be slowed down and this is where ZPG should put its efforts. As mentioned above, it is only when there is underpopulation that this selfish consumption could survive. If we remain underpopulated our selfish consumption will rob really populous nations of resources they need. ZPG should exert its effort on controlling population. The population is the most basic freedom which cannot be denied. Also controlling the population does not control the use of resources as evidenced by this nation. Controlling population is selfishness pure and simple. It allows more consumption of every man for himself. But controlling use of nonrenewable resources shows real concern for those future generations and our fellow man. This means that we must consume less in order that there may be more for them.

I think you will agree that ZPG is an elitism that will be practiced by the esoteric and not by the masses. Shall we impose it at the expense of democracy which has done so well in providing our affluence and even providing the needs that arise from population growth? If there were an organization called Resource Employment Lagour Nonrenewable (RELN) this would be elitist as much as highway planning (resources used as much as possible) is elitist. But highway planning, land zoning and taxation are forms of elitism less demanding in freedom. Even in Russia where the planners might control a person's employment by economic sanction, his mobility be disallowing visa, his consumption by consumer taxation, the politiburo does not challenge freedoms so basic it knows its people will not tolerate the loss of those freedoms.

-Cornelius Groothusen

THE KNOTHOLE: The student publication of the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Published every Monday. Student and faculty who have ideas about our College, notices they wish published, suggestions, stories, poems or anything that they think might interest our readers, are encouraged to submit these to the Knothole. Please sign name to articles and date them as well. Articles should be put in the Knothole mailbox no later than ten days before publication. Anyone interested in joining the Knothole Staff is invited to contact any of our members either in person or via student mail. We also welcome any comments and/or criticisms. These should also be placed in the Knothole mailbox.

STAFF: Editor, Evan Dentes; Associate Editor, Bob (Montana) Brown; Artwork, John Karoly and Bob Brown; Reporting, Barbara Steves, Deb Klaas, and Jim Wilkins; Faculty Advisor, Dr. J. V. Berglund; Typist, Doreen Squire.

PLEASE RECYCLE THIS KNOTHOLE

EDITORIAL:

On September 13, freshmen and transfer students attended two convocations in which they were introduced to student and administrative leaders. Many clubs and student organizations were represented in the afternoon assembly, but one representative of particular interest was Tom Catterson. Mr Catterson attended the convocation as President of the Graduate Student Organization, but I don't believe the ideas he expressed at that time were necessarily meant to delineate the sentiments of his organization. In his brief talk, Mr. Catterson told freshmen that he felt upperclass forestry students had fallen victim to a dampening influence imposed upon them by administrative officials. "You might wonder why you haven't heard the words REVOLUTION or RIP OFF while at the College of Forestry." He went on to explain that the reason for our inactivity in such matters as student revolt, could be directly traced back to the administrative forces here at the College.

To say the least, I disagree with Mr. Catterson's statements. To me they seem totally unfounded, and I feel quite safe in saying that Tom was probably speaking for less than 1% of the student body. Many students here at the College of Forestry, including myself, are proud of what our school is and just as proud of what it isn't. In my three years here at the College I have never experienced or witnessed administrative pressure (direct or indirect) intended to influence my philosophy. Indeed our school has traditionally been conservative, but this has not been due to the "guiding influence" of our administration.

Because we are a relatively small institution, there is a great deal of student interaction. Consequently, the philosophies expressed by a student are often quite similar to those of his fellow students because of this interaction and exchange of ideas—witness the student referendum here at the College in 1970, when the overwhelming majority of students voted not to support the Natural Student Strike. I don't believe this represents a stereotyping process either. We are all individuals, free to express whatever ideas we might have, without threat of administrative hampering.

-E. M. Dentes
Knothole Editor

MOOSEWOOD'S NOTEBOOK VOL. IV NO. 1

Some years ago, I was, one day sitting on the deacon seat of the Adirondack lean-to at Ram's Gulch, conversing with a friend. A boy scout came along the trail, and seeing someone there, he held out a leaf and asked me what it was. I said "red mulberry." "Oh no" says he, "I don't think that's what it is." "Well, would you believe it if you saw its picture in a book?" "I guess so." I suggested that he ask Mr. Jones at the ranger cabin to lend him a small green covered tree book. Presently, he returned with it. "Now," I said, "you can look up red mulberry and compare the picture with your leaf." This he did, gave me a look of astonishment and new respect, and said, "Gee, you knew what it was after all." For once in my life I kept my mouth shut and didn't tell him that I wrote the book!

-Dr. William Harlow

THE COLLEGE REORGANIZES

(continued from last week's KH)

The primary needs were these: to re-vamp the College's curriculum so as to place even more stress upon environmental problems; to intensify contact with and response to the public so that their needs might be discovered and their misconceptions corrected; and, to restructure the College administratively to permit the above two needs to be fulfilled and to insure that leadership and response in all areas would become more effective.

President Palmer took account of each of these needs, drew up a proposed reorganization plan, and announced it last fall. It met with quick approval. Below is a diagram of that plan. Each major branch section has been labeled with letters, and is explained in brief.

See page 6.

A. The Controlling Body

Here the final decisions are made. Two boards of trustees, the SUNY Board and the College's own Board, along with SUNY Chancellor Boyer only indirectly affect most decisions made by the College's President, E. E. Palmer. Where weighty matters are concerned, however, the SUNY Board of Trustees has final say, and the College's Board acts as a recommending agent.

The College's Board of Trustees is composed of four ex-officio members: the Commissioner of Education of New York State, the NYS Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, the State's Lieutenant Governor, and the Chancellor of Syracuse University; and another nine appointed at-large by the Governor. These nine serve three year terms. The College's President is appointed by this Board.

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"My God! There are traces of tuna fish in this shipment of mercury!"

Drawing by Dana Fraden; © 1971
The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

Also shown is the post of President's public relations assistant. It is currently held by Mr. Rolla W. Cochran.

The three foundations and ESPRA, on the bottom right of A, report directly to the President, but do not affect the College's internal operation.

B. President's Assistants and Outside Relations

The President's Council, College Advisory Council, Inter-Institutional Relations, and Governmental Relations sections can together be linked to the President of the United States' Cabinet. They are made up of various representatives who help the President make decisions concerning internal operations, long-range planning, cooperative educational efforts, and coordination with governmental agencies. This area of the organizational chart is important because it shows how each interest group directly concerned with College affairs has its cause represented in the decision-making process. The College Advisory Council, for instance, is a group which derives its members from the Student Association, the ranks of the faculty, the alumni, and the non-academic staff. It meets periodically with President Palmer to discuss matters of immediate concern to the College.

Likewise, the members of the Natural Resources Committee represent the interests of conservation, commerce, and agriculture when it gathers in the office of the President. Its representatives come from the College of Forestry, the College of Agriculture at Cornell, and various State agencies. They recommend to the President policy for cooperative efforts between themselves.

Members of the President's Council include the four new Vice-Presidents (student affairs, research, academic affairs, and administration), the Deans of the four Schools of the College, the Dean for Continuing Education, Educational Communications, and Public Service, and the Director of Business Affairs. Each advises the President on matters pertaining to his specific area of control.

Heads of Inter-Institutional Relations and Governmental Relations are, respectively, Dr.'s Zabel and Pentoney.

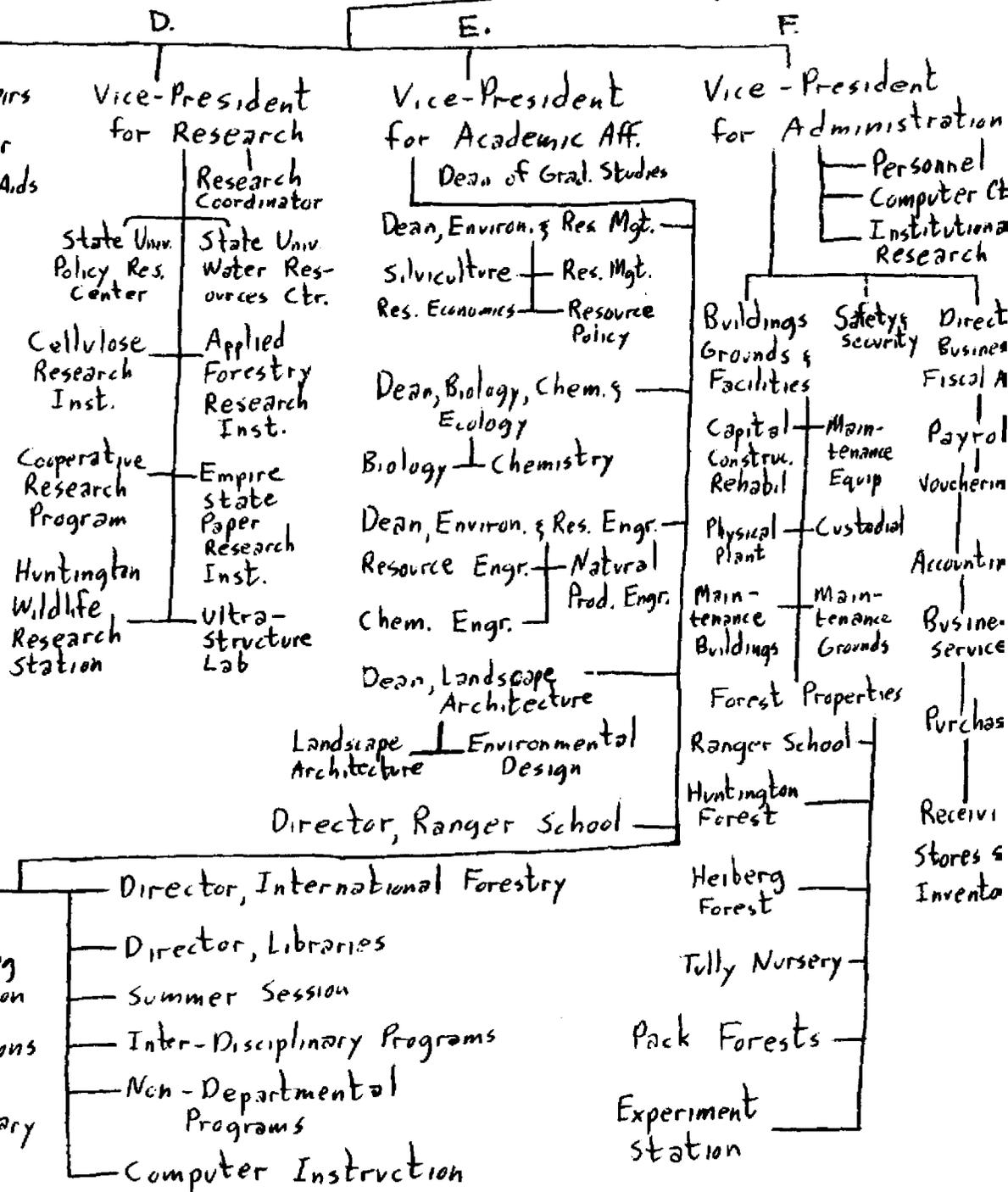
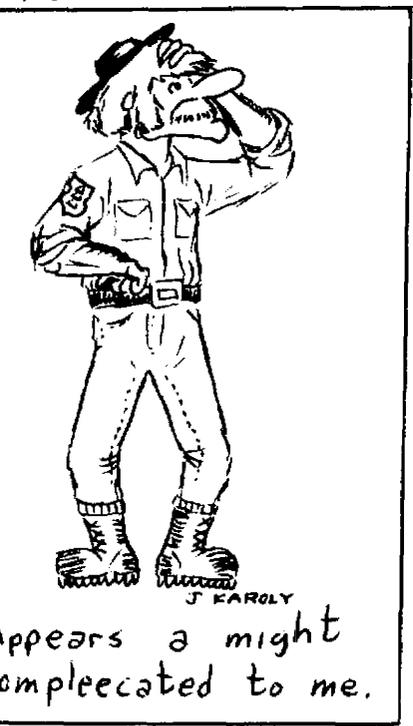
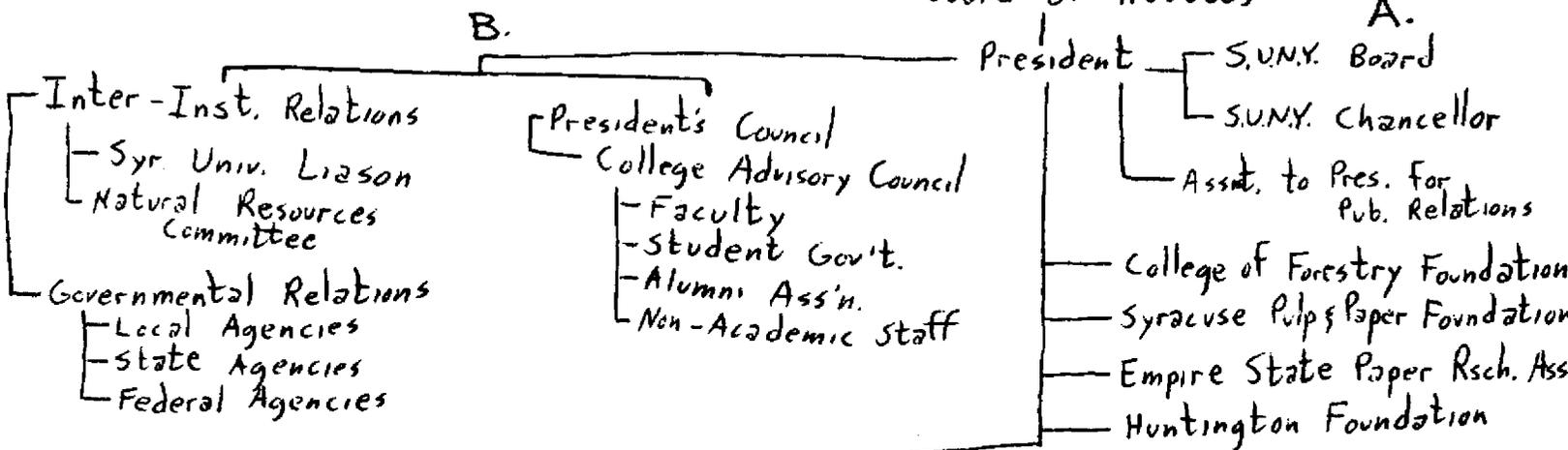
C. Student Affairs

The entire Student Affairs branch of the College organization is located in the south wing of Bray Hall. It is probably the most familiar branch to most students. Harrison H. Payne is Vice-President for Student Affairs, and he reports directly to President Palmer, as do the three other Vice-Presidents. Under Vice-President Payne are: the Admissions Office, headed by Mr. Friedman, the Registrar's Office-Mr. Green, Counseling-Mr. Finnegan, Financial Aids-Mr. Reeves, and Placement-Mr. Reeves again.

D. Research and the Dissemination of Useful Results

Research has always been a key part of the College's role in forestry education. It is especially important now because there is such a need for solutions to the many problems in the field of environmental betterment. To permit quicker flow of information through administrative channels and into the realm of practical application (Continuing Education under academic affairs) and that of scholastic endeavor (the four Schools

Board of Trustees



of the College), the research activities of the College have been consolidated under one administrator, Vice-President Richard E. Pentoney. He is assisted by a research coordinator.

Important results of research efforts will hopefully be put into widespread practice in a shorter time now that many of the cumbersome operational procedures have been simplified. Up until now, it has commonly taken twenty-five years to get a new discovery out of the laboratory and into general use. Insect biocontrols, for example, have been written about for years, but as yet are still not widely utilized. The new administrative changes certainly won't cut the twenty-five year period in half. Expensive testing equipment, experimentation, and publicity alone can do that. But the administrative end of disseminating research results will surely be somewhat simpler now.

E. Academic Affairs: Many-Faceted Giant

Dr. Robert A. Zabel is the new Vice-President for Academic Affairs. He is administrative coordinator for the four Schools, the graduate program, and continuing education.

If any branch can be said to be the most important, it is this one, for here are centered the prime reasons for the College's existence, its undergraduate curricula. When President Palmer announced his proposed restructuring, it was this area to which he devoted the greatest attention. "The main substance of this recommendation (for restructuring) calls for a rearrangement of the programs and a renaming of three Schools within the College," wrote President Palmer in his Fall, 1970, Report of the President.

The rearrangement of programs and the renaming took place in the former Schools of Resources Management, Biological Sciences, and Physical Sciences.

Resources Management is now the School of Environmental and Resource Management. Its acting Dean is Dr. Charles C. Larson, who will serve in the post until a permanent Dean is chosen by the School's selection committee. Under his jurisdiction are the departments of Silviculture, Resources Management, Resource Economics, and a new department, that of Resource Policy, not yet in existence. When formally established, the department will focus its efforts on determining how to best refine forestry education, on environmental law, and on increasing communication of understandings of the process, values, and relationships essential to the coexistence of man and nature. To accomplish this last aim, the department hopes to set up an Environmental Resources Policy Center, which will serve as a State-wide public service unit. Initial enrollment in the Resource Policy program will be about 60 students, if current estimates hold true.

The old School of Biological Science is now headed, temporarily, by Dr. Zabel and goes by the name of Biology, Chemistry, and Ecology. It includes the departments of Biology and Chemistry. Biology includes botany, entomology, and zoology; Chemistry takes in biochemistry, natural products chemistry, and polymer chemistry.

The Acting Dean of the new School of Environmental and Resource Engineering, once Physical Sciences, is Dr. Pentoney. Resource Engineering, Natural Products Engineering, and Chemical Engineering with their subdivi-

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sions make up the School.

Landscape Architecture is the only School having a permanent Dean, Professor Bradford G. Sears, and keeping its old curriculum plan of landscape architecture and environmental design.

(concluded in next week's KH)

NOTICES

SAF NATIONAL CONVENTION

Plans are underway for student participation at the 1971 Society of American Forester's National Convention to be held in Cleveland, September 26-30. Students interested in attending may wish to contact their own SAF Chapters or Sections to see if financial support or pooling of automobile transportation is available. Such assistance may also be available from SAF Student Chapters or Forestry Clubs. Oftentimes, money is available to send one or more student representatives to a meeting such as this from the Associated Student's budget.

-SAF

FOREST INDUSTRIES EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION

This year's exhibition will be held on September 22, 23, 24. This is an opportunity to see over 200 manufacturers in 10 acres of display. The drive to Ottawa is a short 3-1/2 hours, and well worth the while of any Forestry student. Those students in Resources Management are especially urged to attend the exhibition. More information may be obtained by writing to: Forest Industries Equipment Exhibition, Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, Ontario.

COLLEGE OF FORESTRY BLOOD DRIVE

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will be in the lounge in the basement of Marshall Hall on Friday, September 24, 1971, from 9 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. Your blood is urgently needed in order to maintain the supply. Please come.

U. S. SENATE HEARING TO BE HELD AT COLLEGE OF FORESTRY

The future of our nation's forest lands both public and private, will depend largely on the legislation that is enacted in this Congress. Residents of the northeastern states will have their chance to speak out when the Senate Interior Committee meets in Syracuse, N.Y. on Friday, September 24. The hearing will be conducted in Marshall Auditorium from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The purpose of the Syracuse field hearing is two-fold. First, the Subcommittee is seeking the views of those living in the northeastern states concerning Forest Service management practices. Second, the Subcommittee on Public Lands is considering two timber bills, S.1734, introduced by Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) which conservationists have endorsed, and S.350, introduced by Senator Mark Hatfield (D-Ore.), which is a revival of the Timber Supply Act defeated by conservationists.