United Way Fund Drive is now in progress in the college community and as usual the response has been rewarding to date. The College of Environmental Science and Forestry community has always been aware of the work done by the United Way in helping the various agencies in Syracuse carry on their work. However, the United Way can and does touch every one of us in various ways. It is not only the needy and the handicapped, or the unfortunate that are helped, but all of us in one way or another. For instance, the United Way supports agencies that provide help for the physically and the mentally disadvantaged person in your family; expert counseling if your family starts to break apart; places where your kids can play, develop physically, learn crafts, decency and more; a good chance to beat a bad problem if you're an alcoholic; free legal advice if you can't afford to pay; care for your child if you're a working mother; education and aid for someone you might know who might think there is no such thing as drug abuse or child abuse; help you to keep from having a heart attack; help you to keep alive if you do have a heart attack; physical therapy if you've been stricken by a crippling illness; activity and companionship if you're over 55; help and understanding if you're stricken by a mental

DEAD AGAIN

This is the College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Many of the people here have a wealth of knowledge concerning silviculture, soil science and botany. Why then, is there so much trouble in trying to get trees to grow around here?

Last year, as well as in several of the previous years, tupelos were planted in the parking circle in back of Bray Hall. Each year those same couple of trees die. Its sort of a ritual-plant in the fall, die in the summer, dig them out next fall. These trees cost money— they are not very cheap. So why do the people in charge keep on doing the same thing wrong each year? Its kind of humiliating for a forestry school not being able to grow trees. We could go over to Syracuse University's Dept. of Biology for assistance. Obviously no one here cares. A fir tree was planted in front of Bray a few years ago amidst lots of fanfare on Arbor Day. The next winter it was casually pulled out since it was already dead. How many foresters would retain their jobs if every time they regenerated a stand by planting, all the trees died? Here it is accepted policy to let trees quickly die.

There should be a concerted effort by many professors and the tree planters to improve the survival of our trees. It can be done-just look at the hackberries.

NEXT WEEK—Where have all the maples gone?

Salmon to Peak Soon

The salmon run in New York's Great Lakes tributaries, described as the biggest since the first Pacific salmon were stocked in 1968, is expected to peak soon, Environmental Conservation Commissioner James L. Biggane said today.

"These fish have been traveling up the tributaries in increasing numbers since early September," said Commissioner Biggane, "and we expect that the greatest movement of fish will be taking place in the next few weeks. The Department's salmonid stocking program and the lamprey control program being carried out in cooperation with the Federal Government has created a new and productive fishery for Lake Erie and Ontario."

Quite a few of the fish, particularly chinooks, are still in the lake near the mouths of streams. Cooler weather and increased stream flows from October rains will

Tom Zelker
illness; blood if you need it; and help if your block or community is hit by a natural disaster. It is rather obvious that by contributing to the United Fund you are not only helping others but you are helping yourself as well.

It is interesting to note that 88% of every dollar collected by United Way goes into the community of Syracuse and that red tape and administrative costs are kept to a very bare minimum. This makes it a good investment not only because the money goes right back into our local community but also that so much of it goes back to the community. So when you're asked, please contribute as much as you can.

Some of the people of the College campus who are helping collect funds this year are Shirley Bratt and Carol Lynch, SERM; Gerry Smith, WPE; Ron Frodelius, Engineering; Paul Hughes, PSE and ESPPH; Bob Anthony, Botany; Frank Kuczewski, Entomology; Nancy Henniger, Chemistry; Bill Webb, Zoology; Sandy Museums and Brad Sears, IA; Dan Castagnozzi, Ranger School; Betty Preston, Business Office; Brian Speer, Security; Pat Braun, Library; Chuck Lee, Computer Center; Gary Tregaskis, Ed. Comm.; Rowena Kather, Analytical and Technical Services; Al Mikes, Chuck Lowery, Steve Kowaleski, Maintenance; Jim Colman, Student Services; Lorrainy Cowles, Forestry Service Unit; Alie Steckiewicz, AFRI; Kathy Lanza, Publications; Austin Hamer, Con. Ed.; Marilyn Wright, Administration.

**VET NEWS**

There will be a rally on Friday, November first, at 4:30 at Clinton Square in front of the main Post Office in downtown Syracuse. All interested people are urged to join. There is to be a press conference at the War Memorial to make public the results of the questionnaire sent to all the local politicians.

Don't forget the Veterans Day parade November 11, at 7:00 P.M. Sign up in 104 Bray. We would like to get a good turnout for this.

**VETS CLUB—DANCE**

The Vets Club is making preparations for a school dance and beer blast for November 8. All ESF students are invited. Admission will be $1 which will entitle the purchaser to unlimited beer (till we run out), dancing and some good times. Look for further news.

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The yew, a much prized American ornamental once gained its major fame from its use for bows. It was the skillful use of the good yew bows that enabled Edward, the Black Prince, of England, to defeat the French in 1346, in the Battle of Crecy. And he did it again at the Battle of Poitiers in 1356. The yew bow was such a formidable weapon of those times that Edward IV, who reigned about 500 years ago, required that every Englishman should have a yew bow of his own height. This use of the wood so depleted the supply that as a conservation measure it was necessary to decree that all bow builders should make four bows of witchhazel, ash or elm for each bow of yew.

Tough yew bows were, of course, the effective weapons of Robin Hood and his merry band in enforcing their demands in Sherwood Forest. And many were the feats of skill performed by Robin Hood and his trusty Bow. He turned to it, when his end was near, for you will remember that in his last days Robin Hood was sorely wounded in fighting the king's men. It was then that he asked Little John to help him to Kirkley Hall where his sister, abbess of the convent, took him in and cared for him as well as possible, though his wounds were clearly fatal.

Knowing that death was close, Robin Hood pressed his horn to his lips and sounded the three blasts by which he summoned his band. Though the sound was faint, the trusty Little John heard and came running. As he approached, the dying man asked for his good yew bow and arrows. "Bury me where the arrow falls," he entreated. Then fitting the arrow to the string, he shot it with his remaining strength. It fell at the foot of a yew. There, fittingly enough, Robin Hood was placed at rest.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Will all those people who signed up during registration week to work on the Knot-hole please come to the next meeting, Wednesday night at 7:00 pm in Room 8 Moon? If you want to work on the paper but can't make the meeting, please put a note in my mailbox and let me know when you could get together with us.

Mary Butler
encourage fish to follow their spawning instinct and head upstream to the place where they were planted several years ago.

The Department operates a collecting weir or trap, on the Salmon River at Pulaski and so far over 500 coho and chinook salmon have been captured, tagged and released. Data obtained on the fish taken from the weir indicates that the adult cohos and chinooks are averaging several pounds heavier than fish of the same age collected and surveyed last year.

Department aquatic biologists explained that the larger fish are probably the result of the lamprey control program which has been underway since 1972. The lamprey tends to attack the larger fish and eventually cause its death. As the numbers of lamprey decrease, the numbers of larger fish increase. Smaller fish have been generally free of lamprey scars but some larger fish still show evidence of lamprey predation.

Anglers are having good success in taking salmon from New York's Great Lakes tributaries. The largest chinook reported taken so far was a 23-pound fish caught in Sandy Creek near Rochester. Many of the chinooks have been in the 13 to 20 pound class. These are chinooks that were stocked in 1971 and 1972. The cohos stocked in 1973 are returning this fall as mature fish weighing up to 10 pounds.

Although fish are being taken by all angling methods--flies, spinners, live bait--most of the fish are being taken by snagging

G.S.A. NOTES

Syracuse University is starting a tutorial service for minority undergraduate students at SU. They are asking for a list of interested grad students and seniors who are capable and resourceful (aren't we all).

Pay Scale:
$3.50/hr. for one student (tutoree)
$2.50/hr. for 2-8 students (each)
$2.00/hr. for 5 or more students

If you are interested, contact Hank Appleton (x750) or Don Winterstein c/o Botany Dept.

We are urgently in need of volunteers who have a vehicle to help pick up the GOODIES (beer, etc.) for TGIP's. If you can only offer your services once, it would be much appreciated. You will be reimbursed for gasoline.

SOUNDS OF THE WILDERNESS

...the chief profit of those wild days... lay... in the freedom which we thereby won from all customs and conventionalism and fettering influences of man on man. We were so free today that it was impossible to be slaves again tomorrow. When we crossed the threshold of the houses or trod the thronged pavements of a city, still the leaves of the trees that overhang the Hassbeth were whispering to us, "Be free! Be free!"

Nathaniel Hawthorne

Editorial Policy:
The Knothole appreciates any articles, short stories, poems, letters, etc. which anyone might be inclined to submit. However, all such literature must be signed. Name will be withheld on request of author.

Mark Blume
About a third of the students who made tree cuttings at our training sessions last winter have not yet transplanted their materials into regular soil pots. Because we are now chilling the Dendro glasshouse to induce dormancy in our trees, it is imperative the cuttings be potted up the next week or two at the latest. Please see Mr. Whelpton for help as needed.

T. Kimmerer  
A. Sandstrom  
R. Pierce  
Cynthia Gould  
Bruce Lewke  
Linda Anderson  
Dave Aromovich  
J. Winiarski  
Al Mallitor  
Stephen Graham  
Doug Smith  
J. Dickel  
Carol Lynn  
Jenny Lingo  
J. Reed  
O’Connor  
M. McCoy  
Joe McCluskey  
Dave Allen  
Sueen Nester  
Joanne Sochran  
C. Smith

The Knothole is the student publication of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Published every Thursday. Any articles, notices, stories, letters, etc. to be published must be submitted in the Knothole mailbox in the basement of Marshall Hall before noon on Saturday, signed. Names will be withheld upon request. Anyone wishing to join the Knothole staff should contact one of our members. Staff meetings are Wednesday nights at 7:00 PM in the Library Informal Study Room.

Editor-in-Chief: Mary Butler  
Layout and Circulation Editor: Betsy Loope  
Features Editor: Tom Zelker (chief stapler)  
Typists: Barry Garlitz, Rich Kaiser

The Purist
I give you now Professor Twist, 
A conscientious scientist. 
Trustees exclaimed, "He never bungles" 
And sent him off to distant jungles. 
Camped on a tropic riverside, 
One day he missed his loving bride 
She had, the guide informed him later, 
Been eaten by an alligator. 
Professor Twist could not but smile, 
"You mean," he said, "a crocodile."

Response to our "Save the Spud" contest has been a bit disheartening. Tell us in 25 words or less why we should protect our dwindling national potato resources. Grand prize is a six-pack of "Old Milwaukee."

R. Cook
HELP RESTORE THE AMERICAN CHESTNUT

Under the spreading chestnut-tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith a mighty man is he
With large and sinewy hands.
—from "The Village Smithy"
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1842)

When Longfellow wrote these famous lines in 1842, perhaps as many as three in every four trees in the forests of the Appalachian range of the eastern United States was an American chestnut. Just over half a century later, in the greatest botanical disaster to strike this country, the trees were attacked en masse by disease. Today the American chestnut is virtually gone from our forests, but hopefully it will not become part of our past in a fate similar to that of the village smithy.

In an effort to find strains of American chestnut (Castanea dentata) resistant to the so-called "chestnut blight," the National Parks and Conservation Association is asking its members and other interested persons to participate in its chestnut revival program. Seeds are needed from trees that are thought to have some immunity to the blight. In the initial phase of this NPCA pilot program, the seeds will be planted in a nursery this fall and after two years replanted in a protected area. With time, persistence, and more than a little luck, we hope to identify and propagate disease-resistant strains through a natural selection process.

Before collecting the seed, be careful to correctly identify the parent tree. There are several species of chestnut, including hybrids. The American chestnut is most easily identified by its leaf and fruit. Leaves are large, narrow, hairless, and coarse-toothed; 5 to 8 inches long and 2 inches wide; dark green above paler below; and smooth on both surfaces. Two or three somewhat flattened nuts about 1 inch in diameter are contained in a characteristic spiny husk about 2½ inches in diameter. They ripen from September through October. The natural range of American chestnut is the Appalachian region of the eastern United States, but many seedlings were once planted beyond this natural range.

If you are aware of possible blight-resistant trees, please send some seed samples (in the husk) to NPCA as well as an indication of where the parent tree is located. Also please tell us the diameter of the parent tree at 4½ feet above ground level, the approximate age of the tree, and whether any indication of the blight is apparent. Pressed leaf samples sent along with the nuts would assist us in positive identification. Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Also, if the trees are over 8"dbh, contact Dr. Howard Miller, 126 Illick Hall.
ARCHERY CLUB

BOWHUNT

Howland Island is a 3,300 acre wildlife refuge primarily for waterfowl. Each year the Island, which is located near Port Byron, is open one day to bowhunters. This is done in an effort to keep the deer population down with the least disturbance to the birds. On this day deer of either sex may be taken with a bow.

Much of the manpower for the hunt is supplied through volunteers of various archery clubs. Our club can help and at the same time have a chance to bag a deer. The success ratio on the Island, which last year was 1/26, is usually always higher than the State average, which last year was 1/36. However, it has been as high as 1/8 on the Island. This year the hunt will take place on Saturday November 23. Our club will leave for Howland Island Friday, November 22, and will aid in parking vehicles and other jobs which must be done.

Any one who would like to attend the hunt must have a current New York State Big Game license and an Archery Stamp. If you are interested there will be a mailbox designated for the Howland Island bowhunt in the basement of Marshall. Leave your name, address and phone number there. There will also be a sign up sheet in Moon Library. You must sign up no later than November 5 if you would like to go.

Any questions, contact Bob McCormick at 623-3550 or through student mail or Wayne Jones at 473-3751 or leave a note in his mailbox in 133 Ullick.

SAENGERBUND

MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Saengerbund this Friday at 6:30 PM in McKeen Lounge to elect officers, etc. All interested people please attend.

YEARBOOKS YET

The 1974 Empire Forester is on sale in room 107 Bray starting this week for a fee of $2. Those students who paid student fees last year may still pick up a yearbook free if they wish.

FORESTRY CLUB

TRIP

On Saturday, November 2, the Forestry Club will be taking a short trip south near Cuyler, New York. The purpose of the trip is to aid Skip Echelberger in his evaluation of the different cutting practices (spot clearcut vs. strip clearcut, etc.) and their emotional appeal to the public.

We will be leaving early Saturday morning about 8:30, visiting several sites, and hopefully returning by early or mid-afternoon.

Anyone who is interested in attending for educational purposes, or just a day outing, there will be a meeting at 6:30 Friday night, November 1, in 111 Marshall.

Any questions, address to Gene Piotrowski via student mailbox or Skip in room 112 Marshall.