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Evolution of the Ames Foresters

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Iowa State University

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EVOLUTION OF THE

AMES

By PROF. G. B. MACDONALD
Professor of Forestry
Iowa State College

The head of an outstanding engineering school remarked—"How does it come that you have an accredited school of forestry in a prairie state like Iowa, a state which has such limited timber lands?" This query came from the Dean of an engineering school. It has been a perennial question. A partial answer predates, by many years, the initiation of technical forestry training at Iowa State College. It reflects the thought of a number of persons, who saw the place which forestry would ultimately occupy in the economy of the State and Nation. The beginning of technical training in forestry at Iowa State College was the result of many influences and the impact of numerous personalities which eventually crystallized into a program of training professional foresters.

As a backdrop for later developments of forestry in Iowa, state publications have played an important part. Ninety-six years ago, the Secretary's Report, for the Iowa State Agricultural Society, stated,—"It is a lamented fact that so little attention has been bestowed upon the cultivation of timber— it is of such vital importance in the prosperity of the State, that the Board of Directors will not fail to urge its necessity." The Society sent reports and suggestions on forestry subjects to all counties in the state at this early date. The Ames Forester offered premiums to encourage tree planting and gave instructions on the best methods of growing and planting trees suitable for Iowa conditions. A number of Iowans contributed to this early forestry program. Among these were Dr. C. E. Beesey, Professor of Botany, H. H. McAfee and J. L. Budd, Professors of Horticulture and Forestry—all on the staff of the "Iowa Agricultural College" at Ames. Much of the early interest in forestry originated at the College.

The unusual activity in tree planting in Iowa was a big influence in the establishment of Arbor Day in 1873,—sponsored by Senator J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska. At this time (1874) Congress established a Division of Forestry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Franklin Hough was appointed Agent in charge the following year. The early work of this Division consisted largely in the preparation of a "Report Upon Forestry,"—much of which related directly or indirectly to forestry activities in Iowa involving the Iowa Agricultural College, the State Horticultural Society, and many examples of tree planting.

The Pre-Technical Period

Because of this early interest in forestry recognition of this field was made in the first catalogs or bulletins of the "Agricultural College." In 1874 two lines of work were recognized in the general field of Agriculture,—(1) Agriculture and (2) Horticulture and Forestry. At that time agriculture was not highly specialized and in somewhat the same way the field of horticulture was rather all inclusive,—comprising work in fruits, vegetables, soils, landscape gardening, and forestry. For a period of about 25 years forestry, as an entity, was quite submerged under the head of horticulture. It was during this period (1874-1900) that forestry was beginning to emerge in the country as an important factor in conservation.

One would be remiss not to mention the important part played by a number of staff members of the Col-
FORESTERS

College in keeping forestry and conservation in the picture long before the need for technical training had arrived. In fact that a course in Horticulture and Forestry has persisted almost from the time the college was established is fair evidence of the presence of some strong personalities and men of vision. Professor H. H. McAfee was in charge of the department of Horticulture and Forestry from 1873 to 1878. During that period he offered work relating to evergreens, forest trees, forest plantations, nursery work and woods. He made use of "Bryants' Forest Trees" as a text. Following Prof. McAfee came J. L. Budd who headed the Department from 1878 to 1897. He played a prominent part in forestry and tree planting activities over the State as well as serving the College in this field. Indeed, his work extended far beyond the confines of Iowa—for Professor Budd was a member of a mission sent to Europe and Asia which resulted in a number of tree species being introduced into the United States.

Other persons who had an influence on forestry during this early period were Dr. C. E. Bessey, who headed the Botany work at the College between 1873 and 1884; Dr. L. H. Pammel, who became head of the Botany work in 1889 and for a period of nearly fifty years was vitally interested in forestry as well as other conservation work both in Iowa and the entire country.

Between 1897 and 1903 the Department of Horticulture and Forestry was in charge of Professors John Craig and Homer Price respectively. It was during this period that a one credit course was offered to the students in Agriculture and was the beginning of a definite differentiation between the subject material of forestry and horticulture. The subject was arranged "to give the students a proper understanding of the meaning of forestry for farmers...; that the forest should be considered as a crop... which by judicious management, will increase returns from year to year." This initial effort indicated the beginning of a course later designated as "Farm Forestry."

In 1902, through the initiative of Assistant Professor Arthur T. Erwin the course in Farm Forestry was increased in importance to a three credit course which, "embraced a study of forest influences on climate, rainfall and erosion; and a systematic study of the native and introduced forest trees of economic importance."

During the interim between the resignation of Homer Price, as Head of Horticulture and Forestry, and the appointment, in 1905, of Professor S. A. Beach as Head, Professor A. T. Erwin was in charge of the Department. This was the time when professional forestry was born at Iowa State College. Two important decisions were made at that time: (1) that the training of professional foresters be recognized, and (2) that the needed course of study be set up at Iowa State College rather than at the State University at Iowa City. The State University had stimulated both forestry and general conservation work largely through the efforts of Dr. B. Shimek and Dr. McBride.
both of the Botany Department of the University. At that time it was considered that in the establishment of a course of training for professional foresters the State University might be a logical location. The alternative was to offer this work at the Iowa State College and possibly have Dr. Shimek transferred to Ames to direct the new work. Both Professor Erwin and Charles F. Curtiss, Dean of the Agricultural Division, were concerned that whatever move was made should be on a sound basis. Gifford Pinchot, who at that time, was considered the outstanding leader in conservation in the Country was consulted. He suggested that a trained forester be employed for the new position. The result was the employment of Professor Hugh P. Baker, a Yale graduate, to organize the first technical training at Iowa State College.

With the employment of Professor Baker the College recognized the need for more adequate protection and conservative use of natural resources. For many years "forestry" spearheaded the conservation movement in the country, and it is significant that Iowa State College was one of the early educational institutions to recognize this new field.

**Development of the Curriculum**

In 1904, Professor Baker's first year, four technical forestry courses were offered. These were:

- Elementary forestry, 3 semester credits
- Silviculture, 3 credits
- Forest Management and Policy, 3 credits
- Wood Technology, 3 credits

During the following year (1905) these courses were incorporated in the four year course in Horticulture and Forestry,—with wood technology available as an elective.

The technical courses remained with little change during Prof. Baker's tenure (to 1907) except that a two credit course in Forest Utilization was added in 1907 which corresponded to the present courses in logging and milling.

In 1908 Professor C. A. Scott succeeded Professor Baker as head of the forestry work. In addition to the technical courses offered at that time, one subject, farm forestry, 3 credit hours, was required of all students in the Division of Agriculture.

By 1909 the technical work under Professor Scott included the following seven courses, involving 15 semester credit hours:

- Farm Forestry, 3 credits
- Silviculture, 1 credit
- Advanced Silviculture, 2 credits
- Wood Technology, 2 credits
- Forest Utilization, 2 credits
- Forest Development and Policy, 3 credits
- Timber Physics, 2 credits

Professor Scott left the Iowa State College in 1910 to become State Forester of Kansas. The writer supplied for Professor Scott during February of that year and returned to head the forestry work at the College in August.

The technical work offered for prospective foresters during this year involved the same subject material as previously. However, it was apparent that the training of men for professional forestry work must be stepped up and become both more specialized and more inclusive.

During the winter of 1910 a Conference of Forest Schools was held in Washington, D.C., which was attended by representatives of sixteen forestry schools. Iowa State College was represented at this meeting. This conference had a large influence in setting up standards of instruction as a guide for the rapidly developing forest schools. Iowa State College benefited materially from the Conference, both as to the need for good basic training in fundamental subjects and the technical requirements essential for professional foresters. The brevity of this article does not permit discussion in detail of the basic educational requirements for a satisfactory training in forestry. However it has always been the policy at Iowa State College to prevent too much encroachment on the fundamental training of the students by the pressure of more technical subjects in the rapidly developing field of forestry and conservation work.

In 1911 the Board of Education approved a separate "Forestry Group" for the Junior and Senior years. This appeared for the first time in the 1911-12 catalog. The move was recognized as setting up an entirely separate course of instruction for professional foresters. The Freshman year was common to all departments in the Agricultural Division and included Farm Forestry, 2 credits. The second or sophomore year was the same for both forestry and horticultural students. The forestry subjects required were: Dendrology, (Botany); Silviculture (2 courses); Forest Development
and Policy, and Forest Economics. The last two years, the Forestry group, included Lumbering; Forest Mensuration (2 courses); Forestry Seminar (2 courses); Dendrology; Surveying; Forest Entomology; Forest Utilization; Wood Technology; Camp Technique; Timber Testing; Range Plants and Ecology; Forest Management (2 courses); Forest Protection; Forest Administration; Forest Pathology and Thesis.

In the Junior year (during the winter vacation period (1911-12) a field study was offered in “Applied Lumbering,” his study was made in northern Minnesota and was the first “off campus” field work offered by the Department. It was the forerunner of the required “Summer Camps” to follow shortly. 

**Early Adjustments to Meet Trends**

It is not the purpose of this article to indicate the many minor changes which came from year to year in making adjustments between courses, time of offering, etc. Suffice to say that by the school year 1913-14 the general basic requirements for a satisfactory four-year standard course in forestry had been quite well established From time to time adjustments were made in the curriculum in an effort to keep pace with the rapidly developing field on conservation. When the professional work in forestry was first undertaken the field for employment for technical foresters was almost 100 per cent in Federal work—with minor opportunities in teaching and state work. As the years passed emphasis on employment has greatly changed to cover a wider field of positions as indicated by the greatly diversified employment of foresters during the past two decades. Those in charge at Iowa State have endeavored to make, in the forestry curriculum, the adjustments which best met the widening field of opportunity.

Before we leave the formative period in the Forestry curriculum mention should be made of the initiation of the summer training camps for foresters. Iowa State College was one of the first forest schools, if not the first, to recognize the importance of such practical field work in the training program. The first summer camp covered a full three months period and included four subjects—Silviculture, Lumbering, Forest Mensuration and Forest Utilization. The program was outlined in the 1913-14 catalog and the first camp (1914) was held on Star Island on the Minnesota (now the Chippewa) National Forest, at Cass Lake, Minnesota. The summer camps have been an important feature of the training of foresters at Iowa State College. For the past 40 years this yearly camp program, has been interrupted for a brief period only during World War Two. As shown later in this article the camps have been held in the Southeast, South, Rocky Mountains, the North, West and Northwest.

As early as 1914 the necessity for expanding and multiplying technical courses became apparent. To meet the situation some schools had increased the technical subjects by excluding some of the vital fundamental work in science and other branches. In order to try to meet this difficult situation Iowa State College undertook a Five Year Curriculum as well as continuing the Four Year Course, as indicated in the 1914-1915 catalog. Both the four and five year curricula led to the same degree.—Bachelor of Science. By the following year (1915-1916) four rather distinct groups were recognized in the Five Year Course.

These provided for some specialization in Forest Management, Forest Protection, Forest Products and Lumbering. The Bachelor of Science degree was awarded after completion of four years of satisfactory work and the degree Master of Science in Forestry on completion of the post-senior, or fifth year.

The limited number of students who elected to take the several post-senior groups did not justify their continuance in an outlined five year course. In the year 1918-19 the four year curriculum was continued but with provision for a year of advanced work in either one of two groups,—(1) Forest Management and Protection and, (2) Lumber Marketing and Forest Products. The degree of Master of Forestry was awarded at the completion of the advanced year's work.

Two years later the degree for advanced work in residence was changed to Master of Science in order

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**ABOUT THE AUTHOR . . .**

Professor MacDonald was born March 9, 1883, at Carleton, Nebraska. His father was a Presbyterian minister.

In 1907 Professor MacDonald graduated from the University of Nebraska with a B.S. in Forestry. He earned a Master of Forestry degree at Nebraska in 1914.

Upon graduation in 1907, Gilmore entered the U.S. Forest Service. His assignments included the Medicine Bow National Forest, the Pocatello and Boulder Forest Nurseries.

In February of 1910 Gilmore accepted a temporary position at Iowa State College teaching forestry. He returned to head the forestry work at the College in August. From the very beginning of his teaching career, Professor MacDonald realized the future possibilities in forestry in Iowa and the nation. During the years he has consistently labored to improve instruction in forestry at ISC. He has held the office of State Forester for Iowa since 1925. He was the leader in the State's CCC program, and helped establish the Iowa Forest Nursery; was a member of the Iowa State Planning Board and a leading contributor to the plans dealing with soil conservation in the Iowa Twenty-Year Plan.

He has been honored by a life position of elder of his church. He has been a city councilman of Ames, a Rotarian and is the recipient of the honorary Boy Scout Beaver Award.

He is past member of the Executive Council of the Society of American Foresters, which organization honored him by election to the grade of Fellow. In the spring of 1948, he was named to the newly-created 3-man National Forests Board of Review (now the National Forest Advisory Council). At the present time he is chairman of this group.

Since his retirement as Head of the Forestry Department, Professor MacDonald has been teaching on a part time basis at Iowa State College.
to conform to institutional policy. The degree of Master of Forestry was recognized as a professional degree to be awarded occasionally for outstanding records in professional work following five or more years after graduation. This Professional Degree was continued until 1936.

For a period of about twenty years—from 1918 to 1938—only minor adjustments in the forestry curriculum were made. The changing of the College year from the two semesters to the three quarter plan during the year 1919-20 required many adjustments in course credit hours but resulted in much the same weighting of technical subjects as well as foundation courses.

In the year 1938-39 three important changes were made and a fourth was given consideration:

1. The six weeks Junior Summer Camp was provided which was optional for students with junior or senior classification. The first camp was held in Oregon. A total of only five have been held due to the interruption of the Second World War.

2. In 1938-39 the Department arranged four groups for the junior and senior years, each group to be supported by 40 credit hours of elective work. These groups were: Forestry and Conservation; Forestry and Economics; Forestry and National Forest Range Management; and Forestry and Wildlife Management.

3. Another attempt was made towards a five year course by making provision for additional training in the four groups indicated under (2) above.

4. During this same year (1938-39) some forest schools were considering changing to five-year undergraduate curricula with the complete abandonment of four-year courses of training. The need for more time for adequate training had been recognized for many years as indicated by the several attempts to interest students in five year courses. Fortunately the Department did not "burn the four-year bridge" as some departments did with more or less disastrous results in enrollment.

On July 1, 1948 the writer relinquished his duties as Administrative Head of the Department of Forestry. At this time Professor George B. Hartman was appointed to this position and has very ably directed the work of the Department.

Due to importance of farm forestry in the Central States, a fifth group Farm Forestry was added to the Forestry Curriculum.

In 1952-53 two new groups for some specialization were added. This brought the fields for some specialization up to seven, as follows: Wildlife; Grazing Management; Timber Industries; Forest Management; Conservation; Farm Forestry; and General Forestry. During the present school year, 1953-54, some adjustments have been made both in the contents of the forestry courses as well as in supporting subjects given by other departments. Also attention has been given to a more logical sequence of courses in the Curriculum. In addition an eighth group, Retail Lumbering, has been added to guide students interested in this field, by offering a list of supporting subjects for election.

Importance of Summer Camps Recognized Today

Early in the technical forestry program at Iowa State College the value of organized field instruction to supplement residence work, was recognized. For the past 40 years the so-called camp or field work has been a requirement for graduation for all students. The camp program has been arranged to come during the summer between the freshman and sophomore years. The purpose being to have the new students get "the smell of the woods,"—meet some of the activities involved in actual forestry work and secure some limited experience early in the training program. It also was felt that a preliminary training of this kind took off some of the "rough edges" and was a distinct aid in securing future temporary summer positions in private, state or federal work. In addition it made it possible for some students to quickly find out that the forestry profession might be able to struggle along without their services.

It should also be noted that the summer camps, held in many different forest regions have been of great value to the instructional staff, few of whom had previous opportunity for field experience in many parts of the country.

The fact that Iowa State College has forestry graduates in all states, except one, may have resulted in part from the cosmopolitan plan in locating the camps under vastly different conditions in many regions of the country.

Although space will not permit a detailed discussion of the summer camps it may be of interest to observe where the camps have been held and the staff members who were in charge. The respective camp directors are indicated by *.

1914—The camp was held on Star Island at Cass Lake on what is now the Chippewa National Forest. This first camp included 35 students of the sophomore, junior and senior classes. Instructors in charge were Professor G. B. MacDonald,* George C. Morbeck and T. R. Truax.

1915—Cloquet, Minnesota and the Superior National Forest.

As early as 1904 the Ames Foresters were busy like beavers.
Instructors were Professors G. B. MacDonald, George C. Morbeck and T. R. Truax.

1916—For a period of twelve weeks a 7,500 mile trip was taken and short camps established in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota and Minnesota. The transportation was by railroad. The camp program was in charge of Professors G. B. MacDonald and George C. Morbeck.

1917—The field period was divided between camps in Allamakee County in northeast Iowa and Star Island on the Chippewa National Forest in northern Minnesota. The staff members in charge were Professors G. B. MacDonald and George C. Morbeck.

1918—This was a war year and instead of holding a regular summer camp the men who were scheduled for this work were given jobs on war production work in the woods with the Crossett-Western Lumber Company at Wauna, Oregon. Certification of 12 weeks of war production work in this case was accepted in lieu of the regular summer camp program.

1919—Arapahoe National Forest in Colorado. The camp was established on St. Louis Creek about eight miles from Hot Spring Springs. Professors G. B. MacDonald and George C. Morbeck were in charge.

1920—Cautiun National Forest west of Yellowstone National Park in Montana. Two staff members, G. B. MacDonald and George C. Morbeck were in charge.

1921—Pelican Lake in northern Minnesota. The camp work was supervised by Professors George C. Morbeck and Irven T. Bode.

1922—Psugah National Forest at Asheville, North Carolina. This camp was organized and directed by Professors Dwight S. Jeffers and H. J. Andrews.

1923—Arapahoe National Forest near Fraser, Colorado. Professors Dwight S. Jeffers, and G. B. MacDonald were in charge.

1924—Haggeman Lake near Stambaugh, Michigan. Professor D. S. Jeffers directed the camp with the assistance of Professor Perkins Coville.

1925—Pike Bay on the Minnesota National Forest near the town of Cass Lake. The twenty men attending this camp were directed by Professors Perkins Coville and J. A. Larsen.

1926—Camp at Otanagon, Michigan under the charge of Professors D. S. Jeffers and J. A. Larsen.

1927—Lake Autrain near Munising, Michigan. The camp directors were Professors D. S. Jeffers and Perkins Coville.


1929—Camp was located near Quincy, California on the Plumas National Forest. Professors J. A. Larsen and D. S. Jeffers supervised the camp.

1930—Camp on Bitterroot Lake in the Flathead National Forest near Kalispell, Montana. Professors Walter H. Horning and J. A. Larsen were in charge.

1931—Paulina Lake on the Deschutes National Forest in Oregon. The staff members in charge were Professors D. S. Jeffers and W. H. Horning.

1932—Camp at Burney on the Shasta National Forest in California. Professor J. A. Larsen and D. B. Deemer handled the camp.

1933—Lake Wenatchee on the Chelan National Forest in Washington. The camp program was directed by Professors W. H. Horning and J. A. Larsen.

1934—Lake Crescent, on the Olympic National Forest in the northwest corner of Washington State. The site was near the town of Port Angeles. Professor W. H. Horning was in charge with Professor Dwight B. Demeritt having his first introduction to the I.S.C. camps.

1935—Twelve Lakes on the Deschutes National Forest near the city of Bend, Oregon. The large number of students required the services of four staff members—Professors J. A. Larsen, Roy Thomson, George B. Hartman and Charles H. Genaux.

1936—McMinnon Lake on the Coconino National Forest in Arizona. This camp was staffed by Professors J. A. Larsen, George B. Hartman, Andrew L. McComb and Charles H. Genaux of regular department personnel. Dr. Gwynne of the Geology Department gave some instructional work and Dr. Edward of the College hospital kept tab on the health of the students.

1937—During this summer 78 students spent five weeks in camp at Kirbyville, Texas and then set up a second camp at Mormon Lake, on the Coconino National Forest in Arizona. The camp staff included Professors George B. Hartman, Roy Thomson, A. L. McComb and Odell Julerader.

1938—This camp was located at Walhalla on the Sumer National Forest in South Carolina. The camp program was carried out under the direction of Professors J. A. Larsen, Roy Thomson, A. L. McComb and Charles H. Genaux.

1939—Camp on Pollock Lake, near Rapid River on the Hiawatha National Forest in Michigan. The camp was under the direction of Professor Allen W. Goodspeed, Roy Thomson, A. L. McComb.

1940—Jemez Springs on the Santa Fe National Forest in New Mexico. The camp directing personnel was Professors J. A. Larsen, George B. Hartman, Allen W. Goodspeed and Odell Julerader.

1941—This year's camp was held on the Lincoln National Forest near the town of Alamagordo, N. M. The instructional program was under the direction of Professors George B. Hartman, Odell Julerader, J. A. Larsen and Charles H. Genaux.

1942—The camp location was near the town of Custer on the Harney National Forest in the southern part of the Black Hills in South Dakota. The work in this camp was handled by Professors Allen W. Goodspeed and G. B. MacDonald.

1943, 1944, 1945—Due to the demands of the World War and the limited enrollment of technical foresters at the college the summer camps were not held during this three year period.

1946—This year saw the beginning of a series of four camps on the Kaniksu National Forest, near the town of Priest Lake, Idaho. Because of the large enrollment the camp made use of old Civilian Conservation Corps barracks and equipment. The camp program was under the direction of five staff members—Professors G. B. MacDonald, George B. Hartman, J. A. Larsen, Allen W. Goodspeed and Charles H. Genaux.


1949—Priests River, Kaniksu National Forest in northern Idaho. This camp was directed by Professors Dwight W. Bensend, Leonard F. Kellogg, George Thomson, David Herrick and G. B. MacDonald.

The first ISC Forestry Camp was held in 1914 near Cass Lake, Minnesota.
The Forestry Club

The Forestry Club has been an important factor at Iowa State College. It had its beginning in 1900 when the Club included students interested in either forestry or horticulture. At this early period it was somewhat dominated by faculty members. In 1911 there had developed sufficient interest in the forestry field to justify a Forestry Club entirely separated from the horticultural group. During this year nine forestry students were candidates for graduation. The Club which is now almost entirely a student function, has been, and is now, a real asset to the Forestry Department in stimulating initiative, originality and leadership among the students. It has functioned in many ways—a few only will be mentioned here. The Club was one of the first among the forest schools to finance, edit and publish an annual technical student's publication. Except for some interruption during the first and second World Wars the "Ames Forester" has had a continuous and outstanding record of publication for a period of 41 years—from 1912 until the present time. It has made an excellent contribution to technical forestry literature with its several hundred articles on many phases of forestry, and allied subjects. Contributors have been students, faculty members and leaders in conservation from many parts of the country. The publication also has served as a continuous record of student activities, class functions and a pictorial record of the senior students and faculty.

Another feature of the Club's activity is in connection with the all college "Veishea" celebration which is held each spring. The Club has been awarded its quota of prizes for "open house" and floats used in the Veishea parade. Before the Spring celebration was known as "Veishea" the Club members "stole the show," on one of the earlier occasions, with a string of packed burros in the annual parade—depicting the pioneering forester with his packs of camp equipment, calipers, scale sticks, etc. The pack train was led by J. C. Whitham (1911) who later became Forest Supervisor respectively on several national forests. The highlight of the parade came when the burros broke ranks—when the band blared forth—scattering tents, tarps, calipers and scale sticks over the central campus. In recent years the "Paul Bunyan" exploits have become one of the highlights of student activities.

The Club is now engaged in the management of the Holst Forest Tract, a timbered area of 333 acres along the Des Moines River northwest of Ames. The project is carried on in cooperation with members of the forestry faculty and the Iowa Conservation Commission. It has provided an activity which has developed student initiative in the management of a woodland area in Central Iowa. The project has included timber stand improvement cuttings, reforestation, preparation of a working plan, road building and other activities.

For many years the Club has put on the annual
foresters “hoe-down” which has become a unique attraction for the foresters as well as students in general. Two other Club functions have become well established. The first is the annual game banquet which is featured by serving elk, antelope, buffalo, bear, or venison steaks, or, when such are not available, occasionally pheasants or even lowly rabbits make up the main part of the banquet menu. The other function is the Spring Campfire where the foresters and their guests make merry in a nearby woodland with a camp repast, songs and occasionally top off with some short speeches. The first foresters camp fire was held in the Spring of 1911 and similar events have recurred annually.

The Charles Lathrop Pack Prize Fund

Through the interest of the late Charles Lathrop Pack, former President of the American Tree Association, a fund of $2,000 was awarded to Iowa State College for the specific purpose of encouraging technical forestry students to develop ability in writing and speaking. This fund was set up as an endowment and the proceeds were to be used for prizes in annual contests between forestry students.

The Pack fund has been quite a factor in impressing the importance of good writing and efficient speaking among the technical foresters of Iowa State College.

Since acquiring the fund in 1925 a total of 66 students have received cash prizes ranging in amounts from $5.00 to $75.00 with an average of $29.00. The principle of the prize fund has been increased to $2,470. It should continue indefinitely to stimulate attention to the need for more proficiency in writing and speaking among technical forestry students.

Enrollment of Students

The number of technical forestry students enrolled has, in general, kept pace with the growth of the forestry movement. In 1904—the beginning of technical training—six students were enrolled. From that time until 1931 the increase in numbers was relatively uniform, reaching a total of 140 students. From 1931 to the present time the enrollment curve has been rather erratic due to major economic influences. The first of these came during the depression of the thirties which caused a rapid influx of technical students due largely to two factors: (1) opportunity for college training during a period of general unemployment and, (2) the initiation of emergency conservation work programs for which foresters were in demand. This period lasted until 1937 when an enrollment of 325 students had been reached. For the next seven years, (1938-1944) the enrollment trend was downward due to the growing scarcity of positions for technically trained men and to the military demands in World War II. The lowest enrollment in recent years came during 1944 and 1945 when the totals for those years were respectively 31 and 36 students. Immediately following this low enrollment period, at the conclusion of the war, the Department, as well as the College in general, was confronted with a major problem. In about one years time inquiries and requests for admission for forestry training totalled nearly 700. With the faculty carrying a heavy overload, with limited class and laboratory facilities and with a fixed appropriation, it was necessary to deny admission to a large number of “out of state” applicants. Even with this drastic restriction—in two years time, (1945-1947) the technical enrollment of forestry students soared to an all-time high of 387. Since this peak the enrollment has been levelling off and during the current year, 1953-1954, it has more or less stabilized at about 200 students. (See chart).

Degrees Awarded

Prior to 1904 two degrees Bachelor of Science were given to prospective foresters. Both of these graduates (E. A. Sherman and Wm. H. Mast) entered federal forestry work on graduation. The following is a summary of the number of Bachelor of Science degrees awarded since 1904:

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Total: 968

Twelve Master of Forestry (Professional) degrees were conferred from 1918 to 1932: The awarding of the Professional degree was discontinued in 1935.

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<td>1921</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifty-seven Master of Science degrees conferred from 1917 to 1952:

| Year | 1917-1 | 1918-1 | 1919-1 | 1920-1 | 1921-1 | 1922-1 | 1923-1 | 1924-1 | 1925-1 | 1926-1 | 1927-1 | 1928-1 | 1929-1 | 1930-1 | 1931-1 | 1932-1 | 1933-1 | 1934-1 | 1935-1 | 1936-1 | 1937-1 | 1938-1 | 1939-1 | 1940-1 | 1941-1 | 1942-1 | Total: 57 |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|

CHARLES LATHROP PACK
During the ten year period from 1909 to 1919 the forestry extension work was handled by men who represented both fields of horticulture and forestry. During this period the work was in direct charge of G. R. Bliss, R. S. Herrick and R. J. Pearse respectively. The first Winter Short Course in forestry was given at Ames during the winter of 1912-13. This was handled by the Extension Service in cooperation with the resident forestry teaching staff. The work offered the attending farmers comprised woodlots, plantations, shelterbelts, and treatment of fence posts.

By 1920 the need for a more intensive forestry extension program was met by transferring Professor I. T. Bode from the resident teaching staff to the Extension Division as full time Extension Specialist. The program included Boy’s and Girl’s Club work, establishment of demonstration shelterbelts, woodlot management, preservation of farm timbers and other activities important to the farmers.

After 12 years Extension Specialist Bode resigned to become Director of the Iowa Conservation Commission, and Guy R. Ramsay was appointed to continue the extension program until his resignation in 1942 to accept a position with a western lumber company. From 1942 to 1945—the extension work was carried forward by Truman Engleking and Odell Juelander, followed by Richard B. Campbell who has continued to the present time as Extension Forester. From about 1945 to 1948 he had as Assistant Extension Forester Robert B. Grau and from 1948 to 1951 Edward Gardiner.

The Extension Service has published a large number of circulars and bulletins from time to time. Among these are a pocket size Handbook of Native Trees of Iowa; Evergreen Windbreaks for Iowa Homesteads; Iowa Timbers and Uses; Marketing the Iowa Walnut Timber Crop; Trees for Planting on the Farm and, in addition, many small circulars and mimeographed leaflets.

Since 1943 the Extension Foresters have been publishing a monthly and later a quarterly news sheet as a service to woodlot owners, saw-mill operators and others interested in woodlot forestry.

**Experimental and Research Work**

What might be classed as experimental work in forestry pre-dated the organization of training for professional foresters. Much of the tree planting during the period from 1863 to 1900 was, in fact, of an experimental nature and influenced by the College.

About the time professional training was started some College sponsored experimental work was undertaken. A project of creosoting fence posts and other farm timbers was undertaken in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service. Test lines of treated posts were set out in a number of locations in the State. Similar work was continued during 1910 to 1912 and later (1923) an experiment in treating fence posts was carried out in cooperation with the U.S. Indian Service at Tama, Iowa. The results of the early work were presented in an Experiment Station Bulletin 158 in 1915 entitled "Preservative Treatment of Fence Posts."

In 1908 a plantation of hardly catalpa of several acres was set out on the College grounds by the Experiment Station and Bulletin 120, "The Hardy Catalpa in Iowa," was published by the Forestry Section of the Station in 1910.

Another research project was completed in 1913 as a cooperative project between the Forestry Section and the U. S. Forest Service. This research data was published by the Experiment Station as Bulletin 142 entitled, "The Wood Using Industries of Iowa."

In 1916 the Forestry Section of the Experiment Station cooperated with the Highway Commission in the preparation of a survey of Iowa lake beds and outlined recommendations for the reforestation of several areas. Other research projects of the Forestry Section include Circular 27, "Renewing the Shelterbelt" (1916); Bulletin 170, "Evergreen Trees for Iowa." 1917; and Bulletin 223, "The Growth, Returns and Uses of Planted Cottonwood in Iowa" (1924).

Between the years 1917 and 1925 the Forestry Section established a number of experimental plantations—mostly coniferous trees,—on State College land. Other experimental plantings were made on the Sac and Fox Indian Reservation in Tama County; on private land in Allamakee County; on highway rights-of-way and on sandy waste lands along the Missouri river. The tracts are now demonstrating the value of tree plantings for timber production and erosion control on lands of little or no value for other uses.

A number of research projects have been carried out by graduate students under the direction of staff members of the Department. Up to and including the year 1951 sixty-six investigative or research projects have been completed by graduate students and submitted as partial requirements for either the Master of Forestry or Master of Science degree. The investigative work included a wide scope of subject and the results were submitted as theses.

In more recent years the Experiment Station staff
has undertaken research work in the management of native timber lands. This has been especially important on the “Brayton Area” of 300 acres of timber land in northeastern Iowa which was given to the State for experimental purposes; also on lands of the Amana Colony in Iowa County, and on State Forest lands in the Northeast and Southern parts of the State. This work is carried on in cooperation with the Iowa Branch of the Central States Experiment station (Forest Service), the Iowa Conservation Commission and the Amana Colony.

For the past 6 years the Federal Experiment Station Branch, with headquarters at Ames, has made possible a greatly increased forestry research program in the State. Its investigative program includes many projects some of which involve forest management, stocking control, planting, thinning, pruning and harvesting and marketing low grade products. These investigations have a direct bearing on the farm forestry or woodlot problems of Iowa and adjoining states. Since its inception in 1947 this Federal research work has been under the direction of E. Garth Champagne.

**The Faculty**

A brief statement of the faculty from the beginning of the technical forestry work at Iowa State College should recognize the support of the administrative officers whose cooperation and insight into the new field of forestry played a large part in the early recognition in the early organization and later development of the school of forestry.

The unstinted support of the Presidents of the College during this era was the controlling factor, under the Board of Education, in the half-century since the beginning of the technical program. These included:

Dr. A. B. Storms, President from 1903 to 1910.
Dr. E. W. Stanton, Acting President from Sept. 1, 1910 to Aug. 31, 1912; April 20, 1917 to Nov. 21, 1918.
Dr. R. A. Pearson, President from 1912 to 1926.
Dr. Herman Knapp, Acting President for two short periods in 1926 and 1927.
Dr. R. M. Hughes, President from 1927 to 1936.
Dr. Charles E. Friley, President from 1936 to 1953.
Dr. James H. Hilton, President since July 1, 1953.

The foresters and conservationists have been fortunate in having as administrators in the Agricultural Division three Deans who have recognized the place which forestry plays in the broad field of Agriculture and the need for a substantial training for men in this field. Without full support of the Deans of the Agricultural Division the development of a technical forestry course at Iowa State College would not have been possible. Those responsible for guidance and support during this period are:

Dr. Charles F. Curtis who directed the Division of Agriculture from 1902 to 1932.
Dr. H. H. Kildee from 1933 to 1949.
Dr. Floyd Andre from 1949 to the present time.

The forestry curriculum at Iowa State has evolved over the year from the administrative unit, the Department of Horticulture and Forestry. The administrative heads for the Department of Horticulture and Forestry have been:

![Image of George Thomson]

George Thomson, an ISC graduate, now instructs in the Department.

Prof. A. T. Erwin, Acting Head 1903-1904.
Prof. S. A. Bach from 1905 to November, 1922.
Prof. B. S. Pickett from 1923 to 1946 at which time Forestry was made a separate department.

All three of these Department Heads recognized the rather separate field of opportunity in forestry and gave all possible support to the development of a separate curriculum for the intensive training of foresters.

For the past 50 years the Professors in charge of forestry in the department were given almost full autonomy in proposing curriculum changes needed and also rather full responsibility in the matter of budgets and staff recommendations. This fine spirit which has existed for the many years has played no small part in what has been accomplished in training hundreds of foresters for a wide field of service in Iowa and the entire country.

During the period from 1904 until 1946 when forestry was officially a part of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry, the Forestry work was in charge of the following men:

Dr. H. P. Baker from 1904 to 1908.
Professor Charles A. Scott from 1908 to February, 1910.
Professor G. B. MacDonald from February, 1910 to July 1, 1948.

On July 1, 1946 forestry was made a separate department with Department Heads as follows:

Professor G. B. MacDonald from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1948 when he retired from the administrative work.
Professor George B. Hartman from July 1, 1948 to the present time.

Many faculty members have made real contributions to the technical training program. A brief chronological statement of periods of service of the different instructors since 1903 is recorded in the following.

Professor A. T. Erwin of the Horticulture and Forestry Department was giving some instruction in forestry prior to the arrival of the first technically trained forester. In a letter dated April 3, 1903 Professor Erwin addressed a note to Dr. L. H. Pammel, head of the Botany Department, as follows: “Would you kindly send me a written memorandum regarding the prizes in forestry for college students, as I should like
to announce the same to my forestry class, and wish to have the announcement correct.” At this time several students were expecting to enter the new forestry field.

In 1904 Professor Hugh P. Baker took up his duties in charge of the technical instructional work. With the assistance of Professor Erwin, Dean Curtiss and President Storms the ground work was laid for the beginning of the forestry curriculum. Dr. Baker left his work at Iowa State College in 1908 to head the forestry work at Pennsylvania State College.

In 1908 Professor Charles A. Scott took up the work in charge of the forestry instructional program and continued until 1910 when he resigned to become State Forester of Kansas.

In February 1910 G. B. MacDonald, who was on leave from the Forest Service (to get married), was asked to pinch-hit for Professor Scott for a month or two while he (Scott) looked over the forestry possibilities in Kansas. In March, MacDonald returned to his job on the Helena National Forest in Montana where he was engaged in establishing a forest nursery at Boulder, Montana. Later the same spring he was offered the position of Assistant Professor, in charge of forestry. He continued as Assistant, Associate, Professor and Department Head, respectively until July 1, 1948 when he retired as Head but continued as Professor on a part time basis.

Staff Enlarged

In 1911 the teaching load in forestry became entirely too heavy for one instructor and it was at this time that Professor Nelson C. Brown was added to the staff. In 1912 he accepted a position with an eastern institution.

Associate Professor, George C. Morbeck, a graduate of Michigan State College, joined the staff in 1912 and continued until 1921 when he accepted a position at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

By 1913 the increasing instructional load required the addition of another staff member. At this time Thomas R. Truax, a graduate of the college in 1912, was appointed as Instructor and continued with the Department until 1918 when he was “loaned” to the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory for a research assignment. Needless to say the “loan” turned into a “gift” to the laboratory.

In 1914 Irwin T. Bode joined the instructional staff—first as student assistant, later as Instructor and Assistant Professor. He continued on the instructional staff until 1920 when he was transferred to take charge of the forestry extension work as Extension Associate Professor. He was engaged in the extension position until 1933 and was largely responsible for the forestry work in rural Iowa being recognized as one of the important land use programs.

In 1920 D. C. Poshusta, served for one year as Instructor in the Department.

During the college summer camp in 1919 the staff and students had numerous contacts with Supervisor D. S. Jones of the Arapahoe National Forest in Colorado. He gave unmistakable evidence of having the technical as well as the other qualities which are a big asset in college work. As a result of these summer camp contacts, he joined the forestry staff in 1921 and continued as a major influence in the department until 1930 when he was granted a leave of absence for graduate work at his alma mater—Yale University.

Again the Department lost a top-notch member—since on termination of his leave he was prevailed upon to accept the position as head of the Forestry Department at the University of Washington at Seattle.

In 1921 H. J. Andrews took up the instructional work which had been carried by Professor Morbeck. Mr. Andrews was a graduate of the school of Forestry at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. At the time he was being considered for the position at Iowa State College, his noted Department Head, Dr. Gilbert Roth remarked—“he will be well worth it—even if you should be able to hold him for only one year.” Anyway we held him for three years, until 1924, when he left to take an important post with the State of Michigan. Professor Andrews efficiency was demonstrated in many ways—the quiet way in which he took with him our very “efficient Department Secretary as his wife.” (Willien Fish). Dr. Roth’s opinion has been verified by Mr. Andrew’s rapid rise to the responsible position as Regional Forester in the northwest.

In 1922 Perkins Coville was added to the staff as instructor. He continued until 1928 when he resigned to accept a position in the Washington office of the Forest Service.

Assistant Professor J. A. Larsen began his long period of service in the Department in 1924 and has continued in instructional work—largely in the field of silviculture—until the present time. Dr. Larsen’s background of research work and experience in the west before coming to Iowa State, has been a real asset to the Department. He is now on a partial retirement basis.

At about the time Perkins Coville left the Department Walter H. Horning, in 1928, joined the staff to handle the work in forest utilization. He continued
until 1934 when he accepted a position with the National Park Service and later became Director of the O and C program in the Department of Interior and finally Chief Forester of the Bureau of Land Management, also in the Department of Interior.

Associate Professor Dwight B. Demeritt was acquired as a staff member in 1931 from the Forestry Department of the University of Maine. He inherited most of the work which had been formerly handled by Professor Jeffers.

**Iowa State Loses “Handy Man”**

Professor Demeritt, in addition to his proficiency as an instructor in mensuration, management and other courses was recognized as the “handy man” in the department. He arrived about the time the Civilian Conservation Corps program was precipitated into the lap of the then head of the Forestry work at the College. With from 16 to 48 C.C.C. camps being located, staffed and directed from the Department, the third floor of Agricultural Hall (now Curtiss Hall) was a “mad-house,” to put it mildly. It was at this time that Professor Demeritt took over a part of the emergency conservation work load, in addition to his instructional duties, and probably kept several persons out of a real “mad house.” After Professor Demeritt had been in Iowa for several years, the University of Maine decided they wanted him back to head their Forestry Department. After stalling the Maine authorities off for over a year, he was almost told to write his own ticket. He rather reluctantly, left Iowa State for the Main position in 1934.

Associate Professor Roy Thomson followed Professor Demeritt in 1934. His specialty was forest economics. He remained as a valuable member of the Department until 1939 when he accepted a position in the Graduate School of Forestry at Duke University. In this case Iowa corn and hogs were unable to compete financially with the tobacco fields of North Carolina.

In 1935 Associate Professor Charles M. Genaux, who had been teaching in the University of Idaho, Southern Branch, became a member of the staff at Iowa State College. He continued with the department until the end of the summer camp in 1936 when he accepted a position in Washington, D.C. He was on leave from the college for about a year in 1945-46 engaged in instructional work with the American Army in France.

George B. Hartman of the class of 1917 became Assistant Professor in 1935 at the time he had completed a number of years of service with the Longbell Lumber Company in the South. By 1947 he had advanced to a full professorship. He again accepted a position with his old company in the South, but returned to Iowa State College in the Spring of 1948 and became Head of the Forestry Department on July 1, of that year.

In 1933 Andrew L. McComb became a Fellow in the Department and in 1935 was appointed Instructor. He was advanced successively to the ranks of Assistant, Associate and full Professor. He has continued with the Department except for a leave of fifteen months on Cinchona production work with the Government in 1944-45 and a second leave during 1953-54 on a Fulbright Fellowship in Austria.

In 1936 Odell Julander took over the work of Range Management for the Department. He continued as Instructor until 1942 when he was transferred to forestry extension work in the State. He left the college in 1944 for a position in Oklahoma.

In 1938 Associate Professor Allen W. Goodspeed relinquished his work at the University of Maine and joined the staff of Iowa State College—replacing Associate Professor Roy Thomson. He became full Professor in 1945 and continued with the Department until 1948 when he accepted a position on the forestry staff of the University of West Virginia at Morgantown.

In 1946 John E. Granson joined the staff as Assistant Professor and continued until 1951 when he left for private business and later accepted the position of Director, Alumni Achievement Fund with headquarters on the Campus.

William W. Chilcote became an instructor in Range Management in 1947. In 1950 he resigned to accept a position in the Botany Department at Oregon State College in Corvallis.

In 1947 George W. Thomson was appointed Instructor—became Assistant Professor in 1952 and has continued with the Department to the present time.

During the college year 1947-48 Jimmie Sims assisted in the Department as Instructor.

In 1947 Dr. Dwight W. Bensend left the School of Forestry at Logan, Utah, to cast his lot with the Iowa State College. He has continued to the present time.

During the same year, 1947, Russell E. Getty, a graduate of Iowa State College, left the Indian Service in South Dakota to take an Associate position in research work with the Experiment Station. In 1951 he was transferred to the instructional staff as Assis-
tant Professor to handle the range management work. In 1953 he accepted a position with the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior in Oregon.

During 1948 David Herrick became an Instructor in the Department and continued in this capacity until 1951 when he accepted a position with the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

Professor Leonard F. Kellogg accepted a staff position in 1948. His long experience with the research program of the U.S. Forest Service has made him a valuable acquisition to the Department.

Raymond Sarles served as Instructor for one school year 1950-51.

James G. Yoho became Assistant Professor in 1953.

Also during this year, 1953, Gordon E. Gatherum joined the forestry staff as Assistant Professor.

Other who have assisted in the research or teaching in the Department as fellows, graduate assistants or associates are the following:

**Fellows**
1923-1924—Paul M. Dunn
1924-1925—Chester W. Martin
1925-1926—C. L. Harrison
1926—J. A. Gibbs
1927-1928—Walter F. Sullivan
1928-1929—Harold C. Megginson
1929-1930—Mr. Walker
1930-1931—Clarence D. Chase
1931-1932—James McGlade
1932-1933—Clarence E. Andersen
1933-1934—Bryant A. Bateman
1936-1937—Ralph Felker
1937-1938—Archie Patterson
1938-1939—Hartley K. Phinn
1939-1940—L. Wayne Ackerman
1940-1941—Theodore Silker
1941-1942—Robert Rummel
1947-1948—Marlowe W. Burg
1948-1949—George Doresett
1949-1950—Dean Einspahr
1950-1951—Arthur Eschner

**Assistants and Associates**
1950-1951—Howard Lovestead, Graduate Assistant
1951-1952—Arthur Eschner, Graduate Assistant
Norman Hansen, Graduate Assistant
Thomas Rosenow, Graduate Assistant
Dean Einspahr, Associate
1952-1953—Arthur Eschner, Graduate Assistant (research)
Norman Hansen, Graduate Assistant (research)
Jim Dale, Graduate Assistant (teaching)
Raymond Brendemuehl, Associate
J. Reid Parker, Associate

1953-1954—Martin Dale, Graduate Assistant (research)
Norman Hansen, Graduate Assistant (research)
Robert P. Ford, Graduate Assistant (teaching)
Raymond Brendemuehl, Associate
Dean W. Einspahr, Associate
J. Reid Parker, Associate

In the development of a technical college curriculum from "scratch," or perhaps better in this case, as a gradual outgrowth from another curriculum, many problems are encountered over the years. Probably the most important one is to try to keep in step with rapid development of a new profession. In a generation or two the relatively simple and more or less prescribed field of forestry has blossomed out into a complex structure which has its roots in all the important branches of conservation. To try to meet this broadening field the four-year curricula have been bulging at the seams—being confronted with a three-horned dilemma of (1) meeting the current demand for adequate training in four years: (2) providing the necessary technical instruction for practicing foresters, and (3) keeping a basic foundation of cultural subjects. On different occasions the Department has tried to ease the situation by providing a fifth year for the training period. Also by arranging specialized groups for both four and five year students. The present arrangement now permits the junior students to make a selection between the Forest Management and Forest Utilization groups.

**Other Problems**

Another problem closely allied with the above relates to the need and justification of establishing rather complete four year curricula in such fields as forest management, forest utilization, range management and wildlife management. Although the Department has placed many graduates in these lines of activity, no move, as yet, has been made to undertake specialization to this extent in these closely allied fields.

A problem of importance which dates back to the first forestry training efforts in the State, relates to instruction for agricultural students in forestry as it affects farm operations. Over the years limited instruction to different groups of agricultural students has been given from time to time. But this instruction has not consistently reached the trained agriculturists, who, in their various capacities, deal with the farmers. It has failed to reach a large number of students who are to be engaged in actual farming operations. Were the future farmers exposed to some limited forestry training it would make the job for the Extension Foresters and State Farm Foresters easier and more productive of results. The present administration of the Department is endeavoring to solve this problem and with indications of success.

A critical situation developed in 1925 which threatened the continuation of technical training for foresters at Iowa State College. The Board of Education at that time recommended the discontinuance of the training of technical foresters and technical journalists as an economy move. This proposed action, if carried out, would have meant that Iowa State College, as one of the recognized Schools of Forestry, would...
cease to exist. The college administrators, President R. A. Pearson and Dean of the Division of Agriculture, Charles F. Curtiss, seriously questioned the justification for such a move and advised strongly against it. This attitude was mentioned in the "History of Iowa State College" by Dr. E. D. Ross—"either by remarkable prescience or a lucky hunch, the President was firmly convinced that these particular fields had great future promise—and ought to build them up." The action of the Board of Education, proposing the elimination of forestry training, was, in part due to the report and recommendation of the Brookings Institute which had been engaged to make a comprehensive study of the work of the several state educational institutions. However, there seemed to be a rather overwhelming sentiment, both nationally and in the State, that the technical work in forestry at the Iowa State College, had already become well recognized in educational circles and also among federal, state and private forestry agencies. This overwhelming sentiment along with the local action and efforts of J. M. (Ding) Darling, of the Des Moines Register; the late Addison Parker, Attorney; John Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer; the late Harvey Ingham, Editor of the Des Moines Register, and Governor Hammill, convinced the Iowa Board of Education that it would not be in the best interest of the State and Nation to discontinue technical training in the rapidly developing and important field of forestry. So the School of Forestry at Iowa State College escaped the executioners block and now has more than a thousand alumni engaged in important activities in many federal departments and services; in practically all states of the Union, directing educational work in schools of forestry and many in the forest industries.

Employment of Iowa State Foresters

In the final analysis the evaluation of a college training in forestry, or any other line, rests to a large extent upon the type of citizen produced and his usefulness to Society. Faculties, courses of study, buildings and appropriations all have a part in the final product. But, above all of these, comes that intangible atmosphere or "something" which tends to point the student to an objective somewhat beyond the purely material. Over the years the Forestry Department has endeavored to keep before the students the idea that good citizenship goes far beyond brilliance of mind and high technical ability. Naturally the bread-and-butter aspect must get consideration.

For the past 40 years we have heard the perennial question, "what are you going to do with all of those foresters?"—a question which was more often in the minds of non-foresters than foresters themselves. This question has bounced along over the years but the trained foresters continued to find their niches in forestry and its allied fields.

In the early days it is true that about the only outlet for most graduating foresters was in federal work with U.S. Forest Service. At that time few persons could visualize the greatly expanding needs for more intensive management and research work of the federal program.

Along with the expanding federal forestry work came the greatly enlarged state work and above all the almost phenomenal increase in forestry management of timber and lumber companies, paper pulp and many other industrial concerns. This rapid development in the field of forestry has been continuously reflected in forest school enrollments in anticipation of the demands of industry and public agencies for trained foresters.

The fact that Iowa has not been, and never will be, a heavily timbered state has little to do with national and state needs for trained men in this field. Forestry like other conservation fields is a national problem in which the states make their respective contributions. In the training of foresters the college has not neglected Iowa's needs in this field—especially farm or woodlot forestry. For many years the Department, largely through the Extension Foresters and Farm Foresters, has endeavored to meet this need in cooperation with other agencies.

The fact that, with one or two exceptions, forestry graduates of Iowa State College, areemployed in every state, Alaska and several foreign countries, would indicate that the foresters training at the Iowa State College has an important national aspect in the field of conservation.

A survey of employment of the forestry graduates made in 1950 shows the following break-down in broad classes of employment. The survey included 800 graduates from 1904 to 1950*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Employment with federal agencies</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Employment with forest industries, including lumber, paper, plywood, veneer, wood preservation companies, etc.</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 State forestry employment</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Educational employment</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 County and municipal forestry</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Miscellaneous, including ranching, orcharding, engineering, military service, retired and others</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
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* A detailed survey has not been made for the graduates since 1950.
The survey shows not only a large spread of employment geographically but includes a wide variety of activities in forestry and allied fields.

If it were possible to elaborate fully on the individual responsibilities of many of the graduates it would show a record of which the college should be proud. Here, a brief summary only will be attempted.

One of the earlier graduates of Iowa State College directed the destiny of the United States Forest Service, as Chief, for a period of about 10 years until his retirement. His national forest tree farm comprised about 185 million acres. His duties involved general supervision of timber management, research, range management, cooperation with the states, recreation and wildlife activities—only to mention a few.

Graduates have served in many capacities in the central Washington office of the Forest Service and in the Regional offices. A dozen or more, either now or in the past, have directed the work on national forests as Supervisors—assignments each with responsibility for one to two million acres of Uncle Sam’s forests. The federal experiment stations, including the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, have had a sizeable quota of Iowa State graduates assisting in their respective research programs.

At the present time, or in recent years, four Iowa Staters have directed State Conservation or similar divisions in various states. Six men have served as State Foresters. Five as Extension Foresters for states, (and several as Assistant Extension Foresters). Seven graduates have been Deans or Heads of forest schools, and 21 are Professors or Instructors in these schools.

The forestry activities of several large lumber or timber companies are directed by Iowa State men. Some of these companies now employ thirty or more technical foresters. One man from Iowa State pioneered in the northwest in establishing conservative management practices with his large company. Another has played a similar role in the South and with one of the larger companies.

Other graduates have taken leading places with the so called “forest industries” such as pulp and paper production, lumber production, timber preservation, plywood and veneer manufacturing, specialized products such as “masonite” and many others. The fact that nearly a third of the Iowa State graduates now take positions with industry, indicates that this field has much promise for the future.

The above statement concerning our graduates is a very inadequate one in an attempt to give a picture of what Iowa State men are doing.

In federal employment the Forest Service work has been emphasized, but many graduates are employed in other branches such as the Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Land Management, Office of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Services, Tennessee Valley Authority, the Army Engineers, and other agencies. Hundreds of graduates occupy ranger or similar positions in federal or state work and a comparable number are in a great variety of positions with the industries in beginning assignments in their professional careers.

Past Challenges the Future

The rapidly expanding importance of our natural resources and the better public understanding of conservation problems in our national economy speak well for a steady and increasing field of employment for trained foresters. With the continued cooperation of the people of Iowa, the College Administration and faculty, the School of Forestry at Iowa State College should continue as one of the agencies meeting an important economic need for the future. The next half century of professional forestry training at Iowa State College may have an even greater impact upon forestry and other conservation work in the State and Country than the first half of the twentieth century. The field is still a new one—with plenty of challenge for the resourceful and ambitious professional foresters.

Iowa State Foresters take a squint into the future.

The Ames Forester