Celebrating its 80th Anniversary!

AMES FORESTER

1993
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Editor's Letter

Yes, it is done and finally has arrived on your doorstep or in your mailbox—whatever the case may be. It was a long year for me; this second go-around with editing a publication like this surprisingly was more difficult than the first. It was, at times, as if God himself did not want us to finish this edition. But as you can see, I made it and I hope this edition is just as good as my first.

This year marked the 80th anniversary of the Ames Forester. It's hard to believe that the first edition was printed back in 1913 by a group of college students and their professors. Times have changed but sometimes it is useful to look back on the past to see where we have come from. We try to do that with a selection of articles handpicked from past editions. It also tries to look ahead with a couple of feature articles that could help show where we may be headed into the 21st century. In any case, I hope that you enjoy them.

Oh, by the way, we are looking for some "would-be" authors to tell about their summer camp experiences in a short (2-4 pages or 1500 words) article. If there is enough response, we hope to use the articles in next year's Forester as a tribute to all the men and women who have made camp great. If response is really great, the department may publish a collection of these stories that can be distributed with next year's alumni directory. It is up to you folks; get those articles in EARLY!

Thanks for your continuing support.

Mike Saunders
1993 Ames Forester Editor

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Feature Articles
Editor's Note: This speech was given to the Iowa State University community on December 5, 1992 in the Sun Room of Memorial Union. I would like to thank Lorraine personally for allowing the FORESTER to publish it.

Before I begin, I'd like to say to you that speaking in my home state always makes me a bit apprehensive. I have made many speeches in my career. There have been speeches for the Park Service, for different groups, public and private, and as you imagine, even speeches preparatory to and introducing Presidents. But when I return home, I feel like I'm once more a young girl from Iowa who left the State, made good in an environmental profession, never forgetting the humble and grassroots origin from which I came. Perhaps that had more than a little to do with my selection of the environment as my desired choice of profession.

When Chris Ball contacted me to come and speak to your group, it was after I had been featured on NBC Dateline and CNN wherein my story really became public. I have been gratified with the hundreds of calls and letters I have received from throughout the country expressing support and encouragement that somebody finally stood up and articulated from an inside perspective what has been happening to our environment and the public lands during the past twelve years. My lawyer from New York City says they have never in the history of his law firm had any client who prompted such an overwhelming number of phone calls expressing support and asking what they could do to advance my cause. He said it was not unusual to receive 80 to 100 calls per day in the agency that I have loved and served for some 33 years.

I began my employment with the National Park Service as a secretary. I progressed through the ranks, serving in many locations and many positions. I, as you heard in the introduction, am the only person in the history of the National Park Service to have served as Regional Director of three different Regions—the Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Mid-Atlantic Regions.

In October 1985, the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks and Recreation held a joint subcommittee hearing on the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA). Because of these oversight hearings, the Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee, or GYCC, a joint effort of the Park Service and the Forest Service, published the 240 page "Aggregation of National Park and Forest Service Management Plans." The purpose of this 1987 report was to illustrate the relationship and goals of the GYA forests and parks and to provide an overview of their management. To meet the congressional expectation of prospective review and analysis, an interagency document was anticipated—one which would describe the future condition of the GYA through coordinated management goals and how they could be achieved.

It is critical to note that this was not simply to be a regional plan or decision document—it
was to be a study of the conditions of the areas involved, a recognition of goals, and a formalization of coordinated, guiding principles. This document was to be a model for interagency cooperation in this area and a model for other areas, well into the next century.

In my capacity as Regional Director of the National Park Service for the Rocky Mountain Region, I was assigned to act as the co-chair of the GYCC along with my counterpart in the Forest Service. This report was to become known as the "Vision" document. To study the scientific and management issues, to plan, and to write this document, a joint project office for the GYCC was opened in Billings, Montana. I designated Sandra Key to undertake many of the tasks. She worked in this office along with her Forest Service counterpart, as team leaders. A number of professional and scientific studies and analyses were prepared or collected for this purpose.

On August 14, 1991, the draft of the Vision Document was released for full public review. The draft was entitled "Vision for the Future: A Framework for the Coordination in the Greater Yellowstone Area." The study was approximately sixty pages in length. Rumor had it that shortly thereafter Scott Sewell, Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, received a note from Sinunu on the cover of the draft document. Supposedly an aide to Sewell saw the document, although it very conveniently disappeared and was not contained in the documents subpoenaed by the Civil Service Subcommittee. It was also interesting that this occurred shortly after the President went fishing with Senator Alan Simpson in Wyoming.

During that time commodity groups insisted on individual sessions with the Forest Service regarding the document. They were the Multiple Use Coalitions, Wool Growers, et al. Environmental groups like the Sierra Club were excluded.

Assistant Secretary Moseley was briefed by Chief Robertson of the Forest Service and NPS (National Park Service) and Department of the Interior officials as well. There were no major concerns raised except the costs of printing.

The Agencies were asked particularly by the environmental community to extend public comment and hold meetings throughout the country on the document because of its possible effect on the GYA and other segments of the country were it to be used as the model. The NPS and the Forest Service agreed to extend the public comment period until January 31, 1991. They were also entertaining the request to hold public meetings in other than the local area which would have been consistent with the approach that was proposed in the Federal Register notice outlining the public input process for the document.

It was evident where the Montana delegation's sympathies lay, when a meeting of the GYCC was called to essentially conduct in-house business. The commodity groups wished to come and were refused because it was just a business meeting and our feeling that if they were allowed to come; other factions would also have to be invited. Representative Marlenee and Senator Burns offices called and threatened to shut down the meeting if the commodity groups were not added to the agenda.

On October 3, 1990, the Wyoming delegation requested a meeting with the Department of Agriculture/Forest Service and Interior/NPS people regarding the Vision Document. That meeting did take place on October 4 in Senator Simpson's office. Present were the other GYCC Co-chair, Gary Cargill, Associate Chief George Leonard, USDA Assistant Secretary James Mosely, USDI Principle Deputy Assistant Secretary of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Scott Sewell, NPS Associate Director for Operations Jack Morehead, the members of the Wyoming congressional delegations, representatives of Wyoming commodity interests and T. S. Ari, Director of the Bureau of Mines. What was interesting is who was not invited—no environmental interests and me! And the primary topic of the meeting was the Vision Document.

On October 5, while in Washington, D.C. to brief the national environmental community on the Vision Document, I was asked to come to Scott Sewell's office. If I might digress here for just a moment, I mentioned to you before that I was originally a secretary. One of my jobs then was taking notes and dictation. I developed the habit of recording the key points of conversations and other information in a series of green notebooks. These books have been the source of some humor and emulation among my co-workers. However, through the years, they have provided a continuous, simultaneous record of many of my important business transactions. You will find as you get into the workaday world, that you cannot retain all the data and happenings in your memory and that what you consider unimportant today, may be very important in the future. I urge you to adopt such mechanisms as you enter the work force.

To return to the meeting of October 5, 1990, I sat across from Mr. Sewell with my notebook and some other papers in my lap. He began a lecture on the fact that significant political contacts and pressure had been
made to the White House and the Secretary regarding the Vision document by political delegations. He then stated the Mr. Sinunu had personally communicated with him about this issue and told him that from a "political perspective" the existing draft of the Vision Document was a "disaster" and must be re-written. He continued in this vein for a period of time. Mr. Sewell made it clear that he "had been delegated by the Department" to retain the appearance that the document was the product of professional and scientific efforts by the agencies involved, but that the reality would be that the document would be reversed based on strictly political concerns—some of which he shared with me at the time. He also made it clear that he was upset with me personally because of the draft, and that he had, therefore, taken over control of the writing and content of that document. He was emphatic as to this point—stating that I should proceed, but that it was he who would ultimately control and supervise its content.

Suddenly, apparently realizing that I was taking notes, he severely reprimanded me about the notes, and demanded that I stop. He stated that he "did not appreciate me taking notes or keeping any record of our discussions." At the time, I felt that this was an odd statement as I might not have a clear record of his instructions, but I did not take further notes.

He went on to emphasize that the Vision Document would be re-written to meet these political requirements under his control—stating again that he was "designated to represent Interior," and that the contents and the document generally would be directed, reviewed, and given the final "OK" by him. He also, in the process, vetoed national public meetings.

As I was concerned about the apparent political manipulation of the document, the essential misrepresentation of stating to Congress and the public that it was a Park Service and Forest Service document derived from professional and scientific evaluations, and the abrogation of those professional and scientific bases on the document, I spoke with the Director of the Park Service about it. I specifically stated that I was surprised by Mr. Sewell's statements—and his assertion that the White House was so concerned and involved because of political pressure from members responding to commodity interests—at a time when the Gulf War had reached a high level of tension.

During the period February 14-22, 1991, after Mr. Sewell's statements to me, I had the occasion to brief people on the Hill prior to appropriation and legislative hearings. This was a standard practice. A copy of my schedule, names and times was furnished to the Washington Office of Legislative Affairs.

Immediately after these briefings, something quite unusual occurred. I was informed that an undisclosed Member of Congress had told Secretary Lujan that I was "lobbying." In a baffling turn of events, I was mysteriously facing a demand for a letter of reprimand and discipline at the insistence of Mr. Sewell. The message to me was clear.

I felt threatened by the allegation, and particularly for the call for a letter of reprimand. On March 21, 1991, the issue of Mr. Sewell's demand that I be reprimanded was raised in a meeting with the Director and members of his staff. I noted that this was a groundless attack. Though I sent a memo to the Director on this charge, I have never received any word or response. To this day, this matter has never been formally explained to me, nor has the role of officials involved with the Vision Document.

I am convinced that had I not flatly rejected this issue, and had I not been lucky enough to clear my efforts with both the Washington Office and the Director, this could have served as a basis for explaining a subsequent directed reassignment. Just enough manufactured leverage existed to stop me from resisting. As it was, the pressure of that incident hanging over my head affected my testimony before the appropriation hearings in March.

It was obvious that the strategy was to intimidate me enough with the proposed letter of reprimand that I would keep my head down and not raise problems with what the Administration officials wanted to do with the environment in my sector of the country. I have witnessed subsequently the same strategy with other top managers in the NPS and other public land management agencies who dare to even raise the specter of disagreement even in-house, with the political solution.

Meanwhile, back on the "local" public meetings on the Vision Document, at the meeting in Cody, comments were balanced pro and con the document; Riverton and Cheyenne comments were weighted in support of the document as written; at Jackson, viewpoints balanced. Then People for the West, heavily funded by private corporations involved in commodity development of the lands surrounding Yellowstone, got into the act and stacked the meeting in Billings so that the audience and speakers were heavily weighted against the document and the process. In Ennis, MT, comments were very critical and led by public comments by Congressman Marleene; in Idaho Falls, balanced comment. The eighth pub-
public meeting in Bozeman, MT, however, was an absolute circus—the most contentious, very polarized, anti-document meeting. It is interesting that Congressman Marlenee obtained buses and bussed to the meeting those in opposition. In fact, one of his staffers directed traffic assisting the opponents at every instance. The Bozeman meeting, from then on, come to typify the public's perception of the document even though six of the meetings were either positive or balanced toward the document. What is even more interesting, the majority of those opponents testified from what they were told the document said—they had never read it!

After the public comment period was over, meetings were held in Washington between the Departments of Agriculture and Interior wherein the direction and changes to the document were filtered down through the Forest Service. I was essentially helpless to have any effect on the document because I was outvoted by the Forest Service in every instance. Knowing of Sewell's feelings about the document, I also knew that if I raised the issue I would be vetoed by my own Departmental officials. I was very effectively neutralized at this point.

Even the title of the document was revised because, "President Bush is sensitive to the word 'Vision' because he has been criticized for not having any vision for the country!"

The document today bears little resemblance to the original. As you can see, it is materially shortened—10 pages and lots of pictures. It is sitting on shelves and in basements. Others left unscathed by the occurrences don't even want to talk about it. It's interesting that the two people who were ostracized as a result of the document are both NPS'ers and both women! The other—Sandra Key—had no assistance in locating a position for herself once the process was consummated. She left the NPS and is now the Forest Supervisor of the Sequoia National Forest. And doing a great job, I might add.

I received notice that I could either accept a reassignment to Philadelphia or resign. After trying to propose all different kinds of solutions so that I could remain in Denver because of personal reasons, I reluctantly accepted the reassignment to Philadelphia. It is obvious to me now that the reassignment was a thinly veiled attempt to get me to retire and be quiet. But I surprised the forces in the Depart-

ment who were adamant that I should be ostracized by accepting the reassignment. It was soon evident in Philadelphia that they had not abandoned their vendetta to the point that my being there was affecting not only the Region, but its people. Resignedly, I finally had to accept the inevitable and in April, I retired.

Since that retirement, I have spoken out through various mediums about how the environment in the GYA is being sacrificed for political expediency. In a speech to the Greater Yellowstone Coalition (an environmental group dedicated to the preservation of the Yellowstone ecosystem), I drew for them a picture—characterizing the parks as like a hole in a doughnut. They are a relatively small area in the middle of a rich, inviting ring of public lands which lie just outside their boundaries. This tiny center of a park is surrounded by relatively massive areas of mostly public land upon which a relatively few individuals and special interests make money. I am not certain most people can visualize how much land and how much money. The park in the middle is surrounded by this great doughnut of perhaps five or six times the acreage of the park itself, in some cases more. Now divide that outer ring into many smaller segments and label each one with a different special interest. In Yellowstone, the labels would read "mining", "energy and geothermal", "tim-

A panoramic view of one part of the Greater Yellowstone Area.
ber”, and “grazing.” In other parks, it might be a different set of special interests.

Around almost every large park, there is something—some economic benefit that is derived by this small class of beneficiaries. Now, multiply this great worth for each park times the number of parks which have this type of special interest value. You may not be aware that just one gold mine right outside Yellowstone’s boundaries, unless such action is taken to prevent it, could pollute streams flowing into Yellowstone. It will produce gold which has a value of more that a billion dollars. What is even more interesting is that the corporation building it is Canadian. My question is why we, through political intervention, are prevented from exercising extreme environmental controls on such ventures. Why should we pollute and sacrifice our resources and environment to enrich a non-U.S. corporation?

You have visualized my doughnut, I hope. Since you are all so well read and current in environmental issues, you might think, “So what. We’ve heard this before.” What you haven’t heard is someone like me, who has had access to all the numbers and a witness to the politics involved in environmental decisions, say “there is simply too much taking!” The takers have obtained help to take just a little more than the system can absorb. The parks and your public lands are being choked to death by the actions of these special interests and their political patrons—special interests whose yearly “take” finance yet another take of your legacy and that of your children and grandchildren!

Those special interest users of the boundary lands, ourlands, approach utilization in a single-minded fashion—without knowing of inquiring into the cumulative effect of their actions in concert with the acts of others who are doing the same. This is critical. These are not, for the most part, bad people—they are not at all the ecological robber barons of a generation or two past. We are not talking about something as simple as people who create massive, illegal toxic waste dumps. Most think of themselves as being good—and generally believe that their acts, while not meeting the levels some “tree-hugger” might desire, will not really do any “permanent” harm. To view them as uncaring, plunderers is not accurate, and interferes with a true understanding of the enormity of the problem. The problem is that they think of themselves as being good, but just out after “their share.” But, despite their good or indifferent intentions, they are dead wrong; they may not do great wrongs—but they are part of a hidden system of many small wrongs which add up.

They are wrong because they cannot see the cumulative effect of 30 or 40 or 50 other inhabitants of that doughnut saying and doing the exact same things. Let me say that again—they cannot see the cumulative effects, because not only do they lack any accurate way of assessing many of the things they themselves do but, more importantly, they do not really comprehend, and certainly cannot assess, the simultaneous effects of their acts and 30 to 50 others who are also “fudging” the system just out of their sight.

You see, each user of that doughnut seeks just one little favor from a congressman every few years, wants the Department of the Interior to loosen up one little law, or writes to the President and asks him to kill just one little document. In the end, they are slowly destroying our parks—this Park. Environmental groups are put into a position of the Secret Service defending the President. While a group of financially overmatched defenders has to cover every base, these special interests need only a little, in unknown or unexpected places each time. Nothing can stop an unnoticed meeting with a congressman—and if an assistant secretary should happen to drop in, how would the defender even know it was happening?

Recall that when the S&L house of cards fell in, two things were revealed. First, we suddenly saw that almost everyone was getting away with these small favors or with slightly avoiding the laws—everyone was surprised at the magnitude of the abuse because they thought they were the only ones “getting away” with these little schemes. The various federal agencies involved were not coordinated, were not able to see the whole board at one time, not only didn’t try to stop the problem, but the most important point of all was that they didn’t really see it coming. Those agencies were subject to extreme pressure when split away from one another.

Second, a terrible tidal wave of potential destruction had been building all the time. No one saw the wave because the regulators had been neutralized and those making the money were simply too focused on their own little “deal” to notice that the fabric of the system was being eroded by the number of “small deals.”

Can you relate to this analogy—S&L as similar to what has been happening in the environmental community? Let you think that this has only been happening in National Parks, let me tell you that when documentation of the Vision Document process in Washington was subpoenaed, up popped a memorandum which said, “We will follow
the same process on the Vision, as we did on the redefinition of wetlands." Also, you see a similar pattern played out in a November 22 article on how U.S. Mine Inspectors were charging political interference by their own Agency Director. To quote them "... the agency head that oversees the $20 billion coal industry has repeatedly intervened on behalf of coal companies to thwart enforcement of the law regulating strip mining ... had ordered them to end investigations of violations, reduce fines, eliminate penalties, divert prosecutions and prevent inspections." Further, "The inspectors as well as several ranking officials in the Office of Surfacing Mining said Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan knew of Mr. Synder's actions and, by not interfering, in effect, sanctioned them." Mr. Synder was a political appointee. He takes his orders from the Secretary and the White House. So where do you think his marching orders came from. I'm here to tell you, they don't just think up such things; they are carrying out the policies of the Administration. And, you probably wonder why the midlevel government officials such as myself do not set the record straight. If that person refuses to do so, suddenly that congressman is calling and inquiring into decertification of the SES employee, an IG investigation suddenly comes into existence or increases in intensity, or the employee is suddenly transferred somewhere else under odd circumstances. Don't tell the truth about the Exxon Valdez because there is a lot of pressure. Don't go against a political appointee, or you end up exiled to a tiny facility outside D.C. and so on.

As was the case with the S&L scandal, one often hears about "technical violations of the rules"—this translates into "I'm helping someone by breaking the rules, but it's OK because it isn't anything big enough to really matter." Or, one sees a Council on Competitiveness through revision or lack of implementation of regulations undermine the laws that have been passed by your Congress through the hearing process. What we see is government and policy by fiat of the Administration and unless, and until someone who know this is going on stands up and denounces it, publicly, it continues on and on.

Now you probably say "Where are the professionals who have the guts and ethics to stand up to this kind of pressure when they know it's wrong? Do you know that when a reporter from the Washington Post interviewed Park Rangers about what needs to be done for Parks, they were afraid to have their quotations attributed because of "what happened to Lorraine Mintzmyer." These are young people who have mouths to feed, mortgages to pay. If they speak out, they risk loss of their job.

The truth is that I am like the bank regulators I discussed. I have been in the trenches and have seen all sides of this argument for a long time. Everyone has always seen political tampering and special interest interference with stewardship agencies. But factors are now present which, like the S&L scandal, are building up unseen costs—debts beyond calculation of the officials and special interests which mere money will not be able to pay.

At this point you might say "politicians have always helped special interest groups to pressure the Park Service, the Forest Service, BLM et al. So what?" The 'so what' is that there has been a fundamental change in the structure and efficacy of those agencies. Since time immemorial, special interests have paid, politicians have exerted pressure, other politicians screamed about it, and stewardship agencies have fought a tactical battle to protect as much as possible.

But as I've said, problems have developed that are taking away the agencies' ability to check such activity—have almost destroyed their capability to function.

(1) The politicians, congressmen and executive have during the past 12 years so taken over the upper parts of the agencies that there is little professional direction any longer, and those that there are not really technically aware of the operational issues.

(2) There is no longer any ability on the part of the agency to protect its lower level people. They can be targeted and neutralized without any real resistance.

Requests for such favors to the President, to senators, to representatives, and to political appointees are made. It's done on the phone, in closed, private meetings, and over lunch. It has been like a gold rush to accommodate and assist one's friends.

Short term interests have gotten out of hand because the power has been concentrated in the hands of the politicians rather that through enlightened and democratically conceived consensus on what should be done with our public lands. Governments and big business are, strictly speaking, not the moral agents to protect the environment and our interests. The environment is a public good and as so should be regulated and preserved by that public.

To quote Holmes Rolson III in his book "Environmental Eth-
"Decisions ought to be democratic, since they are political and about public lands. But pitfalls in the democratic process are many. Those with political clout and savvy, those with concentrated high-order interests—a lot to gain or lose—outshout or outmanipulate the disorganized majority whose interests are diffuse and low level. Organized small groups typically outact large latent groups; legislators react to pressure groups and defend their own interests. Agencies grow bureaucratic and sluggish; citizen preferences are difficult to register and aggregate; voters never have the options they prefer presented at the ballot box, and so on."

To quote him further:

"...on the commons the nearest that policy can come to nonpreferential treatment is by nonconsumptive use. Everyone can use the commons, but no one is allowed to use it up; and the more "use up" activity is involved, the lower should be the priority."

There are some who would say that this is a "lock-up policy." The nation is already 98 percent developed. So I say "What's wrong with very carefully, and on a cumulative basis, assessing what the effect of decisions will be on that small remaining 2%?" The public is the loser if this is not pursued. And if those commodity interests destroy unrecoverable resources or what is our public lands, we are subsidizing them for private gain and, most times these days, to satisfy other countries. I believe we should go slowly when such decisions are made. Why should we sacrifice our legacy and that of our children and grandchildren for a small number of corporations who have overpaid CEO's and diminish our resources, those little that we have stockpiled, for other countries? These resources are truly not even ours to do with as we wish—we are stealing from generations yet to come. We are seemingly hell-bent on outdoing the Europeans who took many centuries to exhaust their natural resources. Our country is a little over 200 years old and we are moving rapidly to elimination of species that could be the DNA's of tomorrow.

We will not be able to reverse this trend unless and until we assert ourselves with the Administration in power and the Congress itself. We should decide what our ideology is going to be and push them to carry out our will. Those who would say we should meet with the commodity interests and be willing to compromise and have a meeting of the minds have lost sight of the fact that we have already compromised on 98% of the land. We should, in my opinion, be uncompromising and have to be convinced beyond a shadow of a doubt about the last 2% over which we can exert some control.

I am not coming to you with a doomsday message, however. I believe you and the public have spoken with the recent election. I am comforted that this Administration is going to be more receptive to concern for the environment and our public lands. It is not too late for you to have an impact upon that Administration and its policies. You might ask what I would recommend. My thoughts are a mixture pertaining to the Park System and the environment in general.

(1) Creation of an independent National Park System. Legislation is now pending before the Congress to effect this.

(2) Accumulation of hard data analyses of the value, use and amount spent on protection of all public lands. This includes a per park/forest analysis, as well as a cumulative analysis nationwide.

(3) Development and computation of models designed to measure the build-up of the potential for ecosystem disaster, cost to preserve, including length of time until functional death of the major parks, and the amount special interests are receiving in return for this injury.

(4) Lobbying for an administrative "sunshine act" which would forbid ex parte negotiations of influence peddling by politicians on stewardship issues—fostering private meetings with special interests that citizens would not know about. (Not unlike the Kastemyer bill, which should be studied carefully by anyone interested in this issue.)

Thank you.
Iowa Boasts Nation's Largest Private Statewide Urban Forestry Program

Iowa's unique public, private partnerships are addressing the need for concerted efforts in both community and rural forestry. Today, four years after its inception, the Trees Forever program is conducting tree planting and care projects in 250 towns and cities across the state of Iowa. It has become the largest privately funded statewide tree planting organization in the country. It has received three national awards, most recently the first annual Geo Award for Environmental Excellence. This spring, more than 6000 adult volunteers and 7000 students will be planting and caring for trees in communities in every corner of the state. How did this happen?

In February of 1989, two concerned volunteers from Eastern Iowa, Shannon Ramsay and David Krotz, founded a new non-profit organization called Trees Forever. With the vision of a statewide volunteer-based program, that first spring they initiated their first tree planting in Des Moines, a grove of fifty trees on the State Capitol lawn-sponsored with the Iowa Nursery Association. Seeking the advice of professionals, they put together a Board of Advisors from across the state which included DNR and ISU Extension Foresters.

In the fall of 1989, Trees Forever became a special program of the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation. It joined the Foundation's other programs, including the Land Stewardship Program, Wetlands for Iowa and Trails for Iowa. Founded in 1979, the Foundation has been a non-profit, private sector funded, state-wide success story for well over a decade. It has directly assisted in the protection or restoration of over 25,000 acres of significant Iowa natural areas, including 10,000 acres of woodlands at 175 different sites. The Foundation has been instrumental in positioning Iowa as a national leader in number of miles of recreation trails. Of special note is that Gerry Schnepf, Executive Director, is a 1962 ISU graduate forester.

Model Community-Wide Approach

Early projects included an annual acorn collection campaign for the state and private nurseries and a youth nursery project involving more than a dozen youth groups. A breakthrough came when Iowa Electric Light and Power Company agreed to join with Trees Forever in designing a model community-wide tree planting program. The utility agreed to a $5,000 matching grant for each of three years as an incentive to a community to develop a volunteer urban forestry program. Belmond, Iowa, with a population of 2,500, was chosen as the model.

Trees Forever then helped form a steering committee of local leaders who agreed to raise matching funds and carry out the effort. This included formalizing a plan which included site and species selection, design, volunteer recruitment and coordination, youth

Trees Forever uses volunteers throughout the community to accomplish its goals. This workday was used to plant trees at McKinley Middle School in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
involvement, public education, fund raising and aftercare.

In its first year, 1990, Belmond more than doubled its matching grant and volunteers planted 200 two-inch caliper trees of diverse native species in parks, ball fields, and around schools. In its second year, 1991, the Belmond committee focused on planting at private residences and businesses. For a $10 adoption fee, citizens agreed to purchase trees and plant them in a location designed to maximize energy efficiency benefits. In its third year, Belmond focused on planting entry ways and other public sites. For 1993, its fourth year, Belmond is offering more trees for residences and has major plans to complete a recreation trail through town. As part of each planting plan, volunteers assumed the responsibility of aftercare.

After three years, the numbers are impressive. Over six hundred large trees planted. Over 200 volunteers contributing 41,000 hours. Equally as important, the citizens of Belmond have increased their knowledge of trees. The community has achieved a greater unity by the galvanizing effect of shared community service. City government has grown from seeing trees as an expense to viewing them as an asset, budgeting additional funds for public tree planting and care. The steering committee began with trees, but is now branching out into other areas of environmental action joining forces with the Northern Iowa River Greenbelt committee. They’ve raised funds to acquire several parcels of land to enhance their entry way and river park. Recently they received a $17,000 REAP grant to establish a mile and half long recreational trail through the middle of town. Belmond has proven its ability to care for its community forests and other natural resources.

**From One Town to 250**

In 1991, Iowa Electric Light and Power Co. launched its service areawide Branching Out program with Trees Forever. As a result, in 1991, there were 38 participating communities with matching grants ranging from $500 to $20,000. Iowa Electric made a five-year, over one million dollar commitment, to Trees Forever for this first, unique utility partnership effort.

Also contributing to utility sponsorship of Trees Forever was legislation that mandates rate-regulated utilities launch energy efficiency programs. Tree planting was included as one of the components. The rationale was that trees sequester CO₂, directly conserve energy around buildings and also cut down on the urban heat island effect during peak load periods of the year.

Following Iowa Electric’s initial commitment to the Trees Forever program, Iowa Southern Utilities, Iowa Power and IPS Electric (now Midwest Power) and Midwest Gas, Interstate Power and Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric agreed to launch similar matching grant partnership programs. In addition, several municipal utilities contracted with Trees Forever to offer the program in their communities. The result was matching grants for tree planting in 168 communities in 1992, with over 250 participants in 1993. All Trees Forever program sponsorship has now reached over one million dollars annually.

The community program is considered a three-way partnership between the local community, the utility sponsor and Trees Forever. A staff person from Trees Forever is assigned approximately 30 communities, and is responsible for on-site program assistance to local volunteers. Field staff has broad expertise in many areas and of particular importance is the ability to work well with volunteers in communities of all sizes. Four ISU graduates are currently part of the staff, including Patty Petersen, horticulturist, Roger Hunt, landscape architect, Cheri Grauer, agronomist and Darrel Mills, forester, class of 1972.

**Rural Programs**

Though the major thrust of the Trees Forever program has been in urban forestry, there have also been many rural projects. Sponsored by the Pella Corporation (Pella Windows), Forest Stewards was launched as an effort to provide students with hands-on forest management experience. Additional funding has come from Heartwood Creations, Iowa Electric and Midwest Power. Last fall, over 100 students involved with Forest Stewards gathered for a field day in Ames. Members of the ISU Forestry Club provided guided tours of Ann Munn Heritage Woods, with the State Nursery providing tours of the nursery.

Lake Red Rock, a U.S. Corps of Engineers managed recreation area was the site of the first five model forest management projects. These were planned and are being implemented by FFA and other youth groups with management expertise provided by Corps’ For ester, Dave Becker. Projects from tree planting to timber stand improvement are currently being carried out on plots from three to ten acres. Youth
groups receive a $1,000 annual grant for their time and efforts and were asked to make a five year commitment. Plans are underway to expand Forest Stewards to 15 youth groups across Iowa for 1993.

In 1991, Iowa Southern Utilities earmarked 30% of their Trees Forever program funding to be set aside for rural projects. Taking Root, Iowa Southern's program, has funded 12 projects to date, ranging from windbreaks to major reforestation efforts. One of the most significant projects has been the annual restoration of 75 acres of oak hickory forests around Lake Rathbun through the direct seeding of acorns and hickory nuts (two bushels per acre). It is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project, but involves FFA from neighboring Moravia and Centerville in the actual seed planting.

In its early days, Trees Forever tried to learn from forestry professionals and other tree planting groups across the country. Now, having demonstrated a sound new approach to initiating positive action in urban and rural forestry across an entire state, Trees Forever is serving as a model to emulate for others across the nation. Receiving the Chevrolet-GEO Award has provided recognition of its tremendous success. As former Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation Board Chair Charles McLaughlin commented upon receiving the award, who had vowed early on to watch the progress of the Trees Forever program, "I did watch it," he said. "All I could see was dust, but I watched it!"

Shannon Ramsay, who now directs Trees Forever, is quick to share credit with local volunteers involved in the program in towns, cities and rural sites across the state. "The true recipients of this award (GEO) live in every corner of Iowa. They are the people who devote their time and energy to planning, planting and caring for trees. They do it because they love trees and they love their towns. They care about our quality of life and about the future. We work with literally thousands of volunteers, and there would be no program without their hard work and commitment."

If you would like more information about Trees Forever programs or would like to become involved, contact Shari Miller, Public Information Coordinator, at 1-800-369-1269 or write them at 776 13th St., Marion, Iowa 52302.
What The Trees Would Say

We trees do serve humanity,  
With comfort and utility.  

Wherever on this earth man live  
Unstinted benefits we give.  

What of his crib? What of his bed?  
The firewood garnered in his shed?  

The shelter from the wintry blast;  
And cooling shade while summer lasts?  

For sturdy wheels and wagon box;  
Good fences, yokes and handle stocks.  

For window sash and dancing floors,  
Partitions, shelves and fancy doors.  

And paper for a hundred uses  
Provided by our firs and spruces.  

Then remedies for aches and pains;  
Ingredients for your paints and stains.  

The pillars of your temples fair;  
With graceful towers here and there.  

Carved reredos and altars joined;  
With Gothic arches deftly groined.  

Argosies with oaken keels,  
And masts and beams and steering wheels.  

Gun carriages of timber stout;  
And ramparts, compounds and redoubts.  

The sleek and doweled cruiser's deck;  
The bridge that spanned that westward trek.  

Our lives we pledge to guard the soil;  
The avalanche's dread recoil.  

We serve forever and a-day;  
And point you to the upward way.  

—J. A. Larsen.

Reprinted from the 1963 Ames Forester.
Reflections
In 1844, nearly a hundred years ago, the first log raft was floated down the Mississippi River. No power was used. The raft moved with the current and was guided by long oars or sweeps fastened on the back or stern of the raft. Strenuous working of the weeps was required to keep the cumbersome raft in the main channel of the river.

It was not until 1863 that steamboats were used to push the rafts. By that time, pine logs were being transported on the Mississippi from the mouths of the Wisconsin, St. Croix, Chippewa and Black Rivers to points as far south as St. Louis.

Many thrilling tales have been told of those glamorous rafting days: how the logs were first "driven" down the smaller streams to the big river, sorted and formed into rafts and towed to the sawmills farther south. Often the rafts were grounded on the numerous bars or "broken up" on the point of an island or the pier of a bridge. Then the logs had to be "picked up" and entirely re-rafted before completing the downstream journey. Thousands of logs were lost going down the river. Months were required to make the trip.

In the days following the Civil War and continuing until around 1910, rafts could be seen on the river at almost any time of the day or night. Today a raft on the Mississippi is a rare sight and can only be seen on parts of the river. Many changes have been made in the methods of rafting and towing the logs. Motor driven launches have, for the most part, supplanted the more expensive steamboat. Rafts of five hundred logs are large now, whereas in the olden days a raft often contained ten thousand logs with more than a million board feet of material.

No other method of transporting logs from the forest to the factory has been found to be as cheap as this old time way, especially when the timber and the mill are both close to the river. The cost per thousand board feet per mile is less than three cents or at least five times as cheap as the same distance by railroad.

Almost all of the two million board feet of logs used yearly by the Burlington Basket Company are transported to the factory at Burlington by raft. The company owns over five thousands acres of Mississippi River bottomland between Burlington and Dubuque. Logs from this land are rafted and floated down the river distances ranging from ten to two hundred miles.

Mature trees from the company-owned forest areas or from privately-owned timberlands are cut mainly in the winter. The logs are hauled to the main channel of the river and piled along the high banks until the ice moves out in the spring. Hardwood varieties such as soft maple, cottonwood, white elm, red birch, sycamore, hackberry, and white ash are cut. Care must be taken to insure plenty of the good floating varieties like the soft maple and ash, which are piled with the low-floating elm, birch, and cottonwood. At the time of rafting, a good floater is placed alongside the poor floater in order that the entire raft floats high in the water. Even the buoyant varieties will become "waterlogged" after being in the water for any length of time; so the rafts must be taken out of the water soon after they reach their destination to avoid sinking.

The floods on the Mississippi River, which overflow the island and bottom lands, generally occur soon after the ice
leaves the river in the spring. Not every year do we experience these floods, but when they do occur it is almost impossible to prevent loss of logs if they are not all rafted before the water overflows the banks of the river.

No time can be lost in getting the logs rafted in the spring. With the water ice cold and the strong spring winds, this is a difficult task. Nor is it an easy job to guide the rafts during high water, with the treacherous currents, adverse winds and high waves. Landings are difficult and many times two and three lines have to be stretched to shore before the raft is landed for the night. Rafts are now rarely towed at night and each evening they must be tied to shore at a place in the channel protected from the wind and waves.

Progress down the river is very slow. The speed of the stream is between two and a half and four miles per hour. The power of the boats increases this by several miles so from ten to fifteen hours are required to travel a distance of forty miles.

In the old rafting days, when pine logs were being towed, the logs were not fastened together. A boom or enclosure was first formed by joining the ends of long logs, and other logs were placed close together inside this boom. Ropes were stretched from one side of the boom to the other across the logs. Drawing these ropes very tight made the raft solid and as the pine logs floated high there was no danger of the logs “ducking” under the boom in rough water. The boom thus formed the entire raft afloat. They are now made rigid by placing small saplings or binder poles at right angles of the logs and at both ends. An eight inch square boat spike is driven through the pole into the log. The logs vary in length from ten to twenty feet; so the binder poles are spaced about ten feet apart in order to catch both ends of all the logs. A few years ago wooden pines were used in place of the boat spikes to fasten the binder pole to the log. The holes were drilled with large hand augers through the pole and part way into the log. An ash or oak pin was driven into this hole. Such an operation was a slow, difficult job, which required a large crew of men and wasted a portion of the log. The wooden pins has now been almost entirely discarded for the quicker and cheaper boat spike.

When the raft reaches its destination, the spikes are pulled out and straighten for use again. A still better method of fastening the logs is that of using the old time chain dog or ring dog. This consists of a few links of chain with a piece of pointed steel called a dog at each end. One dog is driven into the log, the chain goes over the binder pole and the other dog is also driven into the log. Driving both dogs into the log will draw the chain tightly over the pole and the log is thus securely held in place. These chains are more expensive, costing about thirteen cents a piece, but they can be used over and over again, are easier to remove and do no break off in the log during rough weather as the spikes occasionally do.

Brails are now from 150 to 200 feet long, and a raft is generally made up of three brails side by side, making a total width of about sixty feet. The boats are “hitched” into the
The hush of evening quieted the restless waters of Pelican lake. The sweetly melancholy song of the Hermit Thrush far away in the deep green of pine and balsam, drifted faintly across the rice covered bay announcing the angelus hour of the forest. I ceased my paddling and sat in silent reverence gazing on the flaming crimson of the western sky which silhouetted the slender cathedral spires of the spruces. Suddenly a loud halloo disturbed my reverie and turning quickly I say a grizzled man of enormous stature standing on the rocky shore.

I paddled swiftly to where he stood and, leaping out, I prepared to beach the canoe. Before I could do this the stranger picked up the canoe and set it down on the beach. Then seeing my evident consternation at this feat of strength he laughed heartily showing a set of white teeth beneath a meekly introduced myself and asked him to share my cabin with me.

I led the way and Paul crawled through the door and sat down before the fireplace while I cooked dinner. When dinner was ready I asked Paul to dine, but he refused, saying that he had some food with him. Then reaching in his pocket, he pulled out a prune about he size of a Hubbard squash.

"This is my meal," he said. "I produced this by crossing a California prune with a native son. As a result this prune is as full of energy as a native son is full of wind. So you see I am always well supplied with energy."

After the meal Paul stowed away 4 plugs of Peerless in his cheek and we started into discuss Paul's work and his associates.

"Where's Brimstone Bill and the blue ox Babe?"

"Oh they are down in Virginia, Minnesota. You see Prout has opened up another iron mine there and we're hoping there will be enough ore to make the old Babe a complete set of shows. The last one only had enough ore for three shoes."

To me this seemed a bit incredulous but noting the honest look in Paul's eyes, I had no
other alternative than to believe him. Suddenly a terrible noise supplemented by a terrific blast of wind caused me to leap to my feet.

"What was that?"

"That's Bill, friend, and he blew his horn to let me know that he is on his way. I am sorry to have to leave you so quickly but I must be up in Alaska tomorrow morning to supervise the cutting of a crop of totem poles. We're logging them up where the little Gumboot flows into the Big Golash."

In vain I protested Paul's early departure.

"No, I must go, but there is a little biography that a fella writ for me. It is accurate and fairly up to date."

Paul reached in his vest picker and pulled out a book which was slightly larger than a Webster dictionary. Putting this on the table he opened the door and disappeared into the night leaving me staring after him. The last glimpse of him showed him headed towards the north where frequent flashes like northern lights illuminating the sky showed that Bill was singing along with his lantern and the old blue ox.

I closed the door, threw a big log in the fire and set down to read the biography. I opened the book and there in bold type was the author's name—Dr. Frank Hough B. V. D. Q. E. D.

Here are a few extracts from that notable biography.

Until this biography was written the antecedents and personal history of Paul Bunyon has been shrouded in mystery except for a few incidents of common knowledge such as the logging off of North Dakota by Paul an the seven axemen of the Red River. This was known not only from the lack of trees there at present, but from the personal testimony of old timers who were there and saw it done.

Paul Bunyon was born in northern Maine on February, 1732. His father, Joe Bunyon, was a direct descendent of the Bunyon who forested the garden of Eden in the year one and who later logged off the garden for lumber for Noah's ark. Paul also had an uncle John who wrote "Pilgrims Progress." Paul did not think much of John, however, because of the later's prison record.

When Paul was able to play about, his father brought him a blue calf which Paul named Babe. The two grew up together and when at the age of 18 Paul set out to make his mark, his father gave him the now full grown ox.

Babe was Paul's assets and liabilities. He could pull anything that had two ends. Babe at the time of his maturity was seven axe handles and plug of Peerless between the eyes and stronger than a totemmaster's breath. He could pull a section of timber into the mill without any noticeable effort, and to pull the kinks out of crooked log roads afforded him mild amusement. Such prodigious strength was necessarily accompanied by a great appetite. Babe would eat a mere fifty bales of hay at each meal and he was not particular about eating it wire and all. Paul used to keep four men with pickarons to pick the wire out of the ox's teeth.

When Paul's business grew so large that he could no longer take care of Babe and his numerous other duties, he turned him over to the care of Brimestone Bill. Bull was the man that wrote the skinner's dictionary, a sort of hand book for teamsters. The book is a standard in all schools that appreciate Bill's mastery forceful English. Bill's early religious training explains the many references made of religious names and places.

Babe used to be a source of continual worry to Bill because of his playful nature. Old Babe liked to sneak off and roam around by himself for a day or two. Sometimes he used to ramble up into Minnesota where the soft ground caused him to sink in up to his stomach. This left very deep holes in the ground. Just how deep these holes were is immaterial, suffice it to say that a setter fell into one with his wife and baby boy. Forty nine years later the "boy" managed to get out and report the happenings. Fortunately most of these holes have filled up with water and this particular region is known as the "land of the sky blue waters" or "the thousand lakes country."

The author of this biography thinks that it would be an injustice to Paul to leave out some incidents as how Paul ran
his camps. This first item of importance was the way the men were cared for.

Paul had an excellent cook called "Sourdough" Pete. He made everything but coffee out of sourdough. Sourdough had only one leg and one arm, but the other leg and arm having been blown off in an explosion of the sourdough barrel. Pete was unusually skillful at making pancakes of which the Lumberjackes were very fond. To fry his sourdough pancakes in sufficient quantities to satisfy the crew, Pete had big Ole the blacksmith make a griddle. This griddle was so large that Pete had two colored boys with hams on their feet to roller skate around the griddle and keep it greased.

Space does not permit the publishing of the many other feats of Paul Bunyon and his crew. The facts about big Ole's dinner horn, Babe's buckskin harness, the doings of Paul's squirrel, axehandleson, etc. will probably be published in some future edition of the Ames Forester.

Reprinted from the 1923 Ames Forester.

Washington Monsoon
by Roger Johnson

I spent my summer working for Kern's Furniture in Hoquiam, Washington. Hoquiam is about 40 miles west of Olympia and lies on the shore of Gray's Harbor, about 15 miles inland from the Pacific Coast. I spent most of my time putting wood putty in knot holes, and as a whole, the job was about as exciting as a Botany 310 lab, but the entire area surrounding the harbor was dependent upon the forest for its economic livelihood and was an excellent place for an Iowa forester to become acquainted with North-west forestry. Hoquiam lies in the rain shadow of the Olympic Mountains and gets about 80-90 inches of rain per year, mostly in the winter. I arrived in Hoquiam June 1, and didn't even see the sun for about a month, everyday looked just like the one before it—overcast and rainy—really had to get used to.

Weekends provided quite a change from the weekday boredom, as the area was just packed with places to go and do. I spent weekends in Olympic National Park, Mt. Rainier National Park, the beach, Vancouver Island, Seattle, and Portland. Jim Dean was working for Simpson Timber Company in Portland, and we made an attempt to get to the top of Mt. Hood, but the snow became too soft so we turned back about 200 vertical feet from the top, and slid down the mountain on our rear ends with plastic bags.

Bruce Fischer was also working in Hoquiam, and we found a way to get a tour of Weyerhaeuser's new office in Tacoma. This had to be one of the summer's highlights, as we got a tour of the whole place, plus a free lunch. The office sort of spans a ravine and looks like a dam from the freeway. The bottom level is a dam and is used to impound a small lake immediately to the north of the building. The building extends for nearly a quarter mile between two hills, roof overhangs on all floors are planted in natural vegetation, making it possible to walk from one hill to the other without ever leaving the grass. All in all, it is the most impressive piece of architecture I've ever seen.

Although my job was nothing fancy, I had the chance to visit six National Parks, and went through Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. If anybody has any wood puttying problems, please contact Bruce Fischer or myself; make no doubt about it—we know about wood putty.

Reprinted from the 1973 Ames Forester.
The Making of a Forester
by Dave Young

The SUCCESSFUL, happy forester is truly a unique individual. A deep love for the world of nature, a natural curiosity, and inventiveness, and superior strength of character enable him to tackle the challenging tasks that are always before him. His profession is often beset by conflicting interests, misunderstanding, and the wealth of the well-meaning but ignorant. He does not always line long enough to enjoy all the fruits of his labor. Yet he so strongly believes in the worth of what he is doing that his spirit is never broken.

Behind every such individual lies the forestry school—a primary influence in his development. We at Iowa State are rightfully proud of our department and the attitude that prevails within it. We like to think that we have something here which is duplicated nowhere else.

Of those who started the long haul in Forestry 101 (finishing their term papers at 3:30 a.m. the day due!), many found to their surprise that becoming a forester involved getting an intensive, top-flight education. There were such obstacles as chem, math, English, and even a course in slide rule. Grading wasn't easy, either. By golly, those profs expected you to really know your stuff! For a few the going was too rough. They sought their fortunes elsewhere. But if a guy (or gal) stuck it out, applying himself diligently, while taking time of from the grind once in a while to enjoy himself, meet his fellow foresters, and look ahead a little, he found himself very attached to the place. Yes, even the 8 o'clocks, Union coffee, and the coeds! If he was smart he made it a point to get to know his adviser, and this relationship proved of great value.

Finally came spring quarter, and at a meeting over in Curtiss one evening he was told that the summer to come would constitute one of the great adventures of his life. Then the weeks couldn't pass too quickly.

Arriving at camp he found himself among the group of young men (and women) with whom he was to live, work, play, and study for the eight weeks to come. Before he was through he would be able to climb in and out of those $%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% trucks with his eyes closed! He was to learn many practical lessons in group and individual behavior as well as forestry. Most of all he was to have his eyes opened to the full scope of the profession. He had a chance to see his academic training come to life. He found out what forestry work was really like through visiting and talking with professionals in may areas of management and utilization. Previously heard of "multiple use", "rotation age", "edgers", and "board" feet per acre now became a reality.

Our forester also learned a great many things about "getting a job done". One funny thing was that some of the guys who were only average students back in Ames showed up as outstanding leaders when it came time for the crew to get a traverse run properly. A few of the real "ace-outs" just had one h— of a time learning to throw that $%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% chain; He saw how different men behaved when things weren't going right, and how often in their haste, they cared more for the answer than the method. He felt the satisfaction of a full day of cruising with a good friend, and learned to find North by Polaris.

Chances are he spent some of his time becoming acquainted with the local beverages and "scenery". He enjoyed himself, but remembered that he represented Iowa State to the natives.

At summer camp, he had learned the crux of forestry, and made many friends, some of whom were to be lifelong. Many precious memories were carried back to Ames.

Now well-oriented and enthusiastic, he tackled three years to come. By this time he and learned that the only way to study was to get behind first. Accomplishing this presented no problems whatsoever! But, with "Doc" Aikman throwing 15-16 trees at him per week, he found he was kept on the go.

Then there were those other tidbits like calculus and organic chemistry. One of the seniors under the "old" catalog told him, "Man, I'm glad I got started before they began shooting all these guys into space!" Inwardly, he was proud of being in a substantial curriculum that was no snap. He worked hard, and found additional pleasure and satisfaction in becoming active in the Forestry Club and other campus activities. Through these things, he gained self-confidence and invaluable know-how in effective cooperation in getting a job done.

By the end of his sophomore year and the trials and tribulations of mensuration, he felt he was really on his way to becoming a forester. The challenge of his first summer job was a fascinating one. Perhaps
he worked on Forest Service Inventory, as a forestry or range aid, or for a wood-using industry somewhere. Whatever he did, he had a chance to apply a bit of what he had learned, and had his eyes further opened to how much he still needed to learn.

Continuing with his education, he began to get more and more into the heart of forestry. His last two years were filled with the particulars of silviculture, range, management and economics, products, "photos," and courses in humanities to help him develop into a perceptive, useful citizen. Concurrently, his experience widened as he made more acquaintances and undertook to plan his future. There were many decisions to be made, and many uncertainties confronting our future forester. His morale fluctuated, sometimes by the hour. But he kept "his feet on the ground and his head in the sky," and before he knew it he was looking into interviews, civil service exams, and writing hopeful letters to prospective employers.

Sheepskin in hand, he departed from his Alma Mater to do his real learning—on the job. Finals were over, but the biggest test of all was yet to come.

Reprinted from the 1963 Ames Forester.

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The Trees

The poplar is a French tree,
A tall and laughing wench tree,
A slender tee, a tender tee,
That whispers in the rain-
An easy, breezy flapper tree,
A lithe and blithe and dapper tree,
A girl of trees, a pearl of trees,
Beside the shallow Aisne.

The oak is a Brittish tree,
And not at all a skittish tree,
A rough tree, a tough tree,
A knotty tree to bruise;
A drives-his-roots-in-deep tree,
And what-I-find-I-keep tree,
A tree of stubborn thews.

The pine tree is our own tree.
A grown tree, a cone tree,
The tree to face a bitter wind,
The tree for mast and spar-
A mountain tree, a fine tree,
A fragrant turpentine tree,
A limber tree, a timber tree,
And resinous with tar!

—Christopher Morley.

Reprinted from the 1943 Ames Forester.
Faculty and Staff
Joe P. Colletti
Associate Professor

B.S. Humboldt State University 1972
M.S. University of Wisconsin-Madison 1974
Ph.D. University of Wisconsin-Madison 1978

In 1978, Dr. Joe Colletti joined the ISU Forestry Department as an Assistant Professor of Forest Economics and Quantitative Methods. He is presently involved in several research activities including studies in the optimization of temperate and tropical forest resource, development of computerized forest resource management models, and serving as a co-leader for both the Risdal riparian bufferstrip project and for the Ames Agroforestry project.

He currently teaches the following classes: Forest Resource Economics and Quantitative Methods, Forest Resource Management, Advanced Quantitative Methods in Forestry, Resource Allocation in Forestry, and Advanced Topics in Forest Economics.

Joe's favorite activities are running and playing racquetball. He currently serves as faculty representative for the Forestry Club. He passes this bit of advice on to students: "Just don't do it, do it well!"

David W. Countryman
Professor

B.S. Iowa State University 1966
M.S. Iowa State University 1968
Ph.D. University of Michigan 1973

Dr. David Countryman, a Professor of Forestry, joined the faculty in 1975 as an Associate Professor. He had an extensive career with the United States Forest Service before coming to Iowa State.

Currently, Dr. Countryman is involved in research on the evaluation of woodland management opportunities in Iowa. He also is studying the supply and demand of fuelwood in Zambia, wood energy systems for farms and small industrial complexes, and the marketing of low quality hardwoods.

His classes include: Forest Resources Case Studies, Forest Policy, Fire Protection and Management, and Advanced Forest Resource Management.

Dr. Countryman is an avid hunter, fisherman, and reader. His advice to students:

The simple realization that there are other points of view is the beginning of wisdom; understanding what they are is a great step. The final test is understanding why they are held.

—Charles M. Campbell
Richard R. Faltonson  
Research Coordinator  

B.S. Iowa State University 1977

Rich joined the ISU staff in 1970 as the greenhouse manager. His prior experience includes positions with the U.S. Forest Service as a Research Greenhouse Manager for the North Central Forest Experiment Station here in Ames, Iowa; as a part of the Timber staff in Winslow, Arizona; and as a Forestry Technician in Winter Park, Colorado. He has also held a position with the Bureau of Land Management in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Rich is now involved in current research with applications of agroforestry and short rotation woody crops for fuel. Furthermore, he has been remaining very active in the state SAF chapter and in the Northern Container Nursery Association. He teaches Forest Nursery Science.

Out of the greenhouse, Rich enjoys running, skiing, and traveling. Two of his newest interests has been four-wheel exploration of Colorado's back country passes and climbing the "14er" mountains. His favorite quote: "(Robert) Waller's First Law of Making Things Better: If you can't count it, it's probably important."

Richard B. Hall  
Professor  

B.S. Iowa State University 1969  
Ph.D. University of Wisconsin-Madison 1974

In 1974, Dr. Richard (Rick) Hall hopped on the Forestry Department bandwagon as an Assistant Professor.

He is presently on a sabbatical and working with the tree ecophysiology research group at the University of Tuscia in Viterbo, Italy. He is learning new techniques to gather germplasm for studies in the physiological genetics of Populus and to further development Populus clones for biomass energy use.

He teaches Introduction to Forestry, Forest Biology, Silviculture, Tree Improvement and Genetics, Advanced Forest Biology and Regional Silviculture, and Advanced Topics in Forest Biology.

In his spare time, Dr. Hall likes to go canoeing and hiking. He enjoys playing softball and is an avid football and basketball fan. He says, "Today's students will have the opportunity to lead the way in forestry for the 21st century. I look forward to seeing some of your accomplishments!"
Roger D. Hanna
Field & Lab Technician III

B.S. Iowa State University 1969
B.S. Iowa State University: Farm Operations 1972
M.S. Iowa State University 1985

Roger joined the ISU forestry crew in 1985 as a Field Technician. Previous to Iowa State, he was a commissioned officer in the U.S. Navy, a farmer, and an employee of Georgia Pacific Corregated Company.

Roger's present research involves production of woody biomass on short rotations. In his spare time, he enjoys scuba diving, reading, camping, and fishing. His advice to students: "Be involved in your classes. In other words, participate and provide feedback to your instructors."

E.R. Hart
Professor of Forestry
Professor of Entomology

B.S. Cornell College 1959
Ph.D. Texas A & M University 1972

Dr. Hart joined Iowa State in 1974 as an Assistant Professor of Entomology. Previous to ISU, he held a Post-Doctorate Research Fellow in the Forest Entomology Department at Texas A & M University.

Dr. Hart is currently co-teaching several classes within the department. They include: Forest Pest Management, Urban Forestry, Wood Deterioration and Preservation, and Advanced Forest Pest Management. He also teaches Insect Biology in the Entomology Department.

In his spare time, you could find Woody riding or restoring motorcycles. He also enjoys shooting, gunsmithing, and reading—particularly science fiction and Middle Eastern history. Dr. Hart tells his students, "Know yourself well enough to take charge of your life."
In 1974, Dr. Jungst was hired as an instructor after previous employment with Weyerhaeuser in Klamath Falls, Oregon and the U.S. Navy.

Currently, he is working with Geographic Information Systems as it relates to forest biometry. Dr. Jungst presently teaches several classes: Elements of Forestry Practice, Orientation in Forestry, General Photogrammetry and Photo-Interpretation, and Natural Resource Photogrammetry and Photo-Interpretation.

When he is not teaching or running administrative errands, Dr. Jungst keeps himself busy with woodworking, fishing, and boating. He tells students: "You only get one chance to make a first impression on others."

Dr. Kuo joined the faculty in 1980 as an Assistant Professor of Forestry. He had worked as an assistant specialist for the Forest Products Laboratory at the University of California.

Dr. Kuo is presently studying particleboard and wood adhesion. He teaches Timber Processing, Mechanical Conversion and Physical Properties of Wood, Deterioration and Preservation of Wood, Chemical Conversion of Wood, and Advanced Topics in Wood Science and Technology.

Dr. Kuo is known quite well for his photography. His advice to students, "Enjoy your college life, but keep up with your studies."
Dr. Manwiller joined the forestry family in 1978 as a Professor of Forestry after working 13 years for the U.S. Forest Service at their Southern Forest Experiment Station in Louisiana. He is presently doing research on the application of microbeam analysis to wood; specifically on how it can be used for image analysis and to locate preservative in wood. His classload includes: Wood Anatomy and Properties, Wood Identification, Adhesive Bonded Wood Products, Wood Drying, and Formation of Wood.

In his spare time, Dr. Manwiller often is found spending time with his family, especially his grandson. He also is an avid woodworker.

Bernie McMahon joined the forestry department in 1989 as a Research Associate specializing in Forest Genetics. His previous experience included a research position at the University of Illinois-Urbana and as a lab technician for the United States Forest Service.

Bernie is extremely busy with his research on populus breeding and selections for short rotation woody crop programs. When he does have free time, Bernie enjoys camping, fishing, and gardening.
Dr. McNabb joined both the Botany and Plant Pathology, and Forestry Departments in 1953 as an Assistant Professor. Previous experience includes several summers of work for the U.S. Forest Service and a position as a research technician for the Office of Naval Research/Yale University.

He is currently working as part of the team on the Woody Biomass Systems for Energy Production project. He is responsible for the development of Integrated Pest Management options for such systems, specifically host resistance to disease and host/pathogen interactions, and in the development of genetic engineering systems to move resistance genes into poplar germplasm.

Dr. McNabb teaches Forest Pest Management, Advanced Forest Pest Management, and Wood Deterioration and Preservation. His hobbies include politics and working with young people. His advice to students: "Always take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself to you. Remember, it is possible that one person can make changes in the world. This person can be you!"

Before joining the ISU Forestry staff in 1977 as an Assistant Professor, Dr. Carl Mize worked as a research assistant and a quality control chemist. He received his B.S. in Math and Chemistry, his M.S. in Forest Ecology, and his Ph.D. in Forest Biometry.

Dr. Mize is currently researching the quantitative aspects of agroforestry and the application of statistics to solve forestry research problems. Currently, Dr. Mize teaches the following classes: Forest Resource Inventory and Models, Dynamics of Forest Stands, Forest Biometry, and Forest Resource Management.

Carl is known to be the department’s “dancing maniac.” He also enjoys backpacking. When the students flock to him for advice, he tells them, “Work hard. The world is becoming incredibly more competitive.”

Dr. McNabb
Professor of Forestry
Professor of Plant Pathology

B.S. University of Nebraska-Lincoln 1949
M.S. Yale University 1951
Ph.D. Yale University 1954

Carl Mize
Associate Professor

B.A. Brockport State 1969
M.S. Humboldt State University 1973
Ph.D. University of Syracuse 1977

Before joining the ISU Forestry staff in 1977 as an Assistant Professor, Dr. Carl Mize worked as a research assistant and a quality control chemist. He received his B.S. in Math and Chemistry, his M.S. in Forest Ecology, and his Ph.D. in Forest Biometry.

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Glenn Oren
Associate Scientist

B.S. Iowa State University 1976
M.S. Iowa State University 1988

Glenn Oren is one of the newest members of the department, joining us last spring as an Associate Scientist. His previous experience included working with the Engineering Research Institute and with the Ames Laboratory for the Department of Energy.

Glenn is currently involved in research on energy and wavelength dispersive x-ray spectroscopy and automated image analysis. In addition, he assists in lectures and labs for many of the wood products classes.

He tells students: "Once you've found something you truly enjoy--that's all it takes, presuming, of course, you're persistent."

Yes, I have a pair of eyes and that's just it. If they were a pair o' patent double million magnifyin' glass microscopes of hextra power praps I might be able to see through a flight o' stairs and a steel door, but bein' only eyes, you see, my vision's limited.

--Charles Dickens (1837)

Dean R. Prestemon
Professor and Extension Forester

B.S. Iowa State University 1956
M.S. University of Minnesota 1957
Ph.D. University of California 1966

Dr. Prestemon came to Iowa State in 1965 as an Associate with heavy involvement in both research and extension. Before that, he held a research position with the Douglas Fir Plywood Assn. in Tacoma, Washington, a technical services job with the National Lumber Manufacturers Assn. in San Francisco, and a research specialist position at the California Forest Products Lab.

Over the years, Dr. Prestemon became more heavily involved with a variety of extension activities and had less time available for research; he now spends over 90 percent of his effort with extension. Probably his favorite extension program is the Master Woodland Managers Program; 11 sessions of this program have been held in Iowa since 1988. Dr. Prestemon also teaches the undergraduate course on Wood Use and Construction.

In his spare time, Dean can be found fishing, woodworking, and landscaping. His advice to students:

"Concentrate on learning the material rather than just studying for grades. Involve yourself in public service efforts; sharpen your communication skills at every opportunity."
Chuck Rodrigues  
Research Associate

B.S.  Southeastern Massachusetts Univ.  1985
M.S.  Iowa State University  1990

Chuck is the newest member of our department, joining this spring as a Research Associate. His previous employment includes two years of experience at ICI Seeds in Slater, Iowa.

Chuck is presently busy coordinating lab work and field measurements for the Risdal bufferstrip project, the Ames "Poop-plant" study, and several other departmental projects. In his spare time, he enjoys hiking, raquetball, and music. Being the true lab technician he is, his advice to students is: "Be careful using lab equipment—you could poke someone's eye out!"

Lita C. Rule  
Assistant Professor

B.S.  University of Philippines at Los Banos  1975
M.S.  University of Philippines at Los Banos  1982
Ph.D.  Texas A & M University  1988

In 1989, Dr. Rule joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor after working several years as an instructor at the University of the Philippines and as a research associate for Texas A&M University.

Lita is presently busy with several research projects including the study of the economics of agroforestry, the economics of traditional and nontraditional forest products, and the lumber industry in Iowa. Dr. Rule's teaching responsibilities include Forest Resource Economics and Quantitative Methods, Forest Administration, and Advanced Topics in Forest Economics.

Outside of school, Lita enjoys volleyball, fishing, listening to music, and doing crossword puzzles. Her advice to students:

"Be focused and learn all you can while in college. The payoff from what you'll get now will be realized down that stretch of road after school. Learning does not stop in the classroom—the world outside is a huge laboratory where you will learn something new every now and then. Be open for these new ideas as they come."
Before joining the faculty in 1979 as an Associate Professor of Forest Biology, Dr. Richard Schultz was an Associate Professor in the School of Forest Resources at the University of Georgia. He had also held a position in the Iowa DOT as head of the Environmental Coordination Section before coming to ISU.

Dr. Schultz is actively involved in the department's agroforestry research—specifically the bufferstrip, alley cropping systems, and short-rotation energy crop projects within it. He is also studying forest tree nursery production and seedling establishment.

Classes taught by Dr. Schultz include: Forest Biology, Forest Ecology, Forest Influences and Watershed Management, Advanced Forest Biology and Silviculture, Forest Nursery Science, Advanced Topics in Biology, and Tree Growth and Development.

When he can find time, Dick enjoys canoeing, photography, reading, and spending time with his children. He tells his students: “Think big thoughts, but relish small pleasures.”

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Jan graduated with her Ph.D. in Forest Biology from Iowa State University in 1991 and has stayed here as a research associate. Presently, Jan is involved in several projects; they include: 

- Nursery culture of hardwood seedlings, hardwood seedling root development and physiology, establishment of red oak in the Central States, and the fate of chemicals applied in bare-root seedling nurseries. 
- She also assists with laboratories and lectures in Forest Ecology and Forest Influences and Watershed Management.

Outside of work, Jan is busy taking care of her 15-acre "ranchero" and the many dogs and cats that live there. Jan’s advice to students: "Don't worry, be happy!"
Paul Wray
Professor and Extension Forester

B.S.  Iowa State University  1968
Ph.D.  Iowa State University  1974

Paul Wray joined the Forestry Department in 1975 as an Assistant Professor and an Extension Forester. He had been an Assistant Professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, before coming to ISU.

Currently, Paul is studying urban forestry inventory systems and species varieties that are suitable for Christmas tree production in Iowa. With extension work keeping him busy, he can find time to teach only one class: Management of Small Forest Properties.

Dr. Wray enjoys fishing, gardening, and woodworking in his spare time.

(Left to Right) Linda Claussen, Graduate Secretary and Receptionist; Rose Turner, Department Head Secretary; and Synthea Maas, Undergraduate Advising Secretary.
Trees

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth’s sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear,
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with the rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

—Joyce Kilmer.

Reprinted from the 1983 Ames Forester.

AMES FORESTERs are distinctive. They are
Men [and women] prompted by ambition and foresight. Their
Energy is evident in all their undertakings and
Sincerity is the stimulus behind their success.

Foresters at Iowa State are organized and
Obtain their objectives through cooperation,
Resourcefulness, and a spirit of good will.
Every man [and woman] in the department is active and
Straightforward. When something is to be done
The gang takes hold with an air of achievement and
Enters the work with the determination
Representative of AMES FORESTERs.

—Kowski.

Reprinted from the 1933 Ames Forester.
Student Activities
This year for the Forest Products Society (FPS) was very exciting. In September we attended the Annual Midwest Section Fall Meeting that took place in Madison, Wisconsin. The topic of this meeting was "The Changing Technology of Wood in the Window Industry". Also while in Madison, we toured the Forest Products Society Nation Headquarters and the USDA Forest Products Lab. Late in the fall semester, we held a pizza party for the new student members.

In the spring semester several student members meticulously worked on various fundraisers that were raffled off at the Game Banquet. This years fundraisers included a hand-make black walnut pendulum clock, a pencil sketch, and black walnut bookends. Money earned form the projects go to funding student trips to FPS meetings, educational mill tours, and a monetary award at the Iowa 4-H Science Fair. In late April, we sponsored the Annual Midwest Section Spring Meeting that was held in Centerville, IA. The topic of this meeting was "Wood in Transportation".

The 92/93 student officers are Kevin Blau, President; Kent Johnson, Vice-President, and Katie Bement, Treasurer. New officers for the 93/94 school year are Dave Leibold, President; Dave Moore, Vice-President; and Chris Birch, Treasurer. Dr. Mon-lin Kuo is the advisor.

This year was a busy year for the ISU student chapter of the Society of American Foresters. Things began quickly with the designing of a hat logo for use in raising money for the club. Approximately, 70 hats were sold at the fall meeting of the Iowa SAF and the chapter netted a profit of about $150.

The next big event was the fall meeting itself. Approximately 10 members attended the event here at Iowa State. The theme was "Agroforestry in Iowa" and the speakers were excellent. The only minor mishap that I heard of was that one of the tour buses got stuck.

As usual, this spring was filled with "Forestry in a Nutshell" activities. Six members took a Wednesday off of class and taught several fourth graders at Sawyer Elementary in Ames some aspects of forestry. Seedlings were also handed out at North Grand Mall this year on Earth Day. Approximately 800 seedlings were handed out.

I would like to thank all the people that took part in SAF this year. I would especially like to thank the "cabinet" and John Haes for taking over the ropes this spring.
Forestry Club


Xi Sigma Pi
by Kevin Blau

Xi Sigma Pi is the oldest forestry honor society in the United States. It provides recognition for hardworking and deserving students in Forestry. Each fall new members are initiated on the basis of academics and service. The community service project chosen by the initiates this year was to clean the trails at the Iowa Arboretum near Luther, IA. At the initiation banquet seven students were initiated. They included Karl Arbogast, Marty Edwards, Mark Gossman, Dave Leibold, Garth Horning, Ryan Reichenbacker, and Tsai-pei Liu. The after dinner speaker at the initiation banquet was Dr. Rick Hall from the ISU Forestry Department. The topic was "Forestry or Fantasy". His presentation was a very exciting and humorous look at forestry that is taking place all over the world.

In the spring semester Xi Sigma Pi sponsored the Keith Bauer Award that was presented at the Game Banquet. The Keith Bauer Award is in memory of a former graduate student and is awarded to an outstanding sophomore in Forestry. This year's recipient was Brian Flage. Also in the spring, the Chapter was involved in the Hawkeye State Science Fair, where members served as judges for the Forestry Consortium Awards.

The 92/93 officers are Kevin Blau, Forester; Jeff Roe, Associate Forester; Marty Schneider, Ranger; and Dave Hansen, Secretary/Fiscal Agent. New officers for 93/94 are Mike Saunders, Forester; Mark Gossman, Associate Forester; Ryan Reichenbacker, Ranger; and Dave Hansen, Secretary/Fiscal Agent. Dr. Paul Wray is the advisor.
**Christmas Tree Sales**

by Mike Saunders

For a second year in row, the ISU Forestry Club sold trees at the Horticulture Gardens on the north side of campus. Over 200 trees were sold this year, including the first 10 trees ever cut from the Forestry Club Christmas Tree Plantation. Sales were brisk and by the end of the second weekend, we had sold out of stock. When all bills were paid, we netted a tidy profit of $1300, of which $100 was donated to the Horticulture Department for use of their facilities. I would like to thank Dr. Joe Colletti for his tremendous help with the sales and Garth Horning, Casey Kohrt, Mike Brooner, John Haes, Marty Edwards, and all other members of the Forestry Department who contributed their time to make this another successful year.

**1993 Wild Game Banquet**

by Mark Gossman

The annual Wild Game Banquet was held on April 3, 1993, at the Scheman building here at Iowa State University. The evening allows students, faculty, alumni, staff and parents to become acquainted with each other and to enjoy an excellent meal.

The evening began with a traditional meal that consisted of a wide variety of wild game to choose from: mountain sheep, beaver, antelope, deer, fish, rabbit, pheasant, duck and goose. From there, the party moved to the auditorium for the awards ceremony. The awards ceremony allows the department to recognize some of the outstanding students that excel academically or are heavily involved with forestry organizations. Mr. Spinner, an Iowa State alumnus presented a wonderful speech on how managing National Forests has
changed throughout his career. He was very knowledgeable about this subject because he has worked in many National Forests, including the Superior, Mark Twain, Chippawa and the Hiawatha National Forest. Mr. Spinner is presently working for the Hiawatha National Forest as a forest supervisor.

Mrs. Cone has been a long time supporter of the Forestry Department. This year’s awards ceremony included a special recognition of Mrs. Edith Cone for her contributions. Both current and many former award winners of the John Milton Cone Scholarship were present so that a picture could be taken to present to Mrs. Cone.

As Chairman I would like to thank Dr. Rule, Dr. Mize, Synthea Maas and everyone else who helped enormously throughout the entire process of planning the 1993 Game Banquet.

Top Right. Mark Gossman presides over the ceremonies as part of his duties as Banquet Chair. Above Left. Several smiles can be seen as everyone prepares for the feast ahead. Above Right. Perennial guest Mrs. Edith Cone presides over the head table during dinner. Left. Bill Spinner visits with students and parents after his presentation on changing Forest Service policy.
1993 Game Banquet Awards

Conservation Scholarship
Katie Bement
Brian Flage

J. Milton Cone Forestry Freshman Scholarship
Robert Rubsam

George and Dorothy Thomson Transfer Scholarship
Cynthia R. Marquez

Forestry Freshman Scholarship
Tori May Dirks
Robert A. Beane

J. Milton Cone Memorial Scholarship
Mark Gossman

SAF Full Membership Award
Marty Edwards

SAF Student Membership Award
Katie Bement
John Haes

FPS Book Award
David Leibold

FPS Student Membership Award
Mark Mangrich

Keith Bauer Award and Plaque
Brian Flage

Forestry Club Student Involvement Award
Casey Kohrt
Garth Horning
Mike Saunders

Diamond-Hitch Awards
Casey Kohrt
Mike Saunders
Kevin Blau
John Haes

Forestry Club President
Ames Forester Editor
FPS Chairman
SAF President
David Bridges

Dave graduated from ISU this spring with a B.S. in Forest Resource Management. He was active in Forestry Club and took part in many residence hall activities. He is a native of Waverly, Iowa.

Dave's previous work experience includes two summers with the Butler County Conservation Board in Allison, Iowa, and a two years with Dan’s Custom Landscapes in Ames. His future plans include beginning a landscaping business with a friend somewhere in Eastern Iowa.

In his spare time, Dave enjoys canoeing, hunting, fishing and tennis.

Timothy Droegmiller

Tim graduated from ISU last fall with a B.S. in Forest Resource Management. He was an active member of both Forestry Club and SAF, serving as secretary for both during the 1991-92 school year. He is a native of Cushing, Iowa.

His previous work experience includes a summer on the Clearwater National Forest in Pierce, Idaho. Tim plans to seek employment in silviculture or some other closely-related field.

In his spare time, Tim enjoys sports, hunting and camping.

Michael Brooner

Mike graduates this spring from ISU with a B.S. in Forest Resource Management and a minor in Environment Studies. He was active within the department serving as Forestry Club Vice-President and as chair for several committees within SAF. His awards include Dean’s List, Xi Sigma Pi, and National Honor Society.

Mike has worked extensively around Ames as a construction worker and clerk. He also served as a forest research assistant in the summer of 1991 here in Ames. Future plans include staying in Iowa and pursuing a job in natural resource management.

In his spare time, Mike enjoys basketball, hiking, reading and spending time with his wife.
Mike Driscoll

Mike is from Washington, Iowa, and graduated this spring with a B.S. in Forest Products. He was very active in his fraternity, Theta Delta Chi, being involved in such events as VEISHEA, Homecoming, and Rush. He was also active in FPRS.

In the past, Mike has worked for Marshalls Furniture in Washington. During the school year, he works with Dr. Mon­lin Kuo as an Undergraduate Research Assistant. In the future, Mike plans to obtain a job in forest products.

Mike enjoys golf, hiking, camping and woodworking in his spare time.

Marty Edwards

Marty, a native of Fontanelle, Iowa, graduated this spring with a degree in Forest Resource Management that included minors in Environmental Studies and Horticulture. He was very active in the department as a member of Forestry Club, SAF, and Xi Sigma Pi. He was responsible for organizing most of the Fire Side Chats over the past two years.

From 1976 until 1987, Marty farmed a 400 acre tract of land in Adair County, Iowa, raising corn, soybeans, hay, and livestock. Other previous work experience includes a summer doing research for the Forestry Department and some carpentry and masonry work. His future plans include either pursuing a job in urban forestry or one as a greens superintendent on a golf course. He would eventually like to start a consulting business.

Marty enjoys golfing, running, hiking, and skiing. He has the following words of wisdom to give to underclassmen: "There are numerous resources available at ISU, both human and text-based. Learn who, what and where they are. USE THEM!!"
Patrick Gibbons

"Laundryman" graduated from ISU with a degree in Forest Resource Management. A native of Waterloo, Iowa, Pat has been very active within Forestry Club, SAF, and the Ames Forester. In the future, Pat plans to work at a landscaping job in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Pat enjoys the outdoors, writing poetry, and music. He is very busy performing in his band 44s and has booked "gigs" at such places as Dugan's and People's Bar and Grill here in Ames.

Jim Gubbels

Jim is from Sioux City, Iowa, and graduated this past December with a degree in Forest Resource Management. He was a member of Forestry Club, SAF, Xi Sigma Pi Honor Society, Gamma Sigma Delta Honor Society, and Golden Key National Honor Society. His impressive list of awards includes the Xi Sigma Pi Scholarship, the J. Milton Cone Scholarship, the Keith A. Bauer Book Award, the G. B. McDonald Scholarship, and the Cedric L. Hall Memorial Scholarship.

Jim's previous work experience includes a summer season on the Pierce Ranger District of the Clearwater National Forest in Pierce, Idaho, as a Forestry Technician. He is currently working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Rock Island District at Saylorville Lake in Johnston, Iowa.

In his spare time, Jim enjoys hunting, fishing and waterskiing. His advice to underclassmen is "Work hard, play hard, and study some."

Cynthia Hosea

Cynthia graduated this past fall with a degree in Forest Products. She was very active in FPRS and served as treasurer for the 1992-93 school year. She also was a member and held positions in SAF, Forestry Club, Black Student Alliance, and Zeta Phi Beta sorority. She has received the DuPont and McDowell Scholarships and an Outstanding Leadership Award for the Zeta Phi Beta sorority.

Cynthia's past experience includes several summers as a Forestry Technician for the Forest Service in several national forests around the nation. She has also worked for the National Animal Disease Center during her stay at ISU. She plans to work in a Forest Products related job upon graduation.

Her hobbies include volleyball, tennis, and music. She tells underclassmen, "If anything is worth having, it's worth working hard to achieve it."
Marty Schneider

Marty graduated this last fall with a major in Forest Products. A native of Holy Cross, Iowa, he was active in many student organizations within the department including holding a term as FPRS President (1991) and as Chairperson for both Christmas tree sales and Wild Game Banquet in Forestry Club. His academic honors include induction into Alpha Zeta and Xi Sigma Pi Honorary Societies, Dean's List, and the Forestry Club Student Involvement Award.

Marty has spent a summer with the ISK Biotech Corporation—Industrial Biocides Division in Memphis, Tennessee. He also worked several years in apartment maintenance with The Summit at Winter Park in Winter Park, Colorado, and with Arkae Management here in Ames. His hobbies include racquetball, volleyball, Tae Kwan Do, and running.

Jason Strohman

Jason came to Iowa State from Blue Grass, Iowa, and graduated in December with a degree in Forest Resource Management. He has been active in SAF and has served as President (1991-92) and as Christmas tree sales Chairperson within Forestry Club.

His previous experience includes a summer of timber stand improvement (TSI) work with Pike Lumber Co. in Carbon, Indiana. He also has worked extensively for ISU as a Field/Lab Technician. He plans to find a job in resource management.

Jason enjoys to hunt, fish, woodwork, and ride mountain bikes. His advice to underclassmen: "Communication skills are important in forestry, both verbal and writing. So work on them all the time."

John Zwiebel

John is from Jackson Center, Ohio, and graduated this spring with a degree in Forest Products. He has been very active in Forest Products Society and a member of SAF and Forestry Club. John also has served as President of Awareness of Disability Days and is active in Campus Crusade for Christ.

John has extensive work experiences including work with the National Soil Laboratory here in Ames, with Mead Paper—Chillicothe Division, with Ohio State University, and with the Ohio/U.S. Youth Conservation Corps. John's future plans are to work for a few years after graduation and then return to school to pursue a master's degree in an agroforestry specialty.

John enjoys most outdoor activities including hiking, backpacking, kayaking, and rock climbing. He also is an excellent photographer.
Graduating Graduate Students

Robert Bardon
BS: Iowa State University
Major: Forestry
PhD: Forest Biology
Thesis Topic: First year survival and growth of underplanted northern red oak.

Curt Krambur
BS: Iowa State University
Major: Forestry
MBA: New Mexico State University
PhD: Forest Economics

Suparman Rais
BS: Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agriculture University, Indonesia
Major: Forestry
MS: Forest Economics

Tsai-Pei Liu
BS: Chinese Cultural University, Taiwan
Major: Forestry
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Analysis of bamboo shoot production in Taiwan.

Ying-Shen Wang

Xia Hua
Current Graduate Students

Chris Ball
BS: Iowa State University
Major: Forestry
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Stem analysis of young bottomland silver maple and associated risks from flooding and drought.

Muriel Jeanne
BS: Institut Superior Agricole De Beavvais; France
Major: Agriculture
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Undetermined at time of printing.

Paul Ovrom
BS: Iowa State University
Major: Botany and Horticulture
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Soil, water, and plant nitrogen pools and their interactions in a nursery setting.

Kevin Blau
BS: Iowa State University
Major: Wood Science
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Diffusion of borate preservatives.

Ho-Duck Kang
BS: Dongguk University; Seoul, Korea
Major: Forest Biology
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Propagation parameters in Populus tissue culture.

Ryan Reichenbacker
BS: Iowa State University
Major: Forest Entomology
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Cottonwood leaf beetle defoliation of Poplars and its impact on vitality and biomass production.

Mark Graham
BA: Knox College
Major: Political Science and International Relations
AM: Washington University
Thesis Topic: Analysis of the "Sagebrush Rebellion."
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Accessing landowner attitudes toward different riparian land uses, including multiple use agroforestry buffer strips.

John Mattila
BS: Iowa State University
Major: Liberal Studies
Current: working towards MS

Jim Rosacker
BS: University of Kansas
Major: Environmental Studies
MS: Iowa State University
Thesis Topic: Matching landowner values to forest management regimes using linear programming.
Current: working towards PhD
Thesis Topic: The impact of soil characteristics on secondary succession on abandoned, degraded pasture land in the tropical moist forest life zone in Costa Rica.

Dedh Haryadi
BS: Bogor Agricultural University; Indonesia
Major: Forestry
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Undetermined at time of printing.

Adang Sopandi
BS: College of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
Major: Forestry
Current: working towards MS
Thesis Topic: Undetermined at time of printing.

Abdu Abdelkadir
Dire Dawa, Ethiopia

Amy Avant-Kuehl
Ames, Iowa

Shabana Hameed
Bangalore, India

David Hansen
Ames, Iowa

John N. Kean
Ames, Iowa

Xiaoming, Qi
Beijing, PR China

Fernandes Sembiring
Jakarta, Indonesia

Girma Melesse Tabor
Dire Dawa, Ethiopia

John C. Tyndall
Iowa City, Iowa

Ju Wang
Fairbanks, Alaska
## Underclassmen

### Freshmen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miles R. Beardsley</td>
<td>Dubuque, IA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeremy S. Cochran</td>
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<td>Jeffrey P. Cronin</td>
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<td>Shane D. Delaney</td>
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<td>Megen J. Dvorak</td>
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<td>Brad L. Gregory</td>
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<td>Amanda K. Heifner</td>
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<td>Bryan P. Jensen</td>
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<td>Cory J. Levendusky</td>
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<td>Loran J. Ramsey</td>
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<td>Jason P. Sbiral</td>
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<td>Peter J. Smith</td>
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<td>Scott B. Strain</td>
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### Sophomores

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<tr>
<td>Daniel D. Anderson</td>
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<td>Tanya R. Anthofer</td>
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<td>Ryan L. Chandler</td>
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<td>Andrew R. Clark</td>
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<td>Pamela J. Defauw</td>
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<td>Jerrett J. Ferguson</td>
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<td>Brian L. Flag</td>
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<td>Mary M. Hogan</td>
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<td>Matthew J. Peterson</td>
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<td>Chad A. Spyksma</td>
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<td>Chris J. Thies</td>
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### Juniors and Returning Seniors

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher P. Abel</td>
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<td>John P. Haes</td>
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