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# The Hi Herald

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#### VALEDICTORY

by Susan Church
"OUR TIME — OUR ISSUE"

Reverend clergy, parents, rela-

tives, and friends.

Every graduating class has had issues facing it, ranging from our Issues facing it, ranging from our parents' and grandparents' problems of the Great Depression through three wars, a civil rights movement, and other economic, political, and social problems. As we part, our class faces no issue which looms more important to it than that of the ecological crisis. At stake is the nature of the earth we live on — a question which may decide whether man himself will survive. will survive.

We have all become aware lately

of the so-called "ecological revolu-tion". We are beginning to realize that nature is not all-forgiving—
that her corrective measures can
be overburdened—that we can
saturate air and water. We are
starting to see that what we do matters whether as individuals companies or countries. The earth is more fragile than it seemed and man more powerful in his and man more pocapacity to damage.

For these reasons, no matter where we, the class of 1973, individually go or what we individually do, we will all be concerned in this battle to clean up the environment. We must make a commit-ment to the future to do our share

and more.

In the United States alone empty 351 billion tons of solid wastes into the environment. We pour 142 million tons of smoke and noxious fumes into the air. Think noxious fumes into the air. Think of what these figures, multiplied for the other countries of the world would equal. Man is discharging more than nature can absorb or correct. We must find a way to meet the goals of clean air clean water, and improved methods of solid waste disposal.

Nany of us make the mistate.

Many of us make the mistake of thinking that we are unaffected by the ecology problem here. Not so, Just a year ago this very day. Allover had its sister communities along the Southern Her and in Northern Pennsylvania were being ravaged by Hurricane Agnes Torients of water descended from the hills, and the streams which the hills and the streams which flow through Andover rampaged to an extent never before wit-

nessed Over the years this area has seen periodic flash floods in summertime and almost always several weeks of completely dry streambeds. When Nathaniel Dyke streambeds. When Nathaniel Dyke arrived here and settled nearby over 150 years ago, a boundless forest blanketed the entire area. Later a mill was powered by water at Elm Valley. Arkport derived its name from the fact that the Canisteo River was navigable to its headwarters there.

its headwarters there.

Can you imagine a water-powered neif at Elm Valley today? Or boats on the Canisteo River all the way to Arkport? It just wouldn't be possible for there is usually either too little water in the streams or for too much. The endless forest that covered our hills and valleys is gone consumed to more. This less destroyed the by man. This has destroyed the gradual and consistent stream flows in the area and conlaced them with flow floods and dry

Once our local streams were full Object our local streams were full of fish. Now, on may as weir not go fishing unless the stream has previously been stocked. At ouc time, ice was cut from the Andover Ponds and 100 years ago was probably used in peoples' drinks on occasion. Would any of you do that now? The same goes for drinking water from any of the

streams.

Look at a map sometime and notice the large amount that is blue. It is easy to delude ourselves into thinking that though we hart from some necessities, water will never be one of them. Look again. Of all the water on earth, only about one-third of one percent is drinkable. As you can see, these resources can be cut further by pollution from insecticides, industrial chemicals, sewticides, industrial chemicals, sewage, fertilizers, and so on. Already the effects can be seen in the closed beaches on the nation's

closed beaches on the nation's lakes and rivers.

But pollution, whether of the air or of the water is a matter of degree, and what we are dealing with now is a crisis of overload. Pollutants from our industrial society threaten to overwhelm our mantle of air. The increasing demands for energy which stem from the greater population and better standards of living also increase the polluting effect.

Investigation of alternate energy

Investigation of alternate energy sources should be intensified. Solar energy is one possibility which is being explored by use in which is being explored by use in some solar—powered houses and in Skylab, to mention two examples. Other possible energy supplies might come from fine earth's internal heat, the tides, sound, the winds, or gravity. Any of these would provide energy with little or no pollution.

With all the talk about air, soil, and water pollution, we often forget about other kinds of pollution, which are also damaging. Almost all of us are familiar with two of these: sight and noise pollution. Ogden Nash summed up sight pullution in this noem:

lution in this poem:
'I think that i shall never see
A billboard lovely as a tree.
Perhaps, unless the billboards

fall,
I'll never see a tree at all'
We may think that sight pollution is harmless, and in some cases maybe it is. A lifelong citydweller whose typical spring view is of concrete and his neighbor's window doesn't know what he is missing in the sight of spring blossoms. But what would you rather look at, a billboard or a tree?

rather look at, a billboard or a tree?

Noise pollution, on the other hand, is obviously harmful. People are more sensitive to noise than they realize. It is known that prolonged exposure to noise can cause health problems like hypertension and psychological problems. Anyone who lives near a freeway or an airport can tell you the truth of this.

Water soil, air, sight noise these are just a few of the many facets of the ecology problem—OUR problem. Either directly or indirectly, we will all have to become involved in solving it. It is our time and our issue. The challenge rests with us.

## Veterans News

LISTEN VETERAN

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THE 1972 VETERAN to the Social Security Act (Public Law 92-603) contained a provision granting Social Security credits up to \$100 amount for active military service during the period 1957 through 1967. Until this change the credits were given only for active service after 1967. The change effects those men on active during this 11-year period whose military pay was less than \$400 a month. They may now receive an additional credit of \$100 a month or any lesser amount which would bring them up to the \$400. If the person served in the a month, or any tesser amount which would bring them up to the \$400. If the person served in the Armed Forces during the 1957-67 period, or is survivor of someone who did, and is now getting monthly Social Security checks, he may be eligible for a higher monthly benefit. Benefit increases on the basis of these credits must be applied, for. Those who served in the 1957-67 period but are not yet drawing Social Security befefits (as of January 1, 1973) won' have to apply for this additional benefit. They will receive it automatically when they retire and start receiving benefits.

IT'S MAKING THE ROUNDS AGAIN, that false rumor that special GI insurance dividend is being the service of the s

AGAIN, that false rumor that special GI insurance dividend is being paid to World War II Vettrans. Even a mimeo form is being circulated to apply for it. If you bet one — don't waste your time and money completing and mailing it. It's worthless. Dividends on GI insurance are paid automatically on an annual basis to holders of GI insurance policies of record. Get the facts on GI insurance at

### **SALUTATORY**

by Lois Gram "WHAT VALUE DO WE PLACE ON OUR TIME?"

Good evening parents, fellow classmates, teachers, members of the Board of Education, friends and relatives.

and relatives.

People have said many different things on the subject which I have chosen for my speech: Time. For example, Thomas Huxley said, "Time whose tooth gnaws away everything else, is powerless against truth" Seneca, the Younger said, "Time discovers the truth." Austin Dobson: "Time goes, you say? Oh no! Alas, time stays, we go". The Bible says, "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven: a time to be born, and a time to die, a time to plant..." And in the words of a world renowned criminologist. "No man is better than any other man, but time may make him so" People have said many different

time may make him so"

Many of you in our audience have already decided what value you place on your time. You have structured your lives in ways that reflect these values. We who are graduating here tonight, are, hopefully, heading in directions that will reflect our own unique time values. Toward this aim some of us have opted to join the millitary, some will work and others will attend colleges and universities.

I believe that most of my class-

I believe that most of my class-mates will agree with me when I say that the school year which is now behind us. was not an es-pecially inspiring one as school years go although there were-some bright spots. In other words, there have to be better ways to spend time than in endless study halls or doing "busy work". But, the point is, is that we now have thirteen years of schooling be-hind us. We now have a pretty solid platform on which to build hopes and ambitionsy is a be-ginning for us. Now have to I believe that most of my classstart making our can mistakes waging our own batles and making up our own challenges.

ing up our own challenges.
You may question, what sort of challenges, ambitons and hopes. I feel we should be aiming for. It all depends on where your interest lie. Whether it be the challange of tamming two minutes off the time it takes to machine a part or see how well you can put together a dress. Now is no time to become stagnant. Age elightyeight as well as age eighteen is too young to stop striving for something else. Whatever we do, let us not fall prey to that insidious thing else. Whatever we do, let us not fall prey to that insidious disease which strikes down so many people—apathy.

The problem that faces us is that we are not here for infinity but only for a very brief period of time. What we do with that time time. What we do with that time while we are here is a personal descision. I only ask you to remember that we who are graduating tonight are not finishing anything by graduating — it is no end, but rather a beginning. Learning is not a process limited to six or seven hours a day, five days a week in the confines of some brick building

ing. What value do you put on your

time?
And finally I would like to read a poem called "Quilty" by Marguerite Wilkinson:
I never cut my neighbors throats.

My neighbors gold I never stole I never spoiled his house and land; But God have mercy on my soul!

For I am haunted night and day, By all the deeds I have not done; O unattempted loveliness!
O costly valor never won!
Thank you.

the local counseling center of the New York State Division of Veter-ans' Affairs located at the Munic-ipal Building Wellsville, N. Y., on Tuesdays, and, at the City Bidg. 106 Broadway, Hornell, N. Y., on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays Mondays, We and Fridays.

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# CONSERVATION COMMENTS

By Paul M. Kelsey

BLACK BASS

Statewide fishing season for black bass opened the third Satur-day in June, which is June 16 this year, except for a few waters where it has opened earlier for special reasons.

reasons.

Fortunately for the novice, both largemouth and smallmouth bass are treated alike. Though their names imply obvious differences, large and small are relative, and one must know what he is looking for to spot it. The smallmouth has a larger mouth than some other fish, while the largemouth has a smaller mouth than some. The key to identification is an emaginary line extending downward from the back of the eye. If the mouth exback of the eye. If the mouth extends behind this point, it is a largemouth bass, if not, it is a smallmouth. A distinct light spot on the rear point of the gill cover also confirms its identity as a smallmouth.

also confirms its identity as a smallmouth.

A glance at the dorsal fin revels another good clue to identification. This fin has spines in the fore section and soft rays in the rear section. Between the two parts is a depression in the profile of the fin. In the case of largemouth bass the division is almost complete. The short spine in front of the division is less than half the length of the longest spine in the fore section. The corresponding spine in the fin of a smallmouth is at least half as long as the longest spine. As a further check, you may count the rows of scales on their checks: the largemouth has 11 rows and the smallmouth has 17 rows.

Though they both may live in

Though they both may live in Though they both may live in the same stream or lake they have different habitat needs, so are normally found in different sections. Look for smallmouth bass where there is a clear gravel bottom, and expect to find largemouth over a mud bottom and in more sluggish streams. These habitat differences adopt the largemouth to farm ponds.

Both fish must keep their eggs free of silt and prefer gravel or clean sand for nests. If none exists, the largemouth is adaptable enough to clean off firm bottom debris or roots, like those of the cattail or bullrush, on which to lay its adhesive eggs.

Male bass guard the nest and fan it to keep it free of silt. Even after the young emerge from their eggs and have left the nest, he will remain with them for a short time, still vigorously defending them. Normally by opening day, he has completed these duties and is off on his own again. After leaving the young, he revers to his cannibalistic nature and will eat his own young if given the chance.

This aggressive nature makes This aggressive nature makes bass the dominant fish in many waters they have invaded. This is particularly true of trout waters, where bass interact with the preferred trout. In more limited space of trout streams, with colder water, and competing with others of their kind, has often produce stunted. and competing with others of their kind, bass often produce stunted populations which furnish little sporting opportunity. To counteract this, numerous streams and ponds are listed in the Hunting and Fishing Guide in which bass may be taken at any time, or at least during the full trout season.

Bass are long-lived fish. Scale analysis of both species show that some may live through 16 winters, with those reaching a dozen not unusual. Largemouth, which live in warmer water, usually grow a little faster, reaching the 10-inch minimum size in two years under word would be a some second and the second se good conditions, compared three years required by small-

Most fishermen agree that the smallmouth bass puts up a better fight, but this may in part be because it lives in colder water. The largemouth is a real bulldog when first hooked, but in warmer shallow water it tires more quickly. One taken from could water approximately that the statement of t pears to have more stamina, put-ting up a longer fight.

No matter what your preferred fishing technique, it: will work for bass. Probably more are taken on live bait than any other way. You can troll hardware You can. flip bugs in the early morning mist. My favorite time is after the sun has gone down on a still evening, and bass have moved in close to feed. Casting a surface plug into nooks and crannies barely. close to feed. Casting a surface plug into nooks and crannies barely visible along shore, is to me, most relaxing — and most productive too.

