

InsideESF

The Magazine of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

1911 CENTENNIAL ISSUE 2011

Inside:

The Beginning

Academics

Leaders

Student Life

Research

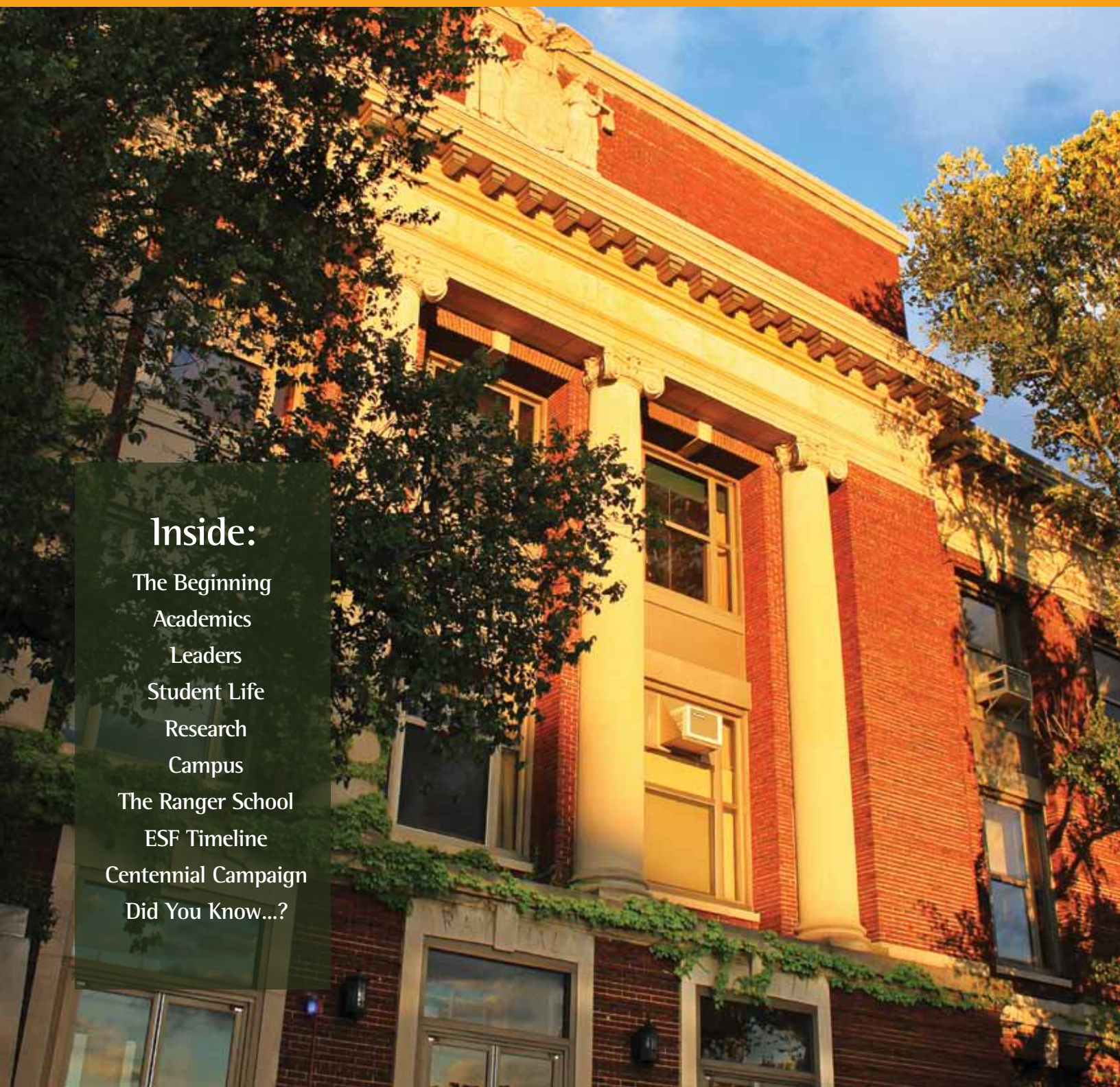
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The Ranger School

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Centennial Campaign

Did You Know...?



A Message from the President



We celebrate
the past —
but embrace
the future

Our College's Centennial is a truly remarkable occasion. It combines our natural appreciation for round numbers and numbers of significance — 100 is probably one of our favorites — with our desire to stop and look back at where we've been and reflect on where we are headed.

In a physical sense, ESF has always been right here. The College was established in 1911 with classes in Syracuse University's Lyman Hall, just a few hundred yards from our existing campus. But from the very beginning, the College had a broader reach, with research and educational programs that extended far beyond the borders of our growing campus on the hill.

The vision of the College's founders and early leaders — brilliant minds such as Syracuse University Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse attorney Louis Marshall and former Governor and President Theodore Roosevelt — established an institution that has had an extraordinary impact on the world in its first 100 years.

We have had a faculty member honored by the president of Finland for his contributions to the pulp and paper industry; another received the Kyoto Prize for his work on living polymers. An alumnus received the National Medal of Technology for his work in safeguarding the health of children worldwide; another is instrumental in helping restore the environment after Hurricane Katrina.

We have established research programs on all seven continents with 57 research projects outside the United States. ESF faculty members are working in the Ross Sea, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Greenland, China and the Galapagos.

ESF draws from the world, too. We help educate graduate students from 35 countries and we have hosted professional executives and governmental officials from India, China and Germany with whom we trade our knowledge.

Our success has been recognized by U.S. News & World Report, Washington Monthly, Forbes.com and the Sierra Club. Demand for our programs is rising as our applications increase; in turn, our offerings to our students expand in both academics and the area of student life, where our rich partnership with Syracuse University provides an array of activities for our students to choose among.

It's gratifying to look at where we've been and what we've accomplished. But it's just as important to look ahead. We can't know where we are going unless we know where we have been.

In the next century, ESF will lead the development of the lignocellulosic-fuel integrated biorefinery, find solutions to help mitigate climate change and use chemical ecology as a tool to protect our forests from invasive species. ESF will strive to mitigate the loss of global ecosystem biodiversity and learn more about how the environment affects human health. We will devise new ways to protect our water resources and teach sustainable practices in all aspects of life. In New York state particularly, ESF will be the focal point of the new green economy with a strong focus on the application of renewable energy.

In short, ESF will continue to be the most distinguished institution in the United States that deals with environmental and natural resource issues. And without a doubt, ESF will continue to serve some of the most passionate and dedicated young people in the United States.

Please join me in celebrating not only the completion of our first century of environmental leadership, but the start of our second, as well.

Cornelius B. Murphy, Jr.

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ESF's diverse alumni have one thing in common: loyalty to their College.

InsideESF

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

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100 YEARS OF GROWTH

From a basement on the SU campus, ESF matures into an environmental leader

By Margaret McCormick

A century ago, a degree from the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University could lead to a job as a scientist, naturalist, manager of private or public land, or a long, rewarding career with the U.S. Forest Service.

Today, a degree from the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse could lead to a job in green technology, e-waste recycling, urban food systems development, natural resources management, ecological engineering, landscape architecture, forest conservation and preservation...

The list goes on.

You've come a long way, ESF!

Careers in landscape architecture, ecological engineering and natural resources management are considered "hot," and ESF, one of the country's first "green schools," is enjoying a building boom and swelling of its student ranks.

"Climate change, global warming, renewable energy ... there are so many environmental issues at the forefront at the moment," said Richard S. Hawks, chair of the Department of Landscape Architecture and himself a 1972 ESF graduate. "I think that's what's fueling the interest here."

In photo above, students carry a load of supplies into the new Bray Hall upon the building's completion in 1917. The building gave the College its permanent home and the students helped move the furniture and equipment from Lyman Hall on the Syracuse University campus.



In May 1914, this was the view looking west from Mount Olympus during groundbreaking operations for the first building on the College campus. At left is Dr. Hugh Potter Baker.



One hundred years ago this year, the New York College of Forestry took root in a thicket of weeds, scrub and brush west of Syracuse University's Mount Olympus. The College had two classrooms in the basement of SU's Lyman Hall, a dean, two professors and 52 students.

The College's first permanent dean, Dr. Hugh Potter Baker, arrived a few months after the first academic year had begun.

"Only a man with great fortitude and perseverance could have prevailed over such obstacles," wrote former Dean Nelson C. Brown in "State University of New York College of Forestry: 50 Years," a collection of essays published in 1961.

"Dr. Baker met the challenge with unflinching courage and determination. His was a new College attempting, as a pioneer newcomer, to join and compete with 20 other professional schools of forestry, and he was determined that it would succeed. He did an almost superhuman job."

By the end of 1912, Baker had boosted the faculty to nine and the College had acquired 1,800 acres of forested land in Wanakena, in the Adirondacks, to establish a Ranger School. It also purchased 90 acres near the southern edge of Syracuse to serve as an outdoor classroom.

The College was starting to make its mark in Syracuse and beyond.

"The College of Forestry distinguished itself from other forestry institutions very early on by having education programs that ranged from 'technician' at The Ranger School to Ph.D. at the Syracuse (University) campus," said Dr. Ross S. Whaley, who served as ESF president from 1984 to 1999. "That is, its earliest focus ranged from field practitioners to scientists."

Baker guided the school's inaugural research project, partnering with the U.S. Forest Service in an industry study designed to show what kinds of companies were using wood in New York state, what kinds of wood they were using and how much. The results were published by SU in 1913 and laid the groundwork for the wide range of research that continues at ESF to this day.

Also in 1912, the College purchased 12 acres adjacent to SU from the university. Five years later, in 1917, forestry education gained a permanent home with the completion of Bray Hall (named for William L. Bray, who was acting dean at the College's inception), the first and only building on campus until 1933.

Walk around the ESF campus today and take a look at the names on the buildings: Moon, Marshall, Illick, Jahn.

1925 Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

Environment

1. the act of environing
2. that which environs; the surrounding conditions, influences, or forces.

Forestry

1. Forest land; forest.
2. The science and art of farming, caring for, or cultivating forests.

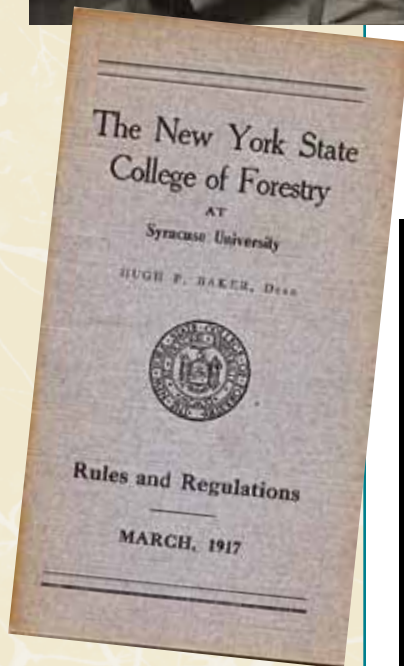




The dry kiln utilization lab, pictured circa 1930, was one of many labs students worked in at the College. Today students continue to learn how to effectively kiln dry wood in Baker Laboratory.



Students learn both theory and practical applications of theories. In most cases, the forest serves as an open-air laboratory for many of the courses. Above, future foresters practice measuring trees at Pack Forest in Warrensburg.



The first women to earn bachelor's degrees at the College were, from left, Mildred Kocic, Ruth Worret and Barbara Hennessey.

"State University of New York College of Forestry: 50 Years") and a library to boast about, the F. Franklin Moon Memorial Library, "one of the largest and most complete forestry libraries in the world."

The 1940s brought a number of turning points for the College: a wood products conference that spotlighted the emergence of forestry research in the post-war years and a major influx of students, thanks in large part to the GI Bill, which allowed veterans to complete their educations.

It was also during this period that a trio of women graduated from the College, two with degrees in pulp and paper, one with a degree in landscape engineering. Women had attended the College since 1915, but prior to this time, none had finished their degrees.

The year 1948 brought the formation of the State University of New York. The College was recognized as a specialized unit within the state university system and its name was changed to the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Around the same time, the College's leader, Dean Joseph S. Illick, was conducting a search for outdoor classroom and research space within easy reach of the College (instead of a three-hour drive to the Adirondacks) and secured the transfer of the 3,000-acre Tully Forest, in Cortland County, about a 20-minute drive, to the College.

The completion in 1968 of Illick Hall, on the north side of campus, gave the College room to grow its greenhouse space, room to show off the Roosevelt Wildlife Collection (which honors Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the United States and a dedicated conservationist) and new home turf for the Department of Environmental and Forest Biology, the College's largest academic department.

1967 The Random House Dictionary of the English Language

Environment

1. the aggregate of surrounding things, conditions, or influences, esp. as affecting the existence or development of someone or something.
2. the act of envioning
3. the state of being envioned
4. that which envions
(Environ: to form a circle or ring round; surround; envelop)

Forestry

1. the science or planning and taking care of forests
2. the process of establishing and managing forests; forestation
3. forest land

Those leaders are among the many people who played pivotal roles in shaping the College's curriculum, growth, direction and vision.

Franklin Moon, named dean in the summer of 1920, is credited with guiding the College through the post-World War I years, securing construction of permanent buildings for The Ranger School at Wanakena, acquiring a larger campus area (thanks to a deed from SU) and lobbying for construction of a new science building.

The completion of the Louis Marshall Memorial Building in 1933 (named for the first president of the College board of trustees) gave the College much-needed classroom and laboratory space, an auditorium that seated 500 ("then the largest assembly hall on the Syracuse campus," according to

It also gave the College its “Quad,” a cherished green and gathering space that even the “greenest” of students and visitors know better than to use as a shortcut between buildings.

Edwin C. Jahn, the College’s dean from 1967 to 1969, advanced the chemical sciences at ESF by “starting the chemistry program as an outgrowth of the paper science and engineering program,” Whaley notes. Today’s Jahn Laboratory, fittingly enough, is a high-tech center for both teaching and research, which draws students from around the world.

In 1972, the College’s name and focus were changed again, this time to reflect the relationship between forestry and the environment, and the evolution of the College’s academic programs. By a special act of the New York State Legislature, the College became the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

And today, as SUNY-ESF celebrates its 100th anniversary, the place seems new and green, not old and gray.

Under the stewardship of Dr. Cornelius B. Murphy, Jr., ESF has embraced change in society, the environment, technology and the economy. Today’s “forestry school” offers 22 undergraduate degrees and 28 graduate degrees, and today’s student is likely to spend time in the field and forest, in high-tech laboratories and “smart” classrooms, and working on research and service learning projects.

The new Gateway Building under construction just west of Moon Library will be a LEED Platinum-rated building with a biomass-fueled heat and power plant that will serve much of the campus. It will provide a new home for campus events and activities as well as a hub for the College’s educational outreach programs. Centennial Hall, the College’s first student residence, was built with sustainable materials and energy-saving features. Its landscape includes native plants with little need for special care and watering.

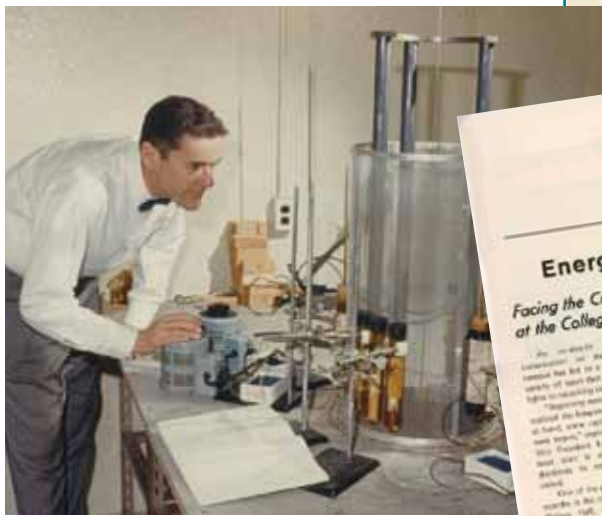
“ESF offers professional programs that respond to changes in demand for natural resources and the environmental pressures created by increasing population and growing economies,” Whaley says.

“Unlike philosophy, mathematics, English and the other liberal arts whose foundation lies in their historical roots, the programs at ESF are rooted in solving contemporary societal problems and anticipating changes that will occur in the future.”

Whether you’re an undergraduate or graduate student, faculty member or researcher, it’s an exciting time and exciting environment to be in.

“We have a nice little corner of the world here,” said Hawks. “We really do.”

Margaret McCormick is a freelance writer and editor in Syracuse.



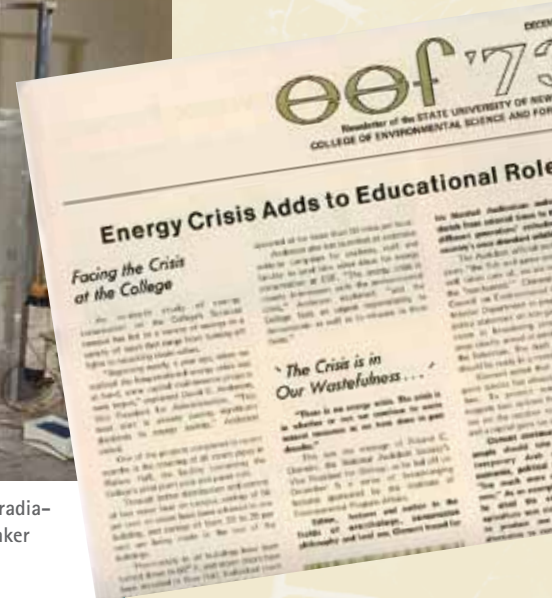
Graduate student John Siau conducts research on radiation curing of wood plastics in the basement of Baker Laboratory in 1964.



Professor Frank Kurczewski, right, works with a student in the entomology lab in the 1960s.



In the Bioprocess Engineering Research Lab at ESF graduate students John P. Buyondo, left, and Ling Liang conduct research at the clean working station, where they are transferring microbial culture while preparing for a fermentation experiment.



1970 Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language

Environment

1. A surrounding or being surrounded.
2. Something that surrounds, surroundings.
3. All the conditions, circumstances, and influences surrounding, and affecting the development of, an organism or a group of organisms.

Forestry

1. [Rare] wooded land; forest land.
2. The science of planting and taking care of forests.
3. Systematic forest management for the production of timber, conservation, etc.

2010 Merriam-Webster at m-w.com

Environment

- 1: the circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded
- 2a: the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors (as climate, soil, and living things) that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival
- b: the aggregate of social and cultural conditions that influence the life of an individual or community

Forestry

- 1: forestland
- 2a: the science of developing, caring for, or cultivating forests
- b: the management of growing timber

Where Tradition Fuels Innovation



As it adapts to society's needs, ESF never forgets its roots.

By George S. Bain

A spirit of innovation characterizes ESF's academic history.

Former College President Ross S. Whaley, who instituted the last major curriculum revision, described how the academic programs developed:

"Back in the history of the place there was some real leadership that always took the basis of this wonderful forest resource and moved it to its margins, in terms of what are the next developments? What are the next fields that are emerging?"

In 1986, Whaley eliminated the four schools (formerly divisions) that had governed College academics for half a century and established eight "faculties," now departments, which continue today. Four of the names in use today are unchanged from Whaley's tenure;

four have evolved, an example of the adaptability Whaley identified:

- Chemistry
- Environmental and Forest Biology
- Environmental Studies
- Environmental Resources Engineering
- Forest and Natural Resources Management
- Landscape Architecture
- Paper and Bioprocess Engineering
- Sustainable Construction Management and Engineering

They all evolved from two basement classrooms in Syracuse University's Lyman Hall, where 52 students entered the College, then known as the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, in



Top, from its beginning, classes at the College have relied heavily on hands-on fieldwork. Pictured, students in 1919 conduct a botany field study.

Right, student T.R. Crawford poses with a woodchuck at Summer Camp circa 1920.

"The institutions that have the clearest vision and that are able to adapt quickly their curriculums...to the needs of the day will be the survivors."

— F. Franklin Moon
Former College dean



The College campus has been surveyed countless times over the years, giving today's students much in common with their 1920s counterparts.

September 1911. There was no forestry faculty. Acting Dean William Bray taught botany. The new dean, Hugh P. Baker, arrived in February 1912 and by year's end had expanded the faculty to nine, all but one of whom had a forestry degree. They included two silviculturists, a utilization specialist, a forest engineer, a botanist and an extension specialist, choices giving an early indication of the specializations for which the College would become known.

The first curriculum — forest management, listed in the Bulletin of Syracuse University in January 1912 — included a five-year program for a master of forestry (M.F.), a four-year program for a bachelor of science in forestry and a two-year ranger course. The M.F. trained graduates to be professional foresters. With a B.S., a graduate could teach forestry in high schools or work in landscape engineering or city forestry, for state or federal forest services, or in the production and manufacture of forest products.

City Forestry, the forerunner of today's Department of Landscape Architecture which was the first specialized curriculum, was added later in 1912. The specialization trend dominated the first decade. By 1917, when Bray Hall opened, the College had added eight more academic programs: forest botany, forest economics, forest engineering, forest entomology, forest technology, forest utilization, forest zoology and silviculture. And since New York led all states in consuming pulpwood, pulp and paper followed in 1920.

It's "terribly logical" how these programs developed, Whaley said.



Students work in a zoology lab circa 1940.

Consider the original mission, as stated in Article 121 of the State Education Act (1911), providing for the College to educate people in the management and use of forest resources for the benefit of humanity. Whaley offers examples of what happened:

"The roots are in forest management, the forest enterprise, management of the land and the products they develop;

"Then emerges a pulp and paper program, a highly specialized subset of chemical engineering.

"Chemistry that focuses on a polymer, which wood is, takes on a standing of its own.

"Other forest services and products, recreational planning (are involved). From that comes design, and that leads into landscape architecture and a more urban aspect of it.

"The forest as a habitat for wildlife, that leads into biology."

By broadly defining forest education, the College quickly added a wide range of disciplines. Dean Baker wrote in 1919, "The College felt from the beginning that for too long forestry in this country has been understood as tree planting or production only. ... Utilization of the forest from tree to finished product would be as much a part of instruction ... included also would be the propagation of the wildlife, forest waters, and the recreational value of the forest."

Such a broad definition did not prevent vigorous faculty debate. In 1920, a curriculum committee urged so much emphasis on forestry courses that it declared that those who sought training in botany, landscape engineering or chemistry should go elsewhere.

But the purpose and flexibility prevailed. Whaley describes a College that "takes its traditions and moves them to the margin of innovation," a variation of a decades-old ESF sentiment. To F. Franklin Moon, dean during the 1920s, "The institutions that have the clearest vision and that are able to adapt quickly their curriculums ... to the needs of the day will be the survivors." At the 50th anniversary, in 1961, Dean Hardy L. Shirley saluted the College's "significance of purpose (and) flexibility in meeting outside forces."

"The major problem is how the resources of the world can be developed and distributed so that more is available for everyone and not progressively less and less."

— Hardy L. Shirley
Former ESF Dean



Students practice their skills with a paper run in Walters Hall circa 1960.

As more employment opportunities developed in the private sector, the division system was instituted with a new curriculum in 1933 under Dean Samuel N. Spring. Division I, General Forestry, included forest management, forest pathology and entomology, forest zoology, forest botany, park engineering, forest recreation and arboriculture; the latter three were combined under landscape architecture in 1935. Division II was for forest production majors in wood technology, conversion and distribution, and pulp and paper.

The years after World War II brought unprecedented growth. Enrollment, which had sagged to 69 in 1945, soared with the GI Bill to a record 875 in the fall of 1948. From 1940 to 1960, the number of faculty doubled to 110, with most new hires having doctorates. Under Dean Joseph S. Illick, the College became the nation's largest forestry research institution after the U.S. Forest Service and, with the addition of more graduate students, took on more characteristics of a university than of a professional school.

After Hardy L. Shirley was named dean in 1952, the two divisions became three. Biological Sciences included botany, entomology and zoology. Physical Sciences included forest chemistry, pulp and paper, forest utilization and wood technology. Forest economics and forest management were grouped in Resource Management, where landscape architecture, which was rooted in city forestry, and silviculture were added in 1956.

A 12-year curriculum review concluded in 1958 with the introduction of five broad curricula and 15 undergraduate choices for specialization. General forestry drew 40 percent of the students, wood products engineering 20 percent, landscape architecture 18 percent, pulp and paper technology 15 percent and wood chemistry 7 percent.



Work gets done in a landscape architecture studio, 1986.



A 21st century chemistry student works in Jahn Laboratory.

As the College celebrated its 50th anniversary, forces were gathering that would result in a significant moment in its history — the expansion of its name. Enrollment began to fall in the general forestry program, with a parallel surge in natural resource management. The College again would adapt to the changing times.

Shirley identified the new frontier when he wrote in 1961: "As the world fights to eliminate ignorance, poverty and disease, its growing population makes ever-increasing demands on dwindling resources. ... The major problem is how the resources of the world can be developed and distributed so that more is available for everyone and not progressively less and less."

A series of federal legislation reflected growing public environmental awareness. Congress passed the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act in 1960; the Outdoor Recreation Act in 1963; and in 1964 both the Wilderness Act and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In 1964-65, the faculty abolished the general forestry curriculum and established three new ones: forest biology, resources management and forest engineering.

Remembering Ketchledge and Earle

Edward E. Palmer, taking office in 1969 as the College's first president, recast the College's image with the name change to the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry in 1972 (two years after the establishment of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). In 1970, he proposed reorganization of the three divisions into four schools:

- Resource Management became the School of Environmental and Resource Management (the departments of forest economics, forest management and silviculture).

- Physical Sciences became the School of Environmental and Resource Engineering (forest engineering, paper science and engineering, and wood products engineering).

- Biological Sciences became the School of Biology, Chemistry and Ecology (adding forest chemistry).

- School of Landscape Architecture.

Further restructuring during the 1970s included, among other changes, the consolidation of several aspects of biological sciences into one department, Environmental and Forest Biology. Today that department boasts the largest undergraduate enrollment.

While still honoring its forestry roots, ESF was positioned again to meet society's changing needs. Its academic programs continue to push Whaley's margins of innovation. First on Provost Bruce C. Bongarten's list of vital research today involves the forest:

"Our roots are in forestry and we continue to conduct forestry research and the management of our natural forests," said Bongarten, himself a 1973 graduate of the College. "In that arena we have gone heavily into looking at how we can use woody biomass as a feedstock for fuels."

Wherever the next innovation takes place, it will result from fieldwork, an ESF hallmark, Bongarten said: "This institution began as a forestry school. You cannot do forestry without being out in the woods. It has evolved beyond that to take on a broader environmental mission. But the importance of actually being in the field has never been lost."

Much of the material for this article was drawn from two rich source materials: "Forestry College: Essays on the Growth and Development of New York State's College of Forestry 1911-1961," George R. Armstrong, editor, and Marvin W. Kranz, associate editor, and "75th Anniversary: Some Salient Features of College Growth and Development During the Last 25 Years 1961-1986," a paper delivered by Charles C. Larson Jan. 24, 1986.

George S. Bain is a journalist and freelance writer from Jamesville, N.Y.

The ESF community lost two of its most revered faculty members – Dr. Edwin H. Ketchledge '49, M.S. '50, and George F. Earle – in 2010. Both men influenced many students over the years. Inside ESF was fortunate to interview both of them in the final years of their retirement. Their comments in the profiles below are excerpted from those conversations.



Edwin H. Ketchledge

Edwin H. Ketchledge '49, M.S. '50

Dr. Edwin H. Ketchledge '49, M.S. '50, earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from the College and returned in 1955 to join the faculty, acting as a mentor, adviser and role model to students for 30 years.

He was a professor of forest botany and for nine years served as director of the Cranberry Lake Biological Station. Ketchledge focused his career and retirement on protecting the Adirondack high country, including starting a citizen-driven Summit Stewardship program to protect the High Peaks.

"ESF was where I discovered the excitement of the academic world, the intellectual world," he said. "I was blessed with having good professors who, I thought, communicated their information and got me interested in that kind of life, wherein you shared information with people."

"My drive throughout my life, the thing that gives me the deepest satisfaction and motivation, is sharing some of the things that I see and understand, some of which is ridiculous to other people. I mean the different kinds of mosses growing over a rock, for example."

Ketchledge was honored with the ESF Lifetime Achievement Award during December Convocation in 2007. He retired in 1985 and died in June 2010 at the age of 85.



George F. Earle

George F. Earle

George F. Earle founded the Department of Landscape Architecture's (LA) signature component: the off-campus program that sends fifth-year LA students into communities around the globe for real-world design experience. Earle joined the faculty at ESF in 1952 to develop students' pencil technique and skills in accurately depicting forms. He retired in 1986 and died in July 2010 at the age of 96.

"It was very interesting to me because the students were very, very responsive," he said, referring to his years as a faculty member. "So I always felt that it was a great fortune that I had stumbled into (the College)."

Earle said the inspiration for the off-campus program came from a 1963 family trip to Europe: "In the middle of it was Spain and we liked that so much. That was the place where, sitting on the beach watching the kids play together – and one of them painting, even – I thought, 'I wish I could take a bunch of college students to places like this.'"

"It was a very important thing to me that they have at least a taste of the experiences that I had. I thought, 'Boy, one semester would be something,' and that's what worked out finally."

The program sponsored its first trip in 1970, and it is now the centerpiece of undergraduate landscape architecture education at ESF.

Portraits of the Presidents

Growing from a Forestry College where 52 students studied in a borrowed basement to the internationally recognized SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry required the leadership, skills and dedication of 100 years of College deans and presidents. Following are some of the career highlights of the men who led ESF from its earliest years into its second century.



William Bray
Acting Dean, 1911

Head of Syracuse University's Department of Botany, Bray preferred not to sever his ties with the university and served as acting dean for four months. He was heavily involved in the search for his replacement.



Samuel N. Spring
Dean, 1933-1944

During Spring's service, the College opened Marshall Hall, which included a 500-seat auditorium and the F. Franklin Moon Memorial Library. Prior to the construction of Marshall Hall, Bray Hall actually had no name and was called "the forestry building." Spring recommended the original building be named for William L. Bray, the College's first dean.



Hugh P. Baker
Dean, 1912-1920 and 1930-33

Baker enlarged the College's faculty from two members to nine in various academic areas within the first year. He acquired more than 3,000 acres of forested land for experimentation and instruction including 1,800 acres in Wanakena. He established The Ranger School in the Adirondacks. During his tenure, Marshall Hall was completed, the pulp and paper laboratory was erected and the College obtained a 13,000-acre forest in the Adirondacks from Archer and Anna Huntington.



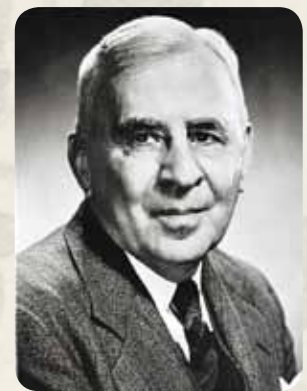
F. Franklin Moon
Dean, 1920-26 and 1927-29

Moon continued the progress that was begun during the Baker administration. Both the graduate program and research activities were developed more fully, the faculty and the student body increased in size and the physical plant was enlarged. During this time, the first permanent structure was constructed at The Ranger School. Moon also oversaw the construction of two permanent buildings at Barber Point, the Cranberry Lake site that then was the location for Summer Camp.



Nelson C. Brown
Acting Dean, 1926-27 and 1929-1930

Brown secured the funding for Marshall Hall and is credited with obtaining the acorn that grew into the Robin Hood Oak.



Joseph S. Illick
Dean, 1944-1951

Illick presided over the College at a time when enrollment increased with the return of World War II veterans and the College became part of the newly created State University of New York system. Tully Forest was acquired to be used for instruction.



Hardy L. Shirley
Dean, 1952-1967

Hugh P. Baker Laboratory was built and dedicated during this time. Shirley revised the standards and procedures for graduate work and oversaw the formation of the Cellulose Research Institute, a Molecular Biology Institute and the Syracuse Pulp and Paper Foundation.



Edward E. Palmer
President, 1969-1983

Palmer was the first president of the College. Formerly, the title of the chief administrative officer was dean. During his tenure, he increased research activities of faculty and students, and he strengthened public service commitments with industries and public agencies.



Ross S. Whaley
President, 1984-2000

During Whaley's 16 years as president, Edwin C. Jahn Laboratory was completed, part of a major campus renovation program that included significant upgrades to The Ranger School in Wanakena and the Hugh P. Baker Laboratory. Under his leadership, a number of interdisciplinary and cooperative academic programs were created including initiatives in writing, computing, biotechnology, geographic information systems, renewable materials and science education. Sponsored research program annual expenditures doubled to \$6.2 million during the 1997-98 fiscal year.



Cornelius B. Murphy, Jr.
President, 2000-present

Murphy set sustainability initiatives in action, putting the College on the path to achieving carbon neutrality by 2015. During the first 11 years of his presidency, the College developed a campus master plan, began construction of the Gateway Building and completed significant upgrades to The Ranger School, Baker Lab and Moon Library. Enrollment increased, academic programs were expanded and the College's first residence hall, Centennial Hall, was constructed.



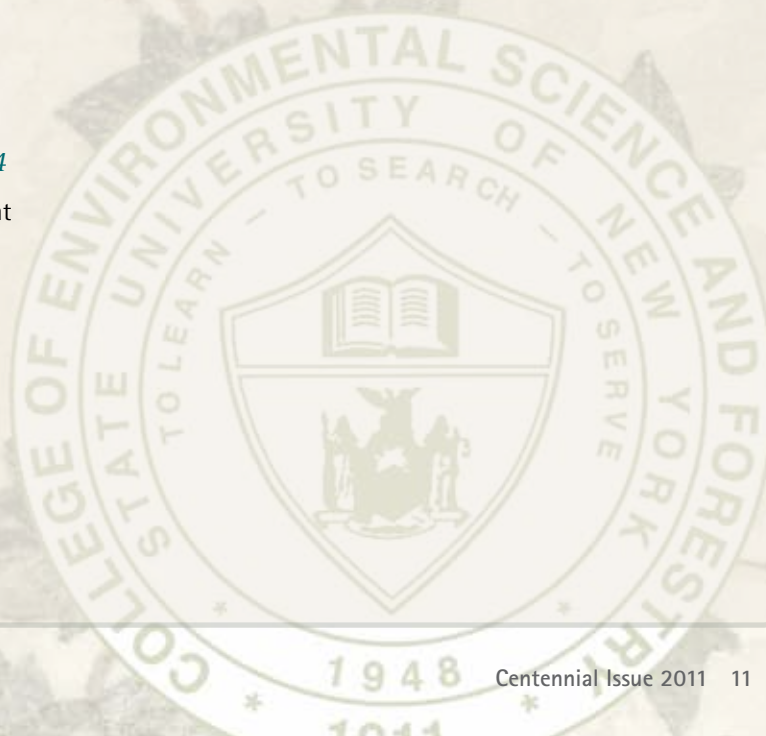
Edwin C. Jahn
Dean, 1967-69

Jahn, a member of the Class of 1925 and the first alumnus to hold the title of dean, created the College's chemistry and wood products engineering departments. He was responsible for the development of the Empire State Paper Research Institute and the Polymer Research Institute. Jahn is credited with raising the profile of the College's research program.



Murray H. Block
Acting President, 1983-84

Block served as acting president between the administrations of the College's first two presidents, Edward E. Palmer and Ross S. Whaley.





Student Life Branches Out

Athletics, community service, commitment are cornerstones

By Karen B. Moore





The annual campus barbecue has been a mainstay of College activities. In 1923, when it was known as the Foresters' Barbecue, the gathering included a sawing competition. Today, not only are students, faculty and staff invited to the Fall Barbecue, but also parents and friends are welcome.

Six months after the College enrolled its first students, the Forestry Club was formed. Thus began nearly 100 years of "student life" at ESF.

The Forestry Club has grown into the granddad of student organizations; it still offers students a chance to learn traditional logging skills and compete with the ESF Woodsmen's Team. And while the Forestry Club's focus remains similar to that of its early days, the concept of student life has grown to include career and counseling services, community service and service learning, multicultural affairs and an array of activities and programming.

In the College's early years, student life was inextricably intertwined with that of Syracuse University. It wasn't uncommon to see students from the College in leadership positions of clubs or organizations at SU. Not only did foresters head campus organizations such as the student government, The Daily Orange and the Outing Club, but they also helped found organizations that are still active, including the service fraternity Alpha Phi Omega.

It was students from the College who introduced lacrosse – which has since become one of SU's most successful sports programs – to SU in 1916.

A book that recounts the College's first 50 years ("Forestry College: Essays on the Growth and Development of New York State's College of Forestry 1911-1961," edited by George Armstrong) recounts the



College's role in SU's tradition of success in lacrosse: "Led by Laurie Cox, head of the Landscape Architecture Department, they put together a team, which by 1923, was strong enough to journey to England and win the World Lacrosse Championship." (For more about the College's contributions to SU's early lacrosse teams, see Forestry Scores Early in SU Lax Success, page 17.)

While academics were rigorous at the College, administrators in the early years encouraged students to achieve "social and cultural development" that came from extracurricular involvements.

"We don't want you to be a bookworm, but we want you to be a strong student and at the same time get into the activities of the College and the University. Join the Forestry Society, be active on the University paper, get out regularly for athletic exercise and get from our work the things for which you came to us," wrote Dean Hugh P. Baker in the August 1915 Newsletter.

Students from the College of Forestry played key roles in athletics at Syracuse University. Forestry students represented the College on a variety of sports teams as shown in this picture from the 1920s.



The Woodchoppers' Brawl was one of many campus social events. The Brawl was less formal than other dances such as Cooks' and Cutters' or the Sweethearts' balls, held throughout the academic year.



Summer Camp was a requirement for all students in the College's early years. At top, students embark on a lesson in the field. Above, students relax in the sun with some reading, writing and music.



The Forestry Symphony Orchestra was one of many extracurricular activities that expanded students' horizons.



Registrar Raymond F. Crossman, right, assists Robert Sand '50 with class registration. Sand went on to become one of the College's most avid supporters. He served as president of the ESF Alumni Association, spoke at numerous commencement ceremonies, assisted the ESF College Foundation and established scholarships for ESF students.

The Forestry Club was a driving force behind well-loved campus activities including dances, smokers and an annual barbecue. Often invitations to these events were extended to particular schools at SU with high female enrollment, said Professor Emeritus Hugh Canham, B.S. '60, M.S.'62, Ph.D., '71.

"Up until the 1960s and even into the early 1970s there were few women students at the College," he said. It was hoped these invitations would encourage the women to attend the events.

Students chronicled their activities in the Empire Forester yearbook and the Camp Log, which highlighted the important role Summer Camp played in early student life. Designed to give students real-world experience between semesters, Summer Camp also provided grounds for the students to test their mettle and form strong class bonds. Summer Camp has been moved around New York over the years: It was

first in the Catskills, then at the site of what became the Cranberry Lake Biological Station, then at Pack Forest in Warrensburg. It is now at The Ranger School.

Student activities soon branched out from the Forestry Club. The Mollet Club (today known as the LAND/Scape Club) was established in 1928 by faculty and students in landscape architecture. Those with an interest in music could join the Forestry Symphony Orchestra or Saegerbund, the glee club.

From the College's first days, leaders realized that student life had another aspect in addition to clubs and athletics: ensuring that students could deal with personal issues that might affect their studies. In its first few decades, counseling for personal problems was "haphazardly obtained from a friendly dean or professor, local clergyman, or a sympathetic upperclassman," according to a piece written in the 50-year history book by former Registrar and Dean of Students Raymond F. Crossman.



Dean Joseph S. Illick, right, was well-known for counseling students during one-on-one walks at Clark Reservation State Park. The dean also kept Wednesday afternoons open for students to come by his office and talk about any problems they might be having.

During Dean Joseph S. Illick's tenure (1944-51), counseling came from the top. The dean kept Wednesday afternoons open for students to come in to talk. The late Dr. Harry Payne '50, who served as a faculty member and dean of students at ESF for more than 20 years, said several months before his death in 2009 that when he was a student, Illick counseled students during one-on-one walks at Clark Reservation State Park.

"He was just a wonderful guy," Payne said of Illick. "If he found a student was having struggles for a variety of reasons, one of the things he routinely did was to take you for a walk at Clark Reservation. So being invited by the dean of the College to take a little walk was really something."

The turbulent Vietnam War era brought a new pair of themes to University Hill: war protests and Earth Day.

The College celebrated the first Earth Day April 22, 1970, with numerous campus events. "It was a great celebration," said Alumni Director Justin Culkowski FOR '73, who was a student at the time. "It was unfortunately overshadowed by the student strike at SU."

The strike was part of American college students' widespread opposition to the war. "It was never a popular war," said Culkowski, "but most of the students at ESF were on the conservative side, so when SU was shut down in 1970 during the demonstrations, the students here had more of a sense of, 'What good is that? We need to finish our educations because we have to go out and save the world.'"

Meet Eustace, our IMOC (Invisible Man on Campus)

He has registered for classes, sent postcards to campus from foreign locales and written articles for *The Knothole*, and he has his own Facebook page, yet no one has ever seen his face.

Eustace B. Nifkin has been the unofficial campus mascot since the 1940s. According to campus lore, he is the patron saint of all foresters but has a special affection for ESF. It is rumored he has earned multiple degrees from his time at the College.

Commonly depicted in classic lumberjack garb, wielding an ax in one hand and jug in the other, Nifkin makes his presence known periodically on class registration forms and magazine subscription requests, including *Time* and *Playboy*; and in *Knothole* articles and letters to *The Daily Orange*. He has also received letters from young ladies hoping to cultivate relationships.

Those ladies were destined for disappointment, as Nifkin met a girl named Elsa S. Freeborn at a fall barbecue in the 1970s. Freeborn's roommate, Ernestine S. Frump, also had her heart set on Nifkin, but he only had eyes for Freeborn. According to material in the ESF archives, after Nifkin gave Freeborn his Kappa Phi pin, Frump withdrew from ESF.

In keeping with advances in technology and the advent of social networking, both Eustace and Elsa have their own Facebook pages with more than 200 friends. At some point Eustace and Elsa tied the knot; their Facebook information lists them as married to each other.

Eustace isn't the only branch on the Nifkin family tree. His brother, Cadwalader Nifkin, and his nephew, Shifty Nifkin, have also visited campus in the past.



Appearances by Nifkin ebb and flow over the years. ESF archivist Flora Nyland observed that the fictional forester "seems to be more prominent when we're in an era of funk."

When Nifkin first appeared on campus, young men were returning to college after serving in the armed forces.

"The World War II vets were certainly older and more mature than people coming right out of high school," said Justin Culkowski '73, director of alumni affairs. "But they liked to play pranks. ... After seeing the horrors of war, for some of them this was a way to have some fun."

Nifkin's hijinks, whether ordering redwood trees to be planted on the Quad or ordering pantyhose for Freeborn, have earned him not only a place in the hearts of students, faculty and staff at ESF but also a room on campus. Although officially called Alumni Lounge, the gathering space in the basement of Marshall Hall is commonly called Nifkin Lounge, ensuring that Eustace B. Nifkin always has a place to call home.



The 1970s were a turbulent time on college campuses. During an anti-war rally at neighboring Syracuse University, ESF students patrolled the campus and took down barricades that SU students had set up by Archbold Stadium to keep people from entering campus.



ESF students have always been ahead of the green curve. In 1981 the student chapter of TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry) held an event to encourage recycling.

Members of the College's fraternity, Kappa Phi Delta, patrolled the campus and took down barricades SU students had set up by Archbold Stadium to keep people from entering campus.

"They took down enough of the barricade to allow cars to go through and told SU students, 'This is our campus,'" said Culkowski.

Earth Day created a lasting tradition at the College. Forty-one years after it was established by then-U.S. Sen. Gaylord Nelson as a nationwide grass-roots demonstration on behalf of the environment, the observance has stretched to Earth Week and has become ESF's signature celebration. Said Leah Flynn, student activities director from 2002 to 2010, "Earth Week has grown and is more purposeful. Currently we're right in the middle of a green movement, and the students are in an ideal place for that."

Enhancing student life became the focus of attention in the 1990s. "Prior to that, student life wasn't a priority, because it didn't have to be," said Dr. Julie White, who was associate dean of student affairs from 1993 to 2007, "or it was defined more academically, not only at ESF but at other institutions as well.

"These days, it's become more of an issue of: What else are you offering students and how do you define education?" said White. "Student life at this point became more an educational mission than fun and games."

A cornerstone of that mission at ESF is community service. Annually, students contribute more than 65,000 hours of community service to people and organizations in Central New York and around the world.

ESF students have helped bring potable water to a village in Honduras, participated in efforts to rebuild New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina in 2005, maintained nature trails and helped clean up Onondaga Creek in the city of Syracuse.

"I think that's what sets ESF service apart in that almost every service that is completed here has some educational value for the student. That's pretty cool," said White.

Further expanding student life at ESF, the College has re-established an athletic program. Now a member of the United States Collegiate Athletic Association (USCAA), ESF boasts its signature timber sports team – the Woodsmen's Team – and men's and women's teams in soccer, golf and cross-country.

The sports teams are known as the Mighty Oaks, a name linked to both ESF's roots in forestry and one of the most identifiable landmarks on the ESF campus: the Robin Hood Oak. Students chose Oakie the Acorn as the school's sports mascot.

"I think it's great," said Ryan Henry LA '11. "I believe ... it has given ESF an identity and a face which will be important in the future as the College grows."

Like students before him, Henry has taken advantage of the ESF/SU relationship. Henry was voted SU's Biggest Sports Fan during the 2010 Winter Carnival for his devotion to all sports Orange, and he was a cheerleader for the 2010 SU football team and the 2010-11 basketball team. He also served on the ESF Intercollegiate Athletics Board.

"I think the ability to participate in SU activities is huge to the culture of ESF, and the interactions between both really provide a connection," he said. "I hope with ESF leaving the (SU) residence halls and becoming less dependent on SU that we don't lose those connections." ESF opened its first residence hall – Centennial Hall – in August.

Another hallmark of student life at ESF is commitment. "The thing about student life here is when students commit to something they are absolutely committed," said White.

Generally, that commitment focuses on improving the world. "I think that ESF



Incoming freshmen participate in the Saturday of Service. The daylong event was initiated to increase ESF's efforts to become more involved in the Syracuse community. ESF was one of the first colleges in the area to send its freshman class out for community service before classes begin. Above, students haul trash out of Onondaga Creek.



Oakie the Acorn, the College's new mascot, made his debut in January 2010. Oakie, who was chosen as the mascot by the ESF student body, represents ESF's athletic teams, the Mighty Oaks. Pictured with Oakie is Ryan Henry LA '11, who drew the design for the character.

Forestry Scores Early

in SU Lax Success

Long before lacrosse success became part of the culture of Syracuse University, the sport was introduced to SU by students from the small state school across the street.

The university's lacrosse tradition, which has included 11 national titles as NCAA Division I champions, began in 1916 when Laurie Cox, head of the Landscape Architecture Department, put together a team consisting mostly of a small group of students from the College of Forestry.

Two Forestry seniors, Orville Spicer and Howard Yaw, served as manager and captain, respectively, according to the SU College Archives. By 1923 the team was strong enough to travel to England and win the World Lacrosse Championship, according to "Forestry College: Essays on the Growth and Development of New York State's College of Forestry 1911-1961."

Cox, a member of the Lacrosse Hall of Fame, felt lacrosse was a "gentleman's game" that could rise to a prominent spot in collegiate sports.

ESF students played on the Syracuse University lacrosse team until the NCAA ruled that Division I intercollegiate rosters could not include students enrolled at another institution. So despite the close ties between the University and the College, ESF students could no longer play on Division I teams after the late 1980s. Tom Nelson LA '89 was the last ESF student to play lacrosse with the SU team.

"It was a lot of fun," said Nelson, who played attack. Nelson transferred from SU to ESF his junior year when the College was an upper division school. Like many students, Nelson took advantage of what both schools offered. In his case, it was the academic program he wanted at ESF and a Division I athletic program at SU.

After graduating from ESF, Nelson worked for a landscape architecture firm

and earned his license. Eventually he took his career in another direction and is now the Syracuse division manager for Ruston Paving Company Inc.

Today, ESF boasts its own athletics program, fielding teams in men's and women's soccer, golf, cross country and timbersports, and a growing club team in basketball. The College is a member of the United States Collegiate Athletic Association (USCAA). ESF students also continue to participate in myriad athletic and student activities at SU.



Forestry College Professor and Lacrosse Coach Laurie Cox is third from left with nine foresters from Syracuse University's 15-man lacrosse team. In 1923, the team journeyed to England and won the World Lacrosse Championship, according to the book "Forestry College: Essays on the Growth and Development of New York State's College of Forestry 1911-1961."

students find activism and practicing what we preach on campus most important," said Jennifer Ma EFB '11, Empire Forester editor-in-chief.

That passion has led to new clubs on campus, such as the Student Environmental Education Coalition and the Green Campus Initiative (GCI). GCI is dedicated to making ESF a greener and more sustainable institution. Its members have helped institute a campuswide composting program and are working with College administrators to achieve carbon neutrality on campus by 2015.

"All students are excited to hear when we start improving our campus, whether it be putting a green roof and solar panels on our buildings to using recycled vegetable oil from Sadler (Hall) in our vehicles," said Ma.

Said Flynn, "It's the creativity, motivation and passion of the students that really drives this place. It's a unique type of student here. They know what they want to do globally and environmentally."

Karen B. Moore is special projects coordinator at ESF.



The Woodsmen's Team competes year round against approximately 16 other colleges.

The World Is Their Lab

ESF researchers' reach extends around the globe, with groundbreaking results

By Paul J. Kocak

In remote northern Mongolia, scientists collect water samples from pristine watersheds to assess impacts of climate change arising from human influences.

Deep in the Adirondack Mountains, ecologists track animal populations, measure rainfall amounts and assess water quality.

In a Syracuse, N.Y., laboratory, graduate students evaluate the wood-burning characteristics of willow shrubs as a potential fuel source.

Across continents and on its own campus, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry researchers are conducting pioneering studies that will shape tomorrow's world. They do that in ways familiar and esoteric, in projects easily understood by the public and in studies fully grasped only in scholarly circles. ESF's research program has always been at the heart of its mission.

Since 1911, faculty and students alike have been national and international pathfinders in the search for ways to improve energy efficiency, nurture ecological health, productively shape urban landforms and foster

natural resource conservation and growth. The history of the research program owes itself to a mixture of public support, endowments, grants and visionary leadership.

Because of the breadth of its research initiatives, the College can claim to be the world's largest campus – if not literally, at least conceptually. In addition to its main campus in Syracuse, ESF has several research outposts in New York state, including the Adirondack Ecological Center (AEC) in Newcomb and campuses in Wanakena, the Thousand Islands, Heiberg Forest in Tully, and LaFayette.

But many casual observers are unaware of the startling geographic reach of the College's research. Antarctica, Costa Rica, Canada, Dominica, Guyana, the Galapagos Islands, Honduras, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, Russia, New Zealand, Namibia, Mongolia, Puerto Rico, China, Tanzania and the United Kingdom are among the growing number of locales where ESF faculty and students have conducted groundbreaking research.

In reflecting on the research program's global span, Dr. Edwin H. White, dean of research emeritus, mused that "our research is known more internationally than locally," partly because of the professional publications that feature the findings of ESF faculty across oceans and continents.



A noted entomologist and author, Professor Nelson C. Brown, pictured in 1919, conducts research out in the field.



Student Cy Williams cuts sections of wood to 25/1000 of an inch in thickness as part of his course work in wood technology. Williams would then prepare the samples for use with a microscope at high and low magnifications; circa 1940.

In reflecting on the research program's global span, Dr. Edwin H. White, dean of research emeritus, mused that "our research is known more internationally than locally."

The vital role of research at the College is reflected in the numbers:

- \$16.2 million targeted for research in 2010-11
- 28 College research centers and institutes
- Approximately 94 percent of faculty (135 members) engaged in 471 research projects/studies that attract support from federal, state, international and nongovernmental sources
- Total of \$63 million in research programs, ranging in scope from submolecular structures to ecosystems
- More than 35 active patents issued to ESF faculty and their students since 1983.

Research projects engage not only undergraduate students of all levels but

also postdoctoral associates, ESF faculty and external collaborators. These projects include important innovations and processes. The lines of inquiry are diverse, with contributions being made in aquatic ecosystems, bioenergy, biotechnology, biodiversity, ecology, genetic engineering, nanotechnology, remote sensing and wildlife disease prevention and landscape architecture.

The history of the College's research programs ranges from contributions to forestry publications such as the Roosevelt Wild Life Bulletin in the 1920s to increasingly diverse topics in later decades. As White noted, a turning point occurred with the passage of the McIntire-Stennis Act in 1962. This federal landmark legislation authorized the secretary of agriculture "to encourage and assist" programs of forestry research.



Botany Professor John Decker conducts experiments to measure photosynthesis rates, circa 1950.



Professor Emeritus Chun-Juan Wang, left, Department of Environmental and Forest Biology, studies plant samples with an unidentified student in 1970.



Research Foundation Turns 60

The Research Foundation of State University of New York marks a milestone of its own in 2011 as it celebrates its 60th anniversary.

From its earliest days, there was a link between the foundation and the College. Just two months after it was established, the foundation signed its first contract for \$32,000 to support research on wood processing and papermaking at ESF.

The source of the funds was an association of lumbering and paper-manufacturing companies known as the Chemical Debarking Research Project; the recipient was the newly founded Empire State Paper Research Institute (ESPRI) established at the College to investigate the fundamental chemistry and physics of pulping and papermaking. The contract is still in place 60 years later and thus ranks as the longest-standing source of support in SUNY history.

The company consortium formalized its relationship with ESPRI by changing its name to the Empire State Paper Research Associates (ESPRA), a membership organization of forest product companies with the goal of supporting ESPRI research. The current-year award is \$125,000, which supports the research endeavors of six faculty members.

Dr. Thomas Amidon, an ESF professor and ESPRI's director since 2003, said the institute was the brainchild of the late Dr. Edwin C. Jahn, an ESF alumnus, chemistry professor and dean who saw the pulp and paper industry as part of the field of chemistry.

"He started the conversation," Amidon said. "He said, 'We need to do this, build an industry consortium.'"

ESF Distinguished Professor Myron Mitchell, who is vice chair of the Research Foundation board of directors, said the College's relationship with the foundation helps ESF to be a highly effective academic research organization.

"The Research Foundation provides the infrastructure needed to carry out a high-level, substantive research program, especially when this research has substantial funding that integrates the efforts of multiple individuals and institutions in New York state as well as nationally and internationally," said Mitchell, who is also director of the Council on Hydrologic Systems Science at ESF. "This research is beneficial to faculty, students and staff at ESF and also is especially beneficial to Central New York and its surrounding communities."

The pulp and paper laboratory has been a centerpiece of College research efforts. An unidentified student, circa 1950, works in the lab that offers students and faculty commercial machinery and equipment on which to conduct their research.



Graduate student Glenn T. Pearce, left, listens to Dr. Robert M. Silverstein, professor of chemistry, as he explains molecular structure. Hazel Jennison, research assistant in analytical and technical services, checks the data on the mass spectrometer in this photo from 1978.

The program's reach later extended to ecology and conservation, climate change and ecosystems. Most importantly, White added, McIntire-Stennis allocated substantial grants for research to ESF that continue to this day (with approximately three-quarters of New York's annual outlay going to ESF).

In succeeding years, legislation like McIntire-Stennis and an array of public and private sources bolstered research initiatives. As Dr. Neil H. Ringler, ESF's vice provost for research, pointed out, funding for research programs continued to expand from the early 1970s until now.

From a budget of \$1.3 million in 1972-73, the program more than doubled by the end of the decade. Through the 1980s and 1990s, research funding climbed steadily, reaching more than \$10 million in 1999-2000.

Ringler recalls one turning point in the 1990s: "We trained 100 students in an environmental monitoring and assessment program involving 400 lakes over the course of four years." The \$3.5 million effort became a signature example of the broad scope of research possible through ESF, he added.

From the array of ESF's research successes and highlights, Ringler pointed out a few recent efforts that have garnered acclaim:

The Department of Environmental and Forest Biology has led research on the Galapagos Islands in an effort to protect Charles Darwin's iconic finches from parasitic flies by means of sterilizing the flies.

College researchers are working to restore a damaged site by Onondaga Lake in New York state, working with Honeywell International and environmental consultants. Elements include successfully planting willows in a waste bed with biosolids and wastewater byproducts in the soil.

A study of Stone Age fish near a pre-Viking settlement on the Swedish island of Gotland concluded that the fish harvested 4,500 years ago were older and larger. This suggests that today's overfishing results in adult fish being younger and smaller – a negative consequence.

Willows are being used to clean up a plume of 164,000 gallons of fuel at Fort Drum, N.Y., in a project thought to be the largest phytoremediation effort –



Dr. Robert Brock, left, and Dr. Paul Hopkins discuss the details of a series of aerial photographs in 1981. The two sets of photos, when viewed through the stereoscopic viewer, present scientists with a 3-D picture of buildings, terrain and vegetation.



Dr. Chuck Maynard, Department of Forest and Natural Resources Management, extracts chestnuts from burs collected from tissue culture trees planted about eight years previously at the Lafayette Road Experiment Station. The work is part of the effort to revive the American chestnut tree.



Dr. Bengt Leopold, left, chair of the Department of Paper Science and Engineering, and Robert A. Olsen, director of research for the P.H. Glatfelter Co. and president of the Empire State Paper Research Associates (ESPRA), join Dr. Renata Marton and Alton Brown in Marton's laboratory in 1985. They were preparing to sign a licensing agreement between the SUNY Research Foundation and Sprout-Waldron Division of Koppers Inc., which would manufacture a refining plate invented by Marton and Brown. Marton was a major contributor to ESPRA research; Brown is a research support specialist in the current Department of Paper and Bioprocess Engineering.



Professors Thomas E. Amidon, left, and Shijie Liu are shown in front of the 400-liter bioreactor, which is the central piece of equipment in the production of biofuels such as ethanol and butanol.

using plants to remediate contaminated soils and groundwater – in North America. Over the course of more than seven years, College scientists have experimented with 30 varieties of willow to gain optimum success.

Polymer membrane science and technology is resulting in advances such as the development of reverse osmosis (e.g., desalination) ion exchangers, with applications for kidney dialysis, and fuel cells.

ESF research in the United States and Mexico is studying the role of pheromones as attractants of pest insects.

Of course, some of the most tangible fruits of ESF research occur when theory gets translated into commercial investment. One example of this involves emerging applications of bioenergy. Catalyst Renewables of Syracuse credits ESF as a factor in its decision to develop biomass energy in New York.

“Seeing the body of work done by ESF answering fundamental questions about the science of biomass as a renewable energy source, this increased our confidence to invest our capital and our time,” notes Derek Benson, Catalyst Renewables’ managing director.

As ESF begins its second century, Ringler has some thoughts about how the College’s research efforts will continue to develop. “ESF has dynamic, young faculty in exciting new areas ranging from environmental sociology to climate change modeling to biogeochemistry. The College has evolved to be a genuinely collaborative, interactive

campus of dedicated scholars, who work locally, nationally and globally,” he said.

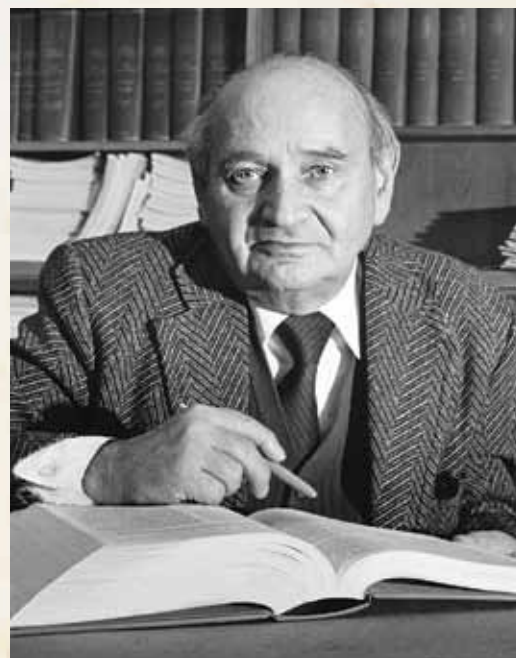
He continued, “ESF has a grand history in the research arena, which makes me optimistic that we will continue to find the best and the brightest to create exciting solutions on micro- and macro-scales.”

Ringler notes that new models of partnering and collaboration will be the key to competitive advantage and robust return on investment of scarce research dollars. He cites the planned Biotechnology Research Center, a venture of ESF and Upstate Medical University, as one example, in addition to collaborative efforts at the Syracuse Center of Excellence in Environmental and Energy Systems.

But in the final analysis – despite the most advanced equipment and sophisticated data in the world – the College’s research is shaped by its people. Their drive and dedication and ingenuity are the heart and soul of tomorrow’s solutions.

Asked to identify his greatest rewards over decades of groundbreaking research, Distinguished Professor Dr. Myron Mitchell answered, “Interacting with experts from around the world on any given day – that’s what I love. Forging relationships that advance science for the common good: That’s what we’re all doing, whether in the Adirondacks, Mongolia, Europe or Asia. Anywhere.”

Paul J. Kocak frequently writes about environmental issues for websites and consultants.



ESF Professor Pioneered Polymer Chemistry

Dr. Michael Szwarc, who taught at ESF for 28 years, earned international acclaim for his work in the field of polymer chemistry.

Szwarc earned doctoral degrees from Hebrew University in Israel and the University of Manchester in England before then-Dean Edwin C. Jahn recruited him to join the College faculty in 1952. At the time, ESF was building its program in organic and physical chemistry.

Szwarc’s discoveries founded new fields of science. He discovered “living polymers,” a chemical reaction that proceeds without termination, paving the way for the development of polymers as functional materials that are indispensable for advanced technology.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society (of London) and received most of the major awards offered in the field of chemistry. He was named the 1968 Nobel Guest Professor by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.



Kyoto Prize

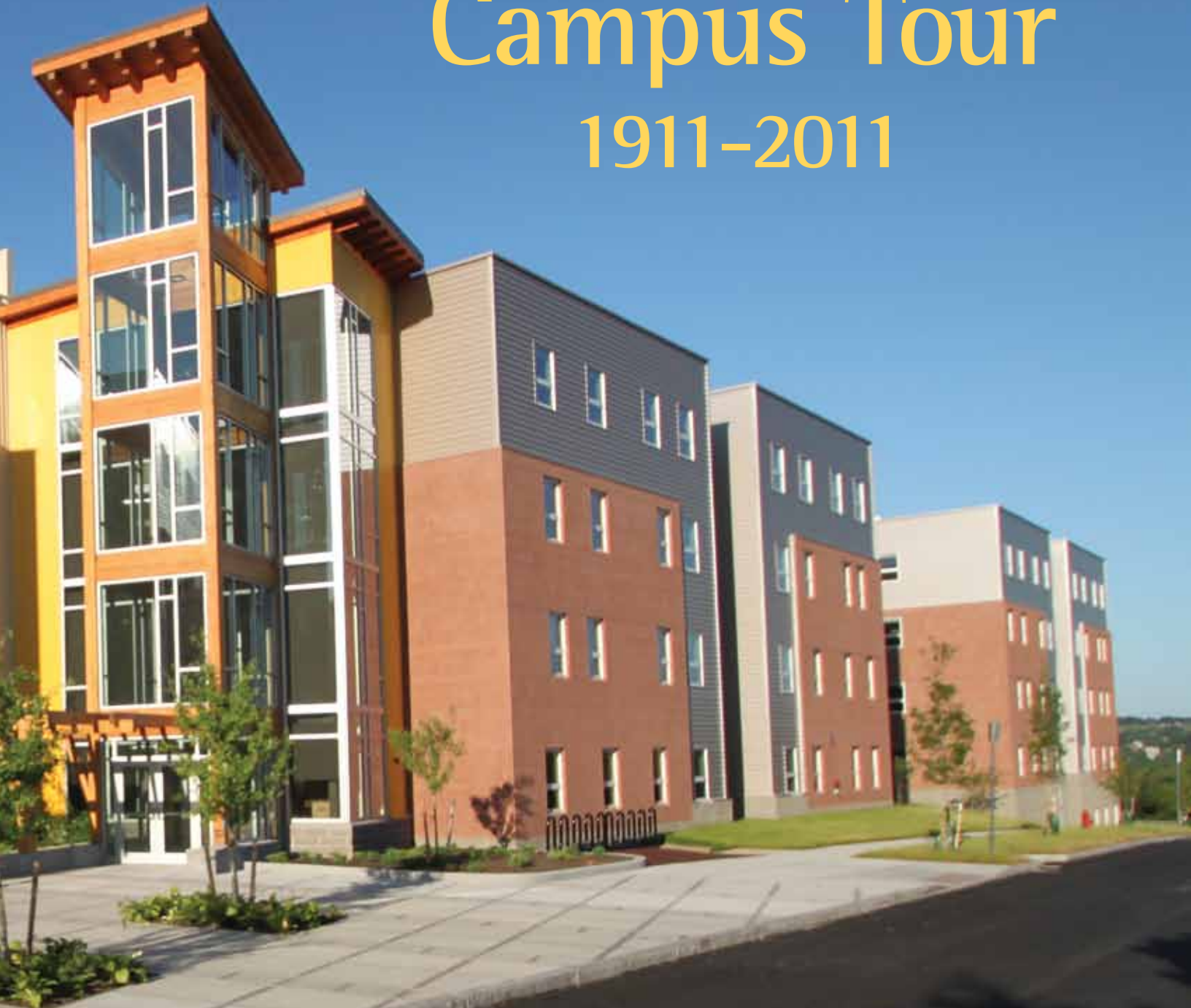
In 1991, Szwarc was named a Kyoto Prize laureate in advanced technology by the Japanese Inamori Foundation. The Kyoto is considered the Asian equivalent of the Nobel Prize. The citation credited Szwarc with

“paving the way for new functional materials with indispensable applications in advanced technology, and providing many scientists and engineers ... with significant and unprecedented methodologies for the design and synthesis of new polymeric materials.”



Campus Tour

1911–2011



In its early years, there existed a vision of the ESF campus as a collection of stately, columned brick buildings facing a sweeping hillside lawn. What evolved instead includes the 1960s design of Moon Library and Illick Hall, the '90s glass front of Jahn Laboratory and the 21st century sustainability factors that were built into Centennial Hall. When you add in 25,000 acres of regional campuses and field stations, you have a campus that is uniquely ESF. Pictured here is Centennial Hall. For a gallery of students moving into Centennial Hall, go to www.esf.edu/communications/galleries/2011/movein.



Bray Hall

When it was completed in 1917, Bray Hall provided the College with its first permanent home. It houses most administrative offices, the Office of Student Life and the Department of Forest and Natural Resources Management. Pictured from top left, clockwise, are Bray Hall construction circa 1915; the Rotunda before the first-floor section was enclosed with a ceiling; the pillars that grace the entrance to Bray Hall.



Marshall Hall

Dedicated in 1933, Marshall Hall was the College's second building. It houses Marshall Auditorium and Alumni Lounge. The building is home to ESF Outreach and the departments of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Studies. Pictured from left, clockwise, are the construction of Marshall Hall 1932; the spiral staircase that is a signature feature of the building; Marshall Hall's dedication in front of a large audience.





Walters Hall

Walters Hall, dedicated in 1969, contains a semicommercial paper machine and is home to the Department of Paper and Bioprocess Engineering. The building showcases alternative energy technologies that include a green roof and photovoltaic panels. Pictured from top left, clockwise, the dry kiln sawmill in 1923; a paper run in 1950; a student working with bioprocessing equipment about 2004; the bridge that connects Walters and Bray halls.



Moon Library

The College library was originally located in Bray Hall. It was named the F. Franklin Moon Memorial Library when it moved into Marshall Hall in 1933; then moved to its own building in 1968. The interior of the library underwent a makeover in 2007. Pictured from right, clockwise, are Moon Library in its early years; the current interior; Moon Library when it was located in Marshall Hall.





Illick Hall

Illick Hall, completed in 1968, is home to the Department of Environmental and Forest Biology. It contains the Roosevelt Wildlife Collection and the College greenhouses on the roof. Pictured from left, clockwise, are the construction of Illick Hall; the greenhouses on the roof; Illick Hall's entrance; and specimens from the Roosevelt Wildlife Collection.



Baker Laboratory

Originally dedicated in 1957, Baker Lab underwent a \$37 million rehabilitation that was completed in 2008. Baker is home to the Department of Sustainable Construction Management and Engineering, the Department of Environmental Resources Engineering and the Academic Computing Center. Pictured from left, clockwise, are Baker Lab in 1957; the wood lab; the flume in the hydrology lab; the present-day Baker Lab.





Jahn Laboratory

With its distinctive glass façade, Jahn Laboratory is the high-tech home for the College's chemistry program. The building has a 40-station organic teaching lab, computational chemistry lab, polymer processing lab, culture rooms, a laser spectroscopy lab and a rooftop atmospheric sampling station. It was dedicated in 1997. Pictured from top left, clockwise, are the building dedication (including Governor George Pataki); the front of Jahn; the interior of one of the labs.



Courtesy of Architerra Inc.



Gateway Building

The ESF Gateway Building under construction just west of Moon Library will showcase the College's commitment to sustainability with a combined heat-and-power plant and other innovative technologies. It will provide a state-of-the-art facility for campus events and will open for fall 2012.

Academic Research Building

The next new building, now being conceptualized, will be an academic research building located in what is now a parking lot along Standart Street.



Courtesy of Ellenzweig



The Ranger School

In 1912, some 1,800 acres of land in the Adirondacks were donated to the College for a Ranger School. Now on the brink of its own Centennial (see Page 38), The Ranger School offers associate degree programs in forest technology, land surveying technology and environmental and natural resources conservation. Pictured from top left, clockwise, are The Ranger School, 1929; The Ranger School 1930; the present-day Ranger School.



The Newcomb Campus

In the central Adirondacks, the Newcomb Campus is host to the Huntington Wildlife Forest, the Adirondack Ecological Center, the Adirondack Interpretive Center and the Northern Forest Institute. The 15,000-acre forest was donated to the College by Archer and Anna Huntington in 1932. Pictured from top left, clockwise, are a historic image of Arbutus Lodge; Huntington Lodge today; the view from Goodnow Mountain; the Adirondack Interpretive Center.





Cranberry Lake Biological Station

Accessible only by boat, the Cranberry Lake Biological Station (CLBS) hosts summer field studies for students in the Department of Environmental and Forest Biology. The station is surrounded by forests classified as Wild Forest or Wilderness by the Adirondack Park Agency. Pictured from top left, clockwise, are the assembly tent during the station's early days; CLBS today; a fisheries lab.



Other ESF Properties

Pack Forest

This location was long the home of ESF's Summer Camp. Now the property in Warrensburg, in the eastern Adirondacks, is the site of New York Department of Environmental Conservation youth education camps.

Heiberg Forest and Tully Field Station

The campuses in Tully, about a half hour south of Syracuse, provide field research, instruction and demonstration sites year round.

Lafayette Road Experiment Station

Within the city of Syracuse, the station is home to the College's arboreta and provides space for research projects. The Woodsmen's Team hosts competitions here occasionally.

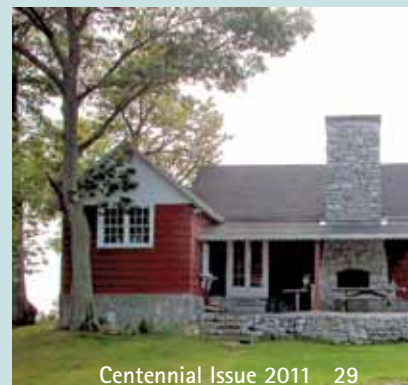
Thousand Islands Biological Station

Located on Governor's Island in the St. Lawrence River, the station provides a unique opportunity for research on aquatic ecology. It is scheduled for a National Science Foundation-funded upgrade.

Sundt Field Station, Costa Rica

The College's first international field station is located on property donated by the late Arthur Sundt '59 and his wife, Mary. The site will host the newly established Center for Education and Community Empowerment.

Pictured from right, clockwise, Tully Field Station in an undated photo; Thousand Islands Biological Station; Sundt Field Station in Costa Rica.



When Class Ends, Their School Work Is Just Beginning

Is The Ranger School's
Curriculum Intense?

(Here's a Hint: Hard Hats)



By Claire B. Dunn



The Ranger School's first class poses for a photo.

"To those who look upon education as a colorless, humdrum routine and upon students as chalky faced burners of midnight oil, seeking in musty libraries or well-thumbed text books for a higher mental status, or to those who see in education a bizarre atmosphere reflected in students who wear hatless-patent-leather hair, cubist golf stockings of blinding colors, set off by coon-skin coats in winter and multicolored sweaters in summer, the New York State Ranger School presents a startling contrast."

So states the August 1928 Bulletin of what was then called the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. The observation was written for the dedication of The Ranger School building, the edifice that still serves as residence hall, laboratory and classroom facility.

Those now closely associated with The Ranger School, which is on the brink of its own Centennial, say that contrast is still very much in evidence.

"There's a different culture here," said Director Christopher Westbrook, himself a 1973 alumnus. "It's the expectations that are placed on the students. That alone makes it different. And the environment in which they study; they get to literally walk outside the school building and into the field."

In the 1928 College Bulletin, then-Director James F. Dubuar said The Ranger School had been an experiment when it was founded. Its mission was to train students to fill the gap between the less educated woodsman and the professional forester. During that dedication, Dubuar declared the experiment a success.



Fieldwork has always been a part of The Ranger School curriculum, as demonstrated by these students, heading into the forest in the early 2000s.

The story of ESF's Ranger School officially began in 1912.

According to "Forestry College: Essays on the Growth and Development of New York State's Forestry College 1911-1961," edited by George R. Armstrong, the Rich Lumber Co. offered 1,800 acres as a gift shortly after Hugh P. Baker became dean of the College. In July 1912, Syracuse University received the title to the land in St. Lawrence County and the property was to be held in trust for the use of the College.

Dubuar, who was director from 1921 to 1958, credited the energetic Baker with The Ranger School's establishment. "In short," Dubuar wrote in the "Forestry College" history book, "The New York State Ranger School owes its origin to Hugh P. Baker more than to any other person. At the moment he became Dean, the College was destined to sponsor a ranger school some time."

Dubuar described The Ranger School as a "sub-professional" forestry school that was established in accordance with the practice in Europe, where students

were trained for specific forestry jobs.

The first 14 students gathered in Wanakena under the tutelage of the first director, Philip T. Coolidge, a Massachusetts native who had been educated at Harvard and Yale. He had also been the director of the Colorado School of Forestry.

Those students initially found housing in the town of Wanakena. Nearly all their classes were outdoors. When it rained, they hunkered down for lessons in their living quarters. During those early months, the students and faculty cleared land on The Ranger School property, ran a telephone line and constructed the first building, which served as office, kitchen, dining room, bunkhouse and classroom. The following year, a second building went up, containing offices, classrooms and dormitory space.

In deference to Adirondack winters, Coolidge set the school year to begin in March and end in December so his students did not have to suffer through the harshest of Wanakena's weather. Not until 1970 did The Ranger School bow to a more traditional academic year.



According to the 1929 College Bulletin, "In the early days at (The Ranger School) hardships were experienced which probably never will be repeated. In the fall of 1912 instructors and students sat at their desks in the unheated frame building in caps, mittens and mackinaws. In 1920, in order to accommodate an overflow enrollment, twenty students were housed in tents during the winter. These students often had to dig their way through the enveloping snow to the classroom and sometimes when the thermometer stood at 37 degrees below zero."



*"Of it moved, it would not be what The Ranger School had been for 80 years. That place has a mystique."
— Ross S. Whaley*



In 1952, Ranger School guidelines admonished students to keep the doors to their rooms closed, not to use the wash room as "a scene for conversation and argument" and not to slam doors. There was a rule against having radios in dorm rooms. Conduct in the dining hall was expected to be "the same as in the ordinary American home." Ranger School students were also expected "to get along without the use of profanity."

Top row, from left, Ranger School growth studies, circa 1930; lettering class in the drafting room, 1947; surveying class, circa 1945; canoeing, a traditional recreation at The Ranger School. Bottom row, from left, a 1950s dance at The Ranger School; students learn how to measure the amount of lumber in standing trees in 1980; students cut trees and drag logs out of the forest in 2006.

By 1919, College leaders decided The Ranger School's future was promising enough to seek funding for a new building. Given the ever-shifting backdrop of economics and politics, it was nine years before the new building was constructed and approved for student use in 1928.

At 99, The Ranger School is the oldest forest technology program in North America. In addition to forest technology, the school offers an associate degree in land surveying technology program that was added in 1994; it debuts an environmental and natural resources conservation program this fall.

In addition to the Dubuar Memorial Forest, the 2,800-acre campus contains a universal access trail, an arboretum and a microburst interpretive trail. Its students have become part of the fabric of life in the hamlet of Wanakena; they have painted the footbridge over the Oswegatchie River, an ice rink in neighboring Star Lake and a church in Wanakena; adopted a section of Route 3, the highway that brings visitors east into the northern Adirondacks from the Watertown area;

and moved rocks for a beautification project in Star Lake. The faculty and staff are active in civic and economic development activities; Westbrook is the president of the Clifton-Fine Economic Development Corp.

James Coufal, who graduated from The Ranger School in 1957 and later served 17 years on the faculty, including five years as director, said The Ranger School has "rolled and adapted" to both societal trends and changes in higher education.

Coufal was director when the academic year changed to the August-to-May schedule; when the first woman student (see story, page 33) was admitted in 1973; and when the associate's degree replaced the certificate program, also in 1973.

"I don't think the spirit of The Ranger School has changed as much as was feared by the alumni," Coufal said, recalling reaction to such changes. "It was earth-shattering to the alumni. They thought the whole place was going to fall down."

The Ranger School faced perhaps its biggest challenge some 20 years ago. In 1988, a downward trend in enrollment hit

She Quietly Blazed a Trail for Female Ranger Students

Hildegarde “Hilda” Kuhn Webb grew up hearing stories from her father, Frank Kuhn, about his experiences as part of The Ranger School Class of 1927.

And from her uncle, Cornelius Kuhn, about being in The Ranger School Class of 1937.

And from her older brother, Frank Kuhn, about The Ranger School Class of 1957.

But when she decided The Ranger School was the place for her, too, she ran into a problem: No woman had ever attended the school. There were no facilities to accommodate a student body of both men and women.

Her father, who had maintained his connections to the school for nearly 50 years, pleaded her case in letters to College leaders, and young Hilda quietly

made history in 1974 as the first woman ever to graduate from the rigorous forest technology program.

She spent the year living in a room in the hamlet of Wanakena and walked a mile to and from The Ranger School each day.

“I felt like a fish out of water. I was a shy kid. But one day at a time, I made friends,” Webb said recently.

“After the initial homesickness went away, I actually enjoyed most of it.”

After graduation, she worked as a forest ranger in the Catskills for a few years and then took her career in other directions. But she remained close to The Ranger School and has been married for 35 years to classmate Michael H. Webb, an instructor in the school’s land surveying technology program.

“I have fond memories of my days there,” Hilda Webb said. “It is a beautiful area. It’s pretty intense because you are just — there — for a year. But it was a good experience.”



Hildegarde Kuhn, left, with classmate Bob LaCroix, enrolled in The Ranger School in 1973 and was the first woman to graduate from the school.

bottom as the school graduated just 28 students. Ross S. Whaley, who was ESF president at the time, thought about closing The Ranger School, questioning the expense of the program and the usefulness of an associate of applied science degree in a business world where advanced degrees were becoming commonplace. Whaley considered moving the classes to the main campus and the field experience to ESF’s Heiberg Memorial Forest, only 30 miles from the main campus.

But support from outspoken alumni, the establishment of an endowment and more vigorous marketing combined to give the school another chance.

“It was an emotional thing, perhaps, more than a substantive thing,” Whaley said a few years later. “If it moved, it would not be what The Ranger School had been for 80 years. That place has a mystique.”

That mystique includes equal parts academic and physical rigor.

Two semesters at The Ranger School provide students with a rare educational experience. With the exception of married students and those who are local residents,

the students live in the building that also contains the classrooms, dining hall and faculty offices. Most days, they do class work in the morning, gulp a quick lunch in the dining hall and then don hard hats and safety boots for an afternoon in the field. They have to manage a heavy academic load of 45 credits in just two semesters, hike around the forest nearly every day and be able to run a chainsaw.

That might explain why students, faculty and alumni frequently describe a year at The Ranger School as “intense.” Coufal said the intensity now involves more science and technology and less crawling around and weeding seedlings. But for nearly 100 years, he said, The Ranger School spirit has thrived.

“As much as things have changed, the place maintains a spirit that is not common. Educational institutions don’t always have that kind of spirit. It’s a combination of location and intensity. The adaptation goes on and that spirit still remains.”

Claire B. Dunn is director of communications at ESF.



Commencement 2001 allowed class President Susie Heare to carry on a Ranger School tradition: contending that each class of students had it tougher than those who followed them. Having participated in groundbreaking ceremonies for the major building rehabilitation that began that year, Heare said, “When this expansion is completed, it will be much easier for us to come up here and say, ‘When I was at The Ranger School, things were a lot tougher.’”

ESF: A Centennial Timeline

A timeline of ESF's first 100 years traces the College's development from an idea to an institution with international influence. The timeline, created by the Onondaga Historical Association, is on permanent display in F. Franklin Moon Library on the ESF campus. It has been slightly abridged and reformatted for use in Inside ESF.

A FORESTRY COLLEGE FINDS A HOME IN SYRACUSE (1898-1928)

America Awakens to the Value of Its Natural Resources

From colonial times, the vast forests of North America had been regarded either as obstacles to settlement or as financial opportunity, to be heavily harvested for lumber and other products. By the late 19th century, however, there were increasing calls for better conservation and management of the nation's natural resources. Concern for losing places of breathtaking beauty merged with fears that such economic resources were not unlimited.

In 1892, with the National Park System just starting, New York passed its own legislation to protect the Adirondacks. Lumbering there had been especially destructive, also raising fears about soil runoff impacting water sources for the Hudson River and Erie Canal. A need for trained foresters was recognized. A forestry school, the nation's second, was approved by the state in 1898 at Cornell University. But the techniques it fostered clashed with those preferred by wealthy Adirondack landowners and the state closed it in 1903.

Syracuse University Steps Forward

The dynamic chancellor of Syracuse University at the time, James Roscoe Day, had been seeking a way to secure a measure of state support for his school, as Cornell already had for some programs. Day seized upon the closure of Cornell's forestry program to lobby the state to re-establish it at Syracuse.

Aided by university Trustee Louis Marshall and powerful state politicians from Syracuse, the State College of Forestry at Syracuse University was established on July 28, 1911, by an act of the New York Legislature.

The First Years

Syracuse University provided early guidance. This included initial classroom spaces and faculty and then adjacent land for construction of a separate Forestry College campus. The first permanent dean, Hugh P. Baker, arrived in early 1912.

Baker had a Master of Forestry degree from Yale and a Ph.D. in economics plus practical experience working for the U. S. Forest Service. He served as dean until 1920, establishing the foundations of the College. Baker planned facilities, expanded faculty and secured more state financial support.



Logging in the Adirondacks



Relocating a Syracuse street tree, 1915— College Archives at SUNY-ESF



*Louis Marshall, right, with Adirondack guide Herbert Clark
— Adirondack Museum*

Louis Marshall

Many individuals were crucial to the start of the Forestry College but Louis Marshall stands out. He was born in 1856 and lived in Syracuse until moving his law practice to New York City in 1894. While he is often remembered today for his prodigious legal career fighting anti-Semitism, Marshall was also a champion for conserving New York's wilderness heritage. He owned one of the cottages at Knollwood, an Adirondack Great Camp complex built in 1899 and shared by six families. It helped instill in him a love of nature, which drove his devotion to the College of Forestry. He served as first president of the College's Board of Trustees.



Dean Baker (1878-1950) was prominently featured in this 1912 newspaper story about the new Forestry College. —OHA Collection

He also started the school's long legacy of outreach, with many extension services. This ranged from advice to the city of Syracuse on managing its municipal tree population to regular exhibits at the New York State Fair.

A Campus Begins

Dean Baker envisioned a classically styled campus, facing west and overlooking the Onondaga Valley. But despite Baker's appeals, funding for permanent buildings came slowly from the state. The first, Bray Hall, was not ready until 1917. The College would not see another major building completed until 1933.

But during these early years, large tracts were gained in the Adirondacks where the school could offer students a number of opportunities to gain practical experiences in the field. This included land on Cranberry Lake and along the Oswegatchie River in the Adirondacks where, in 1912, the College also launched its Ranger School, to provide non-degree training in forestry.

Early Faculty and Students

Enrollment began with a modest 52 students in 1911, but by the end of the 1920s was averaging 340 annually. Students came from several states as well as overseas. In addition to participating in university social life, they formed their own clubs and activities.

The early faculty numbered only 16 in 1915. However, their backgrounds were quite diverse, laying the groundwork for the College's ever-increasing variety of programs in later years. Both forest management and utilization were represented that first decade, as well as botany, zoology, forest entomology and city forestry, which included landscape architecture.

The foundations of the College of Environmental Science and Forestry were soundly laid by the 1920s.

Hall of Natural History, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.



SU's Lyman Hall was the first facility to house the College of Forestry, c1910 — OHA Collection

A Unique Relationship

From the beginning, this state-funded college has had a special partnership with Syracuse University. At the outset, this was controversial since SU was a private college, with long associations with the Methodist Church. That concern was overcome when appointment power for the College of Forestry's separate Board of Trustees was transferred from SU to the governor in 1913.

This partnership has continued over the years with various supporting arrangements provided through SU for facilities, courses, dormitory use and student activities. In recent years, that need has lessened as the College has assumed an increasing level of independence, and furthered its own distinct status among America's finer colleges.



Illustration of proposed campus, c1914 — College Archives at SUNY-ESF



Students from Canada, Sweden and China were attending the College by 1919. — College Archives at SUNY-ESF



Students learning to survey in front of Marshall Hall — College Archives at SUNY-ESF

THE COLLEGE GROWS WHILE NEW CHALLENGES ARISE (1928-1948)

Marshall Hall and Other Facilities Are Added

F. Franklin Moon became dean in 1921. He continued an emphasis on extension services and diversification of programs. He expanded faculty size and credentials but was frustrated by the state's reluctance to fund a second major building.

The year 1929 saw the untimely deaths of Moon and the College's great champion, Louis Marshall. But the new governor, Franklin Roosevelt, owned forested lands at his Hyde Park estate. He asked the College for advice and the acting dean, Nelson Brown, personally responded. Brown's consulting with Roosevelt included successfully lobbying for a second building. The new structure was named for Marshall and completed in 1933. Other campus structures added in the 1930s included a greenhouse and a pulp and paper laboratory. The latter gave the College one of the best educational and research facilities in the nation for that specialization in forest utilization.

A Major Adirondack Gift

Although the College already had some properties in the Adirondacks, it received one of its most significant gifts of land there in 1932 from Archer and Anna Huntington. Archer was the adopted son of Collis P. Huntington, one of the wealthy builders of the Transcontinental Railroad.

Both Archer and Anna were passionately fond of the area's native animals, and donated the property for the study of forest wildlife. The gift was expanded in 1939 to nearly 15,000 acres to comprise an extensive inventory of Adirondack geography: mountains, forests, lakes and streams. The College established biological surveys on the property, a tradition of wildlife research that has continued at Huntington.

The Great Depression

By the late 1920s, many of New York's poorer farmlands had been abandoned. This accelerated with the arrival of the Great Depression in 1929. The state responded by providing funds for acquisition of these lands, to be planted with new timber.

The first such reforestation effort in Onondaga County was on land in Fabius, now a popular county park called Highland

The College and FDR's Estate

As governor from 1928 to 1932, Franklin Roosevelt had a direct role to play in his state's Forestry College. Managing the wooded areas of his own Hyde Park estate, however, added a personal interest and he often consulted with the school's Nelson C. Brown. A 1939 Time magazine article reported that, "under Nelson Brown's enthusiastic tutelage, Farmer Roosevelt has planted 240,100 trees" on 600 acres along the Hudson River.



Roosevelt and Brown surveying forest work at Hyde Park, 1944 — Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Brochure produced by the Forestry College, 1931 — College Archives at SUNY-ESF



Interiors of the pulp and paper facility, 1950s — College Archives at SUNY-ESF



The new greenhouse, 1938 — College Archives at SUNY-ESF



A portion of the Huntington property today — SUNY-ESF



Planting a tree at Green Lakes State Park, 1930s — Almqvist Green Lakes Collection, Fayetteville Free Library



A CCC camp near Tupper Lake, New York, 1933. — College Archives at SUNY-ESF



This 1947 aerial view shows the historic proximity of the SU (top) and ESF (lower right) campuses, which has allowed their unique partnership to continue for more than a century. — College Archives at SUNY-ESF



Baker Lab memorialized Hugh Baker, the College's first full-time dean. It altered campus architecture from the classical style of the pre-World War II era while providing state-of-the-art facilities, including an electron microscope (right) and a unit for testing wood strength (left). — OHA Collection (exterior) College Archives at SUNY-ESF (interiors)

JOINING A STATE UNIVERSITY: ADJUSTMENT AND EXPANSION (1948 - 1970)

New Administrative Relationships

Already a state institution, the College of Forestry was incorporated into the State University of New York, along with 28 other colleges, when SUNY was established in 1948. This new status would test the long-standing relationship with Syracuse University.

At first, SUNY leadership believed the College should be more independent from SU, while SU and Forestry hoped to maintain their unique, traditional affiliations. After a few years of uncertainty, the benefits to Forestry students of that relationship were better understood and the special partnership with SU continued. To this day, ESF diplomas issued in a joint commencement ceremony, carry both the seals of Syracuse University and the State University of New York.

The Expanding Campus and Curriculum

The College had long sought better facilities for its wood technology and forest utilization programs. That need was finally met with the dedication of the Baker Memorial Laboratory in 1957.

A serious commitment to building expansion for the entire SUNY system, however, came with the governorship of Nelson Rockefeller during the 1960s. He was a driving force in expanding most of its campuses. At Forestry, that included two new buildings that opened in 1968: a biological sciences building, complete with rooftop greenhouses, dedicated to the College's fourth dean, Joseph Illick; and a new library named for the second dean, F. Franklin Moon. And in 1969 a \$3 million facility for the wood fiber and paper program was completed, named after J. Henry Walters, the state senator from Onondaga County who sponsored the legislation that created the College.

Programs and curricula evolved also. Landscape Architecture grew to a five-year program in 1969 and in 1970 was the



Dr. Harlow (3rd from left) with time-lapse photography equipment. — College Archives at SUNY-ESF

New Media

The College's early commitment to public outreach with the latest technology was exemplified in the 1950s. Time-lapse photography was employed by professor of wood technology William Harlow to explore the growth of plants. His films won international recognition and he worked with the Disney studios on a 1956 feature, "The Secrets of Life," one of the award-winning series, "True Life Adventures."

Although the College had made use of radio broadcasts in the 1930s and '40s, it tapped into television opportunities as soon as the new medium arrived. This included the first TV station in Syracuse, WHEN, which began broadcasting in 1948. In those pioneer years, local stations needed to produce much of their own programming. By 1949, the College's "Tree Time" show brought educational messages about forestry directly into Central New York homes.



The studio set for "Tree Time" at Syracuse's WHEN station, c1950. — College Archives at SUNY-ESF



Landscape architecture faculty George Albrecht (second from left) and Bradford Sears (fifth from left) working with students on a project for a community in New York's Essex County, c1965. — Dept. of Landscape Architecture, SUNY-ESF



A Forestry campus quad was formed with the completion of Moon Library and Illick Hall in 1968. — College Archives at SUNY-ESF

nation's first to require a semester studying off-campus, often abroad. Faculty research increased into new fields such as polymer chemistry and wood plastics, which gained the College international recognition.

A Student Body Shaped by Changing Times

By 1969, women numbered only 73 out of 1,300 enrolled, but it was on a campus long considered exclusively male. There had been a handful of female graduates since the late 1940s, but as the College's work expanded in research fields such as biology, biochemistry and paper fiber technology, so did its appeal to a wider student base. Job opportunities in related industries also began to expand for women by the late 1960s. In 1967, the first female completed the timberland management curriculum, and the phrase "lumberjills" appeared in the press. Traditions were beginning to fall, but it would take a few more years for true gender equality to spread throughout the College.

The 1960s also saw graduates joining President Kennedy's Peace Corps, with some of its first College of Forestry members traveling to Chile to help develop its timber management skills. And while some graduates went to serve in Vietnam, a small number of other students joined SU classmates in anti-war protests. The social movements of the 1960s were appearing on campuses across America.



Dr. Renata Marton, left, the College's first woman faculty member, with student Susan Mead, in the Pulp and Paper Lab, 1963. — OHA Collection



The insectary in Marshall Hall, c1960. — College Archives at SUNY-ESF

Insectary

When Illick Hall opened in 1968, the 100,000 mounted "residents" of the College's "insectary" had to be transported there. Entomology is the study of insects and has long been an important part of the curriculum at the College of Forestry.

Insects can be one of the most dangerous threats to the world's forests. It was a fungus carried by a tiny beetle, about 1/5 of an inch long, that was responsible for destroying most of America's majestic street elms in the years since World War II. ESF faculty and students have long been studying this problem and are leaders in genetic research to produce an American elm resistant to the disease.



Dr. Howard Miller, a forest entomologist, was the College's point person in the 1950s and '60s for information about Dutch elm disease. — College Archives at SUNY-ESF



Syracuse's James Street was once lined with majestic elms, c1935. — OHA Collection



With a background in public administration, Dr. Edward E. Palmer (center, at a scholarship presentation) was the first College leader not from the forestry field. — OHA Collection

WIDENING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE (1970 - 2011)

A Broader Role for the Times

The first Earth Day was April 22, 1970, as the nation awakened to its growing disregard of the earth's fragile ecology. The year also saw the inauguration of Edward E. Palmer as the College's first president, replacing the traditional dean post. Palmer embraced this rising environmental awareness and knew the school was well positioned to play a leading role.

This was symbolized with the 1972 name change to College of Environmental Science and Forestry (ESF), as the curriculum evolved to meet the needs of this movement. Research activity grew rapidly in this era, to nearly \$4 million annually by 1980 as industry and government recognized the talent and expertise at the College. Topics were as varied as the use of molecular polymers, penguin life in Antarctica and the potential of willow plants as a fuel source.

Putting New Principles into Action

In 1971, students increased recycling on campus. They also piloted an effort to make garden mulch from Christmas trees. It gained national attention when 5,000 trees were "recycled."

Other contemporary issues impacted campus life. The early 1970s saw the first female trustees appointed to the board. The first woman graduated from The Ranger School in 1974. Without traditional sports teams at the College, students had long organized a male team to compete in lumberjack skills contests. A woman's team was begun in 1973 and won an international competition in 1975. And by 1974, an affirmative action program was under way at ESF to increase minority recruitment. In 2011, 40 percent of the 2,200 enrolled students were female.

Earth Day in 1991 saw ESF students and faculty pressing SUNY administration to make the campus, itself, more environmentally sensitive. Porous pavements, solar panels, "green" roofs and rain gardens increasingly came into use at College facilities.

New Additions to the Campus

The building boom of the Rockefeller era ended by the mid-1970s. But under the College's second president, Ross S. Whaley, ESF's renowned chemistry programs secured new facilities in 1997 with the Edwin C. Jahn Laboratory, named after the school's sixth dean.



Interior of an ESF greenhouse, c1971. — College Archives at SUNY-ESF

Greenhouses in the Air

Studying plants from many climates has been an essential part of learning and research at the College for decades. In Syracuse's climate, greenhouses make that possible. Current ones on the main campus occupy the roof of Illick Hall. The plant collection has been severely damaged twice. In January 1981, a failed heat system resulted in the loss of 75 percent of the plants. The greenhouse supervisor worked tirelessly to reassemble it and by 1985, some 10,000 plants, ranging from tropical trees to desert cacti, were again thriving more than 60 feet above the Quad. In 1998, a powerful late-summer windstorm broke much of the glass. This time, however, it was warm enough for the plants to survive until repairs were completed.



Today's student "lumberjill" team is a reminder of how even the most traditionally male-oriented programs at the College have been chosen by women since the 1970s. — SUNY-ESF



With cross-country, golf and soccer now official College athletic offerings, a team mascot called "Oakie" was born in 2010. — SUNY-ESF

Current College President Cornelius B. Murphy, Jr., along with trustees, staff and faculty, have prepared for the future with a bold strategic plan and new facilities. This 100th anniversary year brings completion of the school's first on-campus residence facility, Centennial Hall, and progression of a stunning new Gateway Building.

The latter will showcase many state-of-the-art, sustainable energy systems, along with facilities for conferences, student services and exhibits.

Environmental Leadership for a Second Century

Legislation in the 1970s made awareness of environmental impacts a part of American life. Oil embargoes in the same decade motivated exploration of alternate energy sources. By the 1980s, the economic and cultural values of preserving historic urban environments were recognized. As the 20th century ended, the College acted to meet these and other new needs through its courses and research. At the same time, the College continued its long-standing leadership role in traditional areas such as wildlife biology, plant utilization, and forest management.

Landscape architecture students have completed studies of national historic sites and master plans for historic Syracuse neighborhoods. Other ESF projects range across the globe, but also include restoring native plant species and improving water quality for Onondaga Lake. Its experimental facilities for production of alternate ethanol sources from willow plants and wood chips are cutting edge for the 21st century.

In the last 100 years, this College has constantly evolved to meet humanity's changing relationships to its environment. It marks its Centennial as a national leader in training future generations for this critical task.



The few surviving wooden artifacts from the Syracuse salt industry, like those in this c1900 image, are threatened with the destructive nature of salt impregnation. — OHA Collection

Unusual Requests

The specialized technology and faculty skills at ESF have led to some interesting outside requests. In the 1980s, those included verifying the wood species of an ancient, carved Mayan religious statue and determining the degree of salt penetration in a 75-year-old wooden wheelbarrow used in salt manufacturing. In 2002, the College not only consulted with a Chesapeake Bay museum on the correct wood to use in rebuilding a 1911 sailboat, it provided the 65-foot Norway spruce logs for the masts.



Anna Huntington as a young woman — Special Collections, Syracuse University Libraries



Anna Huntington's sculpture of Abraham Lincoln was moved to a new spot on campus in 2010. — SUNY-ESF

Abe Lincoln on Campus

The two-ton bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln as a young man on horseback is the work of Anna Huntington (1876-1973), a prolific sculptor noted for her equestrian statuary. Examples of her work are found in more than 200 museums and public parks here and abroad. She and her husband, Archer Huntington, used their wealth and love of nature to start several museums and nature preserves. Their gift of 15,000 acres in the Adirondacks is now the home of ESF's Newcomb campus. Anna Huntington left her papers and the statue to Syracuse University. On loan, it was originally installed at ESF in 1974 and is located on a site visible to both campuses.



Planting salt-tolerant species on the Onondaga Lake waste beds — SUNY-ESF



ESF offers the only bioprocess engineering program in the Northeast — SUNY-ESF

Cheers! To 100 Years

By Joleene D. Des Rosiers



Under the gleaming white peaks of a tent that covered the Quad from north to south, more than 400 people gathered July 28 for the Green Tie Dinner to celebrate ESF's Centennial.

The celebration brought friends and alumni from near and far, some joining the celebration via an interactive video link that connected the campus with alumni gatherings in Scarsdale, N.Y., Saratoga, N.Y., and Boston. In Syracuse, guests in green ties, green dresses and even the occasional green blazer enjoyed cocktails on the Moon Library patio and then sat down to a beef tenderloin dinner.

The event was dubbed the Green Tie Dinner to salute the College's dedication to environmental stewardship.

SUNY Chancellor Nancy Zimpher kicked off the lineup of speakers, citing the "Power of SUNY" to attract a sellout crowd. The program included the presentation of the 2011 Sol Feinstone Environmental Award to the Edna Bailey Sussman Fund, which has supported ESF graduate students with more than \$1.35 million in funding since 1985. The award was accepted by the fund trustees, Edward Miller and Robert Frey, ESF's former dean of instruction and graduate studies.



ESF College Foundation Inc. board member George W. Lee Jr., and his daughter Hannah '11



Ranger School Director, Christopher Westbrook '73; ESF Board of Trustees member Daniel T. Fitts '81 and his wife, Debbie; and SUNY Chancellor Nancy L. Zimpher



Charles E. Carpenter of ESF Physical Plant and his wife, Roxanna.



Polly and Al Komar '50



Raymond Smith '52 and Edward Littlehales '42



Distinguished Teaching Professor Emeritus George Curry and Professor Emeritus Robert B. Hanna

ESF President Cornelius B. Murphy, Jr., sporting a light green bow tie and brimming with enthusiasm, presented his vision on the future of ESF.

"Our future is bright and full of exciting opportunity," Murphy said. "At a time when this nation is struggling with environmental issues, ESF is there and will be there to try and come up with the answers and the solutions."

Murphy concluded with a birthday wish for the College while hundreds of party poppers shot confetti over the crowd: "One, two three! Happy Birthday, ESF!"

For more about the dinner visit www.esf.edu/communications/greentie.

Joleene D. Des Rosiers is a freelance writer in Central New York.



Confetti flies as Green Tie Dinner attendees celebrate ESF's Centennial.

Photo by Meghan Thomas Photography.

Cultivating ESF's Future

\$20 million campaign will help college meet its second-century challenges

By Carri Prue



ESF's Centennial year presents an opportunity to envision an ESF of the future. The College's Centennial theme, "Environmental Leadership for a Second Century," focuses on the challenges ESF will face in the next 100 years — on campus, across the nation and on a global scale.

ESF President Cornelius B. Murphy, Jr., has explained the Centennial theme this way: "It involves providing the academic programs, graduates, research and demonstration necessary to meet the complex environmental and natural resource management issues of our next 100 years."

To continue educating young minds, developing green technologies and building a sustainable future, ESF has embarked on its first comprehensive fundraising campaign, the most ambitious project of its type in the College's history. The goal of the Centennial Campaign is \$20 million, which will provide financial resources essential to the College's future success.

Murphy announced at the July 28 Green Tie Dinner, which celebrated the College's Centennial (see story, Page 42), that the campaign is already more than halfway to its goal with \$11.5 million raised.

"We made significant progress toward our goal before publicly announcing the campaign,"

said Brenda Greenfield, executive director of the ESF College Foundation Inc.

Categorized under four major goals, The Centennial Campaign for ESF aims to raise funds for academic innovation, new campus facilities, student scholarships and financial strength.

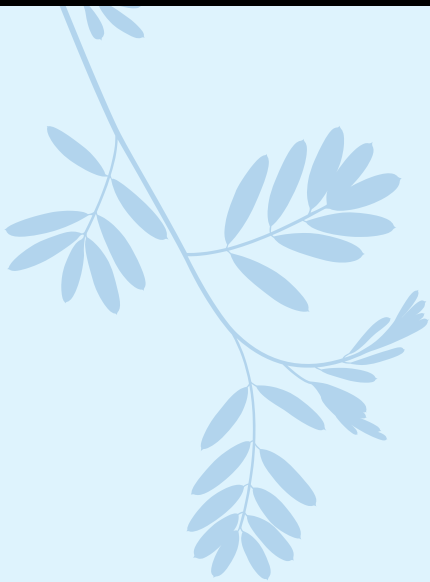
"Academic innovation offers the greatest opportunity to ensure our long-term growth, and these special funds will support a range of initiatives benefiting students and faculty," Greenfield said. "Donations will foster creativity and research through new academic programs while providing the infrastructure to support them. In this way, ESF can continue responding to society's changing needs."

The Fund for Academic Innovation is expected to create graduate student fellowships and internships, endowed academic chairs and professorships; increase the number of faculty; support curriculum development; and provide more opportunities for ESF students to apply their classroom studies at a field station

or research facility or in some other capacity during an off-campus experience. Funding for facility expansion and renovation, and technology and equipment upgrades also falls under academic innovation.

The ESF campus is already the scene of considerable activity with construction of the new Gateway Building and Centennial Hall. Together, the new buildings will offer exceptional student life enhancements, including the first College-operated facilities for residential life and a new hub for student activities. Contributions to the Centennial Hall Fund will provide student housing scholarships, making housing fees more affordable for students with financial need. The fund will also enhance green technologies in this LEED-accredited facility.

The campaign goal to expand undergraduate scholarships will help attract capable, enthusiastic students in an increasingly competitive higher education marketplace. Private donations to the Student Scholarships Fund



are essential to increase the College's merit-based incentives and need-based resources.

ESF's fourth goal, financial strength, is meant to build a larger reserve of flexible financial resources to better respond to unexpected opportunities, budgetary challenges and areas of urgent need. With an unclear future in terms of the economy and state funding, endowed funds and annual fund contributions can give the College another level of security.

The campaign's strong start highlights the ESF College Foundation's commitment to acknowledging all donors who provide philanthropic support to ESF programs and students.

"It's very important for donors to feel appreciated and to understand the profound impact they make on the College," Greenfield said. "Donors are recognized in Foundation print and electronic publications, and each component of the campaign offers a range of naming opportunities for special gifts. Exceptional levels of support are recognized through special events and commemorative plaques."

At an institution focused on teaching sustainability to the world, The Centennial Campaign for ESF is really about sustaining the College itself – keeping it prepared to offer the best possible options and resources for environmental studies.

"It is not just an investment in ESF," said Larry Leatherman, ESF College Foundation president. "It's an investment in our students who will become the next generation of environmentally responsible leaders charged with improving our world. What could be better than that?"

Carri Prue is a member of the ESF College Foundation Inc. Board of Directors.

\$2.7 million donation sets record for ESF

ESF will receive the largest gift in its history, currently valued at more than \$2.7 million, from the Edna Bailey Sussman Fund.

The fund, which has had a partnership with the College for nearly 30 years, has made a planned gift to the Centennial Campaign that will support internships for graduate students.

ESF graduate students have already benefited greatly from the fund's support. Between 1985 and 2011, 340 students received more than \$1.35 million in Sussman funding.

The fund was established in 1983 in New York through a bequest from the estate of Margaret Sussman in memory of her mother, Edna Bailey Sussman. Margaret Sussman was a 1934 graduate of Smith College and a successful artist. Her father, Dr. Otto Sussman, was president and director of American Metal Co., the predecessor of AMAX Inc. Margaret Sussman was interested in environmental issues, and the fund sponsors research and internships that apply hard science to solving important environmental problems.

Fund Trustee Edward Miller of Washington, D.C., said that when the fund was established, high-caliber colleges and universities were chosen as the beneficiaries. Sussman had also wanted one of the schools to be in her home state of New York.

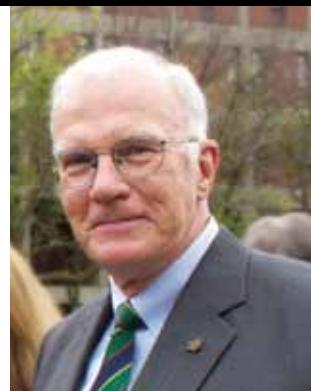
"SUNY-ESF was chosen because of its reputation and the size of its programs," Miller said. "And it was big on research with living things: forests and swamps, wolves, bears and beetles."

Miller said the fund's goal is for the gift to help ESF fund internships that will create professional experiences for graduate students in an area of their choice.

"They do something rather than spend a summer as a waitress or working construction. They do something they themselves want to do, and they are supervised in a professional setting," Miller said. "This is their dream job."

Since the mid-1980s, Miller has shared trustee responsibilities with Dr. Robert Frey, who retired in 2002 as ESF dean of instruction and graduate studies. In the trustee's role, Frey has reviewed hundreds of funding applications from ESF graduate students.

"One thing that always interested me was the quality of the ESF grad students," Frey said. "We also get applications from students at larger, very well-known schools. ESF students are at least as good, in some cases better, than students I've seen elsewhere. That's kind of gratifying for a small school in upstate New York."



Robert Frey

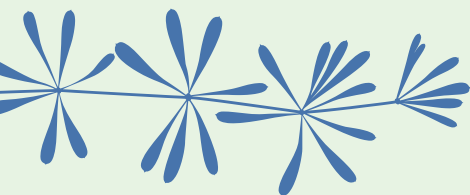


Edward Miller





Jesse Fink and Betsy Mitchell-Fink



Two alumni support Centennial Campaign to help students get jobs

A \$250,000 gift from Jesse Fink and Betsy Mitchell-Fink, both members of the ESF Class of '79, will focus on the twin themes that have led the couple on their own unique career path: business and the environment.

The gift to the ESF Centennial Campaign will support the College's interest in expanding professional experience for students and creating more opportunities for students to have hands-on career experience before they graduate. Specifically, the Finks' intention is to provide a mechanism to help students find jobs.

"We're all about helping kids find jobs," Jesse Fink said. "We want to help the College structure something that fits its needs and is a unique reflection of who we are."

Jesse Fink is co-founder and managing director of MissionPoint Capital Partners, a private investment firm focused on accelerating the transition to a low-carbon economy. He was co-founder and chief operating officer of Priceline.com.

Betsy Mitchell-Fink owns and operates Millstone Farm in Wilton, Conn., an organic farm that promotes local, sustainable agriculture. The farm includes an educational

outreach component that involves high school and college students. She said she hopes the gift to the ESF Centennial Campaign "will enable other alumni and friends of the College to tap into the bright, young, passionate students currently enrolled" at ESF.

The Finks also run the Betsy and Jesse Fink Foundation, which focuses on catalytic philanthropy that supports groundbreaking research and action to promote awareness and solutions in the environmental domain, specifically climate change and local agriculture.

Jesse Fink traces his career success to the day Tom Slocum, who has since retired as ESF's career services officer, contacted him about a job opportunity with Georgia-Pacific.

"Tom Slocum and the Career Services Office helped me make a connection that got me to my first job and started me on my career path," Jesse Fink said.

"We hope the program to be created from this gift will inspire other alumni to give back to the College," Fink said. "Our hope is that this gift will act as seed money to grow a larger program."

Stickley gift will support housing scholarships

L. and J. G. Stickley, Inc., the Manlius, N.Y., furniture manufacturer that designed and produced the furnishings for ESF's new Centennial Hall, has supported the Centennial Campaign with a \$100,000 gift to the housing scholarship fund.

Establishment of the fund marks the first time in ESF's history that the College can offer housing scholarships to undergraduate students. Until this fall, ESF students who wanted to live on campus were housed at Syracuse University.

"Centennial Hall not only gives ESF students the long-awaited option to live on campus, but better yet to do so in a brand-new, state-of-the-art, sustainable setting. We're delighted that our gift will help ESF offer housing scholarships making it easier for those in need," said

Edward Audi, who is executive vice president and owner of the company as well as a member emeritus of the ESF College Foundation Board of Directors.

In recognition of the gift, the main lobby entrance to Centennial Hall and the adjacent lounge area will be named the Stickley Lobby. The first-floor lounge is the largest in the building. It contains a reception desk and seating for visitors and prospective residents, and opens onto an outdoor patio.

ESF President Cornelius B. Murphy, Jr., said Stickley's gift to the Centennial Campaign and the partnership that brought the company's furniture to the residence hall celebrate the common values shared by the company and the College: a dedication to sustainability and use of natural materials.

In addition to defraying housing costs for students with financial need, contributions to



Aminy Audi and son Edward Audi

the Centennial Hall Fund will enhance green technologies in the residence hall.

The gift is just one of Stickley's connections to Centennial Hall. The company also worked with the ESF College Foundation Inc. to supply custom-designed furnishings for the building.

Centennial lounge to honor family's 'alumni association'

Charles Pound Sr. LA '41 started his working life as a piano accordion player in a vaudeville band, then served as a B-29 pilot during World War II before he commenced his professional career.

The one constant in his diversified employment history, which also includes 10 years as a camp planner for the Boy Scouts of America, 20 years as parks commissioner in Westchester County, N.Y., and 35 years as president and owner of Aqua Dredge Inc., is confidence in his own abilities.

"The thing that we have here at the College gave us what we know for sure: The only security is your own ability, your knowledge of your ability and what you are willing to do with it," Pound said during a Centennial year visit to campus. "There's no other job security."

Pound's use of "we" speaks deeply of his relationship with the College. He spoke at a

conference table in the Bray Hall Board Room with his son, Charles Pound Jr. PBE '74, and grandson, Charles Pound III PBE '00, by his side.

The senior Charles Pound has made a \$50,000 gift to The Centennial Campaign for ESF to support student housing scholarships in the College's new residence hall, Centennial Hall. The College will dedicate the building's third-floor lounge in honor of the family, naming the facility "Three Generations Lounge."

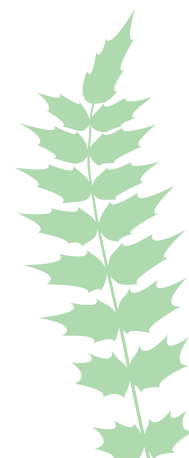
"This is the Pound family alumni association," the family patriarch said. "We've all enjoyed the experiences we had because of the training we received here."

Pound Sr. founded his company, Aqua Dredge, in 1975. He still runs it. The company does hydraulic dredging on public and private projects and has worked on Superfund cleanup sites in New York and New Jersey. His son works for Kadant, a supplier to the pulp and

paper industry, as manager of forming systems and equipment; his grandson is a stock prep superintendent with SCA Tissue, a producer of tissue products.

"I think Centennial Hall will make a great difference because when I was here, everybody lived in private homes, all around the area," Pound Sr. said. "I think this will create a much greater feeling of community among the students."

Charles Pound Sr.



New residence hall inspires gift from '68 grad

"A lot of great ideas get exchanged informally," said Diana Knight Bendz '68.

With that thought in mind, Bendz has made a gift of \$55,000 to the ESF Centennial Campaign that will include providing a name for the gathering space in Centennial Hall, the College's new residence hall.

"I talked about it with my daughter," Bendz said. Her daughter, Katherina Bendz Searing, is a graduate student at ESF in the Department of Environmental and Forest Biology. They decided the gathering space, located on the lower level of Centennial Hall and extending outside to the patio, would be "a happy place and more relaxed space for the students," she said.

Centennial Hall marks the first time ESF students have lived in their own on-campus housing instead of sharing dorms with neighboring Syracuse University.

"This is a first for the College," Bendz said. "What a giant step for ESF."

The gift from Bendz, who is a member of the ESF College Foundation Board of Directors,

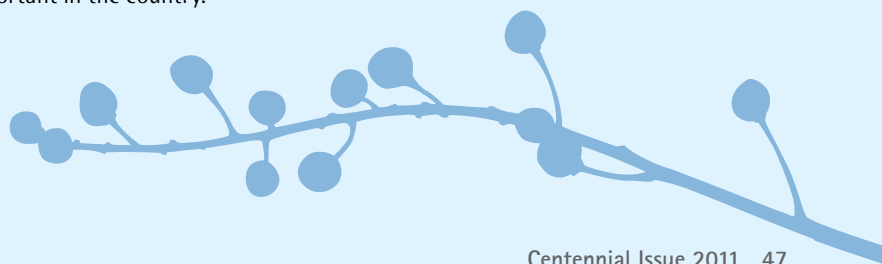
will also go toward the Centennial Hall housing scholarship fund and help support student scholarships and services. "I'm proud of the number of scholarships we (the Foundation) have given over the years," she said. Her gift will ensure that tradition of support continues into the College's second century.

"Like it did when I was a student, I find that the school has an extremely relevant focus on global environmental issues and solutions," said Bendz, ESF's first woman graduate of the polymer chemistry program, who recently retired as an IBM executive. "ESF has a record of educational excellence and pertinent research that results in well-prepared students and environmental progress."

"The administration is dedicated and forward looking," Bendz said. "President Murphy inspires excellence. I feel the institution is one of the most important in the country."



Diana Knight Bendz, second from right, attends the Green Tie Dinner with, from left, her son-in-law, Bob Searing; her daughter Katherina Bendz Searing; her grandson, Andrei Searing; and her husband, Gerald Bendz.



Celebrating the Centennial of an institution as rich in history as ESF provides a glimpse into the myriad details — the discoveries, innovations and people — that combined to make the college what it is today. Some of those details fit into stories about academics, research and student life. But many don't. With that in mind, the staff of Inside ESF mined some memories, dug through the College archives, and perused an array of publications to offer:

100 Things

You Might Not Know About E S F

1. ESF has 782 living alumni named John, Jon or Jonathan.

2. When the College was in a small room in Syracuse University's Lyman Hall, the circulation of library books was conducted over the bottom half of a Dutch door while the top half was open.



3. The ESF insect museum, above, was founded in 1913 by Malsby W. Blackman, professor of entomology. When it moved from Marshall to Illick Hall in the late 1960s, it took a week to hand-carry the cases lest they be jarred and damage the pinned specimens.

4. The extension department was established in 1914, with Shirley W. Allen in charge. By 1921, Gurth Whipple led the effort. The College's 50-year history book says Whipple began "a new propaganda barrage" and that his eagerness to popularize science "put him at odds with department heads."

5. On Nov. 3, 1915, Dean Hugh P. Baker wrote a letter to the parents of the Class of 1919: "Dear Friends, It gives us keen pleasure to have such a fine lot of boys here in the Class of 1919 in the College."

6. In 1916, the year before the United States entered World War I, military training was held at Summer Camp. Every evening, students engaged in drills and stood in formation for 15 to 30 minutes.

7. When a student transferred to Cornell in 1916 because he preferred to study agriculture, he wrote to Baker to explain his decision and make sure there were no hard feelings. "I have been treated squarely by you," the young man wrote. "I shall continue to speak a good word for the New York State College of Forestry and for forestry." Baker was not offended. He told the student there was "no personal feeling in the matter" and urged him to keep his contact information up to date so he would continue to receive mailings from the College.

8. The nation's first course in forest products insects was taught at ESF beginning in 1929. It was developed by A.H. MacAndrews.

9. During World War I, 104 men from the College community served as commissioned officers in the military.

10. Bray Hall, completed in 1917, was constructed at a cost of \$241,000.

11. ESF counts 10,149 New York state residents among its alumni.

12. In 1917, the annual cost of attending the College included \$25 to \$30 a semester for laboratory expenses, \$20 to \$25 for books, and \$5 to \$8 for carfare for field trips. Room and board began at \$225. Tuition was free for New York residents; out-of-staters paid \$25 per year.

13. In 1920, an account statement for a Ranger School student included a \$5 matriculation fee, \$1.50 for one month's tuition, a \$1 incidental fee, 5 cents for a ruler, 5 cents for pencils and 10 cents for an art gum eraser.



14. The paper science program, depicted above, was founded in 1920 and is the oldest such program in the United States.

15. On Nov. 8, 1920, the acting dean of The Ranger School wrote to Dean F. Franklin Moon regarding filling a job as professor of forestry. At most they could pay \$75 per month with board.

16. The Alumni Association was established in 1921.

17. The first financial aid to graduate students, in the early 1920s, consisted of cancellation of all College fees.

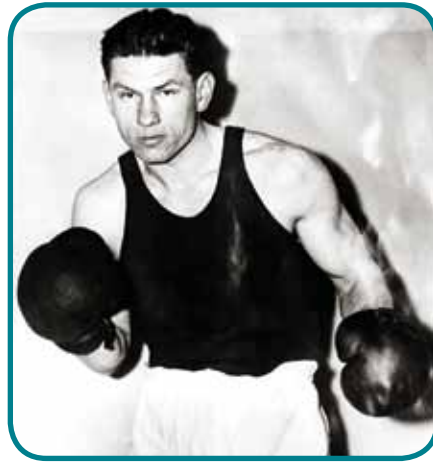


18. A student identified only as "Mr. Cook," above, soared 10 feet in an athletic competition at Summer Camp, according to notes in the ESF archives.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt to send a greeting to the student body, and Roosevelt did so in 1933.

27. The “F” in F. Franklin Moon stands for Frederick.



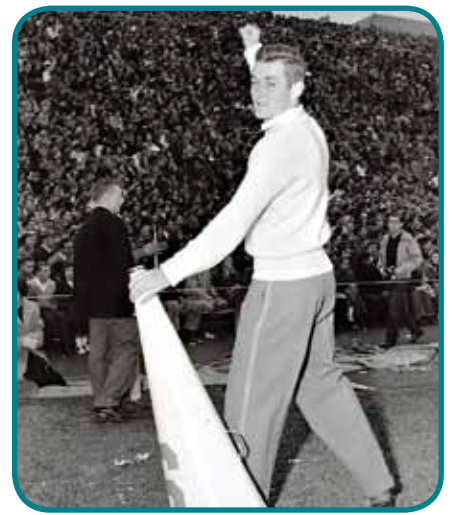
28. Americo M. Woyciesjes '41, above, won three collegiate boxing titles as a member and co-captain of the Syracuse University team. In 2003, he was enshrined in the Greater Syracuse Sports Hall of Fame. He went on to serve as one of the original World War II Frogmen and was honored with the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroic conduct. He was a pioneer in the field of soil microbiology.

29. Earnest Oliver '42 made news by letting his beard grow in anticipation of a trip to Alaska. Oliver's beard was nearly an inch long when it was reported by a local newspaper that he was growing his whiskers in the hopes they would help him keep warm on the trip north.

30. Professor Floyd Carlson, a pioneer in environmental communications and public education, produced the first forestry and conservation television series in the country. He began working with radio in 1942 when a show called “Forestry Journal” was aired on three stations; eventually, it reached more than a million listeners in New York over 58 AM and FM stations. In 1946, at station WRGB in Schenectady, the College broadcast its first TV show, called, “Poison Ivy – Don’t Get Rash.”

31. The name “Inside ESF” was first used for a one-page insert, containing an events list and news briefs, that was tucked into the College newsletter, called “esf” followed by the year of publication. The insert was literally inside “esf.”

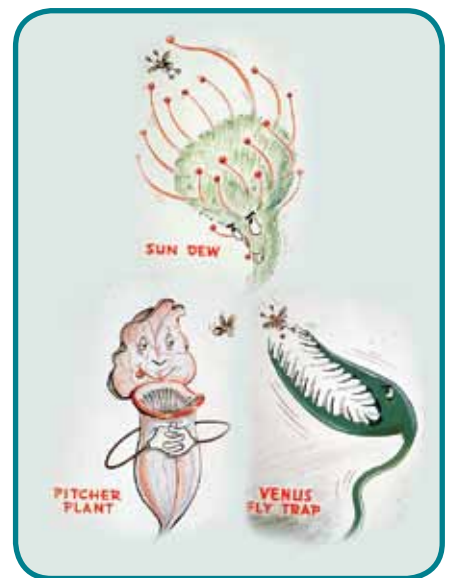
32. Sixty-two percent of ESF grads work in the private sector, 20 percent for government and 18 percent for nonprofit agencies.



33. In 1953, Edgar A. Kupillas, above, participated as a head cheerleader for the SU football team. In his senior year, the SU team went 7-3 and lost to Alabama in the Orange Bowl.

34. Twenty-two students embarked on a 2,400-mile, three-week trip in March 1956 to visit industrial facilities to learn about wood utilization. Only 45 years into the College's existence, it was already the 41st such trip for students majoring in forest utilization.

35. Renata Marton, in 1957, was the first woman to be a tenured faculty member.



36. Dr. William M. Harlow was a professor of wood technology who traveled extensively through forested regions of the United States and Canada, wrote five books, and produced 30 educational films, most of which featured time-lapse photography. He worked on several scenes in Walt Disney's film, “Secrets of Life.” He also produced illustrations like the ones above.

19. Renowned outdoorsman Bob Marshall '24, above, became widely known as a defender of wilderness and co-founder of the Wilderness Society. He and his brother, George, and guide Herb Clark are credited with being the first people to climb all 46 mountains now recognized as the Adirondack High Peaks.

20. An expense listed in the 1930 College account book was 80 gallons of gas for \$11.36. The state appropriation for traveling expenses was \$250 for the year. Twelve transactions were recorded through the year.

21. Between 1913 and 1935, 950 people graduated from the College. As of 1936, 362 of them were living in New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin each had 39 alumni. The leading country outside the United States was Canada, with 13 ESF alumni.

22. “A History of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Syracuse, N.Y., 1911-1936,” written for the College's 25th anniversary, reported that although there were no rules against women attending the College, practically none had done so: “This is largely due to the fact that the type of field trips and the Summer Camp work make their presence impractical.”

23. At an unidentified point in the College's first quarter-century, the history book says, there was a competition for “pictures of unusual or freak trees in New York” that culminated in the publication of an illustrated leaflet.

24. The College publication “Rules and Regulations” stated in 1933: “Students registering in the College of Forestry shall be required to pass a swimming test submitted by the department of Physical Education of the University as a part of their regular gymnasium work.”

25. The dedication of Marshall Hall in 1933 included a packed program of events that lasted all day and into the evening.

26. John Hermsted '34, the editor of the Empire Forester yearbook, invited

37. The new Cellulose Research Institute held the first Cellulose Conference at the College April 24, 1958. The institute had been established in 1957.

38. The first woman to attend Summer Camp was Stephanie Hewitt in 1960.

39. In September 1960, an assistance contract was signed linking the College with the University of the Philippines. It was a three-year agreement for the College to provide professional and technical assistance to the Philippine Forestry College.

40. The College's 50th anniversary was celebrated April 12-14, 1961, and included departmental open houses, a symposium and a convocation.

41. ESF led the movement to gain professional status in New York for landscape architects. George Albrecht, a former chair of landscape architecture, received license No. 1 in 1961 in recognition of his efforts.

42. In 1963, a new Explorer Scout post was organized at the College for boys interested in forestry, wildlife, paper making and other aspects of the academic program. The adviser was David H. Hanselman, assistant professor of forest extension.

43. The architectural style used for Illick Hall and Moon Library is called "Brutalist," with a strong geometric style and exposed concrete facades.

44. Two professors were chosen as delegates to the first SUNY Arts Convocation in Buffalo in April 1967. They were Eric A. Anderson, the chair of wood products engineering, and George F. Earle, professor of art. The theme for the event was, "The Arts and the University: Trends in the Sixties."



45. Distinguished Professor Conrad Schuerch, above, developed a new method for bending wood. In January 1969, wood bending and wood plastic were the subjects of two new technical motion pictures produced by the College. They were well received when they premiered at the International

Woodworking and Furniture Fair in Louisville, Ky. The films were "Wood Bending – A New Twist" and "Wood Plastic – A New Dimension."

46. Stuart M. Udall, former secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior, spoke on "new conservationism" during an Honors Convocation in April 1970.

47. The ESF Green, the basketball team that began in 1972, played 15 games in the 1974-75 season. They beat Finger Lakes Community College, scoring 100 points for the first time.

48. The Tropical Timber Information Center was formed in 1974 to respond to requests from the wood-using industry to provide informational services on tropical wood.



49. The Cranberry Lake Pickin' 'n Singin' Society, above, was formed in 1972 by a group of ESF students who met at the Cranberry Lake Biological Station. The group began playing some professional gigs in 1973 and eventually recorded an album called "If This Ain't Genius." Pictured are, top row from left, Rich Sobel, Sally Cutler and Harvey Nusbaum; bottom row, Henry Jankiewicz, Brian Burns and Lewis Cutler. Most of the members were ESF students or alumni. Sally Cutler and Jankiewicz attended Syracuse University.



50. In 1973, 16 black-tailed deer, like the ones above, arrived at Heiberg Memorial Forest when Dr. Dietland Muller-Schwarze joined ESF as a research associate. The deer, hand-raised by Muller-Schwarze in Utah, were part of a study he conducted with Dr. Robert M. Silverstein on mammalian scent communication.

51. ESF students made up half the SU cross-country and track team called the Orange Pack that went 8-2 in 1973. Sophomore Bob Dugan became the university record holder in the six-mile run. His ESF teammate, Dave "Happy" Huggins, held the SU record for miles run in a single day: 39.

52. There are currently 746 ESF alumni living outside the United States.

53. Students in the Forest Engineering Planning class did a semester-long project in 1974 exploring the potential uses of wood as an alternative to fossil fuels or nuclear power. The dean of the School of Environmental and Resource Engineering said the students "made a significant contribution by breaking ground in a new area which will be commanding more attention in the years to come."

54. The Office of Career Services was established in 1974 and coordinated by William F. Sheldon.

55. Anna Hyatt Huntington's sculpture of Abe Lincoln reading on horseback was installed Nov. 15, 1974, on the campus. Previously, it had stood on the sculptor's estate in Redding, Conn.

56. Six ESF scientists were chosen to represent the United States at the 1975 NATO Science Committee Conference at Les Arcs in the French Alps. They were Dr. Wilfred A. Cote Jr., Dr. Michael M. Szwarc, Dr. John F. Siau, Dr. George H. Kyanka, Dr. Richard Mark and Dr. Ramesh Vasishth.

57. The first student member of the board of trustees was sophomore Christopher Militscher, a resource management major from Richmond, N.Y. He was appointed to the board in 1975.

58. ESF kicked off its first United Way campaign in 1976, raising \$9,184.40. By contrast, the 2010 campaign raised \$70,000.

59. For the second straight year, ESF led all SUNY campuses in energy conservation in the winter of 1976-77, cutting its energy use by 24.65 percent. "We've turned back all thermostats to 65 degrees and shut down the heat on Fridays after lunch until Monday mornings. It's made for some chilly conditions, but people have changed the way they dress," said Vice President for Administration and Services G. David Anderson.

60. The National Atmospheric Deposition Program established a monitoring site at Huntington Wildlife Forest in 1978, the first year of the program's existence.



61. Landscape architecture Professor Frank Maraviglia, left above, and three of his students developed a series of four instructional learning modules using videotapes. He said it was the first time ESF had developed videotapes for instructional learning. They were used in a class called Elements of Site Engineering. Students scripted, created graphics, worked cameras and acted out parts.

62. The College's largest graduating class was 1978, with more than 640 students listed in the alumni directory as having graduated that year.

63. In the spring of 1979, a \$72,910 grant from the National Science Foundation matched by \$5,410 from the Empire State Paper Research Associates and a \$67,500 anonymous gift enabled the College to purchase an automated gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer system. The system provided the College with state-of-the-art instrumentation in the field of analytical chemistry.

64. An equipment malfunction Jan. 4, 1981, caused temperatures to plummet in Illick Hall, destroying nearly every plant in the College's botanical collection in the fifth-floor greenhouses. Heaviest hit was the tropical plant collection, regarded as the best in the Northeast. The loss was estimated at between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

65. The first woman to serve as a public safety officer at ESF was Linda Thornton in 1983.

66. In 1983, James D. Morrissey '58 an accomplished cardiovascular surgeon, led the first team of climbers to summit Mount Everest from the most challenging Tibetan (east) side.

67. The ESF Quality of Worklife Committee, which sponsors events to build campus community, was established under the leadership of Acting President Murray H. Block, who served from 1983 to 1984.

68. In 1985, ESF received \$1.3 million for acid rain research. Scientists working on two projects would explore the effect of atmospheric deposition on Northeastern forests. The funding came from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, Empire State Electric Energy Research Corp. and the Electric Power Research Institute. Co-principal investigators were Drs. Myron Mitchell, Dudley Raynal and Edwin White.



69. ESF researchers, including Professor Charles Maynard, above in the 1980s, were first to successfully reproduce black cherry via tissue culture.

70. On July 28, 1986, ESF celebrated its 75th anniversary on the Quad with a barbecue attended by 500 people. A formal dinner was held later in the year.

71. In August 1986, 2,000 people attended the IV International Congress of Ecology meeting at ESF. The Syracuse Herald-Journal said, "There is history being made right now in Central New York. We just don't realize it yet." The newspaper said papers being presented at the meeting could contribute to solving world hunger, help revitalize Onondaga Lake and convince U.S. leaders that acid rain is not a myth.



72. Fifty acorns, like the one above, from the Robin Hood Oak were collected by forest property manager Richard Schwab in 1987 and given to the Department of Environmental Conservation to raise seedlings

to be given as gifts during DEC recognition ceremonies. The tree was the first one on the statewide Historic Trees Register.

73. Dr. Bengt Leopold was honored by the president of Finland in 1987 as Knight First Class of the Order of the Lion of Finland for his contributions to the pulp and paper industry during his career as head of the Empire State Research Institute.

74. The Grandmother's Tree, an eastern white pine at Pack Forest, was added to the statewide Historic Trees Register in 1987. The story is told that Margaret Somerville Woodward (1805-1894) told her husband, John, not to cut it when he thought it was the only way to raise money for pewter dishes for her. She said she'd rather do without the dishes.

75. Fifty freshmen arrived on campus in the fall of 1990 after ESF had spent more than a decade serving only juniors and seniors. The change was part of an initiative to increase enrollment and improve the quality of education.

76. Forestry's traditional Summer Camp moved from Pack Forest in Warrensburg to The Ranger School in 1991 to conserve resources and consolidate activities at one location.

77. In 1993, ESF named the first woman physical plant director in SUNY. She was Patricia Crandlemire Murphy, a licensed professional engineer and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy.



78. Ranger School Assistant Professor Jamie Savage and a Nepalese friend, Kili Sherpa, above, made the first recorded ascent of a 17,500-foot peak in the Himalayas in 1995.

79. Four Norway spruces from ESF's Heiberg Forest were donated to the Alexandria Seaport Foundation of Virginia for use as spars in a boat that is a replica of a Potomac River dory boat, the traditional work boat once used on the river. The boat was commissioned in October 1996.

80. ESF's Dr. Donald Leopold, working with the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) in 1997, discovered an Eastern white pine estimated at 450 years old. It was the oldest living tree of its species on record. Leopold found the tree in the DEC's Nelson Swamp Unique Area in Madison County.

81. As a sophomore in 1997, Karen Roach was one of 14 people honored by the Smithsonian Institution for their efforts to protect the world's oceans. Roach, who studied paper science and engineering, had spent the previous summer working in the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, helping to select photographs for the museum's "Ocean Planet" exhibit.



82. Ranger School alumni and friends gathered in summer 2000 to dedicate a fire tower, above, that had been dismantled and moved to Ranger School property from Tooley Pond Mountain. It was a project that took 30 years, start to finish. The tower was slated for demolition in the 1970s but Kermit Remele, a longtime Ranger School faculty member, led the effort to move the tower to Cathedral Rock. It was dismantled and stored for years before a crew of volunteers began reconstructing it in the 1990s.



83. A team of ESF students, above, won a \$15,000 first-place prize in the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Challenge in 2001. The 10 students constructed a 76-square-foot paper sail, using wood chips that were put through a biopulping process, to propel their boat to victory.

84. Professor Russell D. Briggs brought home six medals, five of them gold, from the Empire State Games gymnastics competition in the summer of 2001.

85. ESF maintains the third largest wood collection in the United States. The H.P. Brown Collection contains more than 35,000 specimens with samples from every continent.

86. ESF is home to the Center for Native Peoples and the Environment.

87. ESF is home to the Fletcher Steele Archives. Steele designed more than 700 gardens between 1915 and 1971 and is regarded as the key figure in the transition from Beaux Arts formalism to modern landscape design.

88. Despite ESF's small size in comparison with other SUNY campuses, the College's faculty consistently rank among the top producers of patents awarded for scholarly activities and inventions. To date, College scientists hold more than 30 patents.

89. ESF's Forest Properties unit reports more than 14,000 visits by individuals to the College's regional campuses annually.



90. On ESF's main campus, the Roosevelt Wildlife Collection, above, the Insect Museum, the College herbaria and the Tropical Timber Information Center collectively answer more than 200 calls for assistance with species identification or loans of specimens each year.

91. ESF's F. Franklin Moon Library annually receives almost 4,000 requests for materials from its specialized collections through the interlibrary loan program; some from libraries as far away as Slovenia, Romania, Norway and Argentina.

92. Studies at ESF on the chemistry of energy-conserving lubricants could help increase the fuel economy of your family car by up to 5 percent, saving our nation millions of gallons of gasoline per year.

93. ESF got a mention on NBC's "Saturday Night Live" in a 2003 skit that featured a backwoodsman sending his companion falcon for help after a logging accident. The falcon shows up at a place identified as the College of Environmental Science and Forestry and ends up at a sorority party. Ranger School memorabilia is visible in the background.



94. ESF hosted a broadcast of National Public Radio's "Talk of the Nation: Science Friday" in May 2006.

95. ESF President Cornelius B. Murphy, Jr., was grand marshal of the 2007 Syracuse St. Patrick's Parade.

96. In May 2009, more than 800 ESF students participated in an online poll and selected the "ESF Mighty Oaks" as the name for the College's new intercollegiate athletics teams. The Mighty Oaks beat out five other potential mascots, including the ESF Owls, Black Bears, Rangers, Lumberjacks and Coyotes. Oakie the Acorn became ESF's sports mascot following selection of the team name.

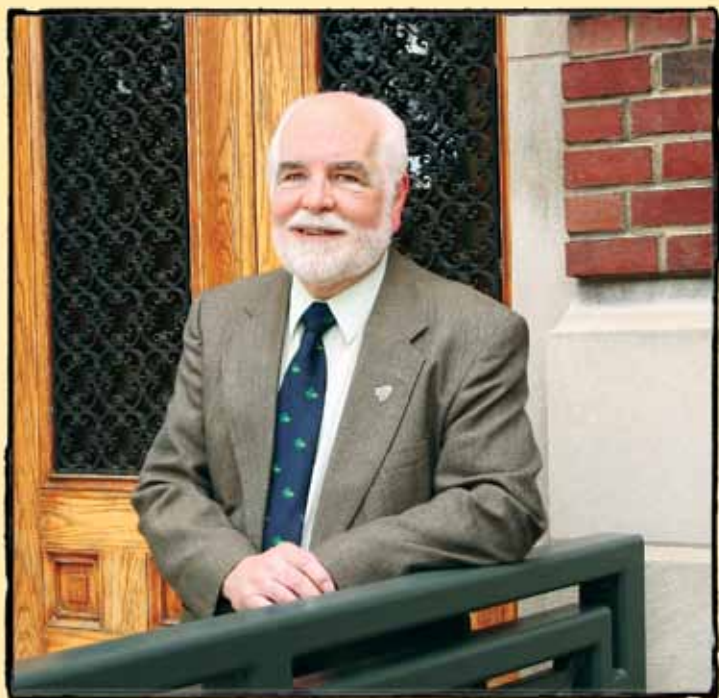
97. In a survey for Earth Day 2009, the faculty identified overpopulation as the world's biggest environmental problem.

98. ESF collected 65.71 tons of recyclables in 2010.

99. In 2011, pieces of the iconic Rockefeller Center holiday tree were made into paper at ESF. The paper was used in a Habitat for Humanity book project.

100. Only two entering freshmen classes in ESF history have enrolled more women than men. The first class (54 percent women) entered in fall 2009, and the second (56 percent women) entered in fall 2011. Both classes set new records for academic quality based on students' high school grades and ACT/SAT test scores.

A Final Word From the Alumni Association President



David Tessier

ESF graduates have reason to be proud

I am constantly amazed by the variety of careers that are engaged in by graduates of ESF. During my tenure as president of the Alumni Association I have had the pleasure of attending alumni receptions in several cities on the East Coast and many events every year on campus.

As I talk to alumni at these events, I find the variety of occupations and the distances from campus to be impressive. At two receptions in Florida, I compared college experiences with a retired eye surgeon, a young man from Haiti who designs bridges in Florida, a controller of the floodgates in the Everglades, a couple who are chemists and test water for a living, a stay-at-home mom and a retiree who had just donated \$25,000 to our alma mater.

I have also had the honor of presenting our Alumni of Distinction Awards to a scientist who developed important vaccines for children, a doctor who is a New York City medical examiner, a paper scientist with 10 patents, the commissioner of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, a general contractor who is building the College's first residence hall and the president of the New England Aquarium in Boston.

These careers are widely varied but they all have a direct connection with an ESF education, and these graduates are proud of their time at ESF. They show their interest by returning to the campus to attend receptions or by attending events in other cities. You, too, can participate in these alumni events and share your College and life experiences with your fellow alumni.

This is a special year: We are celebrating the 100th anniversary of ESF. The kickoff Green Tie Dinner July 28 and simultaneous events in Saratoga, N.Y., Scarsdale, N.Y., and Boston, Mass., gave many of us a chance to gather, share memories and renew our ties to the College. Those who could not make it in person still have opportunities to reconnect, support the College and follow the news of its progress and the many accomplishments of the alumni. All you have to do is check in at www.esf.edu to stay informed as the College starts its second century.

Thank you for your continued support of the Alumni Association and, wherever you are and whatever your chosen career is, take the name of ESF with you and share it proudly.

David Tessier LA '68



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Nearly 400 members of the ESF campus community gathered on the Quad July 28 for an afternoon picnic to celebrate the College's Centennial. At top, President Cornelius B. Murphy, Jr., speaks to the students, faculty and staff who attended. Above, Ranger School Professor Jamie Savage provides the entertainment. At left, attendees peruse the dessert offerings.