The above inscription, as you know, is over the entrance to the TV Room. This statement was made by M. J. Riggs of the Class of '83, but it's just as valid today as it was those eighty-one years ago.

The picture at the left is the beginning of the Northeast Wing, for which ground was broken August 6th. On the right is the picture of the official ground-breaking—the hard work being done by Mare Buettell, '25, president of the Memorial Union Board of Directors; Dr. J. H. Hilton, '23, president of Iowa State University; and David Hertz, '65, president of the Union Student Board.

This new wing will contain:

Student Offices
Student Work Space
A Second Gallery
Dining Rooms
Meeting Rooms

We hope this added space will provide more area for activities through which students may do a better job of "learning to live a life."

MEMORIAL UNION
FOREWORD

The dynamic role of forestry in our society should be of utmost interest to the forester. At present, the position of outdoor recreation concerning forestry lies in the critical period of transition. The profession's attitudes and knowledge must be objectively directed through the present cloud of controversy surrounding outdoor recreation. Only then, can the forester assume leadership in the planning, development, and management of the outdoor recreation so common to his environment. It is to this objective that the staff of 1965 have dedicated their endeavors.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## THE COVER

*by Jim Lyons*
Bracketed cleanly between the 1898 establishment of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture and that of the Forestry Division in the Department of Interior in 1901 was the birth, on February 4, 1900, of Leonard Field Kellogg. Only ten months after his birth the Society of American Foresters was chartered. The man and the profession and the century have grown apace.

Leonard's parents, Leonard Field and Caroline Perry Kellogg, were New England-English stock people who settled in Marshalltown, Iowa. The elder Leonard Kellogg, Canadian born, was a dentist by profession with only passing interest in the outdoors and the beauties of nature but he enjoyed travel with his family. Summer visits to Eldora Lake in Colorado and once a winter trip to Florida gave the young Leonard the opportunity to see the country and taste the excitement of train travel at a time when much history of the United States and the conservation movement was still fresh or yet to be made.

Brought up with three sisters and a brother in the strict but pleasant Baptist household of a professional man in a small but prosperous mid-western city, Leonard had ample time to explore woods and fields along the Iowa River and develop a life-long enthusiasm for photography, ornithology and a deep-rooted appreciation for the feel of nature. By a happenstance that may have been significant in directing Leonard Kellogg's life, Dr. Ira Gabrielson, later to be Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service and a world-authority on conservation also lived in Marshalltown where he taught high school biology from 1912 to 1915 and was patrol leader of the local Boy Scout troop to which Leonard belonged. The enthusiasms of this 25-year old teacher and naturalist were an active catalyst to those already present enthusiasms of the 15-year old Leonard.

That other significant happenstance of youth in Marshalltown was that the future Mrs. Leonard Kellogg, Edith A. Lockwood, also lived there and shared school experiences from kindergarten to high school. Historic honesty prompts both to say that this made no appreciable impact on either at the time.

Despite Leonard's obvious interest in conservation the subtle but usual pressure for a son to emulate a father's interests prompted him to enroll in Chemistry at the University of Chicago in 1918. After all, there were barely 1200 foresters to be found in the United States and up to this time these professionals had been chiefly occupied with laying the foundations of their profession rather than publicizing it. Obviously forestry was not then a commonly thought of activity.

But two years at Chicago, with a stint in the Student Army Training Corps brought to an end after two months by the Armistice, prompted Leonard to transfer to the School of Forestry, University of California, where he graduated with honors in 1924. During the years at Berkley there were periods of professional temporary employment including rodent control in Oregon in 1921 with the U. S. Biological Survey; timber survey and cruising in the Sierra Nevadas in 1922 with the U. S. Forest Service; work spotting the big monorail loading cranes in the shipping sheds of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, California in 1923 and during that same year working as scaler and timber sale supervisor in and around the logging camps of the Stanislaus National Forest, and finally collecting volume table data for the Forest Service in 1924.
Upon graduation from the University of California in 1926 Leonard accepted permanent employment with the Forest Service on the Shasta National Forest doing timber sales and land exchange work. But wishing to learn more of the expanding profession of forestry, he enrolled in 1927 in the graduate school at Yale and received his Master of Forestry degree from there.

After graduation from Yale, Leonard turned his attention to research and was hired by the Central States Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service at Columbus, Ohio. In 1928 he was promoted to Assistant Silviculturist and here he began his widely respected work in plantation management. It was this work that was to yield the astonishing total of 60 published articles, notes and bulletins. His major enthusiasm and greatest contribution lies with his knowledge of black walnut and its management. His work on this, though never published in its entirety, has been a source of information for many during the last 15 years.

The years from 1927 to 1946 that were spent in the Ohio Valley were probably Leonard Kellogg’s most cherished ones. The vast area within the research jurisdiction of the Central States Experiment Station allowed him to travel widely from the hill forests of Kentucky to the prairies of western Iowa.

Increasingly in the late thirties the work of the Central States Station sent Leonard into Iowa. The war years of the early forties with the critical demand for walnut and all forms of hardwood lumber established considerable contact between him and the Forestry Department of Iowa State University. The relationship between Professor George Hartman, then professor of wood utilization and later Department Head, and Mr. Kellogg was particularly warm due to work in the Teepee or Timber Production War Project set up by the War Production Board. It was not surprising, then, that Kellogg was transferred to Ames, Iowa, in 1946 to help in the establishment of the Ames Branch of the Central States Forest Experiment Station.

In 1948 when C. B. MacDonald retired as Department Head of Forestry at Iowa State, George B. Hartman was called back from Louisiana to take over the Department of Forestry. Alan Goodspeed, Professor of Forest Management, transferred to the University of West Virginia and Leonard Kellogg was asked to fill the vacancy in the Department to teach mensuration and forest management.

Thus, in the fall of 1948, Leonard Kellogg parted with the Forest Service after two decades of most valuable contribution and at the age of 48 took up the task of university teaching in a time when all facilities were vastly overcrowded, schedules of instruction were solidly packed and the average student was a veteran of at least three years of military service. These were challenging and trying times to develop new skills but with his dominant characteristic of painstaking care for detail and his vast knowledge of the profession of forestry his courses from the beginning were meticulously planned and taught.

Perhaps it has been in the Summer Camp phase of instruction that Professor Kellogg has contributed the most to undergraduate teaching. During his time he has instructed students in silviculture and forest biology in no less than 15 camps and has directed three of these. His encyclopedic knowledge of the early history of settlement and logging and his obvious enthusiasm for orienting students and himself in the time continuum of each area of camp have been of inestimable value. His woodsman—his uncanny ability to reconstruct terrain and to orient precisely to the ground; his knowledge and appreciation of all birds, animals and plants around him, wherever he is, has established a respect for the land in the minds of his students and colleagues that will not be matched again. The ability to juxtapose man with his environment in the forest is a talent now held by all too few.

So from student days, through the fine days of his teaching, forty-five years have passed and forestry and society have been the better for Leonard Kellogg being a forester. Strict, scrupulously honest, conservative, realistic and always dedicated to natural things one cannot know this good man without thinking of Henry David Thoreau who said it best of all: “Time is but the stream I go a-fishing in. I drink at it; but while I drink I see the sandy bottom and detect how shallow it is. Its thin current slides away, but eternity remains. I would drink deeper; fish in the sky, whose bottom is pebbly with stars.”

by G. W. Thomson and D. W. Bensend
The Quiet Crisis

Most Americans find it difficult to conceive a land ethic for tomorrow. The pastoral American of a century ago, whose conservation insights were undeveloped, has been succeeded by the asphalt American of the 1960's, who is shortsighted in other ways. Our sense of stewardship is uncertain partly because too many of us lack roots in the soil and the respect for resources that goes with such roots. Too many of us have mistaken material ease and comfort for the good life. Our growing dependence on machines has tended to mechanize our response to the world around us and has blunted our appreciation of the higher values.

There are many uprooting forces at work in our society. We are now a nomadic people, and our newfound mobility has deprived us of a sense of belonging to a particular place. Millions of Americans have no tie to the "natural habitat" that is their home. Yet the understanding of the grandeur and simplicity of the good earth is the umbilical cord that should never be cut. If the slow swing of the seasons has lost its magic for some of us, we are all diminished. If others have lost the path to the wellsprings of self-renewal, we are all the losers.

—STEWART L. UDALL
The Forester’s Changing Role in Outdoor Recreation

by

GRANT W. SHARPE
Someone told me years ago "the future of forest recreation in the United States will be what foresters want it to be." I have thought about this many times since, looking to see in which direction the profession would lean in its attitude toward recreation, and it seems to me that many foresters have leaned in the wrong direction. The attitude of some professional foresters has been negative and even disdainful. Anyone with an interest in recreation has been considered, until very recently at least, to be a bit odd, a kind of nearer-my-God-to-thee forester.

It has been considered necessary to criticize, to belittle, to "view-with-alarm" any proposals to establish new recreation areas, whether they were to be in forested areas or in sand dunes along a lakeshore or ocean. We've seen one vote after another in the local chapters of our own professional society against most recreational proposals. As professional foresters we seem to have established a record that opposes new park, seashore, and other recreation area proposals, and yet in spite of our actions these areas became established. We opposed the Wilderness Bill (though not necessarily the idea of wilderness) and it finally passed, admittedly in drastically modified form. Consider another classic example, when foresters bitterly opposed the establishment of Olympic National Park. It too, eventually was set aside. We later fought this park's expansion, but the more we argued, the bigger the park became. These are only two examples of the futility of our opposition. It seems the forestry profession has been out of touch with public opinion.

Must we always be on the losing side? Why don't we face reality? No matter how much our profession raises its voice in protest of new recreation areas, the public usually gets the areas it demands. And yet we wonder why the public mistrusts us or why our public image is slipping.

Is the public as gullible as we think? Don't they wonder about a profession that has substituted the adjectives "over-ripe, decaying, insect-infested, hazardous, and overmature," for the term they want to bear, namely "Virgin Forest"? They must wonder too about full-page national advertisements that show clear-cutting in scenes of refreshing greenness (never any slash showing) with some brightly colored and accommodating wildlife performing in the foreground. Don't you suppose the readers notice these advertisements are painted illustrations, not photographs?

But this is 1965. Why cite these examples from the unenlightened past? We've turned over a new leaf. Or have we?

No sooner had the Redwood Park proposal been aired this year than local California foresters (Jedediah Smith chapter) went on record as opposing the park, using the same old worn-out arguments that lost us the battles before. The terminology has been updated, but not the thinking behind it. A notable exception apparently occurred at the section level in northern California, where they stated:

"We support the establishment and necessary development of local, state and national parks to preserve and permit enjoyment of outstanding scenic, scientific, historical, inspirational and recreation areas, provided intensive study clearly establishes that the long-time public interest requires the permanent sacrifice of alternative uses and values." (1)

Unfortunately the policy statement goes on to its full length criticizing the proposal as it was written and quickly loses sight of the initial reason for the proposal, the need to protect more old growth redwoods. After this good beginning, the old pattern emerges, with the same statements that have been tried in other conflicts, and tried unsuccessfully.

Such pathetic attempts to cloud issues are from the old school of forestry. With the growing need to establish new recreation areas today, and federal and state administrations willing to do just this, it seems apparent that our opposition is not necessarily going to stop a federal redwood park. The American Forest Products Industries, Inc. and California Redwood Association are to be commended for their 1965 publication, Our Growing Redwoods, which left this reader at least, with the impression that facts can be stated without bias.

But let's get back to the profession of forestry and its attitude towards forest recreation. How quickly our public image would change if organized foresters, not just individual foresters, were to go on record favoring some of the proposed recreation areas. I do not mean to imply that the profession's attitude must change merely because it is unpopular, but rather that it is unpopular because it is outdated. The question of whether public forest land, at least, is to be used for timber production or recreation is now a social decision, rather than one controlled by the forestry profession.

This is not to say the past must be completely repudiated. As foresters we have many fine accomplishments to our credit, but now some of our colleagues in other fields look at us with suspicion, and perhaps for good reason. The boom in outdoor recreation was forecast in the 1950's, yet the forestry profession looked the other way. We were once at the front of the conservation movement. Today we see the geographers, political scientists, economists, sociologists, physical education recreationists, and men in other related fields taking the leadership from us. Our narrow traditional concept of forestry is delegating us to the role of followers. To quote Spurr,

"As professionals we should also be liberals. We should be prepared to accept our responsibilities in large area land management of all sorts. If we don't we may only pass the torch to others who may be less qualified to carry out the task." (2)
Actually, recreation is nothing new to some foresters, but most of these foresters are already in the parks and recreation field. They came by their recreation knowledge through experience, rather than by training. Recreation to the timber manager is something new, and it is being forced on him by a demanding public. Suddenly the public expects anyone managing a forest to provide recreation facilities, whether it is a public or a private forest. It’s the writer’s belief that we are just seeing the beginning of the demand on the forest for recreational use.

How much land can we spare? We should realize that recreation is not the only new demand being placed on the forest. Everyone is in the race for outdoor space. The transportation industry has huge needs. A jet airport needs about 3,800 acres; an expressway interchange needs 600 feet of width; and a right of way requires 200 or 300 feet of land, consuming 36 or more acres a mile. Look at residential development, where we find people’s tastes are changing. Our appetite for land is growing. We want bigger lots, from ½ to 2 acres per unit. We can get this only in the country, on agricultural or forest land. The demands of education take up open land. Ten acres for a primary school; 40 acres for a high school; 600 acres for a university. What are industries’ space requirements? The planners of industries, such as extractives, processing, chemical, fabrication, energy transfer, printing, livestock and others, feel 5 to 8 acres are needed for every acre of floor space. Consider the thousands of acres of forested land some reservoirs will require.

Recreation we see is only one of many forms of activity creating a competitive space need, but it’s one we foresters can do something about. The timber manager may ask, “What about timber? Where are we going to grow our fiber and wood for the future? Does this mean we put all forest land into recreational use?” Of course not, but let the land not suited to recreation be used for timber production.

Just what will be our timber needs in the future? Because of wood imports, and the competition from plastics, foams, aluminum, cement, glass, and even bamboo, wood consumption has not kept up with population growth, in fact in some instances we use less wood than formerly. An increased population therefore, doesn’t mean increased wood consumption. We already see that wood consumption is not increasing proportionately with the population growth. But recreational use is expanding at a rate five times that of our population growth!

It should be made clear that the comments here are aimed at public forests. The chief function of private land forestry will be to meet our future timber needs and not to provide recreation. No company should be pressured into providing recreation facilities on its lands, though this may happen as desirable public recreation lands become scarce. When private owners face the threat of having their land made into public recreation areas, conflicts are certainly going to arise in our profession. If we can only stay calm, and realize the public wants more from the forest than wood and fiber, a reasonable solution will be found. Some companies have already found there are advantages to maintaining a favorable “recreation attitude” and have gotten into recreation development. As the problems of liability are solved more company forests undoubtedly will be opened to intensive recreational use.

Let’s return to public forests. When I first came to the University of Michigan in 1956, I mentioned to my first forest recreation class that within 10 years the eastern national forests would see recreation as their most important use. Out of regard for the problems of a new professor these graduate students, all of them foresters, refrained from laughing me out of the room. Yet today, one scarcely needs to make so obvious a comment. It is interesting to note that President Johnson’s February 8, 1965 address to Congress, he recommends that “. . . we add prime outdoor recreation areas to our National Forest system, particularly in the populous East.”

In recent years the U.S. Forest Service has demonstrated its ability to deal intelligently with the escalating needs of recreation. Its excellent research facilities have been utilized to chart the direction of future recreational development. It has established specific recreation research centers, such as the one at Warren, Pennsylvania, and placed cooperative recreation research units at four forestry schools around the country. To meet the educational needs of the visiting public, the Forest Service is now initiating interpretive media such as nature trails, conducted hikes, and visitor centers. Its large expenditures for recreation development, its recent inventory of forest recreation resources, the reworked land classification system, the hiring of new personnel to handle recreation, and the creation of the “America’s Playground” image, are all indicative of the Forest Service’s new look.
Assuming our wood and fiber needs can be met, what then is the crux of the problem? It still seems to be the general attitude of foresters toward recreation.

Are we afraid of recreation? Perhaps we feel its beneath our professional dignity to get involved. Possibly it’s the visitors we can’t stand because recreation does bring in the factor of the human personality. Thus comes the need for an understanding of psychology, sociology, esthetics, spiritual values and other knowledge a forester probably didn’t acquire while in college.

While in college! Is this where we acquired our narrow viewpoint? It’s a disturbing possibility. During the period between 1900 and 1955 a total of 3232 forestry theses, both master’s and doctor’s, were accepted by colleges and universities in the United States. Of these, only 27 pertained to recreation. Even today few of our forestry schools offer a course in forest recreation, and where it is offered, it is usually not a requirement. Perhaps this is a blessing in disguise, for unfortunately some of these forest recreation courses are being taught by people with no experience in that field. The connotation “Mickey Mouse” course is heard, and so the serious timber management student avoids it.

Students should be able to attend a school which is willing to make new fields available to them, thus broadening a student’s outlook rather than narrowing it. Let’s consider some of the problems of setting up a forest recreation option. There might well be competition with existing programs. Within the last five years several physical education and park management programs have sprung up or are anticipated on campuses in various parts of the country. Some of these programs will short-change their students because of the absence of a strong natural resource base of the kind that forestry offers. This base is needed for extensive wildland management. Some of these programs exist on campuses where forestry is also taught, but have no tie with forestry. The forestry school, slow to awaken to its opportunity, now may find itself in an unpleasant and difficult dispute with its cross-campus colleagues if it wants to train recreationists.

Is it necessary for every forestry school to develop an undergraduate option in recreation? I seriously doubt if the market for recreationists will ever be that great. Certainly each forestry school should have one general course in forest recreation, taught at a professional level, for, like it or not, the forester is becoming involved in recreation. Forest Service recreation visits have risen over 500% since World War II. State forest visits are increasing, though at a lesser rate because funds for recreation development have not always been forthcoming. Most states are developing statewide recreation plans which include forested lands as potential recreation sites. Some states have appropriated large sums for purchase and development of recreation lands.
The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, passed in 1964, provides matching funds for recreation planning, land acquisition and development projects. The new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, through its coordination efforts with all levels of government, and its nation wide plan will soon be pin-pointing recreation needs. Two recent national conferences on outdoor recreation, one at Ann Arbor (1963) on recreation research needs, and the other at Syracuse (1964), on recreation education needs, have added greatly to our understanding of the outdoor recreation picture.

At these conferences the interest and involvement of other groups was evident. At the same time these groups now realize foresters have taken a fresh look at recreation and apparently are in the recreation business to stay. And after all, this is only as it should be, since the foresters manage the land on which the great majority of recreational activities take place. Perhaps the day is not too far off when the forestry profession will find its recreation involvement a real source of pride.

(1) A review of “The Redwoods” Prepared by the Policy Committee, Northern California Section, Society of American Foresters. 1964

Grant W. Sharpe is an Associate Professor of Forestry in the School of Natural Resources, at the University of Michigan. He received his BSF, MF, and Ph.D. in forestry from the University of Washington, Seattle, and has been at the University of Mexico for the past nine years. Dr. Sharpe is presently developing an undergraduate program in forest recreation and the graduate program in recreation is now under his direction. During the past year he has lectured on matters pertaining to forest recreation at five different universities for the visiting scientist program and in May of this year, will be chairmen of a short course to be given to Foreign Park Executives on forestry and recreation.
To the mass mind, conservation is being stressed as some form of outdoor recreation. The values which accrue from healthy outdoor sports should not be discounted, but this emphasis alone indicates an educational vacuum by many who profess to be leaders.

The average person, urban or country dweller, when bent on a few hours or weeks of recreation, does not bother about the profundities of resource economics, or are they encouraged to. Many have only the vaguest notion of the ecological relation between plants, animals, soils and water, and even less understanding of the resource management, which is the cornerstone of survival and is concerned with industry, standards of living, education, markets, legislation, taxes, and the interrelation of community, state and national economy.

Today forests furnish much of the physical land areas for recreation, and forest taxation laws are one of the most important factors which influence forest industry and the multiple-use concept, of which recreation is a part.

There can be no extensive recreation without a sound economy. Neither industry nor recreation can prosper without an intelligent understanding of forest land taxation. Not only do forest owners and tax collectors have a stake in equitable tax laws, but hunters, fishermen, hikers and birdwatchers as well.

Today forest management includes protection from fires, silvicultural and reforestation practices, logging and milling, marketing, and the ability to pay taxes. There must be a profit or the entire economic structure will collapse. In a sense, all of these elements of management are one and inseparable.
Power To Tax

I cannot recall when I have heard a discussion on any type of land taxation in all my years of attending wildlife conventions, but more and more the recent upsurge in outdoor recreation as a national objective has generated some sharp conflicts regarding the nation’s traditional philosophies of economic survival. Although public land acquisition, federal and state, has made headlines, it is only one of the issues. There are other impingements and considerations of far-reaching impact which the present garden variety of conservationists and their leaders either ignore or are unaware of. One relates to our traditional system of tax collecting at the town and county level. When local assessors and tax commissioners see unreasonably high prices paid for recreational areas in relation to lands valued for agriculture and commercial forest use, they are tempted to increase the value of all adjoining lands to prices paid for the recreational tracts.

Let no one forget in his enthusiasm that the power to tax has the potential power to destroy. Although many citizens pay an annual real estate tax, their livelihood does not come directly from the land, and as the people of this nation retreat from the land they cease to realize where all the basic wealth comes from. The entire tax structure is an integral part of land use, and people prosper in relation to the productivity of the land. Land-based industries are only a media to convert raw materials to finished products for a demanding society.

In general terms the various impingements which for decades defeated sane forest management in nearly all states were entrenched in out-moded traditions and attitudes regarding land management and taxation. Taxes are a man-made creation. They are not dramatic, but their misapplied impact to forests can be almost as ruinous as fire and insects.

Tax Laws

Congress has struggled with regulatory laws for the administration of public domain since Revolutionary times; and not always with too much notable success. As early as 1872 the State of Maine passed a forest tax exemption law, and down through the years 44 states have enacted various forms of forest tax relief. In all cases at their inception recreation was not considered a part of the problem. They were in relation to land-use traditions, available acreages, and whether the forest cover was virgin, residual or simply brush. It can be well said that, in some states, forestry has been reduced to a hypothetical discussion.

There have been so-called bounty laws and various forms of tax exemptions, there has been a progression of modified property tax laws, a severance tax and finally a yield tax. In some states more than one is applied, especially in the West and South. Wisconsin has pioneered with rural zoning in con-
nection with a severance tax. This has proved very successful, and now is a buffer against inordinately high recreational land prices.

With today's complexities, classifying lands for their proper long-term use and establishing a tax base which will guarantee their true destiny takes serious study. Where timber growing is the main spoke in the wheel of a community's or state's economy, the taxes must be applied according to use and productivity. Until conservation leaders get down to these brutal facts, the problem will continue to float off on cloud nine and possibly our economy with it. This nation will prosper in ratio to the productivity of the land, and forest industry can survive only in relation to an intelligent and guaranteed tax system.

Ernest Swift has been active in conservation work since 1926 when he began his career as warden with the Wisconsin Conservation Department. He later served as director of that department. From 1955 to 1960 he was executive director of the National Wildlife Federation. Mr. Swift currently serves the National Wildlife Federation as conservation advisor.
Since the forester is coming in closer contact with people and recreation every day, I decided to follow suit. This brought about my endeavors as an amateur park policeman (often called ranger) during the past summer.

The scene of this caper was the Kettle Moraine State Forest, which is located in the rolling hardwood-sprinkled hills of east-central Wisconsin. It was an ideal place to find recreation seekers in complete pandemonium, as the forest's two parks are located within an hour and a half drive of one half the state's population. Most any form of outdoor recreation, from egg-catching contests to beach parties, could be witnessed in these parks.

Of all the park's visitors it was the campers who provided the most unforgettable study of human nature. They were sometimes the worst of enemies, yet often seemed to think amazingly alike despite their various backgrounds. When the campmaster registered them for a campsite and asked, "Do you have any pets?" he usually heard, "No, just my wife... hee... hee..." They were often puzzled as to why the campmaster didn't laugh. The campers were, however, usually the most law abiding persons in the parks.

Management Problems

It was not long before many of the complex problems involved in the provision of outdoor recreation became evident. Since the concepts and values underlying these problems are abstract, most views and decisions concerning their solutions have been subjective. Whoever wishes to manage outdoor recreation in the future must be willing to analyze these problems and do so objectively if their provision of this use is to be justified.

The proper procedures of communication with people (public relations) is the backbone of many management conflicts and the basic problem in the provision of outdoor recreation. Conflicts arise between and within land management agencies as well as in public administration. For example, one crowded Sunday afternoon I asked a bus driver to park in another lot. Unfortunately, he had been previously instructed to park in several other lots, this
being the most recent. His passengers were already gone and would be in mass confusion upon returning to find no bus. The incident renewed all his doubts about the area’s administration to say the least, and only a humble reconsideration was appropriate. It was necessary to establish a common point of view with the driver to reconcile the misunderstanding tactfully.

The state parks also provided some insight into the controversy on the financing of recreation. In general people appeared accustomed to the necessity of paying for the heavily used facilities, which they had been doing since 1960. Some costs of provision and maintenance were obvious, and visitors apparently felt the areas did hold benefits of some value. A sticker fee (daily or annual) was assessed for vehicle parking, and a daily registration fee was charged for camping. Although I had little difficulty enforcing these requirements, there were individuals who consistently tried to evade buying a parking sticker.

**Regulations Abroad**

With the population explosion and a diminishing availability of developed recreation areas, the point of maximum outdoor recreation capacity is slowly coming into focus in many areas. This situation necessitates heavy restriction upon the users of our available facilities and areas for conservation purposes as well as public safety and law enforcement. Thus, I found a multitude of regulations conveniently listed in the area’s park manual. Detailed and flexible rules covering items such as personal conduct, unnecessary noise, refuse, fires, pets, camping, parking, property damage, boating, and firearms were in effect on state forests and parks. As one can see, the future possibilities for regulations are fantastic. But there is always some consolation in that license fees are income tax deductible. The public generally did, however, respect the authority of the recreation area’s personnel.

Prestige was in fact one of my job’s biggest consolations. I was constantly hailed as “Mr. Ranger” by all the youngsters who looked upon me as their true
blue idol. Some of the picnickers, however, seemed to think of me as more of a well paid beachcomber. Once, a boy asked if I was really a ranger and I of course said yes. His reply... "Then how come you're cleaning out the restrooms?" I assured him that I was only inspecting them—confounded kids!

Then there was the little girl fishing off the pier while sadly watching her sandal float out into a weedbed. A fisherman at heart, I borrowed her tackle and tried to snag it, but ended up paying her father for all the lures that I lost. Another youngster later waded out and rescued the sandal. Did I mention prestige or tact?

Outdoor recreation still remains an important and constructive use of leisure time which benefits society by avoiding the consequences of idleness. This unfortunately does not eliminate the mischief and destruction found in our outdoor recreation areas. Will our future juveniles with more idle time on their hands seek the outdoors only to find strict regulation and supervision against which to rebel? Establishing regulations based on sometimes controversial principles of preservation, conservation, law enforcement, and public safety while maintaining some atmosphere of freedom will be an arduous task for the future recreation manager.

Demand Versus Need

A changing public attitude unveiled itself as another complication of management. The tenderfoot camper may demand isolated areas with all the conveniences of home one year and try to pitch a tent on the beach the next. Metamorphic preferences of recreation seekers as well as their differences of opinion should prevent long-run or universal generalizations about specific demands for outdoor recreation.

Present public demand for outdoor recreation and our responsibility to increase its benefits as well as promote the conservation and utilization of our natural resources have indicated the necessity of future outdoor education program development, or have they? Increased knowledge of nature could logically stimulate appreciation for our natural resources and increase support for their management. Individuals often, however, seek outdoor recreation in a somewhat random and aimless manner not readily knowing what they are after other than some type of enjoyment, adventure, or satisfaction. Perhaps outdoor education would show these people what is available and of particular interest to them. But what of the old-fashioned fantasy and adventure found in the great outdoors—will they be facets of yesteryear only to be found in story books and motion pictures?

The obvious increase in demand for outdoor recreation could indicate many things, such as a greater appreciation for our natural resources or a greater need for their benefits. It is commonly thought that outdoor recreation is required to satisfy physical, mental, and spiritual needs, but this concept is hard to prove and harder to quantify. There is the possibility that physical health may be adequately maintained through proper exercise conducted indoors. Perhaps there are as many emotionally ill-adjusted individuals wandering about outdoors as indoors, and what are the benefits of solitude—assuming that you can still find it?

If outdoor recreation does satisfy basic needs, the activities most effective in doing so should be intensively studied through research. This will require analysis of their effects on the individual and the environment necessary for these effects. Some authorities believe that the release of emotional stress is one important process involved. Perhaps this was the case one Saturday morning when I observed several teenage girls holding up blankets to change clothes in the middle of a picnic area about two hundred feet from the bathhouse.

Thus, the recreation manager is hard put to treat the public fairly and administer his areas efficiently. He must objectively evaluate controversial, complex, and intangible alternatives and thoroughly explain his functions for society to ponder and maybe accept. If he can perceive the future, alleviate criticism, and enjoy dealing with people, perhaps an occasional smile will reveal appreciation.
This year the Forestry Department has the largest enrollment that it has ever had in the graduate program. A good majority of the fourteen M.S. candidates hold research assistantships. Included on the roster are two foreign graduate students; one from the United Arab Republic and one from Holland (and one special student from Nepal).

The current enrollment for the Master's degree is about evenly split between silviculture-physiology and forest economics. Also represented are general forest management and wood products.

The Forestry Department does not yet have a doctorate program in forestry alone. All Ph.D. degrees in forestry areas are handled as a joint major with some other department. Also directly related, but not included here, are forest pathology students who are enrolled under the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology. The Department has petitioned the University for permission to offer the Ph.D. and the Master of Forestry degrees.

Our graduate program has historically conferred more Ph.D. degrees in silviculture-physiology than any other area. However, this year there are four candidates in forest mensuration—statistics and two in forestry—economics. The remaining four have their joint majors in the areas of genetics, plant physiology, plant cytology, and plant anatomy.
TO THE FORESTRY STUDENTS OF IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY:

I am delighted to have this opportunity to share a few thoughts with you. First, let me congratulate the graduating members of the Class of '65. You join the ranks of some very distinguished alumnae who once trod your beautiful campus at Ames. The Forest Service is a stronger organization because some of our key professional people have been educated at Iowa State. My colleagues and I hope that some of you will choose to follow in their footsteps.

There is one thought in particular that I would like to stress. The years that span your careers will demand the utmost in competence and leadership from the forestry profession. If you choose to be a part of the new wave of conservation that is beginning to sweep the country there will be a place for you. But you will be choosing a challenging and complex role--one that will demand excellence and devotion and plain hard work. I guarantee that yours can also be a satisfying role because you can contribute and develop up to your full potential. There is no limit to the opportunities ahead in your chosen profession.

The next three decades or so will be critical ones for our Nation. Few other careers which you might choose could provide more meaningful or productive avenues of work. Each day I am more convinced of the long-range importance of natural resource management in all its aspects. Each day brings fresh evidence of the growing need for top level scientists, administrators, educators, and other professional people to do the jobs that need to be done--and done well.

All of us in the Forest Service, and in the forestry profession as a whole, are looking to you and to your counterparts across the nation with hope and with confidence. Good luck--and welcome!

Sincerely yours,

Edward P. Cliff, Chief

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Washington 25, D.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

June 1965
SENIORS

ARTHUR W. ABBS, Forest Management, calls Palatine, Illinois, home. He went to the 1962 summer camp in Colorado, and worked one summer as a crew leader on timber survey in the Gila National Forest. He has participated in the Forestry Club and is a member of the Society of American Foresters. Art likes fishing, camping and hiking. He is married and plans to work somewhere west of Iowa after graduation.

BYRON LEE ALLISON III, Forest Products, comes from Barrington, Illinois. He was with the 1962 summer camp at Colorado. Lee spent one summer with Chicago Aerial Survey Co., doing topographic surveying and another summer with Koppers Co. Inc. in Arkansas. His activities include residence Activities Chairman, Social Chairman, and Vice President; Photographer for the 1965 Ames Forester; and Co-editor of the Driftwood. Lee hopes for a career with Koppers after graduation. He likes fishing, photography and auto mechanics.

BRIAN ANCELL is in the Forest Products option and hails from Manly, Iowa. He went to summer camp during 1963 in Colorado. Brian worked one summer with the Central States Forest Experiment Station at Carbondale, Illinois. He has been a member of the Forestry Club and likes golf, tennis and hunting. Brian says his after-graduation plans are indefinite.

HAL BARBER, Forest Products, comes from "Old Kentucky." He claims this is God's country, rather than Iowa, and plans to work there for private industry after graduation. Hal attended the 1963 summer camp in Colorado, and has worked one summer for Albemarle Paper Co. in North Carolina. He was chosen as one of the Hartmann Award winners in 1964 and was Senior Editor of the 1965 Ames Forester. He has been a member of the Forestry Club, and likes hiking, reading, and wood crafts.

KEITH ALLEN BAUER, Forest Management, is from West Chester, Iowa. He was with the 1963 summer camp in Colorado. The next summer Keith spent as a Surveying Aid on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington. His activities take in Intramurals, Forestry Club, Wesley Foundation, and Vaisheea Openhouse Co-chairman of the Forestry Department in 1964. Keith likes hunting, fishing, and has plans for graduate school here in Water Resources.

J. MILTON CONE, Forest Management, is from Independence Iowa. After his 1962 summer camp in Colorado, he finished the summer working on the Arapaho National Forest. The next two summers were spent on Montana's Flathead National Forest doing TSI work, and on the Sierra National Forest, California, as a cruiser and marker. Milt has been a member of the Forestry Club, and Alumni Editor for this Ames Forester. His hobbies include hiking, gem collecting and cutting, and archery. He may join the Peace Corps after graduation or seek employment with the Forest Service.
THOMAS R. CROW, Forest Management, is from Beloit, Wisconsin. The 1962 summer camp took him to Colorado. He did TSI work on the Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, for one summer. Then two summers were passed on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, in fire tower and timber sales work. Tom has been a member of the Forestry Club, Intramurals Manager for his Resident House; Men’s Residence Association Assistant Intramurals Director, and Chairman of the MRA Intramural Protest Committee. He likes fishing, reading, hunting and photography. After graduation he plans to enter the service or work for the Forest Service.

DARRELL DEVAULT comes from Grinnell, Iowa, and is in the Forest Management option. Upon completing summer camp in Colorado, 1962, he finished the summer by working on the Arapaho National Forest. The next summer Darrell was a fire control assistant on the Snoquamie National Forest in Washington. Darrell was Alumni Co-Editor of the 1965 Ames Forester, and has been a member of the Forestry Club. His interests include hunting, fishing and camping. After graduation he plans to work for the Forest Service.

LARRY EHlers, another Forest Management man, is from Dalton, Illinois. He is married and was with the 1963 summer camp in Colorado. Larry spent one summer in a fire tower on the St. Joe National Forest in Idaho. He was the Yeishea Chairman in 1964 for the Forestry Department open house, and has been a member of the Forestry Club. Stamp collecting and taxidermy are his hobbies. After graduation Larry hopes to work in the field of Wildlife Research or Management.

ALAN R. EVerson, Forest Management, comes from Manson, Iowa. He attended summer camp during 1962 in Colorado. Al spent one summer working on the Arapaho National Forest; one summer in the Denmark state forests; and another in Yosemite National Park. If there is a band or singing near, you will find him there. Al has been in the Iowa State University Marching Band, the Symphonic Band, the Basketball Band, ISU Singers and Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia. He also has an interest in horses. Al is married and wants to continue his education towards a masters degree in Forest Recreation at the University of Michigan.

LELAND E. GArBER, Forest Management, is one of the old “Buckeyes” from Milton, Ohio. In 1963 he spent his summer camp in Colorado, where he returned to work for the Bureau of Land Management the next summer. Lee has been a member of the Forestry Club and likes motorcycling and photography. After graduation his plans are for marriage and then work for private industry or state forestry.

LARRY D. GAsh, Forest Management, calls Logan, Iowa, home. He spent his summer camp at Colorado in 1963. He has since worked two summers with the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado taking inventory plots. Larry has participated in the Forestry Club and likes photography. He plans to work a while before entering the Army, either for private industry or the Bureau of Land Management after graduation.
BOB GERDES, another of the Forest Management majors, is from Fort Madison, Iowa. Bob had his summer camp in Colorado, 1961. He has spent his summers on inventory work in Oregon and survey and road construction in southeast Alaska. Hunting and fishing are his hobbies and he has been a member of the Forestry Club. After graduation Bob plans to work for the Forest Service in Alaska.

RICHARD GILMORE's home town is Medale, Iowa, and he is in the Forest Management option. He had his summer camp in Colorado during 1963. Rich spent one summer in timber management work on the Kootenai National Forest in Montana. He has been a member of the Forestry Club, and his hobbies include hunting and fishing. Rich is married and his plans after graduation are indefinite.

DAVID HAMILTON from Waterloo, Iowa, is also in the Forest Management option. He was at the 1962 Colorado summer camp. Dave worked for one summer in private forest management work in Connecticut. The next summer was spent in Kentucky with the Serea Forest Research Center. David's activities have included Forestry Club, Alpha Phi Omega, Alpha Zeta, and Dodds House Vice President. His main hobby is fishing, and he intends to do graduate work in mensuration.

DAVID A. HARCHARIK, Forest Management, is from Streator, Illinois. He has worked one summer at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Also a summer was spent on trail construction on the Helena National Forest, Montana. After his summer camp in Colorado, he did TSI work there on the Arapahoe National Forest. Dave has been Holst Tract Chairman; Vice President of the Forestry Club; Activities Chairman of Spinney House; Head Resident of Franklin House; Photographer for the Ames Forester; and a member of the Forestry Club, Newman Club, and the Society of American Foresters. Dave's hobbies include fishing, hunting, and photography. After graduation he hopes for private employment or perhaps graduate school in silviculture.

CHARLES I. HENRY, Forest Management, reins from Dubuque, Iowa. "Chuck" attended the 1962 summer camp in Colorado. He worked one summer as a Forestry Aid on the Willamette National Forest, Detroit District. His hobbies include hunting, shooting, archery and skiing. "Chuck" has participated in the Forestry Club, Stars Over Vaishnava and Intramurals. After graduation his plans are for two years active duty in the Army followed by employment anywhere west of Denver.

LEWIS M. HOLLIDAY, Forest Management, hails from Downers Grove, Illinois. He went to the 1962 Colorado summer camp. His summer work has been on Colorado's Arapaho National Forest and on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico. Lew requires a list for all his activities: Reporter, Historian, Social Chairman, and Vice President for Alpha Gamma Rho; Autumn Cotillion Secretary-Coordinator; All-Agriculture Banquet Business Manager; Agriculture Freshman Reception Co-Chairman; Interfraternity Council Administrative Board; Alpha Zeta Chronicler; and Forestry Club Secretary. However, he still finds time to hunt and fish. After graduation Lew will serve four years in the Air Force as an officer. From there he plans to enter forest management in private industry.
HARLES HOMEMA, another of the Forest Management men, is from Rockford, Illinois. Chuck spent his summer camp in Colorado, 1962. He has worked one summer in Rapid River, Michigan, and another in Washington. Hunting and intramural sports have occupied his spare time during school. After graduation he plans to work for the Forest Service.

JUD G. ISEBRANDS, Forest Products with emphasis in wood science and technology, is from Red Oak, Iowa. Jud went to the 1962 summer camp in Colorado. He has worked on the Arapahoe National Forest; for Pederson Landscaping Co. in Colorado; and was rush chairman for the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity one summer. He has been a member of the Forestry Club and was on the inter-fraternity council one year. Jud also has been Treasurer and President of Phi Kappa Psi. He likes all types of sports and has plans for graduate school.

MARLIN A. JOHNSON's home is Clarinda, Iowa, and he is in the Forest Management option. He attended summer camp in Colorado, 1962. Marlin has worked five months each in: blister rust control on the St. Joe National Forest, Idaho; as a forestry aid on the Tongass National Forest, Alaska; and as a fire control aid on the Chugach National Forest, Alaska. He was one of the Hartman Award winners for 1964. Also, he has been Christmas Tree Sales co-chairman and President of the Forestry Club. Hunting, fishing and camping are his hobbies. Marlin says his after-graduation plans are indefinite.

GARRY JORGENSEN, Forest Management, calls Maquoketa, Iowa, his home. He went to the 1963 Colorado summer camp. Garry has worked one summer for the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado, and has been a member of the Forestry Club. Hunting, fishing and boating attract Garry. His plans after graduation are not certain.

STEPHEN A. KELLEY is in the Forest Management option and comes from Clarinda, Iowa. His experience has included two summers on the St. Joe National Forest in Idaho on blister rust control; one summer for Schoeneman Brothers Lumber Co. in Ames; and another on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon, as a timber marker. Steve has been active in the Forestry Club and was Editor of the Driftwood. His hobbies include hunting, fishing, woodworking and reading. He is married and will be employed as a Project Forester on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest after graduation. He attended the 1962 summer camp in Colorado.

DAN WILLIAM KOCH, Forest Management, is from Davenport, Iowa. He was at summer camp during 1963 in Colorado. Dan has spent two summers working with the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado. He has been a member of the Forestry Club and his hobbies include hunting, fishing, hiking and reading. Dan's plans after graduation are indefinite.
MRS. KATHLEEN KOCH comes from Dennison, Iowa, and is in the Forest Management option. Kathy is one of our few and far-between girl foresters. She has been a waitress two summers; specifications recorder for John Deere Co. one summer; and spent another with the Waterloo Tractor Works. Kathy has participated in the Forestry Club, Iowa State Players, Cardinal Guild Liaison, and Festival Chorus. She was Advertising Manager for this issue of the Ames Forester, a member of Lumberjills, and co-chairman of Adelante Wives. She includes state or local nursery work as a future possibility after graduation.

BRUCE GEORGE KOLTZ, Forest Management, comes from the “Land of Lincoln,” Downers Grove, Illinois. He was with the 1962 summer camp in Colorado. The two summers after that were spent in range analysis work on the Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana. Bruce was Treasurer of the Forestry Club one year and the Ames Forester Business Manager of this issue. He also belongs to Delta Chi fraternity. His interests lie in hunting, taxidermy and playing drums. Bruce is oriented toward a career in Range Management after graduation.

DONALD D. LEAVERTON, Forest Management, hails from Algona, Iowa. Don is one of our “Old Timers” as he attended the 1947 summer camp in Idaho. No, he has not been in school all that time! He is married and has one boy and one girl. Don’s summers have been spent in summer school. He was the Senior Editor for the 1963 Ames Forester, is a member of the Forestry Club, and a member of the Society of American Foresters. His hobbies are in hunting, fishing, and barber-shopping. He wants to work for industry in Forest Management after graduation.

JOHN R. LYNCH is in Forest Management and comes from Fort Madison, Iowa. He attended the 1961 summer camp in Colorado. John has worked one summer in the Rocky Mountain National Park and three summers on the Kaniksu National Forest in Washington. His activities have included Intramurals, Frisbie Fellowship, Forestry Club, and Alpha Phi Omega (President, 1964). John collects stamps and coins, likes swimming, and has plans for working in Region One of the Forest Service after graduation.

STEPHENV. LINDBLOM, Forest Management, comes from Davenport, Iowa. After his 1962 Colorado summer camp, Steve worked on the Arapahoe National Forest. The next summer was spent in cruising and fire fighting on the Gila National Forest in New Mexico and part of another in State Forest Nursery work in Iowa. Steve has been Social Chairman and Vice President of Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, Forestry Club Vice President; a member of Block and Bridle Club, Society of American Foresters, Alpha Phi Omega, NROTC Battalion Staff, Freshmen Gymnastics Team, and the Navy Pistol Team; is the Editor of this issue of the Ames Forester and was Advertising Manager of the past issue. Steve likes swimming, hunting, camping and all sports. After graduation he plans to be married and to enter the Marine Corps as an officer.

DON LINDSAY, Forest Management, comes from Morengo, Iowa. He attended the 1961 Colorado summer camp. Don has worked one summer at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Station. A summer was also spent with Heath Survey Consultants in Massachusetts. He has been a member of the Forestry Club; on the Agriculture Council; and Stevenson House Social Chairman. Don likes hunting, fishing, and flying. After graduation he plans to work for a consulting forester in Texas.
STEPHEN LONGVAL is another of the Forest Management boys. His home is Sloan, Iowa. Steve went to the 1963 summer camp in Colorado and also spent one summer with the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon. His activities have been with the Forestry Club and his church group. Steve's hobbies are hunting and fishing. He plans to work for the government after graduation.

JIM D. LYONS is in Forest Management, and he calls Burlington, Iowa, his home. He was with the 1961 summer camp in Colorado, and his other summers were occupied driving a truck. Jim belongs to the Sigma Pi Epsilon fraternity and hopes to enter forest recreation work after graduation. He enjoys skiing, painting, handball and sailing.

ARTHUR MATTHIAS, from Cedar Falls, Iowa, is in the Forest Management option. He attended the 1961 summer camp in Colorado. Art spent one summer with the Forest Service on timber survey in Oregon, and two summers doing range survey for the Bureau of Land Management. He has been a member of the Forestry Club and enjoys hunting and photography. After graduation Art wants to work either for the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management.

ROGER E. MCCAY, from Creston, Iowa, is in the Forest Management option. He is married, has one boy, and attended the 1962 Colorado summer camp. Roger worked one summer for the Iowa Conservation Commission and another summer for the Forest Service in Utah. He likes bowling and was the All-College League Secretary for three years. He ran on the University Track team for two years and was Noble House social chairman. Roger also likes hunting and furniture building. He plans for employment with the Forest Service after graduation.

JOHN A. MCCULLOUGH reigns from Keokuk, Iowa, and is of the Forest Management school. He attended the 1957 North Carolina summer camp. His work has taken him far and wide: one summer in fire-control work, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington; two years in the Army, most of it with the Army Map Service in North Africa; and four different times he has worked on the Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon, in timber survey, road survey, and construction survey. John has been a member of the Forestry Club, Holst Tract Committee, Ames Forester Staff, and Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity. His hobbies take in photography, camping, hunting and reading. He wants to work for the Forest Service after graduation.

ROBERT L. MCGUIRE, Forest Management, claims Dennison, Iowa, as his home. He is married and attended the 1960 summer camp in Minnesota. Robert worked one summer on TSI and firefighting on the Apache National Forest. Also he worked a year as a Forestry Technician on the Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin. He has been active in the Men's Glee Club, Festival Chorus, All-College Bowling League, and Forestry Club. Playing the guitar, bowling and fishing are his hobbies.
OSCAR M. MCKAY, Forest Management, we are privileged to have as our only foreign student; his home is Panama City, Panama. He attended the 1962 Colorado summer camp, and Oscar worked one summer at the Iowa 4-H camping center. Oscar enjoys music and reading, and hopes to find employment with the Ministry of Agriculture of Panama and eventually enter private industry.

DENNIS D. MURPHY is in Forest Management, and his home is Gilmore City, Iowa. He has worked one summer at the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station, Oregon; seven months with the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon; and seven months were spent at the Northern Forest Experiment Station in Alaska. Dennis has been co-chairman for two years of Christmas tree sales. He is also a member of the Newman Club. His summer camp was in Colorado, 1961, and his hobbies include hunting, fishing, sports, and outdoor sports and outdoor photography. Dennis hopes for employment in inventory work in Alaska after graduation.

BRUCE S. NELSON is in the Forest Management field, and Fort Dodge, Iowa, is his home. He spent his summer camp at Colorado in 1963. The next summer was with the Plant Disease Clinic, Iowa State University Extension. Bruce's activities have taken in the Forestry Club, Phi Kappa Phi honor society, Honors Program, and the Honors Student Advisory Committee. He is married and has two boys, Bradley and Scott. Golf, swimming and all sports appeal to Bruce. His plans after graduation are not certain as his wide range of interests. He may go into photo interpretation; city forestry; or some field dealing with lawn ornamentals.

RUSSELL G. NELSON, Forest Products, hails from Keokuk, Iowa. His summer work has consisted of one summer as a counselor for a boys camp in Minnesota, a summer for General Mills at Keokuk, one summer with a millwork concern in Des Moines, and another as a photographer for the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. Russ's activities have included photography for the Bomb and the Ames Forester, membership in the Forestry Club and the Forest Products Research Society. He attended the 1962 summer camp in Colorado. His hobbies include rifle shooting, canoeing and sailing, and stereo records. After graduation Russ hopes to combine photography and wood technology in a job with private industry.

JEFFREY J. REIMER is in the Forest Management field and his home is Perry, Iowa. Jeff spent his summer camp in Colorado, 1963. He worked one summer on the Willamette National Forest in Oregon. Jeff likes hunting and fishing. After graduation he plans to work for the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management.

GARY A. RIESSSEN, Forest Management, is from Davenport, Iowa. His experience has included a summer as Assistant Recreational Planner on the Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre National Forest and another cruising for the Iowa Conservation Commission. Gary attended the 1962 summer camp in Colorado. He has been House Intramural Chairman, Assistant Men's Residence Association Intramural Chairman, a member of Alpha Phi Omega, Chairman of UMOC, Head Resident, 1965 Ames Forester Layout Editor, a member of the Forestry Club, and a member of the Society of American Foresters. Gary has an interest in taxidermy, hunting, sports and photography. His after-graduation plans are indefinite.
ROBERT P. SASSE comes from Guthrie Center, Iowa, and is in the Forest Management option. Bob went to the 1963 summer camp in Colorado and afterwards worked for the Bureau of Land Management there on forest inventory. One summer was spent in surveying and cruising on the Mount Hood National Forest in Oregon. In 1964 he worked on the Kettle Moraine State Forest in Wisconsin. His favorite sport is trout fishing. He also enjoys hunting, writing and photography. Bob was Managing Editor of the 1965 edition of the Ames Forester, and Summer Camp Editor of the previous issue. After graduation he plans to specialize in photo-journalism and public relations work concerning forest recreation.

RICHARD C. SCHULTZ, Forest Management, is from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Dick attended the 1962 Colorado summer camp and has worked one summer at the Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory, Southeastern Experiment Station. He belongs to Alpha Zeta; has been Agriculture Council Representative; Kimball House Vice President and Public Relations Chairman; on the MRA Main Cabinet, Student Faculty Relations Committee in Agriculture College, a Pi Tau Pi Sigma ROTC Honorary; and a member of the Judo Club. Dick's hobbies include classical music, reading, and photography of wild flowers. He has plans for graduate school.

GARY W. SIEREN is another of the Forest Management boys and comes in from Harper, Iowa. His summer camp was in Colorado, 1963. Gary has worked one summer on the Cheyenne National Grasslands as a Range Aid. He has been a member of the Forestry Club and plans to attend graduate school in Range Management upon graduation. Gary has several interests including fishing, hunting, bowling, swimming and playing cards.

LARRY K. SWEENEY, Forest Management, is from Burlington, Iowa. He is married and has one son. Larry's summer camp was in Colorado, 1962. He has worked for the Iowa State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa Conservation Commission, Forest Nursery, and the Forest Service in Idaho. Larry has been in the Forestry Club, was Holst Tract Committee Chairman, and is a member of the Society of American Foresters. Hobbies of his take in photography, hunting and fishing. After graduation Larry plans to work for the Federal Government.

DAN L. TERRY is another Forest Management man, and is from Des Moines. He is married and attended the 1962 summer camp in Colorado. Dan worked one summer for the Iowa State Conservation Commission on timber survey. He has been active as Secretary of the Forestry Club and a member of the Game Banquet Committee and Ames Forester Staff, 1965. He is also a member of the Society of American Foresters and the American Society of Range Management. Dan like hunting, fishing and tennis.

DAVE YOUNG is in the field of Forest Management, and his home is Cedar Rapids, Iowa. After his summer camp in Colorado, 1962, Dave worked on the Arapaho National Forest. The following summer he worked as a Forestry Aid on the Stanislaus National Forest, California. He later spent six months in Alaska as a Fireguard on the Chugach National Forest. Dave was editor of the 1964 Ames Forester, has been a member of the Forestry Club, and has worked with the local Boy Scouts. He likes hiking, camping, writing, photography and pistol shooting. After graduation he plans a two-month canoe trip on the rivers of Alaska, then to either join the Peace Corps or work with the Forest Service.
"Just one more dro . . . . whoops!"

"At least we are in the woods."


"Let's remember this spot for Friday night."

"On my ear? Are you kidding me!"

IOWA STATE
"But the campanile was here last year!"

"If only it wasn't due yesterday!!"

"Bring on the staff."

"Typical game—no guards."

"And we were going to prune today!"
STUDENT AWARDS
AND SCHOLARSHIPS

1964-65

G. B. HARTMAN TRAVEL AWARD
   Marlin Johnson
   David Hamilton
   Hal Barber

S.A.F. AWARD
   Ray Wilson
   Gerald Nilles

F.P.R.S. AWARD
   1964
   Craig Fischer
   Jud Isebrands
   Byron Allison
   Brian Angell

   1965
   Brian Angell
   Hal Barber
   Richard K. Bower
   Thomas Parmelee

IOWA HOO-HOO AWARD
   Aaron Campbell

PACK ESSAY CONTEST
   1964
   Bruce Nelson

LANE-WELLS SCHOLARSHIP
   Bruce Nelson

ELI LILLY SCHOLARSHIP
   1964–65
   Art Matthias
   Kenneth L. Phipps

LUTHER VINTON RICE SCHOLARSHIP
   Richard K. Bower
   Roger Fight

GERORKIANTZ GRADUATE COMPETITION
   Dale Volkman

SEARS-ROEBUCK SCHOLARSHIP
   Arlyn W. Perkey
   Kenneth L. Phipps
FORESTRY CLUB

FORESTRY CLUB OFFICERS

**Fall 1964**

President ........................................ Larry L. Robbins .......... Michael R. King
Vice-President ............................... David A. Harcharik ........ Gary A. Riessen
Secretary ....................................... Dan L. Terry ............. Kenneth L. Phipps
Treasurer ......................................... Bruce G. Koltz ........ Bruce G. Koltz
Jr. Ag. Council Representative ........... David W. Countryman ........ Arron R. Campbell
Faculty Adviser .............................. Dr. Kenneth D. Ware

Following a summers work by willing members the Forestry Club gathered the interested freshmen and started fall quarter by trouncing the repeatedly beaten Civil Engineers in the annual tug-of-war. The axe is ours again as it has been for the last four or five years.

Planning began for both the Game Banquet and Christmas tree sales early in the fall. With some luck and a lot of help the club sold nearly 150 trees this year and added to the ever-growing treasury. The Game Banquet was very successful and we nearly came through in the black there too!

Spring Foresters Day looks like it will be an enjoyable event this year again and it will be the last big event of the year. When we mention club activities we can’t forget some of the many other things the club is responsible for. The Student-Faculty Relations Committee came up with faculty firesides this year that have been both enjoyable and interesting for those attending and those giving. There was a student-faculty discussion panel included at one club meeting this year which worked out well for both sides.

It’s been an interesting year and one that has been productive for those active. Increased attendance and participation is again expected this coming year as the club continues to grow and takes on new activities.

HARTMAN AWARD TRIP

The grateful recipients of the 1964 Hartman Award were Marlin Johnson, David Hamilton, and Hal Barber. During spring quarter break, these three students with Dr. Bensend and Dr. Hopkins toured the South, where they took a dynamic and extensive look at forestry practices there. They were shown the unparalleled history of a country devastated of timber several decades ago in the regions of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, where growing stock is now plentiful. (Timber grows there like corn grows in Iowa!)

Throughout the tour they were impressed by the intense work that has been done and is being done to promote all phases of forestry. They looked into the difficulties experienced by large timber industries which are keen competitors for footholds in a booming timber area. The transition from massive sawmills to even more massive and complex plywood mills was also seen. The problems of changing the old customs of open grazing were brought out, as was the large public education program required to do this. The group learned of the need of more paper mills to facilitate management programs and provide more markets for the enormous timber resource. They were shown the expanding particle board industry, the acute problems of naval stores production, the increasing exactness of timber management to meet timber needs, and the importance of the area as the Nation's prime producer of southern hardwoods.

CHRISTMAS TREE SALES

This year, Christmas tree sales were a tremendous success, adding greatly to the Forestry Club treasury. Scotch and red pine trees were sold as well as greens and pine cones for table and door decorations. The Forestry Club also donated a tree to the James Hilton home for their enjoyment this Christmas.

Besides helping our bank account, the selling of the trees helped some of the foresters to get dates and meet more people around campus. The money-making sales, which improved the public relations of the Foresters, proved to be enjoyable and interesting for the members of the club.
Early Saturday morning the Foresters Day Committee gathered at the Izaak Walton League Park to do a little layout work for the contests that were to be held that afternoon. After developing blisters racing around the lake in the canoes this group composed of Ray Wilson, Bill Pieratt, Mike King, Chuck Henry, and Larry Sweeney eagerly set to work setting up the bait casting target, the trap, the block for match splitting, the volleyball net, and the traverse course.

Evening was show time. Cook, Ray Wilson, put on the feed bag and we ate, once again, in style. Later the faculty presented some of their views about the students and vice versa.

The mighty I.S.U. Foresters were challenged by the C.E.'s last September. The C.E.'s claimed they had a secret weapon which would finally defeat the Foresters. Unfortunately, the Foresters never found out exactly what the weapon was. The rules called for two wins out of three tries, and the Foresters won the first two, so if the C.E.'s had a weapon, it must not have been working. With a crowd of over two hundred coeds looking on, the C.E.'s rather shame-facedly admitted that they had been had. This win adds to an unbroken winning streak that dates back to 1960. The C.E.'s were good sports, though, and promised to treat us to a victory party.
GAME BANQUET

Winter quarter, 1964–65, was once again highlighted by another successful Forestry Club Game Banquet. This year's event was co-chairmened by Dan Terry and Dan Koch and was held at the Memorial Union. Venison, with all the trimmings, was the feature “game” at this year's banquet.

Besides the special guests at the banquet, we were honored by having a good turn-out of I.S.U. forestry alumni who are local Society of American Forester members.

Dr. Stoltenberg presented the Hoo Hoo Award to Aaron Campbell, a sophomore forester. This award is presented to the outstanding freshman forester by the local chapter of Hoo Hoo in Iowa, and is given in the form of a scholarship.

Mr. Gene Hertal, assistant state forester, presented the Frudden Award to Professor Kellogg for outstanding service and participation in the Society of American Foresters. This award is given to an outstanding member of the S.A.F. through his local chapter for service and interest over the years.

Our guest speaker for the evening was Dr. Donald Duncan from the University of Minnesota. Dr. Duncan presented an interesting program on the “Boundary Waters Canoe Area Controversy,” which is now being debated quite widely throughout the United States.

HOLST TRACT

The Holst State Forest has been the focal point of several activities of the Forestry Club in the past year. Some of the activities include pruning of red pine and the construction of a small firing range for pistol and trap shooting. In the future, there will be an enlargement of the range to include rifles.

In addition to being used by the Forestry Club, the Holst Tract has also been used on a cooperative basis with the Boy Scouts of America, and is used for laboratories in several forestry courses. Individual members, too, are using the tract for overnight camping and hunting since there are several good camping sites and ample small game.
LUMBER JILLS

The Iowa State forestry wife's club is officially named The Iowa State Lumber Jills. Meetings are held once a month in the lounge of the Women's Gym.

Programs this year have included a talk on the role of a forester's wife by Dr. Hopkins, a speaker on textiles, and a film and doctor's talk on cancer. Several activities have been held for both wives and husbands including a barbeque, square dance and a potluck supper.

Officers for the 1964-65 year are Felicia Danielson, President; Mary Beth Sweeney, Vice President; Judy Ehlers, Secretary-Treasurer; Ruth Abbs, Corresponding Secretary; Evelyn Libbey, Historian. Club Advisor for this year is Mrs. Carl Stoltenberg.

VEISHEA OPEN HOUSE

The theme for the 1964 Veishea Open House was "Education—Inspiration of Our Nation," and the Forestry Department had the theme "Better Forestry Through Education." The display followed the normal sequence of forestry courses leading to a bachelor's degree, starting with logging and milling, civil engineering, and silvics, continuing through forestry economics, forest policy, and ending up with a display on graduate opportunities. In the botany display, there was a quiz on tree identification, and in the products display, there were demonstrations of testing procedures for determining the quality and strength of wood.

In all, about 2000 high school students visited the display, and learned about the requirements for and opportunities in a career in forestry.

ANTICIPATION was at its peak as the nineteen neophyte foresters riding the new Iowa State Bus went up and down the curving road leading to Franklin, North Carolina. What was the 1964 Forestry Summer Camp going to be like? What effects would this venture have upon our attitude toward the forestry profession and forestry in general?

When we arrived at camp the bus and the "Red Forester's Coach" (truck) had only begun the 5,000 odd miles that it had yet to go that summer. It was not long until the rest of the 46 students rolled in, and activity was in full swing. Camp was nestled in Wyah Valley of the Nantahala Mountains approximately 50 miles east of Great Smoky Mountain National Park. Our camp was complete with a trout stream running nearby and a swimming pond just out the front door. (Needless to say, it was the scene of a considerable number of dunkings during our stay!) We did not know camp was equipped with an auto repair shop until one student's car acquired a cracked block. He purchased a new engine in nearby Franklin, and then the "46 expert" mechanics took the matter to heart and set up shop right in the middle of the bunkhouse. If our mothers only could have seen our housekeeping then! Even with all the advice of "46 experts" I think the car was last seen rather incapacitated in Franklin.
One of the first things on the agenda was an official welcome to North Carolina by U.S. District Forest Ranger Howard Burnett. He pointed out the fact that wood industries were ranked third in economic importance in the State of North Carolina. During the rest of the summer we were going to find out the importance of forestry in the lives of these people and the role of the professional forester there. What were some of the reasons forestry was such an important part of the economy? Let’s look into what our group of pre-professional foresters found out during the summer.

Very obvious at first was the abundance of timber growing on the hundreds of mountain slopes. Probably 85% of the countryside surrounding camp was under some type of forest cover, and rightly so, for the rocky, mountainous terrain was unfit for any other type of agricultural crop.

The forest provided direct employment for many people. The area around camp abounded with such activities as logging operations, as well as crews of woods workers improving access roads, working on silvicultural improvements, establishing new recreational facilities and campsites, and wildlife habitat improvement. All of these people looked up to the professional forester for guidance either directly through his supervision or indirectly through establishment of policy concerning the growing and utilization of the forest.

These people as well as the foresters looked toward the research forester for ways of improving and increasing the timber crop. Our group visited several research and experimental forests during the summer. At Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory we discovered the research being carried on in the forest’s relationship to the water supply. Most of the various experiments under way dealt with the effects of different logging practices and degrees of foliage cover on stream run-off. Another trip found us at Bent Creek Experimental Forest where the research delved into the effects of stand density and site quality on productivity.

Wood-using industries are just as important as the foregoing in making forestry so important in the economy. We visited several sawmills and observed them at every level of production and technological advancement. Several encounters with furniture manufacturers readily illustrated to us the various problems a wood technologist must be ready to deal with, especially that of wood-moisture relationships.

Another very interesting and highly technical field in forest utilization is the pulp and paper industry. This was especially prevalent in this area. Through class discussion and a full day’s trip through Champion Paper and Pulp Mill in Canton, N.C. we obtained an unforgettable insight into this industry. Our reception there was one of the finest, and no one seemed to mind breaking the routine of peanut butter sandwiches to engage in a smorgasborg dinner in our host’s cafeteria.

Interspersed with our field trips were classes in forest biology and mensuration. Various silvicultural practices and methods were explained and shown to us in the forest whenever possible. The course in mensuration was made most realistic by a true-life problem dealing with the boundary traverse, timber volume estimation, and topographic mapping of an area. A map was then prepared showing all the pertinent information necessary for the commencement of a logging operation in the area.
Before moving operations to Durham, N.C., a Forester’s Conclave was held and prizes donated by various companies were awarded to the winning contestants. The final week of camp was a busy one. Base camp was near Durham but much of the time was spent on field trips. A trip to Duke University (which only carries on graduate work in the forestry field) and their experimental forests was probably one of the most intriguing trips. Here we found some of the most highly technical research being carried on in silviculture, ecology, pathology, and management. For example, one experiment was being carried on to establish the effect of root grafts on the timber growth by the use of radioactive material injected into the lower trunk of the tree. The movement of the radioactive material was then followed through the root system and trunk by the use of a geiger counter. A control experiment was also being carried on using the same procedure on trees without root grafts.

We also visited a seed orchard for Southern pines and some of the Pocosin area being drained, logged, and reseeded to thriftier Southern pine by the Weyerhaeuser Company.

Camp left a few with the feeling that perhaps their goal in life was not that of a professional forester. With the majority of the students, however, it left an impression of the professional forester which would inspire them to pursue their studies with a new vigor and enlightenment.
The purpose of these canons is to formulate guiding principles of professional conduct for foresters in their relations with each other, with their employers, and with the public. The observance of these canons secures decent and honorable professional and human relationships, establishes enduring mutual confidence and respect, and enables the profession to give its maximum service.

Professional Life

1. The professional forester will utilize his knowledge and skill for the benefit of society. He will cooperate in extending the effectiveness of the forestry profession by interchanging information and experience with other foresters, and by contributing to the work of forestry societies, associations, schools, and publications.

2. He will advertise only in a dignified manner, setting forth in truthful and factual statements the services he is prepared to render for his prospective clients and for the public.

Relations with the Public

3. He will strive for correct and increasing knowledge of forestry and the dissemination of this knowledge, and will discourage and condemn the spreading of untrue, unfair, and exaggerated statements concerning forestry.

4. He will not issue statements, criticism, or arguments on matters connected with public forestry policies, without indicating, at the same time, on whose behalf he is acting.

5. When serving as an expert witness on forestry matters, in a public or private fact finding proceeding, he will base his testimony on adequate knowledge of the subject matter, and render his opinion on his own honest convictions.

6. He will refrain from expressing publicly an opinion on a technical subject unless he is informed as to the facts relating thereto, and will not distort or withhold data of a substantial or other nature for the purpose of substantiating a point of view.

Relations with Clients, Principals, and Employers

7. He will be loyal to his client or to the organization in which he is employed and will faithfully perform his work and assignments.

8. He will present clearly the consequences to be expected from deviations proposed if his professional forestry judgment is overruled by non-technical authority in cases where he is responsible for the technical adequacy of forestry or related work.

9. He will not voluntarily disclose information concerning the business affairs of his employers, principals or clients, which they desire to keep confidential, unless express permission is first obtained.

10. He will not, without the full knowledge and consent of his client or employer, have an interest in any business which may influence his judgment in regard to the work for which he is engaged.

11. He will not, for the same service, accept compensation of any kind, other than from his client, principal, or employer, without full disclosure, knowledge, and consent of all parties concerned.

12. He will engage, or advise his client or employer to engage, other experts and specialists in forestry and related fields whenever the client's or employer's interests would be best served by such actions, and will cooperate freely with them in their work.

Relations with Professional Foresters

13. He will at all times strive to protect the forestry profession collectively and individually from misrepresentation and misunderstanding.

14. He will aid in safeguarding the profession against the admission to its ranks of persons unqualified because of lack of good moral character or of adequate training.

15. In writing or in speech he will be scrupulous to give full credit to others, in so far as his knowledge goes, for procedures and methods devised or discovered and ideas advanced or aid given.

16. He will not intentionally and without just cause, directly or indirectly, injure the reputation or business of another forester.

17. If he has substantial and convincing evidence of unprofessional conduct of a forester, he will present the information to the proper authority for action.

18. He will not compete with another forester on the basis of charges for work by underbidding through reduction of his quoted fee after being informed of the fee quoted by a competitor.

19. He will not use the advantages of a salaried position to compete unfairly with another forester.

20. He will not attempt to supplant another forester in a particular employment, after becoming aware that the latter has been definitely engaged.

21. He will not review the work of another forester, for the latter's employer, without the other's knowledge, unless the latter's connection with the work has been terminated.

22. He will base all letters of reference or oral recommendation on a fair and unbiased evaluation of the party concerned.

23. To the best of his ability he will support, work for, and adhere to the principles of the merit system of employment.

24. He will not participate in soliciting or collecting financial contributions from subordinates or employees for political purposes.

25. He will uphold the principle of appropriate and adequate compensation for those engaged in forestry work, including those in subordinate positions, as being in the public interest and maintaining the standards of the profession.
Dr. Stoltenberg serves as the head of our forestry department as well as teaching forestry economics at the graduate level and our introductory forestry course. Last December he participated in the 58th Anniversary of the California School of Forestry at Berkeley. He also reviewed the research and teaching program of the biology department at Harvard University and acted as a consultant in a formal review of the research program at the School of Forestry, University of Missouri. Dr. Stoltenberg’s services are extended beyond as well as within our school. He participated in two meetings of the Secretary of Agriculture’s Forestry Research Advisory Board in Washington D.C., is presently serving as a member of the Forestry Research Committee, Agricultural Board, National Research Council, National Academy of Science, and is the returning Chairman of the S.A.F. Division of Forestry Education. Dr. Stoltenberg is also a member of the S.A.E. Committee for Advancement of Forestry Education and the Program Chairman for the 1965 National Meeting of the S.A.F. In 1963 he published “The 18-22 Segment of Continuous Education” and in 1962 he teamed up with Dr. Thomson to publish “Observations on the Usefulness of Linear Programming in Farm Forestry.”

Professor Kellogg presently teaches courses in forest management, protection, and logging and milling. He spent an interesting summer last year with the departmental summer camp in North Carolina. Last spring Professor Kellogg attended the Iowa Chapter S.A.F. meeting at Burlington, Iowa, and this fall, the Iowa chapter S.A.F. meeting is in Chariton, Iowa. He has also been in charge of the graduate seminar for the past year. This year Professor Kellogg received the Frudden Award from the Iowa Chapter of the S.A.F. for outstanding contributions in his field.

Instructing in the field of forest management, photogrammetry, and range management is Dr. Thomson. Aside from his teaching duties, Dr. Thomson has found many activities to keep him busy. He is presently serving as Vice-Chairman for the mensuration section of the S.A.F. In the fall of 1964 he attended the National S.A.F. meeting in Denver where he presented a paper and acted as Secretary in the mensuration section. He participated in the 1964 summer camp at North Carolina, and will be the director of the 1965 camp in Montana. He also directed a study of mensuration teaching in the U.S. and Canada and made a study of range instruction at non-range forestry schools of the U.S.

Articles on mensuration, photogrammetry, and forestry instruction are among Dr. Thomson’s more recent publications in the Journal of Forestry.
Dr. Gatherum is frequently found in his research laboratory working on his project in controlled environmental physiology. His basic field of instruction is in silviculture and forest influences. Dr. Gatherum has recently visited the New England States as an advisor on the Hartman Award Trip. He also visited St. Paul, Minnesota for a U.M.U. section meeting and Lincoln, Nebraska, for the Central States Tree Improvement Conference. Several recent technical publications are also added to Dr. Gatherum's recent accomplishments.

Dr. Hopkins' major field is forest economics. He has recently offered a course in recreation. In supplement to his new course, Dr. Hopkins attended the National Conference on Professional Education for Outdoor Recreation at Syracuse, New York. He also attended the Upper Mississippi Valley Section, S.A.F. at St. Paul, Minnesota. Presently serving as Chairman of the Economics Committee, Iowa Chapter, S.A.F., he also endeavors in research on the effect of public assistance programs on the management of small forest properties.

Last year found Dr. Bensend in active pursuit of his interest in wood science and technology. He attended an advanced science seminar on cell wall structure of woody plants at Syracuse University. Dr. Bensend's lively interest is displayed by his past participation as secretary-treasurer of the Midwest Section of the Forest Products Research Society and of the Society of Wood Science and Technology. Aside from these activities, Dr. Bensend finds time to actively participate in church activities and deliver many lectures about Indonesia, based on his experiences there from March, 1961 to September, 1962.
Mr. Gottsacker is the extension forester here at I.S.U. A great deal of his time is spent travelling to see various extension directors. When he isn’t travelling, he is generally pursuing his interest in forest economics. Mr. Gottsacker is presently doing research on the “Iowa Woodland Owner Motivation Study.” He is frequently writing articles for local newspapers and working with other members of the I.S.U. staff in preparation for the insect and disease conference presented to foresters in the State. One of his more outstanding achievements is in the establishment of walnut marketing cooperatives in Iowa wood lots. Recently, he attended the Extension Forester Meeting at Salem, Missouri.

Dr. Larsen, “Skipper,” serves as the librarian for the graduate and staff reading material as well as Chairman for the Library committee. He gives occasional seminars on books in the field of forestry and in related fields to help our school keep on top of the times. Dr. Larsen and his wife take an active part in faculty and faculty wives activities. He is a member of Gamma Sigma Delta, Sigma Xi, and the Society of American Foresters.

Our courses in wood deterioration and forest pathology are taught by Dr. McNabb. Dr. McNabb’s last summer was spent travelling in Europe and visiting with people in the profession. He also represented the U.S.A. as an official delegate at the FAO/JOFOR Symposium at Oxford, England and at the Phytopathological Society to the X International Botanical Conanical Congress, Edinburgh, Scotland. Some of Dr. McNabb’s other activities include service on the Board of Governors, International Shade Tree Conference; Botany Section Editor, Iowa Academy of Science; and Co-Chairman of the Plant Disease Profile Committee, American Phytopathological Society. In order to keep busy he serves as a school board member, a scoutmaster, has also written several recent articles, and is conducting research on the relationship of micro-organisms and oak-roots, and host-parasite interaction in wilt disease.
Dr. Bentley's main interests lie in the field of forest economics. In the past year he has instructed undergraduate courses in forest and range policy as well as a graduate course in operations analysis. Dr. Bentley recently made a trip to the Pacific Northwest regarding cooperative research with the U.S.F.S. In addition to his teaching commitments, Dr. Bentley has made time to serve as Ames Forester Advisor, Vice-Chairman of the NCM-34, (North Central Regional Marketing Project), initiate a research project regarding new techniques in forest management decision making as well as co-authoring "Financial Maturity: a theoretical review."

Dr. Ware teaches our courses in forest mensuration. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters National Science Foundation of Visiting Scientists in Forestry, as a specialist in forest mensuration. He also attended the National Meeting of the S.A.F. in Denver where he presented a paper before the Division of Forestry Mensuration. Dr. Ware pursues his interest in mensuration through research and directs the study of several graduate students in this field. Some of his most recent publications are: "Continuous Forest Inventory with Partial Replacement of Samples," "An Efficient Sampling Design for Forest Inventory," and "Some Problems in the Quantification of Tree Quality."

Dr. Landers' main interests lie in the field of ecology and dendrology, and the last year has found him in active pursuit of these interests. He recently attended the 1964 annual meeting of the American Society of Range Management in addition to serving as a visiting scientist at Iowa high schools and as a member of the Pammel Woods Committee; Nature Conservancy. He has recently submitted an article on the influence of chamise on vegetation and soil along chamise-grassland boundaries.
Looking into the extension research department we find Ray Finn who is qualified in forestry, soils, and tree physiology. Recently Mr. Finn became a member of Gamma Sigma Delta, and has also visited the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, the Champion Paper Company in Huntsville, Texas, and the Carbondale Forest Research Center at Carbondale, Illinois. Articles written by Mr. Finn include "Relations of Foliar Potassium Content to Frost Mortality of Leaves" and "Interactions of N, P, K in Stimulating the Growth of 20-year old Tulip Poplar Plantations."

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES

Pat Williams

Mary Speer

Audrey Wesender
The Law of Life

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and sky and air and light
That stood out in the open plain
And always got its share of rain
Never became a forest king,
But lived and died a scrubby thing.

The man who never had to toil
Who never had to win his share
Of sun and sky and light and air
Never became a manly man,
But lived and died as he began.

Good timber does not grow in ease
The stronger wind, the tougher trees
The farther sky, the greater length
The more the storm, the more the strength
By sun and cold, by rains and snows
In tree or man good timber grows.

—Anonymous
Patrons of the 1965 Ames Forester

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## In Memoriam

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</table>
Holt, Arthur. Is an independent forester at Keshauqua, Iowa, and recently addressed the North Carolina Association at Asheville on Foundation Forestry. He also completed a stem analysis chart of southeast Iowa 10-year-old white oak, and managed the Van Buren Co. Foundation Tree Farm.

CLASS OF 1909
Allen, Shirley W. Is retired but still active with the Southern California Watershed and Fire Council, and is working on a conservation textbook.

CLASS OF 1929
Chapman, Arthur G. Is Adjunct Professor at Southern Illinois University, is working on a silvicultural book, and getting in some hunting and fishing.

Kulp, John W. John is a technologist at the Forest Products Lab, Madison, Wisconsin, and works on installation, inspecting and reporting results of service tests on treated poles, posts, and ties. He works with REA Co-ops in 35 states.

CLASS OF 1930
Burkett, Luther B. Presently active in personnel management for Region 6, U.S. Forest Service, he says that the Forest Service offers greater latitude and challenge to foresters than most other employers.

Moessner, Karl E. He is still working in photogrammetric research at the Intermountain Station. His recent paper, "Estimating Lake Depths from Aerial Photos," won him one of the SAF Talbot Abrams Awards.

CLASS OF 1931
McKormick, Leighton. Extension Forester for the University of Missouri Extension Division, he recently was host to a group of Extension Foresters from the North Central Region, including Iowa State's Jim Gottsacker.

CLASS OF 1932
Dyksterhuis, E. J. Has retired from civil service after 30 years with the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service, and is now a professor in the Department of Range and Forestry at Texas A & M.

CLASS OF 1933
Sack, Ivan. Is Forest Supervisor on the Toiyabe National Forest and serving as an adjunct professor teaching a forestry course at the University of Nevada.

CLASS OF 1938
Wilson, John R. Owns the Wilson Industrial Lumber Company at Wheaton, Illinois. John recently enjoyed a reunion with Bill Henry, '39. He also communicated with Hugo Werner, '37, who has sold out his interest in DB & G Machine Company and is contemplating returning to the lumber business. Both John's sons are in college now.

CLASS OF 1939
Frelich, John L. Recently took leave from the Forest Service Division of Cook County, Illinois, to attend 4½ months of Army Command and General Staff College, and was promoted to Colonel in the Army Reserves.

Haukon, Allan S. Is president of NACSO, and runs Green tree Forests, a successful Christmas tree business. Son Larry, 24, married with three sons, is in his second year of law at the University of Wisconsin.

Tice, Charles C. Resident Engineer, VA Hospital Construction Division, West Allis, Wisconsin. "Mrs. Tice and I returned Thanksgiving from a trip to Tokyo and the Olympics followed by a tour through the Orient. Returned through Manila and Honolulu. To say the least, we had a wonderful time . . . Would like to hear from some of you '39ers."

CLASS OF 1940
Benda, Kenneth. Executive Vice-President of Hartwick State Bank and State Senator from the 23rd District, he recently served on the Iowa Governor's Advisory Committee on Outdoor Resources. He toured the facilities of Radio Free Europe in Germany last year.

Silker, Ted. An Assistant Professor of silviculture at Oklahoma State University, he has a son in forestry who was recently honored as an outstanding freshman. His daughter recently married a BIA forester.

CLASS OF 1942
Hoover, Clyde C. Is owner and manager of Forest Products, Inc., a flooring and holding concern in Cassville, Missouri. Clyde has been very active in Lions International and the Ozark section of the Society.

CLASS OF 1949
Deineuwa, Jack. He recently transferred from a personnel position with the Intermountain Region to the Chief's Office in Washington, D.C., to direct the Division of Job Corps Administration.

CLASS OF 1951
Bauer, Ted. Presently serving Medford, Oregon's Elk Lumber Company as Plywood Sales Manager, he has been busy initiating a marketing program. Ted announces the March arrival of the family's third boy.

Merriam, Robert. Is now in charge of USDA watershed management program in Hawaii, and is intrigued with the watershed and other forestry problems there. Bob spent his first day on the project with Clark Holscher, '37.

CLASS OF 1953
Erlich, Glenn. Fire Control Officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Mescalero, New Mexico, Glenn has been experiencing "the worst fire season in years." He was one of 40 USDA employees selected to attend the 1964 Intere Bureau Fire School in Redding, California.

CLASS OF 1960
Pfister, Robert. Is busily engaged as a research forester at the Intermountain Station. Both he and his wife are continuing their educations part-time. They spend their summers at Deception Creek Experimental Forest, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. "If any Iowa Staters pass this way the welcome mat is always out.

Pierce, Edwin C. Is a lawyer in Akron, Ohio. He graduated from Akron University this June and passed his bar exam in July. His wife is nearing completion of her masters in European history.

CLASS OF 1963
Kesseler, Ron. A sales analyst for Unit Structures of Koppers Company in northern Wisconsin, Ron was married in June, 1964. He's working in the same office with Clark Mitchell, '64, and has been enjoying plenty of skiing and duck hunting.
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<td>BODE, IRWIN T.</td>
<td>Beverly Park Apt. 2-D, 750 West Beverly Blvd., Whittier, Calif., retired</td>
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<td>CASSIDY, H. O.</td>
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<td>DAVIS, EDWARD M.</td>
<td>3121 Oxford Road, Madison, Wisconsin, retired, Donahoo, John F., Apt. 588, 760 Camp Cook Ave., Honolulu 15, Hawaii, retired, Hadlock, Frank D., Route 1, Rumerfield, Pa., retired</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>DAVIS, EDWARD M.</td>
<td>3121 Oxford Road, Madison, Wis., retired.</td>
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<td>BAKER, C. J.</td>
<td>5508 Clinton Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., teaching,</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>AVERY, N. A.</td>
<td>Laramie Wyoming, Assistant Supervisor, Medicine Bow Nat. F.</td>
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<td>FENNELL, ROBERT E.</td>
<td>951 North Irvington, Indianapolis 19, Ind., retired,</td>
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<td>5 Arlington Ave., Berkeley 7, Calif.,</td>
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I'll hold it—you milk it!

REEDER, DOUGLAS, 1424 25th St., Longview, Wash., Wood Preserving Division, International Paper Co.

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SAUER, KENNETH W., Managing Director, Fiberpane Corp.

SCHERBAUM, DONALD L., Racial Route 2, Alton, Ill.; Game Research Institute, Inc., 500 W. 90th St., Chicago 27, Ill.


SCHOLTZ, JOSEPH D., 2501 Raymond Dr., Des Moines, Iowa, Cont. Ord. Paper Industries, Inc.

SCOTT, SAMUEL J., JR., Box 507, Zwolle, La., District Forester, Inter national Paper Co.

SCHAFER, HARRISON W., Box 602, Pocatello, Idaho.

SCHELLMAN, J. F., Box 387, Auburn, Ala.


THEOPHILUS, DAVID C., 2621 Utica St., Bellingham, Washington.

VIOLET, CLAYTON, 1421 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa, Manager, Iowa City Bottling Co.


WILFUR, WILBUR A., 1611 -9th St., Lake Charles, La., Dist. Sales Represent., Casco & Associates, Inc.

YODER, RALPH ERNEST, JR., Box 613, Univ. Park, New Mexico.
The 1965
SCHNEPF, GERALD FREDERICK, Graduate Student—Recreation, Univ.
FRUEH, LEO HENRY, Peace Corps, India.
CARPENTER, ROBERT LEE, Box 275, Ogden, Iowa.
BLOTT, JAMES TURNER, 2234 College Ave., Davenport, Iowa.
SIEVERDING, THOMAS VICTOR, ELM, Bedding, Calif., Forester ELM.
NORTON, CALVIN LEE, R.R. 3, Ava, Missouri, U.S.F.S.
HIGHLEY, TERRY LEONARD, 3290 Philomath Road, Corvallis, Ore., 
DYKSTRA, GARY FRANK, 224 East 7th St., Ames, Iowa.
SIEVERT, WILSON, 608 Mary Place, Medford, Oregon, Forester.
IUNSTRUM, STATFORD J., 816 12th S.E., Mason City, Iowa, Public.
JOOLITTLE, RICHARD CARROLL, 10 Sunnyside Place, Newport, 
CARTER, STANLEY WM. JR., Box 156, Waldport, Oregon, Page.
BOLINGER, DON MICHAEL, Box 176, NF No. 1, Fredericktown, Mis-
SCHWARTZ, LORIN P., 608 Mary Place, Medford, Oregon, Forester.
I.UNSTRUM, STAT`FORD J., 816 -l2th S.E., Mason City, Iowa, PaJJc!
I)OOLITTLE, RICHARD CARROLL, 10 Sunnyside Place, Newport, 
CARTER, STANLEY WM. JR., Box 156, Waldport, Oregon, for7`C5/Cr-
BOLINGER, DON MICHAEL, Box 176, RF No. 1, Fredericktown, Mis-
SCHWARTZ, LORIN P., 608 Mary Place, Medford, Oregon, ForeJ'Cr,
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