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The Knothole, March 8, 1973

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

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The Public Interest Research Group, popularly known as PIRG, represents and promotes community interests in consumer, transportation and environmental affairs. Usually no opportunity for expression or action exist for these interests. PIRG, however, is involved in establishing channels of communication for these interests.

PIRG serves two roles in the community. One of its functions is to study problems which affect a large number of people. The other function is to advise citizen groups as to their most effective course of action. Problem areas are chosen only after certain criteria are met. PIRG members choose areas to research in which they feel that they will have some input to the system. Inputs include activities such as representing and defending community interests in court, making proposals to public agencies, lobbying in the Albany legislature, drafting legislation and educating citizen groups.

As an example of a research area, last Christmas, PIRG members extensively surveyed the potential dangers of toys available to the Syracuse public. After discovering inherent dangers in many of these toys, PIRG not only presented their findings to the State legislature in Albany, but lobbied for adoption of strong legislation preventing the sale of these harmful toys.

Concomitant with its research activities, PIRG directs community action groups. Recently, a group of Penneville (N.Y.) citizens became concerned about the installment of a sewage treatment plant in their town. After consultation with PIRG, the citizens were informed of the possible violations to which the sewage plant was subject to making. The community group was also instructed as to the possible courses of action open to them when and if the sewage plant violated the law.

PIRG is not an isolated local organization. PIRG is, in fact, an organization created and established by Ralph Nader in order to serve the citizenry in consumer, health, transportation and environmental affairs. PIRG representatives under the direction of Nader were sent to the communities and universities which wanted to establish a local PIRG. Although there is no PIRG headquarters as such, the Washington, D.C. chapter of PIRG serves as the clearing house for the exchange of information between the local and regional PIRGs.

PIRG was established fairly recently at Syracuse University in the fall of 1972. A student referendum held in the spring of 1972 approved the funding of PIRG by the establishment of a yearly mandatory student fee of three dollars paid to Student Services. The mandatory student fee is refundable, however, to those students who do not wish to subsidize PIRG.

Students and faculty responsible for the establishment of the Syracuse chapter of PIRG set up headquarters at 123 Stadium Place. The students began organizing PIRG by electing members to a regional board of directors. The regional board included students elected by the local PIRG board at Cornell University. Once established, the regional board in conjunction with both local boards, initiated research projects in problem areas. The regional board also hired professionals to staff both the Syracuse and Cornell local PIRGs. The professional jobs were filled by January 1973 and consisted of the following: Executive Director,
PIRG

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Legislative Representative, and Administrative Assistant.

The present Executive Director of the Syracuse local PIRG is Susan Spitz. Miss Spitz is a graduate of Colorado Law School and has a special interest in law concerned with land use and ecology. Miss Spitz's duties as Executive Director include supervising and directing research projects and community groups. The Legislative Representative, Don Wardle, is also a lawyer and functions as a full-time lobbyist to the State legislature. Mr. Wardle serves also as PIRG's liaison with State agencies. Cheryille Goldfarb, holding a Masters degree in History, serves as the Administrative Assistant. Although Miss Goldfarb directs some research projects her main concern lies with administrative and secretarial tasks. While both Mr. Wardle and Miss Goldfarb report to Miss Spitz, Miss Spitz is directly responsible to the local and regional board of directors.

Research projects are conceived and carried out by students and faculty volunteers. Presently there are twenty-five volunteer student members of the Syracuse and Cornell PIRGs. Before a project can actually be carried out, it must be approved by the local board which to date consists of five students. Once a project is approved by the board, Miss Spitz takes charge in supervising the students and their projects.

One such project concerning land reclamation has just gotten underway and should be of special interest to ecologists and foresters. There is at present no law in New York State which proscribes the use of land after it has been mined. Students under the direction of Miss Spitz, are studying the kinds of mining done in New York State and the feasible uses of land after the mining has ceased. The students hope to draft and present legislation that will ameliorate the poor, if not non-existent use of old mining lands in the future. Dr. Richards and Dr. Craul of the College of ES&F School of Resource Management are presently serving as advisors to the students engaged in the project. Students are also investigating city and county environmental agencies in order to determine whether or not these agencies are functioning properly.

The costs of research projects, transportation fees and the salaries of the three professional staff members are funded solely by the student fees. The CNY Regional PIRG budget runs about $46,000. The combined salaries of the professional staff members is $40,000 while five projects and transportation costs run about $1000 each.

Virtually anyone can volunteer to work for PIRG. In fact volunteers are in demand. An individual may perform one of a variety of services such as researching, conducting surveys, interviewing or photographing related to a problem area. In some cases, arrangements can be made between faculty and PIRG so that students are able to receive independent study credits for their services. In any case, whether student, faculty, or citizen, the individual who volunteers to serve PIRG has an opportunity to see his labor have an effect on his community.

Fredericka Solow

SNOWSHOEING

On Saturday, Feb. 17th, the Bob Marshall Club held its snowshoe outing to Tea Lake in the Adirondacks. The trip started out at 6:30 A.M. from behind Moon with fourteen sleepy people. We reached Pisico Lake Campsite at around 10:00. The hike to Tea Lake was about four miles through rolling hill country. Ray Curran was along to give us some botanizing and forest ecology. Both experienced and beginner snowshoers came along.

As a first-time snowshoer I learned some important lessons. During the first part of the hike I felt fairly clumsy with one snowshoe always stepping on the other. Every once in a while the toe of my snowshoe would catch and I would go flying face forward into the snow. The real problem, however, was the bindings. They constantly had to be re-adjusted. As the hike progressed, I became more comfortable on the snowshoes and felt capable of breaking trail. Much to my surprise I found it extremely difficult, especially in the powder snow conditions that existed. Then, I took off my gloves and in the zero-degree temperature they froze solid within minutes.

I hope that I haven't scared any potential snowshoers away. As in any winter sport these are the joys that await the
A considerable number of changes have taken place in various financial aid programs over the last year. It is still not clear which Federal aid programs will be available and their corresponding levels of funding for 1973-74. This article will report the present status of programs from different funding sources (Federal, State and College) and advise students as to what can or might be expected to be available for next year.

Financial Aid Programs Partially or Totally Funded by the Federal Government.

There are two steps in the legislative process before a program becomes operational. The first step is the authorizing legislation which establishes the parameters of the program, and the second step is the appropriating legislation which provides the funds for the program. As you probably know from reading the newspapers, there is now a
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third consideration, and that is whether the administration will release (not impound) appropriated funds.

The Education Amendments of 1972 (signed by the President last June) authorized a very comprehensive array of educational programs. This article will only cover the status of the four programs which have the greatest impact for students at the College. All the present Federal programs were authorized. This would include the National Defense Students Loan Programs (NDSL—name was changed to National Direct Student Loan), the Educational Opportunity Grant Program (EOG—name was changed to Supplement Educational Opportunity Grants—SEOG), and the College Work-Study Program (CW-SP). In addition, the Amendments authorized a new aid program called Basic Opportunity Grants (BOG). This program has a purpose similar to the present EOG program, but will be administered in a totally different manner. Operationally, the program is designed to be somewhat similar to the State's Scholar Incentive Program. A separate application will probably be required and the amount of the award will be determined by a formula. The Program is designed to grant larger sums (possibly up to $1400), but to a smaller group of eligible students than the State's Incentive Program. At this time, it has not been decided what the application will look like or where it will be sent.

The Amendments stipulated that the three campus-based programs (NDSL, EOG and CW-SP) must be funded at least to the fiscal 1973 level before any funds could be appropriated for the new BOG program. However, the President in his budget messages to Congress (normally the first step in the appropriations process) did not request any funds for the EOG program or the NDSL program. If no funds are appropriated, or more likely if they are impounded, for the EOG program, it would not be operational after July 1, 1973. The NDSL would still have the collections from former students (a considerable sum) available for relending. The Administration requested about the same amount for the CW-SP program as last year. In addition, the Administration requested 622 million for the new BOG program.

There are differences of opinion among Congressmen and certainly between Congress and the Administration regarding which programs should be funded and what the funding level should be. Therefore, at this time it is impossible to do more than guess about what new aid funds will be available starting July 1 for certain programs.

The following conclusions are reasonable at this time:

1. The College-Work-Study Program will in all probability be funded for next year. Hopefully, the College's program will be a little larger than this year.

2. NDSL funds will be available.

3. It is very questionable whether any EOG funds will be available for next year.

4. It seems likely that there will be at least some funds appropriated for the new BOG program. However, it is not clear what procedures students will need to follow in order to receive grants.

The second major change in the Education Amendments of 1972 which affects many students at the College is the change in the eligibility requirements and procedures for Federally Insured Loans (NYHEAC for most New York State residents). The regulations now require the loans to be based on financial need rather than a specific gross family income amount. This requires the applicant to submit an additional form indicating family income and assets. In addition, the applicant must now complete a notarized statement regarding the use of the funds. These new regulations went into effect last July 1, and as many of you remember, a great deal of confusion resulted. On August 19, 1972, special legislation was passed which deferred the implementation of the new regulations until March 1, 1973. Therefore, all loans for next year will be under the new regulations.

The law still stipulates that Insured Loans (primarily NYHEAC at this College) cannot be approved more than three months before a semester begins. Therefore, the Office of Financial Aid will not be processing these loans before May 25 (except for students who plan to go to summer school). Before that time, it is recommended that students who plan to apply for this loan complete the regular application, the new supplemental form which requires a notarized statement and complete a financial statement. Students will have a choice in regard to

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"Listen to the jingle, the rumble, and the roar, as she glides along the woodlands, through the hills, and by the shore..." And so goes the lyrics to the old folk song, "The Wabash Cannonball". That description of the famed Wabash Cannonball train ride could also be applied to the Penn Central's Empire Line between Syracuse and Albany. The train follows the time honored water level route along the Mohawk River that has served as a transportation passageway since the Iroquois used it as a trading route and war path. Now Amtrak train Number 74 roll along through farmland, forests, and by the banks of the Mohawk.

Much of the farmland is in corn. The stubble from last year's harvest pokes up through the snow in defiance of the fierce valley storms. Rows of dead elms still mark the boundaries of fields as if to remind us of the good old days when farms were more profitable. Large areas of young trees attest to the fact that many farmers have given up and left the land.

Northern white cedars are scattered about and add blotches of green to the gray color of dormant hardwoods. On higher ground, large white pines tower over the surrounding woods and the seemingly small insignificant train passes beneath them. Even with all of man's technology and skill, his accomplishments are nothing when compared to nature's.

Soon after we pass through Rome, the train approaches the Mohawk River which is followed until we reach Schenectady. It is a beautiful river filled with many small islands, and its banks are lined with numerous cottonwoods and willows. At Little Falls the river is narrow, and rocky cliffs are substituted for the tree lined banks. Their walls drop straight down into the river as if to protect the stream from intruders. Farther down the line near Canajoharie, the valley is squeezed between mountains that come right down to her waters. In the winter there is quite a similarity between the rocky slopes of the hills and the jagged ice on the river below. They seem to act as one force trying to stop man's journey down the valley. The river ice has succeeded in its part; no barges use this river during the winter. But the mountain has not stopped the train from proceeding and we speed along towards our destination.

At Schenectady we veer away from the Mohawk and enter the Pine Barrens. This is a desolate area of pitch pine and scrub oak on the old lakebed of a former glacial lake. The old sand dunes are still visible and give a rolling characteristic to the land.

We then come to the final leg of the trip, "They were going around the bend going 90 miles and hour"; well we weren't going that fast but we were making at least 20 mph. The train curves around the northern edge of Albany and crosses the Hudson. The river gives a murky reflection of the state capitol and the adjacent South Mall Project. This could be symbolic for some of the shadowy happenings that go on in N.Y. State government. Soon the conductor shouts "Station stop Albany, Albany; this way out.", and the crowd piles out. As I step out, I begin to think of my return ride and a familiar tune comes to mind, "Hear the mighty rush of the engines, hear that lonesome hobo squall, while traveling through the jungles on the Wabash Cannonball".

**STUMPETTE POWER**

There are 149 undergraduate co-eds on the Forestry campus, not to mention 22 grad and 10 non-degree women. Be careful guys their numbers are increasing. This years frosh class had 54 girls as compared to 39 sophs, 31 juniors, and 25 seniors of recent years. What are these stumpettes doing? Over half, 77, are in Forest Biology, 31 in Landscape Architecture, and 26 in resources management. The remaining 15 are scattered with 5 in FC-biochem, 4 in WPE, 3 in engineering, 1 in PSE, 1 in FB-zoo, and 1 in Forest wildlife management. What does all this mean in terms of the future ecology of the North Eastern forests? A likely increase in the two legged deer population—providing more game for the hunters?

S.C.F.
February 1973—A news release from the NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

An incredible 16,000 mile journey through Russia, including sights of remote Siberian regions never before viewed by Americans, capped a recent trip for Tom Kimball, executive vice president of the National Wildlife Federation.

In "I Felt the Winds of Change in Russia" in the February-March 1973 issue of NATIONAL WILDLIFE magazine, Kimball describes a fascinating country plagued with many of the same environmental pressures facing the U.S. ("Cities such as Moscow are just as crowded and polluted as ours...") and blessed with a massive reservoir of untapped natural resources (...the Russians look eastward to a barely tapped expanse of wilderness—so vast that it stretches for 6,000 miles and makes up one-sixth of the earth's land surface.").

The purpose of Kimball's trip was for high-level environmental negotiations and to see Soviet conservation in action. He was part of the follow-up team, one of two non-governmental representatives from the U.S., which was trying to transform the "eloquent words" of the historic Soviet-American environmental agreement signed in Moscow last May by President Nixon and N.V. Podgorny, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, into "much tougher reality."

Over 30 precedent-setting joint projects were agreed to during the four days of talks last September. For the first time, Russian and American scientists will actually be working alongside each other on environmental projects, ranging from mutual water pollution research on Lake Baikal in Siberia and Lake Tahoe in Nevada, to joint computer model studies of air pollution in St. Louis and Leningrad. Scientists from both countries will be exchanging information, trying to devise a common yardstick to both measure and contain pollutants in the two countries.

"These projects could revolutionize the environmental scene for our two nations that together have as much industrial production as all of the other 140-odd nations on earth combined," Kimball writes.

Following the talks, Kimball, Russell Train, the chairman of the President's Council On Environmental Quality and the leader of the negotiating team, and others from the CEQ were the first Americans to visit several areas of conservation interest in Russia's own "Wild West"—Siberia. (American newsmen covering the Moscow negotiations were forbidden to join the trip.) "I feel a little of what the American pioneer must have felt and what the Russian pioneer, whatever his profession, feels today," Kimball states, "a recognition of almost unlimited resources and potential, a promise of fulfillment for the nation and the individual."

Besides visiting a variety of environmental research areas and nature preserves, the handful of Americans saw a classic example of the confrontation of the forces of nature, technology, industry, and conservation was seen in the Lake Baikal region. The lake itself is 40 miles wide, 400 miles long, and a mile deep in places, and there are at least 1,200 forms of plant and animal life unique to the area. It is also one of the clearest bodies of freshwater on the earth.
Paradoxically, the Baikal region is headed towards becoming the largest industrial area in the Soviet Union. Soviet conservationists have made the region a touchstone in their efforts to wisely use the country's vast natural resources.

"The Russians have good laws covering most natural resource use," Kimball explains in the article. "The Soviet Supreme Court recently handed down a decision requiring all other courts to increase the fines and penalties on polluters." But while a Soviet plant manager may be fined for polluting a Soviet river or overcutting a forest, "the bonus he receives for increasing factory production often far outweighs the fine." (Kimball noted that oftentimes this isn't any different from the ..., where polluting industries often prefer to pay marginal fines rather than cleanup.)

One of the greatest problems of development in the furthest reaches of Siberia is the permafrost, layers of permanent ice 1,000 to 5,000 feet thick and lying a bare 3 to 10 feet below the surface. "We face almost identical problems in Alaska," Kimball writes. "My concern is that Russian planners might go full-speed on a crash basis in developing giant industrial complexes in Siberia. Our own exploration of the Alaskan slope has warned us how fragile this world of long winters really is."

Rather than overwhelming differences between environmental problems in the two countries, Kimball consistently found a pattern of similarity. But he learned that there are big differences between the citizen conservation groups of the two countries which "dramatize the radically different philosophies of our two nations." The leaders of the Soviet citizens' conservation groups most comparable to the Rational Wildlife Federation— the All Russian Society for Nature Preservation—are also policy makers in the government.

"How would you go about opposing a government decision, if you're really part of that government?" Kimball asked. The answer was that the group would first write to the minister of the government department involved. If he said no, the next step would be to appeal to the Council of Ministers; and if that failed, it could go to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which is all powerful.

"The bright side of this picture," Kimball believes, "is that when the Soviet leadership really wants to protect the environment, it can do it with an order, a stroke of the pen...It's almost that simple compared with the process of getting our many divergent forces together—from Congress, to private industry, to citizens' groups."

Kimball's principal impression as a result of his remarkable trip is that cooperative environmental progress can be made on a global basis "...if we can sustain and develop this open, person-to-person relationship."

"I think that we made great progress on the environmental cooperation front. But I feel that of perhaps greater significance was the unparalleled opportunity to talk to these Soviet citizens face to face." Where the seed of this beginning "goes from here, and how well it does, is going to have great impact on the two most powerful nations on earth."
COLLEGE BILLS
FROM S.A.S.U. LEG. REPORT

S. 2088 (Bernstein)
Requires tuition-free policy at all Slate-operated units of the State University of New York (Higher Education)

A. 2435 (Culhane)
Requires State University Board of Trustees to report any tuition increase annually to the Legislature on or before March 1, and unless such proposal be disapproved by the concurrent legislative resolution, the increase shall become effective on July 1 of that year (Education)

S. 384 (Beatty) and A. 929 (Strelzin)
Establishes no-tuition as policy for non-matriculating students attending City University schools of general studies during evening sessions (Senate Higher Education and Assembly Education)

A. 906 (Stavisky)
Removes authority from the City University Board of Higher Education to charge tuition and other educational fees with the intent of providing free higher education to citizen residents of the City of New York (Education)

S. 159 (Giuffreda, Ackerman) and A. 894 (Levy; Multi-sponsored by Meyer, Hogan, Wertz, Tills, Grune, Dell'i Bovi, H.M. Miller, Jonas, Herbst)
Provides that payment of tuition and other fees at State University and Community colleges shall be deferred for veterans entitled to educational benefits until such time as benefits are received (Passed Senate, February 8, Assembly Education)

A. 3247 (Taylor; Multi-sponsored by Meyer, Herbst, Thorp, Strelzin)
Enacts freedom of information law which requires that State agencies and Boards make available all records for public inspection and copying (Governmental Operations)

A. 1628 (Blumenthal)
Requires that persons having custody of public records must, upon request, search for particular records and open them for public inspection; also permits the making of abstracts and copies (Governmental Operations)

A. 220 (Brown)
Authorizes the State University Board of Trustees to provide tuition-free courses at all units of the University for persons over 60 (Education)

A. 2460 (Meyer)
Provides that all meetings of two or more members of any board, committee, commission or any other policy-making body, agency, or authority of any State, county, or municipal government at which public business is conducted or formal action taken, shall be declared to be open meeting open to the public at all times (Governmental Operations)

S. 1847 (Giuffreda, Donovan, Lombardi) and A. 1256 (Riccio; Multi-sponsored by Burrows, Luther)
Modifies the requirement of the Scholar Incentive Program that the first $200 of tuition be paid by the student, by eliminating this requirement for students from families with net taxable incomes below $2,000 and reducing to $100 the initial amount of tuition for students from families with net taxable incomes between $2,000 and $6,000; transfers funds presently allocated to the State University Scholarship Program to the Scholar Incentive Program and appropriates $1.4 million (Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means)

S. 1865 (Giuffreda, Donovan, Present, Goodman, DeHond, Lombardi, Pisani, Levy) and A. 1242 (Jonas; Multi-sponsored by D'Amato, Beckman, Margiotta, Levy, Riccio, Luther)
Provides for additional Regents Scholarships for candidates who received identical scores on Regents Scholarship examination as those who were awarded scholarship, thus breaking tie scores; appropriates $100,000. This bill was proposed by the Board of Regents (Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means)

A. 2267 (Fortune)
Increases the number of Regents College Scholarships from 18,841 to 19,500 in order to allocate them by Assembly district, instead of by county, with each district to receive a minimum of forty (Education)

A. 1230 (Burrows; Multi-sponsored by Meyer, Beckman, Margiotta, Luther)
Provides that the total number of Regents Scholarships awarded annually shall be equal to 10% of the total number of high school graduates during the preceding year; appropriates $1.7 million. This bill was proposed by the Board of Regents (Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means)
S. 761 (Meyerson) and A. 2345 (M. Miller)  
Increases from $1,000 to $1,500 the maximum annual award for recipients of Regents Scholarship (Senate Higher Education and Assembly Education)  

S. 762 (Meyerson)  
Increases from $1,000 to $1,750 the maximum annual award for recipients of Regents Scholarship (Senate Higher Education)  

S. 455 (Meyerson)  
Establishes 2,500 scholarships of up to $1,000 each for resident children of families whose gross income does not exceed $6,500 per year (Higher Education)  

S. 1858 (Donovan, Levy, Pisani, Eronston, Rolison) and A. 1239 (D’Amato; Multi-sponsored by Beckman, Luther, Riccio)  
Extends the definition of financial emancipation for the purpose of computing Regents Scholarship and Scholar Incentive awards for graduate students, to undergraduate students so that the income of parents will be excluded if the undergraduate student has been emancipated from his or her parents for one year preceding the semester for which financial aid application is made; appropriates $400,000. (Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means)  

A. 2821 (Leichter)  
Excludes parental income in determining the amount of Scholar Incentive award for married undergraduate students who have been financially emancipated for one year preceding the semester for which application for aid is made (Education)  

A. 141 (Henderson)  
Allows personal income taxpayer a tax credit of 10% (or $2,400, whichever is less) for expenses for tuition, fees, books, and maintenance of student at approved college (Ways and Means)  

S. 804 (Bernstein) and A. 324 (Stella), A. 3267 (Koppel)  
Provides that in determining income eligibility for occupancy in public housing projects, cost of tuition, books, room and board, shall be deducted for each dependent attending college (Senate Housing and Assembly Housing)  

A. 1906 (Stavisky)  
Makes it unlawful for any school or college in the State to offer scholarships or grants in any form which restricts eligibility on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin (Education)  

A. 2871 (Hecht)  
Prohibits inquiry as to race, creed, color or religion of all persons seeking admission to educational institutions (Judiciary)  

S. 706 (Meyerson)  
Prohibits sale of unsafe toys and establishes laboratory at the State University Center at Albany to pre-test toys before their sale; appropriates $50,000 (Senate Finance)  

S. 559 (Straub)  
Requires that trustees of all colleges adopt rules and regulations providing for hearing of grievances made by students, faculty, and staff members against college officials for purported act or failure to act (Education)  

S. 1568 (Caemmerer) and A. 1243 (Kingston)  
Provides in case of campus disorder, for various members of the academic community to apply for temporary restraining order (Senate Education and Assembly Education)  

S. 872 (Schermerhorn) and A. 754 (Ingrassia)  
Authorizes the State University Board of Trustees to provide armed security patrols to police campus grounds for at least the hours of 9 a.m. to Midnight (Senate Higher Education and Assembly Education).  

A. 798 (Fink)  
Repeals provision allowing the Board of Regents to list subversive organizations and to remove teachers and employees or members thereof (Assembly Education)
The Great Horned Owl

If you should flush a great horned owl from a nest while on one of your woodswanderings during the next month, don't assume it was fooled by the mild winter we have had to date. Even during normal winters, I have flushed incubating owls from their nests as early as February 6. It is only real slowpokes that are not nesting by Washington's Birthday.

Those "hoots" you heard as you came out of the woods at dusk during deer season weren't just casual calls, but were the first of their love songs leading up to the early February nesting.

Why should these owls start nesting so early, when it is almost certain that they will have several serious winter storms leaving them sitting on snow-rimmed nests to keep their eggs from freezing.

Most birds have a relatively short period from egg-laying until the young are on their own. For great horned owls this period extends over about five months. This early nesting date puts the young on their own at a period when wildlife is at its peak and the novice hunters stand a reasonable chance of success. When the hard times of next winter come, they will have learned some of the tricks of the trade.

To nest successfully in winter weather, owls must start incubating immediately after laying the first of their two eggs. This explains why one of the young is always bigger than its nestmate. Other predacious birds have this habit too, even though not forced by cold weather. This is Mother Nature's way of insuring strong, healthy young when the food supply may be short, for the larger birds dominate the lesser ones, taking the food that is brought to the nests, leaving the late-comers to fall by the wayside.

It is interesting how wildlife species fall into specific environmental niches. The great horned owl and the red-tailed hawk very often are found sharing the same hunting and nesting territory with the owl having the nighttime franchise on hunting rights, and the hawk daytime rights. Being the earlier nester of the two, owls often exercise other rights, like taking over the hawk's nest. The great horned owl isn't much for building nests, generally usurping the nesting platform of some other large bird, more often than not, probably the local red-tail's. The nest will usually stand about two years of use by owls before it begins to sag dangerously. By then, the hawk has had time to build another good nest to be taken over.

By mid-May the young are about full grown, though they still have that round baby look. It is not uncommon to find them at this time of year sitting on the ground or low stumps. During this period when they are out of the nest, but not yet strong enough of wing to stay in the treetops, they are not really as vulnerable as they might first appear. Though still innocent looking, they have powerful feet and bills which are well respected by their potential enemies. The parents are also on the alert for danger, and many a hiker has been surprised by furious attacks of attending adults when they got too close to the young.
Other things being equal, the cottontail rabbit would probably be at the top of the owl's list of food preferences. Usually other things aren't equal, however, for it is seldom that mice don't make up the major part of the diet. Like other predators, they take what is most readily available. Mice, with their high reproductive rate, are the main converters of vegetation to protein as far as most flesh-eaters are concerned.

Their depredations on the larger, slower breeders like rabbits normally is more beneficial than harmful to the population, for it acts to cull out the sick and those that don't have good survival characteristics. It was this culling over the millennia that has made the rabbit the wary and evasive target that it is.

When the thermometer is hovering around zero, and I step out on the back porch and hear a great horned owl call from the ridge, I marvel at this hardy soul.

The BEAT

BY

ROLAND R. VOSBURGH

We've all heard about how beavers are industrious. That's a fact of course, but they can also be stubborn animals who don't know when they're beat. My first encounter with this engineer in the woods was a few years ago when we were exploring my great grandparents farm. They had dammed a small stream utilizing part of an old stone wall in the dam. A fairly good sized pond spread out behind it. It was very picturesque and it attracted many wildfowl.

Due to circumstances too involved to bring up here I will just say that it became necessary to remove these beaver from the site because the neighbor's land to the north was being flooded. We were sorry they had to go, but go they must and thus began our confrontation with these tricky animals. Our amateurish methods eventually were successful, but it was slow going. Our attack plan was to slowly cut through a trough in the dam to lower the water level. This, we hoped, would force them to move to "wetter grounds." However, they weren't going to give up easily. Every return trip to the dam we would discover a plug of brush, water plants, and mud in our hole. It became a little frustrating. A conservation officer, whom we called in to trap and remove the beaver, was unsuccessful, so we returned to our previous plan. This process went on for a whole spring and summer. The water level fell lower and soon the entrance to their house was exposed. Sometime that autumn we guess they gave up and left, probably very disgruntled at having to leave.

The water is all gone now. The minnows and bullheads, as well as the beaver are gone too. Ducks no longer make their annual trip. Our neighbor is happy. I am not. All that is left as a reminder are the dam and house, both high and dry, and many aspen stumps on the banks. We did what was inevitable, but we never developed the hatred that some old timers in the country have for beaver. Instead I think the experience left me with a greater admiration for the beaver's skill, ingenuity, and as we learned, determination.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
CALL: Arthur Woldt
(518) 457-5400
St. Patrick's Day

(On St. Patrick's Day in Hudson County the principal editorial should discuss the occasion. However, no editorial could improve on Hal Boyle's column, first published here 20 years ago. So here it is again. — The Editor.)

WHAT IS IT to be Irish?
On 364 days of the year, being Irish isn't visibly different from being Scottish, French, Italian, Jewish, Serbian, Dutch or—yes—even English.
The Irishman pays his bills, complains against his taxes, does his work, listens to his wife like the man of any other race.
But on this one day of the year—holy St. Patrick's Day.—the Irishman becomes an Irishman.
And on this day you have to be Irish to know what it is to be Irish.
The outer signs, of course, can be seen by all. The Irishman overnight grows a foot taller and stalks the earth like a giant. All traffic lights turn green for him, and if they don't he sees red.
But this air of majesty is only token evidence of internal change. The men of other races who envy the Irishman his bearing on St. Patrick's Day would envy him far more if they could look inside the Irishman's soul.

WHAT IS IT to be Irish?
How can you put the wonder of it into words?
If a psychiatrist stretched himself out on his own warm couch after his last customer had gone home, and he dreamed of the man he himself would most like to be—well, he might be perfect, but he'd still be only half an Irishman on St. Patrick's Day.

WHAT IS IT to be Irish?
It is to have an angel in your mouth, turning your prose to poetry. It is to have the gift of tongues, to know the language of all living things. Does an Irishman pause and turn an ear to a tree? It is because on this day he wants to hear what one sleepy bud says to another as it opens its pale green hands to the warm sun of spring.

WHAT IS IT to be Irish?
On, on this day it is music. Not just the cornet in the parading high school band, but the deep, deep music of living, the low, sad rhythms of eternity. The Irishman hears the high song of the turning spheres, the dim lullaby of the worm in its cocoon. All the world is in tune, and he is in step with the tune, the tune that only he can hear.

WHAT IS IT to be Irish?
It is to live the whole history of his race between a dawn and a dawn—the long wrongs, the bird-swift joys, the endless hurt of his ancestors since the morning of time in a forgotten forest, the knock-at-his-heart that is a part of his religion.

WHAT IS IT to be Irish?
It isn't only the realization that he is descended from kings. It is the realization that he is a king himself, an empire on two feet, striding in power, a strolling continent of awe.

WHAT IS IT to be Irish?
Why, on St. Patrick's Day, to be Irish is to know more glory, adventure, magic, victory, exultation, gratitude and gladness than any other man can experience in a lifetime.

WHAT IS IT to be Irish?
It is to walk in complete mystic understanding with God for 24 wonderful hours.

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POETRY CORNER...

The best frame of government is that which is most likely to prevent the greatest sum of evil.

James Monroe
(from a treatise-1789)

plow away the snow
scrape it from the sidewalks
let it fall below
so no one can know
if it fell today
or a day before

cover it with brown
salt it into slush
let the darkness drown
its brightness away

and no one will ever know
that it was once time snow.

Anonymous

"HEY MOM.......I GOT THE JOB!!!
NEW AUTO EMISSION DEVICE DEVELOPED

An automobile emission control system, less expensive than those now being proposed by Detroit automobile manufacturers, has been designed by two Cornell University researchers. According to Environmental News Service, Professor Edwin Resler and Herbert M. Kastrin say their new device can be installed on any conventional V-8 engine, and can virtually eliminate air pollution from automobiles. Automobile emissions contribute up to 85 percent of the air pollution in some cities.

Resler and Kastrin hope to have their device installed in a test car and running within one year.

According to Resler, the device would not affect gas mileage, but would result in a 12 percent engine power loss. He also stated several manufacturers have expressed interest in the device and that it could be made available to the public in kit form in the not too distant future.

A spokesman for the federal Environmental Protection Agency's Advanced Power Systems Development Branch said the principle behind the device "is sound," although EPA has not formally reviewed the system.

The Resler/Kastrin design consists basically of two six-inch chambers, one on each side of the engine block. Six of the eight conventional engine cylinders would burn a rich fuel mixture. The exhaust from these six cylinders would be funneled into the Resler/Kastrin device where it would be burned. The energy derived from burning the exhaust would then power the two remaining cylinders.

The Resler/Kastrin device allows the fuel to be more completely burned than ordinarily. Auto pollution is primarily due to incomplete combustion of fuel and to the high temperatures at which conventional engines operate.

FROM CONSERVATION NEWS (NWL)

New York Champions

Department foresters have been out measuring New York's biggest trees for the past year and the results are in — six National Champions in New York State.

It was a big job with more than 400 trees of 100 different species being examined by foresters from DEC's Bureau of State and Private Forestry, which has been compiling the list.

The Big Tree project, the first survey of big trees taken in New York since 1941, is sponsored by the State and District Forest Practice Boards in cooperation with DEC.

Department foresters have been measuring trees in upstate areas while the Long Island Horticultural Society has provided results of their measurements of Long Island trees.

John Nellis, associate forester in the Bureau of State and Private Forestry, checked the measurements with the American Forestry Association for comparison with big trees in other states and the following New York trees and their owners were confirmed as "National Champions":

**BIGTOOTH ASPEN**, owned by George Sawdey, Walker, N.Y., Monroe County — circum. 17' 10/4" - height 93' - crown 76'

**EUROPEAN LARCH**, owned by Dear Hill Conference and Retreat Center, Wappingers Falls, N.Y., Dutchess County — circum. 9'5" - height 101' - crown 42

**BLACK LOCUST**, owned by William Waise, Slingerlands, N.Y., Albany County — circum. 20'9" - height 74' - crown 44'

**AMERICAN MOUNTAINASH**, owned by Robert Fallon, Voorheesville, N.Y., Albany County — circum. 7'11" - height 42' - crown 26'

**TREE-OF-HEAVEN**, owned by Mrs. F.M. Bacon III, St. James, N.Y., Suffolk County — circum. 19'8" - height 60' - crown 80'

**STRIPE MAPLE**, owned by County of Nassau, Locust Valley, N.Y. — circum. 3'11" - height 40' - crown 50'

The following trees, while not qualifying as National Champions, nevertheless are large enough to be in competition and are therefore listed by AFA as "Challengers":

**HACKBERRY**, owned by Dr. Fred Richardson, Claverack, N.Y., Columbia County — circum. 16'7" - height 98' - crown 95'

**EASTERN HEMLOCK**, owned by J. Carlton, Gilbertsville, N.Y., Otsego County — circum. 17'3/4" - height 72' - crown 52'

**BLACK WALNUT**, owned by Bard College, Annandale, N.Y., Dutchess County — circum. 18'6" - height 103' - crown 123'

**RED MAPLE**, owned by Bard College, Annandale, N.Y., Dutchess County — circum. 21'7" - height 94' - crown 77'

**EASTERN COTTONWOOD**, owned by Lucius Cary, Schaghticoke, N.Y., Rensselaer County — circum. 25'10" - height 98' - crown 85'

**YELLOW BIRCH**, owned by C.A. Niles, Utica, N.Y., Herkimer County — circum. 11'9" - height 101' - crown 52/4'

**CRACK WILLOW**, owned by H. Bigeral, Hailesboro, N.Y., St. Lawrence County — circum. 25'1" - height 74' - crown 100'

If you have a tree on your property or know of one that is exceptionally large in height or girth, contact your nearest regional office. A department forester will assist you in measuring it.

FROM N.Y.S. ENVIRONMENT
College Grants, Scholarships. During this period of uncertainty regarding Federal aid programs, the College is fortunate in that over the years the Alumni Association, certain foundations, and private individuals have contributed significantly to scholarship and grant programs at the College. Most of these programs provide for awards based primarily on financial need, while a few take scholarship and other considerations into account in varying degrees. If you would like to be considered and have not applied, you are encouraged to do so immediately. Applications are available through 107 Bray Hall.

Part-Time and Summer Employment. The College Work-Study Program provides employment for students during the summer and during the regular academic year. There will be a limited number of positions available at the College and at most of the College's Regional Campuses this summer i.e. Warrensburg and Cranberry. Some of these positions are granted to students who have both financial need and a curriculum program requirement for part of the summer. Again, if you are interested in either a summer job or part-time employment next year, and have not applied, you should do so immediately.

In addition, there are a variety of summer positions listed in the front of 108 Bray Hall. At this time, there have been no changes in the financial aid programs administered by the Regents Center. The Office of Financial Aid will try to keep students informed of any new developments in either the State or Federal programs.

John R. Reeves
Coordinator of Financial Aid

GENERALS VS. BUGS IN FINALS

After nipping the Stumpy Stuffers 29-28 in overtime, the Generals routed Whooper's Hoopers 52-21 to reach the finals in the F3L. Meanwhile, the Bugs trimmed the Pulpers 31-17 and then edged the Slugs 27-21 to also obtain a slot in the finals. The finals will be held March 26, 27, 28 (Mon-Wed). The finals consists of a best of three game series. All games will be held at 5:30 and everyone is invited to watch the battle between these two powerhouses. The Bugs lost only once all year and their tough zone defense combined with a general height advantage over other teams makes them a tough team to beat, beat, beat. The Generals however have not been defeated and make up for their lack of height with hustle and scrappiness. The finals should prove to be quite interesting and an appropriate ending to this year's season.

Monday night, February 26, the Slugs trounced the highly touted Watson Warriors 44-20. This game had been figured to be a close one according to the oddsmakers (John Anlian, Roland Vosburgh, and Co.) but it proved not to be. T. Brown and P. Wroebel led the Slug's attack in the first half as the winners raced out to a 17-9 bulge. The Slugs held high scoring J. Geer and J. Tessier to a total of 2 points in the first half. The second half proved to be even more one sided as the hot shooting Slugs, paced by balanced scoring, completed the rout. P. Wroebel and T. Brown led all the scorers with 15 and 12 points respectively while J. Geer led the Warriors with 9.

The Raiders edged Whooper's Hoopers 32-27 but the Hoopers advanced to the semifinals. The Raiders forfeited due to an ineligible player and the Hoopers thus remained undefeated. Macki led the Raider's scoring with 14 points and Fitzgerald notched 14 for the Hoopers.

Tuesday, the Generals barely managed to edge Stumpy Stuffers to advance to the semifinals. A clutch, dipsy doodle layup by Art Shoutis in the waning seconds of overtime gave the Generals their win over the determined Stuffers. The Generals led 15-11 at the half and stretched their lead to seven points with only about 5 minutes left in the game. Their shooting suddenly went sour and the Stuffers battled back to take a 2 point

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SUMMER JOBS:

Spring will arrive this year at the State University College of Environmental Science and Forestry. That is, as far as job-hunting graduates are concerned. The College's new calendar ends the academic year three weeks earlier, explains placement counselor John R. Reeves, and many recruiters who hold interviews on campus are getting a surprise. Summer employees will hit the job market by May 9, the end of final exams. Commencement is May 12, and will mark the starting gun for career placement, according to Reeves.

Students looking for summer jobs consider the earlier schedule and advantage in finding employment for the season. "Career placement does not seem to be affected very much," said Reeves. "These positions are usually geared to whenever students complete their programs and are available. But interviewers should be aware of the situation and advance their schedules accordingly."

Early indications at the College point up increasing numbers of professional positions in environmental science and forestry.

I.M. HAS NEW DEPTS.

Three new departments and a special instructional and research group have been established at the State University College of Environmental Science and Forestry, in its recently re-organized School of Resource Management.

The new departments have been created under the leadership of Dean Charles C. Larson, who stated the purpose was to consolidate certain academic areas of the School, and to facilitate internal administration of some 520 students and 40 faculty and staff.

"Building on the foundation of traditional disciplines and the former organization of the School, a re-grouping of faculty has been achieved to better serve both undergraduate and graduate students and the total mission of the College," Larson stated.

The Departments are:

- Silviculture and Forest Influences, which emphasizes the cultural aspect of forestry by establishing the relationships among vegetation, soils, water, and the atmosphere. The objective of the department is to define methods of forest and land resource treatment to achieve management goals, and to identify the impact of these on the environment.

- Managerial and Social Science, which focuses on the social aspect of forestry and resources, and the systems used to determine environmental management decisions. Effort in the department is directed toward the scientific basis for policy formation and implementation.

- Department of Policy and Program Affairs, which covers current forestry and environmental policy and programming. The departmental objective is to identify environmental issues and how they cut across institutions, agencies, programs, methods, and institutional arrangements.

Additionally, a Section of Biometry and Operations Research has been established to provide the statistical and quantitative tools required to support the biological and social programs of these departments, and to serve the needs of specialized education throughout the five schools of the College.

John W. Johnson has been appointed chairman of the Department of Silviculture and Forest Influences. He has been a member of the faculty since 1970. He is an alumnus of the University of Michigan, and formerly taught at North Carolina State University from which he received his doctoral degree. Prof. Johnson has had extensive industrial and research experience in the South. He is an active member of the Society of American Foresters, and is a former chairman of its Silviculture Division, and has been appointed recently to membership on the Society's Forest Sciences Board.

George R. Armstrong, the new chairman of the Department of Managerial and Social Science, has taught at the College for 22 years. A specialist in forestry economics, he has written and spoken widely on managerial economics of wood-using industries. He is a 1949 alumnus of the College, and earned the M.S. and Ph. D. degrees there in 1959 and 1965.

Russell E. Getty, and member of the faculty since 1966, has been appointed chairman of page 16

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NEW DEPT'S . . .

the Department of Policy and Program Affairs. Formerly he was northwest manager of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management in Portland, Ore., where he had overall responsibility for the management of 16 million acres of federal land. He has had policy and program experience in other federal agencies and taught five years at Iowa State College, his alma mater.

RINGs

Ring Day has come and gone but for those of you who missed it or decided to wait — Remember, you can order your official college ring anytime at Sorensen's in the Campus Arcade, off South Crouse Avenue, next door to the University Post Office.

F.B.L.

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lead. Randy Kaltreider scored in the final minute to tie the game. The overtime was quite uneventful until Mr. (Sneaks) Shoutis performed his heroics. Briggs and Tubbs led the Stuffers with 13 points each while G. Campbell paced the Pack with 10 points.

The Bugs gobbled up the Pulpers as Mike Klinkhammer scored 10 points and Bill Tully added 9 to pace the winners. After a low scoring first half, the Bugs led 12-6. In the second half, the Pulpers continued to distribute their passes into the hands of their opponents and the Bugs soon put the game out of reach. The Bugs, as usual, dominated both boards and also displayed an efficient fast break as they stymied the Pulpers and their All American Ray Bercume (WKBK).

The Bugs continued their winning ways as they surprisingly (according to J.A.) beat the Slugs. The game was tied at the half as Tim Brown and company were able to match the efforts of Gerry Lanier, John Bartels and staff. However, in the second half the Bugs penetrated the Slug's defense for several inside baskets. The Slugs had a relatively poor shooting night and the Bugs took complete control of the situation and the game. Mike Klinkhammer and John Bartels scored 9 and 7 points respectively to pace the winners. Tim Brown led the Slugs with 6 points.

The Generals raced out to an 11-0 bulge as Wee Willie Keefer and Arthur (Sneaks) Shoutis led a wicked defense. The Generals prevented the Hoopers from penetrating and led 18-6 at the half. It looked like a typical low scoring General's game. However, several baskets by Randy Kaltreider paced the Pack as they soon pulled completely away from Whooper's Hoopers. Randy Kaltreider, Gary Campbell, and Wee Willie Keefer led the winners with 14, 12, and 11 points respectively. Give credit to the entire team as excellent team play made this and other victories possible. Jack Fitzgerald led the formerly unbeaten Hoopers with 10 points.

I would like to remind those interested of the finals at 5:30 on March 26, 27, and 28 in the Men's Gym.

DANCE
FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1973
8:30-1:00
NIPKIN LOUNGE
SPONSORED BY ALPHA XI SIGMA AND THE FRESHMAN CLASS
MUSIC BY: SWEET BREEZE
REFRESHMENTS
25¢
NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK:
SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK NAMED CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK

Shirley Temple Black, former child star and Special Assistant to the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, has been named Honorary Chairman of National Wildlife Week for 1973. Mrs Black has been very active in public service in recent years, serving as a delegate to the United Nations and leading the fight against the crippling disease multiple sclerosis. She has also been particularly involved in U.S. environmental affairs.

In October 1972, Mrs. Black accompanied CEQ Chairman Russell Train and NWF Executive Vice President Tom Kimball with the U.S. Delegation to Moscow for Soviet-American environmental negotiations. She also served with the U.S. Delegation to the precedent-setting U.N. Conference on the Human Environment held in July 1972, in Stockholm Sweden.

This year, National Wildlife Week is set for March 16-18. Sponsored each year by the 3 and 1/2 million member National Wildlife Federation and its state affiliates, the 1973 Wildlife Week emphasis is on wildlife management and the theme of "Discover Wildlife—It's Too Good To Miss!". The symbol of 1973 Wildlife Week is an infant wood duck shown just emerging from its nest.

During this year's observance, Kimball urges families to "get out and enjoy our wild resources. It can open up an entirely new world." "Too often," Kimball said, "American families see wildlife and the rest of the natural world only through attractive magazine pictures. It's out there to be experienced right now and it really is too good to be missed."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

To the Editor:

In reference to Bob Nixon's letter, March 1, 1973: Both you and Roland are way off the beat. Apparently you both are concerned about the issue (Cross-Quad Tromping, that is), but are either of you willing to do something more than yell out of third story windows at transgressors or write nasty letters suggesting improbable solutions to this problem?

Put away your personal peeves and adopt an awareness of other people. There are two types of people on this campus: those that walk around the quad and thus keep the quad forever green, and those who are in the habit of being punctual (or lazy) and prefer to take the shortcut. Both groups deserve consideration.

I suppose we could start a full fledged feud between these opposing factions, but what good would it do?

I suggest that Roland and Bob get together (with other concerned students) and try to find a solution. All they need to do is compromise between the aesthetic qualities of unbroken expanses of untrampled grass, and the efficiency and practicability of putting sidewalks where people want to walk. Both are wanted; both are needed.

If we, as a student body, cannot cooperate on simple matters such as this, how can we rightfully expect communities, states, and nations to come together on their problems?

Who is willing to think clearly and take positive action? Are you, Bob? Are you, Roland?

Sincerely,
Nina Albanese
LETTERS

To the Editor:

Bob Nixon's letter to the editor in the March 1 Knothole is a bit of an enigma. The overriding thought seems to be a concern for others. He is worried about someone else making it "more difficult for others to understand the truth." He finishes with: "Yours in the quest—of the people, by the people and for the people."

On the other hand Bob Nixon says: "Try thinking..." when someone has a different idea than him. He says: "Try questioning..." when someone does not agree with him. This dichotomy displays, perhaps even more than an enigma, a true paradox. The apparent overriding concern for others would indicate an extreme tolerance of others, that the big #1 has finally taken a second place, that the I is no longer capitalized. If this were truly so then Bob Nixon would see that others can think and can question and can, just as well, come up with different answers and opinions than others have.

It seems rather blatantly bogus to display such intolerance as to say: "Try thinking...", while at the same time expressing concern that someone else is making it "more difficult for others to understand the truth."

To recognize the fact that there is another side to something is to disagree. To state, by implication or overtly, that a different opinion can exist only because of the ignorance or fallibility of others, is not to disagree and thereby gradually learn the truth, but an attempt in menticide.

Of course, Bob Nixon may not have meant what he wrote.

WRITE!

Assemblyman Glen Harris has introduced legislation that would scuttle the Adirondack Park Agency's Private Land Use and Development Plan under the guise of delaying final legislative action until next year.

Governor Rockefeller has stuck his neck out and made a very strong statement opposing this maneuver and urging legislative action on the Plan at this session.

The Governor must be supported on his strong stand at once. Write him today and let him know that you agree with him:

Governor Nelson Rockefeller
Executive Chamber
Albany, New York 12224

Assemblymen and senators should be told that there must be no delay on this crucial issue. Write your assemblyman and senator and let them know that you want no delay. You may get names and addresses from your public library.

A tremendous amount of pressure is being exerted by the Adirondack town supervisors and many, but not all, of the Adirondack Park residents to kill the Private Land Plan. We must generate a mammoth outpouring of mail from across the state to counter this or the Private Land Plan is doomed. Tell your friends and alert all groups and organizations. Speed is essential. Letters should be simple.

Fancy arguments are not needed at this time. Your action is needed now.

If you have any questions, call or write: Merrily Godson
134 Hubbell St. Canandaigua, N.Y. 14424 315-394-8974
The E.S.&F. Calendar of Events is a service of the Knothole intended to list all faculty and college related events for the week in one place. If your organization is having a meeting, speaker, movies, special event or whatever that you want publicized, contact Dave Shepard by phone in the evenings (638-1788) or by student mail (Grad. SERM mailbox - 303 Bray)

* Thursday - March 8 *
12 noon - Botany Club Noon Movies. Bring your lunch. All Welcome. 319 Marshall
12 noon - 1:30 PM - Administrative Advisory Committee Meeting. (closed) Conference room, Moon Library. Student Rep. - Dave Hardin
1 - 5 PM - Shortcourse "Ecology for Pest Control Personnel" at various Campus locations. (closed)
3 - 4 PM - Dean Larson coffeebreak with SERM Grad. students and faculty. 319 Bray
8 - 10 PM - American Statistics Association meets in 316 Bray (open meeting)

* Saturday - March 10 *
1 PM - Woodsmen's Team Practice behind Walters Hall. All welcome

* Wednesday - Mar. 14 (con't) *
9 AM - Zoology Department Meeting
???? - Empire State Research Institute (ESPRI) Annual Meeting (closed)
3 PM - Academics Standards Committee, (closed), 107 Bray

* Thursday - March 15 *
8 AM - 12 Noon - Shortcourse: "Urban Forestry", (closed), Conference Room, Moon Library
8 AM - 12:30 PM - Empire State Research Institute (ESPRI), Annual Meeting (closed)
7:30 - 10 PM - Ka-na-wa-ke (canoe) club. 321 Bray.

***LAST DAY TO DROP A COURSE***

* Friday - March 16 *
3:30 - 5 PM - Chemistry Department Seminar, 308 Baker

* Saturday - March 17 *
8:30 AM - FSEE Walk-in Exam, O'Donnell Bldg., 301 Erie Blvd. West, Room 111, Bring completed FSEE application form with you.

Nominations for Student Council Officers and Class Officers and Representatives as well as Nominations for S.U. Senators from the College will close at noon, Friday, March 9 (TOMORROW). If you wish to be nominated please place your name and the position you are running for, addressed to Bruce Barnard in the Student Council Mailbox, Basement of Marshall before the deadline.