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The Knothole, April 19, 1973

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

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The Master Plan for the College of Environmental Science and Forestry has been drafted for the period ending 1980. Some good general concepts from the plan give a projection for what the College will be like in the coming years. General academic plans call for an enrollment pattern rapidly shifting toward senior college-graduate center status.

Some of the projected plans for the various schools are as follows. The School of Environmental and Resource Mgt. proposes to concentrate major attention in the next decade on developing excellence in its educational program rather than appreciably expanding its student enrollment. Current enrollment is 419 undergraduates and 106 graduates. In 1981, 500 undergraduates and 150 graduates are expected. Starting next fall, a major revision of the curriculum will be implemented. A few of the major changes will be a reemphasis on field instruction, development of a study-abroad program in resource management oriented to Latin American tropics, and a joint degree program with Syracuse University in which students may be granted a B.S. in Resource Management by the College and a Master of Business Administration or Master of Public Administration by S.U. in an additional year of study.

Expanded research programs are planned. New research emphasis will include urban forestry, environmental forestry, law and legal affairs, international trade and development, and the sociocultural, social, and economic aspects of wildlife management.

The School of Environmental and Resource Engineering plans substantial increases in the use of computers in coursework, including graphics and interactive terminals. Also, increased use of autotutorial instruction, modular scheduling, and self-guided laboratory exercises will partly replace traditional classroom instruction. The undergraduate enrollment is planned to be increased in view of the anticipated demand for its graduates. Enrollment is planned to be increased to 400 by 1980 for undergraduates (up from the present 260) and 150 for graduates (present is 42).

E.S.F. MASTER PLAN

SNACK BAR - AT LAST

When Marshall Hall was rehabilitated several years ago facilities were provided for a snack bar in the basement, but access across from the student lounge. According to Mr. Corr, Director of the Business Office, the snack bar should be open by fall registration, August 27. It’s opening has been delayed by legal questions and a general lack of impetus.

No subsidy for the operation can be provided by the college, so as Mr. Corr said, “the snack bar will have to be self-sufficient, paying its own way.” S.U. Food Service, which is a non-profit organization will operate the Snack Bar. At the present time Food Service is compiling a menu, hours of operation and prices. The snack bar is likely to provide limited services when first opened, and if successful, will expand its selections.

At one time it was thought the Snack Bar could be a student run, but legal complications such as a million dollar performance bond made this idea prohibitive. It is hoped that food service will allow primarily forestry students to work in the Snack Bar.

S. C. F.

W. VA. TAKES TRI-STATE

Tully, N.Y.—April 14

The West Virginia Woodsmen’s Team overwhelmed both Penn State and this College by collecting 55 points from a total of 150 possible for the meet. Penn State finished second with 33 and E.S.F. with 23.

The day’s weather, although somewhat chilly, was sunny and blue skies. About 75 people from Penn State University and the University of West Virginia had come to either compete or to cheer their team on in this 16th Annual Tri-State event. Over 300 people from this College and the surrounding area were also on hand to watch the competition. One of the day’s activities was a rendition of “Happy Birthday”, by the crowd, for Vice President Harrison Payne, who celebrated his birthday that day.

Although the final totals show a lopsided victory, the contest remained unpredictable during the first 6 events. West Virginia went off to an early lead by taking 1st and 3rd in the Tree Felling while E.S.F.’s Tony Harvish took 2nd. WVU continued their surge taking 1st and 2nd in the Crosscut leaving only 3rd to E.S.F. (Karnoly and Stash). E.S.F.’s Pat Cuscieri and Bill Kropelin took 2nd in the water Rolling and Dave Van Tress and John Warnack took 3rd but again WVU had 1st. Penn State, up to this point, had not scored a point but quickly reversed this trend in the Bow Sawing as they swept all three places. This did not phase WVU for long, as they again took 1st in the Horizontal Speed Chop leaving 2nd and 3rd to E.S.F.

TRAILS AND ERRORS

Ascending from Mt. Olympus, there is a small Trail which runs from near Day Hall to the rear of the recycling garage along the edge of the Snack Bar. Two Evergreen students who live on the Mount enjoy using this convenient way to get to class, and this presents a problem. Like any other dirt trail, the path becomes very muddy, slippery and unstable during wet weather. Under these conditions traffic aids erosion of the main path and breaks down ground cover bordering the trail to extend the damage.

Earlier this semester the prolonged wet periods made the situation chronic. Water easily ran down the steep slope taking soil with it. Tree roots began to appear as the soil level lowered. The path became a virtual mudslide.

To prevent this from happening in the future, two things...
TRAILS AND ERRORS

Descending from Mt. Olympus, there is a small Trail which runs from near Day Hall to the rear of the recycling garage along the edge of Oakwood Cemetery. Many Forestry students who live on the Mount enjoy using this convenient way to get to class, and this presents a problem. Like any other dirt trail, the path becomes very muddy, slippery and unstable during wet weather. Under these conditions traffic aids erosion of the main path and breaks down ground cover bordering the trail to extend the damage.

Earlier this semester the prolonged wet periods made the situation chronic. Water easily ran down the steep slope taking soil with it. Tree roots began to appear as the soil level lowered. The path became a virtual mudslide.

To prevent this from happening in the future two things must be done. People using the path should be aware of the fragile conditions when the path is wet and avoid using it. Walking along the edge of the mud to keep the trail from getting worse doesn’t help. It just churns up more of a mess. Gravel or some other suitable substance should be installed to stabilize the path and absorb traffic in wet weather. Reinforcement can relieve pressure to allow vegetation to grow back and stop soil washout.

Being Foresters, a trail should not have to look like a bulldozer path. Rather, a trail should blend in with the surroundings to be hardly noticeable, and there is no reason why this path cannot be that way.

EARTH WEEKEND:

The College of E.S.P. has just released the following proclamation:

Whereas it is necessary to be constantly aware of the need to develop and maintain a clean and livable environment.

And—

Continued on p. 1
In a recent article in Free Speak a student raised several questions pertaining to the summer session in Warrensburg, N.Y. In an effort to present the other side of the picture the paper went straight to the source. The following is an interview with Dr. Richard Lea, director of the Warrensburg Summer Session. He offers his views on a variety of matters pertaining to summer camp. 

Knothole - What is your reaction to the article in Free Speak, especially the part on "morality, lifestyles and maturity"?

Dr. Lea - Well, there are a number of things that come to mind. The first is that it is my responsibility to permit the academic program to function. We have a limited time in which to get through the material. We're trying to expose the students to the environment of professional forestry. An environment they're expected to be in five weeks.

With the facilities we have there is a grouping situation created. One that most students are unfamiliar with. Living with twenty-four in a cabin or twelve in a room, this calls for quite a bit of self discipline on the part of the individuals. Recognizing the other guy's needs. And being in this situation for five weeks is quite a different lifestyle from here on campus.

Another problem is the "fatigue factor." Students attempt to maintain Syracuse hours and yet they have to be up at 6:30 every day. After several weeks you build up a fatigue which makes small problems larger. A guy wants to slack and if his buddy makes noise preventing him from sleeping problems set in.

The morality factor - part of the responsibility I have is to operate within the regulations of the State University of New York. These rules are a little different from the rules of S.U. For example alcoholic beverages, there is a changing lifestyle where people want to be able to have it on campus and yet the rules say no alcoholic beverages in camp. You're expected to enforce these rules, acting essentially in the interest of security on this campus, and yet how you enforce those rules in a close knit situation is always a problem.

When students act in immature ways, well we can't let it go on, you have to react. Morally, pertaining to the girls in camp, I feel you have to use common sense. I have my ideas on accepted morality again guided by regulations. I don't think it's appropriate to have a girl smashed in a vehicle in the parking lot. This may be the student's lifestyle but not on Jack Forest. You have guests wandering around in the woods; it is a resort area; this is part of the question of morality.

Responses to these things, I feel that they need prompt action in order not to let them build up. Again it's part of my responsibility to take some action. I can't ignore it, because I ignore it I condone it. I am constantly searching for better ways to handle a situation that has a number of constraints built into it.

Knothole - What is the situation of alcohol on campus?

Dr. Lea - The only alcoholic beverages allowed according to state regulations are those at approved social functions.

Knothole - We've heard some comments on how the camp is layed out. That it looks like a military campground and has no esthetic appeal. Would you care to comment on this?

Dr. Lea - This has been a situation about which I've felt strongly for a long time and it's been in my report to the administration every year. That the girls dorm for example was put up when there was a need and it went through administrative channels. I was not consulted.

Several years ago we had a recreation specialist up there who made some very pointed remarks to the effect that it looked like it just grew. It could have been planned better I think but this is beside the point now. It is there. Possibilities of changing? Sure change anything, if you want to spend the money to do it. We could pick the dorms up and move them around they're on cinderblocks. But it costs to do this. I've been in no discussions to do anything more at the camp; rather let's try to do what we can to improve the situation.

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Knothole - Have there been any major reforms or changes in general rules?

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Dr. Lea - This has been a situation about which I've felt strongly for a long time and it's been in my report to the Administration every year. The facilities up there are a shame the way they are laid out. They were put up as the need arose without consideration for their esthetic appeal. They were built close by within close walking distance, they were put up to meet the immediate need.

I attempted to get landscaping assistance to get some input into the long range planning to improve the esthetics. If we have that expertise here let's use it. Unfortunately I've had very little success in putting that into practice.

Knothole - What about the food situation?

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Knothole - Have there been any major reforms or changes in general rules?

Dr. Lea - Well, it's rather hard to get one off the top of my head, but one that has been a sore point was this business of asking students to stand till everyone got in the dining hall. This one was in response to the cook, he was going to quit unless I did something about it. He was getting ticked off because before half the people had gotten into the dining hall the platters were empty and the waiters asking for more. He felt they were eating like animals. So we had to do something. We're trying to try and change that somewhat this summer.
The election of officers took place at the meeting of March 26, 1973. Don Schaufler was elected Chairman with the Co-chairmanship going to Mary Butler. The new secretary-treasurer is Dave Teets and the Recruitment office went to Betsy Loope. There was also a discussion on fund raising ideas as well as the October National Convention in Portland, Oregon.

On Monday, April 9 the final meeting of the Student Chapter of the Society of American Foresters was held for this year. The program for the meeting was an "off the cuff" discussion with Dr. Johnson on aspects of getting forestry majors interested in forestry careers.

The Zoology department here at the College is presenting a new curriculum in Animal Ecology. This new curriculum is designed to give "flexible training to meet individual needs" and will benefit those students seeking a less technically oriented education than that offered in wildlife or forestry. The more technical program will, of course, be maintained and course offerings are being made in accordance with the level of instruction and academic requirements.
The election of officers took place at the meeting of March 26, 1973. Don Schaufler was elected Chairman with the Co-chairmanship going to Mary Butler. The new secretary-treasurer is Dave Teets and the Recruitment office went to Betsy Boyce. The Public Affairs of next year will be handled by Betsy Loope. There was also a discussion on fund raising ideas as well as the October National Convention in Portland, Oregon.

On Monday night April 9 the final meeting of the Student Chapter of the Society of African Foresters was held for this year.

The program for the meeting was an "off the cuff" discussion with Dr. Johnson on aspects of getting forestry employment for present and future graduates. Points that were discussed included such things as the job opportunity situation now and in the future, where and how to look for a job, and what employers expect from a new (green) forester. Dr. Johnson's comments left those who attended the meeting with a better perspective of the task of seeking employment that all of us will soon face.

The Zoology department here at the College is proposing a new curriculum in Animal Zoology. This new curriculum is designed to give "flexibile training to meet individual needs" and will benefit those students seeking a less technically oriented education than that offered in wildlife or Fisheries Biology. The more technical programs will, of course, be maintained and course offerings are being made in accordance with standards suggested by the Wildlife and Fisheries Society and the Ecological Society of America. Additional proposals include one approved work experience in lieu of the summer camp requirement and the renaming of the department as the Department of Animal Ecology. Copies of this curriculum are available to members of the College. Interested students are requested to contact Mr. Schaufler (the semester's almost over, folks!) at x2940 or via student mail.
President Chanatry called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m.

The minutes were read and approved.

Jim Culbert gave the treasurer's report:
- Knothole: $16.56
- Tri-state: $1602.07
- Forestry Club: $732.91
- Banquet: $7498.13
- Forestry Basketball League: $33.00
- Mollet Club: $66.83

Announcements:
President Chanatry reported that Dr. Ketchledge will be pleased to be our advisor next fall, but will not be able to begin until that time because he will be at Cranberry Lake.

President Chanatry reported that Mr. Ogg announced at the Administrative Conference that the student snack bar will open next fall. They are presently working with Mrs. Nagharty of S.U. Food Service for a contract concerning the vending machines.

President Chanatry reported that he has sent a letter to Peter Wessel concerning the Council's position in regards to the Outing Club. He expects a reply within the week.

Jim Culbert announced that he will be sending an information sheet to all club and class officers concerning the procedures of the treasurer.

Jim Culbert announced that he is running for PIRG and that voting will take place on Wednesday, April 11, from 6 to 11 pm in Bird Library and on Thursday, April 12, from 9 am to 5 pm in HBC.

Don Schaufler announced that Tri-state is being held this weekend, April 14. Buses will be running to and from Tully all day; the times are posted on the Library bulletin board. The Woodchips will be selling food out at Tully throughout the day.

Old Business:
- zilch

New Business:
- kitch

John Wemeek moved that Margie Gaylord be approved as representative-at-large for the Senior Class to replace Kevin Cotter who has resigned. Seconded by Bob Loveless. The motion was passed by an aye-nay vote.

Bob Loveless moved that Dr. Ketchledge be approved as Student Council advisor for the 1973-74 year. Seconded by Al Mollitor. The motion was passed by an aye-nay vote.

Jim Culbert moved that we decrease the Barbeque budget by $450.60 and increase the Un-barbeque budget by $450.60. The extra $20.00 goes to the Forestry Basketball Club. Seconded by Don Schaufler. The motion was passed by an aye-nay vote.

Jim Culbert moved that meetings, parties, and other events of authorized clubs in which S.A. Fees are used, be publicized on the main bulletin boards of all six buildings on the E.S.F. Campus at least 3 days before the event in question. If this is not done S.A. Activity Fees will not be used for this activity. Seconded by Bob Loveless. The motion was passed by an aye-nay vote.

Barbara Root inquired about the validity of the article in the Daily Orange concerning the fee referendum. According to the article in the Daily Orange, no E.S.F. students may have legal representation if they get into trouble because we did not have a referendum on increasing S.U. fees. Barbara wanted to know what the Council intends to do about it. President Chanatry responded that he is aware of the article and the rumors going around and is presently talking with Peter Wessel about it and will make a full report next Wednesday, at the Council Meeting.

Knowlton Foote, of the Graduate Student Association, told the Council that the PIRG referendum will be contested at next Wednesday's meeting.

Werner Kist moved to adjourn.

President Chanatry adjourned the meeting at 7:59 p.m.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

A cooperative program to remove a highly toxic and banned pesticide from retail outlets is underway by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the Environmental Conservation. Retailers reporting the possession of this product will not be liable to penalty. Because of its highly toxic nature, however, they are urged not to discard it, but to certain that it is picked up and disposed of properly.

In addition to the three different products located in the Philadelphia spot checks, in one year EPA inspectors discovered 17 lots of various ant traps, roach baits and other home use products containing thallium sulfate.

All the materials found apparently were shipped prior to 1965 when Federal registration of thallium products for household use by individuals was cancelled. New
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Both the sale and use of thallium sulfate is banned in New York State by State and Federal laws, according to Henry L. Diamond, Commissioner of Environmental Conservation. Any retail merchant who finds that he has products containing thallium sulfate is asked to notify the nearest regional office of the Department or EPA and arrangements will be made to pick it up. Retailers, if they wish, may deliver it directly to the regional office.

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All the materials found apparently were shipped prior to 1965 when Federal registration of thallium products for household use by individuals was cancelled. New York's pioneering pesticide control law completely banned the material in the State in 1971. In March, 1972, EPA banned all remaining outdoor use of the compound nationally after misuse of the pesticide was blamed in the poisoning deaths of bald eagles.

A number of children have reportedly been made ill in recent years by swallowing the compound.

The problem in removing the products from the commercial market is made more difficult because it is scattered in small lots in an undetermined number of retail outlets. This joint effort seeks to eliminate the likelihood of any further accidental poisonings as well as protecting the environment.
The following is an interview recently conducted with Dr. John Simeone, Entomology Department Chairman and Professor, who gives his views and additional information on insecticides.

What regulations currently exist for insecticides?

The State of New York in 1971 established regulations which are administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation and which restrict the use of certain insecticides to registered users and allow the use of others by the general public. The restrictions place pesticides that are dangerous to the user in a list 'A', those dangerous to the environment mostly because of their persistence in list 'B', and those so dangerous to the environment for a variety of reasons that they were completely forbidden for any use in list 'C'. In order to use insecticides in list A and B, a permit needs to be applied for. Such permits are issued only to commercial users such as farmers and registered insecticide and pesticide applicators. We now have a much greater control over the pesticides used and the purposes for which they are used. This has been a tremendous step forward in the health and safety of the general public. The restrictions place pesticides that are dangerous to the user in a list 'A', those dangerous to the environment mostly because of their persistence in list 'B', and those so dangerous to the environment for a variety of reasons that they were completely forbidden for any use in list 'C'. In order to use insecticides in list A and B, a permit needs to be applied for. Such permits are issued only to commercial users such as farmers and registered insecticide and pesticide applicators. We now have a much greater control over the pesticides used and the purposes for which they are used. This has been a tremendous step forward in the health and safety of the general public.

What are some restricted insecticides?

DDT is the most notable; as a matter of fact, its use is forbidden unless a health emergency is declared. Its persistence, effect on egg shells, and accumulation in the food chain are the main reasons for its ban. I will elaborate later.

Chlordane, due to its high vapor pressure, is very effective. It often persists beyond the duration of the problem and except for special cases, can be bought only in packages of one pound and 5% concentrations.

Dieldrin is short-lasting and safe to use. It is very compatible with water soluble glues and therefore may be incorporated into lminated woods to help prevent attack by wood borers. However, it is quite lethal; 60 mg./kg. of body weight is the lethal dosage for rats (when taken orally). It is thus persistent and is used in many counties. It is to be recorded by the vendor and the State of New York can be aware of the amounts being sold through this avenue. What this allows is for the household user to take care of problems such as the termite insect, ants, and wood borers.

What are some nonrestricted insecticides?

Methoxychlor, malathion, carbaryl, and diazinone are not restricted. Methoxychlor is not as toxic as DDT and not as long-lasting. However, it is not as effective as DDT and is quite expensive.

Malathion is short-lasting and often used for vegetables. It works quite well for aphids.

Carbaryl contains no chlorine. It is a member of the carbamate group. It is also not persistent and gives good control against ants.

Diazinone is more toxic to warm-blooded animals. It is, however, short-lived and quite effective.

As mentioned previously, restrictions on chlordane and lindane have been relaxed recently.

Do you feel that the DDT ban should be lifted?

No. I don’t feel the ban on DDT should be lifted. There are several reasons for this. First, I believe the entomologist has an obligation to go no further in controlling a pest than is called for by the nature of the problem. In my estimation, of the material being applied worldwide during the peak year of 1963 and is now reduced to 25 million lbs. used abroad until a better solution can be found for mosquito-borne malaria control. This in itself presents a danger beyond the need for control. I think a very serious issue should be limited to a single answer. A second reason is the subtlety of DDT’s effects on not only other insects, most of them beneficial, but also as we have witnessed its concentration and magnification in the food chain including many domestic and wild animals. This phenomenon had gone largely undetected for four or five years and only amplification was accomplished. It became obvious that something had to be done to restrict the use of this compound. There are other effects which are subtle and difficult to detect, and these I think are familiar to everyone and need not be reviewed. The hidden nature of these side effects is the important point here, as this allows concentration of the compound in the environment to a point which may take decades to reverse.

What insecticides are most commonly used in place of DDT?

In agriculture and forestry we have such a diversity of pests that a large number of insecticides have been used (over 1,000) so that it is difficult to name substitutes for DDT. We are tending towards quickly degradable insecticides for many pests formerly controlled by DDT. Some of the consequences have not been too good in this regard. Parathion, for example, has replaced DDT. It does not have the ability to persist in the environment and is not persistent, but is persistent in the environment and is not persistent, but is effective for aphids. In the future, modified DDTs will replace parathion in agriculture. Since this compound is extremely dangerous to the human, there have been a number of problems when workers, accustomed to using pesticides carelessly, neglected to follow instructions for its application and also entered treated fields too soon after application. Other substitutes widely used for limited duration in the environment are carbaryl, malathion, benzene hexachloride, diazinone, dieldrin, aldrin, and a host of others, depending on the problem to be solved. One should note that even though these latter insecticides don’t appear on restricted lists of today, they are likely to appear on such lists within the next 2-3 years as a new federal law, the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act was passed in October 1972. This law will register all materials used as pesticides and apply more stringent regulations to their use. This new law has some very far-reaching ramifications, mainly in that it allows for the training, examination, and registration of pesticide applicators. It is to be hoped that those who have committed the crime of using pesticides will be deterred. 

What do you feel is the biggest problem with insecticides?

I would list at the top of our problems the decision to apply the insecticides in the first place. The number one problem is in whether a pesticide is needed in each particular case. By knowing enough biology, we can avoid most of the problems for which pesticides are applied and recognize the hazards and ecological limitations of the "pest".
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is called for by the nature of the problem. In my estimation,
DDT, for most of the insects for which it has been used, goes
beyond the need. For example, if we applied DDT to control
ants we have placed a chemical in the environment which will
remain there for several years; this in response to an ant
problem which may be solved in 2-3 months or even a few days
depending on the cause and extent of the problem in the first
place. This is a gross over-application which should be a-
voided. Hopefully, through the new restrictions on insectici-
cides we can come closer to avoiding this. Another important
reason for banning DDT is that because it is such an efficient
insect killer, it has come into use for practically every in-
sect problem. This has led to approximately 180 million lbs.

lemma is in whether a pesticide is needed in each particular
case. By knowing enough biology, we can avoid most of the
problems for which pesticides are applied and recognize the
hazards and ecological limitations of the "pest".

Why do insecticide treatments often fail?

Most often they fail because the applicator is unable to
the problem. Once convinced that a pest problem exists, there
is a best time to apply pesticides that would take advantage
of the status of the pest. For example, we have witnessed the
spraying of white cedar for the control fo the cedar leaf
miner at the time of year when damage is most obvious. But
at that time it is too late, the insect has dropped out of
the cedar and is no longer there. Any application at this
time is completely wasted and there is no effect on the in-
sect at all. Also to be considered is the choice of the
insecticide. Some insects such as the aphids are well con-
trolled with Malathion. Any more persistent insecticide
applied against aphids would not only be less effective, but
it places in the environment a pesticide for a period longer
than it is needed, one that will kill insects including bene-
SIMEONE

official ones. For example, DDT is very effective against the Coleoptera and many beneficial species such as the Concin-
nallidae and leafhoppers. This group, however, is not used against a Coleoptera pest; the fact that beneficial pred-
ators are killed means that such animals as aphids, scales
and mites which are normally controlled by these beetles can
now become pests. Using a broad spectrum insecticide such as
DDT, in other words, we are not only killing the target in-
sect but also many other insects as well which are perform-
ing a very beneficial function.

If all these things are wrong with insecticides, why do we use
them?

This takes us back to the assessment of pest problems: the
wants of man, including forest products, agricultural
products, recreation, shade, maintenance of watersheds, etc.
are all things we depend upon. When a pest threatens these
desires of man, to then need to assess losses accrued on
account of a pest and pit against these losses the envi-
ronmental nature of the pesticide. This is often called a
risk/benefit evaluation of environmental impact, com-
paring the use or non-use of these pesticides. Each specific
problem must be evaluated on its merits: someone has to make
a judgement on the magnitude of losses and whether these are
greater than the pesticidal deterrents to the LIVING
environment. We have people who try to generalize and end up
at the extremes of these questions. Some are completely
against the use of any chemical and others who appear obv-
ilous to any dangers of using chemicals. As time goes on, we
will need more people who can make the assessments in between.

MORE? DENDRO NAMES

Those "lowly" ferns that you've probably stepped upon
millions of times while reaching for a tree leaf during a
dendro course have quite a long and interesting history. In
fact, they've been around here on earth for millions of years
longer than any other tree species you'll ever come across
in dendrology.

All true ferns (members of the class Filicininae) are
considered to be members of the phylum Tracheophyta—the so-
called vascular plants. This indicates that they possess
efficient water conducting systems which allow them to live
and prosper on dry land. As well as being members of the
tracheophyta, the ferns also share the lineal path along with
the gymnosperms (conifers, ginkgoes, yews, etc.) and the
angiosperms (flowering plants) in the subphylum Pterophyta.

This subphylum represents the most advanced group of vascular
plants on earth at this time. According to botanists, ferns
were living as far back as the Devonian period, over 350
million years ago. They were among the most common vascular
plants of the late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic era. The
number and diversity of fern species has dwindled consider-
sibly since those days, but they are still quite common at
present. Botanists claim that there are about 11,000 species
currently in existence. This figure is far short of the
400,000 angiosperm species living today, but then, on the
other hand, it is nearly 1/4 times as great as the number of
species in the class of gymnosperms.

The majority of all ferns living today are found in the
tropics. Among these tropical species are some of the most
bizarre and unique plants to be found anywhere. For example,
in some parts of the tropics ferns grow as large and good sized trees. If you were taking a
dendro course on Norfolk Island in the South Pacific, you
might be required to memorize Cyathea australis, a huge tree
fern that can get up to 85 feet in height. This is taller than
Brant Hall! It's hard to imagine that a fern could grow
so big. If you were taking a dendro course in southern Flor-
da perhaps you'd learn about our own native american "tree
fern, Ctenitus ampla. Although it is much smaller, usually
not exceeding 20 feet in height, and technically classified
as a shield fern, it is still a spectacular plant in its own
tight. The sight of huge six-foot fronds rising out of a
rough, scaly trunk would be enough to mentally transport
the viewer back to the days of the dinosaurs. It would not take
much imagination to see a huge Brontosaurus standing
nearby, leisurely feeding upon the stalks and leaves of

RECYCLING ENDS

Last year was the first full year of operation. In 1971-
1972 we collected 72,740 lbs. of paper. So far we have not
beaten that record. As of our last load, we have only recycl-
ed 57,590 lbs. Hopefully we can move enough paper in these
last three weeks to top us over the top. In fact, a load
went out last Monday.

Last year, we had 70.33% newspaper. This percentage is
much too high for an operation such as ours. This year we
managed to decrease that percentage to 61.43% which is much
better overall. A good sign of our sorting operation is that
ledger paper comprises 19.07% of our material now.

I hope we will keep at it then next three weeks as we can
surely beat last year with some effort. Following is a break-
down of the current statistics for this year.

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Daniel R. Mahns

POETRY...CORNER...
Those "lowly" ferns that you've probably stepped upon millions of times while reaching for a tree leaf during a dendro quiz have quite a long and interesting history. In fact, they've been around here on earth for millions of years longer than any other tree species you'll ever come across in dendrology.

All true ferns (members of the class Filicinaceae) are considered to be members of the phylum Tracheophyta—the so-called vascular plants. This indicates that they possess efficient water conducting systems which allow them to live and prosper on dry land. As well as being members of the tracheophytes, the ferns also share the limelight along with the gymnosperms (conifers, ginkgos, cycads, etc.) and the angiosperms (flowering plants) in the subphylum Pterophyta. This subphylum represents the most advanced group of vascular plants on earth at this time. According to botanists, ferns were living as far back as the Devonian period, over 350 million years ago. They were among the most common vascular plants of the late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic eras. The number and diversity of fern species has dwindled considerably since those days, but they are still quite common at present. Botanists claim that there are about 11,000 species currently in existence. This figure is far short of the 400,000 angiosperm species living today, but then, on the other hand, it is nearly 14 times as great as the number of species in the class of gymnosperms.

The majority of all ferns living today are found in the tropics. Among these tropical species are some of the most bizarre and unique plants to be found anywhere on the face of this planet. For example, in some parts of the tropics ferns grow as large as good sized trees. If you were taking a dendro course on Norfolk Island in the South Pacific, you might be required to memorize Cyathea australis, a huge tree fern that can get up to 35 feet in height. This is taller than Bray Hall! It's hard to imagine that a fern could grow so big. If you were taking a dendro course in southern Florida perhaps you'd learn about our own native American "tree" fern, Ctenitis ampla. Although it is much smaller, usually not exceeding 20 feet in height, and technically classified as a shield fern, it is still a spectacular plant in its own right. The sight of huge six-foot fronds rising out of a rough, scaly trunk would be enough to mentally transport the viewer back to the days of the dinosaurs. It would not take too much imagination to see a huge Brontosaurus standing nearby, leisurely feeding upon the stalks and leaves of these bizarre plants.

The life cycle of the fern has puzzled botanists for years. Unlike the angiosperms and gymnosperms which grow from seeds, the ferns grow indirectly from extremely small particles called spores. Millions of these spores are discharged from the underside of the fern leaf. After landing on moist ground the spore germinates producing a short filament of cells resembling a small mass of green algae. This soon grows into a larger mass of cells which is roughly heart-shaped. This stage of the fern's life cycle is called the thallus. Each thallus contains both the male and female sex organs. It is after the fertilization of the female sex organ—the archegonia—that actual growth of the fern as we are accustomed to seeing it, takes place. Within a short time the fern sporophyte, as it is called by botanists, grows larger than the thallus and uncolls its fronds to soak up the sunshine. After a period of growth the spores develop on the underside of the leaf fronds. At the right moment, these spores are forcibly discharged, hopefully landing on moist ground to start the cycle over.

This unusual nature of the fern's life cycle caused it to be viewed mysteriously in the middle ages. For example during these times it was a commonly accepted belief that if you gathered the spores of certain fern species on the eve of St. John's day (June 23rd) and placed them in your shoes then you would become invisible. A line from Shakespeare's play King Henry IV expresses this superstition:

"We steal as in a castle cocksoure,
We have the receipt of fernseed, we walk invisible."

Act II: Scene I: Lines 95-96

If only we could use this magical property today! Dendro quizzes would no longer be the fearful grade killers they once were. In fact it would be possible to ace every course known to man (with the possible exception of mensuration). Since June 23rd isn't too far away, perhaps you might consider collecting a vial of fernseeds (spores) on the night before this little known feastday. You can never be sure just when they'll come in handy.

Thomas Koch

POETRY...

CORNER...

If you keep your nose to the grindstone rough
And hold it down there long enough...
In time you'll say there's no such thing
As brooks that babble and birds that sing.

Just these three things will your world compose...
Just you, the stone, and your bloody nose!

From Amer. Recreation Journal April 1963
TRI-STATE : CONT.

The Forestry Basketball League is in need of an individual or group of individuals to run the show in 1973-'74. The job would involve total F.B.L. organization from team rosters to game scheduling to referee schedules. The job is rather time consuming for one person so it is advised that several people take it upon themselves to run the league. It should be noted that someone has to do the job if the league is to function and exist next season. If no one takes the job there will be no F.B.L. in 1973-'74. So if you have any desire to run the league don't be timid.

Contact Eric Gehler, Jeff Vork, or lanigan, Gary Campbell or the Student Council office if you want the job. Just remember someone has got to do the job.

Eric Gehler

F.B.C. TO MEET GENERALS

5:30 MEN'S GYM
THURS. 4/19/73

WANTED: F.B.L. ORGANIZER

As many sports analysts will tell you, statistics never tell the whole story, and this can be said of the Chain Throw. As many sports analysts will tell you, statistics never tell the whole story, and this can be said of the Chain Throw. As many sports analysts will tell you, statistics never tell the whole story, and this can be said of the Chain Throw. As many sports analysts will tell you, statistics never tell the whole story, and this can be said of the Chain Throw. As many sports analysts will tell you, statistics never tell the whole story, and this can be said of the Chain Throw. As many sports analysts will tell you, statistics never tell the whole story, and this can be said of the Chain Throw.

Woodcock and Snipe

The woodcock is a sandpiper that may be too dark to see him without the aid of a light. If you don't have a light, it doesn't matter, for he will be back the next night, and the next and the next. When you return, he will be back on his singing ground from which he makes his spiralling courtship flight. This courting ground can be easily located and approached, making it possible to get a close-hand look at the timberdoodle while he struts around the ground between flights.

"Woodcock watching" is an ideal way to teach youngsters about the fascination of wildlife. With proper pricing before hand, so that they will be quiet at the right times, even groups of 10 or a dozen Cub Scout age boys are made surprisingly cooperative by their curiosity and enthusiasm. The woodcock is so intent on his own activity that he is very tolerant to limited wiggles and giggles.

Woodcock are surprisingly common throughout New York, being found where the soil is moist enough for them to probe for their main food, the earthworm. Motley valley land and the overgrown upland pastures are equally attractive. Because the noisy human activities are more apt to be in the valley, I prefer to do by woodcock watching in the abandoned farmland of the hills.

To locate the singing ground of a woodcock, be in prospective territory about 30 minutes after the sun sets. Drive along the back roads, pausing to listen for a minute or two every quarter to half mile. The ground call you are listening for is politely called a "peent," but to me it sounds like a small Bronx cheer. Until one has identified the call, it may be difficult to separate it from the many other evening calls of frogs and toads. Once identified, it stands out clearly.

When a calling woodcock has been located, wait until the woodcock stops and replace by a sweet twittering sound as he spirals overhead singing his courtship song. He will circle overhead for about 30 or 40 seconds permitting you to move rapidly toward the area where you heard him. The clue to freeze is the intensified twittering as the singer starts his descent. It will usually require three or four advances to properly locate the singing ground.

By the time you finally pin down his singing ground, it may be too dark to see him well without a light. Surprisingly, the beam of a powerful flashlight will only startle him momentarily, and he will quickly resume his strutting, though he may drift away from the light. If you don't have a light, it doesn't matter, for he will be back the next night, and the next and the next. Then you return, don't come in for a ringside seat until he has started his flight song. Too much activity around the courtship area before he gets warmed up may drive him off for the evening.

For further information, call Arthur Woldt (518) 457-2430

EVENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>EVENTS</th>
<th>SUNY</th>
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<th>ESF</th>
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<td>Horizontal Spin Shot</td>
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<td>Vertical Spin Shot</td>
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<td>Chain Throw</td>
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<tr>
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</table>
The ESF team relinquished the Tri-State Axe to West Virginia after holding it for three straight years. Excuses can be made for the disappointing showing of the ESF team, but the only thing that can really be said is "WAIT UNTIL NEXT YEAR."

The singer starts his descent. It will usually require three or four advances to properly locate the singing ground.

By the time you finally pin down his singing ground, it may be too dark to see him well without the aid of a light. Surprisingly, the beam of a powerful flashlight will only startle him momentarily, and he will quickly resume his strutting, though he may drift away from the light. If you don't have a light, it doesn't matter, for he will be back the next night, and the next and the next. When you return, don't come in for a ringside seat until he has started his flight song. Too much activity around the courtship area before he gets warmed up may drive him off for the evening.

For further information, call Arthur Woldt (519) 457-5400

T-SHIRTS

Yes kids we've got more T-shirts. They can be purchased at the Business Office and picked up at the Student Council Office, Room 18, Moon Library.
Underground Leaves Fatal. Large amount of raw or Foliage, usually digestive upset and mental confusion. Bark, sprouts, foliage

Foglove Leaves One of the sources of the drug Digitalis, used to stimulate the heart. In large amounts, the active principle causes dangerous irregular heartbeat and pulse, usually digestive upset and mental confusion. May be fatal. All parts, especially roots

Bleeding Heart (Butcher's Breeches) Foliage, roots May be poisonous in large amounts. Has proved fatal to cattle.

VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANTS

Rhubarb Leaf Blade Fatal. Large amounts of raw or cooked leaves can cause convulsions. Come, followed rapidly by death.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Daphne Berries Fatal. A few berries can kill a child.

Murraya Seeds, Pods Mild to severe digestive upset. Many children are poisoned by this plant.

Golden Chain Seeds-like capsules in which the seeds are suspended Severe poisoning. Excitement, staggering, convulsions and coma. May be fatal.

Laurel, Rhododendron, Azaleas All parts Fatal. Produces nausea and vomiting, depression, difficult breathing, prostration and coma.


Ras Berries, Foliage Fatal. Foliage more toxic than berries. Death is usually sudden without warning symptoms.

TREES AND SHRUBS

Wild and cultivated Cherries Fruits, Foliage Fatal. Contains a compound that releases cyanide when eaten. Gasping, excitement, and prostration are common symptoms that often appear within minutes.

Jimson Weed (Thorn Apple) All parts Abnormal thirst, distorted sight, delirium, incoherence and coma. Common cause of poisoning. Has proved fatal.

Oak Foliage, Acorns Affects kidneys gradually. Symptoms appear only after several days or weeks. Takes a large amount for poisoning. Children should not be allowed to chew acorns.

Gelderberry All parts, especially roots Children have been poisoned by eating pieces of the pithy stems for blow-guns. Nausea and digestive upset.

Black Locust Bark, sprouts, foliage Children have suffered nausea, weakness and depression after chewing the bark and seeds.

FLOOD INSURANCE

Commissioner of Environmental Conservation Henry L. Diamond today urged public officials across the State to help local property owners take advantage of Federally subsidized flood insurance.

"With the experience of Hurricane Agnes fresh in our minds and lakes at extremely high levels this spring, this offer of low-cost Federal assistance is just too attractive to ignore," Commissioner Diamond said.

"No property owner is forced to buy insurance," Commissioner Diamond explained, "but no owner may purchase this protection until the local unit of government makes application for participation in the program. Eligibility may be applied for by any village, city or town. Neither the State nor the county may apply," the Commissioner continued.

To make provisions of the plan clear to local officials, the Department of Environmental Conservation is conducting a series of seminars throughout the State in cooperation with local planning units and is mailing informational packets to local government officials. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD, administers the flood insurance program.

In order for a community to apply for Federal flood insurance for the area within its jurisdiction, the local governing body first passes a resolution agreeing to comply with minimum Federal requirements aimed at reducing or preventing flood damage and furnishes maps of the community and its waterways, along with a brief summary of the community's history of flooding. Additionally, the community must submit a copy of existing land use measures meeting the first level of management regulations in the program.

As soon as this application is approved by HUD, residents of the community are entitled to purchase flood insurance from any licensed insurance agent of their choice at rates which are Federally subsidized. Up to $3,750 for single family residences and $30,000 for other structures is available at these subsidized rates, along with up to $5000 per unit for the contents of these buildings.

Once an application is approved, the Federal Insurance Administrator will begin preparing a map for the community identifying areas of flood hazard. The map is sent to keep future flood losses to a minimum. The map and additional data supplied by HUD enable a local community to determine the best use of its lands consistent with the flood hazard and the community's needs.

The first step towards implementing this low-cost protection for property owners, however, is for the community to qualify for Federal flood insurance. Details may be obtained by contacting:

Eldred Rich
Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York 12201
(518) 457-3157
To The Editor:

Since this is the last Knothole of the year, I would like to take this opportunity to give my thanks to the staff of this paper. It has only been through a real team effort that we have been able to increase the KII's quality. Special thanks go to Mary Butler, Nancy Kirch, Bruce Barnard, and Stephen G. - the backbone of our staff. With more like these, the KII can be an even better paper next year.

I would also like to thank the many "unsung heroes & heroines" of this college who have given much time and effort in participating in this campus' activities. To people, like the recyclers - who empty bins and sort paper every week; To people, like the Club and Class leaders who help maintain active programs for the organizations; And a special thanks again to Bob Loveless and Bruce Barnard for providing the best one-two punch in Student Council Leadership during my stay at the College.

Thank you and Adiós,

J. H. A.

Letters...

To the editor:

The subject of this letter is summer camp, and as such is directed towards the sophomores and others who will be attending Warrensburg this summer. This letter was prompted by: 1) Articles in Free Speak expressing dissent with the camp and 2) Questions posed to me about summer camp from friends who are attending this next session. I do not pretend to know how the summer camp is run or what went on at the camp this past summer, but from talking with other people about it who did attend that session, I do not believe that it has changed drastically from when I attended it.

My main contention is that summer camp is what you make of it - That is all. The attitude that is taken towards the running of the camp, e.g. its regimentation, decides how you are going to spend your time and what you are going to get out of the camp after its all over. If, instead of working within the framework of the rules that are set up at camp, you constantly try to fight them - "You ain't never gonna have any fun," as one farmer-employer has told me, and he's right. The discipline that is demonstrated by Dr. Lea is needed. The LAKE GEORGE REGULARS (1972), (Free Speak - April '73) express concern about regulation of their "morality, lifestyles, and maturity." If a person's morality and lifestyle infringes on other's rights, their rights should be considered, especially mine. But if confronted with the responsibility of such actions (saying no to drugs or what went on at camp this past summer), I do not complain no end, especially about Dr. Lea's "over-disciplinary tactics." The LAKE GEORGE REGULARS (1972) stress the seemingly lack of freedom at the camp because of the strict disciplinary measures that are employed. To me, freedom comes after discipline. It is like a musician who has to use discipline to learn the scales, arpeggios, trills, etc. that must be learned before he can have the freedom to interpret fully the music that he plays. People who cannot discipline themselves cannot act with freedom in their day-to-day living. Their are too many other people that they must come into contact with in their lives. To revert from discipline is to act on your feeble mind. In the time, which is, in the context of other people, the act of working together - i.e. discipline of both sides. Enough philosophy - probably too much. There is enough time to enjoy yourself at the camp. If you don't have to rely on alcohol or 'dope' to get pleasure, the area is great for walking, canoeing, swimming, etc. - The outdoors, not chemicals turn me on, and almost any time after 5:00 is free for your use. Actually there are few regulations that infringe on your free time. Getting up at a certain time, relating duties at the camp before breakfast, etc.

So, in closing, to you who are going to enjoy summer camp this year (and that can be a great majority if your attitude is geared for it) good luck. There are going to be times when you wonder if all of it is really worth it and you are going to be bored to tears at times maybe, but remember, if you use this time effectively, it can be a combination of all these. Any stupid knows that talking on the grass, lazy LA.'s, apathetic upperclassmen, or a combination of all these. Any stupid knows that walking on the grass at this time of year when the ground is soft will only cause problems. The purpose of this article is not to point the finger at any one person or group but is an attempt to make the students up to the fact that they can't improve and maintain their own campus by merely staying off the grass as how they expect to do it to the world?

Bruce Barnard
Summer Camp '71
1st session

Please Keep Off the Grass

I have been on this campus for four years and this is the first year that I have seen the students car up the Forestry Quad by continuously walking across it. I've always admired the students of previous years for taking the effort to stay on the sidewalk so that this campus doesn't turn into a path ridden mud flat like Syracuse University. I'm not sure if its the new freshmen who haven't been told that they can't be expected to walk on the grass, lazy LA.'s, apathetic upperclassmen, or a combination of all these. Any stupid knows that walking on the grass at this time of year when the ground is soft will only cause problems. The purpose of this article is not to point the finger at any one person or group but is an attempt to make the students up to the fact that they can't improve and maintain their own campus by merely staying off of the grass as how they expect to do it to the world? 

Pete Breuer
Session II 71
The LAKE GEORGE REGULARS (1972) stress the seemingly lack of freedom at the camp because of the strict disciplinary measures that are employed. To me, freedom comes after discipline. It is like a musician who has to use discipline to learn the scales, arpeggios, trills, etc. that must be learned, before he can have the freedom to interpret fully the music that he plays. People who cannot discipline themselves cannot act with freedom in their day-to-day living. There are too many other people that they must come into contact with in their lives. To revert from discipline is to act on your feelings alone at the time, which is, in the context of other people, an action based on instinct and thus lacking in 'civilization' a point which Free Speak upholds in their anti-war articles, that of working together - i.e., discipline of both sides. Though philosophy - probably too much. There is enough time to enjoy yourself at the camp. If you don't have to rely on alcohol or 'dope' to get pleasure, the area is great for walking, canoeing, swimming, etc. - The outdoors, not chemicals turn me on, and almost any time after 5:00 is free for your use. Actually there are few regulations that infringe on your free time. Getting up at a certain time, delegating of duties at the camp before breakfast, etc. all get the job done besides giving more time after they are done free for your use if they were on an if-you-feel-like-it basis. When you graduate from here and hopefully get a job, your time is going to be tied up just as much if not more, and to get done what has to be done, maintenance wise as well as academically, the system has to have some discipline behind it.
Whereas our College, being a leader in the environmental movement, it behooves us to encourage an understanding of ecology and all its ramifications by all segments of the human population. And—

Whereas every individual must become involved in this earth oriented pursuit to assure a high quality of life for ourselves and the generations to come after us.

Therefore, on behalf of Dr. Edward E. Palmer, Chief Administrator of the College of Environmental Science and Forestry, I hereby proclaim the weekend starting on Friday, April 20, 1973, and ending on Sunday, April 22, 1973, to be known as Earth weekend and urge full participation by this College community in the Save The County Walk-a-thon and the Earth Day Conference, as well as other environmental activities.

David G. Anderson
Acting Chief Administrator

In accordance with this announcement, there will be three information tables set up on campus (Asthall Hall, Slocum Hall, and H.B.C.) on Thursday, April 19 and Friday, April 20. Sponsor sheets will be available for persons hiking in the walk to Save The County. Persons who cannot participate in the walk themselves can place their names on a list provided at these tables and hikers will contact them later. Transportation to the walk routes on May 6 will be provided and buses will leave at 10:30 and 11:00 on May 6. There will be a meeting about this tonight, Thursday, April 19, at 6:30 in 111 Marshall.

DR. LEA CONT. ...

Dr. Lea - All right, this is a problem of the budget. The fee set is primarily for food, paying the cooks and so on. So one of our problems with escalating food costs is estimating the costs. It's partly a matter of guesswork as you can't tell in the middle of a session how much you've spent. Last year the cooks said costs were going out of sight so he began to cut corners. This year he'll be sticking to a menu that will be posted, so if he doesn't stick to it I expect he'll catch flak.

Knothole - Then the money we pay just covers the food costs, who pays the rest?

Dr. Lea - This is considered part of the Junior year and the tuition is figured into the fall semester. The costs as near as we can determine it are just the costs of having the students there at Pack. The instruction costs are part of the tuition of State University in the fall.

Knothole - How will the proposed SEM curriculum affect summer camp?

Dr. Lea - It will provide the basics rather than the concepts. Plane surveying, dendrology, some cartography and soils will be presented so that you can get a fundamental understanding of them. Then in your Junior year you'll receive the overall concept behind them.

Summer camp will be optional after either the freshman or sophomore year. You may not always understand why you are doing something in the session but it is needed to fall back on as practical examples when the concepts are explained later.

Knothole - Could you kind of summarize your views of the summer session?

Dr. Lea - The life pattern of students, the administrative living situation must be treated as a unit. Because everyone's in close proximity you have to respect the rights of others and yet everyone needs to get away and they can use their free time at their discretion.

Changes - the new curriculum will provide many. In a questionnaire to seniors several years ago we asked them for their reaction to summer camp. What I find is that the farther away in time a student gets from summer camp the more valuable he feels it was. They realize the benefits they got from it, much later maybe on the job, they recall something useful, something that helps them along.

I'd be very interested to hear any suggestions, to come up with a valid, reasonable way to change things, improve things, I'm all for it; if it can be done within the framework that I'm responsible to function in. Its got to be legal, meet the requirements of the College as given to be and hopefully be as reasonable as possible.

The approach I try to use, I expect the best from the individual, I expect a mature response and if it doesn't come I usually have to respond. Because the program is my responsibility.

I think it's a shame every year and a very valua
the cooks and so on. So one of our problems with escalating food costs is estimating the costs. It's partly a matter of guesswork as you can't tell in the middle of a session how much you've spent. Last year the cook said costs were going out of site so he began to cut corners. This year he'll be sticking to a menu that will be posted, so if he doesn't stick to it I expect he'll catch flak.

Knothole - Then the money we pay just covers the food costs, who pays the rest?

Dr. Lea - This is considered part of the Junior year and the tuition is figured into the fall semester. The costs as near as we can determine it are just the costs of having the students there at Pack. The instruction costs are part of the tuition of State University in the fall.

Knothole - How will the proposed SEMR curriculum affect summer camp?

Dr. Lea - It will provide the basics rather than the concepts. Plane surveying, dendrology, some cartography and soils will be presented so that you can get a fundamental understanding of them. Then in your Junior year you'll receive the overall concept behind them.

Summer camp will be optional after either the freshman or sophomore year. You may not always understand why you are doing something in the session but it is needed to fall back on as practical examples when the concepts are explained later.

Knothole - Could you kind of summarize your views of the summer session?

Dr. Lea - The life pattern of students, the academic program, the disciplinary patterns, the administrative living situation must be treated as a unit. Because everyone's in close proximity you have to respect the rights of others and yet everyone needs to get away and they can use their free time at their discretion.

Changes - the new curriculum will provide many. In a questionnaire to seniors several years ago we asked them for their reaction to summer camp. What I find is that the farther away in time a student gets from summer camp the more valuable he feels it was. They realize the benefits they got from it, much later maybe on the job, they recall something useful, something that helps them along.

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The approach I try to use, I expect the best from the individual, I expect a mature response and if it doesn't come I usually have to respond. Because the program is my responsibility.

I find it a challenge every year and a very valuable learning experience, and I would say the majority of students enjoy themselves, sure they work hard but this is the challenge to learn something, to learn to get along with people.

Knothole - Thank you very much Dr. Lea.
The Wild East

If the word "wilderness" were mentioned in a word association test, most people in the eastern United States would immediately respond with the matching word. "West." It is natural to think of the towering Grand Tetons in Wyoming or the rugged Alpine beauty of Glacier National Park. It takes reflection to realize that many stretches of genuine wilderness still exist within a day's drive of the crowded cities of the East.

Senators Jackson, Washington Democrat, and Buckley, New York Conservative-Republican, have reintroduced a bill they sponsored in the last Congress to prohibit eleven wilderness areas in the East, scattered from West Virginia to Florida, plus eight newly selected areas in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and the Green Mountains of Vermont.

These oases of wilderness all exist in national forests. They are known as "de facto" wilderness because they are, in fact, wild even though they are not on the list of lands which Congress in the 1964 Wilderness Act specifically required the Forest Service to study. The Forest Service contends that there is little or no wilderness in the East because any land that has ever felt the impact of human activities cannot qualify as wilderness. But that view contradicts the more reasonable, pragmatic language of the Wilderness Act itself, which defines wilderness as an area where "the imprint of man's work [is] substantially unnoticeable."

The Forest Service's purist stance is more responsive to the timber industry's economic objective than to a disinterested concern for the land. The timber industry vehemently opposes extension of the wilderness system because logging is forbidden in areas officially designated as wilderness.

Senators Talmadge, Georgia Democrat, and Aiken, Vermont Republican, chairman and ranking minority member respectively of the Senate Agriculture Committee, are sponsoring a bill to establish so-called "wild lands" in the East. Their bill rests on the Forest Service premise that no or few areas of genuine wilderness quality exist east of the Rockies. Some conservationists endorse this bill as a compromise but the risks of undercutting the Wilderness Act far outweigh any probable gain.

The Jackson-Buckley bill meets the need for new legislation by giving protection to areas which the Forest Service refuses to classify as wilderness. There is no need for a new subcategory of wilderness, be it called "wild lands" or whatever. What is needed is a new, more positive attitude on the part of the Forest Service toward conserving the eastern wilderness, and positive legislative protection, as in the Jackson-Buckley bill, for the few suitable areas that remain.

OIL, PLASTICS FOULING ATLANTIC

Scientists aboard three National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ships have reported finding vast areas of the Atlantic Ocean choked with floating oil, tar, and plastics.

The scientists were "very much surprised at the extent of the contamination" during their tests last summer. A National Marine Fisheries Service official reported that while the sources of the debris had not yet been established, they appeared to have stemmed in part from chemical factories and oil tankers.

NOAA calculated that at least 665,000 square miles of the Atlantic, the Sargasso Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico were covered by the chemicals, sometimes in heavy concentrations of fist-size globs. One scientist reported the accumulation of plastics at least a dozen different types. Much of the plastic material was found off the U.S. coast, with the heaviest concentrations southeast of New England.

In some areas, the petroleum pollution was so heavy that the ships' crews noted that the oil clumps had been extruded "like spaghetti" through the mesh of the collection nets being towed by the ships. Explorer Thor Heyerdahl, who sailed papyrus boats Ra I and Ra II across the Atlantic in 1970, reported seeing tar balls and plastic debris all the way from Africa to the Americas.

Analyses of the microscopic plankton samples, young fish and their food which form the basis the ocean's food chain, showed over half "collected from surface waters were oil-contaminated."
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Analyses of the microscopic plankton samples, young fish and their food which form the basis the ocean's food chain, showed over half "collected from surface waters were oil-contaminated."

Where's Your Drafting Department? This Place Is A Mess.
**Student Summer Jobs**

**Job** .... Tour Assistant  
**Pay** .... $15/50 per tour (average length 8 days)  
plus fees, free food, free lodging.

**Place** .... Hawaiian Islands and Grand Canyon.

There has been much interest paid in the last several years to assisting students in search of summer employment. A good summer job can be an outlet for individual creativity, and to a traditional source of many learning experiences. The money earned also helps students and their families with the varying costs of education.

This year (Summer 1973) we invite all students to apply to us for summer employment which we feel will be both interesting and rewarding. As stated above, we now anticipate tours to Hawaii, and to the wilderness areas of Club and Arizona. Students will be hired as Tour Assistants. They will perform a number of functions in administration, planning, passenger assistance, and leisure activities.

**Qualifications:**  
Must be at least 16 years of age by July 30, 1973  
Good health  
Average intelligence  
Pleasant personality  
Parent permission for 16 and 17 year olds

For both young men and young women, hair can be any length. Emergency medical care will be provided if needed while in our employ. We suggest applying as soon as possible for these positions. If two or more students desire to attend the summer working together, we will do our best to schedule this when informed. It is absolutely necessary that you work the entire summer, i.e., it is perfectly alright to work part of the summer and then fulfill other personal plans such as summer school, traveling, etc. We are an equal opportunity employer and all young men and young women are encouraged to apply by writing the address below. When writing to request an employment application, it is very important to also include a stamped, self-addressed envelope to insure that we reply with your application with the maximum speed and accuracy.

**Summer Jobs**  
ODYSSEY ENTERPRISES  
BOX 841  
COSTAVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95012

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**Cranberry Lake Registration**

1973 Summer Program in Environmental Biology at the Cranberry Lake Biological Station  
Friday, April 27, 1973  
Room 5, Illick Hall  
7-8 pm

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The 1973 program offerings at the Cranberry Lake Biological Station have been expanded to include 12 senior-graduate level courses, taught by 11 different professors, coming from 6 different institutions in the northeast. This diversity now permits a student to select one of these courses at each of the four instructional periods, a flexibility in course offerings matching the best biology stations anywhere in the United States and Canada.

Courses for 1973 are grouped into the following time slots:

- **Session A:** Monday - Tuesday  
  Ecology of Freshwater, or Botanical Ecology

- **Session B:** Tuesday - Thursday  
  Invertebrate Ecology, or Field Ornithology, or Advanced Limnology

- **Session C:** Thursday - Friday  
  Behavior Ecology, or Ecology of Forest Communities, or Behavioral Ecology, or Advanced Limnology

A student may select an independent research project instead of one of the four course choices, for two hours credit, and the station schedule for one hour credit, if he/she wishes. During the eight-week period, a student earns either 8 or 9 hours credit. This year the program extends from June 23 to August 17.

For further information contact:  
Dr. S. H. Ketchledge, Associate Program Director  
Room 319, Illick Hall

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**Calendar of Events**

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 you want publicized, contact Dave Shepard by phone in the evenings (638 - 1786) or by student mail (Grad. SERM! mailbox - 319 Bray)

**Thursday - April 26**

- 7:30 PM - Archery Club Meeting (open). Conference Room, Moon Library.
- 8 PM - Woodcutter, Forestry Student wives meeting at Bldg. No. Married Student Housing

**Wednesday - April 25**

- Shortcourse, "Field Use of Explosives," (closed) Warrensburg Campus.
- 3:30 - 5:30 PM Faculty Meeting, Marshall Aud.
- 7 PM - Knothole Meeting (open) Conference Room, Moon Library.
- 7:00 - 9:30 PM Shortcourse, "Identification of Wildflowers," (closed) Rooms 5, 313, and 319 Illick.
- 7:30 - 9 PM Student Council Meeting. Conference Room, Moon Library.

**Thursday - April 26**

- Continuation of shortcourse, "Field Use of Explosives," (Closed). Warrensburg Campus.
- 5:30 PM - F.B.C. meets Generals at the Men's Gym.
- 7:30 - 9:30 PM - Continuation of shortcourse, "Residential Landscape Design" (closed) 319 Marshall.

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**Friday - April 27**

Continuation of shortcourse, "Field Use of Explosives", Warrensburg Campus.

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**Saturday - April 21**

- 8:30 AM - Federal Service Entrance Exam in the O'Donnell Bldg., 301 Erie Blvd. West. Reservations must be made with the Civil Service Commission (Tel. - 473-5600). Applications can be picked up at S.U. Office of Career Services, 501 Undy Ave.
- 9 AM - Earth Day Conference, Marshall Auditorium and other locations on campus. Lasts throughout the day.
- 12 noon - Federal Service Entrance Exam. (See 8:30 AM entry)
CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

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 you want publicized, contact Dave Shepard by phone in the evenings (638 - 1788) or by student mail (Grad. SERM mailbox - 319 Bray).

* Thursday - April 19 *
10 AM - Dean Larson Coffeebreak for SERM Grad. Students and Faculty, Prof. Pulling is guest. 324 BRAY. Prof. Pulling is a member of the first graduating class at E.S.&F. an active canoeist at 81 yrs. and teaches Indian canoeing techniques.
12 noon - Botany Club Noon Movies, Bring your lunch and your friends. 319 Marshall Hall
3 - 4 PM - Informal College Seminar with Prof. Pulling who is a member of the first graduating class at E.S.&F. (1915). He will speak about Professional Forestry in the early years of the College. Conference Room, Moon Library.
7 - 9:30 PM - Earthday Conference Committee meeting, 110 Marshall
7:15 - 9:45 PM - Wildlife Society Meeting (open), 217 Bray
7:30 - 9:30 PM - Shortcourse, "Residential Landscape Design" (closed) 319 Marshall.
7:30 - 10 PM - Ka-na-wa-ke Canoe Club meeting, 321 Bray

* Saturday - April 21 *
8:30 AM - Federal Service Entrance Exam in the O'Donnell Bldg., 301 Erie Blvd. West. Reservations must be made with the Civil Service Commission (Tel. - 473-5660). Applications can be picked up at S.U. Office of Career Services, 834 Univ. Ave.
9 AM - Earth Day Conference. Marshall Auditorium and other locations on campus. Lasts throughout the day.
12 noon - Federal Service Entrance Exam. (See 8:30 AM entry)

* Monday - April 23 *
12 noon - GSA Meeting (open), 334 Illick

* Tuesday - April 24 *
9:30 - 10:30 AM - Dean Larson Coffeebreak with SERM Grad. Students and Faculty. 319 Bray
10:30 - 12 noon - NDSL Exit Interviews, 210 Walters
12:30 PM - SERM Council meeting (closed), Dean Larson's office, 3rd floor of BRAY
3:30 - 5 PM - NDSL Exit Interviews, 210 Walters
7:30 PM - Archery Club Meeting (open). Conference Room, Moon Library.
8 PM - Woodchips, Forestry Student wives meeting at Bldg. M7, Married Student Housing

* Wednesday - April 25 *
--- Shortcourse, "Field Use of Explosives," (closed) Warrensburg Campus.
3:30 - 5:30 PM Faculty Meeting, Marshall Aud.
5 PM - Knothole Meeting (open) Conference Room, Moon Library.
7:00 - 9:30 PM - Shortcourse, Identification of Wildflowers," (closed) Rooms 5, 313, and 314 Illick
7:30 - 9 PM - Student Council Meeting. (open) Conference Room, Moon Library

* Thursday - April 26 *
12 noon - Noon Movies by Botany Club. Bring your lunch and a friend, 319 Marshall
--- Continuation of Shortcourse, "Field Use of Explosives," (Closed) Warrensburg Campus.
5:30 PM - F.B.C. meets General at the Ken's Gym
7:30 - 9:30 PM - Continuation of shortcourse, "Residential Landscape Design" (closed) 319 Marshall

* Friday - April 27 *
--- Continuation of shortcourse, "Field Use of Explosives", Warrensburg Campus.

* Saturday - April 28 *
Final Exams Begin
--- Good luck to all!

CLASSIFIED: WANTED - CANOE OR SMALL BOAT. RON FRODELIUS - 12 BRAY