Memoir of Carl Alwin Schenck, Ph.D.

Carl Alwin Schenck, one of the original fifteen active members of the Society of American Foresters, died on May 15, 1955, in Darmstadt, Germany. Dr. Schenck received degrees in law and forestry in Germany before he came to the United States in 1895 where he started the Biltmore Forest School in 1898. Probably the invention of the "Biltmore Stick" is the most famous of his notable contributions to American forestry.

Dr. Schenck had long been a controversial figure in American forestry. Even though he spent most of his active professional career in this country he never became naturalized.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is evident that the fruits of production would not be complete without cooperation in the preparation. Recognizing this, the staff of the 1956 AMES FORESTER wishes to express its sincere debt of gratitude to the students, faculty, alumni, and friends for their wholehearted support and cooperation which made the preparation of this issue a pleasure.

It has been the aim of the editors to provide, in an informative manner, a medium of contact between the Department of Forestry, Iowa State College, the alumni, other forestry schools and all those persons interested in the profession of forestry.
DEDICATION

Iowa Adopts Tree Farms

DURING the last year, the state of Iowa has become the thirty-ninth to join the American Tree Farm Service, a program designed to encourage good forest management practices. It gives public recognition to the private timberland owner who is doing a good job, thereby encouraging other woodland holders to do a good job.

These tree farms are sponsored locally by the Iowa Retail Lumberman’s Association, and headed nationally by the American Forest Products Industries Inc., an educational organization representing the wood-using industries of the United States.

The first tree farm in the state was dedicated at Garnavillo last May, and since that time, five other tree farms have been organized, now including 449 acres of woodland.

This organization, dedicated to the growing and harvesting of wood products for the benefit of the individual owner, is another progressive step by American woodland owners in maintaining and perpetuating yields from our forests.

It is to this principle that the 1956 Ames Forester is dedicated.
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The financial success of this publication is due largely to the generosity of the above persons. We thank them for their patronage.
EVER since the development of television and the atomic bomb, research is thought by many to be an easy way of reaching an objective with little or no work or expense. Industries formerly not interested in research, have built laboratories and expected profits to double in a year; uninformed executives have expected research to solve million dollar problems on hundred dollar budgets. Research is producing marvelous results in many areas, but time, work and money are required.

In the development of Nylon for example, six years of work and seven million dollars produced a six foot strand of nylon. It was several more years and many more dollars before nylon, as we know it today, became an industrial reality.

The importance of research is emphasized in a recent statement by Crawford H. Greenewalt, President of the Du Pont Company when he said, "Every new product, every improvement in process, every advance in technology had its beginning somewhere, somehow in the mind of a research worker in his laboratory. Research is the essential vitamin without which the body of industry loses its vitality and dynamic character."

The extent and ramifications of research and development in the field of forest products are too manifold to be completely covered in this brief discussion. For purposes of this presentation only three broad areas of activity will be considered. These groups are:

1. Wood fiber and particle utilization
2. Glued products
3. Improvement of lumber utilization (exclusive of glued products)

**Fiber or Particle Utilization**

**Debarking and Bark Utilization**

Many wood products require bark free wood particles or wood fibers. Consequently, important advances in the utilization of sawmill residues depended to a large extent on the complete removal of bark from the useable wood material. The types of barkers that have been tried cover a wide variety of procedures and even in this area of Northern Idaho a good many different methods of barking are actually in use today.

Hydraulic barking is one of the more popular procedures. With this type, water under pressure of approximately fifteen hundreds pounds per square inch is forced through special nozzles which direct the water against the surface of the log to remove the bark.

Mechanical barkers are also numerous. An early model was an adaptation of the pole shaver as used in pressure treating plants to remove the bark from poles. In another type the log is passed through a rotating ring on the inside of which are located three or four arms which can be forced in against the log and more or less scrape the bark from the log. Many other types of barkers have been built and are in use. For the most part, all of them are for medium to large mills and are expensive to build and maintain. There is still a great need for an inexpensive barker to use in small mills.

With the bark separated from the wood the next problem is the utilization of this bark. Most mills burn it, but the bark removed in the hydraulic barkers presents some problems because of the high moisture content of the mass of bark. The manufacture of salable products has actually succeeded in three mills in the western part of the United States; two of these mills are redwood operations, the third is Douglas Fir.

A wide variety of products are produced from Douglas Fir bark at the Longview mill of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. Here the Douglas Fir bark is ground in suitable machinery and screened to give a variety of products. They have the general trade name "Silvacon" and are used in a variety of end products. Just a few examples include the following:

1. Replacement or extender in phenolic resins
2. Soil conditioner
3. Waxes
4. Provide a source of tannin
5. Ground cork
6. Conditioner for oil well mud

Products from redwood bark may be obtained either by grinding and screening or chemical processing. Here the end products include some of the same items produced in Douglas Fir bark and in addition may be used as dispersing agents or for ore floatation.
**Hardboard**

Most people are familiar with Masonite which is a hard, dense relatively thin board having at least one smooth, more or less uniform surface. Boards in this class are generally considered hardboards and are made from fiber that has been produced from wood by some sort of pulping process. The development of new hardboard processes and the consequent expansion of the manufacturing facilities is certainly one of the most striking developments since the end of World War II. In 1948 there were only two plants in this country producing hardboard. Today there are fourteen. The twelve new plants are producing a total of approximately 2,000 tons per day.

**Particle Board**

Another board product receiving wide-spread attention within the last few years is formed by mixing relatively fine wood particles with small amounts of resin, forming the mixture into a sheet and then curing the resin under the influence of heat and pressure. The particle board is a little lighter in weight than the hardboard but generally it is made in thicker sheets. In manufacture it offers the advantage of complete elimination of the drying problem and commercial sizes of equipment are much less expensive than for the manufacture of hardboard.

During the last ten years a number of types of particle board have been developed in this country and others have been introduced from Europe. Furniture manufacturers have examined products from time to time; probably the first to adopt chipboard as a regular part of practically 100% of its production was the Lane Company, manufacturer of cedar chests in Altavista, Virginia.

In addition to furniture the particle board is considered suitable for the core in flesh doors; for the core in panels of radio cabinets; it is being considered for interior partitions and other uses where large size at small cost is required.

**Agricultural Uses**

Finely divided mill residues such as sawdust or bark particles, are receiving increased attention as a possible aid to agriculture. In this area their uses include a mulch for orchards, truck crops and for small fruit, litter in barns and feed lots and as a soil conditioner.

**Pulp and Paper**

Probably there is more research devoted to the development of improvements in pulp and paper processes than all other wood products combined. As a result we see advertised on television cleansing tissues that will retain their strength even when soaking wet; we have fiberboard boxes that can withstand repeated or long time soaking; the proportion of the pulpwod finally included in the paper sheet is increasing.

Perhaps one of the most interesting developments in the field of pulp and paper today is concerned with so-called semichemical pulping processes. In 1940 only 465 tons of this pulp were produced. This year well over three thousand tons of semichemical pulp will be produced. The semichemical pulping processes are of interest because they produce a greater amount of paper from a given amount of wood and they are less expensive to produce. Furthermore, the semichemical processes have been found highly satisfactory with hardwoods—a development of particular interest in the Lake States and Northeast where paper mills were established for the use of softwoods but where many of the forests have now converted to hardwoods.

In the early days of semichemical pulp manufacture it was used for such low grade items as corrugating medium and coarse paper. Today, however, it finds acceptance in bleached papers, high quality white papers, coated book, magazine covers, bond and grease proof. It is also now being considered for waxing, for carbon papers and for paper towels.

**Glued Wood Products**

**Veneer and Plywood**

Of all the glued laminated products undoubtedly veneer and plywood develop the greatest value. In this area extensive research is constantly under way to provide new glues, cheaper methods of manufacture and one of the important areas, is to find suitable material to replace the expensive clear material that is now demanded in the best grades of plywood.

Methods of machining the surface of the wood to give it attractive appearances and also eliminate any blemishes on the face have been developed and are finding wide-spread acceptance. This machining may be provided by running under a special head, by wire brushing, sand blasting, or by other means. Plywood sheets are also being overlaid with other materials such as hardboard, paper and fiber coatings.

![Figure 1. The first house constructed with paper overlaid lumber used as sheathing.](image-url)
Figure 3.—A demonstration of the ability of the lumber-paper sheathing panel to hold side wall shingles.

Laminated Timbers

The dollar volume in laminated products is not as high as in veneer and plywood, yet some of the developments in this area are more interesting and striking. Since 1950 the U. S. Navy has conceived, designed, and built all wood mine sweepers as a means of overcoming the danger of magnetic mines. The all wood mine sweepers were made possible because of techniques of laminating developed by industry and important design procedures developed by the U. S. Navy’s Bureau of Ships. The new ships designed to take the full advantage of wood’s strength were so much lighter in weight than some earlier designs that nearly twice as much useful apparatus could be included in the ships gear.

Another development in the field of laminating has been the design and construction of a new all wood truck body by the Timber Engineering Company. The basic unit of this new truck is a laminated frame member which extends continuously from the top of one side of the truck down the side, across the bottom, and up the other side. Such a member is made possible by using thin pieces of wood coated with glue and then bent into shape and pressed to form the frame member of the truck. The rest of the truck is built with plywood or laminated members to complete the construction of the all wood truck.

Many other uses of laminated lumber include arches for churches, schools, and other public buildings requiring long, clear spans, laminated 2x4’s and edge glued or wide panel stock made by gluing pieces edge to edge.

Overlays

The idea of applying thin sheet material over a thicker sheet of another material is by no means new—furniture manufacturers for many years applied thin sheets of fancy veneers over thick layers of less attractive woods. In recent years, however, thought has been given to the application of other types of overlays to wood products for other utilitarian purposes. One of the older applications has been the use of resin impregnated paper applied to the surface of plywood to give a much more wear resistant and weather resistant surface. The use of resin impregnated papers is now expanding to provide better paint surfaces to plywood; it is the subject of extensive studies by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory and other agencies. The application of paper to lumber will provide the customers of the lumber industry with a good utilitarian product having a much more attractive appearance than many of the lower grade boards can now provide.

Formica sink tops and plastic table tops are now widely available. These products are developments in the field of overlays where resin impregnated sheets are glued generally to a wood or hardboard or particle board backing.

Another area of overlays uses low resin content paper or paper without any resin, glued to wood either to increase strength, dimensional stability or to improve the surface appearance. The Kraveneer process which was made public shortly after World War II, is a means of applying paper to green veneer, drying it and then utilizing the end product as the facing for wire bound boxes. More recently the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at Springfield, Oregon has gone into the production of Plyveneer, a product made by gluing paper to dry veneer in a machine that produces the product in a continuous ribbon four feet wide. This ribbon is cut off into sheets of desired length. The product is intended for use as a box material and also sold as a general sheathing product.

Improving Lumber Itself

The preceding discussion has been entirely concerned with either chemical conversion of the wood
Versatile, economical Teco trussed rafters eliminate load-bearing partitions, provide flexibility of interior open planning, and save time, material, and labor. They are simple to fabricate from 2x4s and 2x6s, quickly assembled with Teco Wedge-fit split ring connectors, and easily erected on the exterior walls with minimum time and labor.

Innovations in modern vehicle construction are these three all-wood, military truck body prototypes, developed and built at the Timber Engineering Company laboratory for Army Ordnance. They are shown, above, on their way to the Army's Aberdeen, Maryland, Proving Ground, where they performed satisfactorily throughout 14 months of rigorous tests.

Latest advancements in wood technology are embodied in the three prototypes, including one-piece, bent laminated wood frames that provide maximum strength. All wood members are treated with preservative and for dimensional stabilization. A 100 percent waterproof glue was used in all laminating and edge-gluing.

or modification of the wood by gluing. There are, in addition to such processes, actual improvements of wood itself and the way it is used. One of the outstanding examples developed in this country in recent years is the Teco* timber connector system of construction. These small timber connectors greatly improve the efficiency of joints. For example, one small connector may provide a joint as strong as that made by five bolts. Trusses developed with these connectors in their joints have been used for spans over two hundred feet. Research is constantly under way in the Teco laboratory to improve the design of Teco trusses. Recent developments have included a truss which can be readily used for housing units.

**Doweled Planking**

In the last few years a manufacturer of oak lumber in the Ohio Valley became interested in better utilization of some of his left overs and his low grade lumber. He conceived the idea of gang ripping his low grade, cutting defects out of the strips, tonguing and grooving his ripped pieces and then fastening these pieces back together again by means of dowels. Laboratory as well as service tests have shown that this plank has a great many advantages over ordinary plank. It comes in large sizes and is easily and economically laid. It provides thoroughly seasoned material in thick sizes, it is less subject to shrinkage than glued laminated lumber, it has good wear resistance and is also strong. The doweled planking is now being widely used for homes, public buildings, warehouses, truck floors, railway car floors and the like.

**Conclusion**

These are but a few items that are receiving the attention of scientists throughout the nation. Many more are in the laboratories or early stages of production. Although wood is serving mankind in many new ways in many new forms, mother nature's original product, wood, is unsurpassed in its native form for a host of uses. The piece of wood, probably man's first implement, is still providing, and will always continue to provide, useful, efficient, and economical service to humanity.

*A timber Engineering Co., Washington, D.C.

Ames Forester
FOREST FIRE CONTROL AND FIRE RESEARCH IN THE ATOMIC AGE

By A. A. Brown
Chief of Division of Forest Fire Research

It was about 50 years ago when the effort began in this country to develop systematic protection against forest fires. Before that most citizens looked at the great forest conflagrations as “acts of God” like hurricanes, floods and droughts. After all, such conflagrations had been known to occur since the white man first became acquainted with North America.

In the great roadless areas of the West attempting to control fires was indeed an heroic undertaking. It takes little imagination to picture the struggle against forest fires at that time as a David and Goliath affair, but with David armed with a pea shooter rather than his sling shot. After all, his sling shot could deliver a “knock-out.” Fortunately, crusaders did not use their imagination in this way. They saw a problem that had to be solved and realists took up where the crusaders left off. They reasoned that every fire started small. If you could just get there soon enough you could whittle the job down to size so that even crude and simple methods of controlling small fires could in the end solve the big problem. That reasoning alone found the most vulnerable spot on the giant. Skill and a good aim could at least keep him away with the simplest of ammunition. Plans and policies built on this reasoning came close to the roots of fire problems.

The wisdom of controlling fires while they are small is attested by the great progress made through organizing fire control forces on this principle. Commonly, wherever forest fire control is well organized, 70, 80 or even 95% of the fires that occur are controlled at small size with an increasing variety of equipment, including airplanes and smokejumpers, but with simple and direct methods. This is a success score far above anything believed possible even 20 years ago. Often, too, it is accomplished by a percentage of total burned area that meets old objectives of maintaining virgin timber in reserve for the future.

Much more can be said about progress up to 1940, including the role of past research. But with this somewhat allegorical substitute for the history of fire control to date, how do we stand now? Any complacency built on the steady progress made, and on the normally successful fire control methods that have evolved through the years, has in turn been rudely shattered in one forest region, then another, in the last few years. To the dismay of fire fighters and administrators alike, forest and brush fires have suddenly defied the most heroic efforts and the best of conventional methods to become great destructive conflagrations. So both fire fighting costs and fire losses have been going up. The giant that seemed on the way to being tamed shows he is still unpredictably dangerous.

“Why?” is asked by the ordinary citizen and by experienced fire fighters alike. The many whys make up the most challenging of the still unsolved problems in management of wild land in 1955.

There are many factors that continue to make fire a critical problem in forestry. Each of the more important have become aggravated since World War II.

Increased populations and increasing accessibility of all our wild lands inevitably expose them to more risk of fires starting. Increased demands for timber products increase the number of scope of woods operations and create cut-over lands at a faster rate. Cut-over areas inevitably are more susceptible to the start and spread of fires, so are much harder to protect than undisturbed green timber stands.

In huge areas organized protection has resulted in the building up of heavy stands of young growth and understory vegetation where once there was little to burn. At the same time the economic importance and dollar value of forest lands have increased at a much faster rate than progress in protection. No longer can a 10,000 acre fire occur anywhere in the U.S.A. without serious local disruption and economic loss to many people. A wild fire through even a 100 acre plantation of “elite” trees can be a major disaster.

Even the wettest section of the U.S.A. are visited periodically by droughts and other extremes of weather that can build up the danger of fires to a point that may have been unknown in that area for 10, 20 or even 30 years.

Finally, and perhaps most important, too little is still known about fire. A distinguished physicist recently stated that less is still known about the nature of combustion than about the nature of nuclear fission. In spite of much valuable research on fire behavior, basic knowledge of the exact relationships that enter into the chain reaction of ignition, combustion and

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progressive build up and spread of an intensive fire, is still woefully inadequate. Lack of such knowledge hinders new approaches to old problems and leave fire agencies without a solid scientific basis for solution of new problems.

We are now at the end of the first ten years of what many believe will be known in history as the atomic age. With the break through to new frontiers in atomic science, progress in nearly all fields of science and technology has been moving at a faster pace than ever before. Fire itself has come back prominently as an instrument of war. So defense against induced fire has become a problem of both civil and military defense. Slowly, but progressively, fire is getting more attention by physical scientists and the prospects are encouraging that modern technology can be increasingly brought to bear on every phase of the problem of reducing fire losses and of increasing the efficiency of the undertaking.

Some of the high spots of progress in forest fires research in the last ten years reflect this more basic research approach. Earlier, the control of a forest, brush, or grass fire was approached as a problem in plane geometry. The fire was increasing its perimeter at a given rate, fire control line could be built at various rates. A combination of men and equipment that would build fire control line fast enough to contain the fires increasing perimeter would theoretically provide the correct solution. Unfortunately, a fire has what might be termed the “third dimension.” It is releasing energy. The amount of heat energy it is putting out may be the most important factor of all. It varies within wide limits depending on fuels and burning conditions. A quarter-acre fire may range all the way from a thin line of slowly moving fire edge with a burned out and cool interior to a young tornado of violent combustion. Obviously, this affects the fire suppression job. Its size and its difficulty cannot be properly evaluated by taking into account only the area of the fire and its rate of spread. Both are significant to the fire fighter, yet his failures will be frequent if account is not taken of the rate of production and level of intensity of heat energy he must deal with. Going projects in fire behavior and in study of the problem of slash fuels are now giving special attention to both the total heat energy potential of natural fuel combinations, and to the rate this energy will be retained under various conditions. Improved means of measuring the thermal energy of test fires are a part of this approach.

It has been customary to regard the variable of fuel and their moisture content, air temperatures and humidity, surface wind speed and slope, plus time, as accounting for all variations in fire behavior. Training of fire fighters and the development of fire danger ratings have been based on these premises. Research during the last few years demonstrates that the condition of the atmosphere itself exerts a controlling influence. Conditions creating local instability or stability of the atmosphere, the pattern of wind velocities aloft, the existence or absence of inversions, and the subsidence of dry upper air all appear to have importance, particularly in the behavior of large or high energy fires. Only a start has been made in establishing the independent relationships between local atmospheric conditions and the behavior of fires. Yet enough has been learned to indicate a strong association between erratic and uncontrollable behavior of large fires and the local atmospheric conditions existing or induced at the time.

Progress in cloud physics and in increased understanding of the processes by which moisture is pre-
THE origin of the term “Tree Farm” is somewhat indefinite. The earliest use of the term that I have been able to find was by Stewart H. Holbrook. He used it in an editorial reference to the enactment of the Oregon Forest Fee and Yield Tax in 1929 which he said “would assure the tree farmer, that is the logging operator.” Col. W. B. Greet used it as the title of an article in Nations Business in September, 1931, under the heading “The Tree Farmer Gets a Chance.” Gifford Pinchot also used it in a letter contesting a political controversy in which he said “Wood is a crop; Forestry is Tree Farming.”

Regardless of who first coined the term, the “Clemons Tree Farm” was the only forest land unit in the whole wide world to bear the term in 1941. From that one 120,000-acre tract has developed the American Tree Farm System which now embraces some 7,000 farms with more than 37 million acres in 38 states.

The plain meaning of these figures is that one acre out of every ten acres of the privately-owned commercial forest land in the United States is now officially under permanent forest management standards and an inspection force of technical foresters. This is the forest industry sponsored American Tree Farm System. It is in its early teens and growing gigantically month by month—a modern and scientific Paul Bunyan at work in the woodlands of American private enterprise. Last year it added more than 3,500,000 acres. In 1955 we anticipate the addition of at least 5,000,000 acres.

What are the forces of this amazingly popular movement among tree-land owners, both large and small? What makes them move? What are they moving?

The prime mover is popular demand for wood products. This is exemplified in the U. S. Department of Commerce estimates that 1955’s new construction will be 7 per cent above the dollar volume of 1954. Church building will rise 15 per cent, school construction 16 per cent, say the forecasts. Even farm building, while slipping a bit, is slated to turn in $1,450,000,000. Remember that wood remains America’s basic building material. Wood grows on trees.

Lumber keeps its crown in the realm of forests products. The demands of the people for more paper and wood pulp products soars above the rate of population growth. Plywood and scores of forest-fiber boards are sold today by mail and in the dime stores. Cedar shingles and shakes shine in love’s young dreams. And folks yet go for furniture that is wood all the way through, even to the thread of rayon in the upholstery! Lingerie is a tree farm harvest today!

Timber is a crop that grows on tree farms, and the harvest is homes. The harvest is also home furnishings and lawn and garden fertilizers, schools and barns, churches and taverns, desks and pews and bars, airplane panels and mine props, libraries and books, periodicals and newspapers to stock shelves and reading rooms, and milking parlors and loafing sheds for Mrs. Cow, foster-mother of the human race. Things by the thousands come from down on the tree farms.

The American Tree Farm System actually had its birth in 1940 when foresters of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, after studying 30 years of fire protection on their forest land near Montesano, Washington, decided that if they were to grow a new crop of trees on their logged-over area of 120,000 acres, the project would be successful only if fire losses were held to less than one quarter of one per cent of the area per year.

The foresters took their problem to the local county editor and asked him what he thought could be done in the way of publicity to help solve their problem. He suggested that if the foresters wanted public support for timber growing they should call it “Tree Farming.” His thesis was that the public would understand the term “Tree Farm” because it implied growing timber as a crop. Many of the foresters were skeptical, but they listened to the pleading of the county editor and named their forest property the Clemons Tree Farm.

As it turned out this was a very happy idea. More applied forest management has been put into practice since the adoption of the Tree Farm program than occurred in the preceding hundred years. Public propagandists call forestry “conservation” or “reforestation.” Foresters call it “silviculture,” “forest management” or “sustained yield.” But “Tree Farming” implies the idea of growing and harvesting trees as a crop. It is a term the general public can understand.

Publicity given the Clemons Tree Farm attracted such favorable nationwide attention that in November,
1941, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association decided to invite and sponsor a nationwide Tree Farm Movement to encourage not only the protection but also the permanent productive use of private forest lands through what was then its subsidiary organization American Forest Products Industries. Since the spring of 1946, incidentally, American Forest Products Industries has been an independent, non-profit, educational organization supported by all the forest industries.

After consideration by the Forest Conservation Committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association the following definition of a Tree Farm was approved by the Board of Directors of the organization on November 11, 1941.

"Timber is a crop."

"A Tree Farm is an area dedicated to the growing of forest crops for commercial purposes, protected and managed for continuous production.

"The owner of a Tree Farm will:
1. Assure his willingness to use the land under his control for the production of forest crops;
2. Provide reasonable protection from fire, insects, and disease, and from damage by excessive grazing;
3. Harvest forest crops from his Tree Farm in a manner which will assure future crops;
4. Furnish information when requested concerning the progress of his Tree Farm."

The board of Directors recommends that American Forest Products Industries invite its forest industry groups and other organizations and individuals to join in furthering the continuous production of forest crops through the acceptance and registration of commercial Tree Farms, and that it make available a certificate and insignia suitable for use on signs, designating the area registered as a Tree Farm.

Under AFPI leadership the acreage in the American Tree Farm System has more than tripled since the end of World War II while the number of Tree Farmers has increased nearly seven fold. At the close of the war only eleven states had Tree Farm programs. By the end of the current year only Utah, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indiana, New York and Delaware will not be enrolled in the American Tree Farm System. Of these at least two and possibly four states will initiate programs in 1956.

Tree Farm progress has been fairly steady since World War II but the program just began to roll last year when nearly all the states programs were reorganized under industry leadership and the services of industry foresters were solicited in the inspection of tree farms. Heretofore most of the inspection work had been handled by the state forestry agencies. Today, in addition to state forestry personnel, nearly 500 private foresters are inspecting woodlands and submitting their inspections to state Tree Farm Committees of 5-11 leading foresters who carefully consider each inspection record in open meeting. They decide whether or not the applicant is a Tree Farmer and therefore worthy of certification. Tree farms are certified on the basis of performance not promises. Applicants who fail to meet Tree Farm standards are advised of the steps necessary to qualify their lands as Tree Farms.

Contrary to what might be expected the acceleration of the program has been accompanied by a raising of standards and a closer look at all inspection records. Meanwhile Tree Farms certified three or more years ago are being reinspected as fast as possible. Some states have reinspected all their Tree Farms one or more times.

In the early days of the program some properties were certified which were not up to standard. This was to be expected in the early enthusiasm which swept the country. Such properties, however, have now been dropped from the program and today high standards are universally maintained. Occasionally, however, some tree farmers go astray and the cancellation of their certificates is necessary. To date more than 1,000,000 acres have been dropped from the program either due to change of ownership or failure to maintain acceptable Tree Farm standards.

At our annual meeting last fall the trustees of American Forest Products Industries adopted the following statement of "Principles of American Tree Farms."

"A Tree Farm is an area of privately-owned, tax-paying forest land dedicated by its owner to the growing and harvesting of repeated forest crops."

The American Tree Farm System is sponsored nationally by the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., and operates at the state level under local sponsorship. The local sponsors establish the specific requirements for Tree Farm certification applying to its state or region.

The American Tree Farm program gives public recognition to those private timberland owners who are doing outstanding jobs in the management of their forest lands, thereby encouraging others to do likewise. The basic aim of the American Tree Farm System is to place more woodland under management practices that will bring continuing benefits to the owner and produce more and better forest products and services for the American people.

In determining a woodland owner's eligibility for certification in the American Tree Farm System the following points are considered:

The woodland owner must have demonstrated both the desire and ability to protect his trees from fire, insects, disease and destructive grazing. This means full compliance with all local fire laws and cooperation with governmental forestry departments in fire prevention and control measures.

Forest protection practices which may also indicate a woodland owner's interest in this phase of Tree Farming include: construction of fire lanes; removal of high hazards such as snags, dead trees and logging leftovers; maintenance of forest fire fighting equipment and participation in organized community activities.
forest fire fighting and fire prevention units; efforts to eliminate destructive grazing; and programs providing for the systematic removal of over-age, diseased or insect-infested trees.

The landowner must have timberland which is permanently dedicated to the growing and harvesting of repeated tree crops.

Forest plantations may be certified as well as natural stands, where they are established for the purpose of growing hand harvesting forest products.

Tree Farmers are encouraged to utilize their timberlands for recreation, watershed protection, hunting and fishing. In every case, however, tree growing and harvesting must be a major use of the land.

In harvesting trees, a woodland owner must follow cutting practices that will tend to improve the growth of the timber stand. Cutting practices differ from area to area depending on stand conditions and type of timber being harvested. Clear-cutting of merchantable trees is recognized as good forestry for some type of stand conditions. However, an owner who clear-cuts must retain title to his lands after the harvest and see to it that satisfactory reproduction is assured, either from natural seeding or planting.

Before a woodland may be certified in the American Tree Farm System it must be inspected by a qualified forester who reports to the local sponsoring organization.

To maintain consistently high management standards, all woodlands certified are reinspected periodically. A landowner must agree to these inspections. The Tree Farmer also agrees to furnish the sponsoring agency information about his Tree Farm whenever it is requested.

Before certification is made, inspection reports on each forest property will be carefully considered by a Tree Farm committee representing the sponsoring organization. This committee will also consider periodic reinspection reports on all Tree Farms and those Tree Farmers failing to maintain high standards of forestry practice will have their certificates cancelled.

When a property is approved for certification, the Tree Farm owner will receive a certificate executed by the local sponsors and a diamond-shaped, green and white sign denoting his membership in the American Tree Farm System.

With more than four and a quarter million timberland owners in the United States we still have a long ways to go with the American Tree Farm System. On the other hand it is undoubtedly the fastest growing forestry program in the nation and we should easily pass the 50,000,000 acre mark in 1957. The program is as American as pumpkin pie and represents free enterprise at its very best. How can it fail to lead the way toward the better protection and management of all privately-owned forest lands? The forest industries of the United States are betting their future that it will.

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**ABOUT THE AUTHOR . . .**

James C. McClellan was born in Hannibal, New York and attended the Fulton, New York, public schools. He was graduated from New York State College of Forestry with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1929. Until 1932 he was employed by the Bell Telephone Company. At that time he returned to college from some graduate work and then in 1933 he joined the U. S. Forest Service on the Allegheny National Forest as cultural foreman. In January, 1936 he became Timber Management Staff Assistant on the Allegheny and wrote the management plans for that forest. In 1941 he was transferred to the Monongahela National Forest, Elkins, West Virginia in a similar capacity. In July, 1944, he left the U. S. Forest Service to take the position of Assistant Forester with the National Lumbermen's Association in Washington, D. C. In 1946 he left NLMA to become Assistant Forester of American Forest Products Industries, and since 1948 has been Chief Forester of AFPI.

He is married and has two sons and a daughter, and lives in Arlington, Virginia. He is a senior member of the Society of American Foresters and a member of the American Forestry Association.

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Photo by Fabian Bachrach

Ames Forester
INTEREST in genetics and forest genetics has soared to unprecedented heights in recent years. Forest genetics is not just a hot topic for conversation and debate—it is a going research field—well-financed and country-wide in scope.

With typical American enthusiasm, some promoters have really “shot-the-works” when expounding on the benefits to be obtained from tree breeding, both immediate and long-range; others have taken the stand that if “grandpappy” didn’t believe it, they don’t believe it. As usual, the truth lies somewhere between these extremes.

Tree breeders or researchers and forest managers are naturally concerned with quite different aspects of the field of forest genetics. Tree breeders like to study the differences that occur between individual trees of the same species and between groups in various parts of the range. They are concerned, too, with trying to create new tree types or in obtaining increased vigor by controlled breeding within or between tree species. The forest manager is concerned with managing large groups of trees for profit. Because the inherent qualities of trees can influence profits, the forest manager is vitally interested in the genetic quality of the seedlings he may buy for planting and in maintaining good genetic stock in stands under management, which will be regenerated by natural means. It is the purpose of this article to discuss how a knowledge of variation and inheritance can be applied in good forest management.

**When Genetic Information Can Be Used**

A knowledge of variation and inheritance becomes important whenever trees are chosen to produce seed either for natural or artificial regeneration. Only at the time of regeneration can the forest manager influence the quality of whole stands of trees. If the stand is regenerated naturally, control of genetic quality is exercised through choice of seed trees; if it is planted, control is achieved through choice of planting stock, both as to mother tree source and geographic location.

Genetic considerations apply, also, whenever the composition or stocking of a stand is changed by use of the axe or saw in intermediate cuts. The trees removed no longer contribute to volume increment and financial returns. The trees left to be harvested at a future date determine their own value by the rate at which they grow and the value of the wood produced.

**Selection of Seed Trees**

The only genetically uniform planting stock is rooted cuttings; each cutting is a living piece of a single parent and contains no other genes or inheritance influence. Grafted plants approach uniformity but may be influenced by the variability in root stocks. Sexually propagated plants vary because of the influence of the father and the mother, who may differ widely even though growing in the same stand.

Trees for cone collection or seed production should be selected only if they have qualities desired in the next crop of trees. Generally, seed should be collected from trees with straight trunks, small and horizontal branches—a good combination of desirable traits. They grew from open-pollinated seed of a well-formed mother tree and have been 3 years in the field.

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**Figure 1.**—Slash pine seedlings with high vigor, straight stems, and small, nearly horizontal branches—a good combination of desirable traits. They grew from open-pollinated seed of a well-formed mother tree and have been 3 years in the field.
tion, the more variation we find. Progeny tests of slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) in the South show that the traits of the parents appear in a large proportion of offspring. Especially strong traits are gum yield, gum viscosity, stem crook, branch size, branch length, vigor, and resistance to certain pests. Results of these studies confirm those of Australian foresters in tests with slash pine imported from Florida. Examples of tree-to-tree variation have been reported for other pine and hardwood species in the United States. European forestry literature contains many results of progeny tests showing inherent variation in both hardwood and softwood species.

Progeny tests to determine inheritance of all the traits important in forest trees remain to be made for many species. Over the years, we can expect to accumulate a mass of information on the rigidity of genetic control in the economically important traits in major species. In the meantime, the forester should not be misled into thinking that just because something has not been studied and proven that it just isn't so. When you walk into a stand of trees where environmental factors are relatively constant and observe that the trees vary widely in trunk form, branch length, and forking, you have pretty strong evidence that genetic variability exists. For example, in some species of pine, individual trees in open stands where competition is not a factor may vary as much as 100 percent in crown width; yet, the trees will have about the same trunk diameter and height.

The forester always has to separate environmental factors from genetic factors in accessing inherent qualities of a tree. Broadly speaking, all characteristics and all growth processes of a tree are controlled genetically. In all cases, there are genetic limits beyond which the tree cannot go. However, the practical consideration of importance to the silviculturist is the rigidity of the genetic control. For example, take branch length and needle length on a pine tree: growing space, vigor, position in crown, etc., will affect their length. Thus, genetic control appears to be rather loose. However, the needles and branches will still have pine structure, anatomically, no matter where you grow them; so genetic control is really high.

### Selection of Races

Stands of trees or trees over a large area that have characteristics differing from those usually found in the species may be described as races. Thus, races develop when environmental factors exert selection pressure on a mixed population and remove a portion of it through mortality, or reduce growth of some individuals to the point where they do not perpetuate themselves. Racial variation in cold resistance is common in species occurring over a wide geographic or altitudinal range. Low temperatures remove variants that just can't take it, leaving those that can. In the southern parts of the range, no such pressure exists and seedlings of southern sources planted elsewhere may make poor growth or succumb to the cold.

In choosing seed for planting we should try to get seed from near the place of planting. If is is not possible, we should get it from the latitude or altitude which produces a comparable climate. As research progresses, we'll learn more about the location of superior races, and recommendations for their use can be made accordingly. Studies recently established will give indication of variation at an early age in certain traits, such as form and cold resistance, but longer periods of time will be required to determine volume growth and other characteristics.

### Selection of Trees in Intermediate Cuts

When making intermediate cuts, good genetic practices are just good silvicultural practices. We cut the trees of low value and risk, leaving the ones that will make the most money in the long run. Trees of poor form, slow growth, and low resistance to pests should come out.

The most obvious practices that reduce the genetic quality of stands are removing all the best trees for poles or piling, cutting to a diameter limit, and high grading. Such practices cannot be considered sound, silviculturally, but they are commonly practiced as dictated by economic needs or management policies. The longer the undesirable practices continue, the greater the harm that will be done.

Just how to utilize trees of extremely rapid growth in plantations and wild stands is still a problem in silviculture. The largest trees in a stand generally look like rough, undesirable stock. Sometimes they are just that, but other times they are just big. It is a problem for the silviculturist to devise a stand treatment program, such as pruning, that may have to be started at an early age. This will permit retention of

![Figure 2.—Slash pine seedlings the same age as those in figure 1, which came from a large-branched mother tree. The branches are long, large in diameter, and occur at a larger angle from the horizontal. At one-third the height of the tree the crown width is 45 percent wider than that of the seedlings in figure 1.](image)

Ames Forester
highly vigorous trees for the final stand and at the same time maintain high quality in them. Controlling width of annual ring by regulating spacing of fast-growing types of trees is another problem.

Every timber marker is faced with many problems because trees are not all identical. In plantations of some species, where environmental conditions are relatively constant, trees can be found with forks, crooked stems, large and long branches, disease cankers, and insect wounds. In addition, they vary widely in growth rate. Although the loss from one type of defect is small, the accumulative effect of many is quite significant. The geneticist realizes this situation is more serious in some species than in others. The forest manager must study the species with which he works and plan accordingly to improve the quality.

**Summary**

The forest manager can use knowledge of variation and heredity in trees whenever new stands are established and when intermediate cuts are made. It is recommended that trees selected as producers of seed, either for artificial or natural regeneration, be those with form and vigor traits desired in the next crop. The harvesting of the most valuable trees in intermediate cuts is to be discouraged. Removal of trees of low vigor, poor form, and low resistance to pests is recommended.

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**Figure 3.**—The Albany Nursery of the Georgia Forestry Commission—one of four such nurseries in the State. Last year, Georgia's nurseries produced over 100 million seedlings, while total seedling production in the United States was nearly 750 million. A small improvement in the genetic quality of such a large volume of seedlings would have a significant effect on total timber production.

**ABOUT THE AUTHOR . . .**

Keith W. Dorman is employed by the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station and is stationed at Macon, Georgia. At present, he is coordinator of the forest genetics research carried on within Georgia by the George Foster Peabody School of Forestry, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Georgia Forest Research Council, Georgia Forestry Commission, Ida Cason Callaway Foundation, and the U. S. Forest Service.

Dorman is a native of Iowa and, in 1934, graduated from Iowa State College with a B.S. degree in forestry. He has had previous assignments in the U. S. Forest Service with the Ottawa Forest Experiment Station in Michigan, the Lake States Forest Experiment Station in Minnesota, and the Southern Forest Experiment Station in Arkansas. In 1942, at Lake City, Florida, he began selection and controlled breeding of naval stores pines to develop a high-yielding strain. Also, he helped develop chemical stimulation treatments for naval stores production.

From 1947 to 1953 he was staff specialist for genetics and regeneration in the Forest Management Division of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, North Carolina. Prior to his present assignment, he was in charge of the Hitchiti Research Center at Macon, Georgia.

Dorman is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Sigma Xi, and American Association for Advancement of Science. He has published numerous articles on forest genetics and naval stores research.
# In Memoriam

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Feature Section
To the Seniors of 1956

To the men and women of the class of 1956 we of the staff extend sincere congratulations upon the successful completion of undergraduate college work and best wishes for many successes in the years ahead.

The place of forestry and the forest industries in the American economy is recognized rather widely. No longer is forestry a strange and unknown word. Almost every citizen is conscious of the importance of forests. This growing consciousness of forestry is evidenced by the many jobs of various types which now are available to professional foresters. All of this augurs well for the future. You of the 1956 class have a wonderful opportunity to become a part of and to grow with this ever-expanding field.

We shall watch with interest and pride the part which each of you may have in the great years ahead. Don’t forget to keep in contact with your department. Come to visit us occasionally. Good luck and God speed you.

SENIORS

Lee’s interest lies in the field of forest management. Upon graduation Lee plans on graduate work and research. His college activities include Paul Bunyan Days, Forestry Open House, and attendance of the Annual Midwest Conclave of Forestry Clubs. Lee is also a member of the Forestry Club. His hobbies are hunting and fishing. Lee has had practical experience as field assistant for the Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

Larry is this year’s Editor of the Ames FORESTER; he was Assistant Alumni Editor in ’54, and Assistant Editor last year. He has been a member of the Forestry Club. Larry’s activities included the I.S.C. Cheer squad and Captain in ’53; President of Pep Council in ’55; Ugly Man Contest Chairman for Campus Chest in ’55; Greek Week Project Chairman in ’55 and was responsible for I.S.C.’s new Mascot and Card Section. He belongs to Arnold Air Society and the Forest Products Research Society. He had his Forestry experience on a Timber Survey crew in Wyoming for the Forest Service. Larry’s interests are products and selling. His immediate plans are serving as a pilot for the Air Force.

Upon graduation Duane plans to work for the Forest Service. His interest lies in forest management. Duane has had previous experience with the Forest Service, also he has assisted Dr. McComb with research work. Duane has worked on Veishea, been a member of a rifle team, and is a member of the Forestry Club. Duane enjoys hunting and fishing as hobbies.


Dick is a member of the Kappa Sigma social fraternity. His activities include: member of the Forestry Club, Events Chairman of '55 Paul Bunyan Days, Assistant Chairman of '56 Forester's Hoedown, Master of Ceremonies at the '56 Forester's Game Banquet, General Chairman of '56 Paul Bunyan Days, member of Iowa State Singers in '55 and '56, and on the Festival Chair in '55. Dick's hobbies are music, wood working, hunting, and fishing. His main interest is in the field of wood utilization. He plans to work for private industry upon graduation.

KATHLEEN CLARK FRITCH—Minneapolis, Minnesota—Summer camp, Wyoming, 1953. Kathleen is married to Don Fritch. She has been interested in the field of forest management. Her activities at school include: active member of the Promenadors, Fencing Club in which she was women's foil state champion in '55, worked on Paul Bunyan Days and Forestry Concession Stand in '53, Forester's Hoedown in '54, Forester's Game Banquet in '56, 50th Anniversary Banquet in '55. She belongs to Sigma Eta Chi (service sorority) and has been active in the Frisbie Fellowship. Her hobbies include dancing, fencing, camping, and canoeing. Her immediate plans for the future are going to Germany as an army wife.


Bob is particularly interested in forest management. He has worked one summer on the Kootenai National Forest in Montana, and has worked on T31 crew on the Coconino National Forest in Arizona. Bob activities include member of Society of American Foresters, president of the MRA Hunting Club, Veishea Openhouse committee chairman, assistant chairman of Forester's Hoedown, Game Banquet menu chairman, chairman of Midwest Forestry Club Association Conclave, member of Society of Advanced Artillery Cadets, and Forestry Club secretary. Plans after graduation are one year in the Forest Service then two years in the U. S. Army. Hobby is gun collecting.


Ken has been very active in the Forestry Club and was president in his senior year. He was also on Agricultural Council in his senior year; other activities include Veishea Openhouse Committee 3, member of Sigma Pi fraternity and officer in his senior year. Ken's major interest in forestry is in the sales end of the profession. For his practical experience he worked in South Umpqua Experimental Forest in Oregon. His hobbies are hunting and fishing. Ken's plans after graduation start with a hitch in the army.
EUGENE F. ECKER—Mason City, Iowa—Summer camp '53.
Eugene has had experience with the Forest Service in Oregon. His hobbies are photography and cabinet making. Military service occupies his immediate future. He's especially interested in management.

Ron has spent all four of his college years working on the AMES FORESTER. Respectively he has been local ad salesman, summer camp reporter, assistant circulation manager, and alumni editor. Other activities include member of the Forestry Club, member of Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity, and member of Theta Chi social fraternity. His interest is administrative work for product industries. He has had a summer of experience on the Mt. Baker National Forest. His plan after graduation is to work for a private enterprise. Hobbies are sports and traveling.

Marsh is contemplating graduate school after graduation. He is interested in utilization. Marsh has had practical experience as park custodian on the Marquette National Forest. He has been treasurer for the Forestry Club. Additional activities include Veishea Open House, member of the Society of American Foresters, and member of the Forest Products Research Society. In his spare time Marsh enjoys hunting, fishing, and photography.

ANDY LINQUIST—St. Louis, Mo.—Summer camp, Wyoming, 1953.
Andy's interests lie in the field of forest management. He has had experience on TSI on the Kaibab and Coconino National Forests in Arizona. Andy was vice president of the Forestry Club in 1955 and president in 1956, business manager of 1956 AMES FORESTER, and president of Holst Tract Committee in 1956. Other activities include ROTC rifle team, YMCA, Phi Eta Sigma, and Alpha Zeta. Hobbies are hunting and fishing.

VIRGINIA McINTYRE—Harvey, Illinois—Summer camp, Wyoming, 1953.
Virginia is circulation manager of this year's AMES FORESTER. She has also been on the Holst Tract committee during her college career. She has been an active member of the Forestry Club, member of the Y.W.C.A. in '53 and '54; she has been a member of the Naiads all four years and secretary-treasurer in her senior year. She has had practical experience on a lookout in Wyoming and working as lab technician in the department. Her main interest lies in the management field, and she hopes to go into graduate work upon graduation. Her hobbies are sports, camping, cooking, reading, and training dogs.
Dean is this year's Associate Editor of the AMES FORESTER; he was Assistant Editor of the 1955 AMES FORESTER. He was on the Forestry Club special cabinet for the president '53; co-chairman at the '54 concession stand at Veisheo; on the Game Banquet committee '55 and '56; display chairman for the '53 Veisheo Open-house and on the committee in '56; and has been a member of the Forestry Club all four years. He belongs to Phi Kappa Phi scholastic honorary and Alpha Zeta agricultural activities honorary. He belongs to the Society of American Foresters and the Forest Products Research Society. He got his experience in Idaho working for the Forest Service. His main interests are selling and products. He has to serve a hitch in the army and then plans to attend grad school.

Jim's main interest in the field of forestry lies in the products phase of the profession. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta social fraternity and has been active in the house's Varieties. He was on Paul Bunyan Days during Veisheo and has been active in the Forestry Club. Jim gained his practical experience with private industry. His hobbies are hunting and fishing. He is a member of the Navy drill team and after graduation plans to do a hitch in the navy.

Vernon is interested in furthering his education after graduation. His preference of study is in forest products. Practical experience includes work at the Priest River Experiment Station in Idaho. Vernon has in the past been assistant Alumni editor for the AMES FORESTER. Also, Vernon was out for track during his freshman, sophomore and junior years. Hobbies are photography, leathercraft, hunting and reading.

Bill is interested in forest management and has had experience working on a suppression crew, Olympic National Forest, Washington. Bill has been secretary of the Forestry Club and is chairman for the 1956 Game Banquet. Other activities include Pershing Rifles, Paul Bunyan Days, Phi Eta Sigma freshman honorary, wrestling manager, Winter Sports Club, and member of Delta Chi social fraternity. Immediately after graduation Bill will serve time in the Army, thereupon, he plans on working with the Forest Service. Hobbies are reading and music.

JOE W. TERLOUW—University Park, Iowa—Summer camp, Wyoming, 1953.
Joe's main interest is in the field of forest management. He has had experience at the Forest Insect and Disease Lab at Albuquerque, New Mexico in '54 and the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in '55. He is a member of Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity. Joe was an active member of the Forestry Club and also served as representative to Forestry Spring Conclave held at Minnesota in '55. His hobbies are hunting, fishing and ornithology. His plans are a hitch in the army and then working for the Forest Service.
MICHAEL M. MERRIMAN—Chicago, Ill.—Summer camp, 1953.
Mike got his practical experience with the Forest Service in Oregon. Main interest is in wood technology and hopes to go into pulp and paper. He is a member of Phi Kappa Tau social fraternity. He was business manager of Paul Bunyan Days and on 1956 Game Banquet committee. His hobbies are target shooting, camping and photography.

Graeme has had considerable experience in the field of research. He has spent one summer with the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station, one summer with the Berea Research Center, and in addition has fought fires in the California Sierras. His interest lies in forest physiology. After graduation Graeme will pursue graduate work before entering the U. S. Army Signal Corps. Graeme's hobbies include philosophy, dendrology and fishing.

Dick acquired his practical experience by working three months in a nursery and three months in a lumber yard. He is a member of the Forestry Club and a member of the Forest Products Research Society. His hobbies are hunting, golf and bowling. His main interest is in the wholesale and retail sales phase of forestry; he hopes to enter the wholesale lumber field upon graduation.

Franklin's immediate plans after graduation entail the Army. His main interest is in the chemical utilization of wood. He has worked in Blister Rust Control in California. Hobbies are guns and hunting. He has worked on open house, Paul Bunyan days. He has been active in the Forestry Club.

Wayne has gained his practical experience by working for the Forest Service on Mt. Baker National Forest. He is a member of the Forestry Club and member and treasurer of the Winter Sports Club. His hobbies are sports and stamp collecting. His main interest is in the phase of forest management. His plans after graduation are a hitch in the army.

JAMES A. McINTYRE—Anita, Iowa—Summer camp, Wyoming, 1953—Married.
Jim's main interest is in the field of forest products and sale. Upon graduation Jim wants to pursue the field of wholesale or retail sales. Jim has had experience working at Paxton Lumber Company, Des Moines, Iowa. His hobby is woodworking. Jim is a member of Delta Tau Delta social fraternity.

Tom has been an active member of the Forestry Club; other activities include: Forestry Club Concession Stand chairman '54, Fall Campfire chairman '55, Hoedown chairman '56, display chairman for '55 Vieshea Openhouse, Winter Sports Club, Ames Ski Club, Forestry Spring Conclave Representative '55, and Ward System member and on the intramural swim team. He has gained experience by working one summer on the Deschutes National Forest, and, also, by serving as assistant instructor in dendrology laboratory. Tom's hobbies are hunting, fishing, and dendrology. His main interest lies in the field of forest utilization in the special products phase. His plans after graduation include a tour in the armed services.
THE FACULTY

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conservation
(partial retirement)

PROF. J. A. LARSEN
(partial retirement)

PROF. G. B. HARTMAN
Head of Department
lumbering
wood preservation
logging

PROF. G. E. CATTERUM
silviculture
range management

PROF. L. F. KELLOGG
mensuration
finance
management
advisor, Ames Forester

PROF. R. B. CAMPBELL
extension forester

PROF. D. W. BENSEND
logging
products
wood technology
Holst Tract committee

PROF. A. L. McCOMB
silviculture
forest influences
graduate research

PROF. J. G. YOHO
general forestry
economics
policy

PROF. G. W. THOMSON
mensuration
photogrammetry
advisor, Forestry Club

Ames Forester
IOWA STATE COLLEGE FORESTERS


FORESTRY CLUB


FORESTRY CLUB OFFICERS

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<td>Ken Cosgriff</td>
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<td>Faculty Advisor</td>
<td>Professor George Thomson</td>
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UNDER the excellent leadership of the officers, the Forestry Club ended another successful season of Forestry activities.

Veishea Open House and Paul Bunyan Day, Holst Tract, Game Banquet, Hoedown and Campfires were the main activities of the club throughout the year. This winter the club sold Christmas trees and have started a Christmas tree plantation. Plans are being made for the Midwest Forestry Club Association conclave. Representatives from the clubs of Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan and Iowa are going to attend.

Club meetings are held every other Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the Pine Room of the Memorial Union. Movies, slides and guest speakers are the usual forms of entertainment.
The Base camp for I.S.C. Foresters near Sisters, Oregon, in the Cascades of Oregon from June to August, 1955.

The summer camp of 1955 found 46 ISC foresters and four professors camped in the Deschutes National Forest, about 20 miles northwest of Sisters, Oregon.

Being a new camp, everything had to start from scratch. However, under the capable supervision of our carpenter, Duke Nielson, all tables, storage shelves and other necessary equipment was already constructed and ready for use when the main party arrived. Plenty of work still remained though, and Prof. Kellogg’s work details were always eagerly awaited, especially such pleasant jobs as cleaning garbage cans.

After about three days, camp life began to take on a little more routine and orderliness. Classes began, the peanut butter sandwich appeared, and KP duties were assigned. Ah yes, that wonderful KP! Such bliss and pleasure! Even gripes of having only lukewarm dishwater became bearable when your bodies got numb from just standing there serving that delicious powdered milk.

Classes were, as usual, Mensuration under Prof. Thomson, Silviculture under Prof. Kellogg, Utilization under Dr. Bensend, and Forest Operations under Prof. Yoho. After taking a day off for some fire training, and another day for instruction in woods safety, mensuration and silviculture began. It was generally agreed that the mensuration section had been picked to do the really hard work and to lay the groundwork for the silviculture section which was to follow, while the “sivil boys” would spend their time in the trucks getting toughened in for the hard mensuration job which lay ahead of them.

Mensuration and silviculture took only about half of our camp time, leaving approximately four weeks for utilization and forest operations. Much of our utilization time was spent on the west side of the Cascades, inspecting sawmills, shingle mills, fiber board, plywood and veneer, and pulp and paper mills. No one would guess how many sawmills there were in Oregon, but I’m sure we saw at least half of them and climbed in and out of the trucks at least four times for every mill. All the riding did serve to build muscles though, but not in a very appropriate or useful place.

While camped at Crater Lake we were honored by the visit of a large black bear. Everyone merely assumed he was hungry and would raid the garbage cans. However, to awake at midnight and see this bear tearing into lunch sacks not more than five feet from a sleeping forester caused many of us to wonder just what this bear really was hungry for.

Dr. Bensend wanted all of us to be good axmen when we left camp so he allowed us to try them out by cutting enough wood to last the KP’s the rest of the summer. That exercise seemed a little remote from utilization; more like utilization.

Forest operations consisted primarily of lectures and whatever else couldn’t be classified as utilization. On some of the less interesting lectures though, many seemed to have a tendency to fall asleep. By compar-
To gain practice in the use of the chain saw we started falling the many snags to be found around camp. This was combining work with pleasure, and the sound of saws running and trees falling could be heard well after dark on several nights. The only near misfortune was a large snag which didn’t want to fall the way it was supposed to and was in danger of falling on our most useful and frequently visited enclosure. Fortunately, it finally fell the direction it was supposed to, but at least one professor lost a few more hairs.

The last week of camp we finally received our one and only fire call. Most of us discovered that fire fighting is no job for a lazy man or one not in condition. We were a very tired crew when we rolled into camp that night, but after a good meal and a few hours sleep we were once again back on it, this time mopping up. Here we discovered just how down right nasty a fire fighter’s job really is and the dirt we collected in the back of the trucks was nothing compared to the dirt we collected mopping up. I’m sure everyone was glad for the experience he gained on the fire though, and when the pay checks arrived we all felt much better about the whole business.

I’m sure each person who was at camp will agree that it was very successful. We saw things which might be improved, but these seem relatively unimportant when we consider the fun and experiences we shared, the knowledge we gained about ourselves, our fellow students, and our instructors. Everyone left in a hurry to get home to wives, parents, and friends, yet I’m sure that each and every one of us will always remember the pleasant times we shared and the memories of our experiences, both good and bad, will be with us for many years to come. May all future camps be as happy and successful as ours.
FORESTER'S HOEDOWN

The Memorial Union Gallery was the setting for this year's Forestry Club Hoedown, on January 20th with music by the "Downbeaters." Appetizing refreshments consisted of lime punch and popcorn. Highlights of the evening's entertainment were a popcorn eating contest won by Stein Williams and his date, an impromptu songfest by the professors present, and Andy Lindquist winning the contest for the best dressed "gypo." Again Dr. "Soils" Scholtes was present to call a couple of square dances during intermission.

Success for the evening was credited to Tom Quirk and his committee of "Skeet," "Red," and "Brownie."

FORESTER’S GAME BANQUET

On the eve of February 5, 1956, Foresters enjoyed a large meal of elk, entertainment by the Gamma Phi Dollies and John Buenz, and a talk by C. S. Burt, assistant to the vice-president of the Illinois Central railroad, at their annual game banquet.

Burt's talk centered around the opportunities of forestry in the southern states. A movie was shown to emphasize the importance of railroads and forestry.

The guests of honor were Mr. Floyd McIntyre, dean of agriculture, Mr. Roy Koltman, assistant dean of agriculture, and Mr. and Mrs. Mans Ellerhoff, Superintendent of Iowa forests.

The success of the banquet is attributed to Don Schramm, Dean Prestenmon, Mike Merriman, Kathy Fritch and Virginia McIntyre.
SATURDAY morning classes are over, the sun's bright, and the air has just the right tang. If you're like us you'll toss the books aside and head out with the crew to the Holst Tract.

The Tract consists of 330 acres of wooded land about 25 miles northwest of Ames. Foresters here at the college are attempting to perpetuate the area in such a way that it may help show the farmers and business men of Iowa that it is feasible to manage similar small areas for timber products to supply farm and local demands.

The present foresters aren't the first "loggers" to enter the area. In the 1850's logging and the gathering of maple syrup were the main means of support for the people who settled around the Des Moines River.

In the spring of 1859 the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company discovered that timber thieves were cutting timber on their property in Yell Township. The company immediately hired two detectives to brand the logs from the property so that they might claim them at Fort Des Moines where most of the logs were being sent.

Farr and Warner, the two detectives, were a little over-zealous in their work and branded logs some said did not come from the company's land. Farr was caught by three or four masked men and whipped. A day or so later Warner was shot at from across the river while he was branding logs. Several men were arrested and brought to trial. On the appointed day 300 heavily armed men showed up in court. It was a short trial and the defendants were found not guilty. Farr and Warner left the job and wouldn't go back.

Two rougher log branders went to work. They used a little more discretion and branded the logs at night. It wasn't long before they found several men loading logs from the company's land and tried to arrest them. In the midst of the skirmish the company men found themselves prisoners and listening to a friendly little debate on whether or not they should be lynched.

Later that evening the guard let them go with the promise that they would leave the country and not come back. They promised and took the two horses the guard gave them. They made good their escape but as they were fording the river on the way to Des Moines to report, a group of men stopped them and said they were looking for horse thieves. Two of the group identified the horses the log branders were riding. The branders left the country and weren't seen again.

The company did not send more log branders to Boone County.

Log branders and horse thieves no longer ply their trades on the area which now includes the Holst Tract. Old time loggers felled timber indiscriminately and sent their logs down the river. Modern foresters, students here at Iowa State, now use the area as an experiment in applying modern concepts of silvicultural management by contributing Saturday afternoons throughout the year to planting, road maintenance, making, and improvement cuttings in order to improve the oak-hickory and maple-basswood stands on the hills and ravines. The Tract is also used for research studies by the department.

The theory of "Science With Practice" is giving us a chance as undergraduates to apply textbook principles to the real thing.
RECOGNITION DAY FOR IOWA STATE FORESTERS

The outstanding foresters during the 1954-55 school year were paid a special tribute at the annual Foresters Recognition Day held June 3.

Clarence A. Lutz was honored as valedictorian of the senior class.

Dean R. Prestemon, John Barrington, John Evenson, and Neil Payton received membership in Alpha Zeta, an agricultural honorary which recognizes juniors and seniors in the upper two-fifths of their class who exhibit high scholarship, leadership and character.

The following foresters were initiated by Gamma Sigma Delta as representing the upper one-fifth of the senior class and showing exceptional ability in agricultural research.

John Barrington
Clarence Lutz
John Evenson
Roger Watts

Clarence Lutz received the Society of American Foresters Award as the outstanding senior on the basis of scholarship, attitude and leadership.

Lyle Jack was the recipient of the Keith Cranston Forestry Award.

Virginia McIntyre was awarded the George Pullman Award for outstanding scholarship.

Larry Syndegaard won the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Prize for writing a winning essay on forest tree improvement.

Student participation in departmental and all-college activities were also honored, but they are too numerous to mention here. Many of them are cited for their activities in other articles in this issue.

'55 Spring Campfire

The odor of roasting pig introduced the foresters, their wives and dates, and guests to the spring campfire. The chefs had been busy most of the day getting ready for the affair. Although the pigs didn't get finished at the exact scheduled time, everyone enjoyed themselves.

Following the meals there was a short club meeting, and then Dr. Karlander talked on the history and problems of fishing in Clear Lake. Following this there was group singing which was characterized by much volume and various accompanying stars.

Lyle Jack and Paul Lorenz were co-chairmen of the campfire and were assisted by many others.
HERE we pay special tribute to the only student wives club on the Iowa State campus. The Forestry Wives club usually meets every other week at the homes of its members. The club’s program consists of regularly scheduled meetings of entertainment, and also to have a chance to exchange experiences, household information and, of course, the latest gossip. Officers are elected each quarter, and twice a year a meeting with the Faculty Wives club is arranged. The annual Christmas Party and Potluck Supper are held each year to get the families better acquainted and to welcome new members.

'55 Fall Campfire

THIS year’s annual fall campfire was held at the McDonald tract with a large gang of future Foresters on hand to have a good time.

After a good meal of hot dogs, potato chips, chili and coffee we were lead in song by the one and only “Tennessee” Bob Clauson with a guitar accompaniment by Tom Nolta. The evening ended with a Tall Story Telling contest with Fred Omedson the winner as chosen by the faculty.

Congratulations to Tom Quirk and his committee who planned a very enjoyable and successful Fall Campfire.
The Importance of Forestry in Iowa was shown to thousands of people last spring in the Foresters 1955 Open House tent located north of Curtis Hall.

It was the general opinion that the Open House was very well organized and gave a complete coverage of forestry in Iowa.

The displays consisted of a large model of an Iowa farm which contained the phases of Iowa forestry. From this basic display, originated larger scaled, more detailed displays concerning farm windbreaks, wildlife shelter, farm woodlots and watersheds. All the displays were made to scale.

The effects of farm windbreaks were shown through the use of a group of farm buildings, miniature trees, and a fan.

The watershed display used a working model of rain falling on wooded and non-wooded slopes, giving a realistic effect.

The display concerning wildlife was accompanied by a forester who explained, with the aid of the display, the various ways in which woods provide wildlife shelter, recreation area, etc.

Typical Iowa woods were on display and information concerning products gotten from them and their money value, was given by a utilization major. Many people were impressed with the variety of uses and products that came from Iowa woods.

The story of how timber is harvested was shown in a unique logging display involving model "cats," people, sawmill, etc.

A big drawing card was the actual working model of a headsaw, carriage, and setworks, operated by student "gypos."

Many "forester hours" were consumed in construction of these displays and the running of the Open House.

And of course, few people would leave happy unless they had received their free tree. Approximately 3000 were given away to men, women and children.

An overall "woods" effect was given the whole setup through the abundant use of small evergreen trees and boughs.

All in all, the 1955 Open House was again a big success and a lot of credit should be given to everyone who gave time and effort.
MAY 13, 1955, was the date of the forester’s annual Paul Bunyan Day. At 3 P.M., on central campus in front of Curtis Hall, this event started.

Wayne Geyer, Master of Ceremonies, opened the celebration with a short history of Paul Bunyan Day then introduced Professor Hartman, department head. Professor Hartman gave a short welcoming address, then introduced queen Marilyn Blome. Hartman then announced that Delbert Ploen had been elected “Son of Paul.” Del was awarded a double-bit axe, presented by the queen.

The program continued with the announcing of the first event, log chopping, by Wayne. The various tests were judged by staff members. This first event was won by Marion Scott. He was awarded a tackle box by the queen. Next was log bucking. Lyle Jack and Gene Chelsted made the sawdust fly fast and furious in winning the log bucking contest. They each received a pair of leather hunting mittens. The next event was something new in the way of events, this was pole climbing. The person who could reach the top of the pole in the shortest time was the winner. Hilton Muntz was the winner. He received a jack knife. The last contest before heading for Lake La Verne, was log throwing. Lee Andreas was the winner. He received a gun cleaning kit.

The high light of the afternoon was canoe tilting. Finally a pair of freshmen became winners. They were David Orcutt and Bob Johnson. They were presented each a hunting knife by the queen.

Again Paul Bunyan Day continued to be one of the highlights of Veishea.
STAFF AND ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENT

Professor Hartman

The Head of the Forestry Department, Professor George B. Hartman, has been appointed to the committee for the advancement of Forestry Education maintained by the Society of American Foresters.

DeWitt Nelson, '25

DeWitt Nelson (Forestry 1925) who is Director of the California Department of Natural Resources has just been elected president of the Society of American Foresters. Nelson has been the Society's vice president for the past two years.

For twenty years Nelson was with the U.S. Forest Service in California, starting as a timber scaler and working up to the rank of supervisor of the Shasta, Tahoe and San Bernardino National Forests. In 1944 he was appointed deputy director of the California Department of Natural Resources; in the following year he became state forester and was promoted to his present position in 1953. Nelson has also served as president of the Association of State Foresters.

Nelson was one of eight Iowa State alumni who received a 50th Anniversary Award in 1954 when the Department of Forestry observed its fiftieth birthday.

Edwin F. Heacox, '30

Edwin F. Heacox (Forestry 1930) also was re-elected as one of the nine-member Council which is the governing body of the Society of American Foresters. Heacox is Managing Forester for the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. of Tacoma, Wash. He, too, received a 50th Anniversary Award in 1954.

The entry consisted of a complete collection of all pieces of mail sent out during the 1954 campaign. Judging was based on organization of the entire campaign as well as on appearance and appeal.

Citations read: “In recognition of high professional standards this certificate is awarded to Iowa State College as winner of the Time-Life award for the Direct Mail Campaign of the year,” and “For significant achievement in use of direct mail to promote 'Alumni Fund Raising' this citation is awarded to Iowa State College in the Alumni Direct Mail Competition sponsored by the American Alumni Council.”

Fund Director Granson, pleased with the awards, still felt that the “greatest award comes in contemplating the results of the campaign—in the cooperation of the many fine class agents and assistants who serve; and in the tremendous satisfaction of viewing the Achievement Fund’s service to Iowa State College.”

John Granson is a 1937 Forestry graduate.

Professor MacDonald

The American Forestry Association is proud to present this year's Distinguished Service Award in the field of education to a gentleman who is one of the most beloved teachers of Forestry in the United States. A member of the honored profession of forestry, this professor considers it his duty to instill in his students the highest ideals of the American way of life as well as to educate them in forest practices. The character and welfare of his students were as important to him as the teaching of conservation principles. For almost 40 years he served as the head of the Department of Forestry at Iowa State College, and combined his teaching career with working toward the improvement of forest practices generally. The contributions of this man are primarily responsible for the progress made in forestry at Iowa State College and throughout the State of Iowa. This man also considered it his responsibility to educate the public as well as his students in the conservation movement. By volunteering his services to such organizations as the Boy Scouts, he succeeded in large measure in training the public in the protection and development of our natural renewable resources. When he retired from Iowa State College in 1948, the Secretary of Agriculture appointed him to the National Forest Advisory Board—a three-man board which he has served as chairman. He has also served on the Council of the Society of American Foresters and been active in the Association of State Foresters. In behalf of the Board of Directors and the Elections Committee of the American Forestry Association, I am indeed honored to present the 1955 Distinguished Service Award in the field of education to Gilmour Byers MacDonald of Ames, Iowa.

Ames Forester
# 1956 Ames Forester Staff

Standing: Prestemon, Muntz, Pillsbury, Schramm, Warner, Gill.

## Editorial Staff

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<td>Advisor</td>
<td>Prof. Kellogg</td>
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Ames Forester
Alumni Directory

EDITOR’S NOTE: If you have information concerning the whereabouts of any of the alumni whose addresses are "Unknown," the editors of the Ames Forester would appreciate hearing from you.

1900

1904

1907
BALTHIS, R. F., Vicksburg, Miss. Retired.

1908
BAXTER, W. G., 664 Radcliffe Ave., Pacific Palisades, Calif. Landscape Gardener, Saugatuck Veterans Hospital.

1909
MAEFFNER, H. E., 4242 N.E. Failing St., Portland 13, Ore. Chief For­ester, St. Helen Pulp and Paper Co.

1910
ALLEN, SHIRLEY W., 820 Daniel St., Ann Arbor, Mich., Professor of Forestry, School of Forestry and Conservation, University of Michigan.

1911
BARRETT, R. L., 13230 Robsin St., Detroit 27, Mich.

1912
CLARK, H. B., 5001 Nicholas, Omaha, Nebr., District Manager, A. E. Robinson Co., Irrigation Engineers.

HENSEL, R. L., Address Unknown.

RINGHEIM, H. L., Box 25, Whitemank, B. C., Canada. Retired.


WATTS, LYLE F., 5950 N.E. Sandy Crest Terrace, Portland 13, Ore. Retired. Chief USFS.

1913
HASSEL, W. C., 1158 J. Ave. N.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Penick & Ford, Inc.

HAYES, RALPH W., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. Director, School of Forestry.

NAGEL, WILLIAM M., 1728 Maurice Ave., Missoula, Mont. Retired.

STERRETT, JOHN C., 249 S. Villa Ave., Villa Park, Ill. Real Estate.

VAN BOSKIRK, S. S., 115 A N. 12th St., Fort Pierce, Fla. Retired. (U. S. Forest Service.)

1914
WOLF, E. T., Address Unknown.

WOLVEN, RAY M., Address Unknown.

1915
BODE, I. T., Jefferson City, Mo. Director Missouri Conservation Commi­ssion.


HICKS, L. E., Address Unknown.


SMITH, R. P., Address Unknown.

1916
CASSIDY, HUGH O., 2949 E. 17th, Tucson, Ariz. Retired (USFS)

CORNELL, HARVEY H., Old Santa Fe Trail, R. 3, Santa Fe, N. Mex. Regional Landscape Architect, National Park Service.

GREISLER, MAX, 1925 Wesley Ave., Evanston, Ill. Advertising Manager, Harry Alter Co.

JONES, C. C., Address Unknown.

Cass Lake, Minn. Timber Producer.

SMITH, WILLIAM A., Address Unknown.

TRUAX, T. R., 3815 Council Crest, Madison, Wis. Chief, Wood Preservation Section, U. S. Forest Products Laboratory.

1917
BAXTER, L. J., Galva, Iowa. Farmer.
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PECARO, G. J., 1060 Lind Flora Dr., West Los Angeles, Calif. V.F.P., Pioneer Division, The Flinckote Corp.

RUNKLE, S. T., Box 630, Ottumwa, Iowa. District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service.


 SMEED, J. R., Route 2, Box 393, Twin Valley, Minn. Soil Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service.

STORMER, H. P., 2717 Fourth and Locust St., Davenport, Iowa. Assistant Purchasing Agent, Iowa State College.


BATEMAN, B. A., Baton Rouge, La. Professor of Forestry, Louisiana State University.

BATTLE, F. C., 3236 Carter Ave., St. Paul 8, Minn. Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.

CAMPELL, S. L., Eldora, Iowa. Farming.

CHISHOLM, W. L., Cass Lake, Minn. District Ranger, Consolidated Gypsum Co.

BRAY, E. W., 1121 Alta Vista St., Berkeley, Calif. Professor of Agriculture Extension, University of California.

McCOMB, ANDREW L., 420 Briarwood Place, Ames, Iowa. Professor of Forestry, Iowa State College.

MIKOLAIKIS, A. R., Boise, Idaho. SW Idaho Mgr. Study, USFS.

OLSON, E. F., Forestry Building, Norris, Tenn. Associate Forester, Tennessee Valley Authority.

PONOMAREFF, NICHOLAS, 125 Calle de Jardin, Tucson, Ariz. Owner, Flowerland Nursery, Landscape & Flower Shop.

SACK, IVAN, Sawmills Building, Reno, Nev. Supervisor, Toiyabe National Forest.

STEVENSON, HUGH A., Elsmere, Mo. Owner, Keeling Nursery.

STONE, W. E., 749 13th St., Laurel, Miss. Pulpywood Dealer.

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DOOLITTLE, W. T., 10 Kensington Dr., Ashville, N. C. Research Forest, USFS, S.E. Experimental Station.
GLADE, BERNARD, 211 Chamber St., Lutkin, Texas. Forester, Southland Paper Mills.
HERRICK, DAVID E., 800 South Forest, Carbondale, Ill. Central States Forest Experiment Station.
HOPP, ERITH L., R.R. 2, Tomahawk, Wis. Forester, National Container Corp. of Wisconsin.
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