ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING FOR THE NORTHEAST

Commissioner Henry L. Diamond of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation today has urged participation of all local conservation commissions in a new Ford Foundation grants-in-aid program for community action on the environment. He suggests that they begin immediately to develop projects on which to base an application.

"Any well-run council can be almost assured of getting $750 with no strings attached, and up to $5,000 on a matching basis," Commissioner Diamond said.

"Our Department is cooperating closely with the Ford Foundation to get as much mileage as possible out of this new program," Commissioner Diamond added. "Ford has designed the program expressly and exclusively for conservation commissions. Charles Morrison, our Director of Community Assistance and the man who is responsible for coordinating our work with the local commissions, has been appointed by the Foundation to a Review Board for processing grant applications."

Praising the Ford Foundation for recognizing the potential of conservation commissions as an environmental action arm of local government, the Commissioner said that the grants will aid conservation commissions in cities, towns and villages in their work in areas such as open space preservation and planning, waste management and treatment studies, preparation of local ordinances, and other environmental protection projects.

"The Ford funds, totaling $385,000, are being allocated to northeastern States on the basis of the number of conservation commissions in each State," Commissioner Diamond said. "In the short time we have had comprehensive enabling legislation and firm State support through this Department more than 150 commissions have been established in New York," he stated.

Noting that "Local officials are increasingly aware that creation of a commission is tantamount to recognizing environmental quality as a public purpose," the Commissioner said that he hoped to see the total number of commissions go way up in the next few months, thereby increasing the State's share of the Ford funds.

The Commissioner also said that, in addition to Mr. Morrison's appointment, he was greatly pleased by the Ford Foundation's selection of Ned Smith, Executive Director of the Open Space Institute, and William H. Whyte, of the American Conservation Association for the Review Board for this grants program.

The Legislature passed enabling legislation in 1970, authorizing local governments to establish conservation commissions.

-FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL
ARTHUR WOLDT (518) 457-5400
TO THE EDITOR:

In conjunction with Miss Gural and her CSEA project to assemble "Thanks Packs" for men and women in Viet Nam this Christmas, the S.U./Forestry chapter of the Viet Nam Veterans Against the War will be conducting a drive during the week of November 15.

Collection boxes will be set up in the near future at Moon, Bray and Marshall and hope that students, faculty and staff will help us help our brothers and sisters this year.

The following is a partial list of gifts and goodies needed for the packages:

PERSONAL ITEMS: toothpaste, combs, razors, foot powder, etc.

DELECTABLE GOODIES: cookies, brownies, jiffy pop, candy, gum, packs of Cool Aid or Ice Tea, canned or packaged snacks, etc.

TOBACCO ITEMS: pipes, cigarettes, tobacco, etc.

GAMES & THINGS: cards, mini chess or checkers sets, puzzles, cassettes, recreational gear, letter writing materials, etc.

ODDS & ENDS: insecticide, flashlights, batteries (9V, C or D cells), calendars, address books, etc.

SPECIAL: be imaginative, limit 5 lbs.

A more complete list will be found at each collection box. If getting to a store for the above items is infeasable, a 25¢ donation will be accepted and used to buy bulk goodies from bakery, thrift stores, or local merchants. Those wishing to donate should contact Miss Gural in the bulletin room of Bray or Bob Belisario at 682-8546. Anyone wishing to help with the project in any way should contact me at the above number, and you need not be a Vet. PLEASE HELP!

-Bob Belisario

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 be placed in the Knothole mailbox.

STAFF: Editor: Evan Dentes; Associate Editor: Bob (Montana) Brown; Artwork: John Karoly and Bob Brown; Reporting: Barbara Steves, Sally Butler and Steve Jones; Special Assistance: Don Schaufler; Faculty Advisor: Dr. J. V. Berglund; Typist: Doreen Squire.

PLEASE RECYCLE THIS KNOTHOLE
The "Great League of Peace" was represented in ceremonial wampum belts as a central stylized pine tree (Onondagas) connected to two fireplaces (squares) on the east (Oneidas and Mohawks), and two on the west (Cayugas and Senecas). The pine was eastern white pine with its five needles, each one a nation, but all bound together in peace with each other.

The idea of peace did not extend to other tribes, and although the Iroquois only numbered about 12,000 with some 2,200 warriors, they subdued the territory from the Tennessee River to the Ottawa, and from the Illinois River to the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Historian Francis Parkman called them the Romans of the New World and without the coming of the white man, they would probably have gone even farther.

The Great League may have been organized between 1425-50, by the legendary "Hiawatha" immortalized in the epic poem by Henry W. Longfellow. After the League was formed, the Iroquois called themselves the Ho-de-no-sau-ne or people of the longhouse. Symbolically, the longhouse represented the five nations, all living under one roof with cross-wise partitions separating the several tribes. A double row of saplings some 20 feet apart, butts in the ground, and tops of opposite ones bent in a semicircle and tied, was strengthened by lengthwise and diagonal poles, the whole structure covered with bark in which was left a smokehole for each family. At the height of longhouse development, they were often 100 ft. or more in length; the longest so far excavated was 400 ft. long, 25 ft. wide and housed many families.

The British in North Carolina (1711) expelled the Iroquois-speaking Tuscororas who came north and were adopted by the Oneida's, thus becoming the 6th Nation in the League.

During the American Revolution, the League was nominally neutral, but actually the Oneidas helped "us" while the Mohawks and Senecas sided with the British. The Revolutionary Expedition of 1779 defeated and scattered the Iroquois. The Onondagas ("people of the hills") who had originally refused to join the League until they were given the honor of being "principal chiefs," lived for a time near Buffalo and then moved (continued on next page)
back to their present reservation SW of Nedrow. Many Oneidas went to Wisconsin but enough remained so that now they are trying to get back some of their ancestral lands. Some Mohawks and Cayugas went to Canada, hence the story of how they have become steel construction workers in our big cities, including Syracuse. When the first steel bridge was built at Quebec across the St. Lawrence River, the Indians were so fascinated that during off hours they fearlessly and joyfully crawled all over the steelwork. They were driven off repeatedly until someone got the bright idea "If they like this so much, why not hire them?" They soon became an elite group, and joined by men in the other tribes, they have handed down the tradition of being steelworkers from one generation to the next. Many of New York's tallest skyscrapers are built in part by "the Indians"!

Taken from the "Iroquois Confederacy" by J. A. Tuck, Sci. Amer. Feb. 32-42, 1971, and other sources.

COLLEGE OF FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

There has been much discussion and several articles have appeared in the Knothole concerning a name change for the College of Forestry. President Palmer is very interested in having the student body support his idea of a name change. He considers it essential to have the support of his staff, the alumni, the faculty, and the student body.

On Tuesday evening, November 30, 1971, at 7:00 p.m., there will be an open meeting of the Student Council at which President Palmer will discuss his reasons for proposing a name change and answer questions which will arise. The meeting will be held in the library conference room. Please feel free to attend and express your opinions to the Council and President Palmer.

I might add that all Student Council meetings are open to the student body.

-Jim Goulet

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN WAY

Our solid American citizen awakens in a bed built on a pattern which originated in the Near East but which was modified in Northern Europe before it was transmitted to America. He throws back covers made from cotton, domesticated in India, or linen, domesticated in the Near East, or wool from sheep, also domesticated in the Near East, or silk, the use of which was discovered in China. All of these materials have been spun and woven by processes invented in the Near East. He slips into his moccasins, invented by the Indians of the Eastern woodlands, and goes to the bathroom, whose fixtures are a mixture of European and American inventions, both of recent date. He takes off his pajamas, a garment invented in India, and washes with soap invented by the ancient Gauls. He then shaves, a masochistic rite which seems to have been derived from either Sumer or ancient Egypt.

Returning to the bedroom, he removes his clothes from a chair or southern European type and proceeds to dress. He puts on garments whose form originally derived from the skin clothing of the nomads of the Asiatic steppes, puts on shoes made from skins tanned by a process (continued on next page)
invented in ancient Egypt and cut to a pattern derived from the classical civilizations of the Mediterranean, and ties around his neck a strip of bright-colored cloth which is a vestigial survival of the shoulder shawls worn by the seventeenth-century Croatians. Before going out for breakfast he glances through the window, made of glass invented in Egypt, and if it is raining, puts on overshoes made of rubber discovered by the Central American Indians and takes an umbrella, invented in southeastern Asia. Upon his head he puts a hat made of felt, a material invented in the Asiatic steppes.

On his way to breakfast he stops to buy a paper, paying for it with coins, an ancient Lydian invention. At the restaurant a whole new series of borrowed elements confronts him. His plate is made of a form of pottery invented in China. His knife is a steel, an alloy first made in southern India, his fork a medieval Italian invention, and his spoon a derivative of a Roman original. He begins breakfast with an orange, from the eastern Mediterranean, a cantaloupe from Persia, or perhaps a piece of African watermelon. With this he has coffee, an Abyssinian plant, with cream and sugar. Both the domestication of cows and the idea of milking them originated in the Near East, while sugar was first made in India. After his fruit and first coffee he goes on to waffles, cakes made by a Scandinavian technique from wheat domesticated in Asia Minor. Over these he pours maple syrup, invented by the Indians of the Eastern Woodlands. As a side dish he may have the egg of a species of bird domesticated in Eastern Asia which have been salted and smoked by a process developed in northern Europe.

When our friend has finished eating he settles back to smoke, an American Indian habit, consuming a plant domesticated in Brazil in either a pipe, derived from the Indians of Virginia, or a cigarette, derived from Mexico. If he is hearty enough he may even attempt a cigar, transmitted to us from the Antilles by way of Spain. While smoking he reads the news of the day, imprinted in characters invented by the ancient Semites upon a material invented in China by a process invented in Germany. As he absorbs the accounts of foreign troubles he will, if he is a good conservative citizen, thank a Hebrew deity in an Indo-European language that he is 100 percent AMERICAN.

—Tom Catterson

—NOTICES—

LOST AND FOUND

The following items have been turned into Lost and Found, 107 Bray Hall:

4 pair of glasses
1 pair men's fur-lined gloves
1 single girl's fur-lined glove
1 slightly battered tan sweater
1 scarf
RFF DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCED

Resources for the Future has announced fellowships to assist qualified students in completing doctoral dissertation work. The research must deal with the application of social science disciplines to problems in natural resources. These fellowships enable selected students who have completed all doctoral requirements except the dissertation research. Students are nominated by the academic department in which he is a candidate. Consequently, direct applications from students are not accepted. The research must involve the social sciences and must relate to natural resources. The fellowship tenure will be the regular 1972-73 academic year. The basic fellowship stipend is $4,000 with dependency allowances of $500. Nominations must be received by February 1, 1972 and notification will be made on or about March 15, 1972. Approximately 10 awards will be made. A limited supply of application materials are available in the Graduate Office, 113 Bray Hall.

-William L. Webb
Dean of Graduate Studies

PRESIDENTIAL INTERSHIPS IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

The Presidential Internship Program provides opportunities for graduate students to receive a $7,000 per year award for work which will broaden their training and experience. These awards are funded by the National Science Foundation and are given to persons who have completed a Master or Doctoral degree.

Persons who receive these awards work in Federal or Federally funded research and development laboratories. The extent of the opportunities and locations can be determined by writing directly to:

Technology, Mobilization and Re-Employment Program
Graduate Division of Graduate Education and Science
National Science Foundation
Washington, D. C. 20550

-William L. Webb
Dean of Graduate Studies