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The Knothole, December 14, 1970

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

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The Public Land Law Forum for the Mid-Atlantic and Southern States begins today at the Hotel Syracuse. The forum will continue through tomorrow afternoon.

Dr. Edward E. Palmer, President of the College of Forestry, will deliver the welcome address. S.U.N.Y. Chancellor Ernest L. Boyer will speak as representative of the S.U.N.Y. Research Foundation, which has contracted to sponsor the forum together with the College of Forestry, for the Public Land Law Review Commission (PLLRC). The objectives of the conference will be outlined by Assistant PLLRC Director Charles Conklin. Panel discussions will comprise the rest of the formal program for day one of the forum.

There will be four panel discussions in all, two being held each day of the forum. It is through these sessions that the four major topics on the agenda will be considered. Knowledgeable persons from the fields of conservation, industry, and government will lead the discussions.

This morning, the first panel will review the direct and potential effects of the PLLRC report on State public and private land policies. Regional and local land use implications of the report, especially as they apply to the use of water, minerals, forests, and open space, will be this afternoon's topic. Tomorrow, outdoor recreation and environmental and ecological impacts of the PLLRC report will occupy the members of the panels.

Nearly 400 delegates are expected to be present at the forum. Most eastern and southeastern States will be represented by both their State foresters and various members of State and local governments. Heads of forestry schools are expected. Officers of different conservation organizations will be intently listening to the proceedings, as will representatives of many oil, lumber, and mining companies.

The numerous delegates have definite reasons for attending the forum. Foresters and conservation educators are going to be watching for changes in plans for managing timber tracts now under government control. Changing attitudes toward land use will also be of interest. Legislators on the State and local levels will seek to become informed on PLLRC conclusions about public and private land ownership rights with the hope that such knowledge will help them foresee changes in existing laws.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)
Along this same line, oil companies and mining concerns are looking for new ideas on natural gas and mineral rights on certain publicly and privately owned tracts. Conservationists affiliated with nationwide organizations will wish to keep abreast of any changes in the status of lands already set aside for public use.

Since a prime aim of the forum is to disseminate the PLLRC's findings, the sessions are open to anyone who register previously. Those unable to attend in person are encouraged to follow the proceedings of the forum in newspapers, or on radio and T.V.

Paul Hornak

EDITOR'S NOTES:

Late last month the College of Forestry sponsored a most important meeting: The National Timber Supply Conference. At this conference many prominent men, all with a deep interest in our Nation's forests, gathered together and discussed their beliefs about timber and its effects upon our society. As a representative for the Student Body, Ray Curran - a Senior in Forest Botany and Editor - In - Chief of the Empire Forester, attended the conference. His thoughts about the meeting are as follows:

THE NATIONAL TIMBER SUPPLY CONFERENCE

I was impressed by one evident fact at the November 23 - 24 Timber Supply Conference; this fact being that the United States' Timber resources will certainly maintain their importance to the country. No other group of resources has as many positive assets in the fight to save our environment. Foremost of these is that relatively little energy need be expended to fashion wood products from the raw materials as compared, for instance, to plastics production; hence, wood industries can be very insignificant polluters while still contributing immensely to our standard of living.

What I found at the Timber Supply Conference was the great pertinence of my education, and of the College of Forestry's activities on the whole, to many of the social and technical questions now facing the nation.

The College of Forestry had gathered for the National Timber Supply Conference leaders from all regions of the country; leaders in conservation, preservation, wood industries, and government, all with the task of discussing future utilization of the United States timber resource. This conference was unique in that for the first time all parties were to some degree represented and were permitted, by virtue of the atmosphere and surroundings, to discuss thoughtfully and responsibly the complex interrelationships of needs, resources, and man. Discussion ranged from the concept of multiple land use to the need for wilderness preserves and to the housing problems facing cities - which will certainly be affected by the availability of timber and thus its cutting. Discussion followed a wide gamut of topics at various levels: the outcome being that basically everyone had been sharing the same premises and goals all along.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)
A detailed account of the proceedings of the Conference will be published by the College soon, these will contain discussions and policy recommendations of the conferees.

Dr. George Armstrong, in summarizing the Conference, pointed out that our present economy is somewhere between a Cowboy Economy - one which exploits resources without thought to their conservation - and a Space Ship Economy - one in which all resources are very limited and are by necessity recycled continually. Further, our economy is in a transition - increasingly resembling this "Space Ship" model.

In this economy our forests are increasingly desirable. They are active cleansers of the air and water; renewable resources; and of great value to man.

Certainly all present at the Conference realized the limitations to our growth and development and the predicament that faces our forest resources because of man's needs.

My intention in attending the National Timber Supply Conference was to learn how the College of Forestry is actively concerning itself with environmental conservation; I have certainly gained insight in this area.

Raymond Curran

THE KNOTHOLE

The student publication of the New York State College of Forestry.

PUBLISHED: Every Monday
ARTICLES: Students and faculty who have ideas about our College, notices they wish to announce, suggestions, stories, poems or anything that they might think our readers would find interesting are encouraged to submit these to the KNOTHOLE for publication. Please sign name to articles, and date them as well.
DEADLINE: Articles should be put in the KNOTHOLE mailbox in the basement of Marshall Hall no later than ten days before publication.

Anyone interested in joining the KH Staff is encouraged to get in touch with any of our staff members either in person or else via student mail. We also welcome any comments and/or criticisms. These should be placed in the KNOTHOLE mailbox.

STAFF

EDITOR: Mickey Sull
ART WORK: Montana Brown
John Karoly
STORIES and REPORTING: Mark Clark
Paul Hornak
Sue Koft
FACULTY ADVISOR: Dr. J.V. Berglund
TYPOGRAPHY: Jill Kowalewski
**SILVICULTURE**

"Silviculture" - the art of forest culture based on biological and physical sciences closely related to management and protection for material and spiritual benefit of mankind.

For those outside the department it is hard to comprehend all that is covered by the simple term "Silviculture." So, three of the professors of the department created a graph that gives a bare outline of the areas covered by it. Along the same line is a program now underway that aims to incorporate Silviculture into other curriculums.

Three of the professors in the department are preparing material for instructional purposes. Professor Minckler is writing a book for the small woodland owners, Professor Black has prepared a film on water sheds and Professor Berglund is starting an outdoor teaching facility.

While others are working on such things as the reclamation of places like the Solvay Wastebeds, the effects of wildlife on reforestation and forest genetics for the improvement of wood quality are being studied by Professor Richards, Professor Lea and Professor Gladstone respectively. This is just a start; there are many more and all of them interesting while the people working on them are just as interesting. If your curiosity is aroused they would be glad to talk with you.

As a start, Professor Minckler's book for small woodland owners puts in layman's terms the ideas of multiple use, applied ecology and how to enhance the property through basic silvics. The intent is to give the owner an idea of what he can do with his land outside of the commercial "selective cutting". The need for this book, he feels, is the lack of imagination on the part of foresters and the fact that in general, we know more than we use.

Professor Black's film has been booked solid for sometime. It deals with geomorphic factors and directional aspects of an entire watershed plus directions of the precipitation, showing how these factors affect the whole.

The National Science Foundation and the State University have given Professor Berglund a grant to establish an outdoor teaching laboratory in Heiberg Forest for undergraduate students here at the College. This laboratory will be used intensively in undergraduate courses and will also afford an opportunity for independent study.

Sue Koft

**EDITORIAL:**

Well - it looks like that time of year is here again; ice-fishing and snow shoeing for some, shoveling sidewalks and grumbling for others. In these few lines I would like to wish everyone of my friends a joyous holiday season. I also wish to suggest (especially to our faculty) that during the next few weeks vacation, for a minute or two sometime when you're out-of-doors, stop thinking in technical terms of the solid precipitation and seasonal fluctuations and cycles in temperature gradients. Instead, just stop for a moment; look at the winter scene and think of it in aesthetic terms. Even the most knowledgeable people can sometimes find an insight through this type of appreciation, for as H.D. Thoreau once said: "A man never leads so rich a life but when he thinks of a snowflake as a work of God, and the constellations as the border of heaven."  

Mickey Sull
GOODWYN GOODWILL AND ECOLOGY

By Arthur Hoppe

Once upon a time there was a man of good will named Goodwyn Goodwill whose only desire was to leave the world a better place for his passing through it. And he was happy. He had a happy wife and three happy children and they lived in a happy house with a happy dog and a happy cat. And they had a lovely garden.

Then one day Goodwill took up the study of ecology -- ecology having suddenly become quite the rage. The first thing he read was that pesticides were leaching from the soil to poison the waters of the ocean. "I can't poison the waters of the ocean," he said. So he renounced pesticides and let the snails take over the garden.

The next thing he read was that the smoke and fumes he produced were befouling the crystalline air. "I can't befoul the crystalline air," he said. So he gave up smoking, fires in the fireplace, and driving the family car.

Then he read that overgrazing by livestock was causing serious soil erosion. "I can't erode the soil of my planet," he said. So he gave up eating meat and wearing leather products -- going barefoot summer and winter.

Goodwill felt he was now at least holding his own until he read that he, personally, required more than seven tons of fuel each year to warm, transport and illuminate himself. And he was thus destroying at a prodigious rate irrereplaceable reserves of coal and oil that nature had taken eons to create. "Good Heavens!" he cried dazedly. And he turned off the furnace, doused the lights and gave up riding a bus.

In his cold, dark home he could now read only in the daytime. This was fortunate because it was a full week before he stumbled across still another staggering statistic: He, personally, required no less than five tons of food, minerals and forest products each and every year to maintain himself, in a civilized state. Worse yet, he threw away annually, all by himself, one ton of beer cans, pop bottles, milk cartons and other empty containers that now littered a once pristine America.

To save on food, a panicky Goodwill went on a strict diet, eating nothing but dandelion greens and boiled thistles. To save on minerals, he eschewed tinfoil, ballpoint pens and loose change. And to preserve the forests, he swore never to read anything printed on paper again. That was good. Because a full month passed before Goodwill heard on his neighbor's radio a scientist explaining how each of us breathes in life-giving oxygen an breathes out poisonous carbon dioxide. It was then that the awful truth hit him: "On this overcrowded planet," he said himself, "the only way a man can stop doing harm to the ecology is to drop dead." So he gave up breathing.
His last wish was to take up as little space as possible in death. Thus he was cremated and his ashes scattered. Most of his remains therefore became smog. And his ashes, containing 10 parts per million of indestructible DDT, washed down to the poisoned area.

MORAL: As you go through life, don't worry about doing the most possible good. Just worry about doing the least possible harm.

DENDROLOGY REVIEW EXAM Number 3
(ANSWERS ON LAST PAGE)

41. Just an ordinary tree
42. Geronimo's favorite tree
43. Tree suffering from Parkinson's disease
44. Tree found in the library reference room
45. Which tree occurs at marina's
46. Which tree is good with a picnic lunch
47. Tree used in making beer
48. Tree found ON as well as around houses
49. Which tree is part plant, part animal
50. Which tree is part male, part female
51. Which tree is best in a rainstorm
52. Which tree is not a tree
53. Found only on sail boats
54. Which tree reminds you of skunks and prisons
55. Which tree makes a good pillow when camping
56. Which tree has bad habits
57. Tree good in the purse
58. Which tree is really a dog
59. Which conifer has wood hard as rock
60. What is the most valuable tree in the world

EDITOR'S NOTE:

James Calquhoun, a graduate student in the Silviculture Department, was recently awarded the Silver Star Medal for conspicuous gallantry in military action. He received his B.S. degree here in June 1967 and expects to complete his Master's program in Silviculture this coming June.

The following article appeared in the Sunday, November 22, issue of the Herald American.

EX-GI EARN AWARD

James R. Colquhoun of 129 Haven Rd. has been awarded the Silver Star Medal for conspicuous gallantry against the enemy in Vietnam.

The award was made at the Army Recruiting Station by Lt. Col. Vernon L. Bond Jr.

A former infantry lieutenant, Colquhoun won the award February 2, 1969, while serving as an advisor with the 9th Infantry Division, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. The Silver Star is the nation's third highest combat award.

While accompanying his unit on a helicopter assault he dismounted and exposed himself to heavy enemy automatic weapons fire while calling in gunship support of their positions. (CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)
When the unit's senior advisor was wounded, Colquhoun again exposed himself and moved under heavy fire to provide assistance and first aid to his fallen comrade, standing in the open with complete disregard for his own safety to mark a landing zone for the medical evacuation helicopter.

The award commends Lt. Colquhoun's actions for being "Directly responsible for inflicting heavy casualties upon the enemy while saving friendly forces extensive losses. His conspicuous gallantry in action was in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Army and reflects great credit upon himself and the military service."

I'M FINE

There's nothing whatever the matter with me,
I'm just as healthy as I can be,
And I have arthritis in both my knees,
And when I talk, I talk with a wheeze,
My pulse is weak, and my blood is thin,
But I'm awfully well for the shape I'm in.

My teeth will eventually have to come out,
And my diet I hate to think about,
I'm overweight and I can't get thin,
My appetite's such that it is sure to win,
But I'm awfully well for the shape I'm in.

Arch supports I have for my feet,
Or wouldn't be able to go on the street,
Sleep is denied me night after night,
And every morning I am a sight;
My memory's failing, My head's in a spin,
But I'm awfully well for the shape I'm in.

The moral is, as this tale we unfold,
That for you and me who are growing old,
It's better to say, I'm fine, with a grin,
Than to let them know the shape we're in.

How do I know my youth has been spent?
Because my get-up-and-go just got up and went.
But in spite of it all, I'm able to grin,
When I think of the places my getup has been.

Old age is golden, I've heard it said,
But sometimes I wonder, as I go to bed,
My ears in the drawer, my teeth in a cup,
My eyes on a table, till I get up.

Ere sleep dims my eyes, I say to myself,
"Is there anything else I can lay on the shelf"
But I'm happy to say as I close my door,
My friends are the same as in days of yore.

When I was young and my slippers were red,
I could kick my heels right over my head,
When I grew older my slippers were blue,
But I could still dance the whole night through.

Now I'm old, my slippers are black,
I walk to the corner and puff my way back,
The reason I know my youth has been spent,
My get-up-and-go has got up and went;
But I really don't mind when I think with a grin
of all the nice places my get-up has been.

I get up each morning and dust off my wits,
Pick up the paper and read the obits;
If my name is missing, I know I'm not dead,
So I eat a good breakfast, and go back to bed.

"FROM THE ANTIQUER"

GRAVES UNDERTAKES FORESTRY POLICY STUDIES

Effective January 4, Paul F. Graves will begin a six months sabbatical leave for an intensive study of forestry policy today—how it relates to resource management and, more particularly, how it relates to education and the College.

He will retain his important position on the Chancellor's Panel for the University Purposes, as one of the few faculty members appointed to that body.

He will also continue his participation with the Forest Practice Board, other governmental agencies, and his membership on the Council of the Society of American Foresters.

Inside Forestry, November 27, 1970
Vol. XVI No. 3

EDITORIAL: From Chemistry 26: Paper Processing

THE MERCURY COMEDY OF ERRORS

Somebody in the Justice Department has a red face because of a so-called "communications breakdown" which resulted in Georgia-Pacific Corp.'s being cited for mercury pollution of Puget Sound from its chlorine/caustic plant at Bellingham, Wash.

Justice started shooting from the hip after Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel asked for action against companies contributing to pollution of water through the discharge of mercury. Three paper companies were subsequently cited by Justice: Georgia-Pacific, Oxford and Weyerhaeuser.

The Justice Department fired off a press release heralding its suits and charging G-P with discharging 41.5 pounds of mercury per day into Puget Sound. This made headlines all over the country. The press zeroed in on Georgia-Pacific as the No. 1 villain in water pollution.

The fact is, the whole thing was a comedy of errors—except that nobody is laughing. The figure should have been 10.2 pounds, not 41.5. In the formal complaint, Justice quietly changed the figure from 41.5 to 10.2, but it gave out no press releases to this effect to counteract the damage that had been done through the national press with its previous (and obviously premature) release.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)
This was hardly just, and the injustice is compounded by the fact that, far from being the villain of the piece, G-P is one of the companies which has made great progress in abating mercury pollution through its own research and development efforts - efforts which have resulted in a recycling system that practically eliminates mercury discharge. Ironically, G-P was praised by Carl Klein, head of the Federal Water Quality Administration, during a Senate subcommittee hearing on pollution. Klein said G-P’s efforts to control pollution were “fantastic” and that the daily loss was "less than half a pound a day", adding that "from one to a half pound a day is no problem".

Later, as the effluent hit the fan and started to spray all over Justice, Secretary Hickel wrote G-P a letter complimenting it on its pollution control effort and saying that the listing of G-P as a major polluter was due to "a series of communications breakdowns".

However, the situation goes beyond a communications breakdown. It amounts almost to a dereliction of duty by the Justice Department for the following reasons:

1. Justice should have publicly admitted the error in figures (the discrepancy between the ballyhooed 41.5 and 10.2)

2. It should have stated that the 10.2 pounds was the tested actual amount being released in about 5 million gallons of water daily into the holding pond for settling and not into Puget Sound.

3. It should have acknowledged the fact that the test was prior to startup of the recycling system, on which building began in July, 1969 but which was not in full operation until just before the Justice press release, damming the company. (This was a one-year plant rebuild scheduled for completion in July this year and completed on schedule).

Nobody is denying that strong Federal action is needed to accelerate corporate efforts toward pollution control and nobody is denying that the "big stick" embodied in the powers of the Justice Department may sometimes be required. But let the Justice Department do its homework thoroughly before it leaps to attack; let it be absolutely sure of the facts before it fires out its press releases, so that companies which are making serious pollution control efforts be not unfairly damned in the public eye.

The months have gone by, and the dust is still flying around Georgia-Pacific. It's like the man charged with rape in 90-point headlines on the front pages and acquitted in small type somewhere inside the papers. He's innocent, but the stigma remains.

What makes the G-P incident so bad, however, is that the indicter, namely the Justice Department, didn't give G-P even the most niggardly "acquittal treatment". At time of writing, members of the department who were involved were still busy buck-passing, and nobody was admitting anything. Only Hickel, who was not directly involved in the specific case, had the manhood, the courtesy and the sense of justice to try to set the record straight, although even he did not specifically concede an error.

John W. Day
CONSERVATION COMMENTS  
BY PAUL M. KELSEY  
REGIONAL CONSERVATION EDUCATOR  
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  

Coyotes  

The gradual spread of the coyote from the Adirondacks into the southern part of the State has been apparent during the last decade from the increasing number shot by deer hunters.  

There seems to be considerable confusion about the difference between a coyote and a wolf. The two are closely related, and the coyote is often referred to as the brush or little wolf. These two names are very appropriate but "wolf" to most people conjures up the image of the timber wolf.  

The coyote, by comparison, is a little fellow, weighing from 20 to 50 pounds. The timber wolf is twice as big, ranging from 70 - 100 pounds, with some going much beyond, even as high as 170 pounds.  

While the timber wolf has lost ground in the face of civilization, the coyote has adapted itself to man's ways and has greatly expanded its range.  

The coyote first appeared in New York about 1912. Some may have been pets or mascots which escaped; but in all likelihood, the real invasion was by a route across southern Canada and the St. Lawrence River. In 1925 the first authenticated record of a coyote shot by a hunter was one taken in the town of Belmont in Franklin County. The next specimen taken was shot in the mid-30's by a game protector in the same town. By this time, however, coyotes had been reliably reported as far as Saratoga County and the Mohawk River.  

During this early period of expansion of their range across the Adirondacks, they readily crossed with wild or stray dogs. Now that they are well established, however, they appear to be breeding true with relatively little crossing with feral dogs. They tend to be slightly larger than their western cousins.  

One major concern to sportsmen is that coyote numbers will continue to increase. In the Adirondacks, they continued to increase until about 1954. Following this peak, they dropped to a point somewhat lower and now appear to have reached an equilibrium with other forms of life in the community. It is a biologically sound assumption that if the coyote becomes established in the Southern Tier, it will reach a similar equilibrium here and not increase unduly.  

Because of the great variability in dogs, positive separation among dogs, coydogs and coyotes is rather complex. Tooth and skull proportions are the only sure clues, and even these are relative rather than positive measurements.  

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)
The canine tooth of the coyote is an important tooth to him, while its importance to a dog has decreased. Natural selection has resulted in a longer set for the coyote. On a cleaned coyote skull, the canine of the upper jaw will extend below a particular opening in the front of the lower jaw, while a dog's canine does not. Likewise, the heel of the big molar in the lower jaw of a coyote is considerably larger than that of a dog -- again something that has probably developed over centuries of natural selection based on differing feeding habits.

The other key characteristic is the ratio: between the length of the cheek row of teeth (molars and premolars) and the width of the palate measured between the two first premolars. If this ratio is less than 2.7 to 1, it is a dog; if it is greater than 3.1 to 1 it is a coyote, unless it is one of the long, narrow-faced dogs like the collie or greyhound.

Coydogs can be extremely variable, some looking superficially like coyotes, while others may not resemble the typical coyote at all. There are several things to look for that will help separate the real coyote from the coydog. The iris of the eye is yellow, the soft hair on the back of the ear is rufous, and there is a dark line running for and aft across the side of the face through the eye.

Considering all the variables possible in coydogs, it is easier to satisfactorily identify something as not a coyote, than to be sure it is a coyote.

MOON LIBRARY CHRISTMAS VACATION SCHEDULE

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<td>MONDAY</td>
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RARE FISH RETRIEVED

At the end of last summer, research vessel JOHN ELLIOT PILLSBURY trawled a rare 6½-inch fish from 26,130 feet in the Puerto Rico Trench. The fish, belonging to genus Bassogiga, is only one of five recovered in the world. SEAS reported that the creature had two eyes even though it lives in darkness.


COLLEGE OF FORESTRY CHRISTMAS PARTY

Everyone invited! Time: 9:00 P.M.

Place: Drumline Country Club

Date: Thursday, December 17, 1970

There will be a band for dancing, and the bar will be open for those who wish to purchase legal beverages.

Sponsored by ESA of Woodchips

ANSWERS TO DENDRO QUIZ:

41. Planetree
42. Apache pine
43. Trembling aspen
44. Atlas cedar
45. Canoe birch; pond pine
46. Cucumber tree
47. Hop tree
48. Shingle oak
49. Moosewood; turkey oak
50. Chestnut
51. Umbrella Elm
52. Vine maple
53. Shipmast locust
54. Striped maple
55. Soft maple
56. Smoke tree
57. Silver Maple
58. Chihuahua pine
59. Stone pine
60. Golden larch

MERRY CHRISTMAS EVERYBODY