STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORESTRY AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
Syracuse, New York 13210
February 21, 1966

Edited by: Tom Patrick, William Winter
Published by: Alpha Xi Sigma
Deadline for Entries: 9:00 A.M., Monday
Marshall Lounge Mailbox

SPECIAL NEWS: ELECTIONS

Students' Association and Class Officer elections will be held this year on April 6 during the convocation period. Nominations for offices will be received March 2 during the convocation, and the Presidential candidates for both the Students' Association and the Classes will speak on March 16.

So that any interested person may know exactly what must be done, the pertinent sections of the Constitution of the Students' Association have been posted on the bulletin board just outside of the entrance to Marshall Lounge in the basement of Marshall Hall. Please refer to this posting for the details of the nominating and electing procedures. I particularly direct your attention to Article III, Section 3, Part c. This reference explains the procedure any student may follow if he wishes to run for an office but does not receive a nomination from the floor on March 2.

The Nomination Convocation, March 2, will not be an open meeting, but rather it will be only for the nomination of Students' Association and Class Officers. There will be an open meeting held on Tuesday, March 1, in Room 222 Marshall at 8:00 P.M. This meeting is open to any student who is interested in his Students' Association and his Forestry Council. At this meeting I shall give a report of the Forestry Council's projects this past year, and shall conduct any discussion and hear any questions that pertain to the Association.

Peter P. Ferris
Pres. of Students' Association

THURSDAY NOON FILM PROGRAMS

TIME: 12:15 P.M.
PLACE: 126 Marshall Hall
WHO: Students, Faculty and Staff

Cont'd.
FILMS COMING UP:

February 24: Come Camping in Alaska -- The conqueror of Mt. Everest, Sir Edmund Hillary, explores in this film "the roof of North America."

March 3: Indian Ocean Expedition

March 17 and March 24: The Colonial Naturalist (Mark Catesby)

MOOSEWOOD'S NOTEBOOK NO. 37

TRAVELER

"The world is wide," the turtle cried,  
"I'll search for newer vistas."

He crawled and crawled until his feet  
Were covered o'er with blistas.

The grass was green, the trees serene  
And all the fields were fertile.

He saw a lion prancing by,  
Yet he was still a turtle.

"I cannot prance, I cannot dance,  
I cannot climb a tree.  
Yet I can crawl and see it all,  
I'm glad that I am me!"

Anonymous

SPECIAL REPORT

EMPHASIS - THE PEACE CORPS
WITH A DETAILED LOOK AT
FORESTRY

FORESTERS NEEDED FOR PEACE CORPS ASSIGNMENTS

Forty-four foresters have been requested by the governments of Chile (20), Ecuador (15), Dominican Republic (4), and Brazil (5) to work in their respective Forestry Development Programs. Volunteers for these programs will enter training in late June 1966. Since all four Latin American countries are faced with similar problems, we will use the Ecuador program as the example for them. All four countries offer a real challenge for a forester to adapt and apply his training to the pressing forestry problems of these nations.

cont'd.
PART I: BACKGROUND

(EDITORS* NOTE: The following material came into our hands from Mr. Ardis Gaither, presently a Forest Zoology graduate student, but formerly a Peace Corps volunteer to Tanganyika. We believe this information is most interesting and informative because of its detail. Part II will follow next week and will delve into specific details of Job Description and Training).

The Forestry Service of Ecuador is relatively young and small, but it is making a firm attempt to protect its present forest reserves and launch its new programs to develop this resource that has been badly neglected in the past.

To do this, the Forestry Service is developing a progressive policy with the following objectives:

1. To promote the development of state forest resources on a sustained-yield basis.
2. To make Ecuador self-supporting, at competitive prices, in timber and timber products, pulp, paper and tanning materials.
3. To provide lumber-poor areas with a regularly increasing supply of lumber at lowest possible prices so as to help improve living conditions and develop industries.
4. To promote the development of new primary forest industries and the improvement of existing industries.
5. To promote the development of woodworking industries.
6. To promote the export of major and minor forest products and the semi-finished and finished products manufactured therefrom.
7. To promote private forest enterprise.
8. To make the nation forest conscious.

The Forestry Service is faced with many serious problems. The protective function of forests has been insufficiently appreciated in the past. So often forests on very steep mountain slopes have been sold for agricultural purposes, in many cases with disastrous results. Also, there are soils of low fertility (absolute forest soils) on which only forests will grow. If such forests are cut down for agricultural purposes, the land will at best give only one or two meager crops, completely exhausting the soil so that not even forests will grow.

The lumber industry suffers from a serious shortage of logs. Under current logging methods in the lowlands of the Amazon basin, cut logs are rolled by hand to floatable streams over distances up to 800 meters. The costs of clearing rollways lead loggers to cut logs short, resulting in short lumber. The possibilities for log-supply are rapidly nearing exhaustion because only a very low percentage of the total forest area is accessible with this system. In fact, this system of "ribbon exploitation" is nearing its end as all forests alongside rivers have been cut over. Loggers are increasingly being forced to go upstream with corresponding difficulties in getting the logs to float freely downstream.

Prominent sawmillers realize that mechanical logging operations, opening up the tremendous areas of untouched interior forests, form the only solution to their problem of log shortage. They are willing to invest money in such operations if only the Forestry Service could point out where to start with reasonable chances for success. This is, however, not possible. The lumber industry is the first to suffer from lack of knowledge about the interior forests.

As log production is too small to occupy existing sawmills fully, these mills lack the incentive for introducing improvements. Most of the primary sawmills are poorly maintained and work at low standards of efficiency. The most important technical deficiencies of the sawmills are:
1. Poor layout.
2. Lack of power.
3. Head rigs (main saw) too small.
4. Poor log decks and lack of log deck equipment.
5. Log carriages too light and with poor feeding systems.
6. No lumber handling equipment.
7. Lack of auxiliary saw machines.
8. Extremely low knowledge of "saw doctoring."
9. Lack of attention paid to proper seasoning and grading.

The primary sawmill industry is also handicapped by the poor condition of the few roads leading to the centers of consumption. Transport is very expensive. Improvement of the central highway could halve freight rates and place the Ecuadorian sawmill industry in a better position to compete with imported lumber. It would then be much easier to market types of lumber other than cedar and mahogany. This step would, in turn, widen the possibilities of introducing mechanical logging.

The main problem in further development of the paper industry is that the pulp producers have yet to find a suitable source for long fibers. This pulp has to be imported for mixing with short-fiber bagasse pulp.

GETTING POITTED IN PERU

Now that you have all heard the more serious side of the Peace Corps story, we thought you might also be interested in its lighter side. The following story was taken from the current issue of Peace Corps Volunteer.

One Volunteer in Peru, Curt, made quite an impact by an unusual method: holding his liquor well. Because of his older age and his excellent physical condition, Peruvians considered him very macho, or manly. "This accolade was firmly stamped on Curt by his capacity to drink any Peruvian under the table," the Cornell Peru Report says. On one occasion, a local group challenged Peace Corps Volunteers to a drinking match. Curt, the volunteer champion, matched his Peruvian competitor glass for glass "until the Peruvian quietly slid under the table." Curt didn't stop there. He carried the Peruvian outside, then invited the spectators to help him finish the pisco (national drink).

EMPIRE FORESTER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The yearbook situation has been a topic of discussion at all recent Forestry Council meetings. Pleas have been made by Bob Eckert and Editor Steve Lamarine continually for more underclassmen to assist for experience purposes. Quite frankly, the possibility of a Yearbook for the Class of 1967 diminishes with every meeting not attended. Juniors should pay heed to the following article).

Workers are needed for next year's yearbook. If you are at all interested in working on next year's yearbook come up to the yearbook office, 4th floor, Bray Hall this Wednesday at 7:00 P.M., or any night this week. The present staff members are all seniors who will be leaving this June.
THIS WEEK IN HISTORY
(From Hallmark’s Calendar of Historical Events)

February 20, 1927: Istanbul, Turkey. Musicians’ Local 4601 invades Turkey only to find that the Golden Horn is not a priceless tuba.


February 23, 1189: South Pole. Only yucca plant to appear blooms, is immediately devoured by starving narwhal.

February 24, 549: Danube. Attilia the Hun begins banjo lessons.

February 25, 1584: Dijon, France. Beau Frimmel invents flintlock, locks his flints.

February 26, 1876: Switzerland. The International Conference of Armadillos.

WOODLORE QUIZ NO. 13

(Note: In reference to last week’s Quiz, the only planet with 11 known moons is Jupiter, however, technically, Jupiter now has at least 12. The latest discovery was made in the 1950’s).

1. In ornamental planting, one consideration often is whether or not the tree has attractive fruit which tend to stay for some time upon the tree. Which of the following trees has this characteristic?

   - American holly
   - Weeping willow
   - Sugar maple
   - Sassafras
   - Flowering dogwood
   - American elm
   - Ginkgo
   - Mountain-ash
   - Cottonwood

2. Which statements are true about the White Pine blister rust?

   a. requires two hosts, raspberry (Rubus) and the pine itself
   b. caused by an introduced fungus (Cronartium ribicola)
   c. infection usually occurs through bark wounds and through excessively damp root systems protruding to the surface.
   d. all age classes are susceptible
   e. one stage of the disease causes blisters which exude a sticky, sweet liquid (early pycnial stage)
   f. the removal of Rubus for a distance of at least 900 feet should adequately control the disease
3. Climatology is a field of great importance to anyone interested in plant distribution. In a table of record extremes, the following questions had their origin:

a. What is the wettest state in the U.S.A. based on annual inches of precipitation received?
   a. Arizona, b. Florida, c. Louisiana, d. California

b. What is the driest state, receiving least annual precipitation?

c. Within 5 degrees, what is highest mean annual temperature on record for the United States?
   a. 65° b. 75° c. 85° d. 95° e. 105°

d. Within 5 degrees, what is the coldest day recording for the United States?
   a. -30° b. -40° c. -50° d. -60° e. -70° f. -80° g. -105°

4. **Tree Section:** Identify the following New York State trees:

a. wood fragrant; leaves sometimes scale-like; bayberry-like cones

b. may have huge spread and diameter; loves water; petioles hollow at base

c. acorns with concentric rings; a useful ornamental; bark almost like Black oak

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ANSWERS TO WOODPLUG QUIZ NO. 13

- C. Scarcet Oak (Quercus cocinea)
- A. American Yew (Taxus canadensis)
- B. American Yew (Taxus canadensis)
- D. Eastern Redcedar (Juniperus virginiana)
- E. Sawtooth Oak (Quercus stellata)
- F. Black Oak (Quercus alba)
- G. Blackjack Oak (Quercus marilandica)

Trees with attractive and long-lasting fruit are: American Holly, Frowering Dogwood,