The
Ames Forester
1959
VOLUME 46

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY
by
THE FORESTRY CLUB
of
IOWA STATE COLLEGE
FOREWORD

► We have attempted to provide a pleasing and informative medium of contact between the Iowa State Forestry Department, its students, alumni, other schools and all persons interested in the forestry profession.

► We congratulate and honor the seniors of 1959 by placing them in the front of the publication.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

► We the staff would like to express our sincere appreciation to all students and faculty who worked on the 1959 Ames Forester. We are grateful for the contributions from the freelance writers. The Forester is especially indebted to the patrons and advertisers whose interest will help balance the financial obligations of the publication.
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THE COVER

This photo was taken in December of 1956 on the Medicine Bow National Forest near Laramie, Wyoming.
To the Seniors

The published findings of the Timber Resource Review, the Tree Farm movement which now operates in most states and the active campaign by television and radio to enlist public support for forest protection all have served to bring forestry to the attention of our citizenry. People are becoming more aware of the part which forests have in their daily living and of the importance of forests to our economy. The idea of forestry is pretty well sold.

One of the biggest problems now is to sell America on the necessity for developing the forestry idea with a view to getting better forestry practices on all forest land especially on the numerous small woodland holdings of the United States.

So, foresters have a big job to do, a job in which you of the 1959 class can each have a part. Whether your chief interest lies in utilization or range management or forest management, you can do much to help mold public sentiment for really good forestry on all forest lands. The years ahead appear bright for forestry and for foresters.

The staff wishes to congratulate you on your scholastic accomplishment and to wish you the ultimate in success in your chosen profession. We know that you will perform to the best Iowa State tradition.

—Prof. Hartman
THE SENIORS

DAVID P. ANDERSON — Clinton, Iowa — Summer Camp — Oregon, 1956.
Dave plans to go into the service after graduation, then follow up with the forest service. He obtained his practical experience working in Oregon and Alaska. Dave’s hobbies are flying, hunting, and fishing. He has been local ad manager and assistant editor for the Ames Forester, and has been Vice President and house manager of the Theta Xi Fraternity, also a member of the Cyclone Flying Club.

CHARLES L. ARENDTS—Des Moines Summer camp, Oregon 1956. Chuck has worked two years as a range aid on the Willowa-Whitman National Forest. He plans on taking a permanent job with the Forest Service upon graduation. Coin collecting and photography are his hobbies. His activities include co-chairman on the 58 concession stand, delegate to the 58 Mid-West Foresters Conclave and freshman football and track.

DEAN P. BAKER — Clarion, Iowa — Forest Mgt. — Summer Camp 1956. Dean has had his practical experience in Range Management on the Mt. Baker National Forest in Washington. Upon graduation he will enter military service and after that work in private industry or for the government. His principal hobbies are hunting and fishing. Dean has also served as Ag council representative, business manager of the Ames Forester, and president of the Forestry Club.

GORDON D. BARNES—Oskaloosa, Iowa—Summer Camp, North Carolina, 1957, Married. Being active in extracurricular activities, Barney has worked with the Iowa State Theater, Veishea, Interfraternity council and is a member of the Phi Kappa Tau fraternity. Following graduation, he plans to enter the service and then obtain work in the industrial forest management line. Practical experience work was with a lumber company in California. Outside interest include athletics and hunting.

JOHN M. BERGER — Dunlap, Iowa — Summer Camp — Oregon, 1956 — Married. John, who is a Forest Management major, is undecided about what he will do after graduation. He has worked on forest survey and as park attendant before. John has been librarian of the Forestry Club.

PAUL E. BODENBERGER — Perry, Iowa — Wood utilization — Summer Camp 1958. Paul had his summer’s practical experience on the Superior National Forest in Minnesota. Upon graduation, he plans to enter private industry or go on for another degree. Photography, guns, and cars are his main hobbies. Paul was active in Iowa State Singers, Festival Chorus, and Veishea. He was also assistant editor and summer camp reporter for the Ames Forester. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters. Paul also received a Pack Essay Contest award, 1958.

GREGORY N. BROWN — Lexington, Kentucky — Forest Economics — Summer camp 1956. Gregory had his practical experience as a field assistant at the Pringle Falls Research Center in Oregon and also as an Assistant Forester for the state of Kentucky. He plans to enter graduate work and then work in economic research. Film slide collecting, stamp collecting, hunting and outdoor sports are his hobbies. Greg was active in Forestry Club, serving as secretary, game banquet chairman and open house chairman. He was also a member of Theta Delta Chi, IFC, Iowa State Singers, Festival Chorus, and Alpha Phi Omega.
Bruce had his practical experience while working nine months for the State Conservation Commission and two months with the Forest Service in Oregon. Upon graduation he plans to work in government service. Hunting and winter sports are Bruce’s main interests. He has been active in Forestry activities at I.S.C., serving on the Game Banquet, Veishea Open House, and Holst Tract Committees.

RUSSELL W. CLINE — Sioux City — Forest Mgt. — Summer camp 1956 — married.
Russell had 2 summer’s work in photo interpretation and plot-taking in Washington. He will enter military service upon graduation and then go into forestry work in the west coast area. His main hobbies constitute guns, hunting, and fishing.

Terence had his practical experience in timber mgt. with the Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co. in Wisconsin. He plans on entering private industry in the Lake States Region upon graduation. Hunting and fishing are his main hobbies. Terence has been active in Forestry Club, serving as a co-chairman of the game banquet.

Pat has not yet had his practical experience, but will get that this summer. Upon graduation, he will look forward to military service and then work with the USFS in Forest Management. Pat’s hobbies are hunting, fishing and all sports events.

PAULIS CUKURS — Minneapolis, Minn.—Summer Camp, North Carolina 1957.
Paul received his experience while working for the Forest Service in northern Minnesota. He plans on going to work for Osmose Treating Company upon graduation. Paul’s hobbies include painting pictures, Hi-Fi, deer hunting and wood working.

Bob completed his practical experience as an employee of the Hines Lumber Company. He is undecided as to his plans after graduation. Hunting, fishing, and general sports are his main interests. He was national ad manager of the Ames Forester and a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity.

RICHARD DYRLAND — Lyle, Minn. — Forest Mgt. — summer camp 1957.
Dick’s practical experience consisted of three summer’s work in the private “tree service” business and one summer working for the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. After graduation he will serve in the Army and then work in Alaska, preferably for private industry. Hunting, skiing, flying, canoeing, and HiFi constitute Dick’s main interests. He has been active in Forestry Club and on the Ames Forester, serving on the Holst Tract committee and as Sales Manager, respectively.
JAMES E. FICKE — Joliet, Ill. — Forest Mgt. — summer camp 1955
Jim had nine months practical experience on the Medicine Bow, Gifford Pinchot, and Siskiyou Natl. Forests. He plans to work for the USFS on the Siskiyou Natl. Forest upon graduation. Stamp collecting, music, and most outdoor sports are his hobbies. Jim was very active in Forestry Club, serving as vice-president, spring campfire chairman, and concession stand chairman. He also served as editor and assistant editor of the Ames Forester. Jim was a member of Phi Gamma Delta, Ski Club, and the varsity track team.

BOB L. FIELDS — McGregor, Iowa — Forest Mgt. — summer camp 1957 — married
Bob had his practical experience working for the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station. His plans upon graduation seem quite undecided. His hobbies constitute hunting, fishing, and water skiing. Bob has been active in student government, serving on the Pammel Court council.

Bob’s practical experience consisted of five months with the B.L.M. in Oregon and three months on the Mt. Hood National Forest, also in Oregon. Upon graduation, he will go back to Oregon and work with B.L.M. Bob’s hobbies are guns, model building, and photography. He has been active in Forestry Club, serving on Holst Tract Committee for two years.

ERWIN L. HAFENSTEIN — Des Moines, Iowa — Forest Mgt. — summer camp 1956
Erwin had his practical experience with the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company and with the Dept. of Land and Forests in Ontario, Canada. Upon graduation he plans on entering the USFS and work on the Wallowa — Whitman National Forest. Among Erwin’s hobbies are antique firearms, hunting, and fishing. He has been active in Forestry Club, and served on Holst Tract committee. Prior to attending I.S.C. Erwin was a student at the University of Montana.

Ken has spent one year in Alaska and one summer on the Siskiyou National Forest. He has made no special plans following graduation in Forest Management. Hunting and fishing and wood-working make up most of his outside interest. His college activities include vice-president of Botany Club.

Bob spent a summer with the Rockport Redwood Company in California working as a student trainee for his “on the job” experience. After graduation he will go into utilization or products industry. Sports, hunting, fishing, and skiing are his hobbies. While at I.S.C. Bob was a member of the Phi Kappa social Fraternity.

ROBERT C. JOHNSON — Des Moines, Iowa — Forest Products — summer camp 1955
Bob completed his practical experience while employed by the Pot Latch Timber Company in Idaho. His plans after graduation are as of yet undecided. Folk music, fishing, hunting, and travel constitute his main interests. Bob has been quite active in Forestry Club, serving on the Holst State Forest Committee. Bob was also active in Stars Over Veishea, Paul Bunyon Days and is a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity.
Ron plans to graduate in Wood Utilization. No tentative plans has been made following graduation. His outside hobbies are hunting and fishing.

JIM KADERABEK—Ames, Iowa—Forest Mgt.—summer camp 1957—married.
Jim had his practical experience in Blister Rust Survey work with the USFS. After graduation he will join the Forest Service in the North West. Among his foremost interests are hunting, fishing, and bowling. Jim served as scholarship chairman of his house and is a member of Newman Club.

Joe has obtained his practical experience while working for the U.S. Forest Service during the summers at John Day, Oregon. Joe plans to attend graduate school after graduation in Forest Management Research. He has been very active in Botany Club, Freshman Marching Band, on Veishea and Homecoming committees, on nominating committees, and Forestry Club. Also, he has been a member of the Society of the American Foresters, and a member of the track team. His outside interests include hunting, trapping and fishing.

Darrel plans to graduate in Forestry Utilization and is interested in some wood using industry, closely related to forest products. He is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. His hobbies include bowling, baseball and reading.

The Forest Service is Rolfe's destination following graduation in Forest Management. He has been Alumni editor for the Ames Forester and is interested in horses and football. His summer work has been with the Forest Service on the Apache N. F. in Arizona.

ROGER MORRISON—Cornell, Ill.—Forest Mgt.—summer camp 1956.
Roger had his practical experience in state forestry work in Kentucky. After graduation he will directly enter military service. His main hobby constitutes hunting and sports in general. Roger is a member of Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity and also of the Arnold Air Society.

Following graduation, Dave plans to enter graduate school. He has been treasurer and representative to Ag. Council. He has also been associate editor for the Ames Forester. Outside interests include reading and travel. Dave has an unique experience in summer work as a smoke jumper in Montana and New Mexico and also has worked with the BLM in Alaska.
DAVE ORCUTT—Des Moines, Summer Camp, North Carolina 1957.
Dave received his practical experience while working for a civil engineer. He hopes to work for private industry as a forest manager in the south. Dave was a three year winner of the Paul Bunyan days canoe tilting contest. He is married and has two girls and a boy.

Dick will graduate in Range Management and then enter the Forest Service. He has worked in Range Management for three summers. His hobbies include hunting, horses, sports, and music. He has also been secretary for Forestry Club.

Ed is active in the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity in which he has been secretary and treasurer. He plans to attend graduate school following graduation in Forest Management. His practical experience includes timber inventory on the Siskiyou, National Forest.

HAROLD PIPHO—Sumner, Iowa—Forest Mgt.—summer camp 1955.
Harold’s practical experience consisted of working with the USFS Experiment Station, Macon, Georgia; pulpwood logging in Wisconsin, and working with the B.L.M. in Alaska. Upon graduation he plans to go back to Alaska. Harold was a member of the Forestry Club while at I.S.C.

Marlin will graduate in Wood Utilization and then plans to work for Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. He has worked two summers for the Experiment Station on Forest survey. His interest lie in Ornithology and sports.

ALLAN R. POLENZ—Leigh, Nebraska—Summer Camp—Oregon, 1956.
Allan has been secretary of the Forestry Club and ad manager for the Ames Forester. He plans to work for the U.S. Forest Service following his service obligation. His practical experience was obtained working summers with the USFS in Oregon. Outside interests include hunting and fishing.

Don has obtained his practical experience with Ribes work in Minnesota and as a forestry trainee in Arizona. As a major in Range Management, Don plans to work in Arizona and then attend graduate school. He has held positions as a photographer and assistant Alumni editor for the Ames Forester. His hobbies include wood working, golf, swimming and auto mechanics.
PAUL S. ROTH — Cedar Rapids, Iowa — Summer Camp — Colorado, 1941 — Married.
Paul originally attended Colorado A & M. His practical experience includes work with a wood products company in Colorado and with the U. S. Forest Service in Wyoming. Paul’s hobbies are golf, bowling, fishing, hunting and stamp collecting. He hopes for appointment with the U. S. Forest Service following graduation in Forest Management.

Harold is interested in work in South America upon graduating in Forest Management. He has been a sales man for the Ames Forester, co-chairman of Veishea Open House and chairman of Paul Bunyon Days. He spends his spare time hunting, fishing, and boating.

THOMAS SPOLAR — Melcher, Iowa — Summer Camp — Oregon, 1956 — Married.
Tom plans to work for Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station upon graduation in Forest Management. He has worked summers with the Forest Service in Montana and Idaho, and the Forest and Range Experimental Station in Oregon. Tom has held the position of treasurer in the Forestry Club.

Model Railroads, hunting and fishing head his list of hobbies. Bob is in Forest Management and is interested in work in Silviculture and Influences. He has worked for Deschutes National Forest and the Forest Service is his destiny.

Bill has been a member of Botany Club and Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity. He has spent two summers with the Tahoe National Forest. He is graduating in Forest Management and plans to enter the U. S. Forest Service. He enjoys hunting and photography in his spare time.

Europe is his destination upon graduation where Larry plans to study for one year. Graduate school and then Forestry Research are next on the agenda. Larry has spent two summers on a self-employed pulp cutting operation: one summer with an Amana Experimental Forest, and one summer on a Farm Woodlot Management. His activities include YMCA, Farm House Social Fraternity and Alpha Zeta, Phi Eta Sigma, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta honorary Societies. He likes to spend his spare time fishing, writing, camping and reading.

JAMES L. TEETERS — State Center, Iowa — Summer Camp — North Carolina, 1957.
Jim will graduate in Forest Utilization and is interested in working for private industry in Forest Products. He has worked as a range aid on the Umatilla National Forest. Hunting and fishing top his list as spare time activities.
Bob has worked in the Lake States Region during the summer. He plans to work for the Forest Service after graduation in forest management. Much of his spare time is spent hunting and fishing. He has participated in Forestry Club, the Ward System, and has been on the tumbling team.

Ken likes to play basketball and hunt and fish for a past time. Following graduation in Forest Management, he plans to work for the U. S. Forest Service in the South Central Region. Ken has worked for the USFS Savenac Nursery in Montana.

After George's graduation in Forest Management he then plans to enter into the Army and then work for the U. S. Forest Service in Montana. He has previously worked for the Forest Service in Montana. His hobby is hunting.

Track, Forestry Club, Varsity I Club, Scabbard and Blade Military, Distinguished Military Student, and Adelante Social Fraternity head up Dave's extracurricular activities. He plans to enter the military after graduation in Wood Utilization, and then enter into private industry. He has previously worked for the Forest Service in Arizona. His hobbies are hunting and photography.

Roger plans to work for private industry in forest products following graduation.

ROBERT L. VAN ZANDBERGEN—Sioux City, Iowa—Summer Camp—Oregon, 1956.
Bob has been vice president of Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity. He has spent two summers with a consultant agency for practical experience. He would like to work for industry following graduation in Forest Management. His hobbies are hunting and fishing.

RICHARD A. ANDERSON—Onawa, Iowa—Forest products—Summer Camp 1957—Married.
Richard has had 6 months practical experience at the state nursery. He plans to work in private industry upon graduation. Hunting, fishing, and guns are his hobbies. He has been active in Forestry Club and was co-chairman of the game banquet, 1959.

BUD BINGER—Ottumwa, Iowa—Forest Mgt.—Summer Camp 1956.
Working on inventory with the Bureau of Indian Affairs served as Bud’s practical experience. He plans on going back to the same place for permanent work after graduation. Some of his hobbies include fishing, guns, archery, and lapidary. While at Iowa State Bud served on the game banquet committee and the student religious committee. He was also in Sinfonia Sing for two years.
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(KNOWN DECEASED ALUMNI)

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**In Memoriam**

Away from worldly stress and strain,
I find a sanctuary where
Now true cathedral stillness reigns,
Which draws my soul to kneel in prayer.

Majestic fluted columns rise
To clerestory's shimmering light;
Where brilliant tracery meet my eye
In vaulted ceiling's dizzy height.

Here was no sacrifice in blood or strife;
No murderous tyrant ever trod;
Serene and pure unsullied life
Looks face to face upon its God.

Down 'mongst oxalis, fern and thyme
Before Jehovah's throne I kneel;
'Neath variegated light sublime
I close to the creator feel.

Lord cleanse my heart and purge my soul;
Inspire in me a will and might,
Like martyrs ever did of old,
To join in battle for the right.

Then when my earthly days are passed
Like lilies drooping down to rest,
Enshrined in they embrace at last,
In slumber by my Father's breast.

J. A. Larsen
Recently, Students in Oregon have been finding that swamps we have been draining are not always bad.

It is always somewhat annoying to have friends, well-meaning no doubt, who hope for the eventual salvation of one's soul, inquire condescendingly as to whether you've saved any trees lately. They mistake the bold and acquired concern of some of us for conservation of all natural resources for the tippy-toed retreat of a bunch of pussy willow watchers who are afraid to face life.

Facing life seems to me to be exactly what we who can tell a hawk from a handsaw are up to most of the time. It strikes me as a strong move forward to worry about the most insignificant kind of life anywhere. Peace will probably be achieved through the efforts of men and women who have cared enough about the bee to think of clover. It is fun to laugh at those of us who watch birds, (we laugh at ourselves), but to watch birds is to care about life and to care about life is to help preserve beauty.

Last year New York City made a sort of gesture in the direction of conservation and finished leveling the Third Avenue "El" so that hundreds of citizens not known for having the look of eagles were flushed from the shadows to discover the sun. This outdoorsy and new atmosphere stirred instinctive and primitive urgings but dimly recognized by many. Groping toward the blue sky of freedom we planted a few trees, quite a few, along the grey streets. This accomplished, everyone sighed and breathed more deeply. The plane trees had spruced up the place. A legislative act had more or less provided sunlight for the trees. Soil was provided by the Park Department, as were the trees. (New York is one of those cities where you need a license, a clean personal bill of health and good connections with the domestic politician in order to plant a tree.) It was pointed out by some knowledgeable civil servants that the trees would probably survive if somebody kept the soil loosened for awhile and watered the awkward strangers. However, the Arbor Day spirit had abated, new things were happening: the Yankees were working their way to a new pennant; Russia was up to something; old Giant fans were cheering for San Francisco; it was hot.

Finally, someone evidently staggered into a new sapling on Third Avenue and noticed that it had little, if any, fight left. A street corner argument started. Some authorities, a sanitation worker and a cab driver, perhaps, said that the plane trees were no good on Third Avenue. Someone else, maybe a policeman, thought the roots were getting tangled
Kelly’s Views

onservation

by Walt Kelly

in the subway system (there is one a block away). At last a child offered to water a few of the trees. The Boy Scouts took up the fight, loosened dirt, poured water, and so worked miracles.

We want beauty around us. It has a good relaxing quality that some of us moderns have found only in the tranquilizing drug. A lot of city dwellers, and country dwellers, too, get their greatest sense of communing with nature through the power of the TV set. I told a story one time about the man, tired, who rushed home from work of a warm summer day, flung himself down in the living room and gazed at a large screen where he saw a fine program on birds.

He told his wife about it later when she came home from a neighborhood floss-picking contest. “There were all these birds,” he explained. “They were like on a lawn. First one would grab at maybe a worm or else like a crumb. Everybody would see that he was making out good, so over they run. They fight with him, until another guy sees that this ain’t getting him nowhere so he finds a beetle. Boom! The whole gang jumps him. Another one runs off and pulls his own worm. Then, whoosh! They all chase him. It breaks up when a kid on a tricycle, looked just like Joey Nichols next door, with a dog, like our own Poopsie, come charging through the scene. Greatest nature film I ever saw.”

Incidents and Statistics
in the Life of Pogo and Walt Kelly

The Pogo comic strip is carried by 519 daily and Sunday newspapers in the United States and abroad. As of December, 1958, there have been 14 Pogo books published (Simon and Schuster), with sales of more than 2,500,000. Walt Kelly has also published “Songs of the Pogo,” a book containing 30 original songs and music, plus a long-playing record of 18 of the songs; he has also done the illustrations for six other books.

The U. S. Department of Labor used Pogo to dramatize its manpower campaign (“Stay in School and Graduate”) in 1957. Pogo appeared in all media: newspapers, radio, T.V., posters, stickers etc. During the campaign, Pogo appeared 7,560 times on T.V. Pogo was again selected as the campaign symbol in 1958, to show the advantages of a high school diploma.

Pogo has also been used by the U. S. Treasury Department to help sell Savings Bonds. When the nation’s college campuses got into the Presidential election swing in 1956, more than 100,000 students wore I GO POGO buttons; 156 student newspapers officially endorsed Pogo as first choice for White House.

Walt Kelly is a former two-term president of the National Cartoonists Society and a winner of the “Cartoonist of the Year” award. He won the Heywood Broun Memorial Award for the best editorial cartoon program of the year 1948.
His wife looked at him for a moment in the cold superior way that a Wife-In-The-Right can assume and said, “Harold, that was no TV program. You were looking out our window for the first time in two years. The men came and took the set off to be repaired this morning.”

Before the screams of the innocent smite our ears, let me hasten to assure you that this story does not imply that all of us who have been taking our psychic need for beauty to Walt Disney are idiots. Not all. Mr. Disney is a good man with a mouse and I am all for him. I am also for all those people who get comfort out of syncopated stomach rumblings on a theatre music track in lieu of the real call of the wild. Mostly, however, I am for those who either through instinct or sheer intellectual power have come to realize that civilization must build slowly if it is to build at all.

Conservation of all our natural resources, trees, ore, water, wild life, in short, all of life will surely lead to conservation of children who might otherwise be men with muskets some day.

It is probably not a secret that I am interested in swamps. The Okefenokee in South Georgia, according to Floridians, is one of the world’s most fascinating spots. Things have been preserved there which are beyond my powers to relate. This is true largely because the swamp has been hard to reach by the heavy-handed, flat-footed animal who walks like a bear. Man can well be ashamed of himself a good part of the time for what he has done to his original surroundings, the world. But the numbers of us who sit about brooding over the fact are not noticeably great. We seem to take it for granted that Minnesota will never be finally shoveled into the last ore boat; that Texas and the Mid-East will never run dry. Having in large measure despoiled an abundant earth of inanimate materials, we sometimes, out of habit, think of masses of foreigners in every land as raw materials, exploitable and not always as human as we. Nationals everywhere are like this; Americans are not alone.

Recently, students in Oregon have been finding out that the swamps we have been draining are not always bad. They are great purifiers, for one thing. Also, they can be places of beauty. So it is that I am happy about the activities in Oregon, as I can be happy about the theories and practices of Albert Schweitzer. He has rediscovered and proven the existence of beauty in all forms of life. It seems that if one can have reverence for life in any form he will eventually have respect and love for it in all forms. The good conservationist is on the way to making this a better earth every time he pats a pollywog.
YOUR EDITORS have asked me to write an article on the promotion and sale of lumber. I have always felt that successful experience is a better guide than theory in charting a course of action. Therefore I am going to outline in detail just how I go about promoting and selling lumber.

Since I have been selling California Redwood for about the last dozen years I will use this species in this manuscript. However, I followed the same plan before World War II when successfully promoting Tidewater Red Cypress for the Florida-Louisiana Red Cypress Company. The same approach will serve equally well for any species of lumber.

My basic philosophy in selling is fourfold:

1. Try to know your product and your competitors' products better than anybody else.
2. Always tell the truth no matter how much it hurts.
3. Develop a personality of humble confidence.
4. Constantly seek to guide your customers toward greater legitimate profits.

Each of the statements I am about to make are not necessarily made to every prospect or customer. Each is made when it fits into the conversation properly. About the only time all are used is when they are included in an address to a group.

First you should say (and mean it sincerely) Redwood should be used only where it is needed; where it will do a better job or where it will do an equally good job for less money. As a matter of fact, Redwood should be energetically promoted only for those places where it will do a better job and just as energetically opposed for those places where it will not do a better job.

And then go on to say — I am going to point out some of the places where redwood will do a better job — where architects and builders can use redwood in their plans and in their buildings to their advantage and profit, and to the advantage and profit of their clients and customers. The information I am about to give you should be known by every dealer who sells redwood, so that he can do a more informed job of selling redwood to his customer’s benefit and to his own profit.

The first place to use redwood is where you want a wood that will not rot or decay. If you are going to put wood into the ground or on the ground or any place where it will get damp or wet, that is the place to use redwood.

An outstanding example in industry is in cooling towers, large and small — that is a tough job for any material, what with water, with chemicals in it, dropping over the parts most of the time. More redwood is used in cooling towers than all other woods put together. This is also true of greenhouse construction. And there is more redwood used in tanks and vats. Also, there is more used in house siding.

These are just a few of the places where redwood has received outstanding acceptance because it has been so successful in standing up against rot and decay. There are 101 places on the farm, in the city home, in the mill and factory, where we should use a wood that will not rot or decay.

On page 45 of the Wood Handbook (the government bible on wood, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture) a table lists woods as to their ability to stand up against rot and decay. Only three building woods are shown as being able to do this without receiving some special kind of treatment. These three woods are California redwood, cedar and tidewater red cypress. All other building woods have to be treated with creosote, chlorinated phenols, copper naphthanate, or some other such preservative before they can stand up against decay like the untreated redwood, cedar, and tidewater red cypress.

(You will notice that cedar and cypress are mentioned. This inspires customer confidence in you as it shows you want your listener to know all the facts.)

When ordering one of these three naturally durable woods for a decay job, be sure to specify the heartwood because it is the heartwood which is naturally durable in redwood, cedar, and tidewater red cypress.

The sapwood of any wood decays very easily if it is permitted to get damp or wet, and it is only when the moisture content will be above 20 per cent that we need to be so careful like this about decay. There is no such thing as dry rot and we should quit using that term. The wood may be dry and rotten when...
we see it, but you can be sure the moisture content was above 20 per cent when the decay occurred. Anytime you use wood where it will remain dry; that is, where the moisture content will be 20 per cent or less, no wood will decay—not even the sapwood of any wood.

Painting and Decay

This might be a good time to point out that painting wood does not protect it against decay. We paint a house for two reasons—first, because we think it makes the house look pretty; and secondly, to help protect the wood against weathering.

Weathering and decay are two entirely different conditions. Weathering is a changing in color of the wood, the roughening of the surface, the occurrence of checks, splits, splintering, grain raising and loosening, etc., and the general aging of the wood in appearance. Painting wood helps protect it against this weathering.

However, we can take a non-durable piece of wood and paint it on all four sides, as well as on both ends, and put it into the ground as a fence post, or any place where it will get damp or wet, and it will decay almost as quickly as if it were not painted. It is also important to know that it is not good practice to paint green wood or even partially dry wood. In the first place, it is difficult to do a good paint job that will stay good and, besides, if you paint green wood you are helping to cause it to decay.

For Termite Protection

Some people recommend redwood as well as two or three other species for use in termite infested areas. It is true that redwood is looked upon, because of tests and experience, as highly resistant to termites. As a matter of fact, it is so described in one of the United States Government publications. I have also seen preservatively-treated woods described as termite-proof.

We must remember, though, that if we use a house sill made of redwood, cypress, pitchy longleaf pine or preservatively-treated woods, the only item we are protecting in the house against termites is the sill itself. Termites will simply build their tunnels over these unpalatable woods and will attack the balance of the framing and other woodwork on the house, and will even go inside to the furniture!

Not many people are going to build their entire house as well as their furniture of treated wood or naturally termite-resistant woods. Therefore, it is my experience and conviction that the best protection against termites is a metal termite shield properly installed. I say this in spite of much recent propaganda against shields. Termite shields have two functions as protection against termites. One is the absolute prevention of termite entrance into a house, and the other one is to force the termites to build visible tunnels which reasonable inspection, say semi-annually, will detect and enable destruction of same. Properly built and properly installed metal shields will accomplish these two vital objectives. Although it has not been proven conclusively, it is the thinking of some government experts and others that ground vapor barriers, or so-called soil covers, put on the ground of crawl spaces of basementless houses to prevent trouble from ground moisture, may turn out to be our best protection against termites by making the earth under the paper so waterlogged that termites cannot stay there. (This lengthy discourse on termites shows our sincerity by emphasizing that no lumber, treated or otherwise, should be depended upon to prevent termite entrance.)

Shrinkage

Another place to use redwood is where one wants a wood that will not cause trouble by shrinking and swelling. This might be in panels, doors, windows, trim, and just any place where you want wood that will lie flat and not cause trouble by warping, etc.

On page 315 of the Wood Handbook a table lists the woods as to the amount they shrink and swell. You will find that redwood shrinks and swells less than any other wood. Very close to redwood are other species such as Western red cedar, sugar pine, and genuine Northern white pine. Use redwood or these species where no warping is wanted.

The normal wood of all species end-shrinks about the same. That is, there is not much practical difference among them. All for all practical purposes, the end shrinkage of any normal piece of wood of any species will cause no harm.

If we hung a piece of wood in the air and allowed it completely free action to end-shrink, the very most we could expect it to do so, would be about 1/16 of an inch in a 16-ft. length, with a moisture content change of 5 per cent. This means that if we use wood which has been reasonably dried, no trouble should be expected in any house item. This can be especially understood when we realize that we nail down and restrain against end shrinkage such building items as sheathing, siding, trim, etc.

The only time we need to fear lengthwise shrinkage is when abnormal or poorly manufactured wood is used. There are about six things that cause lengthwise shrinkage in wood. One of the worst offenders is compression wood, as it is called in softwoods, or tension wood as it is called in hardwoods.

Another culprit is lumber that has bad crossgrain lengthwise. Two other factors that cause lengthwise shrinkage are the placement of the pith or the very heart center on the edge or on one face of a piece—or the use of fast-growing wood with springwood on one edge and summer wood on the other edge.

It is the author's contention that none of these bad features should be present in lumber shipped to a retail yard. You can be sure that the responsible redwood manufacturers make every effort to see that such poor lumber is not shipped.
About The Author

John Reno is the Utilization Director of The Pacific Lumber Company, operators of the nation's largest California Redwood sawmill, with a production of over a half-million board feet of lumber daily.

He has been in the lumber business 33 years. During his first 12 years he was an estimator, engineer, buyer and salesman and then became field man for the Florida-Louisiana Red Cypress Co. At the beginning of World War II he was called to Washington, D.C. by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association to work with the armed forces in the preparation of proper specifications for lumber for the war effort and to help in the procurement of then necessary lumber. After the war, he joined The Pacific Lumber Company.

Mr. Reno is the author of many authoritative articles on wood utilization, some of which are used as supplementary text materials by various colleges. Among other subjects these articles include material on paint blistering, peeling and staining, on natural finishes for house siding, condensation in houses, vapor barriers, soil covers, termite control, manufacture of lumber, proper use of lumber in buildings, etc.

Paint Holding

The next place to use redwood is where you want a wood that will take and hold paint best, and will cause the least trouble if left unpainted or if the paint is neglected.

Government literature shows that tests and experience prove that redwood gives the best results with today's prepared house paints; that is, the lead and zinc paints. Very close to redwood in this respect—and just as good for all practical purposes—are Western red cedar, Alaskan yellow cedar, Port Oxford white cedar, and tidewater red cypress.

With the old white lead and oil paints, sugar pine showed slightly better results than redwood, with genuine Eastern and Western white pine being right up with these first two for all practical purposes.

When it comes to interior enamels, the three woods that are bunched right at the top are yellow poplar, redwood, and genuine white pine. Yellow poplar is slightly better in its ability to take and hold interior enamels but there is no real practical difference among it, redwood, and genuine white pine.

Blistering and Peeling

Although the length of this article will not permit complete information on staining, blistering and peeling of house paint, I would like to say that by far the greatest percentage of causes of trouble of this kind is due to the presence of unwanted water. This water comes from a number of places, including crawl spaces underneath the house, from high humidity inside the house, from rains which work into the lumber and other places. Detailed information on how to correct these troubles is contained in the article "Preventing Paint Troubles On House Siding." You can obtain a free copy by writing to The Ames Forester.

Natural Finishes

The subject of "Natural Finishes" on siding is an important one, since this type of finish is becoming more and more popular. Extensive and unnecessary troubles on natural finishes are in evidence all over the country and this is due almost entirely to lack of information or the use of wrong information in the selection and application of natural finishes.

Information which will make it easy for you to get good results with natural finishes is contained in the article "Natural Finishes For House Siding." Out of the many finishes tested, only a few stand up well. This article names them and tells how to use them. Get a free copy from The Ames Forester.

The author has found a good liquid wax to be as good as anything for interior finishing.

To those of you who are in, or plan to get into the gluing of lumber, I would like to call your attention to page 234 of the Wood Handbook on which a table divides the woods into four classes as to their glueability. Redwood, along with Western red cedar, chestnut, and a few other woods are in the top class, as woods which glue the easiest and best with the various kinds of glues.

To make sure that you do not run into any trouble, I would like to state that ordinary casein glue tends to discolor redwood, oak, and a few other woods. The glue holds well, but if the discoloration is objection-
Wood is Good.
Pressure treatment improves it.
Fire retardance places Wood on a par with competitive materials.

Fire Retardant Treated Lumber

by CARL F. HARTMAN, President Protexol Corporation, Kenilworth, New Jersey

The story of fire retardant lumber is as old as man. Since the day that he learned to make a fire, man has endeavored to learn how to control it. Wood is one of man's oldest building materials. History has recorded the uses that he has made of wood, as well as the conflagrations that have caused him to investigate the possibilities of reducing the combustibility of wood.

The advent of the 20th Century actually dates the first commercial application of a fire retardant treatment accomplished by means of a vacuum pressure method of impregnation. Today, wood is, perhaps, the most maligned construction material in use. It rots and decays, it is subject to wood-destroying insects, and it burns. Of these three inherent weaknesses, this paper will endeavor to dwell upon the fact that wood, while combustible, can be rendered fire retardant. Make no mistake that the combustible characteristics of wood cannot be overcome. They definitely have been overcome, and the proof lies in the acceptance of fire retardant treated lumber in building codes, as well as listings by fire underwriters. Formulations, combining fire retardant chemicals with standard wood preservatives, have been available since the early Thirties. In one comprehensive treatment, the three prime wood destroying agencies can be overcome.

A deterring factor, in the acceptance and growth of fire retardant lumber markets, was the unavailability of the product. In the late Twenties through the early Forties only one commercial treating plant offered this type of treatment. The World War II emergency plant offered this type of treatment. The World War II emergency created an interest on the part of other pressure treating concerns to enter this highly specialized field. As a result, the post war era proved this interest to be so sincere that today distribution on a nationwide basis is virtually assured.

The acceptance of fire retardant processed lumber and plywood has also been obstructed over the years due to the lack of agreement as to methods of test. There is still a great divergence of opinion as to testing procedure is concerned, as well as criteria of acceptance.

Perhaps the oldest prescribed tests, together with conditions of acceptance, are contained in the Administrative Building Code of the City of New York. These date back to the early 1900's, and are still observed today.

In the middle Thirties, the Underwriters' Laboratories undertook to develop a new method of test whereby the combustibility of wood could be studied. The result of this program brought into existence what is now commonly referred to as the Tunnel Test. This test was designed to develop flame spread characteristics, fuel contribution, and fume toxicity data. This method of test was eventually adopted to classify other materials.

About the same time the Forest Products Laboratories was experimenting with their Fire Tube Test. The Engineering College of Columbia University also was experimenting with a Crib Test. These tests were designed only for field and plant checks. They are not as elaborate as the Tunnel Test. The apparatus is quite simple, and the results are quickly calculated.

The Engineering Laboratories of the Factory Mutual Insurance Companies have been investigating the combustible characteristics of materials in their Calorimeter Furnace. While this method of test varies from the Tunnel Test, the data obtained is essentially the same. Again, there is a divergence of opinion, but at least new ideas and test methods are constantly being explored. The Forest Products Laboratory is developing information on a small scale Tunnel Test.

The Inclined Panel Test, still in use today for accoustical materials, was not favorably considered, since it failed to develop the critical information
able, one can use any of the other kinds of glue such as animal or resin. A special non-coloring casein, which is made for use on oak, redwood, etc., can be purchased.

**Nail and Screw Holding**

Redwood has nail- and screw-holding values which are equal to or superior to cypress, West Coast hemlock, the cedars, ponderosa pine, yellow poplar, etc.

Speaking from practical experience we know that to get good results, screws cannot be hammered into redwood but instead should be screwed in. Also, we know that when heavy loads are to be carried, as in the case of hinged doors, it is desirable to pre-bore with the correct size of bit.

The hole for the threaded portion should be ¾ the diameter of the screw at the root of the thread. When there are extremely heavy loads and large screws are to be used, a hole should be bored also for the shank, about ⅜ the diameter of the shank.

**For Doors and Paneling**

In discussing doors with a customer a while back, he made the statement that he thought redwood was a little too soft for doors. I agreed with him that redwood is soft and that if the door is to be abused by rough utilization, such as being kicked open, that I would not recommend redwood for that kind of exposure. I told him that if scuffing or marking is the main consideration, one would not want a redwood door.

On the other hand, if one wanted a door that did not stick or warp, that would not decay if used outside, that glued together best, and that took and held finish best, he should consider redwood. To get the lifetime of good service that redwood doors will give, he might even be willing to go to the trouble of hanging the door properly by using three hinges, by pre-boring for the hinge screws, etc.

This same thinking should apply to interior paneling. Redwood makes a beautiful interior wall but scuffs if used where children kick it or throw toys against it. For that kind of wall, the wood paneling should have a wainscoting of hardwood like oak or walnut, capped with a suitable chair rail, with redwood above, running to the ceiling. The boards of the wainscoting could run horizontally with the redwood boards placed vertically or vice-versa.

**Cabinets and Closets**

Electronically edge-glued redwood panels are used extensively for cabinets of all kinds and for closets including full-size closets which act as non-load bearing partitions. Half the length of the wall serves as a closet for one room and the other half is for the adjacent room. The fact that redwood stays flat and true makes it ideal for this purpose—and especially for the sliding doors which must not warp if to work satisfactorily.

**Recommended Practices for Buying House Lumber**

Here are some important safeguards and recommendations that should be followed when buying redwood or other species for certain of the building items:

1. Bevel siding of any species should be bought in vertical grain only. This is a "must" if slivering, grain loosen, shelling back, etc., are to be avoided and if good painting results are to be had.
2. If desired, the rough or sawn face of bevel siding can be turned to the outside for a natural finish, giving a fine rustic appearance.
3. On orders for flat-grain rustic or drop siding, V-joint, combed-grain paneling, flat-grain flooring, or any pattern item, in any species, you should write on your order, "The pattern or paint side must be run on the "bark" side of each piece." This will save you many complaints from your customers.
4. Random-width siding, both bevel and drop siding, as well as vertical boards, can be used in a prescribed rotation to give a different and attractive appearance.
5. Insist that your framing lumber and sheathing boards have a moisture content between 9 and 14%.
6. Insist that your siding and interior paneling and finish have a moisture content between 8 and 11%.
7. When buying S4S finish, specify that the edges be eased. This helps prevent splintering to a tremendous extent.
8. Sell aluminum or galvanized nails for exterior work.

You will notice I am doing two things while talking to my prospect. I am telling him how good redwood is and I am giving him valuable information about related subjects; information which he can use to enable him to make more money in the doing of it. Space will not permit me to include in this article the 101 bits of worthwhile facts which I pass on to customers during my visits with them; facts about vapor barriers, slab floors, kiln dried and air dried lumber, mill priming of siding, treated siding, back priming of siding, straight grain lumber, nails and nailing, paints and painting, etc.

Believe it or not, customers look forward to visits from a salesman who tells the customers some money-making fact on each call—usually only one fact per call.

One way for you to check this is to place yourself in the position of a retail lumber dealer with a limited knowledge of lumber and its utilization and ask yourself if you would be interested in what you just read and glad to learn the facts given. Also are you more favorably inclined toward redwood than you were a half-hour ago? Would you like to spend 15 to 30 minutes occasionally with this salesman?

In closing I will admit that much lumber is sold on the basis of friendship, much on low prices and much on high-pressure salesmanship. However, my experience indicates that the firmest basis for continuing lumber sales is the establishment of yourself as the man to whom to turn when help is needed on any lumber problem.

I repeat what I said in the beginning: "In this article I talk about redwood but similar articles could be written about the other commercial species."
deemed necessary to qualify fire retardant lumber. The military services, however, base their Qualified Products List on this procedure.

After many years of study by pertinent committees of the A.S.T.M., the Tunnel Test, Fire Tube Test, and Crib Test, are now Standards of the A.S.T.M.

Building codes are leaning towards the Fire Hazard Classification of Materials as investigated and listed by the Tunnel Test procedure. Here-to-fore building officials have not had a so-called yardstick by which they could rate materials, such as lumber and plywood.

Pressure treated retardant lumber has gained recognition, in the past, on its merit alone. Today, the criteria and method of test are fairly well established. As a result, the only requirement of fire retardant lumber is to meet performance specifications. This definitely eliminates the greatest barrier towards the acceptance of fire retardant lumber.

A recent action by one of the country's largest fire rating organizations is indicative of the acceptance of fire retardant lumber on a performance basis. Insurance rate reductions have been granted where fire retardant lumber is employed.

The story of the advancement of fire retardant lumber would not be complete without mentioning its use in Protective Opening Assemblies, especially Fire Doors. The early development of such a door was doomed by the failures of adhesives which could not withstand the rigors of the required fire test. During World War II, the development of resorcinol and phenolic glues, as well a melamines, provided the necessary components essential to the production of a labelled wood fire door.

While the flush type wood fire doors, generally produced today, are described as "composite core" construction, these assemblies rely heavily upon pressure treated fire retardant processed hardwoods as stiles and rails. Such doors bear the "B" and "C" labels of the Underwriters' Laboratories, and are approved by building authorities for openings, requiring a one hour label. These doors have only been on the market for the past eight or nine years. The warmth, beauty, and accoustical properties of such doors presage greater use in the future. They are ideal for hospitals, schools, and other institutional uses, as well as apartment and office buildings. Partitions of composite core construction, using fire retardant lumber, are popular today in subdividing office areas in our large office buildings throughout the country.

About
The Author

Perhaps the largest volume market the future holds for fire retardant lumber and plywood is in the modern sprawling supermarket type of building, especially for roof ducking. Suspended ceilings in this type of design create fire hazards which are readily combatted through the use of fire retardant lumber.

It would be well to mention the fact that most building codes permit sizable increased areas of one story buildings of wood construction, if an approved fire retardant treatment is employed. Building codes prescribe the types of construction and materials admitted within fire limits. Little, if any, control is imposed on the modern shopping center, or sprawling industrial type buildings being erected in rural areas, except where state codes may be in effect. Insurance agencies have been satisfied to rely on sprinkler protection which, all too many times, either fails or is inadequate.

Witness the General Motors’ fire at Livonia, Michigan. Much has been written about this $55,000,000.00 loss. Pictures showing the total collapse of walls, and roof, are mute testimony of the weaknesses of unprotected lightweight steel construction. The N.F. P.A. Report, covering the General Motors’ fire, published in the Quarterly of October, 1953, lists seven factors responsible for the loss. Factor No. 4 states, “Unprotected steel construction, in particular the thin steel deck that did not offer sufficient insulation between banking heat and the built-up roof covering to prevent asphalt from melting and dripping through joints of heat-warped deck. Steel trusses collapsed in a matter of minutes.”

Witness instead, a fire in an all wood structure employing approximately 2,500,000 F.B.M. of lumber, pressure treated with fire retardant chemicals, in its construction. One such fire occurred at Tillamook, Oregon, in a blimp hangar built during the World War II emergency. The fire ignited the roof covering of this building 1,000 feet long, and 170 feet high at the crown of the roof. It is a matter of record that static water pressure in the mains was not high enough to provide water to the roofs without pumpers. Fire fighting equipment supplied the necessary pressure, but personnel fighting the blaze were unable to control the hoses. Space does not permit a full report, but anyone interested can refer to the Wood Preserving News dated May, 1956. The amazing fact is that this fire, involving fire retardant treated lumber, was brought under control in about an hour. The affected area, some 3,000 square feet, was subsequently replaced. At no time, nor in any instance was there any structural collapse. The total area involved in the fire was 500,000 square feet—more than eleven acres. The General Motors’ plant in Livonia, thirty-four and a half acres, lay in complete ruin after its fire. The story is in the record, and fire retardant lumber stands vindicated. There are other records of fires in these huge wooden structures. The subsequent reports state that the fire retardant treated lumber did not contribute to the fires or support combustion.

The threat of World War III demands a need for an early aircraft warning protection system. The D.E.W. (Distant Early Warning) line project, extending eastward from Alaska across the northern perimeter of Canada, is now being enforced with a new line of defense, the B.M.E.W.S. (Ballistic Missile Early Warning System). Living quarters, radar instrument housing, and survival buildings are being constructed of prefabricated panels all of which employ fire retardant pressure treated number specified by the Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense. Hundreds of thousands of F.B.M. are being used for this new pretention screen. Little does the average person know of this use of fire retardant lumber.

Actually, it has been said that an untreated piece of dimension lumber can, after having acclimated itself to the rigors and low humidity of the climate prevalent in the arctic region, be ignited with a book match and will burn freely until it is consumed. Fire retardant treatment is a boon in this instance.

The future of fire retardant lumber and plywood is bright. It is incumbent upon all allied interests to unite in a common effort. Engineering schools should be encouraged to offer timber design courses. The lumber and allied industries have been remiss in failing to stress the need of trained timber engineers. There is an undercurrent of awakening on the part of the wood preserving industry. The aggressive approach of The Woodworking Industry is encouraging. Too long have we stood by idly and permitted markets to slip out from under our very noses.

It has been a long road, but for those who have persisted in the face of seemingly insurmountable objections, fire retardant lumber has arrived, to stay. In other words, the dogmas of the past have been overcome. Gone are the days when the proponents of fire retardant treatments for lumber and plywood are ridiculed. It has taken a lot of faith, together with a tremendous amount of effort, plus the expenditures of moneys which could be ill afforded.

Wood is good—pressure treatment improves it—fire retardance places wood on a par with competitive materials.
Application of

I. B. M. Port-O-Punch

by C. M. DANIEL

MODERN research workers make extensive use of machine methods for processing the statistical phases of their projects. In many cases, projects could not even be attempted without the aid of computing and other data processing facilities. The first step in doing the statistical phases by machine is to punch the data into IBM cards. These are then fed into the computer or other equipment for whatever processing is required. Most commonly, data sheets prepared by the people doing the actual research are given to professional key punch operators, who read the data and punch it into the appropriate sections of data cards. The cards and data sheets are then sent to another operator who verifies the correctness of the punching on a machine called a verifier. This method eliminates operator error and has proven very satisfactory in the vast majority of applications.

In certain types of work, however, the method has some difficulties. One of these areas is in forestry, where most of the data recording is done outdoors, under something less than ideal conditions. Data sheets are often difficult to read, both because the original handwriting is frequently less legible than usual and also because they are likely to be smudged or smeared after recording. The sheets are usually unhandy for the field men and often are difficult key punch source documents. Ideally, many people felt, the card ought to be prepared directly by the field man himself.

The first step in this direction was the familiar "Mark-sense" card, where the recorder uses a soft pencil to black-out spaces on the IBM card corresponding to the numbers he wants to record. The cards are then fed into a machine at the processing center, and holes corresponding to the blacked-out spaces are punched automatically. The machine used is a 514 or 519, equipped with Mark-sensing device. The card is then ready for final data processing. This method eliminated the unhandy and difficult-to-read data sheets, and has been widely used in forestry and elsewhere. Meter-readers for both gas and electric public utilities, for example, commonly record readings directly on the IBM card, using mark-sense.

About The Author

C. M. Daniel is an IBM Applied Science Representative, assigned to the Des Moines, Iowa, branch office. A native of Massachusetts, he attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, leaving there to enter the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, graduating in 1944. After leaving the service in 1947, he received an M.S. in mathematics from the State University of Iowa, and spent several years in actual work prior to joining IBM.
Inserting a card in the Port-O-Punch

Applying cards. The accompanying picture illustrates the field use of a mark-sense card.

Applications like forestry, however, involve especially severe conditions. The soft pencil marks are more easily smudged and cards more likely to be damaged here than in ordinary commercial uses. The next step in direct recording, the Port-A-Punch, has special promise in this area. Basically, each possible punched hole position on the data card is pre-scored (i.e., each possible punched hole is outlined by a die cut which does not quite extend the full thickness of the card). The desired number, or letter, for a particular column of the card is then punched-out with a stylus, a pen-like tool with a retractable tip similar to a blunted awl point. In practice, the card is placed in a special holder which supports it everywhere except directly under punching positions. It is covered with a transparent plastic sliding cover with holes corresponding to all proper stylus positions. This sliding cover may be ruled to show what parts of the card are to contain what data, or otherwise be marked with punching or data-recording instructions. The user then inserts the stylus into the hole over any desired punching position and punches out the pre-scored section. The punched-out piece (called a "chip") falls out of the way into the hollow back of the case. The accompanying photograph illustrate the method of use better than words. An attached magazine containing up to fifty cards is provided. Typically, this is filled with new cards before starting out. When recording, a card is taken from the magazine and placed in the punching part of the holder. When punching is completed, the card is returned to the magazine and replaced by a new card. Back at the data processing center, the cards can be processed directly by the usual IBM equipment. In some of these machines a very minor equipment modification is made to prevent damaging un-punched sections of the cards.

Cards are thus protected against pitch, weather, mud, crumpling, and other familiar field hazards, both while being punched and while being carried about. Also, there are no soft pencil marks to be smudged. Incidentally, Port-A-Punch cards can have up to forty columns of field recorded data, compared with up to twenty-seven columns of field recorded data possible with mark-sensed cards. A standard IBM card key punched at a computing center can have up to eighty columns punched.

After investigating the Port-A-Punch system, Dr. G. W. Thomson decided to use it experimentally, starting in the fall of 1958. This interest was prompted by observing the increased use of continuous forest inventory (CFI) where permanent plots and permanently marked trees are remeasured at fixed intervals. Since punched card computation lends itself well to both C.F.I. and to research work in forestry where the effects of many variables must be analyzed, Thomson believes it desirable that foresters become familiar with this method of field recording of data.

The magazine attached to the underside of the Port-O-Punch
Leadership in Forestry

By

DeWitt Nelson, Director

California Department of Natural Resources

Leadership in forestry has passed through several eras, usually dominated by an individual or group of men who have been successful in having their ideas and objectives recognized. There are both positive and negative leaders—those who foster and promote and those who oppose. It is from the crucible of these competing elements that history selects those whose successes and failures are to be recorded. The different eras of leadership do not stand out in sharp relief. As each period has advanced there is a blending and mixing with the succeeding leaders who have, in turn, picked up the reins of progress.

As William B. Greeley points out in his book “Forests and Men,” “not long after the war between the states a ground swell of education and public opinion set in . . . . and it made the people ready to follow brilliant leaders who came to the front at the turn of the century.” These leaders came from all walks of life—laymen, professional foresters, teachers, lumbermen and politicians. A few of those who stand out in history are Dr. Bernard E. Fernow, the first general secretary to The American Forestry Association; Franklin Hough, Uncle Sam’s first forester, with an appropriation of $200,000; President Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot accomplished the most in the least time with their driving crusades and dramatic leadership in transferring millions of acres of Public Domain to Forest Reserves. There was Henry S. Graves, less dynamic but a capable leader, and Dr. C. A. Schenck who established the first school of forestry at Cornell University and on the Vanderbilt estate in North Carolina. Senator Charles L. McNary authored the Clark-McNary Act in 1924 which established the pattern of federal-state cooperative programs in forest protection and reforestation. In 1928 he joined in the McNary-McSweeney Act which set up a permanent plan of forest research. Industry has had its Long’s and Weyerhaeuser’s who have combined the science of forestry with the manufacture of forest products.

These are but a few of our early leaders in forestry. Every forest region and state have had men who contributed to both national and local progress in forestry. In most instances advancement has resulted not from the leadership of a single man but of many men working together toward a common goal. Frequently, leadership evolves because some catalytic issue compels groups to join forces in support or opposition. Often it is during these difficult periods that leaders are found or created.

So far, I have mentioned a few of the outstanding men in the field of national programs. They are some of the heroes whom history records. But with few exceptions history might have passed them by had they not enjoyed the support and had the help and loyalty of those working with and for them. The unrecorded and unsung heroes down through the ranks who carry out and implement into action the dreams of objectives of their leaders must also be recognized.

The ranger who translates programs and regulations into successful on-the-ground operations must have qualities of leadership. The logging boss who stimulates the fellers and cat-skinner into “practicing better forest practices and the manager who secures creative thinking from his subordinates in improved techniques and methods are leaders in their own right.

Every level or unit of an organization has its leader—at least in name and assignment. There is, of course, a wide range in the quality; different organizations may require different kinds of leadership and similar jobs in different locations may well require different approaches through different personalities. This does not mean that some do not think of leadership as a constant thing, place to place. It does mean, however, that we recognize the many variables and characteristics to be considered in looking realistically at our problems of organization leadership.

Some students of the subject divide leadership into three types: authoritarian, democratic and laissez-faire. Leadership which rests entirely in the leader is authoritarian, or leader-centered; leadership which is shared by the leader and group is democratic leadership, and that which is dispersed to individual group members is laissez-faire. We have seen all three in action, and each has its time and place. Under ordi-
nary conditions the democratic type seems to produce the best effect, however, it requires the greatest skills in human relations. It requires confidence, loyalty, imagination, understanding and clear lines of communication.

I have not yet found a satisfactory definition of the word "leadership." It is something we can recognize and often feel or sense. It may or may not express itself in strong positive terms or emotions. Since it manifests itself in such a variety of ways it is extremely elusive even though ever apparent.

Some say leaders are born while others claim they are made. I am sure that most recognized leaders have certain native or inherent qualities which under proper environment and under certain conditions their abilities are recognized, and they are placed in a position of exercising leadership. To some it seems to come more naturally than others. Teddy Roosevelt once said that he placed himself in front of opportunity. Be that as it may, research has endeavored to describe some of the personality characteristics common to all leaders. In a report in the Journal of Applied Psychology, the following factors, which they call "personality variables," are the basic elements used: adjustment, extroversion, intelligence, determination, assertiveness, social maturity, lack of neuroticism, conventionality, attentiveness, orderliness, adaptability and energetic. I am sure there are many others and that they evidence themselves in many ways. According to William B. Greeley, one of Gifford Pinchot's finest qualities was his "ability to understand and work with men." I am inclined to believe that this simple statement puts many of the "personality variables" into an effective capsule form.

Forestry in America is young. In 1958 we celebrated a half-century of progress in conservation. With the courage and resourcefulness of our people, this nation, in less than two hundred years, has become rich and strong on the abundance of our natural resources. We have drawn heavily upon our bank account of soil, water, forests, minerals and forage.

During the past fifty years great progress has been made in each of these resource fields because of many outstanding leaders—both great and small.

What of the next fifty years? What will be our national resource wealth by the year 2010? What will be our status among nations? Will we have or have not a nation? Can we meet the problems of exploding population and sprawling metropolitanism? Can we develop and maintain an adequate supply of basic raw materials to support our standard of living? Will we still have enough open space for recreational purposes? How about the freedoms we enjoy today because we live in a land of plenty?

Those are some of the questions confronting the leaders of today as they endeavor to chart the course for tomorrow. Foresters have a responsibility to provide leadership in helping meet many of these issues.

There is a much greater awareness of these problems by the people today than there has ever been before, but that awareness must be translated into realistic and practical solutions if we are to continue to prosper and be a strong nation.

We are now at a critical point in our history—exploding population and growing demands for land, water, timber, minerals, forage and space are upon us—either we replenish, develop and husband our basic resources or the wealth and strength of our nation will dwindle.

The leaders of yesterday have given the leaders of tomorrow a base from which to operate. The forestry graduating classes of 1959 have a responsibility and a date with destiny. May they be as strong or stronger than their predecessors.
PROF. G. B. HARTMAN
Head of Department
logging and milling
wood preservation
lumber industry

DR. G. W. THOMSON
mensuration
photogrammetry
farm forestry
Forestry Club advisor

DR. D. W. BENSEND
products
wood technology
seasoning
graduate research

DR. I. I. HOLLAND
general forestry
economics
finance
policy and
administration

PROF. L. F. KELLOGG
general forestry
management
protection
Ames Forester advisor
ACULTY

PROF. G. B. MacDONALD
general forestry
conservation
(partial retirement)

DR. J. A. LARSEN
(partial retirement)

PROF. G. E. GATHERUM
silviculture
range management
Holst Tract advisor

MARIAN BENDER
departmental
secretary

DR. A. L. McCOMB
silviculture
forest influences
graduate research
Leaving I.S.C. this year
SOPHOMORES

McDonald, Kaney, Howells, Aegerter, Ream, Schlachtenhaufen, Brishin, Michaelson, Reves, Kline, Doolitle, Gordon, Cline, Shepard, Powers, Tripp, Christ, Martens, Lammers, Messetschmidt, Hachington, Bernatz, Hanson, Manuriler, Gutcher, Barker, Failor.

FRESHMEN

JUNIORS

Forestry Club attendance took a swing for the better last winter and has held its own since then. A large group of freshmen attended the first meeting this fall, and many have remained. Spring quarter brings a new group of officers. The slate has been picked by the nominations' committee.

Forestry Club has initiated a new Club paper known as the “Driftwood.” Since the seminar system has been dropped by the department, the “Driftwood” offers a means of communication throughout the department. The paper also carries general news and personality sections.

Forestry Club carried on its usual Christmas tree sales this winter. Club was fortunate in having a good committee and some fine Red Pine trees.

The Club is now in the process of looking into the possibility of raising Christmas trees for sale. This represents a big task but also offers experience to the members and a good source of revenue for the Club.

Some of the more recent graduates of the Forestry Club will remember the controversy that has been going on the past few years over Club shoulder patches. We are happy to report that a group of Iowa Staters will enter the Conclave contest at Cloquet, Minnesota, this spring properly attired in their new shoulder patches along with a few other articles.

Dr. George W. Thomson is now serving his tenth year as Forestry Club advisor. Speaking for recent years, Dr. Thomson's aid and advice on Club affairs has been invaluable. He even got into the act last spring with a very humorous slide show and commentary. We wish to thank Dr. Thomson for a decade of service.
Summer Camp
It was the summer of '58 on the Apache National Forest, located deep in the heart of the wild and rugged Magollon mountains of western New Mexico. This "land of enchantment" was to soon be enhanced by the presence of forty-four knowledge-hungered Iowa State foresters.

As we rolled into camp, covered with "enchantment", which billowed from the New Mexico roads, we came upon the old weather-beaten CCC barracks which were to be our home for nine happy weeks. We were in the midst of the great Ponderosa Pine region of the Southwest and the giant Ponderos towered over our campsite, which was set at the base of one of the ever-familiar mesas.

Under the direction of Prof. Hartman and Dr. Holland, camp was in shape and everything ready to go when the first day of classes began. The first day of class was devoted to fire school, conducted by the Forest Service men in the area. After this session we felt prepared to tackle any of the many fires which were sure to come.

Saturday morning soon arrived and we found ourselves busy with our first weekly camp detail. This included such things as policing the area, firewood detail, KP cleanup duty, putting locks on the kitchen doors, and a few jobs requiring the use of a pick and shovel.

As the first week of classes came to an end, everyone began planning their weekend activities. Typical among these were rattlesnake and arrowhead hunting, exploring, and a well-earned trip to the nearby small cow-town of Reserve. These trips were always remembered.

The first few weeks of camp were spent in "wood utilization" and "forest operations" under Prof. Hartman and Dr. Holland. In utilization we took two of our most interesting tours of the summer. One was to the Santa Fe treating plant at Albuquerque, where we observed the newest in methods of treating railroad ties and timbers. The other overnighter was to Southwest Lumber Mills at McNary, Arizona. Here we studied all the operations, from logging through milling, of one of the largest lumber manufacturers in the country.
The first part of "forest operations" was concerned with learning all the activities on a national forest. This included several visits to fire lookouts and the ranger station, with lectures by Forest personnel.

A few weeks later, we were introduced to two new courses with the arrival of Doc Thomson and Prof. Kellogg. When we began our cruising in mensuration, we found the answer to a forester's dream; a forest of pinion and juniper with scattered plots of Ponderosa Pine. This is where our hand-made Biltmore sticks came into use every day. Jewitt Flats will always be remembered by all of us as our first experience at timber cruising. We never worked harder than we did in this course. Of course when the menso section came in after a long hard day and found that the silviculture boys, under Prof Kellogg, had been in camp half the afternoon, they wished, "Oh! To only trade sections for just a day." The silvic boys never had the sore feet the menso boys did, as they always rode the trucks wherever possible. That made for even more joyful ribbing.

The most trying days of camp came when we got into "mapping" under Dr. Holland. This was the first time this course had ever been offered at summer camp. The days were hot and dry, the terrain steep and rugged, as we hacked our way through never-ending brush for three days until we had enough field data to make a contour map of the area. It must be said that this was, however, a most invaluable experience for all of us.

The latter part of summer camp was approaching and the monotony of the field work was broken by our four-day trip to the Grand Canyon. Here we stayed at the old and famous Fort Valley Experimental Forest, as we studied the activities of Forest Service research and the National Park system. Everyone on this trip seemed to be bitten by the souvenir bug, especially at the Petrified Forest, on the way back to camp.

As the last few days of camp drew near and everyone packed their bags and tuned up the cars for the long drive homeward, memories of the short summer flashed across one's mind: the tasty peanut-butter sandwiches, the invasion by the skunks, the Indian skeleton, our wonderful Wednesday night campfires, and the unforgettable trip to White River Indian Reservation at Fort Apache.

The last morning finally arrived: the tents were down; Dr. Thomson barked last minute detail assignments and within an hour the trucks were loaded and the names, one after another, were scratched off the check-off list for Iowa.
Forestry Students
Summer Jobs

Each summer forestry students are attracted to some forestry employment in the United States or Alaska. The jobs these students hold varies from smoke-jumping in rugged back country to doing technical research for counteracting pine needle blight. These jobs often require the student to live under unfamiliar conditions. One of the strangest is spending the entire summer living on a wannigan (house raft) in Alaska. Often a student must have his personal and working equipment transported to some remote area by a pack string of mules. The most common job for underclassmen working for the Forest Service, is telephone line and general maintenance of the ranger station. Many students work on forest or range inventory crews. Several Iowa State Foresters have been smoke-jumpers. This requires physical endurance, coordination, and a man looking for a terrific challenge.
Activities
Paul Bunyan Days

It has been traditional for the past several years for the Iowa State Foresters to celebrate Paul Bunyan Days at Veishea Time. Hundreds of people gather together in front of Curtiss Hall each year to see the foresters challenge each other at skilled outdoor events.

Yes, Friday afternoon of Veishea presents a great deal of excitement and competition for the crowd as well as those competing. Many opportunities exist for all the competitors to show their skills.

The whole events get an advanced push-off on Thursday afternoon when the canoe experts try to maintain their own balance while dumping other teams into Lake LaVerne. Last year, Johnson & Orcutt obtained this championship.

Finally, on Friday, the M.C. (Greg Brown, last year) gets everything off to a start by introducing Professor Hartman, head of the Department. The Prof. then introduces the Veishea Queen or one of her attendants who in turn presents an ax as the “Son of Paul” award to the voted outstanding senior. Miss Marian Kruse, Queen’s attendant, presented this to Gene Meyer in ’58. When this opening procedure is completed, the games get underway. Chips fly as the axmen work their way through logs for
the shortest amount of time possible. John Berger took this title last year. At another location, chains rip their way across the field and then return to the hoop under the guidance of capable chain throwers. Rolfe Leary took this contest with the shortest time last year. Next, men again team up to teeth their way through logs with the assistance of the bucking saw, while the huskies try their strength and coordination at log throwing for distance on another part of the field. This latter event was again won by three-time champion Lee "Moose" Andreas, while the bucking team consisting of Leary & Polenz took that title in '58. Finally, the more sure-footed fellows scurry up poles for the quickest time at reaching the top. After these poles are conquered, the tree fellers come in and try to drop them on a small marked stake. The climbing was won by Ron Mordhorst, and the felling championship by Harold Borchers last year.

Awards are given to the champions at the end of the competition and the M.C. bids farewell to the crowd for another year. Incidentally, speaking of next year, we plan to have a few new and exciting events for variety's sake and the Paul Bunyan Days of '59 should be bigger and better than ever.
Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, was an evening of excitement and commotion for the foresters and their associates. It was centered at the first Presbyterian Church and, more specifically, was the scene of the annual Game Banquet.

Quite a crowd of well over one hundred people assembled to enjoy the succulent flavor of the moose meat which was being served, accompanied by a full course meal. Perhaps the moose is a massive and muscular animal, but due to the excellent preparation of the meat, those being served found it quite tender and delicious.

The evening began with the invocation delivered by Prof. Hartman. Shortly thereafter, the foresters, professors, related departmental professors, wives, and dates, enjoyed the meal consisting of the above mentioned. Following the meal, Eugene Groenwald played a few piano selections on the rather dilapidated piano. However, some of his Twelfth Street Rag numbers fitted the piano very appropriately and the music was enjoyed by all, which was indicated by the desire for an encore. Lee Andreas, master of ceremonies, then introduced special guests and turned the floor over to Dr. Thomson for the presentation of the new officers. Lee then regained control of the floor and took advantage of his situation by cracking several very amusing and hilarious jokes and slams at the professors and other individuals. Dean Baker, the retiring president then made a presentation of an engraved pen holder set to Dr. McComb, who left our staff at the termination of winter quarter. Finally, we were ready for the main attraction of the evening. Don Bell from KSO Radio, Des Moines, delivered a hilarious speech on “Forestry Shortcuts to Success”. He included humorous episodes and speeches, made quite by accident, from radio and TV throughout the past several years.

The evening ended with tremendous applause as an expression of appreciation for the wonderful time had by all. And so, we now await and look forward to the game banquet of 1960, and to the new experiences it will bring to those fortunate enough to attend.

Those fellows who made the '59 Game Banquet possible were as follows:
Co-chairmen—Dick Anderson and Greg Brown.
Menu—Duane Halbleib.
Meat—Harry Sieverding.
Favors—Don Rardin.
Programs—Max Younkin.
Speaker—Roger Morrison.
This year's Veishea theme was "Honor to the past, Vision to the future", so we tried to depict the old versus the new methods of practice in forestry. We attempted to cover our field from all angles, from brawn work such as fire fighting to brain work such as the compiling of a map from aerial photos.

Thanks to the efforts of Bruce Brown and Greg Brown, along with many others, the aerial photo display was very good, as were the rest of the displays in the room dedicated to management. Bob Starke and Terry Cooper set up the utilization room and did a fine job. In this room we covered such phases of forestry as plywood manufacture, farm forestry, fence post treating, and the different grades of lumber. We even had a log slabbed into a railroad tie to show how exterior characteristics of a tree show up on the inside.

As usual our free seedlings were the most popular articles on campus, as Rolfe Leary and Al Polenz, as well as a few others, can testify. We gave away about 7,000 in the two days of open house.

In one of the classrooms we had continuous movies showing, one of Alaska, one on farm forestry, and one on the 1947 Maine fire disaster. These received considerable attention, as people were looking for a place to sit and relax.

Out in the hall we had a miniature sawmill set up with which we cut small boards. The noise attracted large crowds every time we started it.

In the front of Curtiss Hall we set up an old fashioned mule drawn drag saw that was 100 years old and next to it, one of the modern chain saws. Because of its antiquity this display drew considerable attention.

We did not win any trophies, but we feel as if we had a very successful open house.

Only this year the committee, in cooperation with the State of Iowa, has completed a tool shed and shelter of good construction. Some thinnings of spruce which were crowding other more desirable species were made and utilized. Access roads were resurfaced and improved. This is further proof that the committee is looking to the future.

The problems of the tract are far from solved. The problem of hardwood competition is still very real. The problem of inferior and unmerchantable hardwoods is still there. But through interest of the students in forestry and the guidance of our staff, the Holst Tract will some day be an extremely valuable and well managed forest property—AND THIS DAY IS NOT FAR OFF.

**Holst Track**

The Holst Tract or student forest for many years was deemed "an acreage of worthless hardwoods." Those who were critics then should see the same tract today. At this very moment there are approximately five acres of Red Pine of thirty-five years of age and five acres of Jack Pine of the same or slightly lesser age. In addition there are some twenty to twenty-five acres of Red and Ponderosa Pine of five to ten years of age.

Because of the development of the stand and the closing crowns of the older trees, a need of a real management plan presents itself to our attention. Much research work has been done in the past—mostly of hardwoods. However, the time is approaching when the Holst Tract will need thinning studies, pruning studies and even a modified type of management plan in conifers as well as hardwoods.

As the tract is now there are several areas of work which would make interesting studies. There are areas of low grade hardwoods which could be poisoned and underplanted. Studies on seedling growth and field mortality could be done. This area offers a variety of types and sites and would be an excellent place for field demonstration in various silviculture courses. Opportunities such as these will give interested and qualified students a chance to do fundamental forestry work within easy driving distance of the college.
The Fifth Annual Conclave of the Midwest Association of Forestry Clubs was held May 2, 3 and 4, 1958 at the Proud Lake Recreation Area near Pontiac, Michigan. The Michigan State University Forestry Club was the host for the event.

About seventy Foresters from Iowa State College, Michigan State University, Purdue University, University of Michigan and University of Minnesota participated in the meetings and contests.

The action-filled weekend started Friday evening with registration and the usual bull sessions. The boys from Minnesota attracted much attention with a bear cub mascot.

The tests of brain and brawn began Saturday morning with the archery, dendrology and pace and traverse contests. Immediately after lunch, while the remained of the contests were being set up, an even was held to determine the best liars. A “truthful forester” from Michigan State ran away with the honors.
The remaining contests, log chopping, two-man bucking, log splitting, chain throwing, log rolling, match splitting, log throwing, and the delicate art of tobacco spitting were held Saturday afternoon. The tobacco spitting contest ended up in a four-way tie for first place. For some unknown reason it was decided to draw numbers for the placing prizes. The results of other contests, won by the Ames Foresters are as follows:

- Log splitting
  - first place: "Little" Johnny Berger
  - second place: Hilton Muntz
- Traverse and pace
  - first place: Gib Comstock
  - second place: Gib Comstock and Lee "Moose" Andreas
- Match splitting
  - second place: Hilton Muntz
  - third place: Bill Conklin and John Pearson
- Log rolling
  - first place: "Moose" Andreas
  - second place: Lee "Moose" Andreas
  - third place: Bill Conklin and John Pearson

After the total points were summed up, Purdue squeezed by for first place and the University of Michigan placed second. Iowa State was nosed out of second place by just one point, thereby coming in third. Michigan State, being a gracious host, finished fourth and Minnesota was fifth.

Two power chain saws were awarded to the first two teams. The companies donating the saws put on a demonstration to show the efficiency of each of their saws.

The "bird watching contest", held after supper, was considered a draw because all foresters are supposedly experts at "bird watching".

The speaker for the banquet held Saturday evening was Les Bell, Extension Forester for Michigan. Les described his recent tour through Germany with the use of slides. The topic of his discussion was the type of forestry practiced in Germany.

A short business meeting was held Saturday night. Contest rules and the site of the next Conclave were decided. The 1959 Conclave is to be held at Cloquet, Minnesota with the Minnesota club as host.

The conclave closed Sunday morning and all of the foresters headed back to the halls of learning.
Spring Campfire

Softball preceded last spring's campfire with the married men versus the bachelors. Wives and dates cheered as old rivalries and team spirits were revived again while each team strove to outdo the other. Youth and strength won, however, as the single men squeezed out the oldtimers.

The game ceased immediately when the call came to "chow down." Hungry foresters trooped down to enjoy generous portions of barbequed lamb prepared by Jim Ficke who spent most of the day preparing the delicious feast. Baked beans, potato salad, and other picnic staples completed the meal. There were plenty of seconds on everything and the lamb was picked to its bones.

After supper came the usual game of volleyball with Dr. Thomson as outstanding as ever. With their supper settled everyone moved to the log house for some songs and entertainment by "Rastus" and "Jasbo." After this, happy and full Foresters and their dates carried away memories of another spring campfire.

Fall Campfire

From deep in the heart of MacDonald's woods came the eerie glow of huge logs burning, then suddenly the peaceful silence was shattered by lusty singing that echoed up and down Skunk River. Of course, it was the forester's annual Fall Campfire in full swing.

Even a truck full of good food didn't take care of everybody. We ran out. It seems like foresters just don't have a bottom—no matter how you look at it.

After the last scrap of food was devoured, our own fabulous pair of guitar picking "Honchos", fresh out of the Southwest, took over. From there on everyone cut loose. Under the able assistance of a couple of loyal graduate students and several gung-ho seniors, the singing progressed to a harmonious state never dreamed of before. Lots of people sing, but the foresters' songs are all their own. Yes, nobody but the forester can get together like that.
The Staff

Editor ........................................... Jim Ficke
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Faculty Advisor .............................. Prof. Kellogg
Five Years Later
(Class of 1954)

Buchanan, Dean, is assistant ranger on the Tafte district of the Superior National Forest. Single.
Byrus, William C., is assistant forester on the West Bay unit of the St. Joe Paper Co. in charge of pulp and logging operations. He is married and has two children, Bill, 3 yrs. and Becky, 1 yr.
Chance, Richard L., is traveling with the United States Air Force as an officer, single.
Cheney, Bruce, is teaching general science in Cedar Falls public schools. Bruce received his M. S. from Wisc. U. in '58. His wife's name is Peggy and they have two girls, Gretchen, 4 yrs., and Donna, 2 yrs.
Corrigan, Clayton H., is flying with the U.S.A.F. at Pease A.F.B., Portsmouth, N. H. He and his wife Barbara Ann have no children.
Dale, Jim E., is Southern Division Forester for the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Hallsboro, North Carolina. He and his wife Julia have one child, John Edward.
Groff, Charles R., is forester in charge of timber sales administration on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Mr. Groff and his wife Donna May are members of P.T.A.
Griswald, Richard K. (Mike), assistant district ranger of Houston District of Missouri National Forest. Mike and Marion Ruth have two girls, one 3½ years, the other 22 months old.
Keesey, John C., is a Forester, USFS, Cuba Ranger District Santa Fe National Forest. John and his wife Mary Helen have two children, a girl and a boy.
Larsen, Donald E., is employed by Rayonier Inc. as a forester photogrametrist. He is active in SAF and Toastmasters International.
Lassen, Larry, is a forest products technologist at the U.S. Forest Products Lab. He received his M.S. in Wood Technology at I.S.C. in June of '58. Larry is single.

Mac Peak, Malcom, is a graduate assistant and will receive his M.S. from I.S.C. in May of '59. In December of '58 he married Marie Casey of Mason City.
Paakkoner, Onnie E., is with the Bureau of Indian affairs in western Washington. He works with forest management and timber trespass. He is very active in P.T.A., Boy Scouts and Community Association. He and his wife, Sylvia, have one boy, Buddy, 15 years old.
Peterson, Robert E., is an assistant District Ranger on the Orleans District of the Six Rivers National Forest in N. California. He is active in P.T.A. and community work. Mr. Peterson and his wife Betty have one child, Paula, 11, and expect another this spring.
Peterson, R. R., is Forest Inventory Assistant for Weyerhaeuser Co. Wife: Marilyn, and daughter Kahla Joanne.
Renaud, Ray, received his M.S. in wood technology at Ames, in June of 1958. In September of '58 he married Carla Holst of Ames. He is currently employed by Wood Mosaic Co. in charge of quality control.
Russell, Robert, is working with the Cascades Plywood Corp. in the I.E. dept. He spent two years at Ft. Louis as assistant post forester. He and his wife Rose Anne have a son James Patrick, who is 10 months old.
Schallau, Con H., is a graduate student at Michigan State U. Wife: Leanah.
Schmit, Verner N., is the land examiner at Clemons Operation Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Cosmopolis, Wash. His wife is an alumna of ISC, they expect a baby this March.

Summer Camp 1951
Alumni and Advertising

News
Edwin F. Heacox was born June 5, 1906 in Britt, Iowa. His parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Heacox, still reside in Britt. He graduated from Britt High School in 1924 and enrolled in forestry at Iowa State College that same year.

He attended summer camp at Cass Lake, Minnesota, in 1925, and returned to school in the fall of 1926 after spending a year recouping finances. As was almost the standard practice for most foresters in those depression years, he shelved books in the college library for Miss Warner and waited tables in the girls' dormitories during the balance of his college career which ended in March, 1930.

Prior to graduation he spent one summer on the Flathead National Forest, one summer on the Lolo, and the summer of 1929 on the Boise and Sawtooth Forests.

Immediately after graduation he went to work for Weyerhaeuser Timber Company as a lumber sales student at Longview, Washington. During the depression years he worked in the sawmill's purchasing department, woods, machine shop at Longview and in 1934 was transferred to the main office in Tacoma. During the next six years he worked as a land salesman, forester, surveyor, and also served two years in the Department of Public and Industrial Relations. In 1940 he returned to the company's Longview Branch as resident forester and spent the next eight years developing natural and artificial reforestation practices, protection against fire, and other forestry measures.

For entertainment Mr. Heacox flies a Cessna 170. His hobbies include tennis in the summer and salmon and steelhead fishing during the season.

The Heacoxs have five children, two boys in college, a boy and girl in high school and a younger girl in grade school.

In 1948 he returned to Tacoma as managing forester devoting his time in a staff capacity to the development of forestry practices on all of the company's operations. On January 1, 1959, he was appointed manager of the Timberland Department of the company.

Mr. Heacox has been active in the Society of American Foresters since 1936. He served as chairman of the Puget Sound Section a few years ago, and recently served two terms on the council of the Society. In 1957 he was elected a fellow in the Society.

In 1954 at the 50th Anniversary of the I.S.C. Forestry Department, Mr. Heacox received a certificate from this college for "Meritorious Service to Forestry and Conservation."

At present he is vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association, a trustee of Western Forestry and Conservation Association, Washington Forest Protection Association, and the Oregon Forest Fire Association.
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

MAST, W. H., Deceased.

1904

MERRITT, MELVIN L., 3017 N.E. 28 Avenue, Portland 12, Oregon. Retired (United States Forest Service).

1907

BATHIS, RUSSELL FOREST, Texas Forest Service, Kirbyville, Tex. Self employed.

1908


HAEFNER, HENRY, 4242 Northeast Failing St., Portland 13, Ore., Retired.

1909

ALLEN, SHIRLEY, 820 Daniel St., Ann Arbor, Mich., Professor of Forestry, Emeritus, University of Michigan.

1911

FREEMAN, FRANK G., 1928 Greenleaf St., Santa Anna, Calif., Insurance, Retired.

HOFFMAN, ARTHUR F. C., 1111 South St Paul, Denver 10, Colo., Retired (U. S. Forest Service).

KOEPE, W. C., Address Uncertain.

REYNOLDS, Leroy A., 6319-33rd St. N.W., Washington 15, D.C., Retired.

SMITH, PERCY T., 309-29th St., Sioux City 4, Ia., Address Uncertain.

1912

LESSEL, L. R., 501 East 19th St., Silver City, N.M., Retired.

O'BANION, A. C., Fertile, Minn.

RINGHEIM, H. L., Box 25, White Rock, B.C., Canada, Retired.

RICHMOND, HOWARD H., Cass Lake, Minn., Timber Producer.

SMITH, WILLIAM A., Address Uncertain.

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

WHITHAM, J. C., 1014 South 6th Ave., Bozeman, Mont., Retired.

1913

BAXTER, L. J., Galva, Ia., Farming.

CLARK, H. B., 5001 Nicholas, Omaha, Neb., District Manager, A. E. Robinson Company, Irrigation Engineers.

HENSEL, R. L., Address Uncertain.

STEFFEN, EDWIN H., 1908 Monroe St., Pullman, Wash., Retired.

WATTS, LYLE F., 1426 N. Thompson St., Portland 12, Ore., Retired (U.S. Forest Service).

1914

HASEL, W. C., 1158 J. Ave., N.W., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Penick and Ford, Incorporated.

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

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

STERFETT, JOHN C., 701 West St., Charles Road, Elmhurst, Ill., Real Estate.

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

WOLF, E. T., Address Uncertain.

WOLVIN, RAY M., 1022 West 19th St., Santa Ana, Calif., Retired.

1915

BODE, IRWIN T., 1002 Adams, Jefferson City, Mo., Retired.

HARLEY, WILLIAM P., 1506 Park Ave., S.W., Albuquerque, N. Mex., President, J. C. Baldridge Lumber Company.

HICKS, LOWELL E., Address Uncertain.


SMITH, R. P., Address Uncertain.

1916

CASSIDY, H. O., Deceased.

CORNELL, HARVEY H., Address Uncertain.


McCarthy, C. C., Webster City, Ia., City Manager.

JONES, G. C., Address Uncertain.

1917

HARTMAN, GEORGE B., 2013 Sunset Drive, Ames, Ia., Head, Forestry Department, Iowa State College.

HINITY, A. S., 6320 Roosevelt Road, Oak Park, Ill., Sales Manager, Austin Brothers Construction Co.

QUINT, J. HARLEY, 611 Olmstead Drive, Glendale, Calif., Dentist.

VEACH, CLAUDE H., Address Uncertain.

1918

DAVIS, E. M., 3121 Oxford Road, Madison, Wis., Principal Wood Technologist, U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

DONALDO, JOHN F., 251 S. New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles 4, Calif., Retired.

HADLOCK, FRANK D., Route 1, Rummerfield, Pa., Retired.

1919

BAKER, C. J., 5388 Clinton Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., Teaching.

DEMING, MILO HENRY, P. O. Box 699, Salt Lake City, Utah, Range Conservationist — Research, U. S. Bureau of Land Management.

FLICHER, R. A., Address Uncertain.

HOYER, VERNE B., Box 554, Cottage Grove, Ore., Self Employed, Public Accountant.

LOY, E. C., Deceased.

MOORHEAD, JOHN W., Deceased.


WALL, LLOYD A., Box 392, Taos, N. M., Retired.

1921

AVERY, N. A., Laramie, Wyoming, Assistant Supervisor, Medicine Bow National Forest.

CORMANY, CONRAD P., 240 Melrose Ave., Kenilworth, Ill., Self Employed.

1922

BUCK, K. J., 418 South 38 Ave., Apt. 31, Omaha 5, Neb., U. S. National Forest.

FENNEL, ROBERT E., 923 N. Mitchner, Indianapolis 19, Ind., Agent — Prudential Insurance Company of America.

LING, WEN MING, Chengtu, Szechwan, China, Vocational Agriculture, University of Nanking.

ECONOMICS, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

MORAVETS, F. L., 5256 Southwest Burton Drive, Portland, Ore., Chief of Forest Economics, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

MORRIS, ROGER D., 5518 North Wilshire Drive, Tucson, Ariz., Retired U. S. F. S.

POHLE, EDWIN W., 1402 South First St., San Jose 10, Calif., Owner-Manager, Southern Lumber Co.

1923

BOGEN, A. J., Address Uncertain.

PROUT, CLARENCE W., 5532 - 24th Ave., South, Minneapolis 17, Minn., Assistant Chief, Division of Recreation and Lands, U.S. Forest Service.

TRENK, FRED B., 2606 Gregory St., Madison 5, Wis., State Extension Forester, University of Wisconsin.

WATKINS, E. W., 4332 Southwest Lolita St., Portland 1, Ore., Bureau of Construction, Public Works Department, City of Portland.

1924

MARTIN, CHESTER W., Old Post Road, Old Lyme, Conn., State Park and Forest Commission.

MILLER, ALLEN F., 4605 So. 31st Road, Apt. 1, Arlington, Va., Assistant Chief, Division of Recreation and Lands, U.S. Forest Service.

RUTTER, FRANK J., 2501 No. Racine Ave., Chicago, III., Hust Lumber Company.

1925

CORRELL, LYNNE M., 6051 21st St. North; Arlington, Va., Director, Division of Personnel Management; U. S. Forest Service.

DURRELL, GLEN R., 1324 N. Washington, Stillwater, Okla., Head, Department of Forestry, Oklahoma A & M College.

HOWELL, JOSEPH J., Address Uncertain...

NELSON, DEWITT, 1401 Teneighbth Way, Sacramento 18, Calif., Director, Department of Natural Resources, State of California.

TOWNE, CHARLES R., 656 Meeker, Delta, Colo., Retired.

1926


FARNSWORTH, C. EUGENE, U.S.O.M., ICA, APO, 928 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif., Visiting Prof., Silviculture, College of Forestry, University of Philippines.

GREEF, CHARLES H., Box 385, Amarillo, Tex., Owner, Gref Lumber Sales.


HOGAN, JACK BROOKS, 2770 N. E. Diamond Lake Blvd., Roseburg, Ore., Supervisors Staff, Umpqua National Forest.

KOUBA, THOMODORE F., 1928 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., Regional Office, U. S. Forest Service.


McINTIRE, GEORGE S., 2626 Libbie Dr., Lansing, Mich., State Forester.

MEYER, RUSSELL E., 675 North Academy St., Galesburg, Ill., General Manager-Allon Box Board Co., Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.


SCHULZE, NATHAN C., Address Uncertain.


THARP, ORIO E., Bellefontaine, Ohio, Farming.

WALLING, R. CHESTER, 446 E. 181st St., Cleveland 8, Ohio, Sales Manager, Cozier Wood Package Company.

WEST, J. WM., 1035 Third Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah, Assistant Supervisor, Wasatch National Forest.

1927

FULLERTON, NEIL, Box 351, Thompson Falls, Mont., Cabinet National Forest.

GIBBS, J. A., 189 Lardovic, Wilmington, Ohio, Staff Member, Ohio University.

HUTCHINGS, GORDON C., Route 1, Henderson, Colo., Owner of Commercial Fish Hatchery.

JACKSON, MARION D., Wausau, Wis., Employer's Mutual Insurance Company.

KREAGER, PAUL T., St. Marks, Fla., Refuse Manager, St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.

LESTER, ORVILLE F., Route 1, Indianola, Ia., Farming.

LEPLEY, WILLIAM M., 525 N. Holmes St., State College, Penn., Professor of Psychology, Penn. State University.

LAU, VICTOR C., 635 Georgiana, Port Angeles, Wash., Crown Lumber Company.

LUNDBERG, R. O., Address Uncertain.


PETERS, GEORGE J., 317 Mulberry St., Montoursville, Pa., Flood Control, U. S. Army Engineers.


RONTE, ROLAND W., 806 Fifteenth St., Alexandria, Va., In charge, Cooperative Tree Distribution Program, U. S. Forest Service.

SOMMER, ORVILLE R., Percival, Ia., Farming.

SULLIVAN, WALTER F., Address Uncertain.

WICKS, WALTER, Address Uncertain.

1929


CHRISTENSEN, IRVING L., Elkader, Iowa, Area Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service.


WALLING, CHESTER W., Address Uncertain.

WIGGINS, ARTHUR VERNE, 505 Larson St., Story City, Ia., Retired.
ALUMNI PICNIC

On August 3 of this year many of Iowa State's alumni gathered to renew old friendships and memories at Armitage State Park near Eugene, Oregon. The group, including members of many classes from '20 to '57, was enlarged and enlivened to a considerable degree by the presence of many of the foresters' wives and children.

Except for the reading of a letter of welcome from Professor Hartman, no formal program was presented and the full time was spent in renewing and making new acquaintances. To simplify the lunch problem for the wives, a catering service was engaged to furnish the food—fried chicken, etc.

John Evans '50 and George Hartman '48 were responsible for planning the affair.

Much interest has been expressed in a repeat performance next year.

ALUMNI PICNIC

West Coast

AMERICAN FOREST AND FARM JOURNAL

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O’NEILL, GORDON K., Address Uncertain.
OVERBY, JAMES F., Box 2, Marble Rock, Ia., H. S. Principal, Marble Rock Consolidated School.
PATTERSON, ARCHIE E., 520 Castalia Ave., Athens, Ga., Professor of Forest Management, School of Forestry, University of Georgia.
SADIQRI, THOMAS J., 1252 Liberty St., Franklin, Pa., Staff Engineer, Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
SEEMANN, LOUIS N., Address Uncertain.
SMELSER, AMOS W., 1006 N.E. 79th Ave., Portland, Ore., Staff Forester, Mt. Hood National Forest.
STONE, FREDERICK M., 1024 Redwood Drive, Green Bay, Wis., Work Unit Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service.
STUMP, WILLIAM G., 1619 Southwest Morningside Dr., Waukesha, Wis., Soil Conservation, Division of State and Private Forestry, U. S. Forest Service (Reg. 9).
TOW, EDWIN E., 1649 Finley St., Dubuque, Ia., Manager, Standards Dept., Farley and Neathour Manufacturing Co.
WERNER, HUGO B., 655 So. Story St., Boone, Ia., Vice President, The Dammer Corp.
WOOD, WARREN W., 170 Burnett, Sebastopol, Calif., Soil Conservation Service.
WILHELM, GEORGE F., 744 North Grove Ave., Oak Park, Ill., Executive Vice President, R. S. Bacon Veneer Co.

KANSKY, GEORGE W., 14709 N. E. Hancock St., Portland 20, Ore., General Forester, Supervisor’s Staff, Mt. Hood National Forest.
KELLISTEDT, PAUL A., Address Uncertain.
KENNEDY, WILLIAM B., 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill., Manager, Chicago Division, Hager Manufacturing Co.
LARSEN, MERLIN D., 113 West Arikara Ave., Bismarck, N. D., Superintendent, Employee & Community Division, Standard Oil Co.
LISCHER, WARREN J., Route 2, Red Oak, Ia., Farming.
MCLINTOCK, THOMAS F., Lake City, Fla., Forester in charge, Lake City Research Center, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station.
MEHLEN, ALBERT F., 916 Mill St., Algoma, Wis., Purchasing Agent, Algoma Plywood and Veneer Co.
MILLER, HOMER E., Address Uncertain, Colonel, U. S. Army, Office of SC-4, Pentagon Bldg., Wash., 25, D.C.
MULLEN, FRANKLIN H., Box 37, Donnelson, Iowa, Work Unit Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service.
PETERSEN, ANSEL N., 1706 Walnut, Yankton, South Dakota.
PFEIFFER, HERMANN K., 908 Grover Ave., Cottage Grove, Ore., Owner-Pfeiffer Lumber Co.
REEDER, DOUGLAS, 1424 25th St., Longview, Wash., Wood Preservation Division, Long-Bell Lumber Co.
RISE, CARL H., Route 4, Box 500, Albuquerque, N. Mex., President, Best Moulding Corp.

1938

BAKER, RICHARD C., 1738 Davison Rd., Richland, Wash., Junior Engineer, General Electric Corp.
BEYER, FRANCIS, 727 South Chestnut, Jefferson, Iowa, Soil Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service.
BURMA, GEORGE D., 4356 Morphew's Lane, Sacramento 25, Calif., Range Conservationist, U. S. Bureau of Land Management.
CORMINGS, ROYAL E., Box 51, Camden, S. C., Consulting Forester.
FELTON, LAWRENCE C., 101 Hill Drive, Fort Lee, Va., Resident Manager, Ft. Lee Apartments.
FERGUSON, JOHN G., 1501 4th Ave. N., Fort Dodge, Iowa.
GUSTINE, CLARENCE S., 625 Harden Drive, Lebanon, Ore., Production Engineer, Cascade Plywood Corporation.
HARBOUR, RAY R., Cushing, Ia., Farming.
HOTCHKISS, JENNINGS D., 1052 Salem St., Denver 8, Colo., District Forester Agent, The Milwaukee Road.
HOHENADEL, SAMUEL F., 1022 East Locust St., Davenport, Ia., Soil Conservationist (Research), Southeastern Forest Exp. Station.
HUNTINGTON, SETH M., Address Uncertain.
JORANSON, PHILIP N., 306 E. South River St., Appleton, Wis., Research Associate, Institute of Paper Chemistry.
KELLSTEDT, PAUL A., Address Uncertain.
KELLIY, WILLIAM B., 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill., Manager, Chicago Division, Hager Manufacturing Co.
KISH, WESLEY, 113 West Arikara Ave., Bismarck, N. D., Superintendent, Employee & Community Division, Standard Oil Co.
LARSEN, MERLIN D., 113 West Arikara Ave., Bismarck, N. D., Superintendent, Employee & Community Division, Standard Oil Co.
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PFEIFFER, HERMANN K., 908 Grover Ave., Cottage Grove, Ore., Owner-Pfeiffer Lumber Co.
REEDER, DOUGLAS, 1424 25th St., Longview, Wash., Wood Preservation Division, Long-Bell Lumber Co.
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The 1959
Ayer, Darrel F., Route 1, Hudson, Idaho, Farming.

Babel, John C., Address Uncertain, Military Service.

Baxdale, Howard E., P. O. Box 124, Stapleton, Ala., Forester, Tenn. Coal & Iron Div., U. S. Steel Corp.

Bjork, Clayton A., Route 1, Box 1, Boring, Ore., Forest Inspector, Oregon State Board of Forestry.

Bjorkman, Robert F., 1421 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa, Manager, Canada Dry Bottling Co.

Wilson, John R., 215 E. Madison, Wheaton, Ill., Assistant Manager, Industrial Wood Parts, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co.

Wulfle, Wilbur A., 1611 - 9th St., Lake Charles, La., Sales Representative, Curtis Companies, Inc.

Yoder, Ralph Ernest, Jr., 1441 - 102nd, Northeast, Bellevue, Wash., Regional Director, Structural City Prod. Inst.

1939

Ayer, Darrel F., Route 1, Hudson, Idaho, Farming.

Babel, John C., Address Uncertain, Military Service.

Baxdale, Howard E., P. O. Box 124, Stapleton, Ala., Forester, Tenn. Coal & Iron Div., U. S. Steel Corp.

Bjork, Clayton A., Route 1, Box 1, Boring, Ore., Forest Inspector, Oregon State Board of Forestry.

Bjorkman, Robert F., 1421 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa, Manager, Canada Dry Bottling Co.

Wilson, John R., 215 E. Madison, Wheaton, Ill., Assistant Manager, Industrial Wood Parts, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co.

Wulfle, Wilbur A., 1611 - 9th St., Lake Charles, La., Sales Representative, Curtis Companies, Inc.

Yoder, Ralph Ernest, Jr., 1441 - 102nd, Northeast, Bellevue, Wash., Regional Director, Structural City Prod. Inst.

1940

Allen, John C., Box 480, Norris, Tenn., Staff Forester, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Applequist, Martin B., 512 Dentutation Drive, Baton Rouge, La., Assistant Professor, L. S. U.

Bagley, Walter T., 3915 Apple, Lincoln 3, Neb., Assistant Forester, Govt. Exp. Sta., University of Nebraska.

Berensee, Bruce M., 1502 - 34th St., Meridian, Miss., Assistant Plant Manager, Pinatuke Co.

Bishop, Clinton G., The Narrows, Grayling, Mont., Division Manager, Pinatuke Co.

Bjorge, Wilton, Address Uncertain.

Benda, Kenneth J., Hartwick, Iowa, Executive Vice President, Hartwick State Bank.

Bortz, Conrad O., Route 3, Box 232R, Klamath Falls, Oreg., Salesman, F. W. Milford & Son.


Brandau, Wm. Henry, 59 Rutland Road, Alexandria, La., District Ranger, Kisatchie National Forest.

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DORSETT, GEORGE L., 2921 Hickory St., Alexandria, Va., Assistant Chief Forester, Southland Paper Mills, Inc.
ENGSTROM, WILLUR, H., 1355 Strong Road, Salem, Ore., Oregon State Board of Forestry.
FOAH, MARIO L., 20 Milton St., Stanford, Conn., Importer.
GARMAN, EDWARD J., Route 1, Kirkville, N.Y., Survey, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.
HEDUR, JOH H., Route 1, Pueblo, Ohio, Forest Ranger, Dean State Forest.
HOFMAN, EDWARD J., 1701 Foraker St., Anchorage, Alaska, Assistant District Forester, U.S. Forest Service.
HULING, JOHN H., Route 1, Pullman, Wash., Owner & Operator, Rogers Gardens.
KRAFKA, WARREN V., Solon, Ia., Superintendent Public Schools.
KREMEYER, VICTOR L., P.O. Box No. 7, Francisville, Indiana, National Forest, Huffman Div.
LORENZEN, RICHARD N., Address Uncertain.
MCDERMOTT, ROBERT E., 2205 E. Walnut, Columbia, Mo., Associate Professor, Department of Forestry, University of Missouri.
MAYE, CARL E., 140 Hillview Dr., Springfield, Pa., In charge Forest Survey, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.
MAYE, CARL E., 140 Hillview Dr., Springfield, Pa., In charge Forest Survey, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.
ROGERS, EUGENE H., Box 335, Greenfield, Ia., Owner & Operator, Rogers Gardens.
THOMSON, GEORGE W., 3334 Morningside Ames, Ia., Assistant Professor, Department of Forestry, Iowa State College.
WOOD, THOMAS R., 5609, 37th St., Des Moines 12, Ia., Allied Finance Co.

1944
HANSEN, EARL H., Tolte, Minn., Assistant Ranger, Superior National Forest.
LAUTERBACH, PAUL J., Route 1, Box 40, Centralia, Wash., Research Forester, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.
SKVARIL, WARREN J., Address Uncertain.

1945
BARRETT, JAMES W., 1015 Columbia Bend, Ore., Research Forester, Pacific Northwest Forest & Range Exp. Sta.
BERRY, CARL D., 1840 Greenwood Drive, Ottumwa, Ia., Resident Inspector, Iowa Highway Commission.
UHLIG, HANS G., Fergus Falls, Minn., State Biologist, Soil Conservation Service.

1946
BERGMANN, HAROLD ARTHUR, 1118 East Second, Booneville, Ark., District Ranger, Ouachita National Forest.
BARKLE, JOSEPH L., Quilcene, Wash., Olympic National Forest.
CRUMBAUGH, JOHN H., 25 Indian Dr., Clarendon Hills, Ill., Structural Engineer, Research and Development, U. S. Gypsum Co.
DOOLLITTLE, WARREN TRUMAN, 2921 Hickory St., Alexandria, Va., Research Forester, Division of Forest Mgt. Research, U. S. Forest Service.

GLADE, BERNARD W., Rt. 5 Box 586A, Lufkin, Texas, Assistant Chief Forester, Southland Paper Mills, Inc.
RATCLIFF, KENNETH P., Address Uncertain.
SEISER, VIRGIL O., 1940 Talkeetna, Anchorage, Alaska, Manager, Anchorage Land Office U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

1947
ALLEY, ALLEN R., Fort Madison, Ia., Forester, Grandy Paper Mills, Inc.
BRECKENRIDGE, GEORGE P., 1828 Moodie Street, Ft. William, Ontario, Canada, Superintendent, Woodlands Laboratory, Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Ltd.
BRIDEN, DONALD C., Route 2, Box 5066, Redding, Calif., Shop Instructor, Redding Elem. Schools.
CAMPBELL, JACK L., 1585 Jefferson St., Salem, Ore., Technical Assistant, Oregon State Board of Forestry.
CROWTHER, C. RICHARD, 828 Hancock St., Hancock, Mich., Assistant Professor, Michigan College of Mining & Technology (Dept. of Forestry).
DANIELSON, WILLARD W., P.O. Box 428, Tupelo, Miss., Assistant Chief Ranger, Natchez Trace Parkway.
DIRKS, RONALD J., Box 312, Malden, Mo., Farming.
FISHER, ROY R. JR., 1244 East Dover Court, Davenport, Ia., Real Estate Broker.
HALBROOK, QUINCY X., Box 4197, 2520 Marconi Avenue, Sacramento 21, Calif., Cartographer, U.S. Geological Survey.
HERRICK, DAVID E., 606 West Grand, Carbondale, Ill., Project Leader, Forest Products Utilization Research, Carbondale Research Center, Carbondale, Ill.
HOFFMAN, EDWARD J., 1701 Foraker St., Anchorage, Alaska, Assistant District Forester, U.S. Forest Service.
HURLING, JOHN H., Route 1, Pullman, Ohio, Forest Ranger, Dean State Forest.
JENSEN, LAWRENCE L., 2091 F Hoyt Ave., West, St. Paul, Minn., Graduate Student.
JACK, ROBERT C., 1912 Timothy Drive, Atlanta, Georgia, Sales Representative, The Long-Bell Lumber Company.
JACKSON, ROBERT H., Box 228, Wallowa, Ore., Assistant Forester, J. Herbert Bate Lumber Co.
KUCERA, CLAIR L., 500 Rockhill Road, Columbia, Mo., Associate Professor of Botany, University of Missouri.
LANE, JOHN R., Address Uncertain, Senior Forester, Coos County Preserve District.
LINDER, WARD O., 1185 Lone Tree Road, Elms Grove, Wis., Sales Representative, Rexford Paper Co.
LOWE, HOWARD E., 1005 W. College Drive, High Point, N.C., President, Sales South Inc.
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EWING, ARNOLD DEAN, 2040 Garfield, Eugene, Ore., Field Representative, Western Forest Industries Association.
FASETT, JIM F. R. R. S., Webster City, Ia., Mink Farmers.
FISHER, ALAN K., Box 56, McGrath, Alaska, District Forester, Caribou National Forest.
FIXSEN, WALLACE G., Box 36, McGrath, Alaska, District Forester, U. S. Bureau of Land Mgt.
FRITCHER, EARL E., 7336 Genesta Ave., Van Nuys, Calif., Assistant Project Design Engineer, Calif. State Div. of Highways.
FYE, DAVID J., Box 120, Cresco, Ia., Manager, Burgess and Sons, Inc., (Retail Lumber).
GABRIELSON, OSCAR U., Jewell, Ia.
GATES, JACK O., 1631 Belmont, Seattle, Wash., Assistant Manager, Plywood Sales Department, Georgia-Pacific Plywood Co.
GILL, JAMES N., 3128 So. 6th Terrace, Kansas City, Kan., International Paper Co., Longhill Lumber Division.
GLEASON, LOWELL S., Calle Landres 45, Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico, Assistant Plant Physiologist, Rockefeller Foundation.
OWER, JOHN A., 641 Cambridge Ave., Dayton 7, Ohio, salesman (Wholesale), Edward Hines Lumber Co.
HADACEK, ARTHUR FRANK, P. O. Box 67, Centreville, Ala., Assistant District Forester, Talladega National Forest.
HAKENSON, CARL G., Superior, Mont., Project Forester, Diamond Match Co.
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HATCHER, ORVILLE K., 405 S. Hazel, Glennwood, Ia., Johnson Lumber, Omaha, Neb.
HEMPLE, ROWLAND W., Route 4, Box 114, Barrington, Ill., Field Landscape Service.
HENNING, ROBERT A., Address Uncertain.

HORTON, LOWELL E., 1449 N. 3rd West, Provo, Utah, Supervisor’s Staff, Uinta National Forest.
KAGORGE, MICHAEL W., P. O. Box 562, Baldwin, Mich., Administrative Forester, Manistee National Forest.
KALEN, WENDELL D., Hallsboro, N. C., Forester, W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.
KATOVICH, ALEXANDER, 1018 W. Glendale, Appleton, Wis., Farm Forester, Wisconsin Conservation Dept.
KEISTER, THOMAS D., Livingston, La., Area Forester, Gaylord Container Corp.
KINGERY, HUGH M., 809 Pine St., Winnetka, Ill., Employee Research, Inc.
KNOLL, CHESTER W., 735 A.E.W., R.O.N., APO 117, N.Y.
KNOP, BLAINE M., 1209 N.W. Furnish, Pendleton, Ore., Production Manager, Korns Company of Oregon, Ltd.
KUEFNER, WAYNE H., 27078 Ingram Grove, Hayward, Calif., Quality Control Supervisor, The Flintkote Co.
KIRSIA, DONALD F., Box 925, Winslow, Ariz., Sitgreaves National Forest.
JONES, ROBERT EDWARD, 220 Ottawa Street, Plainfield, Ill., Division Forester, Commonwealth Edison Company.
LENZ, RICHARD E., Box 38, Poston, Mo., Assistant Ranger, Shawnee National Forest.
LENZ, MORRIS T. J., Nashoba, Okla., Forester, Dierks Forests, Inc.
LEROUX, JAMES E., Sherry, Wis.
SCHLICK, WILLIAM T., 3746 Ingalls Ave., Alexandria, Va.,

SAPOUSEK, OLIVER F. A., Tiller, Ore.,

SIMO, HAROLD F., 1504 S. Carlton Ave., Faribault, Minn.,

OLSO, PAUL L., 609 W. Center St., Cambridge, Ill.,

VA DERSHULE, THOMAS D., Cottage Grove, Ore.,

STOKES, JOHN M., 701 Hill St., Apt. 5, Waycross, Ga.,

STAMY, ROGER S., Oak Grove Ranger Station, Estacada, Ore.,

RILEY, JOHN P., 141 Bennington St., Lawrence, Mass.,

MAYNARD, DOALO E., Box 535, Browning, Montana,

TAUBE, ALBERT

RUSH, WAYNE M., 305 E. Garfield, Jefferson, la.,

ROZEBOOM, WILLIAM B., 710 1.4th St., Brainard, Minn.,

RAU, LYLE H., 611 Oak, Sac City, Ia.,

RANDOLPH, CALVIN C., 611 Perrin Ave., Council Bluffs, la.,

MCCRORY, CLAIR A., 1509 W. Hayes St., Davenport, la.,

MILLER, JAMES W., Clo Carpenter-Brown Lumber Co., Minneapolis,

MARRSON, DOALO E., 606 Ave. D, Bogalusa, La.,

MARSHALL, GERALD D., Route 2, Newton, la., Parsons Co.

MANN, DONALD E., 138 So. 18th St., Reedsport, Ore., Plywood Plant Foreman, The Long-Bell Lumber Co.


BLUMENTHAL, DONALD K., Address Uncertain.

BRUGERE, GENE S., 300 North Euclid, Oak Park, Ill., Field Supervisor, Osmose Wood Preserving Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BURNS, JAMES R., 1017 Pierce Ave., Marinette, Wis., Sales Engineer, Unit Structures, Pesthig, Wis.

BUSCH, WILLIAM H., 5725 Bales, Kansas City, Mo., Clerk, Wood Preserving Sales, The Long-Bell Lumber Co.

CAMPBELL, DALE C., Box 122, Eagletown, Okla., District Forester, Diersk Forests Inc.

CHAPMAN, ROBERT C., 109 Walnut Lane, Eugene, Ore., Forester, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

CLAYCOMB, WILLIAM E., Warm Springs, Ore., Range Conservationist, U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

CRAFT, ROLAND L., 504 Dwight St., Couderay, Penn., Research Forester, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.

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DITTMAN WILLARD H., 670 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J., Production Manager, Halocarbon Products Co.

FORSYTH, JOHN L., Dept. of Wildlife Mgt., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., Graduate Study.

FLEMING, LESTER C., Naches Ranger Sta., Naches, Wash., District Ranger

FRY, HARRY J., Address Uncertain.

GLAUSER, DONALD E., R. R. 2, Box 92 Central Road, Palatine, Ill., Farm Manager, Rolling Acres Farms.

HAAS, RICHARD E., Luftin, Texas, Assistant Forester, Texas Forest Service.

HANSEN, NORMAN J., Drakesville, Ia., Research Associate, Iowa State College.

HARDCOPF, ROBERT W., Luverne, Iowa.

HERTZBERG, GROVER R., 4024 Grand Ave., Des Moines, la., Military Service.

HOEKSTRA, PIETER E., 415 East Duval St., Lake City, Fla., Research Forester, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station.

HORAK, FRANCIS J., P. O. Box 644, Roseburg, Ore., Forester, U. S. Bureau of Land Management.

HUNGERFE, GEORGE E., 400 Walworth Ave., Iron Mountain, Mich., Assistant Sales Manager, Ahlbro Fox Lumber Co.

IMFIELD, DONALD A., Box 174, Greenfield, Ind.

JARRARD, STANLEY E., Umpire Route, Dierks, Ark., Military Service.

JASKULSKI, THADDEUS M., 307 S. 49th Ave., Bellwood, Ill., Packaging Engineer, Container Laboratories Inc.

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WOOD, WILLIAM C., P. O. Box 140, Stirling City, Calif., Assistant Resident Forester, The Diamond Match Co.

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ARRASMITH, PAUL 667 W. Luellen Dr., Roseburg, Oregon.

CAMPBELL, OLIVER F. JR., 3703 Meridan, Seattle 3, Wash., Graduated Student, Uni. of Wash.

CHRIST, DUANE M., Lakota, Iowa; CRELLIN, JOHN EHRLICH, GLENN H., Box 201, Red Lake, Minnesota, GREEN, DUANE LEROY, Bottineau, North Dakota, CAMPBELL, OLIVER F. JR., 3703 Meridan, Seattle 3, Wash., HANISCH, RICHARD LYLE, Box 38, Lewiston, Idaho, WOOD, WILLIAM C., P. O. Box 140, Stirling City, Calif., WILSON, JOHN O., Box 393, Star Route, Oakridge, Ore., WIANT, REX H., Creston, Ia., WESTPHAL, WARREN B., 4856 No. Port Washington Road, Milwaukee 17, Wis., Inspector, Sunkist Growers.

LASH, MERRIL

ARRASMITH, PAUL, 667 W. Luellen Dr., Roseburg, Oregon.

LHOTKA, FRANK

MATHESON, ROBERT R., Farm Forester, Iowa Conservation Commission, Chariton, Iowa.


MARTIN, ROBERT R., Farm Forester, Iowa Conservation Commission, Chariton, Iowa.

MATHESON, ROBERT C., 415 Homestead Road, La Grange Park, Ill., Ponderosa Pine Sales, c/o Edward Hines Lumber Co., 77 West Wash. St., Chicago, Ill.

POPP, RICHARD D., Klamath Agency, Ore., FORESTER, Bureau of Indian Affairs.


SETZER, TED S., Box 120, South Amana, Iowa, Manager, Amana Sawmill and Division of Forestry.


SHORT, WINSTON B., 1833 Maywood St., Eugene, Ore., Forester, Bureau of Land Management.

SMITH, JEROME B., 4405 Paradise Ave., Tacoma, Wash., Public Relations Dept., Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

SUTTON, ROGER F., 1100 19th Ave., Meridian, Mississippi, Wood Technology, Kroehler Manufacturing Co.

SZYMECEK, FRANK O., P. O. Box 996, Fort Wayne, Ind., Service Engineer, Riko Laminated Products, Inc.

TRUE, MARION G. JR., 3207 Merriman, Raliegh, N. C., Graduate Student, North Carolina State College.

TWOLO, ROGER H., Ames, Iowa, Undergraduate Student, Civil Engineering.

1954

ALLMAN, FRED D., 808 Birch St., Atlantic, Ia., Military Service.

BYLTH, JAMES E., 1104 Roosevelt Ave., Ames, Ia., Military Service.

BUCHANAN, DEAN W., Tofto, Minnesota, Assistant Ranger, Superior National Forest.

BYRUS, WILLIAM C., Rt. 3, Box 400, Panama City, Fla., Forester, St. Joe Paper Co.

CHANCE, RICHARD L. 822 West 5th St., Boone, Iowa, Military Service, Radar Office, Intelligence Photographer.

CHEYNEY, BRUCE D., 105K Eagle Heights, Madison 5, Wis., Graduate Student, Wisconsin University.

CORRIGAN, CLAYTON, H., 808 17th Ave., West Ashland, Wis., Military Service.

GOFF, CHARLES R., 907 Walnut St., Atlantic, Ia., Military Service.

GRISWOLD, RICHARD K., 317 Woodland Lane, Oconomowoc, Wis., Military Service.

HAALAND, CARL J., 1325 Creston, Des Moines, Ia., Military Service.

HAMMER, MELVIN E., Altoona, Ia.


KESEY, JOHN C., c/o U. S. Forest Service, Cuba, New Mexico.

KREGER, PAUL B., 262 Chippewa, Manistique, Mich., Assistant Forester, Escanaba Paper Co.

LAMANSKY, WILLIAM H., 208 W. 4th St., Horseheads, N. Y.

LARSEN, DONALD E., 3641 - 5th Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.

LASSEN, LAWRENCE E., 525 Welch Ave, Ames, Ia., Graduate Student, Iowa State College.

MILLER, CHARLES W., 4426 Wilco Drive, Peoria, Ill., Head, Landscape & Forestry Dep't., City of Peoria.


MACPEAK, MALCOM D., 504 - 14th St., N. W., Mason City, Ia., Military Service.

PARKER DARREL F., Henderson, Ia.

PAAKKONEN, O'Kinnie E., Amanda Park, Wash., FORESTER, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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