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Ames Forester Vol. 55

Ames Forestry Club

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FOREWORD

The growth of forestry in the "home state" should be of interest to both alumni and students. From the Forestry Department the paths lead in many directions. In our diversified profession, graduates find challenge, satisfaction, and a continuation of the learning process. To closer ties among students, faculty, and alumni, the cause of forestry in Iowa, and the success of the individual forester, the members of the 1968 staff have pledged their efforts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Ames Forester is grateful to all those who have helped make this publication possible. We deeply appreciate the financial support of our patrons and advertisers. The help and advice of Dr. Dean Prestemon, our faculty advisor, and Mr. Robert Schwartz of the Iowa State University Press were invaluable. We are further indebted to the faculty members, students, and other individuals who offered help and suggestions.

Photo Credits

Staff, Faculty, and Students
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# THE COVER

By
Sue Flint
In Memoriam

Class of 1968

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The 1968 Ames Forester Staff

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THE PROFESSIONAL CODE OF ETHICS

A. E. PATTERSON

Effects are the results of conduct. Such conduct may be good or bad, and canons of ethics are the outgrowth of practices, both good and bad. No society is perfect; therefore friction, which is frequently the sign of unethical conduct, exists in all society. From period to period, and from place to place, certain standards of conduct have been listed as acceptable, and others unacceptable. These standards have not necessarily been the same in different places at the same time, nor at different times in the same place. Seldom among society as a whole have these accepted standards of conduct been written in the form of law, or for that matter written at all. Most are impressed upon the individual before maturity by parents, or associates, or are learned, belatedly, while the results of nonadherence are being endured.

Many of these standards of conduct have preceded the legislative laws later developed to restrict the minority who refuse to abide by the concepts of the majority. Some supersede and are even more strict than the law; and some, as with most professional canons of ethics, set forth those practices which, although not illegal, do not further the well-being of the individual, his professional group, or society in general.

Professional canons of ethics are not designed merely to protect the professional worker, or to promote the interest of the profession itself, although these two objectives are frequently found to a greater or lesser degree in practically all such codes. The foremost objective of the professional code of ethics is to further the interests of the public which it serves. It is based, therefore, largely on altruism and a sense of service, rather than egoism.

This attitude certainly does a profession no harm. When advertised in a dignified manner, before the public, it attracts respect for the profession and its individual members. When the general public realizes that the members of the profession are required, not by legislative law, but by their own group action to protect the public interest, a faith in the ability of the individuals and in the work which they perform is generated.

Such is the nature and purpose of most professional codes of ethics. The profession of forestry, however, has an even greater responsibility and opportunity than some other professions. Practitioners in most professions deal with the individual or with small groups of individuals, and their decisions or the results of their decisions are usually of interest only to the individual or a closely related group. Directly, this may also be true of the professional forester, but it is also true that the decisions of the forester will many times affect the well-being of generations yet to come. Thus, no profession has greater need for the guiding principles of altruism than forestry.

Members of several professions, including some members of the profession of forestry, contend that a written code of ethics is unnecessary; that an unwritten code, based on an intensive “esprit de corps” and the supposition that all members of the profession are gentlemen and will conduct themselves both in business and pleasure as such, is enough. In a numerically small, compact profession this line of reasoning is good and frequently workable. In a profession with thousands of members of varied employment and many interests, it is mere wishful thinking.

The written code has proved itself superior in other learned professions; the profession of forestry is no exception. A code reduced to the written form clarifies the thinking of the group, and in itself serves to bind the group more closely together.

In all professions the ideal is service to mankind rather than monetary gain. Whenever a profession accepts a code of ethics it is a declaration to society of this ideal, and to a certain extent enlist the aid of society in the furthering of the ideal. Thus, good relations with the public are established, and public confidence in the profession is strengthened.

No individual member of a profession can live in a world alone. Just as his training and professional knowledge are based on the experience, research, and thinking of those who have preceded him in the profession, his present and future gains must come through a continuous exchange of information with his colleagues. Although he may make some progress without this exchange, it will be slow and halting. Those who have passed their knowledge on to him in the past have given to him not only a means of service and livelihood, but also a staggering responsibility. This knowledge must be put to its best use, and he must consider it his private responsibility that it is used fairly, and only for the purpose for which it was intended.

Thus, in accepting a code of ethics the individual agrees to discipline himself according to the dictates of the code; and in return he is favored with protection from the egoistic and selfish motives of fellow workers. In addition, he receives the confidence of the public, who may not know him personally, but who know the moral obligations of the profession. This public confidence can only be maintained by the individual, by a show of both technical and moral competence in all instances.

In many ways the forester is similar to other professional workers. In a few ways, especially in relation to his work, he is decidedly different. Most foresters, even at an early stage of their career, work alone under a heavy load of responsibility. Their every action may potentially involve large sums of money, or the safety and welfare of present or future populations. Instant decisions are often necessary both in times of stress and in everyday work. In such moments, the forester must rely upon his technical training, his former experience, and his moral judgment. The last of these is seldom the least. Foresters are not exempt from human weaknesses or temptation, and unless they are guided by a code of ethics they may unwittingly make the wrong decision. The code must always be foremost in the mind of the forester, and his every action and decision should be tested within its crucible.

1 An adaptation from A Syllabus on Professional Ethics, A. E. Patterson, Society of American Foresters; Washington, D.C.; 1949.
2 Professor of Forestry, School of Forestry, University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia.
In this paper I will deal in part with the who, what, why, when and where of special interest groups, and some of the concepts, problems and issues confronting us in the areas of resource use and preservation, the forces that motivate them, the conflicts of interest that create them, and the responsibilities of the opposing forces to deal realistically with them.

Technological changes are broadening our resource base and also causing greater demands for commodity production. These same changes provide a growing population with more time, money and mobility to wander far and wide. Because of these opportunities the public’s interest in the world about them has taken on new dimensions. They are all-seeing, if not all-understanding.

The user groups and the protector groups deal at arms-length. Often there is an unwillingness or failure to solve problems at the local level which forces the issues into the political arena. There is a lack of communications and mutual understanding of objectives and of what the ultimate impact of various groups desires will be on the resource users.

Special interest groups, both pro and con, are a vital part of our democratic process. It is essential that a reasonable balance of power be maintained between special interest groups in order to maintain a reasonable balance of resource use.

Business, industry, public agencies and other special interest groups have a responsibility to serve the public interest to the best of their ability—socially, economically and politically.

With these opening remarks I would like each of you to identify for yourself which special interest group you belong to. We are each, directly or indirectly, passively or articulately members of one or more such groups. It may be the organization for which you work that stimulates your orientation or it may be an organization to which you belong for outside and extra-curricular activities which you enjoy.

Even though this is a somewhat homogenous group with Forestry as our professional interest I venture a guess that there are at least a half dozen interest groups represented here. Most of these groups, whether they be oriented to industry, public services or lay preservationists organizations have clearly defined objectives for which they crusade. Most of them endeavor to present their objectives under the banner of “in the public interest.”

This in itself raises questions, not easily identified.

What is the public interest? Who is the public? And which public are we serving? In some issues these questions can be rather easily answered, particularly in cases like air and water pollution control. In others it is more difficult, for instance the dedication of large blocks of land and resource for a single purpose such as recreation at the expense of pay rolls, tax base and community stability. Even in these cases the issue is seldom clear-cut on black and white alternatives.

During this period of population explosion, more leisure time and greater mobility there have developed some real issues between those who believe in harvesting and utilizing many of our resources and those who believe that large areas should be acquired and dedicated to the primary use of recreation.

Most of the “user groups” believe and recognize the need for many such dedications. The question then becomes where and how much, and its “O.K. if it doesn’t hit my property and operations.”

On the other hand the preservation groups pinpoint their targets and militantly take the political route to reach their goals.

Under our system of government whenever these two opposing forces fail to reach agreement by negotiation the issues wind up in the political arena.

The legislative halls, both state and federal are loaded with these problems. To keep it on a broad base I shall refer to a few now before Congress—The Redwood National Park Proposal, the North Cascades controversy, the Central Arizona Water Project which calls for two more dams on the Colorado River, the Voyageurs National Park and the Apostle Islands in our own region. Then, of course, there are the Wild Rivers and National Scenic Trails systems, not to mention a number of Wilderness proposals. There are many more you can add to the list—the ones in which you are particularly interested.

Every one of these proposals has their militant protagonists. Every one of them will impinge on one or more interests and every one is proposed for and will serve the public interest.

The problem as I see it is in the area of “reasonableness” on the part of both the proponents and the opponents. Each issue generates charges and counter-charges from both extremes of the spectrum—the dependent industries, businesses and local governments on one hand and the preservationists on the other. Thus, dealing at arms-length it becomes im-
possible to find an area of reasonable agreement, or
even to develop a climate for rational discussion.
There needs to be reasonableness in demands and a
reasonableness in negotiation.
I sometimes think we are losing our sense of
values. Is our affluence running away with our sense
of balance? Are we headed toward an imbalance
between economic and sociological considerations?
I recently clipped the following from the Christian
Science Monitor. It states under the heading of
"Trends"—
"Land has been the greatest asset of the
Pacific Northwest. Timber, grain, vegetables
and fruit have been the region's mainstay.
Now the shape of land-use is changing. To-
morrow's most lucrative "crop" may be its tour-
ists.
In Washington and Oregon the timber cut has
been declining for many years. Although higher
prices have offset somewhat the decline in vol-
ume, there are fewer jobs in woods and mills
than before World War II. Numbers of farm
workers also have been dwindling.
A report prepared for the Bonneville Power
Administration says this area, richly endowed
with ocean, mountains, forests, and streams,
should and will turn to tourism.
Visitors already spend almost $1 billion a year
here, making work for some 100,000 persons.
In a generation or so, the report predicts, tour-
ists probably will increase their investment in
this scenery to $6 or $7 billion and nearly triple
visitors-orientated employment."
After driving 9,000 miles throughout the western
states this summer I don't deny the trend and the
value of tourism to our economic base. But—it is the
prosperity of our industries, our payrolls and our tax
base that makes our tourism possible and provides
the facilities to serve the traveling and recreation
seeking public.
Gene C. Brewer, President of U.S. Plywood—
Champion Papers, Inc., in a recent speech urging
the development of a National Land Use Plan raised
some pertinent questions. He asked—
"Will our remaining agricultural land base
be sufficient to feed our own population and
provide some relief to others in the world who al-
ready face starvation?
"Will our rural population, already diminish-
ing because of limited economic opportunity,
further aggravate the problems of teeming cities
as people turn in desperation to urban centers as
the only source of jobs?
"Will the reduction in lands available for com-
mercial forestry, grazing, mining and other in-
come producing activities impose upon our
people the necessity to lower their standard of
living as demand exceeds supply and prices of
land-based industries to absorb an appropriate
number of the hundreds of thousands of new
workers impose additional tax and welfare bur-
dens upon the entire population?
"What should the role of Congress be in estab-
lishing a national land policy to meet the many
and varying requirements of the nation and its
people?
"Can a national land policy sponsor a return
to rural areas and relieve social and economic
pressures in our cities?
"Can the values of economics, community
stability, and essential goods be equated with
recreation, beauty, and spiritual needs in terms
of land use?
"While we seem as a nation to be able to pro-
vide both guns and butter, why can't we also
provide jobs and community stability along with
recreation?"
These are pertinent questions that need serious
consideration.
As Secretary Freeman has said—"We need a sound
land policy, one which sorts out the lands best suited
for recreational needs, agriculture, commerce, hous-
ing and highways; a policy which establishes priori-
ties and makes the best use of a fixed limited natural
resource."
Without discounting the importance of assuring
an adequate supply of wilderness areas, free flowing
streams and scenic areas I believe we need to take
a fresh look at our national priorities for recreation
opportunities.
The great bulk of our people are trapped in the
metropolitan areas. It is estimated that 75% to 80%
of our population will live in these high density areas
in the near future. These people have an urge and
a need to escape to fresh air, sparkling waters and
the quiet of the out-of-doors and away from the pres-
sures and congestion of the city. A high percentage
of this need must be satisfied by the availability of
close-in, day-use facilities. Most of these city-trapped
people have neither the means or the time to take ex-
tended recreation trips. We sorely need more recrea-
tion facilities in and adjacent to the population cen-
ters. These opportunities are not being provided. As
the cities spread over the countryside in their un-
planned sprawl, opportunities for making needed
facilities available are rapidly diminishing and being
priced out of existence.
Very little is being done to meet this problem.
Consequently we continue to create ghettos, even
though many of them are of relatively good quality
for every day living. But what about playgrounds,
swimming pools, parks and other escape areas? For
more remote recreation opportunities the large land
owning industries share in the responsibility. Proper
acceptance of this responsibility should reduce the
need for public acquisition. Both the land owners
and the using public, must accept and practice the
principle of multiple-use in its true context.
A recent statement by the Bureau of Outdoor
Recreation placed their first priorities for acquisition
and development on the remote areas. How do they equate these priorities with the needs of our population in the high density areas?

What has caused this great upsurge in demand for more recreational opportunities and preservation of unique lands and waters?

Some of the answers are obvious—more leisure time, better incomes and greater mobility. With increased travel people are getting back-of-beyond. They are seeing things. They don’t always like what they see and often they don’t understand what they see. For example, they like to see a beautiful untouched virgin forest. They are shocked when they see a freshly logged area. Most of them fail to realize that a beautiful stand of second growth was once logged.

There was a time when the general public did not care because they did not see what was taking place in the back country. Today we have new dimensions, a new awareness. The public attitudes, often based on emotion and lack of information and knowledge is reacting and like most reactions the pendulum swings far to the side.

Many of these actions and reactions are timely and soundly based, many of them are well justified. Historically, mine and other industrial wastes have fouled our streams. We have a long ways to go to clean up and rehabilitate these polluted waters. In forestry we have not been sensitive to many problems. Logging too has messed up streams with silt and debris, roadside strips and other esthetic values were ignored. Our public relations have been lacking or inadequate. The “big silent men of the woods” have been as single minded in seeking their own objectives as the preservationists are today.

True, land and resource managers are changing their attitudes, both from the economic and social point of view in regard to management practices. In other words they are reacting to the reactions of the public. They are developing a sensitivity to public opinion. This is good and it is urgent. The quicker these new attitudes can be reflected in the resource management on the ground the sooner we will find reasonableness and harmony with most of the public.

The time is here when land and resource managing and operating industries and public agencies must practice environmental management if we are to accomplish a rational balance among the various pressure and user groups. The land owners and operators have a responsibility to the public and to the future.

There is a growing need for better interdepartmental harmony. Some of the controversies over interdepartmental land transfers generate unnecessary heat and political battles which confuse worthwhile issues. I place some of these in the “Empire building” category of public agencies and their constituent groups.

The North Cascade controversy falls in this group. Most of the land in question is presently under the Forest Service jurisdiction and dedicated to wilder-ness and recreational purposes. After all, it was the Forest Service which conceived and who has protected the integrity of the Wilderness Areas long before Congress passed the Wilderness Bill. How many of the preservation groups realize or acknowledge this fact? The Service also pioneered in outdoor recreation facilities many decades before they had specific authority to do so under the Multiple Use Act of 1960. Are they not still capable of redeeming these and even new responsibilities?

On the other hand I believe transfer of lands to other agencies such as the Park Service when such is a realistic and practical solution to better use and management should be accomplished. There is fear of establishing a precedent. But here again is the need for reasonableness, of harmony and statesmanship. If my scanty understanding of the proposed Voyageurs National Park is correct this may be the place to start. Or are the proponents primarily interested in just more land?

Where have we failed that has contributed to the present conflicts? There has always been competition for land. There have always been conflicts of interest. There is always the thrust for power and domination. These factors have taken on new dimensions and they are being dramatically articulated in recent years. Consequently we as resource professionals should look in our own mirror.

Where have we failed? What could we have done to prevent the existing breach? Sixty years ago Foresters were the conservation crusaders. How can we recapture our rightful place in today’s confused and complex world?

As a partial answer I think our training has been too narrowly oriented. We have been tree and market oriented rather than people oriented. We have left the long-range and far-seeing needs of our society to the so called “posey-pickers” and “bird-watchers.” We have been listening to ourselves and not the tumult around us.

It is high time that we recognize the interdisciplinary relationships that go to make up the total environment which must produce the goods and services for our socio-economic welfare.

We have trained and continue to train students in single-minded disciplines. Our educational institutions have a real responsibility to broaden the understanding and to more effectively integrate the land and resource disciplines if we are to properly serve the needs of our growing population.

As Ed Heacox stated in his article in the August issue of American Forests—

“We are living in a period of incredible change. From any standpoint the challenge to all of us in resource management is to keep pushing our horizons forward to remain in step with the rapidly changing pace of our society. We should be placing greater emphasis on the pressures of

(Continued on page 12)
In the preceding article, DeWitt Nelson has described the nature of major resource management decisions and the circumstances under which they will be made in the last third of the 20th century. Research provides a substantial part of the information on which firms and agencies base their policies and programs, and education provides the skilled new personnel to both formulate and carry out these policies and programs in the future.

The Pressures

Forestry research and education will experience at least three somewhat confused and contradictory pressures. One of these pressures is to become more “scientific.” This pressure comes from other segments of the scientific or university community. One portion of this pressure is extremely beneficial, forcing Forestry to become more professional and less vocational. Another portion is less beneficial, tending to foster extreme specialization. Such specialization may make it more difficult for research and education to provide information and skills relevant to resource management. This pressure to become more scientific is very strong, far stronger than sometimes realized by those outside of forestry research and education.

A second pressure is to broaden the scope of Forestry research and education. We are all familiar with multiple use and related concepts. They imply as much concern for aesthetic uses of the forest as for commodity uses. Many kinds of additional information and skill are required to actually carry our allegiance to multiple use into action. The pressure to broaden the scope of Forestry research and education comes from a wide variety of sources: the general public, the scientific community, and especially the action agencies served by research and education.

A third pressure is to narrow the scope of Forestry research and education, to concentrate more completely on timber production and utilization. You may object that this contradicts the last point. Of course it does! Nevertheless both pressures exist simultaneously, and both appear to be getting stronger. The pressure to narrow the scope of Forestry research and education comes primarily from other professions and disciplines interested in various aspects of resource management, particularly aspects related to aesthetic uses of the forest. They tend to define Forestry as timber, with recreation entirely in the province of other research and education units. For example, resource management is being widely discussed by botanists, ecologists, and other biologists under the remarkable caption of “ecosystemology.” The term is a jaw-breaker, but we should not underestimate the pressure to narrow the scope of Forestry, or the potential contribution of these other professional groups.

The Alternatives

Forestry research and education is faced with at least two different kinds of alternatives in responding to these pressures. One set concerns degree of scientific specialization; the other concerns the scope of Forestry research and education in relation to multiple use.

First, with reference to scientific specialization: A particular unit could become very heavily scientific without particular reference to the changing scope and emphasis in resource management. This might involve intense specialization in a particular scientific aspect of Forestry (say, biological aspects with very little effort in economic or technological aspects). Or a particular unit could maintain a strong management orientation while developing a firm, but less specialized, scientific base in several subject areas related to resource management. The Forest Service research branch is probably large enough (and subject to sufficiently diverse obligations) to partially follow both of these courses. For schools, these courses of action are likely to be more definite alternatives. Some schools may and should go one way, some another. These choices are not a matter of black and white. They are important matters of emphasis. Each school must carefully assess its own strengths and opportunities.

Alternatives in relation to multiple-use apply primarily to units that plan to maintain a strong resource-management orientation. Such a unit could make a full commitment to both the aesthetic and commodity uses of the forest, or it could concentrate on commodity uses, primarily timber. This choice may be painful. Full commitment to both aesthetic and commodity uses is likely to involve the Forestry research or education unit in activities well outside
of Forestry. On the other hand, concentration on timber may result in serious loss of influence and loss of opportunity in areas considered to be part of Forestry.

A local example may be helpful. Here at Iowa State, Forestry is just beginning to assume an important role in the operation of a new curriculum in "Resource Development for Outdoor Recreation." Outdoor Recreation and Forestry partially overlap, but only partially. Operation of this curriculum may eventually carry us well beyond Forestry into aspects of recreation not directly part of our current interests. Swede Nelson's point that urban recreation opportunities are most seriously needed is certainly pertinent here. But a decision not to become involved might have raised some question concerning our real interest in recreational aspects of Forestry itself. While specifics may differ a good bit, I doubt that this sort of choice—with little stable middle ground—is at all unique to Iowa State.

Some Responses

Finally, let us consider some of the more specific responses that may be required by a full commitment to both the aesthetic and commodity uses of the forest. One is to undertake programs in subject areas beyond most definitions of Forestry. Specifics will differ from one research and education unit to another. Outdoor Recreation and Regional Planning are two of the more likely possibilities. Such programs will inevitably cause some discomfort. For example, Forestry schools may find themselves graduating an increasing number of alumni who will not be eligible for full membership in the SAF. Liberalization of membership requirements will help, but the point is likely to remain.

Second, we may have to acquire and accommodate increasing numbers of specialists with primary educational and professional backgrounds in fields other than Forestry. This tendency, of course, will be strongest in units that choose to become heavily scientific without reference to resource management. But it applies elsewhere too. Forest Service employment of geographers and botany-trained ecologists in management-oriented forest-recreation-research is just one example. This sort of thing is likely to expand despite some not-entirely-favorable implications. To cite just one example, multiple-use involves some extremely difficult management and policy decisions. Forestry schools, in order to equip foresters to participate effectively in these decisions, may need to consider greatly strengthened instruction and research in resource administration and policy-formulation. Special faculty, often lacking Forestry background, may be needed.

Third, we must bring Forestry's many subject areas more effectively to bear on all major forest products and services. Many of these subject areas grew up around timber. They have been partially expanded to consider other products and services but this expansion is often seriously incomplete. For example, forest mensuration should ultimately deal as much and as directly, with measurement of forest recreation visits and inventory of potential recreation sites as it does with methods for measuring timber inventory and growth. Similarly, silviculture should deal as much and as directly with manipulation of vegetation to create particular kinds of attractive landscape as with manipulation to increase timber quality.

These responses will require great effort by researchers and educators, and understanding by all foresters. They are important to all of us. They are "everyone's business" due to the role of research and education as sources of information and personnel for meeting the challenges of Preservation, Production, and Politics.

According to "Webster".

Wildland Management—
(Continued from page 10)

resource management in technological society, rather than in an industrial environment. Those pressures are readily apparent to any practicing forester. Never in history has there been such an acute need for statesmanship in the area of natural resources."

Gentlemen, the task is before us. Can we measure up to it?
VERLYN K. ANDERS

Products. Verlyn comes from Oskaloosa, Iowa. He went to the 1965 summer camp in Montana. He worked one summer with the Simpson Timber Company and one with the Southern Forest Experiment Station. Verlyn is a new but happy husband of wife Peggy. Activities include President of Foster House and member of Forestry Club. After the service he hopes for a technical sales position in the timber industries.

DENNIS CARLSON

Mc,nagement. Dennis is from Blencoe, Iowa. He attended the 1965 summer camp in Montana. He worked one year with the Forest Service in Arizona and one for Rayonier, Inc., in Georgia. He was active in Pi Kappa Phi and Forestry Club as Treasurer, “Ames Forester” Business Manager, and Manager of Holst Tract. He plans to enlist in the Marines. He likes to work with wood and camping as pastimes.

DOUGLAS E. CEDERQUIST

Management. Doug is from Evanston, Illinois. He went to summer camp in Montana in 1965. He is publicity manager for Forestry Club activities. His hobbies include singing. He worked on the Cook County Forest Preserve District in 1966, and worked for Anaconda Forest Products Co. in 1967. After graduation this spring, Doug is headed for Navy O.C.S.
BOB DAILEY
Management. Bob comes from Bettendorf, Iowa. He went to the 1967 Montana summer camp and worked for the Davey Tree Expert Company for three summers. Bob was associated with the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. After graduation he wants to work as a city forester.

JERRY DAUGHERTY
Products. Jerry comes from Mokena, Ill. He attended the Montana summer camp. He worked one summer at Koppers Co. He is a member of Forestry Club and Xi Sigma Pi.

OLE T. HELGERSON
Products. Ole comes from Des Moines, Iowa, where he attended Junior College before coming to Iowa State. He attended the 1966 Summer Camp in Montana, and spent one summer working for International Paper Company in Wichita, Kansas. Ole is a member of Forestry Club and served as Chairman of the 1967 Fall Foresters Day. Before getting more education he plans to serve in Uncle Sam's Army. Fishing, photography, archery and weightlifting are his favorite pas-times.

WAYNE HITE
Management. Wayne hails from Emmetsburg, Iowa, and also attended the summer camp in Montana. He worked for the Anaconda Forest Products in Montana for his summer experience.
JERRY HOKE
Products. Jerry is from Burlington, Iowa. He went to summer camp in Montana in 1966. Jerry attended Burlington Community College for two years where he was a member of the Philosophy and Math clubs. He is a member of Forestry Club, photographer for the Ames Forester, and Editor of Loquacious Loquat, the forestry newsletter. He is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, Phi Kappa Phi and Gamma Sigma Delta. He served as a Sunday School teacher and was president of his church’s youth group. He worked for the Leopold Desk Co. in Burlington for one summer and after graduation, Jerry plans to work as a Peace Corps volunteer in Guatemala.

NEAL JENNINGS
Management. Neal is from Lincoln, Nebraska. He is a Forestry Club member and participated in intramural sports. His hobbies are hunting, fishing and traveling. He worked in Arizona for two summers where he marked timber one summer and was in charge of several campgrounds the next. He attended the 1965 Montana summer camp. After graduation this summer, he plans to work for the Forest Service, state forestry, or join the Navy.

KENNETH KLESNER
Products. Ken is from Fort Madison, Iowa. He went to summer camp in Montana in 1966. He belongs to Sigma Chi Fraternity, was a member of the pep council and Veishea co-chairman for the forestry department open house. His summer experience includes work with Koppers Co., Inc., in Illinois. Ken plans to work for private industry after Army O.C.S.

DOUGLAS MAULSBY
Doug is a city slicker from Chicago. He went to summer camp in Montana and spent one summer there as a station fireman. He also worked one summer cruising timber on the Chicago Forest Reserves. He played on the ISU baseball team and likes golf. He plans to go to Navy O.C.S. after graduation.
EDWIN MILLER
Management. Ed is from Des Moines, Iowa and attended summer camp in Montana in 1965. He participated in varsity swimming his freshman and sophomore years, belonged to the Forestry Club and was a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon. Ed worked for the Forest Service in Missouri and on the forestry crew at Jester Park in Iowa. After graduation he plans to remain at Iowa State with his wife and two children as a special student in hydrology.

DON C. MORRELL
Management. Don is from Grand River, Iowa. He went to summer camp in Montana in 1965. He is a member of Forestry Club. His hobbies are hunting, swimming, surfing and travel. Don worked for the Forest Service in Oregon for two summers and for Mason, Bruce and Girard in Oregon. After graduation this fall, Don plans to work for private industry and later go back to school for a Ph.D.

ARLYN W. PERKEY
Management. Arlyn comes from Prairie City, Iowa. He attended summer camp in Montana. He has worked for the Forest Service in Idaho and Michigan, and for the Tahoe Timber Company in Reno, Nevada. He has been busy as Treasurer of Forestry Club, Business Manager of "Ames Forester," and Associate Forester of Xi Sigma Pi. He plans to work for the Forest Service until he is called into the service. He likes to hunt and water ski.

MELVIN SPIES
Management. Mel's hometown is Davenport, Iowa. He attended the 1964 North Carolina summer camp. He was on the freshman swimming team, Hockey Club, Forestry Club and was Game Banquet chairman in 1966. Mel has worked for the Forest Service in Alaska and Oregon. He is married and has one child.
BOB PETERSON
Management. Bob hails from St. Ansgar, Iowa. Bob is a member of Forestry Club and was an intramural chairman. His hobbies are hunting, fishing, tennis and golf. He attended the 1967 Montana summer camp, Bob worked a summer on St. Joe National Forest in Idaho. He plans to work until he goes into the service after graduation.

JAN ROUSEY
Products. Jan's hometown is Des Plaines, Illinois. He went to summer camp in Montana in 1966. He was activities chairman and Treasurer of Niles House and participated in intramural sports. He was chairman of Game Banquet, Secretary-fiscal-agent of Xi Sigma Pi, forestry honor society and is a Forestry Club member. He worked for the Forest Service in Montana, and worked in forest products research in Louisiana. After graduation he plans a temporary job with Masonite Corp., then military and eventually, graduate school.

ROBERT N. RUST
Management. Bob is from Webb, Iowa, and attended the 1966 summer camp in Montana. He has worked with the district office of the San Isabel National Forest. After graduation Bob, his wife Linda, and their six-month old baby went to California where Bob is working for the Six Rivers National Forest on the Redwood Ranger District. He is right in the heart of the redwood controversy. Fishing, hunting, and hiking are favorite forms of recreation for Bob.

JAMES D. SCHNABEL
Management. J.D. hails from Port Angeles, Wash. He has worked for the Forest Service in California and Washington. Wife Vicki likes to hear him play the guitar. After graduation, he will serve in the Army.
PAUL SHORT
Products. Paul's hometown is Two Rivers, Wisconsin. He went to the Montana summer camp in 1967. He is a member of Forestry club, Phi Kappa Phi, Xi Sigma Pi and Gamma Sigma Delta. He worked for 16 months as a research laboratory technician under Dr. Bensend. After graduating last winter he went to St. Charles, Illinois with his wife and two children, where Paul is employed by Masonite Corp.

ALLAN WELLER
Management. Al comes all the way from Franklin, Penn. He went to the Montana summer camp and spent two summers on Forest Inventory in Ohio and New York. Al was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Forestry Club President and Veishea Coordinator among other activities. He likes to hunt, ski, go camping and enjoy life.

ROGER VOGEL
Management. Roger hails from Coin, Iowa. He attended the 1965 summer camp in Montana. He is going to attend Bob Jones University in Greenville, South Carolina and get married after graduation.

J. DANIEL WHITE
Products. Dan is from Chariton, Iowa. He attended the 1964 North Carolina summer camp. He is a member of Army ROTC and Forestry Club. His hobbies are wood working, guns and hunting and other outside sports. He worked six months with the Iowa Forest Service. After graduation this summer, he plans to spend four years in the Army as a pilot and then get a job in forestry. He will be married in October.
PAUL H. WRAY
Management. Paul is from Bloomfield, Iowa. He went to the Montana summer camp in 1965. He is a member of Forestry Club, Forester of Xi Sigma Pi, forestry honor society and a member of Gamma Sigma Delta, honor society of agriculture. Paul was a Ward system member, Game Banquet Committee Chairman in 1967 and is a member of the Society of American Foresters. His summer jobs include work with BLM in Wyoming and inventory work with the Forest Service in Oregon. Paul is headed for Army O.C.S., then graduate school.

CHARLES YOUNKEY
Management. Charles hails from San Diego, Calif. He attended the 1965 summer camp in Montana. He has worked for the Forest Service in Idaho and California. Charles plans to be a pilot in the Air Force after graduation. Hobbies include sailing, flying and scuba diving.

HOWARD A. ZEMAN
Management. Howard comes from Ottosen, Iowa. He attended the 1965 summer camp in Montana, worked for the Forest Service in Idaho, and for BLM in Colorado. He has been active in Forestry Club as Christmas Trees Sales Chairman. Howard likes to fish and hunt cottontails.
JIM FURNISH
Management. Jim comes from Iowa City, Iowa. He spent his summer camp days in Montana in 1966. He was a member of Forestry Club, and during his junior and senior years was on the swimming team. Jim is married and has one child. He graduated winter quarter and is now working on a forest inventory in the East with the Forest Service, and plans to continue working for the Forest Service.

DICK JESTER
Management. Dick comes from Des Moines, Iowa. He went to summer camp in Montana, worked two summers with the Polk County Conservation Commission and two with the U.S. Forest Service. He has been active in the Forestry Club and enjoys good music and sailing.

BOB THOMPSON
Management. Chariton, Iowa, is Bob’s hometown. Bob is a Forestry Club member, a member of the forestry honor society, Xi Sigma Pi, and a student member of the Society of American Foresters. He worked one summer for BLM in Wyoming and one summer for the U.S. Forest Service in Oregon. Bob attended summer camp in Montana in 1965. After graduation his plans include the Army, work for the BLM, or the Forest Service.

DAVID LYNE
Management. Dave is from Milwaukee and attended the 1966 Montana summer camp. His activities include announcing for KIFC. His hobbies are hunting, fishing, swimming and mountain climbing. Dave worked on a National Forest in Washington and plans to work there after graduation next winter.

"Bessey Hall sends its first crop of Foresters into the Woods of Life."
HENRY H. WEBSTER, Ph.D.
Head of Department
Forest Economics

Dr. Webster was appointed Head of the Forestry Department on June 1, 1967. He received the master of forestry degree in 1956 and the doctor of philosophy degree in 1960 from the University of Michigan. He received the bachelor of science degree in 1952 from the State University of New York, College of Forestry at Syracuse University. He was with the U.S. Forest Service from 1953 to 1963. His last position with the Forest Service was as project leader for production economics and marketing research. During 1962 he served as visiting lecturer at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Webster joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin in 1963 and was appointed chairman of the department of forestry in 1964. He served there until coming to Iowa State in 1967. He is the author of more than 25 technical publications.

GEORGE W. THOMSON, Ph.D.
Professor of Forestry
Photogrammetry, Advanced Mensuration, Forest Management, Farm Forestry

Dr. Thomson became an undergraduate student at Iowa State in 1939 and has taught in the forestry department since 1948. He received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from I.S.U. Dr. Thomson has served as Chairman for the Mensuration Section of the S.A.F. He has recently become a member of the Range Service Courses Committee. Dr. Thomson has just completed an about to be published study of a decade of forestry student success prediction. He directs the management research problems of graduate students who are working on masters degrees.
GORDON E. GATHERUM, Ph.D.
Professor of Forestry
Forest Biology
Dr. Gatherum first taught at Iowa State in 1953. He obtained his B.S. at the University of Washington, his M.S. at Utah State University and his Ph.D. while teaching here at Iowa State. Dr. Gatherum is primarily engaged in controlled-environment research. The general objective is to determine the effect of direct environmental factors and some genetic factors on physiological processes underlying forest tree production.

DWIGHT W. BENSEND, Ph.D.
Professor of Forestry
Wood Technology, Forest Products, Special Topics in Wood Science and Technology
Dr. Bensend received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota. He joined the staff at Iowa State in September of 1947. He took leave from Iowa State in 1961-62 to take an assignment at the University of Indonesia, Bogor, Java. Dr. Bensend is a member of the Executive Board of the Midwest Section of the Forest Products Research Society. He is currently on the national Nominating Committee and the national Education Committee of the Society. He is chairman of the Forestry Curriculum Committee and is a member of the College of Agriculture Curriculum Committee. His major research is in the areas of wood anatomy, wood properties, and gluing.

FREDERICK S. HOPKINS, JR., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Forestry
Forestry Economics, Forest Recreation, Economics Research
Dr. Hopkins came to Iowa State in 1959. He obtained his B.S.F., B.B.A., and M.F. degrees at the University of Michigan and his Ph.D. at New York State University. He is serving as Chairman of the Economics Committee in the Iowa Chapter of the S.A.F. He is counselling students in the newly created Department of Resource Development for Outdoor Recreation. This quarter Dr. Hopkins is teaching a course called the Political Economy of Forestry. He is also the Forestry Club Advisor.
J. D. WELLONS, III, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of Forestry
Wood Science

Dr. Wellons is completing his third year of forestry instruction at Iowa State. His B.S., M.F., and Ph.D. degrees were obtained at Duke University. His research is primarily concerned with chemical modification of wood and wood-liquid relations. The objectives are to understand how organic liquids and vapors interact with wood, and to develop a process for modifying properties of wood with synthetic plastics. He is using gamma-radiation coupled with vapor treatments.

DEAN R. PRESTEMON, PH.D.
Assistant Professor in Forestry

This is Dr. Prestemon’s third year in the Department of Forestry. His B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees were obtained at Iowa State University and the Universities of Minnesota and California, respectively. Approximately sixty percent of Dr. Prestemon’s time is devoted to forest products research with the remainder spent in extension and resident teaching. One current research project involves an investigation of characteristics and purchasing practices of Iowa builders. His extension activities focus on the correct use of wood in residential construction. Dr. Prestemon is actively involved in continuing education programs for builders and lumber dealers.

KENNETH D. WARE, PH.D.
Associate Professor of Forestry
Forest Mensuration

Dr. Ware is completing his fifth year of forestry instruction at I.S.U. He obtained his B.S.F. from West Virginia University and his M.F. and Ph.D. from Yale University. In connection with his main field, forest mensuration, Dr. Ware during the last year attended the joint CIF–SAF National Meeting in Ottawa where he delivered a paper, “Sampling properties of 3-P estimates.” In April he was a Visiting Scientist at Oregon State University at Corvallis. His spare time is spent in directing the programs of six graduate students. Several research studies are underway and several publications are in process with these studies.
HAROLD S. McNABB, JR.  PH.D.
Forest Pathology, Wood Deterioration.
Professor of Plant Pathology, Professor of Forestry.

Dr. McNabb has taught at Iowa State for 15 years. He received his B.S. at the University of Nebraska and his M.S. and Ph.D. at Yale University. Dr. McNabb has traveled throughout Europe visiting with people in the profession, represented the U.S. as an official delegate at the FAO/IOFOR Symposium at the International Botanical Conanical Congress at Oxford, England, and served in a similar capacity at Edinburgh, Scotland. Two of his recent projects included research in these general areas: relationships between soil fungi and plant roots, and host resistance reactions in woody-plant wilt diseases; the latter emphasizing Dutch Elm disease. He is Chairman of the North American Committee on Elm Research; and Chairman of the Iowa Dutch Elm Disease Control Advisory Committee.

DR. WAYNE H. SCHOLTES, PH.D.
Forest Soils

Dr. Scholtes received his B.S. in forestry from I.S.U. in 1939, his M.S. from Duke University in 1940, and his Ph.D. from I.S.U. in 1951. In addition to his teaching, he is doing research on the evolution of the landscape in relation to soils. He was voted professor of the year by students of Agriculture in 1960, and received the Gamma Sigma Delta award for distinguished service to agriculture in 1967. He has been a visiting professor at the University of Illinois and at the University of Arizona. He is Director of the Soil Science Institute at I.S.U. In addition to all of this, he holds the life-long self-appointed title of "Great Soil Scientist."

VICTOR G. SMITH, M.Sc.F.
Instructor in Forestry
Introduction to Forestry, Forest Protection, Forestry Operations Analysis

This is Mr. Smith's second year on the staff at Iowa State. He received his forestry education at the University of Toronto. Currently Mr. Smith is working on his Ph.D. here at Iowa State. His research projects center around forest operations, cost control analysis, and statistics of forest mensuration. He belongs to several forestry organizations in Canada and has joined the Society of American Foresters since he has come to the U.S. Before joining our forestry staff Mr. Smith worked in the pulp and paper industry in Toronto and taught logging and wood technology at Michigan Tech. Mr. Smith is married and is the father of three girls and one boy.
RAYMOND F. FINN, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Forestry
Project Leader of U.S.F.S. Ames Research Center

Dr. Finn came to I.S.U. in his present capacity in 1961. He received his B.S. from the University of Minnesota and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Michigan State University. In connection with his job of directing the research carried out by the research center, Dr. Finn has visited many of the top forestry research and experimental stations throughout the country. A paper showing in color the foliar nutrient deficiency symptoms for a number of forest tree species has been submitted for publication. One of his research projects entails the inorganic mineral nutrition of black walnut and other fine hardwoods, with the primary objective being to determine the levels of the essential elements which will maximize growth as determined by stand nutrient culture studies.

ROBERT A. MCQUILKIN
Research Forester

Mr. McQuilkin arrived at Iowa State in April of 1967. He received his B.S. from Muhlenberg College and his M.F. from Duke University. He is now working on his Ph.D. from the University of Missouri. He worked at Salem and Columbia, Missouri, for the North Central Forest Experiment Station from 1961 to 1967. His research here at Iowa State for the Forest Service is concerned with soil moisture and fertility problems associated with hardwood plantation establishment.
Graduate Students

Departmental Secretaries

Judy Jutting

Janet Heintz
For the past 53 summers (excluding the war years 43, 44, and 45) Iowa State University forestry students have migrated many miles to different parts of our country to attend their respective summer camps.

Last summer, 46 students and three faculty members traveled 1300 miles to take part in the third consecutive forestry camp held at Lubrecht Experimental Forest in Greenough, Montana.

The route west was completed by bus, train, plane and personal cars. With the exception of two enthusiastic individuals, who made the three day trip on motorcycles, everyone was ready to begin camp on the scheduled date.

The new eight week homes proved to be a real homemaker’s challenge. Getting the best bunk or desk spot went to the man who arrived at camp first. However, operating the cabin stove was a group project and required a degree in wood physics to keep the heat circulating.

Breakfast at 7:00 a.m. the first morning was an enlightening experience for those who liked to “sleep in.” Mrs. Caldwell explained the “two-glasses-of-milk” rule and introduced the peanut butter sandwich as a constituent of all future sack lunches. KP duties were also assigned that first morning. Ah yes, that wonderful KP!

Members of the group consisted of veterinarians, electrical and mechanical engineers, and landscape architects. All of whom had seen the guiding light to transfer into forestry! The group was divided into two sections of twenty-three each. Thus, each section could alternate lecture time of the four courses: Forest Biology, Mensuration, Wood Utilization, and Forest Operations.

One of the first things on the agenda was an official welcome and orientation from Dean Bolle of the University of Montana. He spoke on the history and development of the Lubrecht Exp. Forest emphasizing special experimental projects being undertaken.

Forest Mapping and Mensuration with Dr. Hopkins began by running simple open and closed tra-
verses with the compass, chain, abney level, and computations book. Later, we headed for the "tall timber" in crews of six to complete an inventory on a half section of land. The volume on this area was predicted according to our cruising data, and a final map to describe the different timber types, in relation to the contours of topography, was drawn. An exercise concerned with per cent grade for road construction was also performed.

The group took a trip to a local logging yard in Scaly Lake to practice the various types and rules of scaling timber.

Perhaps one of the most important things learned by many of the students was that when you "throw a chain" it's supposed to stay in your hand; no matter how tangled and twisted it becomes!

Dr. Bensend's Wood Utilization course consisted of wood conversion lectures preceding the actual tour of plants and mills throughout the state.

The Elkorn Lumber Company, Intermountain Lumber Company, and Van Evan Plywood Company were among the numerous plants visited in the Missoula area. Hoerner-Waldorf Paper Company, also located here, has recently completed a multi-million dollar expansion in production facilities, including extensive research in air pollution. The newly constructed Kamyr continuous digester, which is nearly 300 feet high, has increased output to 1000 tons of pulp per day. The tour of the mill included lunch in one of the local restaurants, which was a welcome change from those scrumptious peanut butter sandwiches!

A two-day trip of the Anaconda Company consisted of studying alternate logging and sawmill operations. Anaconda, initially a mining company and economic leader, now ranks thirtieth in the nation with an output of one hundred ten million board feet per year.

Potlatch Forests Inc. in Lewiston, Idaho, was our host for an exciting and educational three day excursion. The journey to Lewston made its first stop in Pullman, Washington, where the Wood Products Research of Washington State University was visited. The Potlatch Operations tour was enhanced by two very "able-bodied" female guides, who easily convinced the group that Potlatch has the largest white pine industry in the world. An I.S.U. alumnus directed us throughout the company's vast forests and land holdings. A true taste of loggers lives and food was gained by the group in the base camp at Headquarters, Idaho.

Forest Biology with "Sgt." Schultz was an introduction to the various environmental influences on forest growth. Many biological aspects such as keying out unknown vegetation, digging soil pits, visiting eco-units, measuring animal and bird movements, ("and the like") were all undertaken. The different techniques of forest manipulations for greater timber production were also discussed.

Dr. Hopkins and "Sgt." Schultz handled the Forest Operations course together. It was made up of visit-
STUDENT AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS
1967-68

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Forestry Club

Forestry Club is not just a place to come for coffee and donuts. Forestry Club is the student's first avenue towards true involvement in the Forestry profession. To be one of the top clubs in the College of Agriculture, Forestry Club has had to be active in many phases of campus and departmental affairs. Therefore, you may ask, "Just what does the Forestry Club do?"

It begins in the fall with the "Big Brother Program." This program is designed to help incoming freshmen adjust to college life, get them interested in Forestry Club, and help create a real interest in the forestry profession itself. Next, Forestry Club sponsors and runs the Fall and Spring Forester's Days. These consist of an afternoon of fun, games, and plenty of good food. This year's fall Forester's Day was held on October 7, and was termed a great success. Spring Forester's Day should prove to be even more interesting with the competition from the Fish & Wildlife boys. During last fall quarter members of the Forestry Club helped out with the Upper Mississippi Valley Society of American Foresters meeting held at Iowa State on September 28-29. Members helped with registration, coffee and donuts, and guided tours of our new departmental facilities. In addition to these activities every regular Forestry Club meeting has a different speaker. Speakers talk not only on forestry related subjects, but also on many interesting and controversial topics of the day. Programs at regular meetings during last fall quarter were given by Dr. Webster on the Purpose of a Forestry Education, Gernot Tschreed on his homeland of Austria, and Mr. Bartum of the Landscape Architecture department on L.A. in Relation to Forestry. Although winter quarter slows down most activities, Forestry Club keeps going strong. The club had one of its most successful Christmas Tree sales ever. A total profit of $340 was made. Winter quarter's meetings were filled with the formulation of plans for the many coming activities of spring quarter. Along with this, the regular meetings had programs by Mr. Talbot on the Political Pressures in Conservation, Dr. Sota on Cuba and Fidel Castro, Marlin Johnson on the Peace Corps in Bolivia, and Major MacDonaugh of Army R.O.T.C. on his experiences in South Vietnam.

Spring quarter began with the Game Banquet held on March 16. The guest speaker was Mr. Henry DeBruin, Assistant Regional Forester of the Eastern Region of the U.S. Forest Service. He spoke on "Tomorrow's Forester." The rest of spring quarter's agenda was filled with work on the Ames Forester, the Velshea display, and many interesting faculty firesides. Programs for regular meetings were given by Don Hart on his experiences in Uruguay, Ben Vance of the Horticulture department on Horticulture and Forestry, Dr. Thomson with his annual Summer Camp talk, and Dr. Ware on a trip to Appalachia.

In all, this year's Forestry Club has had one of its busiest and most successful years ever. No one in Forestry should miss the opportunity to take part in the many rewarding experiences and activities of this club. It is only through the effort of those members and faculty involved that this club can be a success. Thanks to everyone, and here's hoping that even more foresters will join us next year.

Al Weller .................................. President .................................. Denny Michel
Steve Jungst ................................ Vice-President ............................... Ken Tow
Denny Michel ................................ Secretary .................................. Cheryl Kirkegard
Arlyn Perkey ................................ Treasurer .................................. Arlyn Perkey

THE 1968
Department Hosts

The Upper Mississippi Valley Section of the Society of American Foresters met on September 28–29, at Iowa State University. The theme of this meeting was *Preservation, Production, and Politics—Facets of Wildland Use*.

The biggest day of the three-day event was Thursday. The technical session began at 1:30 P.M. and consisted of four speakers with Dr. Fred Hopkins, of I.S.U., as the moderator. Mr. Dewitt Nelson, a visiting professor at I.S.U., discussed “Preservation, Production, and Politics” which introduced the three main viewpoints on this topic. Mr. Frank Frederickson, Woodlands Manager of Boise Cascade, covered the “Timber Industry Viewpoint.” Mr. Marvin Lauritsen, Supervisor of Chippewa National Forest, presented the “Public Agency Aspects.” The last viewpoint on “Research and Education” was given by Dr. Henry Webster, I.S.U. Forestry Department Head. (Mr. Nelson’s and Dr. Webster’s speeches can both be found as feature articles in this publication.)

After these presentations there were campus tours, and a tour of the new Forestry Department facilities given by staff and Forestry Club members.

A social hour and banquet was held later that evening. The guest speaker was Mr. David King, Director of the North Central Forest Experiment Station of the U.S.F.S.

The main business meeting followed by chapter meetings was held on Friday. In all, the two-day event was termed a great success, and the Forestry Department extends its sincerest thanks to all those who attended and helped out.

Portraits Dedicated

Portraits of G. B. MacDonald and George B. Hartman were formally presented by the families of the pioneer Heads of the Department of Forestry last October 20. Ceremonies were chaired by Mr. DeWitt Nelson. Dr. George Christensen, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, extended greetings including those of President W. Robert Parks. George B. Hartman Jr. presented the portraits in the name of the families, and Dr. Webster, Head of the Department of Forestry, accepted them for the Department.

Numerous members of the MacDonald and Hartman families participated in these ceremonies and related events.
Xi Sigma Pi
Forestry Honorary

Xi Sigma Pi members are selected from the junior and senior class, from forestry graduate students and from the forestry staff. There were 13 new members initiated into the forestry honor fraternity this year. Membership now stands at 40, including faculty, extension service, staff members, graduate students and undergraduate students.

Objectives of Xi Sigma Pi are to gain and hold a high standard of scholarship in forestry education, to work for the upholding of forestry and to promote fraternal relations between those earnestly engaged in forestry activities.

The fraternity tries to stimulate scholarship among students in forestry and bring together those who show exceptional ability.

The national fraternity originated at the University of Washington in 1908. The Iowa State chapter has existed for three years. In 1964 total membership was 7300.

Through increased membership the Iowa State chapter is maturing into a more active and productive organization. Plans are being made to bring speakers from other departments and fields to speak to the Iowa State members on various subjects.

Scated—L to R.—Bob Thompson, Jan Rousey, Arlyn Perkey, Don Hart, Paul Wray, Dick Bower, Rick Hall. Second Row—L to R.—Dr. Gatherum, Ross Writer, Dave Countryman, Denny Bschor, Dr. Webster. Third Row—L to R.—Steve Petersburg, Al Watters, Don Hilt, Dr. Ware, Dave Smith, Paul Short, Mahlon Hammeter, Jerry Daugherty, Victor Smith.
Forestry Club Wives

The Forestry Wives' Club consists of the wives of married Iowa State University forestry students. The primary purpose of the organization is to bring the wives closer together through social activities. Therefore this year the meetings have been more social than educational.

In September there was a pot-luck picnic at Izaak Walton Park. Husbands and children were included for this occasion. In December, Nancy Miller demonstrated cake decorating techniques and let all the girls try their hand at it. Mrs. Webster offered her new home for the January meeting, to which faculty wives were also invited. Nelda Christian presented the program on porcelainizing flowers. In March the husbands and wives met at the Red Ram for dinner, and went from there to Shakey's for a "fun" evening. LaDonna Shouse from Shaughnessy's will speak on "Window Treatments" in April. Bridge has been played at all monthly meetings, which have been held in the homes of members. PHT (Putting Hubby Through) diplomas will be presented in May to wives of graduating seniors.

Mrs. Dean Prestemon has been the faculty advisor for the past two years. She has been a pleasant and helpful addition to the group.

The current officers are:

Bev Smith ................. President
Mary Smith ............... Vice-President
Nancy Miller ............. Secretary-Treasurer
Bobbi Countryman ........ Corresponding Secretary
Ann Hazard .............. Historian

Holst Tract

The Holst State Forest given to the State of Iowa in 1939 by B. P. Holst is managed by the Iowa State Forestry Club. This tract of land covering 330 acres is composed largely of second growth oak and hickory. Plantations of several species of pines were planted in the 1940's followed later by small plantations of ash and black walnut.

This area located about 10 miles northwest of Boone provides an excellent area for forestry students to practice their skills.

The area now receives little use by the general public other than hunting and hiking, but it has the potential of becoming a good recreation area.

This year one half of the red pine plantation was thinned and pruned in order to study the effects of these practices upon growth rate.

We'll bury him right here.

The wives had to be replaced by the guitar in this cabin.
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BEIL, CHESTER MARTIN. B.S. 1941. 2227 Reclamation Avenue, Jefferson, Iowa. Soil Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service.


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BISHOP, ALBERT BAUER, B.S. 1936, 87 Neish Street, Camarillo, California. Budget Officer-U.S. Navy Astronautics Group, Pt. Mugu, California.

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WILLIAMSON, DONALD EUGENE. B.S. 1949. 707 Home Park Boulevard, Waterloo, Iowa. Foster Coal & Feed Company.
WILKIE, ROGER ALAN. B.S. 1959. Anadover, Iowa.

A morning snooze during Biology lecture.

Alright, who stole the saltpeter?????