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WILLIAM
MAY 10 1881
MORNING



"Here We Have Idaho"

A view on the University of Idaho Campus showing the front of the Administration Building and the Science Hall in the middle foreground. The Francis Garner, Miller Memorial Experimental Forest on the Moscow Mountain Range is shown in the background.





The Salmon River of Idaho

THIS river, known as the "River of No Return", cuts through Central Idaho from east to west and flows through some of the most rugged country in the entire United States. The principal timber species north of this river in Idaho is Idaho White Pine and south of the river—Ponderosa Pine.



THE IDAHO FORESTER

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DEDICATION

To Mr. R. H. Rutledge, An Idaho Alumnus,
Regional Forester and true friend
we, the Idaho Foresters, do dedicate the
Eighteenth Edition of the
Idaho Forester

THIRTY YEARS OF LAND USE PLANNING

By R. H. RUTLEDGE
Regional Forester, R-4

AS WE look back over the history of nations, it is revealed that the forest was no doubt the earliest home of mankind. The edible products gathered therein furnished the chief source of food. The wooded areas furnished fuel, protection (cover, fire), and shelter. The wild animals of the forest developed the hunter, partly as a means of self-protection but largely because the chase furnished means of subsistence and later exhilaration and recreation.

Next it was the nuts and pasturage found in the openings which gave to the forest its value as a source of food for animals domesticated by mankind. Only last, with development into communities and more civilized conditions did the wood products of the forest contribute to the progress of civilization.

As agriculture developed the need for farmland over-shadowed the usefulness of the forest, and it was cleared away; moreover as the population remained scanty and forest products were abundant, a wasteful use of its stores formed the rule until necessity called for greater economy and a more careful balancing of land use between agricultural and forest crops.

America was developed on the basis of exploitation. By that I mean that the accumulation of resources was acquired and developed by aggressive individual action, with but little thought for the future. This was perfectly natural since we had an abundance of resources—timber, soil, grass, water, and minerals. We developed with the thought that whenever the resources in one region began to fail we could move on to virgin areas. Through this process we built up a great nation, but at great cost. It was perhaps the proper method of development to skim the accumulated cream from our resources and as rapidly as possible convert it into usable products. Our lumbermen began operations in the New England and Middle Atlantic states. When the best of that timber was gone they moved westward to the Lake States, then southward to the southern pine and then to the Pacific Northwest, leaving behind them forests which were badly depleted. I had the opportunity to see the results of some of this work in Wisconsin recently. There operations were started on lands supporting excellent white pine 100 years ago. The first logger cut the best pine timber. His operations were followed by fires. Other lumbermen came in later and cut the less valuable species. In turn these operations were followed by fire. This was repeated over and over until today there are many hundreds of thousands of acres of excellent timberland which have been reduced to brush and which are incapable of restocking themselves with desirable species. Replanting and a long period of time will be necessary before the land is again productive.

We treated our soil in the same way. I was recently told by a native of Kentucky that originally they had good farm lands in the stream bottoms with timber and pasture lands on the hills. As settlement progressed, the more energetic individuals extended their clearings up the slopes without thought of the consequences.

For a time the steeper lands produced fair crops, but erosion soon developed, the fertile top soil was washed away, and now we find the hill fields so gullied as to be almost worthless for cultivation. Farming operations are again back on the bottom lands, and they are endeavoring at great trouble and expense to reestablish the forest on the hill fields.

We have done the same with our grass. It seems hardly necessary to mention the plowing up of large areas in the Great Plains region, the raising of a few crops while there was some fertility in the soil, then the abandonment of the land to weeds or nothing when cropping became a failure.

Of course, we say that many of these efforts were misguided, and they were. It was probably misguided effort that led the farmers of Kentucky onto steep land. It was misguided effort that placed so many farmers on the dry farms of the Great Plains and Mountain States. It was misguided effort that resulted in the draining of nearly all the lakes and swamps in Dakota, thus changing the climate and reducing the soil moisture necessary for crops. It was misguided effort that caused the depletion of our public domain through over grazing and careless burning of the range. There has been immense waste at the mine, mill, field and the forest. The results are those of splendid individualism in many instances uninformed, undirected, or uncontrolled. This is not an indictment of the individual. In many cases he did not know what the results of his actions would be. He has not reasoned from cause to effect. In all instances he was left practically to his own devices and had to depend upon his own knowledge for the direction in which he was going. He was often forced to take the action he did because of economic conditions. He had to drain the swamp or clear the hillside and get what he could from it because there was no other way out. The logger was faced with the necessity of securing logs at the lowest possible cost. The processes of deterioration in most instances were so slow that within the observation of one individual the effects could not be seen.

It was in 1901 that the first Roosevelt, with his Secretary, James Wilson, and with Gifford Pinchot, saw quite clearly what was happening and that something should be done. At that time attention was focused more upon the protection of public lands than upon those privately owned, and the first big step taken was the creation of the national forests. By 1906 one hundred seventy-five million acres had been so designated, following which there was undertaken the classification of these lands by the Forest Service in order that they might be devoted to their best use. This was the beginning of Land Use Planning. Thus the Forest Service is probably the first Government agency placed in the field to attempt to balance the use of our forests and ranges against their productivity and to show the dangers of uncontrolled exploitation of our renewable resources.

The Forest Homestead Act of June 11, 1906,

which called for the opening to entry of lands more valuable for crop raising than for grazing or for timber growing created an early problem in land use planning. The Forest Service had little information to guide them in some localities. Public pressure to bring about private ownership of such lands was great. The result was the listing of many acres of land which proved to be submarginal in character and which were later abandoned.

which are popularly attributed to a bureaucracy. We have adhered to the policy of decentralizing activities from Washington and other places and placing them just as far as possible in the hands of the man on the ground. We have taken the personal interest, that of the locality, that of the State, and that of the Nation, into consideration and have tried to correlate the whole into a sensible, workable arrangement which would insure, as far as possible, that the interests of none would



The abandoned forest homestead—a story in itself. United States Forest Service Photo.

Along with its first efforts to put the land in the National Forests to its highest use the Forest Service had to contend for years with repeated efforts to take timberland from the forests and place it in private ownership. This did not seem wise if our National Forests were to even produce any considerable part of the country's timber needs. Times have changed and many lumbermen now see and admit that the private acquisition of timberlands was probably an economic mistake both from their standpoint and from that of the States and the nation. Lumbermen have told me within the past 15 years that they wished they owned no timber and could purchase stumpage from the Government as they needed it. The Service has also had its differences with the stockmen, but I think all will agree that on many of our national forest ranges the grazing would now be poor indeed had not the Service acted as a check, at least, on unlimited grazing use. The Service has had its differences with the miner. Usually not with the bona fide miner, but with those who would use the mining law as a cloak for other operations. This matter has been pretty definitely settled and it is rare indeed today for an attempt to be made to take land under the mineral laws for anything but legitimate mining purposes.

So much for the experience of the Forest Service in pioneering the job of reversing the current from exploitation to sane, planned use and improvement of resources.

We have done our work as a Bureau, but we have tried to avoid the objectionable features

be overridden or overlooked. The Service has not tried to check all faulty practices at one move, but kept in mind the desirability of making progressive improvement. We have not always known how to secure the results which were desired. About all we had before us was the experience in Europe, and the plans workable there were not always usable in this country under our dissimilar economic and social conditions. We have proceeded slowly and carefully.

Under the second Roosevelt, the work of caring for natural resources both on privately owned and on public lands has received great impetus. There were reasons for this. In the Eastern States the damage had gone much farther and the bad results were more evident in 1935 than in 1905. This thirty-year period made evident to all the damage done by erosion to the farm lands of the East and South. It showed the effects of ill advised farming in the short grass country. It showed clearly the ultimate results of bad forest practices. It showed the effects of unregulated grazing on great parts of our public domain. And, in addition to the effect upon the land and resources themselves, the effect socially had become much more apparent. The South and East were filled with poverty-stricken people who were attempting to wrest a living from land which has lost its productive power. The Great Plains region is also filled with people who have made a failure in trying to farm land which should have been left in grass. The cut-over areas of the Lake States are filled with poverty and tax delinquency which present a

problem in social economy. In the State of Utah frequent floods occur showing clearly the result of too much grazing under certain conditions. The relation of cause to effect is much more evident. In addition, scientific knowledge has helped us to see and know how to improve our natural resources or to prevent their deterioration.

We have learned a great deal about the fire problem. It is interesting to note that we now

Guarding the forest against wastage by fire has not been our only concern during the past 30 years of administering wild lands. Within the Intermountain Region, where millions of sheep and cattle are grazed annually on our mountainous ranges, we have been forced to be equally concerned with safe-guarding another vital part of our national resource, namely, the shrubby and herbaceous plant cover.

Although far less spectacular than the wastage



Proper handling of stock on the range adds to the scenic attraction of the National Forests.

United States Forest Service Photo.

are able to predict with a high degree of accuracy just how serious an approaching fire season is likely to be and with this advance information, make our plans accordingly. It is not without considerable pride that I can report, for example, that although the last five years were the most critical on record from a climatic standpoint, the burned area in Region 4 was held to 19/100 of 1 per cent of the national forest acreage, and during the past season amounted to only 13/100 of 1 per cent. These figures mean that it would take considerably longer than 500 years to get a complete burn over all the forests.

Although progress is being made, we are not satisfied with this record, since there are some individual forests on which the annual burn is considerably above the average. Our goal in fire prevention is to limit the burn to 2/10 of 1 per cent annually for each forest. When we are able to get the most hazardous areas down to that figure, the average for the entire region is certain to be decidedly lower.

One way to attain this goal in fire prevention would be to close our fire forests to all users during the hazardous seasons. While such a drastic measure might help us attain highly desirable technical proficiency in one phase of resource management, it would be impossible even to approach proficiency in the technical management of the other resources, which involves reasonable use. And so, we are not going to lock up the forests; we are going to leave them open for legitimate users, with the hope that the users will help us prevent forest fires.

by fire, the destruction of the palatable shrubs and grasses on the ranges has been equally alarming when the cold facts are revealed and clearly points to the need of more conservative use of our range.

For example, a recent survey which was made across the Snake River plains of Idaho and south to the Colorado River and which involved detailed studies on more than 2,500 plots, shows that the forage value of the plant cover now found over extensive areas of winter and spring-fall range is only from 20 to 47 per cent of that on areas which have been conservatively grazed or completely protected from grazing for many years. Much of this decline in the forage value of the public domain range has been found to be due to the wholesale replacement of desirable species by those of inferior grazing value.

It is true, of course, that the drought of recent years has taken its toll of high and low quality plants on the desert ranges, but the losses due to drought have been relatively insignificant as compared to those caused by over-grazing. One detailed study of the vegetation has revealed, for example, that whereas conservatively grazed range near Milford, Utah, suffered a mortality of 20 per cent, the mortality of the cover on the heavily grazed range which was subject to the same vicissitudes of climate, exceeded 67 per cent.

The loss of desirable range plants on the desert is more alarming when it is considered that reproduction of these species is practically at a standstill. On a series of 10 plots, widely scat-



Timber cutting in National Forests is regulated to perpetuate the resources of the forests by removal of only the overmature and mature trees.
(United States Forest Service Photo.)

tered and arbitrarily located in southeastern Wyoming, only six young plants of valuable forage species could be found as compared to 99 young weeds and shrubs which are practically useless as forage. On another series of areas in Utah, ring counts on the stems of the shrubby plants revealed that whereas nearly all of the remaining valuable forage plants are old, the unpalatable species are young and thrifty. Thus, it is evident that virtual extinction of all desirable forage plants will ultimately result unless severe overgrazing on the desert ranges is stopped.

An even more striking example of the folly of overgrazing the range on steep watersheds was brought forcefully to the minds of the people of Davis County in the vicinity of Ogden, Utah. Here, due to the depletion of the herbaceous plant cover on the headwaters of several small canyons, floods have occurred in recent years that have done more than a million dollars worth of damage to the community in the valley below which was originally evaluated at six million dollars.

Obviously, those of us who are charged with the responsibility of maintaining a protective mantle of vegetation on the watersheds of the Intermountain Region are striving to administer the grazing on those important lands with due regard for the practical requirements of the grazing industry as well as for the interests of the public as a whole. This policy has necessitated certain limitations in the use of the range by the livestock men, but these limitations have been made of necessity in order to conserve the resources upon which they and their neighbors are dependent. Moreover, further limitations in the use of the range resources may have to be made on some of the most critical areas within the Intermountain Region when it is found by further study that depletion is continuing or that satisfactory rehabilitation is not being obtained.

In this connection, we have already learned that great variations in forage production may be expected from year to year as the result of wide fluctuations in moisture. You know, for example, that forage production varies as much as from 60 per cent above to 60 per cent below normal on the sagebrush-bunchgrass spring-fall range in southeastern Idaho and that the variations in forage production may be even greater on the summer ranges. To meet these annual changes in the amount of forage, it is essential that the rate of stocking on our ranges be set at a figure somewhat below a safe limit for average years in order that adequate feed will be available in the dry years. This will enable the individual plants in wet years to recover from the effects of the preceding drought, and the heavy grazing which necessarily takes place during dry years.

The necessity for considering carefully the physiological requirements of our range plants has been demonstrated by intensive test tube studies of the native grasses. To date these studies have shown us that the range grasses require certain periods of the season in which to grow and certain periods in which to store foods in the roots where they are available to growth the next year. Unfortunately, the period of greatest plant activity coincides with the period when the foliage is most relished by livestock, that is, when the plants are green. Consequently, if the grasses are repeatedly cropped during the

growing season there is no chance for the elaboration and storage of food reserves and the vigor of the plants is reduced.

In addition to making a safe allowance for the irregularities of forage production by maintaining the rate of stocking on a conservative basis, we must also make certain that the grazing on a given unit of range is rotated from year to year, in order to permit at least part of the plant cover to reach maturity and store food reserves before it is grazed.

In handling the national forests there are many difficult problems of a practical nature which must be met and solved according to conditions existing upon the ground and according to the needs of administration.

A constantly recurring problem is that of the coordination of different uses upon the same area. Now and again there are drives to set aside blocks of national forest land for one specific purpose. For instance, some enthusiasts would have us forget all other uses and devote large parts of the forests exclusively to recreation or even turn them into National Parks. Other enthusiasts would devote the national forests entirely to game production, regardless of the needs of the community or the State for their other resources. Another phase of the same problem is the advocacy by enthusiasts of one use or another to try to introduce into National Forest and other public land administration the theory of administration by functions rather than by areas. As examples we find persons who believe that all recreation everywhere should be handled by one agency; that all game everywhere should be handled by one agency; and the same idea is advanced with reference to timber, to watersheds, to grazing, and to soil conservation. This effort to establish administration by functions, which would result in overlapping administrations of various resources upon the same territory, is probably a natural outcome of the reasoning of the enthusiast who believes he knows more about one particular thing than any one else, or who imagines he is designated as a savior for some particular resource. The Forest Service holds that functional administration is absolutely impractical. Such administration could only result in endless confusion and friction. As an illustration, let us suppose that some one agency is empowered to handle all the game on the national forests and some other distinct agency is empowered to handle all the grazing. It is easy to see that a complete deadlock might and probably would result between the two agencies. The Forest Service holds that the only proper method of administering a block of territory is by having one agency in charge under which the interests of the various resources or uses will be correlated and fitted into each other.

As the amount of basic information on handling range becomes greater, the problem of the rate at which we should try to make improvements becomes more pressing. Very important economic factors appear and must be dealt with. While the Forest Service has followed the policy of progressive improvement of the range, we know that there are still some few places where the range is being injured, where soil conditions are not good, and where the drought has been an important factor in this condition. I am sure that we can all subscribe to the policy of gradual

improvement. Possibly we may see as time passes that it is better to have fewer stock but better range and better stock.

The demand for recreation has been growing stronger the last few years in proportion as people have had more leisure time. This is clearly shown by the greatly increased and constantly growing use of our national forests by recreationists of all kinds.

It is a matter which we must face in a realistic way without losing our equilibrium. The areas actually occupied by camp grounds and resorts will never comprise a very large percentage of our national forest areas but they will have an increasing effect upon our other uses. I am sure that our recreationists can be taught the necessity for multiple use. What they will require is the best kind of multiple use, grazing without dust beds, and ample horse feed left for pack outfits; lumbering without over cutting or waste or increased fire hazard; watersheds without erosion. I am sure the American people can be taught to see beauty in carefully logged forests, in bands of sheep or herds of cattle on well stocked ranges as do the people of other nations. My impression of the mountain scenery in such countries as Switzerland is that its recreational value and its actual beauty are heightened by the presence of flocks and herds, by the picturesque huts and cabins, and the dress and character of the herdsmen.

Closely allied to the question of recreation is that of the construction of roads. The Forest Service has needed a system of roads for forest protection and for the removal of forest products. In many instances these roads have been a very valuable factor in handling range livestock. I am inclined to think that we have about enough roads now for protection and development purposes and that recreational needs are very well supplied. It is quite probable that road construction will slow down on account of national economy, particularly on the forest development roads. Our forest highway system is, however, far behind other road programs in its progress and if possible forest highway construction should proceed.

The national forests were not established with the intent to "lock up" the resources of the forests but to combine use with preservation. Such has been the aim of the Forest Service throughout its existence. Timber cutting in the national forests is therefore regulated to perpetuate the resources of the forest by the removal of the mature and over mature trees so as to give space for the thrifty growing trees and openings for the new crop of seedlings to start. Here again we must be guided by the principle of correlated use. Wood products are not the only resource to be expected from the forest. Just recently considerable thought and attention have been given to management of certain forested areas to produce favorable conditions for game animals and birds. Forests devoted entirely to the maximum production of the most valuable wood products do not always provide adequate food or the best conditions for game animals. In our reforestation program great weight has been given to the growing of species of trees which will contribute to the production of shelter and food for game animals both small and large. Game birds and animals must have shelter and an ample food

supply in order to thrive. There are unquestionably large areas of forested lands which if properly handled would support more game than at present, both big game and game birds. The production of fur-bearing animals within our forests has received little attention in the past and should receive definite consideration in any plan of proper timberland use. More attention must also be given to the protection of our mountain streams. Overgrazing along the stream banks accelerates erosion, thus contributing to the silting of the stream and the reduction of its ability to support fish.

Game production must be further correlated with the grazing of domestic stock. As before intimated, suggestions and often demands continue to arise that all livestock be taken off the forests for the benefit of wild life. This demand usually originates with the misguided enthusiasts of the East, but I find that some westerners are flirting with the same idea. It seems to me that such demands can only be based upon lack of information, although some of the proponents of these schemes should be aware of the facts. Big game in Idaho is steadily on the increase. The number of deer in the State in 1919 was approximately 33,315; while in 1934 this estimate was placed at 63,590. The number of elk in the State in 1919 was 2,727; in 1934 this number had increased to 11,706. It appears to me that anyone who is familiar with these figures must recognize that game protection is being pretty well handled and that very satisfactory results are being attained. The Forest Service is advocating "Game Management" at every opportunity, which is nothing more nor less than the method used by stockmen who adjust the number of animals to the amount of range available. This means that the game animals must be protected and sometimes means that additional winter range must be provided. It also means that the kill must be carefully determined so that the numbers will be limited to what the range will well support. There is no logic in producing large numbers of game and allowing a surplus to die of old age, disease, or lack of food. Our game management plans must consider carefully any demands for the introduction of game animals into new regions. This applies particularly to the frequent desire of enthusiasts to have elk introduced in new localities. Before such plans are made there should be a clear understanding of their probable increase and its effect upon the range, the adjacent ranches and the livestock interests.

With the many different uses of national forest land we are often confronted with perplexing problems in determining its highest use. In general the best solution is to put the land to its highest use on the basis of securing the greatest good to the greatest number consistent with sound economic principles. Adjacent to densely settled communities we must bear in mind the need for recreation and the influence of the forests on soil, climate, and water conditions.

As time marches on the Forest Service as an organization must endeavor to develop its land use planning-technique in order to meet the intensity of use of the national forests.

From its beginning the forest service has endeavored to adjust its policy of multiple use to the constantly increasing demands upon the Na-

(Continued on page 41)

FRONTIERS AND FOREST LAND POLICIES

By DEAN D. S. JEFFERS

I

IN HIS introduction to America's Tragedy, James Truslow Adams states that the frontier and sectionalism have been two influences of "prime importance" in the growth of the United States. These two factors, and particularly that of the frontier, are dominant ones in the land policies of the federal government and, therefore, are entwined closely in the pattern of the growing forestry interests of the nation. Frontiers suggest to the mind of the average citizen the fringe of human advance and the conquering of new, raw, undeveloped land areas. Quite generally many undeveloped land areas on the frontier are cut-over timber lands. Such land units are of excellent fertility in some instances. Others are of doubtful agricultural value, and recently most of the cut-over timber land has been found to be of low value or no value for agriculture, at least under present economic conditions.

Almost from the very beginning of the nation the land problems have been approached very largely with a sectional bias. At first it was Hamilton and his group standing for revenue from the unsettled domain to the West, against Jefferson and his demand that the land be made available, at small cost, for settlers and homesteaders. A little later the industrial East was pitted against the plantation South, oftener with the developing West on the side of the latter. The varying sectional prejudices shifted with changing economic and social conditions, generation by generation; 1840 to 1860 was marked by the contest over free lands in the West; 1860 to 1880 was the period of rapid development and large migration to the West; 1880 to 1900 marked the growth of the conservation sentiment; 1900 to date the development has been the application of the conservation philosophy to the natural resources, and more recently, to the soil itself.

II

Frontiers suggest to the average citizen the fringe of human advance and the conquering of new, raw, undeveloped land areas. Tribes of men at the dawn of civilization kept to the open country for there was no lack of it. Even the Roman hordes could accept the Black Forest as a boundary to their territorial expansion. But as time passed open land became more scarce and people began to battle with the barriers that impeded their progress.

For unnumbered centuries the topographic barriers of ocean, mountain range, rivers, and desert were considered fixed and unchangeable, but now man is doing much to alter even those. The forest did not offer such an insurmountable barrier to the American colonist. When he left the Atlantic shores and pushed westward into the "boundless wilderness," he thought his first task was to *cut, pile, and burn*. Largely as a consequence of the perpetuation of this attitude the frontier in the United States has been, for most of a century and a half of national growth, the line where non-forested or cleared land met timbered land. Timber is peculiarly susceptible to the technique of the frontier, and the settler wherever he may be is convinced that he is help-

ing to make the country a better place in which to live by "developing" land through removing the forest.

The people of the frontier, of necessity, must develop certain characteristics to the nth degree in order to survive, the strongest of these being individualism. It is very much the law of the jungle, the survival of the fittest, each man for himself. As frontiers developed into the beginnings of communities and as different sections began to grow and found need for material things for their advancement, the most powerful in these groups sought the passage of laws which would not hamper further individual growth. The spirit of individualism operated on the principle that the end justifies the means. In the wrong hands this spirit recognizes no social responsibility, has no thought for group welfare, present or future. Because of the application of this principle in the past, we are faced with our problems of timber depletion, flood control, and soil conservation. The lack of social outlook, a specific inheritance from the past, is one of the important focal points in our forestry problem.

III

Prior to the third decade of the twentieth century the basic values in the soil itself were not considered. Today the soil is coming to be recognized as being of as much value as the crop it supports or the mineral it contains. Along with this change has come a new type of pioneering and, therefore, new frontiers are recognized. No longer does the pioneer burn all his bridges behind him and depend upon his own resources exclusively. Modern frontiers in forestry are in the field of social adjustments in land use. No longer does the pioneer, the man at the end of the road or beyond, have to depend entirely upon his own initiative. We are coming to see, that for the common good, society must consider the welfare of the people living on that land. Their social values must not be disregarded any more than are the natural resources surrounding the family.

IV

Forest land is a dominant influence in the present period of social and economic adjustment, as witness subsistence homesteads, the Tennessee Valley Authority, large irrigation schemes dependent upon forested watersheds, extensive land projects for forest growth. The extreme of the right-about-face from "*rugged individualism*" and "*enlightened selfishness*" in forest land use of former frontiers is found in the commitment of the timber industrialist to the conservation ideal in the cutting of timber. For one not in the least inclined to be over optimistic and quite aware that the year 1936 is too early to make a chart of the future and the ultimate outcome, yet it is nevertheless reasonable to suggest that the multiplied thousands of acres of free forest lands of the past are today swinging the pendulum definitely and surely to a controlled liquidation, if not a real conservation of this great natural resource, forest lands. In whatever light the United

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WHAT ABOUT JOBS?

By RICHARD E. MCARDLE

Director, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station

Fort Collins, Colorado,
March 21, 1936.

Associated Foresters,
University of Idaho,
Moscow, Idaho.

Dear Gang:

The editor has asked that I write on the subject of jobs—will there be jobs for you when you get out of school? I have not qualified as a major or even a minor prophet and what I say on this subject must be taken with the proper sprinkling of salt. Moreover, my statements should not be construed as official pronouncements but merely as my personal opinions. But for whatever these opinions are worth to you, here goes.

In the first place, how many forestry jobs are there likely to be? This is not something that is susceptible to exact analysis. There are too many factors which unexpectedly can enter into the situation to change it entirely. Certain aspects, however, are worth considering. For one thing, the U. S. Forest Service undoubtedly must replace a great many men within the next ten or fifteen years. This organization is now over 30 years old and since many of those holding the higher positions entered the Service soon after graduating from college, in about ten years a rather large number of men will have reached retirement age and must be replaced. This first wave of retirements should open a considerable number of places as those in lower positions are advanced.

Second, many new opportunities have developed for foresters within the past few years. Some of these are the National Park Service, the Indian Service, the Grazing Service, the T. V. A., the Soil Conservation Service, and C. C. C., as well as the expansion in the Forest Service and in State and private forestry. I have not attempted to list all the new opportunities for foresters but merely enough to show that there are today more opportunities for foresters than have ever existed in this country. Although a couple of thousand men took the Junior Forester and Junior Range Examiner examinations a year ago, I understand that the list of successful candidates already is nearly exhausted and that another examination will be given soon. This certainly indicates no appreciable shrinkage in the number of forestry jobs. A famous forestry teacher customarily assured students who, in the early days, worried about the possible scarcity of forestry jobs: "Don't worry about jobs; you fellows will make the jobs." And the jobs have materialized. Some of these new opportunities for foresters are only temporary but some of them unquestionably will become permanent even though on a smaller scale than today.

Assuming that there is now and probably will be for some years a large number of forestry positions open, our next step should be to inquire as to possible competition for these vacancies. Even if the jobs are available, what chance have you to land one? I think that competition for these forestry positions will be more severe than

it has ever been. One reason for the increased competition is that there are more men attending forestry schools today than ever before. In 1934-35 the enrollment in the 24 forestry schools of this country was 4,027 and I understand that the enrollment during the present school year is slightly greater. In the past 25 years about 5,000 foresters have been graduated and it is possible, and I fear probable, that as many foresters will be graduated in the next four or five years as have been turned out during the past quarter century. This big rush of enrollment first occurred in the fall of 1934 and hence we still have two years to go before the first big lot of forestry students are graduated. This is assuming that the schools do not raise their present standards and that about half of those entering are permitted to graduate. So for one thing, you men who are yet in school may have more jobs open, but also will find perhaps five times as many men looking for these jobs as was the rule a few years ago.

This would not in itself be too serious for there are more jobs available now than at any time in the past, except that many forestry graduates of recent years did not obtain permanent jobs and are still paid from "emergency" funds. As I have said, some of this emergency work will undoubtedly continue many years but some of it may not last very long. The foresters thrown out of work by loss of these emergency funds also will be in competition for the available jobs. Many of these men will have a better chance of getting jobs than recent graduates because they have had valuable experience and already have demonstrated their abilities.

Competition for these forestry jobs also may be expected from men in fields other than forestry. There is today a very strong tendency to take for forestry work men who are not foresters. I think this kind of competition should be a real worry. That is, not the scarcity of jobs, but the fitness of forestry graduates for these jobs. The Regional Foresters and Forest Experiment Station Directors, for instance, seem to be agreed that their work today calls for men with less craftsmanship training and more thorough education in chemistry, physics, botany, the social sciences, English and mathematics. Another point is that to handle the vast majority of forestry jobs, administrative experience is necessary; the need is for men trained in administrative work, not as research technicians. This means that, among other things, the job applicant needs a knowledge of business law, of personnel management, of public speaking and that he has learned how to think quickly and accurately. Since a very large part of his time will be spent in writing letters and reports, the applicant for a forestry job simply must be able to write clearly, concisely, and convincingly. These are some of the qualities most wanted by those who are employing men for forestry jobs. Obviously, forestry graduates have no monopoly of these fundamental characteristics.

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THE PLAINS SHELTERBELT

By E. W. RENSHAW

*Associate Forester, U. S. Forest Service,
Lincoln, Nebraska*

A SEVEN-YEAR cycle of drouth culminating with three years of almost unprecedented lack of rainfall, coupled with an economic depression, caused the eyes of the country to turn toward the Prairie-plains Region which was thus not only receiving a severe drubbing but, apparently, was repeatedly being hit below the belt. As a consequence, Congress made an appropriation for the alleviation of suffering in the Plains states. As part of this relief program the Plains Shelterbelt Project was born.

Field shelterbelts for farm land was by no means a new idea, as a great many farmers have been protecting their fields this way for years. The recent action of drouth and dust storms, however, brought to a head a project which had been under consideration for some time as a Federal undertaking.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SHELTERBELT

Contrary to the views of some, no claim has ever been advanced that upon the completion of the Shelterbelt Program an abrupt change in climatical conditions would occur, and that crop success from then would be assured. Intelligent people realize that such things don't happen and upon hearing or reading reports of these fantastic claims they immediately look askance at the whole thing. To be sure the direct benefits resulting from the program should in combination influence wind and moisture and thereby prove beneficial to the growing crop.

The program in itself is a farm measure. It is confined to farm land for the protection of farm crops. I wish to quote Mr. John H. Hatton in giving the primary objectives of the Shelterbelt Project:

"1. To conserve surface and subsoil moisture in an important agricultural region of lower than average precipitation, subject to periodic drouths and high winds.

It will aid by:

- (a) Slowing down or breaking surface wind velocity.
 - (b) Slightly increasing humidity, thus reducing evaporation and modifying extremes of temperatures within the region of planting and possibly some adjacent areas.
 - (c) Holding and better distributing snow-fall.
 - (d) Reducing wind erosion and surface run-off.
- "2. Bettering of living and social conditions in an area of 72,000,000 acres.
- "3. Extending temporary and practical relief in drouth emergencies.
- "4. Expanding the idea and benefits of agricultural forestry."

In order to approach the above objectives a plan was drawn up whereby field shelterbelts were to be planted within a belt 100 miles in width, extending from the Canadian boundary south into the panhandle of Texas. Various fundamental factors were carefully considered in the selection

of the Shelterbelt zone. Topography, soil, rainfall and climate were but a few of the factors correlated to determine the final location. Changes were made in the zone and more changes will be made as additional facts present themselves.

The typical field shelterbelt consists of a strip of land 165 feet in width and of undetermined length laying at right angles to the prevailing wind direction. One of these strips across each section of land is the goal, which naturally can only hope to be approached.

In Nebraska, for instance, the destructive hot summer winds are from the southwest, the cold winter winds from the north and northwest so the aim is to run the strips east and west through the section. Crop land, topography, farm buildings and the wishes of the landowner are all considered when the strip is located. An ideal set-up is to be able to protect fields in the summer, live-stock and buildings in the winter.

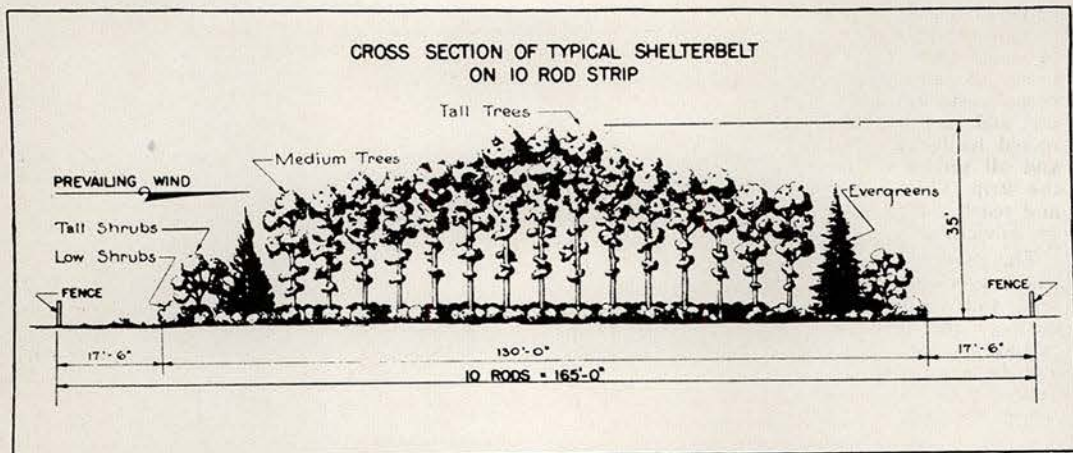
COMPOSITION AND SHAPE

The shelterbelt strip is 165 feet in width with trees covering but 130 feet of this distance. Between the outside row of trees and the fence will be a permanently cultivated strip of ground approximating one rod. The purpose of this so-called isolation strip is to keep certain species from feeding out into the field. It also provides a strip of fallow ground for the purpose of conserving moisture.

The composition of the shelterbelt strip is selected to fit insofar as possible each individual piece of ground planted. Latitude, soil and moisture conditions are the principal features considered at the time the species allotment is made. Some species do well on a wide variety of soil and moisture conditions, some do well over the entire zone from Texas to North Dakota. There are trees which favor light sandy soils while others prefer moist heavy land.

A strip may contain 17 or 21 rows of trees. The outside rows contain low growing shrubs, the selection being to taller species toward the center of the strip. A cross-section of the perfect strip would resemble the roof of a house. A representative strip of 17 rows might look something like this:

1. Caragana, planted 3 feet apart.
2. Russian Olive, 4 feet.
3. Rocky Mountain Red Cedar, 8 feet.
4. Burr Oak, 8 feet.
5. Green Ash, 8 feet.
6. Hackberry, 8 feet.
7. American Elm, 8 feet.
8. Cottonwood, 8 feet.
9. Cottonwood, 8 feet.
10. American Elm, 8 feet.
11. Hackberry, 8 feet.
12. Hackberry, 8 feet.
13. Green Ash, 8 feet.
14. Burr Oak, 8 feet.
15. Rocky Mountain Red Cedar, 8 feet.
16. Russian Olive, 4 feet.
17. Caragana, 3 feet.



Row No. 1 at north side of strip and row No. 17 at the south side of the strip.

The third row from its outside is the conifer row. This will be a slow growing tree compared to its neighbors on each side, but at maturity of even the broadleaf trees it will take its place in the strip if the composition has been carefully selected.

The following species are considered favorable to all states in the shelterbelt zone, viz.: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas:

Cottonwood—*Populus* sp.
 Chinese Elm—*Ulmus pumila*.
 Honey Locust—*Gleditsia triacanthos*.
 American Elm—*Ulmus americana*.
 Green Ash—*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*.
 Ponderosa Pine—*Pinus ponderosa*.
 Scotch Pine—*Pinus sylvestris*.
 Rocky Mountain Red Cedar—*Juniperus scopulorum*.
 Russian Olive—*Elaeagnus angustifolia*.
 Lilac—*Syringia* sp.

LAND ACQUISITION

It was obvious that if the project was to be successful, whole-hearted cooperation with the landowner must be secured. It is not a simple matter to launch an undertaking of this scope without the previous publicity and public relationship usually given Forest Service undertakings. Especially was this true when farmers were asked to give up portions of their cultivated land in perpetuity so that trees may be planted. On the whole an amazing spirit of cooperation was found to exist in the various states when the true facts of the program were understood. As in all new enterprises, as well as old established ones, changes are necessary so that improvements may keep pace with the natural progress of the undertaking. The Shelterbelt Project has been no exception in this respect.

In the beginning, land for shelterbelt planting was secured from the owner by the means of a lease and option contract. A land negotiator representing the government made an appraisal of the strip and if satisfactory to the owner the contract was signed. This contract offered an annual rental to be paid each year the lease was renewed, but within five years or an extension

thereof, the government could exercise its option to purchase title to the land. The lease also carried the option for the government to purchase an easement to the specified strip which gave them the right to occupy the land in perpetuity as long as certain specified uses were made of it. The use in this instance being the growing of trees for shelterbelt purposes.

The government could accept donations of lands in fee for specifically defined purposes.

The policy which governed the payment of rental was soon changed, however, through an agreement between the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Chief Forester of the United States. The lease and option contract remained in substance as before but was formulated on the basis under which immediate occupancy was to be obtained through an agreement with the landowner that in lieu of cash rentals to be paid by the government, the landowner agreed to accept commodity crop reduction payments from the AAA for the acreage occupied by strip shelterbelt plantings.

Land owners not under commodity crop reduction contracts might also secure the plantings by:

- (a) Donating the use of the land, or
- (b) Donating the use of the land until such a time as the policy of the Forest Service permitted the payment of the annual lease rental at the rental rate agreed upon at the time of negotiation, or
- (c) Donating the use of the land for the calendar years 1936 and 1937, after which lease rental would be paid at the rate agreed upon at the time of negotiation.

The two-year term was selected since it coincided with the minimum term of the new AAA contracts and it was therefore known that the government would have no rental to pay until the expiration of that period.

At just about the time all states had secured their total quota of 1400 strip miles for 1936 planting, the Supreme Court of the United States invalidated the AAA. This decision necessitated a new acquisition policy with planting in the south actually under way!

The final policy now consists of a simple easement contract in which the landowner agrees to give the government without return payment a

perpetual easement for the growing of trees on the specifically described strip of land. He further agrees to prepare the land for the planting of the trees; to furnish fencing material or otherwise keep livestock from the planted strip; and maintain and care for the established plantings as directed by the government. He is to receive any and all products which may be harvested from the strip. These consist of poles, posts, and fuel and reach a high value even when removed only for silvicultural purposes.

The government in accepting the easement contract agrees to furnish and plant the necessary seed and seedlings and assist in the establishment of the shelterbelt; direct and control the cutting of posts and wood from the plantings; and furnish labor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, for the construction of necessary fences for which the landowner has furnished

To provide for the 1936 planting needs the government leased land from 21 commercial nurseries upon which the shelterbelt could grow their own stock. Thirty million seedlings were produced on these leases in 1935. Most of these trees were dug during the fall of 1935 and stored in preparation for the spring planting of 1936. Eleven million of these trees were grown for the Soil Conservation Service to be used in connection with their program. The shelterbelt needs alone will approximate twenty-five million seedlings which will necessitate leaving some of the rows blank at the time of planting. These rows will be filled in later.

Government leased nurseries in Nebraska grew nine million forest tree seedlings in 1935. The shelterbelt planting in the state will use three and one-half million of these trees, four million will go to the Soil Conservation Service and the re-



Windblown soil covering a fence in Nebraska, 1935.

(United States Forest Service Photo.)

the materials. The government also reserves the right to all seeds and cuttings which may be desired for the growing of new stock.

It was inevitable that some cooperators would withdraw under the new policy but it has been found during the short time in which negotiations have operated under it that it will build up a far healthier condition in the long run. Many more applications have been received under this policy than it will be possible to plant in 1936.

GOVERNMENT NURSERIES

Approximately 125 miles of strip was planted under the new program the spring of 1935. A mile being the common term denoting a shelterbelt strip 165 feet wide, a mile in length.

Lack of suitable planting stock limited the program this first year. The past drouth years had seriously hampered collection of seed and comparatively small quantities of stock was all that could be acquired. Commercial nurserymen within the shelterbelt zone provided the only source from which planting stock could be obtained. The splendid cooperation given by these firms cannot be over emphasized and whatever success the shelterbelt enjoyed during this trying period can be credited largely to them.

mainder transferred to neighboring shelterbelt states.

The total seedlings to be produced by all states within the zone in 1936 will amount to seventy million.

COOPERATING AGENCIES

Agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in this project include the U. S. Biological Survey, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industries, U. S. Bureau of Soils, and the state universities.

Each of the above bureaus are conducting intensive studies and at the same time rendering an invaluable service in their respective fields.

An interesting fact with a direct bearing on the shelterbelt program is that in Nebraska one and one-half million forest tree seedlings are being planted this spring under the Clarke-McNary Act. Seedling distribution in this state has been most ably handled under the Clarke-McNary program for the past ten years and a steady growth has resulted, but during the season of 1936 a quarter million more trees will be planted than in any preceding year. It will be seen that the shelterbelt project in no way takes the place of Clarke-McNary work and it might possibly be claimed that it has stimulated it somewhat. At

any rate anyone should justly feel a little proud if he has been the cause for a single tree to have been planted in the Plains Region.

CONCLUSION

The outcome of the Plains Shelterbelt Project is in doubt. It is operating on relief money in every dollar it spends and June 30, 1936, may terminate its activity. This possibility is not anticipated, however, and the program is expected to continue in some related form, if not in its entirety. The job is too big for the farmer to tackle alone. Even if he had the time and the money he still needs scientific and practical advice and constant supervision in order to bring a tender seedling through the hot, dry summer so that it will develop into a large, healthy tree.

You, or I, or the farmer can't put a seedling in the ground in this country with the prayer, "I hope it grows," and expect any great degree of success without giving that tree every benefit known to the science of the profession. Trees will grow here if properly handled. This care must begin with the selection of the locality in which the seed is grown, and continue until such a time as forest conditions are built up on the ground at its feet.

Are the benefits to be derived hypothetical or material? You can answer that question yourself if you ever happen to be out in a dust storm, or so-called black blizzard. Just step behind a grove of trees if you can find one and the question is answered.



South Dakota Shelterbelt strip four months old in 1935.

United States Forest Service Photo.

FORESTRY SCHOOL GETS GIFT OF LAND

The Moscow mountain experimental forest of the Idaho school of forestry has been increased by 2,786 acres as a result of a gift from the Potlatch Forests, Inc., of Lewiston.

This gift, the second made to the Idaho School of Forestry by Potlatch Forests, was accepted by the board of regents of the University at its meeting here Feb. 1, reports President M. G. Neale.

"The former gift of 3,200 acres formed the nucleus for a forest experimental area recognized as second to none in the western United States," says Dean D. S. Jeffers of the forestry school. This second gift brings the total holdings of the University in the Moscow Mountain Experimental Forest to 6,504 acres. The 2,768 acres lies eastward of what is known as the Hatter Creek area.

JEFFERS LIKES TRACT

"Situated as it is within 20 minutes' ride of the University campus, the experimental forest

forms an outdoor laboratory of rare proportions and opportunities," explains Dean Jeffers.

"There is not a phase of technical forestry work which cannot be illustrated on this area. Sufficient standing timber of commercial value may be used to illustrate logging, and the young growth rapidly coming to maturity affords every opportunity for a wide variety of experimental work."

At the present time a CCC camp is located on the Meadow Creek unit of this experimental area and is giving all of its attention to various improvements and cultural problems, looking toward development of the unit.—Argonaut.

FORESTER RESIGNS

A. W. Middleton, former Idaho State Forester, resigned his position with the state last fall to accept employment with the Soil Conservation Service. Mr. Middleton is now state director of the service in Idaho under Regional Director W. A. Rockie, Spokane, Wash.

FORESTRY—AN OASIS

By ROY H. HEADLEY (Washington Office)

THE sensitive observer of American life must be saddened and depressed by what he sees around him in these years.

Soul destroying poverty in the midst of plenty is so common and so continuous that it has come to be taken for granted by most people.

Our resources are neglected and squandered in a way which justifies Shaw's wise crack that if Mars is inhabited the earth must be its insane asylum.

With factories and industrial equipment ample to raise our standard of living to the highest level ever known, we hold this resource largely in extravagant idleness.

With agricultural resources capable of loading the table of every family with every necessity and delicacy, we condemn much of this resource to wasteful non-use and misuse.

With a body of available knowledge and technical skill sufficient to compel nature to surrender to all of us a wide range of new conveniences and delights, we, nevertheless allow our accumulated knowledge to lie largely unused and we abandon our technicians to corrosive unemployment.

When our eager youth, our most priceless resource, come pouring from our schools and colleges, we say to them, "No, you may not have a secure and self-respecting place in our common life; you may not even have a job unless you know somebody who knows somebody who can be influenced to give you a chance to earn a precarious fragment of the income you should be permitted to earn."

With a magnificent man-power for productive labor available and a practically unlimited need for what this labor force is eager to produce for us, we nevertheless compel millions to eke out a morale destroying existence as panhandlers and supplicants for a niggardly charity. We insist that other millions shall live in deadly fear of losing even the low paid jobs they hold.

And, if the educators in my audience will permit me to say it, when we try to do something intelligent about the whole sorry mess, we find that our institutions have practiced indoctrination instead of education for so many generations that we are unable to think effectively as groups about our common problems. One is tempted to say that our so-called educational institutions have been so diverted and regimented for so long that even as individuals we are unable to think productively about the management of our abundant resources.

But the picture is not all dark. There are oases of encouragement to be found in the deserts of chaos. And one of those oases is—forestry.

After generations of incredible neglect and abuse of our magnificent timber land resources there is now sweeping into our collective consciousness a determination that the waste and abuse must stop.

The historic practice of cut-out, burn-over and get out is actually giving way to something more intelligent. Sustained yield and intelligent treatment of timber land are no longer confined, like wild animals in a zoo, within the boundaries of National Forests.

Timber mining, so long the accepted thing, is coming to be regarded as something requiring apology and defense. In eastern and middle western states, the planting of devastated areas and timber cultural operations in young stands are proceeding on such a scale that it is impossible to grasp the magnitude and implications of all this activity by merely reading the figures or seeing the work being done in one locality. In countless ways the CCC and accompanying relief activities have ushered in a new era in the treatment of our national timberland resource. The long cherished hopes of foresters and public spirited people have in some respects been brought to generous fruition.

Perhaps the most important effect of CCC and related work has been an intangible one. Attention, national and local, has been focused on the need for decent treatment of our timber land resources. It is easy to believe that never again will the old abuses and misuses be tolerated.

The next most important accomplishment has been in the field of fire control which has been strengthened by the CCC to an extent no one would have dreamed possible a few years ago. More millions of man days have been invested in this field than in any other activity. This is as it should be. Without reliable fire control there can be no forestry under the conditions of our American climate. And fire control needed, and still needs, strengthening.

It is a curious experience to read the published reports of the Forest Service before 1910. With unqualified confidence, these old reports announced that the fire problem had been solved. Then the terrible year of 1910 shocked us into a realization that we had completely failed to grasp even the nature of the job. Then came a series of easy years and we felt complacent again until 1919 showed how puny our best thinking and best efforts were when pitted against the untamed forces of forest fires. And so it has gone. Alternating successes and failures with unflinching efforts during good years and bad to develop the science and art of forest fire control.

With no precedents, with no guidance in the literature and experience of older nations, American foresters have been compelled to pioneer in the development of an art as difficult and exacting as anything man has had to learn in his long struggle with nature. And like most pioneering it has been adventurous, romantic, a distinctive chapter in man's conquest of the American continent.

I wish I could tell you that the creative and pioneering phase of fire control is over. But it is not. To be sure, the curve of our statistical accomplishment is gratifying. On the National Forests, for example, we have pulled the average annual loss down from its high of seven acres per thousand in the half decade which included 1910, to an average of two acres per thousand for the half decade ending with 1934, which, incidentally, included two of the seven "bad" fire weather years which have occurred in the thirty-one year history of the National Forests.

But the statistics fail to tell the story as sta-

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THE FUTURE

By E. I. KOROK

Director, California Forest and Range Experiment Station

Preaching is an old entertaining device that man has used since time immemorial. We have all suffered from overdoses of it. Budding youth and sinners have been the principal recipients of such favors. Current in our forestry literature there seems to run a note of heavy preaching to the new generation of foresters who are about to enter their first forestry jobs. The text of the sermon seems to run about as follows: We, the foresters who have worked so slavishly with little recompense and who have been scoffed at by the crowds, now turn over to you, the oncoming generation of foresters, opportunities that never existed before. We have pioneered and now we have brought you on to the promised land. Yours is now the blessed task of reaping all the benefits and all the opportunities for human service.

This, to me, sounds very much like the Biblical story of Moses bringing the Children of Israel to the Promised Land. Personally, I wouldn't take this too seriously. Pioneering hasn't ended, nor endless vexing problems. I don't believe that the forester of the immediate future, or of the distant future, will have, in essence, a much different job than have the foresters who have labored in the last 150 years or more. Many of the sermons to present day foresters leave the impression that we are to be all things to all men; that we are the base of the whole economic structure. We are important participants in the economic life of a nation, but solution of economic problems does not rest entirely on the solution of the forest problems.

Which leads me to the question, just what has been the forester's job? Traditionally and historically it has always been concerned with the management of forests and wild lands for the purpose of furnishing the owner of such lands with certain services and incomes. The owners might have been the King, the Crown, municipality, a nation or just a humble citizen and entrepreneur. The services desired from such properties have varied of course with the time and the place, and the forester applied whatever professional skill he had in securing the benefits desired. To improve the property under his care was a natural corollary of his obligation to the job. If one may venture a prophecy, I don't believe the job of the forester in the future will vary much from the prescription of service which prevailed theretofore. Our task will be to find out just what services the owners and beneficiaries of the land desire and within the limits of our skill we will be called upon to handle the property accordingly.

And here comes the rub. What tools will the forester need to meet the requirements of the job? The degree of service that the forester of the past rendered depended entirely upon all his professional skill and training which fundamentally were based on a knowledge of wild lands and forests, what crops they could produce, how these crops could be harvested, how these crops could be utilized, and how the property could be improved. These technical professional phases of his job were drawn from an intimate knowl-

edge of the integrated sciences which deal with soils and plants. The forester also had other functions to perform as the servant of the owner, to guide in carrying out for him, within the limits of his job, his economic desires. In one instance it might have been to produce a ready income, to pursue a war, or build a castle for a monarch, and in another instance to maintain a steady income, a place for work, and opportunity for living for a community. But doing these latter things never could be accomplished without the application of professional and technical skills in the handling of soils and plants.

I have been quite critical of modern curricula in forestry schools which have been attempting to train the foresters of the future. There has been a strong desire to emphasize cultural studies, to dabble in the economic and social sciences, all at the sacrifice of training in the basic sciences and techniques, by which and through which the practice of forestry on the land only can be accomplished. If the forester of the future is to engage in the same kind of job as he has in the past, the management of wild and forest lands, he ought to be able to do the job much better than the generations of the past simply because our fund of knowledge in the basic sciences has expanded. Forestry in itself is not a sharply defined science. Forestry merely integrates many sciences. It becomes more intricate and more useful as the sciences on which it draws expand their own fields. We could, therefore, enormously improve our silviculture as our knowledge of plant physiology, which in itself depends on knowledge of soil chemistry, soil fauna, soil flora and many other more basic sciences, increases. Cultural studies and training in the social-economics fields will broaden the prospective forester in many ways, but these cannot be substitutes for the knowledge he needs in his own field.

I plead strongly therefore, first, for strong and intensive training in the basic sciences; and, secondly, in the correlated sciences designated by our major forestry fields. We cannot sacrifice too much of these things in order to indulge the error of taking up new cults and new shibboleths.

I am further led to this observation. We have frequently, in our schools, attempted to turn out men for services that the immediate employer may desire. This is well illustrated in the examination that the Forest Service gives for its Junior Foresters, in which a large group of questions reflects the jobs that loom large at the moment. The schools respond more or less to these annual examinations and formulate their curricula accordingly. I can find no particular fault in this except that it falls short of training men for leadership in the profession.

If we follow the careers of men prominent in forestry today we note that they have reached positions of importance and responsibility about 20 years after graduation from universities and colleges. Twenty years after is the time when the present generation of graduates will have their full day in determining methods and policies in American forestry. We may well ask the ques-

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THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

THOMAS B. OGDEN

A brief picture of the camps as a Forestry Foreman finds them

SOME three years ago a new collar ornament began to appear on the uniforms of men whom we commonly know as Foresters. It has taken us almost all of these three years to understand what it is all about, and we still have a lot to learn. But things are showing more clearly now and we are at last able to move toward a goal. Let's look around and see how we stand.

Here is a company of some two hundred men from one of our western states. (Their older brothers are perhaps herding sheep, logging, irrigating, seeding wheat, maybe driving a truck.) Few have had more than a year of high school training. They quit school because—oh, almost any reason, they don't know for sure. Dad is getting pretty old and can't work much. They couldn't find a job so they joined the CCC. They have no desire to be anything, haven't thought much about it yet, but they would like to get a job. They don't see why they can't get off on Friday to spend the week end at home. Don't intend to work very hard; only getting a dollar a day.

Here's another company. Comes from the central states. Big husky brutes. They are normally grinning from ear to ear. Not much schooling, but want more. Like to show you pictures of their girls. Don't talk much about hard times, although they do mention dust storms. They are, most of them, rather keenly interested in the fact that they are not as yet able to go back home and make a living. Jump at any chance to learn a trade. In fact, they want to know more about almost anything. They write lots of letters home.

Here's another outfit. The men's names—Cappannelli, Rusczenski, Brzowskiewicz, all unpronounceable and likewise unspellable—announce their origin as New York City. Really, they don't speak our language. Nor do they think our thoughts. If one should "rat" on another, someone will be sick in quarters next day. Even though fifteen men saw one man break a window, you'll never find out who did it. They have only one fear—getting caught. But should a forest fire break out and a call come for twenty-five men, there will be seventy-five fighting for a place on the truck. They don't like anything; the government owes them everything; heaven help the man who becomes their enemy.

Here's another bunch. They seem very small, about five feet two. Their features are sharp, almost hard. They are from Kentucky. When they first signed up they threw their shoes away—had never worn any and couldn't see why they should. About twenty of them haven't learned to sign their name yet and are happily surprised to hear that they are not yet too old. They are a stoical layout—take it as it comes and no remarks. One has to go out and win their confidence.

And so it goes. Boys who have never seen beyond their neighbors' fences and boys who have never been off a sidewalk; boys who have no home and boys whose fathers are anxiously awaiting the allotment check to feed the nine

hungry mouths around the ranch house table. All of them boys who soon will be deciding at the polls the destiny of our nation. There are some four hundred thousand of them in the camps. Their wistful glances and defiant stares make you want to get off somewhere and think. They are human stuff.

Now that the CCC is entering its fourth year, the full significance of the organization is being made manifest. The program is not limited to the conservation of agricultural, forest, hydro, or park resources. The biggest thing in it is the conservation of Human Resources. A man has no place in the administration of the CCC if he does not realize this. And to properly assist in conducting the program requires a maximum of effort. The forester who is working with the CCC has a very definite task set before him.

First of all, who's the boss? Of course, the superintendent. But the superintendent, the supervisor, the regional office, the Army, all act ultimately with regard to the enrollee. That boy there is of more worth than the road. He's got to be told to put on his slicker when it starts to rain. A foreman who doesn't consider the enrollee may expect his final pay check soon.

What does the foreman do in a camp? Surely he supervises a crew of men and gets as much work done as he reasonably can. But first of all and always his job is to see that the men know how to do it. Few of them do know how to begin with. One crew wasn't getting much done. The foreman started in with a regular bawling out, when the leader of the bunch spoke up: "Would you mind showing us how to use these shovels? None of us have ever had one in our hands before." It is the job of the foreman to show them how.

After "work," though, the job is only half done. Around the bunkhouse the men are talking things over—everything. And the foreman becomes a Dad. The men look to him for advice, not only as to the work project but also in personal matters. They are a long way from home. They want someone to talk to who can help them. Every once in a while you'll hear a story of life that would make O. Henry grab his pencil. And the story is true. The boy wants help, and it's up to "Dad" to help him.

At least once a week the foreman will spend an hour or so in the evening conducting a class. Maybe it's Bulldozing; or Abney levels; or Blasting; or Forestry. And it's not an easy thing. These men won't come the second time if their teacher formally lectures to them on some technical subject. The class has to be an informal group, all present actively participating and "learning by doing." It's something the average schoolroom never sees. It's almost something new. But it's got to be done, not because it's a part of the job, but because those men want to learn. (The average man has not finished his first year in high school.)

There's more work to be done. That class won't teach itself. It takes a lot of work to get ready if a good job is to be done. The class is

(Continued on page 44)

OUR NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

ON AUGUST 8, 1935, negotiations were completed for obtaining a new Dean to succeed Dean Richard E. McArdle who had recently resigned to become director of the new Rocky Mountain Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado.

The new Dean, Dr. Dwight S. Jeffers, a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan and the Yale School of Forestry, obtained his masters degree from Yale in 1911, majoring in forest policy and economics. From 1911 to 1922, he was employed by the United States Forest Service and rose through the ranks to two national forest supervisors positions. In 1922 he accepted a position as associate professor of forestry with Iowa State College. The year 1931 found him professor of forest management at the University of Washington. In 1935, he received his Ph.D. degree from Yale University.

Aside from the above, Doctor Jeffers has served as chairman of the Puget Sound Section, Society of American Foresters; has conducted extensive surveys in land classification, particularly in western Washington, and while Dean Winkler, present head of the Washington School of Forestry, was acting president of the university, Dr. Jeffers was acting Dean of the Forestry School.

At present, in conjunction with his work in the Forestry School, Dean Jeffers is chairman of the State Technical Advisory Committee on forest land planning in Idaho.

DR. E. R. MARTELL

Dr. E. R. Martell, professor of forest management, received all of his professional training at the University of Michigan-B.S.-1925; M.S.-1926; Ph.D.-1932. For his Doctor's degree he specialized in silvics and silviculture.

Dr. Martell served in the United States Forest Service for several years as district ranger, on research and experimental work, was for a time in charge of timber sales, and was in charge of erosion work in New Mexico under the C.C.C.

His experiences in the field have added much to his knowledge of forestry practice and education. Before coming to Idaho, he taught for six years at the University of Michigan and at Pennsylvania State College. Aside from training and experience, as Dean S. T. Dana of the Michigan Forest School says of him: "Dr. Martell has much native ability; he has more than the usual enthusiasm, energy, and initiative, together with a fine personality."

DR. JOHN EHRlich

Replacing Dr. E. E. Hubert, who left the School of Forestry last spring, is Dr. John Ehrlich, assistant professor of forest pathology. Dr. Ehrlich is a graduate of Cornell University (B. S., 1928) Duke University (A.M., 1929, and Ph.D., 1933), and Harvard University (S.M., 1930). He has been the recipient of nine fellowships and special research appointments since 1929. At Duke University he collaborated with the head of his department in a detailed study of a disease of cotton. Then followed four years of research and study in forest pathology at Harvard University. While at Harvard he carried on forest pathology investigations under the joint auspices of



DEAN D. S. JEFFERS

the University and the Canadian Research Council and the Department of Lands and Forests of Nova Scotia. He next received a national research fellowship and spent two years studying in Europe, principally in England.

RAYMOND J. BECRAFT

Mr. Becraft comes to this school as professor of range management highly recommended by the large number of former students now leading in range management in the west.

Professor Becraft, an undergraduate of Utah State Agricultural College, obtained his master's degree at Iowa State College. Since then he has completed two years of advanced study in range botany and plant ecology at the University of Chicago.

Aside from several years' teaching experience, Mr. Becraft was also employed as grazing assist-

ant and grazing examiner by the U. S. Forest Service. In 1930 he was a member of the special Utah Flood Commission as well as its secretary. His experiences have led him far in the successful field of range management.

Arthur M. Sowder

After a year of educational leave, we have A. M. Sowder with us again this year. Mr. Sowder received his B.S. degree in 1925, and his M.S. degree in 1927, both from the Idaho School of Forestry. He was Idaho's first Extension Forester, serving three and one-half years in that office. In 1930 he was named assistant professor of forestry here at Idaho. Last year, after four years of teaching, Mr. Sowder was given leave of absence to work toward a doctorate degree at Yale.

Dr. E. C. Jahn

Dr. Jahn is still teaching wood utilization. He is now a full-fledged professor of forestry and serves as acting dean of the school during Dean Jeffers' absences. Dr. Jahn has built up one of the finest wood products courses to be found in America and promises to make his department one of the most outstanding of our forestry school.

F. L. Otter Transfers to S. C. S.

Floyd L. Otter, formerly instructor in forestry in our school, resigned last spring to take a position with the Soil Conservation Service. Otter is now assistant Regional Forester, Region eleven, Soil Conservation Service, Spokane, Washington.

Dr. W. D. Miller is now an instructor at the University of North Carolina, which is located at Raleigh, North Carolina. During the year 1932-33 Miller substituted for Floyd Otter, and upon Otter's return, Dr. Miller became associated with the Southwest Forest Experiment Station for the year 1933-34. The following year, 1934-35, he again returned to Idaho to replace Art Sowder, who left to further his studies at Yale. With Mr. Sowder's return, Dr. Miller transferred to North Carolina, where he holds his present position as an instructor in silviculture.

Clement L. Price, our former nurseryman, retired from active duty last August. Mr. Price's retirement culminated twenty-five years of faithful service with the university.

Stanley C. Clarke, Idaho Extension Forester, left his position here in December, 1935, to assume a new position as Associate Forester, assigned to research, with the Soil Conservation Service at the Southwest Forest Experiment Station, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Clarke has been succeeded as the Idaho Extension Forester by Royale K. Pierson.

Range Management Department Hears Interesting Speakers

Mr. L. E. Spence, Assoc. Range Examiner, Region 11, Soil Conservation Service, spoke to a forester's assembly on April 7, 1936, on the importance of range management in the Soil Conservation Service. Having outlined the principal points through which good range management is able to exert a powerful influence in lessening soil erosion and in soil conservation work, Mr. Spence proceeded to show the applicability of each as is being carried out by the service. A discussion of the ideal range unit set-up on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Western Oregon, followed by the showing of numerous slides illustrating the work and the problems of service brought to a close an interesting address.

Dr. Reed R. Bailey, Director, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, delivered an interesting address on the importance of watershed to a special forester's assembly on April 7, 1936. Having had considerable training in geology, Dr. Bailey was able to clearly present a picture of how natural processes operate to build up nature's "delicate balance" between plant life and soil from weathered rock material. After showing how overgrazing by livestock results in the destruction of this balance which is followed by accelerated erosion. Dr. Bailey closed his address with an explanation of how vegetation protects the soil cover on steep slopes.

On April 14, 1936, the range management majors were honored by an address delivered by Mr. W. T. White, Regional Range Examiner, Region 11, Soil Conservation Service. An outline was first presented showing the set-up of the Service within the eleven regions and in the United States as a whole. Mr. White then gave data to show the great loss from erosion of soil and loss of precipitation on areas whose soil structure has been broken down, and suggested a possible method whereby this tremendous loss could be controlled. The role of range management of the Soil Conservation Service was discussed along with an explanation of what the reconnaissance survey of range lands consists and its applicability in formulating new and reorganizing old range management plans.

George Turner Awarded Fellowship

George M. Turner, graduating senior, was recently notified that he had been awarded a fellowship at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse for the coming school year. Mr. Turner is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, National Foresters Honorary, and has been an active student in school affairs and activities.

While at Syracuse, George will be an assistant laboratory instructor and will spend the remainder of his time working toward a masters degree in forestry.

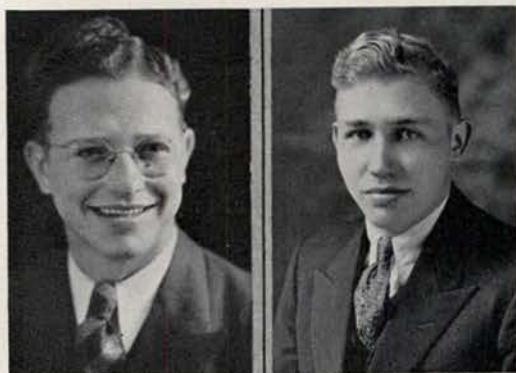
GRADUATING SENIORS

DONALD GIBSON MCKEEVER

Forest Production. Wilkinsburg High School Penn.; Penn. State Forest School, Mont Alto, Pa.; Associated Foresters, Ranger 4; Xi Sigma Pi, Ranger 4; Ida. Forester Ass't Bus. Mgr. 3; Idaho Forester Business Manager 4; Student Pres. Senior Hall 3, 4; Argonaut 3; Blue Bucket 4; Wrestling 2; Foil and Masque 2.

HARLEY HERBERT HAMM

Forest Production. Lake View High School, Idaho; Univ. of Idaho 4 yrs.; Associated Foresters 1, 2, 3, 4.

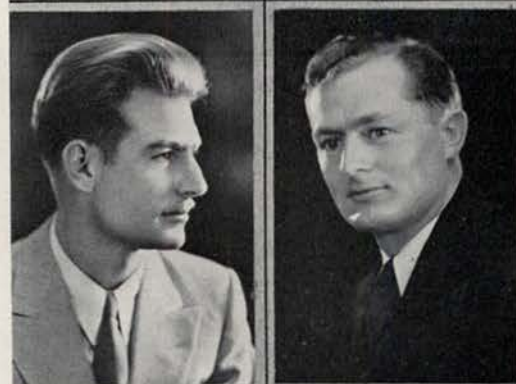


HARVEY FERDINAND NELSON

Forest Production (Logging Eng'r.); Racine High School, Wisc.; Washington Park High School, Wisc.; University of Idaho 4 yrs.; Symphony Orchestra 1, 2, 3; Advanced Military Band 3, 4; Little Theater Orchestra 1; Pep Band 3; Wesley Foundation; Associated Foresters 1, 2, 3, 4; Idaho Forester staff 3; Forest Production. Wilkinsburg High School, Forester's Chorus 4; Forester's Banquet 3, 4.

WILLIAM HOWARD SHAW

Forest Production. Pocatello High School, Idaho; Univ. of Idaho, S. B. 1, 2; University of Idaho 3, 4; Associated Foresters 3, 4; Forestry Council 4.

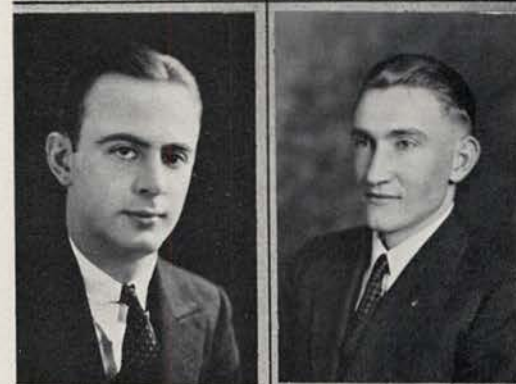


CHARLES GILBERT BROWN

Forest Production. Toppenish High School, Wash.; University of Idaho; Associated Foresters 1, 2, 3, 4; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Highest Honors 1; Forester's Smoker 3; Forester's Bonfire 4; Idaho Forester staff 4.

KENNETH JAMES CRAWFORD

Forest Production. Moore High School, Idaho; University of Idaho, S.B. 1; University of Idaho 4; Associated Foresters 2, 3, 4; Idaho Forester staff 3.

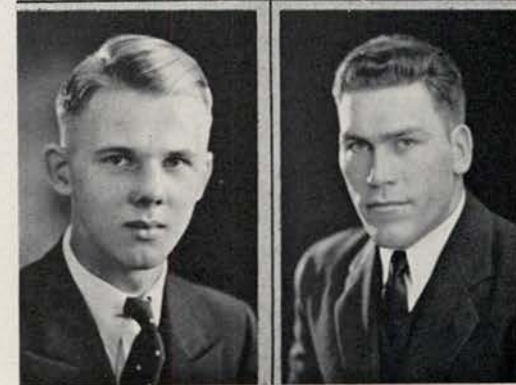


WILLIAM FREDERICK GOENNE

Forest Production. Davenport High School, Iowa; University of Idaho; Associated Foresters 1, 2, 3, 4; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Sigma Xi.

GLENN E. BRADO

Forest Production. Aberdeen High School, Idaho; University of Idaho, S.B. 1, 2; University of Idaho 3, 4; Football 2, 3, 4; Wrestling 4; Boxing 3; Associated Foresters 3, 4; Forester's Banquet 4.



GRADUATING SENIORS

RALPH JENSEN

Range Management. Malad High School, Idaho; University of Idaho S.B. 1 yr.; University of Idaho 3 yrs.; Pres. Associated Foresters 4; Senior Man A. S. U. I. Executive Board 4; Com. Chairman Forester's Barbecue 3.

JOHN FRED HAYS

Forest Production. Nampa High School, Idaho; Univ. of Idaho S.B. 1, 2; University of Idaho 3, 4; Pres. Associated Foresters 3; Engineers Day 3.



EARL CLARK ROBERTS

Range Management. East High School, Utah; University of Utah 1, 2; University of Idaho 3, 4; Idaho Forester 4.

CHARLES E. M. CARLSON

Range Management. Jamestown High School, New York; University of Idaho 4 yrs.; High Honors 1; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Wrestling 1, 2; Boxing 3, 4.



GARNET A. ROBERTSON

Forest Production. Campbell County High School, Nebr.; Hastings College 2 yrs.; University of Idaho 2 yrs.; Associated Foresters 3, 4; Idaho Forester staff 3; Forester's Ball 4.

DONALD B. PORTER

Forest Production. Remington High School; Purdue University 2½ yrs.; University of Arizona ½ yr.; University of Idaho 1½ yrs.; Purdue Forestry Club; Associated Foresters 4; Forester's Bonfire 4.



VAUGHAN E. TIPPETS

Forest Production. Driggs High School 2 yrs.; Pocatello High School 2 yrs.; Univ. of Idaho S.B. 2½ yrs.; University of Idaho 2 yrs.; Associated Foresters; Forester's Banquet.

SAVEL B. SILVERBERG

Forest Production. Gardner High School, Mass.; Virginia Jr. College, Minn.; University of Idaho; Associated Foresters; Idaho Forester staff 3, 4; Forester's Ball 2, 3, 4.



GRADUATING SENIORS

EDWARD CHESTER LOWNIK

Forest Production. Florence Public School, Wisc.; University of Idaho 4 yrs.; De Smet Club 4; T.M.A. 1; Associated Foresters 4.

CLINTON CHESTER QUESNEL

Forest Production. Twin Falls High School, Ida.; Univ. of Idaho S.B. 1, 2; University of Idaho 3, 4; Associated Foresters 3, 4; De Smet Club 4.

DONALD G. JOHNSON

Range Management. Jameston High School, N. Y.

GEORGE THOMAS TURNER

Forest Production. Kimberly High School, Ida.; University of Idaho 4 yrs.; Xi Sigma Pi; Xi Sigma Pi Associate Forester 4; Associated Foresters 1, 2, 3, 4; Sigma Xi.

PAUL LUTHER ANDERSON

Forest Production. North Central High School, Wash.; University of Idaho 4 yrs.; Associated Foresters 1, 2, 3, 4; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Xi Sigma Pi Forester 4; Barbecue 3; Forester's Ball 4; I Club 2, 3, 4; Varsity Baseball 2, 3, 4; Pres. Ridenbaugh Hall 4.

RICHARD F. BICKFORD

Forest Production. Cambridge Latin School, Mass.; University of Idaho; Associated Foresters, Ranger 3; Xi Sigma Pi, Sect. and Fiscal Agent 4; Xi Sigma Pi Senior Award 4; High Honors 1, 2, 3, 4; Idaho Forester Staff 3, 4; Foresters Banquet 3, 4; Sigma Xi.

RUSSELL ELMER SMITH

Range Management. Glens Ferry High School, Ida.; Univ. of Idaho S.B. 2½ yrs.; University of Idaho 2 yrs; Associated Foresters 2; Smoker Committee.

ORLANDO FORE

Forest Production. Pocatello High School, Ida.; Univ. of Idaho S.B. 1, 2; University of Idaho 3, 4; Associated Foresters 3, 4; Foresters Ball 4; Forester's Banquet 4.



THE ASSOCIATED FORESTERS

By MARLIN GALBRAITH and TOM WILSON, '37

THE Associated Foresters of the University of Idaho is an organization of students and faculty of the School of Forestry. This association was initiated a few years after the forest school was established at the University and it has been active ever since. Every student enrolled in the School of Forestry is eligible for full membership on payment of the annual dues. The objects of the organization are to promote fellowship and good feeling among the students and the faculty, to foster the best interests of the

forest glade for their Annual Barbecue. The foresters, representing their respective classes, compete in various events to prove their supremacy. Log-rolling, tree-climbing, sawing, chopping, races, tug-o-war, and egg-tossing make up the events. A grand feed climaxes the perfect day.

It is the friendship and cooperation of the Associated Foresters that are the main reasons for the organization's success. The activities of the group bring each student in closer contact with one another and with the faculty. These friend-



Associated Foresters, University of Idaho, 1936.

forestry profession, and to act in coordination with the University.

Sometime in October, the initial event of the year's activities is held at Price Green. Here the foresters and faculty members are gathered together beside a cheery fire for a good old fashioned "get together". New faculty members are introduced, and everyone becomes acquainted with the "gang". Jokes, speeches, and music feature the evening's entertainment; which is usually climaxed by the good old forester's standby—*eats*.

Then comes a night when all foresters cast studies out of their minds and lose themselves in an atmosphere of music and lady companions. This is the night of the Annual Foresters Ball. Cedar and fir boughs transform some local hall into the proper setting for this big event of our social activities.

To fill in the long interval which exists between the fall dance and the spring banquet, a smoker is usually held some time in December. Lively programs presented through a dense smoke screen provide the entertainment.

The next big event is the Annual Banquet. This has come to be one of the outstanding functions of the year, for it gives the students an opportunity to meet and hear prominent professional foresters from various sections of the country. Also, one of its many attractions, but not the least by far, is the very excellent dinner, which is served during the course of the evening.

On some warm week-end in the spring of the year, the foresters gather together in a nearby

ships are what make college life worthwhile and kindle an interest which drives the student to harder work and greater achievement.

The officers for the past year were: President, Ralph Jensen; vice-president, Leon Nadeau; secretary and treasurer, Bruce Groves; ranger, Don McKeever.

New Officers Chosen

The last regular meeting of The Associated Foresters was held in Science, 110, on May 6. The meeting, under the direction of President Ralph Jensen, was short and lively. Secretary Groves read the minutes of the last meeting and a movement for the election of officers for next year was immediately under way.

Nominations having been made during the smoker April 24, selection of the favored nominees was the first move. Voting was conducted by secret ballot with sufficient precaution being taken by the election board to prevent "box stuffing", irregularities, and what not. The ballots were counted and on completion, the line-up of officers selected for the 1936-37 term stood as follows:

President	Leon Nadeau
Vice President	Howard Johnson
Secretary-Treasurer	Bill McKee
Ranger	Kenneth Hungerford
Editor, Idaho Forester	Fred Matthews
Business Manager	Virgil Gould
Faculty and student council members to serve	

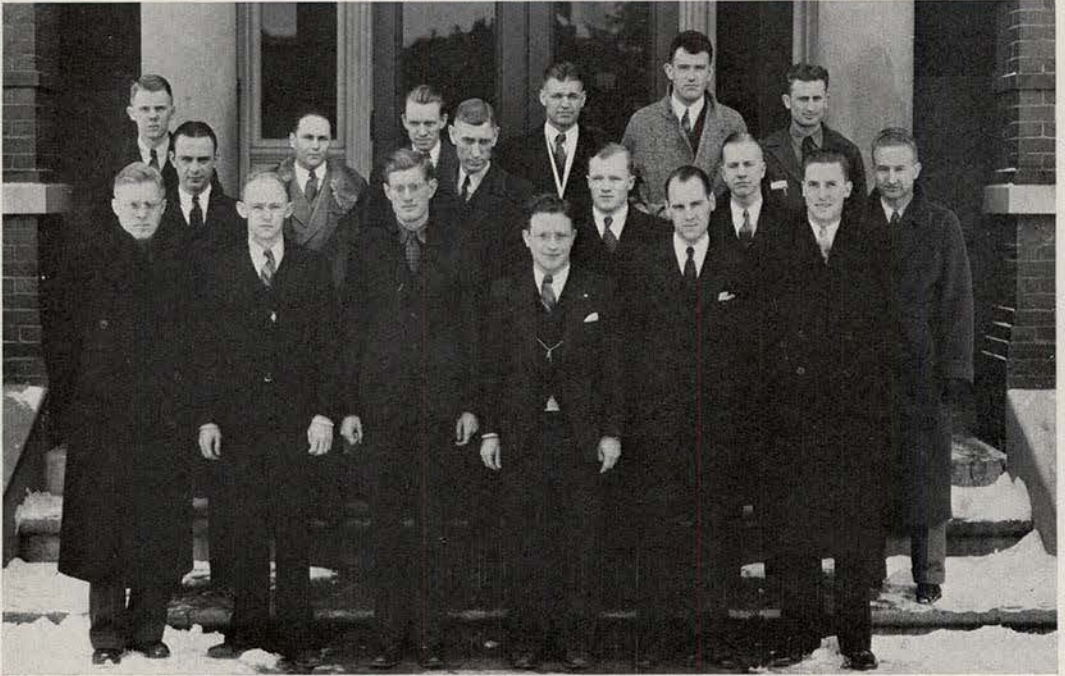
XI SIGMA PI

By RICHARD F. BICKFORD, '36

EPSILON chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, national honorary forestry fraternity, was installed at the University of Idaho School of Forestry in 1920. The fraternity was organized at the University of Washington in 1908 to encourage high scholarship in forest education, to work for the upbuilding of the profession of forestry, and to promote fraternal relations among the earnest workers engaged in forestry activities.

Sophomore, Thomas I. Wilson, and Jonathan Wright in the Freshman class.

The Senior award of Epsilon chapter consists of election to junior membership in the Society of American Foresters and paid up dues for one year. This award is made on the basis of scholarship, professional interest, personality and practical experience. In past years the award has been won by George M. Fisher, G. Lloyd Hayes, and



Back Two Rows, left to right: Frederick W. Goenne, Charles G. Brown, Dr. John Ehrlich, Assistant Professor of Forest Pathology, Dr. Edwin C. Jahn, Professor of Forestry, Raymond J. Becraft, Professor of Range Management, Arthur M. Sowder, Professor of Forestry, Virgil A. Gould, Joseph L. McCarthy, Marlin C. Galbraith, Royale K. Pierson, State Extension Forester, Leslie L. Larson.

Front Row: Charles E. M. Carlson, F. Orville Tumelson, Richard F. Bickford, Donald G. McKeever, Paul L. Anderson, George T. Turner.

Absent Members: Dr. E. R. Martell, Professor of Forestry, Dr. Dwight S. Jeffers, Dean of School.

The following new men were initiated into Epsilon chapter this year: Raymond J. Becraft, John Ehrlich, Joseph L. McCarthy, Leslie L. Larson, Marlin C. Galbraith, Virgil A. Gould, George F. Weyermann, and Thomas I. Wilson. The officers for this past year were Paul L. Anderson, Forester; George Turner, Associate Forester; Donald G. McKeever, Ranger, and Richard F. Bickford, Secretary and Fiscal Agent.

In 1922 Epsilon chapter established a bronze plaque in the main hall of the Administration Building to reward and encourage scholarship. On this plaque the names of the students in each class attaining the highest scholastic average in their respective classes is inscribed. Last year the following men earned the honor: Senior, Thomas Stewart Buchanan; Junior, Frederick W. Goenne;

Thomas S. Buchanan. This year the award was won by Richard F. Bickford of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A silver loving cup emblematic of winning the annual track and field events at the annual Foresters Barbecue is jointly sponsored by the Associated Foresters of the School of Forestry and Epsilon Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi. Last year the Seniors carried off the honors.

Epsilon Chapter has held monthly banquets at which various speakers have given short talks on subjects of current interest. Professor Becraft discussed the trees native to Idaho. Dr. Ehrlich described some of the places and experiences he saw and had during his two years at Kew Gardens, England. Joseph L. McCarthy, graduate

(Continued on page 45)

THE SENIOR FIELD TRIP—A NEW REQUIREMENT

By DON McKEEVER and GEORGE TURNER

SEPTEMBER 2, 1935

INSTEAD of the junior class taking a field-trip in June, a longer, more comprehensive trip was taken by the Seniors in September before regular university classes began. The transportation consisted of a new Ford V-8 truck equipped with canvas top and protective sides and Mr. Sowder's new Plymouth sedan. Without fighting too much over who was to ride with Art, we piled our duffle and ourselves in the truck and left Moscow at 9:30 for Coeur d'Alene.

After lunch in Coeur d'Alene we spent two hours in the supervisor's office of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. There we gathered valuable information about the Coeur d'Alene Forest, its personnel, administration, and operation. Leaving headquarters we drove out to the Deception Creek area of the Northern Rocky Mountain Experimental Forest where we arrived in time to observe before dark various silvicultural improvements in white pine with Mr. Davis as guide. That night we gave a chivaree for Corland James, an Idaho graduate of 1933, and his wife who had been recently married. Beer, sandwiches, candy, and cigars were enjoyed by all, and the singing made up in volume what it lacked in quality. Then to bed at mid-night in Honeysuckle Ranger Station.

SEPTEMBER 3

After a big breakfast at the Experimental Forest mess-tent, we spent the morning studying hemlock removal from white pine stands and shelterwood methods of cutting white pine. The yellow-jackets seemed to like the taste of some of us and sampled us often. The dusty drive to the logging camp of the Ohio Match Company was forgotten when we sat down to dinner at their loaded tables. Logging operations in white pine were keenly observed, and all of us learned much that afternoon. At this Ohio Match camp we learned that a lumberjack eats 6.8 pounds of food per day, although McKeever figured from his own appetite, loggers should eat three or four times that much. Several C.C.C. camps were visited before going to bed at the logging camp.

SEPTEMBER 4

It was tough to get up at 5 A. M., but we did so as not to miss that good breakfast. A large part of the day was spent in traveling—from Coeur d'Alene National Forest to Hayden Lake, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, lunch at Odessa, and supper at Ellensburg. An interesting stop was made at the Ginkgo Petrified Forest National Monument 28 miles east of Ellensburg. In the evening at Taneum Creek Cabin not far from Ellensburg, Mr. Caldwell, manager of the Cascade Lumber Company, talked to us, giving us a logger's viewpoint of forestry. That was the day Nelson said his feet hurt so he could not ride in the truck. We couldn't see why sore feet was an excuse for riding in Art's comfortable car, but tender-footed Nelson rode there during the rest of the trip (no college credit was given for the trip either).

SEPTEMBER 5

Everyone ate breakfast slowly this morning

at the Cascade Lumber Company camp because they had good-looking girl hashers. Tractor and horse logging operations were studied all morning in the ponderosa pine region on the east slopes of the Cascades. Driving over Snoqualmie Pass, we arrived in Seattle at 3:30. A visit to the University of Washington introduced us to our new dean, Dr. Dwight Jeffers, who showed us the School of Forestry buildings and equipment.

After supper in Seattle we spent three hours with Colonel W. B. Greeley, Secretary of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and formerly Chief Forester of the United States. Then some of the boys walked the streets of a big city for the first time, but Sowder herded us all to bed at midnight in Shady Glen Auto Camp, Seattle.

SEPTEMBER 6

From Seattle we drove to Everett where we spent a couple of hours watching lumber being loaded into boats, visiting a salmon cannery, and wandering over town looking for the right mill. Finally we found the Weyerhaeuser Lumber and Planing Mills "B" and "C" where we saw big Douglas fir logs being sawed. Then back to Seattle for supper and across Puget Sound on the ferry "Crosline" from Alki point to Manchester, driving from there on to Bremerton. That night we slept, as foresters should, under the trees in Evergreen Park in Bremerton.

SEPTEMBER 7

From Bremerton we drove to the Simpson Logging Company near Shelton. Near their very clean camp is a 384 ft. steel bridge over the South Fork of the Skokomish River in the Olympic National Forest over which logging cars are hauled. Enroute to Gray's Harbor, we went through the Royal Shingle Mill at White, Washington, then to Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Olympia, and Tacoma. That night was spent at Camp Tahoma cabins in Tacoma after most of us went to a movie.

SEPTEMBER 8

This day being Sunday was a rest day for all. Clothes were washed, pants pressed, letters written, and even shoes shined. The afternoon was spent at the Tacoma city park on Point Defiance. Those who could or thought they could roller-skated in a rink near our cabins. Another night at Camp Tahoma.

SEPTEMBER 9

This day was also spent in Tacoma but not resting. The plywood and veneer plant of the Peterman Logging Company was our first visit to this type of plant where Douglas fir doors and sashes were being made. Twenty saws cutting red cedar shingles were seen in operation at the St. Paul—Tacoma Lumber Company. One of the only three Swedish gang-saw mills on the coast, the Gange Lumber Company, showed us two Swedish gang saws in operation.

Wood preservative methods were explained and shown to us at the pole and post creosoting plant of the Cascade Timber Company. A very interesting hour was then spent aboard the S. S. Pacific which was being loaded with lumber for

shipment to the east coast. From Tacoma we drove to the Pack Demonstration Forest of the University of Washington at La Grande, Washington, where we had dinner and spent the night.

SEPTEMBER 10

All morning we admired the University of Washington's forest, but liked best the ecological area, entirely in its virgin state, showing that Nature can make prettier forests than foresters, even Washington foresters. Changing from National Forests, private forests, and various logging operations, we turned to the National Park Service for the afternoon in Mount Rainier National Park. To many this visit to Mt. Rainier was the best part of the entire trip. Again at Pack Forest we spent the night.

SEPTEMBER 11

This day we saw some really big trees. Felling and bucking of tall Douglas fir by the Wright Brothers Logging Contractors near Elbe was a contrast to similar operations we had seen in ponderosa pine and white pine. At Morton 40-ft. Douglas fir logs of the Peterman Logging Company were being loaded onto railroad cars. The logging operation of this same company in Douglas fir stands running 70,000 bd. ft. to the acre showed us logging of trees as large as nine feet in diameter with Caterpillar Diesel 75's and fair-lead arch. High lead yarding was observed closely in operation.

Stopping only to gather black-caps, we journeyed on to the Ostrander Railway and Timber Company at Ostrander, Washington. This mill was cutting logs as long as 150 feet into timbers of equal length. We rode on the 3-sectioned carriage watching these longest of long timbers being sawed. Night was spent at Longview Tourist Park in Longview.

SEPTEMBER 12

Bright and early, as usual, we started to "hurry up". This day was spent in studying pulp and paper manufacture. In the morning the pulp and paper plant of the Weyerhaeuser Forest Products Mill in Longview presented ample opportunity for studying the complete process of paper making. To many of us this was a bit complicated and involved but nevertheless interesting.

The plant of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company at Camas was perhaps more interesting because of the large number of girls employed therein. This very clean, modern plant is the largest pulp mill on the Pacific coast. Various products such as bond and writing paper, white, brown, and colored bags, unbleached and bleached book paper, tissue papers, imitation parchment, celluloid, rayon, and plastics were being made in these two plants at Longview and Camas.

A cool drive along the north shore of the Columbia river with supper at Bonneville brought us finally to the Wind River Experiment Station in the Columbia National Forest. In the bunkhouse Sowder called out, "Where is the switch for these lights?" What was the logic in Anderson's reply of "You just turn them off"?

SEPTEMBER 13

After breakfast at C.C.C. Co. 944, we visited interesting studies being made in the Wind River Experimental Forest of 10,000 acres. This forest is not a demonstration forest but a proving

ground for trials in forestry problems. At Government Mineral Spring we stopped for a drink of mineral water at Iron Mike's saloon. There Mr. Sowder asked, "What do you mean by 'mineral spring'?" Mr. Isaac, assistant silviculturist and our guide, replied, "Well, if you drink its water, you get young ideas". Whereupon Art hastily replied, "That's all I wanted to know".

In the afternoon the nursery of 13 acres at the Hemlock ranger station was the object of our study. The district ranger, R. B. Sheppard, was our host in a visit to the Wind River district office. In the evening we had an old-fashioned "bull-fest" at Hemlock ranger station with Mr. Wills, nurseryman, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Isaac, and our gang.

SEPTEMBER 14

Leaving Wind River at six in the morning, we drove to Hood River for breakfast. The trip on Mt. Hood loop highway through Mt. Hood National Forest was somewhat dulled by rain and fog. Another district ranger station, the Zigzag ranger station, showed us warehouses, forest and fire tools, and forest machinery of different kinds.

In Portland we were welcomed by Mr. Whisnant, Secretary of the Pacific Logging Congress, who was our guide in a visit to the shipping docks and the Portland airport. Mr. Munger, director of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, gave us a short talk and showed us through the Portland station. The evening found many of us in one of Portland's theaters and to bed in the Y. M. C. A.

SEPTEMBER 15

After sleeping late we drove to Astoria where we had lunch and then on to Seaside. Our first plan was to go swimming in the Pacific at Seaside, but the cold rain and biting wind kept all of us on the beach not in swimming togs. With our mouths full of salt water taffy, our "one-hoss shays" carried us to the field operations of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company, five miles from Seaside, where we stayed overnight.

SEPTEMBER 16

After an early morning ride on a speeder to the logging operations, we watched a skidder haul hemlock and Sitka spruce logs to the landing. A brief study was made of the reproduction coming in on an area cut over the previous year, thus giving us a little experience as well as obtaining data for the company. It was interesting to watch the moving of a donkey engine from a flat car to its operating position, all of which was done by its own power. Much red alder was present in this timber holding, and in the future it will undoubtedly be logged profitably. Late in the afternoon we saw a highlead operation, after which we returned to camp. After dinner Mr. Jackson gave an interesting talk on the operations as we lounged upon our bunks and rested.

SEPTEMBER 17

After eating a hearty breakfast at the logging camp and bidding farewell to Mr. Jackson, we left the town of Seaside and continued our journey down the Oregon coast. Our next stop was at Tillamook where we obtained information about the roads leading to the great fire of 1933. As traveling was rather rough-going, we were content to view only the margin of the

SENIORS ABROAD



1. Tractor logging in Ponderosa pine near Ellensburg, Wash. 2. Logging with a "skidder" near Seaside, Oregon. 3. Team logging in Ponderosa pine near Bend, Ore. 4. Vencer logging with a "Cat" and a Fairlead Arch near Morton, Wash. 5. The log's last stand. It is a short step from here until it is cut into lumber. 6. Truck-haul near Bend, Ore. 7. Taking a "five". Can you find Ted Pierson? 8. Seniors looking their best with Dean D. S. Jeffers, center, and Leslie Larson, center left. 9. Seniors posing with Major O. A. Tomlinson, center in uniform; Prof. Alexander, center left; and Prof. A. M. Sowder, center right. 10. Team mates "Goliath McKeever" and a government mule demonstrating the diamond hitch. 11. "Mourning" in the morning. Eh Paul?? 12. Seniors afloat on Silcoos Lake. 13. A. M. Sowder supervising a "mellon snitch" on McKenzie pass near Bend, Ore. 14. Ken, Davis and C. James showing the boys a broadcast burn in Hemlock on the Deception Creek Experimental Forest, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. 15. Lowering the top for a low "bridge" while enroute.

recent burn and gained a vague idea of the magnitude of the great conflagration.

From Tillamook we proceeded southward to the Hebo district ranger station. Here was seen one of the oldest and largest Douglas fir plantations on the Pacific coast, it being planted in 1912.

On the coast highway we often saw the Pacific ocean with its huge white-capped waves breaking fiercely against the rocky shore. Near Newport we stopped to inspect a ninety-year old stand of Sitka spruce and hemlock in which trees three and four feet in diameter were not at all uncommon. After crossing the mouth of the Yaquina and Alsea rivers by ferry-boat, we made a short detour several miles south of Waldport to see another, older stand of Sitka spruce. By nightfall we reached Florence, a small village on the north shore of the Siuslaw river. Here again we ferried to the opposite shore. At nine o'clock that night we unrolled our sleeping-bags under the stars near Westlake and soon were lulled to sleep by the distant roar of the Pacific.

SEPTEMBER 18

From Westlake we traveled a few miles to a Crown-Willamette operation where we were offered a surprise breakfast. While waiting for the meal to be prepared, we were taken through the Tillamook River veneer plant and were shown how plywood was made from Sitka spruce. After a short ride through the timber on empty logging-cars, we reached the shore of Siltcoos lake. Here we boarded a thirty-foot motor boat which carried us about five miles to the logging operations. The selection system of cutting was being carried out in this operation, and the forest was left in good condition after logging. All of us had the opportunity of setting chokers, but learned that as lumberjacks we could stand a lot of improvement. After another boat-ride we visited an experimental area on which all suppressed, crooked and rotten trees had been removed for use as pulpwood. By the time we reached the mess-hall that evening our appetites were well sharpened, and it must have been a great relief to the cooks and hashers when we pulled out. Following the Umpqua river up stream, we arrived after dark in Eugene to spend the night.

SEPTEMBER 19

Having loaded the truck with our bed rolls, we rode hurriedly around the campus of the University of Oregon and started up the McKenzie River. This ride was enjoyable and interesting as we climbed steadily toward the summit of the Cascades. Many species of trees and shrubs were noted, and the change of forest types with differences in altitude was easily seen. From the crest of the Cascades into Bend and eastward the country was altogether different from that we had just been through. Lodgepole, ponderosa, and a little limber pine were found growing on flat, dry land.

By noon we reached Bend, then proceeded southward to Pringle Falls Experiment Station. That afternoon we examined thinning plots in lodgepole pine stands, grazing plots, and reproduction studies in ponderosa pine. Several of us saw our first sugar pine trees occurring naturally near this area. After supper an interesting discussion of the experimental work was held

with Mr. Frost. In the chill night air a campfire was entirely welcome. This was our last night under the stars.

SEPTEMBER 20

Mr. Richards led us over a hazardous road through the Deschutes National Forest to a logging operation in the ponderosa pine type. Big wheels which were no longer being used in logging were seen that morning before we arrived at the Brooks-Scanlon logging operations. Caterpillar tractors with fairlead arches were used here in skidding, and a McGiffert loader was used for loading the ponderosa pine logs on to the cars.

By the time we reached Bend in the late afternoon, we were a very dusty lot. To Biggs and along the Columbia River to Arlington we concentrated our efforts on keeping warm, for as far as forestry was concerned our field trip was over. Arlington was our stopping place that night and everyone enjoyed the cabins after the long ride through central Oregon.

SEPTEMBER 21

Leaving Arlington at 7:30 A. M., we arrived in Moscow shortly after noon. Although the trip had been interesting and educational from the start to the finish, we all were glad to be back in Idaho and ready to start another school-year.

The speedometer showed that we had traveled 2750 miles in three states.

OUR EDITOR

By FRED MATTHEWS, *Editor Elect*

Idaho Associated Foresters join in congratulating Leon Nadeau, this year's editor of the Idaho Forester, for this splendid issue of the publication. Few probably will recall incidents leading up to his selection as editor, a recognition he earned and justly deserved.

Nadeau, a junior in range management this year, was first heard of by Idaho Foresters in 1928. That year the North Idaho Forestry Association conducted a forestry essay contest, open to Idaho high school students, and offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best essay. Leon Nadeau, then a sophomore in Garden Valley High School, won the prize with his essay entitled "Recreational Uses of Idaho Forests," which was published in the 1928 Idaho Forester.

After graduation from high school, Leon continued his interest in forestry for he started preparation for his life's work when he enrolled in the School of Forestry at the University.

In the 1933-'34 issue he showed his skill as a cartoonist through cartoons published in the Idaho Forester. The following year, while a sophomore, Nadeau served as assistant editor on the Forester staff, a position to be envied by upperclassmen. His outstanding work justified his election a year ago to the editorship, which position he filled with credit to himself and honor to the institution.

At the time of writing this article, Nadeau is well on his way to Fort Collins, Colorado, to join the temporary technical staff of the new forest and range experiment station whose head is former Dean Richard E. McArdle. Next year Leon will be back on the campus as a senior and our newly elected president of the Associated Foresters.

RANGE MANAGEMENT FIELD TRIP TO SOUTHERN IDAHO

(Spring, 1935)

By EARL C. ROBERTS

Participants: Mr. Litter E. Spence, Instructor in Charge; Ralph Jensen, Buck Miller, Leon Nadeau, Monte Lewis, Samuel Woolley, William Anderson, Russel Smith, Earl Roberts.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1935

UP WITH the dawn and joyous with anticipation of the first exclusively range field trip—a more romantic commentator might have begun thusly. This writer being less altruistic and a cantankerous individual anyway will state truthfully that the eight “wall-eyed” youths who gathered on Morrill’s steps at this unearthly hour were fondly reminiscent of the beds so infrequently occupied during the previous exam week. In the course of time the enthusiasm of Litter Spence, our major instructor, who seemed to have weathered the exam period nicely, coupled with the appearance of the new school truck “gased” for her “maiden” trip, did much to restore good spirits.

Fortunately for all concerned the first day was devoted to travel rather than field work. Late in the evening we unrolled our kapoks on the shore of Payette Lake near McCall. The writer is not cognizant of further happenings of the evening, though he strongly suspects certain youthful parties of withholding pertinent facts, especially as regards the discovered presence of a bird dog in his bed the following morning.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

(Not wishing to discourage future participation in junior field trips, we will here and henceforth omit mention of the time of rising in the mornings.)

We left McCall after breakfast, and by noon had arrived at Boise, where provisions were procured, and everyone purchased the sundry things he had forgotten to bring from Moscow as a part of his personal effects. Late in the afternoon we drove to the experiment station near Idaho City, where we were very kindly received and given the use of a cabin for the night.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9

Were out before breakfast to see the experiment station’s various instruments and equipment for measuring runoff, and returned to Idaho City where we took advantage of an innkeeper who guaranteed to fill us up for fifty cents a head. This anguished person will no doubt pull down his sign and lock up if he sees the Juniors coming this year.

Most of Sunday was spent on the road. We returned to Boise via Thorne Creek and Arrowrock Dam. From Boise we traveled to Mountain Home, where we took the Atlanta road north into the drainage area of the south fork of the Boise River. By late afternoon we had reached our first camp site, Wood Tick Creek, and as forbidding as its name implies.

Three years’ vision of green meadows, forest glades, clear trout streams—and the answer was a desolate wash, a mirky little stream beginning to find a course through the debris of a recent

cloudburst, and over all a living hopping blanket of *Anabrus purpureus*, Mormon crickets to Frosh.

Little daunted by this, we trenched an area against invasion, beat the crickets to part of a steak, and called it a day.

MONDAY, JUNE 10

Having by this time become quite used to “joy-riding” and freedom from responsibility we were somewhat nonplused Monday morning by the appearance of Litter with an armload of tatum holders and that certain mischievous smile which betrays the glee of a professor about to spring a quiz. The quiz, however, didn’t materialize, and we made our first inspection of spring range areas protected and unprotected, for various periods, from grazing. Before returning to camp in the afternoon we sat on top of a ridge and summarized our observations on paper. This practice was adhered to throughout the trip which left the evenings free for things of a lighter nature.

Although we had intended to remain at Wood Tick till the next morning we acted on an impulse prompted somewhat by the crickets, and drove, Monday evening, to Danskin CCC Camp on the South Fork of the Boise River at the mouth of Lester Creek.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11

Made our inspection on early summer range at Lester Creek within walking distance of camp this day, and due to an unusually early start in the morning were permitted to come in rather early in the afternoon. Several of us had a very brief plunge in the river, and after that ordeal spent an unsuccessful evening fishing. Were visited that evening by Maurice March and Bud Daniels, former Idaho foresters, who were doing experimental work near Danskin for the Inter-mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

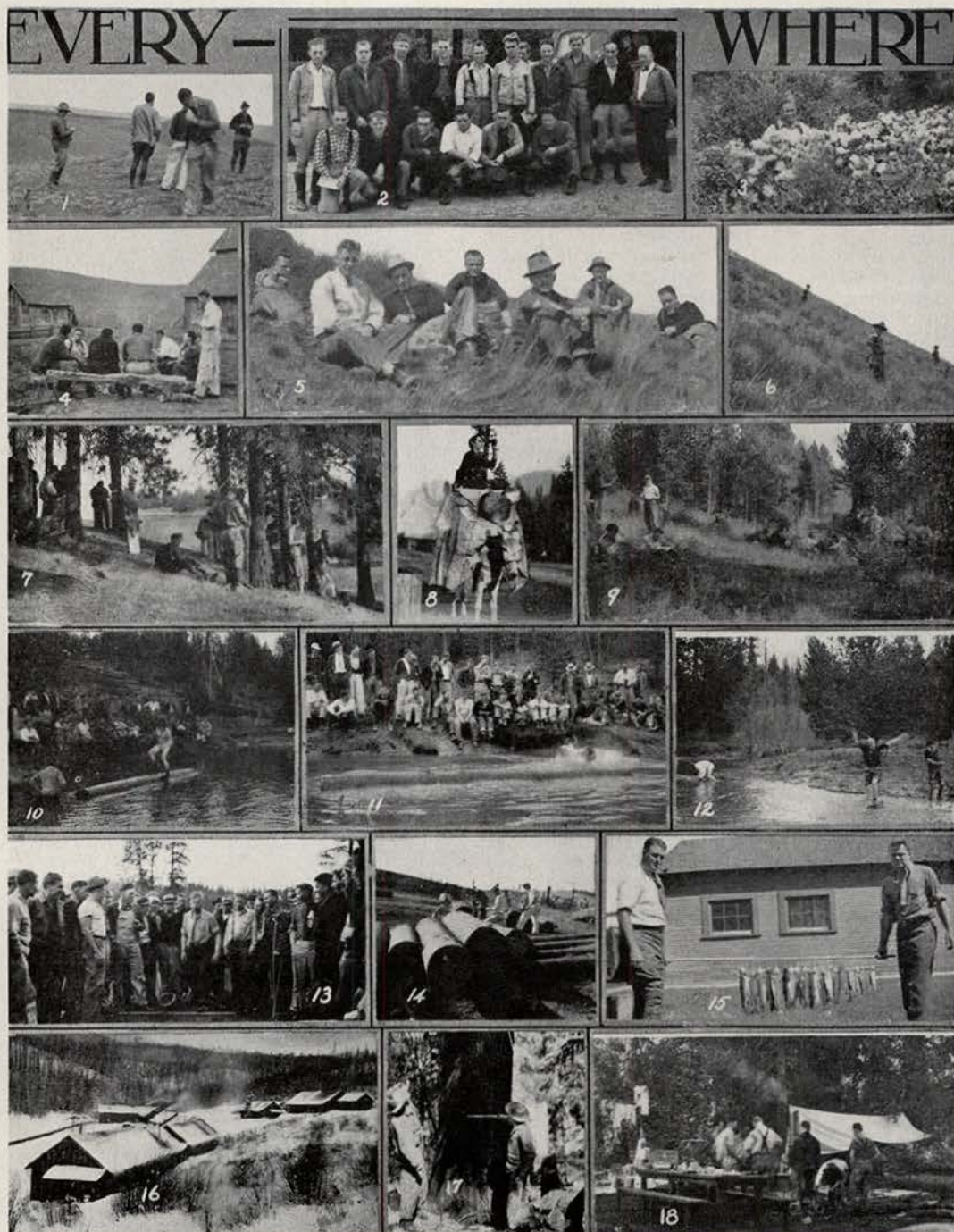
After breakfast we broke camp and drove up the river to Pine where we took a short side trip and made another inspection. From Pine we went northwest over the hill to Fall Creek where we camped at a place known as “Cold Spring”. Here by our combined efforts we finally managed to insure a trout breakfast for the following morning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13

We were now on summer range, and though the vegetation had not progressed very far we were able to draw on Litter’s memory for that which was not as yet apparent. We spent a profitable as well as highly entertaining day which culminated in the snow on Trinity Peak. From this point of vantage we were able to see all the country we had covered since leaving Boise and all that to be covered in the ensuing days. The elevation of Trinity Peak is 9473 feet.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14

We crossed Camas Prairie, and went down Rattlesnake Creek, making two inspections, one at Long Gulch and the other at Elk Creek. On Rat-



1. Spence and the boys looking over the Johnson estate near Colfax, Wash. This estate contains virgin Palouse soil untouched by the implements of man. 2. Altogether with P. N. Covington and J. A. Alexander. Know 'em? 3. President Ralph Jensen sniffs a bouquet of "damned chaparral" on Boise River. 4. "How come the Bull Snake in Litter's bed?" is the topic of this "bullfest!" 5. Lunch time on an experimental area near Pullman, Wash. 6. Spence and the range boys inspecting a Bunch grass area on Lester Creek, Boise River. 7 & 9. Solving the mysteries of Mensuration near Rowland Park. 8. Groves and his patent idea of a moveable lookout. 10. Nadeau getting "a cuffing start" at the barbecue. 11. Nadeau getting "a cooling finish"—same barbecue. 12. River Hogs Johnson and Caporaso. 13. Hultman screwing his face in proper form for a rapid exit of tobacco juice. 14. Why mensurators curse!! The rest of the scalers are finding out what makes a mill whine, for which they are rewarded with a generous cut by Mr. Sowder. 15. Litter and Russ and a string of fish. Guess which is which. 16. Moscow Mt. C.C. camp before surroundings were cleared. 17. Cruising a "big one." 18. "Chow time" at Rattle Snake, Boise River.

tlesnake Creek that night we made a really good catch of trout, but our last evening in camp was somewhat spoiled by a storm which drove us to bed about ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15

Made our last range inspection near camp this morning, and moved camp down to the Middle Fork of the Boise River. Several of us were required to report to our jobs at this time; so about 2:00 P. M. we had a round of handshaking and begged ourselves a ride to Boise. Litter and several of the boys remained in camp and when last seen were convalescing rapidly from the hardships of the trip.

According to their story, the fire had been put out that evening, and they were unlacing their boots preparatory to retiring when a meteor came to earth a hundred yards or so out of camp. The great consternation and activity which immediately ensued gives a good, even if fantastic, explanation of the black eyes and other disfigurements exhibited by several members when they emerged from the hills.

SUNDAY, JUNE 16

Without further events worthy of mention, the remainder of the party returned to Boise via Cottonwood and Idaho City.

FORESTERS' BONFIRE

By WILLIAM ANDERSON

THE annual Foresters' Bonfire was held October 2, 1935, at Price Green in the arboretum of the University of Idaho. President Ralph Jensen opened the meeting and proceeded to introduce the following officers of the Associated Foresters: Leon Nadeau, vice-president; Bruce Groves, secretary; and Don McKeever, Ranger. President Jensen next introduced Dean Jeffers who gave a very interesting and inspiring talk on the loyalty and cooperation shown by the Idaho Foresters. Dean Jeffers was followed in turn by Dr. Ehrlich, Dr. Jahn, Dr. Martell and Prof. Sowder (Prof. Becraft was out of town and could not be present). Each added his bit and emphasized the points brought out by Dean Jeffers.

A resume on the Range Management Junior field trip held in the spring of '35 was given by Earl Roberts. This was the first Range Management Junior field trip to be taken by the students of this school of forestry.

The year's activities for the Associated Foresters were outlined by Jensen. This included the explanation of the dues which had been reduced from \$5 to \$3 per year, and a brief review of the events to take place this school year. He also brought up the fact that the Associated Foresters had once passed the motion that a monument to the late Dean Frances Garner Miller be set up on the School of Forestry Experimental Forest. So far, no action had taken place toward this objective. The subject of the rumored log cabin for the foresters was very briefly brought before the group but no definite discussion was held.

Richard E. McArdle, former dean of this school of forestry, sent his best wishes by telegram to the present faculty and members of the school of forestry, regretting his absence at the bonfire. McArdle is now the head of the Colorado Experiment Station.

Other introductions on the program were: I. V. Anderson, Head of the Division of Products, Missoula Montana; and E. H. Myrick (President of the Idaho Alumni Association), who at the time was Supervisor of the Clearwater National Forest, and is now supervisor of the Flathead National Forest in Montana.

Donald McKeever, ranger of the Xi Sigma Pi honorary, gave a brief outline of the requirements of membership to the society. Paul Anderson announced the pledging of Joseph McCarthy, Spokane, and Leslie Larson, Blackfoot, both graduate students; Virgil Gould, Buhl; Marlin Galbraith, Thornton, students; and Dr. John Ehrlich, Professor R. H. Becraft, and Dr. E. R. Martell of the faculty.

Election of class representatives for the purpose of revising the old constitution of the Associated Foresters was held; each class being allowed two men with the exception of the Freshmen who were permitted one.

ANNUAL FORESTERS BALL

By MORTON WOOD

THE nineteen th annual informal dance of the Associated Foresters was held in the Women's Gymnasium November 21, 1935. Back in 1917 the first annual ball, then called "The Timber Beast's Hoe-down," was celebrated. Since that year, the Foresters' Ball has been an annual event looked forward to by the Foresters with much anticipation. Originally, all in attendance came dressed as lumberjacks and displayed such backwoods manners as were within their powers. Of late, however, the dance has become one of the outstanding informals of the year and is enjoyed not only by the Foresters but by a great many other students on the campus.

The ball this year did ample justice to the reputation it has attained. The gym was decorated with cedar boughs and small evergreens. One could easily imagine himself and his lady fair in a beautiful gladed wood as he danced in and out among the other couples. Paul Bunyan was in his usual place silently presiding over all. In another corner stood Babe, his big blue ox. Some one had been fortunate enough to secure the very large ear muffs worn by Paul during the winter of the blue snow and hung them conspicuously on the wall.

The programs were made of thin green veneer, on the front of which was stenciled a scene of trees and clouds arranged around a small silver "I." The lettering and cords were of silver and green and in all, they were indeed attractive.

Cold, green, luscious punch served during the dance was enjoyed by all. The music, rendered by Chuck Collins' orchestra, featured with the last dance, a clarinet solo, "Trees" by Bill Hudson.

The crowd, neither too large nor too small, declared that it was one of the nicest dances ever held on the campus. Time was all too short and another Foresters' Ball was ended "just when we were beginning to have a good time."

Patrons and patronesses for the evening were Dean and Mrs. D. S. Jeffers, Dean and Mrs. J. A. Kostalek, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Gail, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Jahn, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Martell, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Becraft, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sowder, Dr. John Ehrlich and Miss Jean Collette.

FORESTERS MAKE BIG SMOKE

By ROBERT BLUM IV

THE Associated Foresters put on their first smoker of the year on the night of December 6th in the Armory. The turnout of over a hundred tried their darndest to raise the gym floor with their boisterous revelry; only succeeding, however, in filling the place with cigar smoke (of the good five-cent variety).

The program as seen and heard through the thick smoke screen started with some fine music by Bob Retherford who taught the foresters a new use for a saw, playing various tunes on this instrument by means of a violin bow. Try this sometime, woodsmen, when you are tired of using them in the orthodox way.

Following the solo was first a wrestling then a boxing match of three rounds. The audience shared the labors of the two wrestlers, Otto Baltuth and Bob Miller, by supplying the grunts and groans which are so essential in such contests.

Next, several Seniors took their grades in their hands by characterizing members of the faculty in a series of humorous skits. Our instructors, since greatly outnumbered, were seen to laugh heartily at their own expense; but Seniors, you're not graduated yet.

More melodies were played by Joe McCarthy with his banjo. Still more were coaxed out of an accordion by Matt Boardman. The audience proved its ability to "take it" by encoring both musicians.

Then the most important event of the evening, the grub, was announced. Viciously attacked were butterhorns bigger than your head, cider, doughnuts, ice cream, more ice cream, more cider, more doughnuts—help, help!

Songs were then in order for those who were able to sing. Dr. Martell proved his ability as an organizer and song leader, getting enough harmony out of the group to surprise even the singers themselves. After a hundred or so tonsils had been strained to capacity, the smoker broke up. All went home wondering if they felt better or worse after the repast. Several Frosh were looking distinctly "green about the gills" after trying to get their money's worth out of the free cigar. All concerned, however, eagerly await the next such function.

Mrs. Peck Now at Whitworth College

Mrs. Lillian G. Peck, former secretary for the School of Forestry, is now employed as bursar and fiscal agent at Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Peck states that she finds her work a "very pleasant experience". This we might well expect when we recall the assistance and favors she so gladly gave to all of us during her years at our school. Anyone so congenial must certainly find pleasure in their work.

The vacancy created by Mrs. Peck's transfer is being adequately filled by Miss Esther Johnson of Spokane. Miss Johnson is a graduate of Kinman Business University in Spokane, and a truly commendable secretary.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL BANQUET

By JOHN CHOLIS

THE Foresters Annual Banquet was held Saturday, February 15, at the Elks Temple in Moscow. It was a banquet which surpassed all expectations in attendance and provided an evening of entertainment which those present will not soon forget. When the crowd filed in to their respective places and the number counted, there were in the neighborhood of 300 present. The guests, as Mr. Lyle F. Watts put it, were the "Brass Hats" of the Forest Service.

Joe Wheeler, the student toastmaster, halted the proceedings midway through the crabmeat cocktail and asked that all do their utmost in "cutting down the Old Pine Tree". Tsk, tsk, and this request made at a Foresters Banquet. Nevertheless, we sang, if nothing else we did so lustily. After three attempts Master Joe pronounced that his musical ear could detect no flaw so we were forced to finish our cocktail.

Home on the Range was the next number on the menu, so we ate that. We had to eat something, the waitresses were in no great hurry so we decided to stay. It wouldn't have been so bad if we could have built a bonfire and moved the Arboretum over, but then we can't very well blame the six that should have been sixty.

A surprise came in the way of the Foresters Chorus. When, led by the redoubtable Harvey Nelson, they presented two numbers in a manner not unlike that of Fred Waring's famed unit.

The next offering made by the Foresters was by the quartet of Nelson, McCarthy, Larson and McKeever. The last named individual nearly gained immortality by attempting to match his brute strength against one of Henry Ford's mechanical marvels the night before. At least that is what Don and the newspapers claimed.

Joe Wheeler next introduced the members of the Forestry faculty, and associated departments, then turned the mallet over to Mr. Otto Leuschel who in turn introduced representatives of the lumber industry.

Mr. E. I. Kotok took over the mallet and clung to it tenaciously for the better part of the evening. He started a stream of badinage with the members of the forest service that flowed continuously into the mirth cups of the thirsty attendants until everyone had had his fill of laughs. Mr. Kotok had a repertoire of the "spur-of-the-moment" type of wisecrack that any after-dinner speaker might well have envied. Certainly he turned what could have been a dreary evening into a cheery one. He introduced the "brass hats" or rather the guests representing every forest region in the United States, plus the one in Alaska. He told a short story about most of them that left them very tender. One tends to become tender when he is in hot water. The representatives were at a slight disadvantage because they were given only one minute and a half to make a reply to Mr. Kotok. Notwithstanding, the jester was seen to turn a scarlet hue on one or two occasions.

Dr. Richard E. McArdle, our former dean, then rose and expressed his feelings in his characteristic way. However, he only told one half of the tale: "You mugs wouldn't know, I don't

s'pose, how much I miss ya". Mack wasn't always so brief.

Dean D. S. Jeffers introduced Mr. Roy Headley, Chief of the Division of Fire Control and Improvements, who was the principle speaker of the evening. The highlights of Mr. Headley's talk were that "Foresters should not live in a vacuum, but should be aware of what is going on in forestry." "Forestry is an oasis in the chaos of waste and abuse." He also outlined the advancements made in the field of fire control since the birth of the Forest Service.

A consensus of opinion has it that this banquet was a great success. It was undoubtedly the first time a Forestry School has had such a distinguished assembly of men high up in the field of forestry present at a banquet.

The banquet achieved its purpose in bringing about contacts between the students and what we, the students, hope will be our future associates and fellow workers.

A REAL SMOKER

By ART PETERSON

At 7:30 P. M. April 26th the bleachers in the armory of Memorial Gymnasium began groaning under a load of jabbering Foresters, who were puffing on all types of smokes and producing a cloud of smoke as is only seen when a haystack burns. Don Porter, master of ceremonies, made his way, through this cloud, to the rostrum and called for order. The lifting haze led to the discovery of over 150 happy woodsmen and faculty members, breaking last year's record crowd by approximately 50.

Harvey Nelson struck the baton on the table and raised his arms for a song. In surprising unison, the lusty voices rendered a few of the foresters' songs as only they can sing them. Some of the boys who couldn't sing whistled instead. Dean Jeffers and Dr. Gail, who were using one song sheet between them, complained that some of their notes did not carry as high as their efforts indicated because of the impenetrable low-ceiling made by the hovering smoke.

Ralph Jensen saved enough breath to announce that nominations for the officers of the Associated Foresters for the Fall semester would come next. There was obviously much concern over the list of candidates because there was no hesitation in their nomination. Leon Nadeau, Walter Ward, and Bruce Groves were nominated for the presidency, while Marlin Galbraith, Howard Johnson, and Paul Wright were the choice for vice-president. The office of secretary-treasurer drew the names of more aspirants as follows: Bill McKee, Joe Ladle, Harold Heady, Tom Wilson, Kenneth Hungerford, Dave Maul, and Wellman Duvall were nominated for the ranger job. With the election set for May 6th, Jensen named two tentative dates for the Annual Spring Barbecue. Field trips, campus day, and other activities during the ensuing month made it necessary to delay the selection of an exact date.

John Douglas turned several gadgets on the lantern slide projector and called for lights out. Pictures of log-rolling, tree-climbing, felling, and eating contests, whetted the desire for an

early realization of the same event this Spring.

Leon Nadeau told of his plans for the publishing of the Idaho Forester and its distribution in the latter part of May. The book is always full of news of an interesting technical nature and of the activities of the School of Forestry for the past year.

Art Peterson gave a short talk on the history of fencing and demonstrated some of its movements and tricks with Charlie Poulton, after which they engaged in a match of five touches.

The frosh saw what was in store for them when Joe Wheeler and Glenn Brado used the projector to show the feature picture, "Going Through School", which depicted the career, from freshman to graduation, of Hezekiah Windchuck in the School of Forestry back in 1915. Drs. Jahm and Martell quietly joked about similar experiences in their passage through school, when the science of forestry was relatively crude.

When Don Porter announced that eats were ready, the bleachers became deserted almost magically, and tin cups were snatched from the box like so many precious jewels. Miles of hot-dogs, and gallons of coffee and ice cream were eaten in yeoman fashion.

CHANGES ABOUT THE CAMPUS

The past year has seen many changes on the campus. There has been a new men's dormitory erected near the heating plant. It is a low, one-story affair accommodating 120 fellows. Across the road and north of the Wood Conversion Laboratory, the University has been kind enough to erect us a new forestry building where all the forestry labs are now conducted. The Entomology department and C. E. department have also been honored with new buildings to accommodate the large influx of students. That is not all; another building was erected to give classroom space to whoever needed it. All these structures are one-story wood buildings. Perhaps the largest and most important building is the new infirmary to be built on the old site of Senior Hall, which is now facing the Sigma Chi house. This new "Sickery" is to be a three-story brick building of the same architecture as the Science Hall. President Neale officially started the excavations Saturday, February 29, when he moved the first shovel full of dirt.

The third floor of Morrill Hall has seen a very important change as far as the foresters are concerned. The old library—bull-fest room—has been moved to the old Dendrology lab. The new library has more books, publications, and reading room to accommodate the increased number of forestry students. All articles are now properly filed and placed in the shelves where they can be easily found. This change has taken place under Dr. Ehrlich's guiding hand, for which the forestry students should be deeply appreciative. The old mensuration lab on the fourth floor has been converted to a seeding and planting lab. The change makes it no longer necessary to dash down to the green house in a Palouse blizzard to see if your test plot has hatched up any new seedlings.

Accomplishments of Moscow Mountain C.C.C. on School Forest

MARLIN GALBRAITH

During the past year, the Moscow Mountain C.C.C. Camp has accomplished a number of successful projects. Chief among these is the work done towards reducing the fire hazards prevailing on the school forest. Minor projects include road construction and improvements, improvement of recreational areas, timber stand inventories, and re-establishment of permanent survey corners.

The work done toward the reduction of fire hazards has consisted mainly of the disposal of slash and debris in areas of high risk and the felling of snags in the Big Meadow Creek Unit. The areas of greatest risk are the roads and those areas which have a high value for recreation. In addition to clearing the brush along all the principal roads and in the recreation areas, they have built a thirty-foot fire lane around the fence surrounding the Big Meadow Creek Unit. This work combined with the felling project has reduced considerably the fire hazards on the school forest.

The main road project for the past year has been the construction of a road up Big Meadow Creek. This road will give the forest more intensive protection against fire, and also be a great aid in the transportation problem of this unit.

Some work has been done towards improving recreational areas, and also in creating and constructing new ones. The grounds around the camp have been enlarged and improved considerably. The recreation site just inside of the northern boundary of the unit has also been improved. It is planned to do more work on this in the future. The construction of a swimming pool on Big Meadow Creek is also being undertaken. The forms are now being rapidly completed. This is to be one of the features for the summer camp which will be conducted by the school for the students who enter the fall of 1937.

The timber stand inventory has been conducted on rather an extensive basis. This work has been done on the Big Meadow Creek Unit. In connection with the timber stand inventory, they have also been re-establishing the corners, and have replaced the old markers with permanent ones. This work should help considerably in future surveys.

In general, the C.C.C. camp has made considerable improvements in the school forest. Through their work in reduction of fire hazard, road construction, and improvement of recreational areas, they have greatly increased its value as an experimental forest. Continued work of this kind is sure to develop an area of which the University and the Idaho School of Forestry will be proud.

Fires on non-protected areas in Idaho burned on an average 1,129 acres per fire during the years 1926-1930. Fires on protected areas averaged 81.4 acres per fire during the same period, indicating that protection does pay.

The Greatest Trees

California has long been considered the home of the largest trees on earth, but fantastic stories of great trees in various parts of the world led T. J. Starker, professor of forestry at Oregon State College, to make a systematic study and investigation of the subject for the last 15 years.

This he has done through travel and by correspondence with forest experts all over the globe. Many of the claims concerning great trees proved entirely false or greatly exaggerated, and he has at last come to the conclusion that the world's largest trees are in California, after all.

The tallest tree, he declares, is a redwood in Humboldt State Park, 364 feet high, while the most massive is the General Sherman tree, a sequoia in Sequoia National Park, which is 279 feet high, with a diameter of 36.5 feet. If cut into lumber the General Sherman tree would yield over 600,000 board feet, or enough to build more than 100 five-room houses.

Among the other big trees in Sequoia National Park are the Abraham Lincoln, height 270 feet, diameter 31 feet; the William McKinley, height 291 feet, diameter 28 feet; and the Dalton, height 292 feet, diameter 27 feet.

It is a strange fact that the sequoia tree, named for Sesqoyah, the illiterate American Indian genius who invented the Cherokee alphabet of 85 characters, is native only to the mountains of California. The largest of these trees are estimated to be more than 3,000 years old.

Editor's Note

Under the supervision of Dean Jeffers and our present teaching staff, this school year has been a huge success for The Idaho School of Forestry. Each man has filled his position well and added much to the Forestry School policies. New ideas and new methods have come with these new men, and they have made their every effort toward helpful instruction. Their fullest cooperation has been granted at all times. Under their influence, many progressive changes are in store for our School of Forestry, directed toward the improvement of facilities and methods for training us students to be more useful citizens and better men.

It is with sincere appreciation that we students of the School of Forestry extend our respects to Dean D. S. Jeffers, Dr. E. C. Jahn, Professor R. J. Becraft, Dr. E. R. Martell, Professor A. M. Sowder, and Dr. John Ehrlich, our forestry faculty.

MY SENTIMENTS

*I'd rather follow forest paths, where untamed
creatures tread;
Than stroll the grandest boulevards, with tall
spires overhead.
It rests my city-wearied feet to feel the mossy
sod;
And deep within the forest's hush, I feel I'm
nearer God.*

—M. V. MILLER.

FRANCIS GARNER MILLER MEMORIAL FOREST

By FRED GOENNE

The Francis Garner Miller Memorial Forest actually had its beginning about 1917, when the late Dean Miller first came to Idaho as the Dean of the School of Forestry. At this time, the making of a memorial forest was unthought of. The main thought in Dean Miller's mind, at that time, was the obtaining of sufficient forest land upon which the forest school could carry on its forest research.

In 1930, the United States Forest Service gave the School of Forestry permission to use a 5,000 acre tract of forest land, located in the Palouse Division of the St. Joe National Forest, as a field laboratory. This was a good area for carrying out certain studies, but Dean Miller believed, because of its remoteness from the University, that to use it as a school forest was out of the question.

It was the opinion of Dean Miller, as well as others, that the Moscow Mountain area would be the ideal location for a school forest. The area has a number of different forest types, is readily accessible, and is but a short distance from the school. It was to acquire this area, of approximately 64,000 acres, for the forestry school as a permanent school forest, that Dean Miller gave so much time of his last months of life.

This area comprises almost 100 square miles of territory and extends almost twenty-four miles, east of Viola to a little north of Helmer, in length. Its maximum width is about seven miles. In order to acquire this land, it was first necessary to find means of acquiring private lands, 20,668 acres, located within this area. This step was finally accomplished upon the passage of House Bill No. 7425 as introduced by Compton I. White. This bill enables the Federal Government to give all lands, now owned by the government and located within the area, a National Forest standing. It also enables the Federal Government, under the provisions of the forest exchange act, to acquire privately owned land within the area in exchange for forest land, of equal value, in some other National Forest. This last step is now being worked on, but will require a few years for its complete fulfillment.

The following step is for the Idaho legislature to enact a law whereby the State of Idaho can exchange timber land of its own holding for timber land of the Moscow Mountain area. The new State holdings will then be allotted to the School of Forestry as an experimental forest.

Upon Dean Miller's death in March, 1934, the Eighteenth Annual Forester's Banquet, held March 14, of the same year, was turned into a Memorial to Dean Miller. At this time, many tributes were paid to the Dean, and also a suggestion, that the Moscow Mountain area be named the "Miller Memorial Forest", was made by E. A. Sherman in a letter to President Neale, who in turn presented it to the group. The group gave it their immediate and unanimous approval. Thus the name of the forest was determined.

A few minutes later, Mr. Burton French suggested the erection of a fitting Memorial to Dean

Miller, and to be placed somewhere on the Moscow Mountain area. This suggestion was also unanimously accepted, and the Associated Foresters were made responsible for the carrying out and fulfillment of the project.

Nothing, however, was done about the erection of a memorial until the fall of 1935, when the President of the Associated Foresters brought it to mind of the newly formed executive council. At this time, a committee of three was appointed to draw up plans and to obtain prices for the memorial. A suitable location for its erection was also to be selected.

The first objective of the committee was to obtain drawings of the prospective memorial. Through the assistance of the Art Department, these were finally obtained. However, upon completion of the drawings, it was found that the cost of most of the memorials as submitted, was beyond the scope of the present financial condition.

The alumni were then asked to help finance the buying and placing of the memorial, and letters, explaining the situation, were sent to them asking for financial support. The first letter had little immediate effect and it was only through the sending of a second letter that any noticeable result was obtained.

This was another reason for throwing out previous memorial plans and the placing of a large copper plaque was substituted in their place. Several plans of plaques were drawn up and the one, which is to be placed, was sent to various makers of copper plaques in order to secure a cost price. At present, the cost seems a little high and out of reach, but the alumni are now coming through better and it is believed that there will soon be enough money subscribed to carry out the project.

The placing of the plaque was planned for the middle of May, but due to the lack of financial support, the progress was delayed. At present, a suitable site has not been definitely decided upon, but the Lookout on top of Bald Peak seems to be the most suitable place.

Plans for the setting of the plaque are coming along in good shape, and with continued support by the alumni, will be in place sometime this summer.

Doctor Neale Serves Ass'n

To Doctor Melvin G. Neale goes the honor of having just completed a term as one of the vice-presidents of the American Forestry Association. Doctor Neale, president of our own university, served on the Executive Council of the American Forestry Association from January 1, 1935, to December 30, 1936, a period marking the sixtieth anniversary of the Association.

As foresters here at the university, we hope Doctor Neale enjoyed his services with the Association. He has always been active in furthering the interests of forestry.

FORESTRY ACTIVITIES AT THE SOUTHERN BRANCH

By LLOYD BROWN

FALL ANNUAL OUTING

A FEW weeks after the busy rush of registering had subsided, the Sophomore and Frosh foresters of the Southern Idaho Associated Foresters completed their preparations for the fall trip to Scout Camp, located in the evergreens of the Cache National Forest. On a Wednesday morning at 6:30 the blurry-eyed, half-awake "fern-hoppers" collected before Swanson Hall wiping the dew drops from their bushy eyebrows. Murmurs of "Morning Glory, how's the dew drop?" and "There's no justice in this world," echoed in the frosty air of the campus. The foresters, however, were quickly awakened when Staynor ("Gigolo") Brighton appeared be-decked in a sporty suit which might as well have been a tuxedo with all its bedeckings.

eats. While everyone was enjoying himself, four or five "timber rats" raided the cookie cache—Jimmy "Squirrely" Waddington securing the majority of the cookies. Since then he is greeted by "Hi, Cookie." The students were then required "to rise and shine" and introduce themselves.

Immediately after this the sawing and log cutting contest was held. Wesley "Cadwallader" Shaw and Wendell "Ichabod" Twitchell disposed of their Freshmen opponents, and Harold "Guillotine" Harris beheaded his "Pseudotsuga taxifolia" to give the Sophomores a complete victory.

The return trip to town was a very quiet one, indeed—Oh yeah!

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Southern Idaho Associated Foresters Club



Foresters in attendance at the Southern Branch, 1936.

Soon after recovering from the shock, the buses arriving caused a stampede for selective seats. After getting oriented and everybody being satisfied that he was sound in *body* except for that "fabulous" lost rib, our trip began.

On arriving at Scout Camp, the foresters immediately settled down to a game of soft ball; the "indigenous" Sophomores thoroughly routing the "Frosh exotics".

Several foresters tested their prowess by hiking to Scout Mountain. Among the few was Miss Montgomery, our first feminine forester. Groups of Freshmen under the supervision of a few Sophomores made an observation tour of the natural inhabitants of the forest. Several Freshmen attempted to climb some alpine firs to secure their cones—the Sophomores were very much amused because they knew that cones of *Abies lasiocarpa* did not remain whole on the trees at that time.

On returning from the trip, the familiar call, "come and get it," caused a scampering of the "timber squirrels" to secure their share of the

consists of about sixty-five students. The officers now serving office are: President, Andrew Singley of Payette; vice-president, Ernest Taylor of Spencer; secretary and treasurer, Ray Blair of Lava; and reporter, Lloyd Brown.

The chief activities sponsored by the Association were the Fall Outing, the First Annual Foresters Ball, and the Fifth Annual Foresters Banquet.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL FORESTERS BANQUET

The best attended of any of the five banquets given by the Southern Idaho Foresters was held at the Bannock Hotel February 18, 1936. Guests included officials of the regional forestry offices at Ogden, rangers and supervisors from the various forests in Eastern Idaho, faculty sponsors of the organization and members of the faculty and students from the forestry department of the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, the students being those who are graduates of the Southern Branch here.

The address of the evening was delivered by

C. N. Woods, of Ogden, associate regional forester, who spoke on "Multiple Use of Renewable Natural Resources". Among the forestry department guests were Sterling Justice, Pocatello ranger, who is transferring this month to the Lemhi forest; Carl B. Arentson, of Logan, supervisor; Floyd Godden, Targee forest supervisor; Lyman Richwine, Paul Shank, and Walter Astel, also of the Targee forest; M. S. Benedict, supervisor, and Charles Gray, ranger of the Caribou forest; Leon L. Anderson, district foreman of the division of game management; Lee Twitchell, assistant district foreman; Don Romano, assistant supervisor of the Salmon forest; George Miler, ranger of the Lemhi forest; H. H. Van Winkle, ranger of the Lemhi forest; Ranger Garner of Midnight, Wyo.; C. N. Wood, Tom Mathews, J. W. Farrell and C. W. Olsen of regional office; Russell Lyon, forest service engineer at Pocatello, and Wilford Hansen, new ranger at Pocatello.

Other guests included Dr. Fred Hoskins, educational director of the CCC; Captain Claude Acree, district CCC publicity officer; George N. Green, principal of the local high school, and the following faculty members at the university: Dean John R. Nichols, Ralph R. Wilson, head of the forest department; Dr. E. J. Baldwin, Guy Wicks, Dr. R. J. Davis, Professor E. F. Rhodenbaugh, Professor C. G. Laird, and Paul M. Dunn and Whitney Floyd of the forestry department at the U. A. C.

The program of entertainment included a trumpet solo by Lee Caldwell, vocal solo by Professor R. F. Goransen, and piano solo by Wendell Shy. Miss Naida Simpson acted as accompanist.

The address of welcome was given by Ernest Taylor, vice-president of the club, and Andy Singley, president, was toastmaster.

In his address Mr. Woods said there is no good excuse today for further depletion of the range and it is the duty of foresters to protect it. He urged multiple uses of the forests for recreational purposes, cutting of timber, and grazing of livestock, and emphasized the importance of forest areas for recreation, closing with the remark "that the greatest good to the greatest number, in the long run, justifies and suggests multiple use of the natural resources on most areas."

FIRST ANNUAL FORESTERS BALL

On Friday evening, February 7, 1936, the foresters held their first annual Foresters Ball—the dance or "timberbeast hoedown" being held at the L. D. S. Seminary. This being one of the chief events of the year for the foresters—they all appeared with slickened shiny faces (the foresters)—all having made a "clear-cutting" improvement of their ashy, woody beards—that is, all but Knox "Fuzzy" Boring, who left a few scattered seed trees on his upper lip, or should we have called the "Wolf" trees?

The dance program consisted of fifteen "log numbers" and four "exotics." At intermission refreshments were served and musical selections rendered by Ada Van Orden of Blackfoot and Staynor Brighton of Idaho Falls. The dance was a big success which insured the promise of many more to come.

Patrons and patronesses were: Professor and

Mrs. Ralph R. Wilson and Professor and Mrs. Albert E. Taylor.

NEW ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF FORESTRY AT THE SOUTHERN BRANCH

Last summer, Mr. Charles M. Genaux, former instructor of forestry at the Southern Branch, accepted the position as professor of forestry at the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. We were very sorry to see Mr. Genaux leave, because of his outstanding work and congenial spirit among the fellow students. Fortunately we were able to secure the services of Professor Ralph R. Wilson. Prof. Wilson, although new to this school and students at first, has proven his ability to fill this position. His experience in actual field work has proven to be a big asset to the students. One of his accomplishments has been to secure film pictures of forests and the operations going on in these forests. These have enabled the students to obtain a better idea of the problems met with in forestry.

Prof. Wilson was born and raised in the Middle West, mostly in Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan, School of Forestry and Conservation, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

Following graduation, he served as Junior Instructor on the staff of the Forestry Summer Camp Session of the University of Michigan. In the spring of 1933, he attended the University of Washington at Seattle on a fellowship appointment. He received the degree of Master of Forestry from this institution in the early summer of 1934, and left at once to serve again on the forestry staff of the summer session of the University of Michigan. At the close of the summer session, he received an appointment as technician at the Southern Forest Experiment Station, and was stationed at Lake City, Florida. He was assigned to fire and silviculture studies, spending a large part of his time in Georgia and northern Florida on the Alustee Experiment Forest. In the midst of this work in September, 1935, he received and accepted an appointment to head the department of forestry at the University of Idaho, Southern Branch, and resigned from the United States Forest Service.

SPRING DENDROLOGY FIELD TRIP

Each spring the class in Dendrology takes a field trip to some distant point of interest in order to acquaint the students with different species of trees that do not grow in the near vicinity of Pocatello. Last spring Professor Genaux, former instructor of forestry at the Southern Branch, selected Ogden as our objective—his purpose chiefly being to acquaint us with the hardwoods.

Again we found ourselves shivering and chattering in the fresh invigorating air of an early spring morning—"Gigolo" Brighton appearing as usual in his swashbuckling manner. The trip down was enhanced by the appearance of leaves on the trees and the feel of spring in the air. Our first stop was at Logan where we examined the trees growing in this town. Most of these trees were exotics. Species creating much interest were the copper beeches, the tulip tree, the rosebud tree, the maiden-hair tree, and many other southern hardwood trees. Our spirits fell, how-



Miss "Bobby" Montgomery,
Idaho's first and only woman forester.

United States Forestry Work Attracts Woman Student

Inspired by her childhood life in the open, pretty Miss Vera Roberta (Bobbie) Montgomery, 18, freshman student at the University of Idaho, Southern Branch, has elected to study forestry with the ambition of becoming an employee of that federal service.

She expects to specialize in range management because it offers opportunities for a great deal of outdoor work. Miss Montgomery said she did not expect to wait until she has completed her entire four-year course in forestry before getting a job in her chosen occupation.

"I'm going to put in my application with the forestry department for a job as a 'fire lookout,' she added. "My friends have tried to discourage me, but I love the out of doors and being alone doesn't worry me." She explained that in most cases where women are employed as lookouts the Forest Service has two young women stationed at each post.

Miss Montgomery is well posted on regulations directing the work of forest lookouts. When she answered a query as to whether she would study during the weeks she would spend in such a position: "Lookouts are not allowed to read," she said.

She has been doing excellent work in her studies, and has also been leading an active part in extra curricular affairs. She attended Boise High School last year, and in her childhood days attended small country schools on the north slope of the continental divide over the Idaho-Montana line. She said she used to travel to those schools in bobsleds in the winter and on horseback in the spring and fall months.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Charles C. Montgomery and the late Mr. Montgomery, prominent cattle rancher of the Centennial valley in Montana.

The Montgomery ranch is near Monida, but the largest settlement in the vicinity is West Yellowstone, Montana.

Figures Given on Timber Cut

Timber cut from the national forests in region No. 1 during 1935 totaled 101,846,000 board feet, it was announced by the forest service headquarters at Missoula today. The cut in Idaho was 59,462,000 board feet and in Montana 42,384,000.

White pine timber was in greatest demand, this cut amounting to 53,422,000 board feet, of which 43,010,000 was cut in Idaho. Yellow pine was second most popular with Montana releasing 10,574,000 board feet and Idaho 1,839,000.

Douglas fir cut amounted to 9,190,000, of which Montana furnished 6,370,000 board feet. The larch cut was 7,488,000. Idaho yielded 4,278,000 of the 6,804,000 board feet of spruce and 4,099,000 of the 6,605,000 board feet of cedar cut in the region. Cedar poles and piling accounted for 2,197,000 board feet.—(Spokane Chronicle.)

ever, when the familiar words "Next test specimen!" rose over our excited babbling.

After leaving Logan we did not stop until we reached the pass in Sardine Canyon between Logan and Brigham City. Here we ate lunch while Art "Cottontop" Conquist was proceeding up a nearby hill with his characteristic seven league stride in search of mountain mahoganies. "Cottontop" was forced to beat a hasty retreat because of the warning sputter of starting car motors. On reaching Ogden we were taken on a tour through the new regional offices of Region Four.

After examining a few more unfamiliar specimens, we began our return journey. Coming back, part of the class stopped at the Smith Arboretum just a short distance from Logan. Here we were much amazed, for in a valley protected from the winds, with ample moisture and deep fertile soil, we found almost a perfect forest "Utopia". Trees of all types imaginable were found thriving here in healthy and sturdy forms. Species from Asia, Europe, and all sections of the United States were found to be residents of this tree haven. The students were much amused and revenged when Professor Genaux—very excusably—was confused by the names and types of exotics found here.

It was with deep regret that we had to leave this inspiring place. We returned to Pocatello tuckered out, but looking forward to another visit.

SPEAKERS FOR THE ASSOCIATED FORESTERS

By HAROLD HEADY

AT ONE of our first meetings, Joe McCarthy related to us his experiences on the Washington Oar Crew. Joe had the usual tough luck of having to start from the beginning and work up to get his place on the squad. All in all it was a very interesting talk because Joe had a few pictures for us to see, and best of all he made a little sketch to be sure we knew just what motions there are in rowing the correct way. Maybe the motive for the sketch was to keep the audience awake. Who knows?

Dr. John Ehrlich, Professor of Pathology, was kind enough to tell us of his experiences during his study in England. Beginning with a few pictures and descriptions of his immediate surroundings at school, he followed with his hike over the country-side. It seems the custom in England to equip oneself with a knapsack, kodak, and something to eat, and go walking whenever a vacation comes along. Armed with all the necessary apparel Dr. Ehrlich walked some 60 miles in his quest for adventure in the rural districts near London. His pictures proved to us that there are many wonderful old sights in the Mother Land. Dr. Ehrlich had a large detailed map which he used to help us trace his route from one small town to the next.

Tuesday evening, February 24, the Forest Service presented us with a moving picture of the animal life and game conservation in the U. S. The picture began with a brief history of the extent of wild life gradually moving into the present conditions of conservation. A second movie related the California fire of 1933 and the resulting flood because of the water-shed destruction. This is just one of the many reasons we should be more careful during fire season. The meeting adjourned amid the cheers of the budding foresters for a "Krazy Kat" cartoon.

DEAN FAHRENWALD SPEAKS ON SALMON RIVER TRIP

Wednesday evening, January 15, Dean Fahrenwald of the School of Mines honored the Associated Foresters with a talk relating his experiences on a trip down Salmon River—"River of No Return."

In all the many expeditions down this river there has always been at least one life lost, and the tradition held true this time. This stream is so treacherous in places that it is thought by most people that no one has traveled upstream from its mouth to its headwaters, but there has been one man, a Chinaman, make this trip. How he did it is not known. Salmon River is the only stream of any size that is entirely within the boundaries of one state.

The National Geographic Society, spending approximately \$900, made up the expedition for a story to be published and for scientific purposes. The Dean, going in by plane, met at Salmon City the crew of eight, consisting of two geologists, a forester, a man for the National Geographic Society, a cook, a guest, and two boatmen. To give you some idea of the size of the expedition, the boat was 28 feet by 8 feet by 30 inches and carried a load of five tons. With this relatively large craft, the danger of the rapids was lessened

very much. The size of the boat was a disadvantage in many places because the river has numerous long flat places where poling was necessary. In fact, a slight breeze would cause the boat to drift upstream.

For eighty miles they traveled through primitive area where the country has little heavy timber, no roads or people, and little or no wild life during the summer months. The fishing was poor in the main channel but most of the party made good catches in the tributaries emptying into the Salmon. The next lap took them through the Great Idaho Batholith, consisting of 100 miles of pure granite. There were many gold miners along the way trying to eke out a living from bars along the river. Most of the great Idaho gold strikes have been in this formation and have yielded about \$110,000,000. About this time Mr. Flint, the forester, became very ill and it became necessary to get him out to help. Luck was with him, because they succeeded in getting a phone call to Missoula for a plane to meet them at Rocky Bar. Everything went fine till the boat went aground when they tried to run a rapids. After unloading the boat of all supplies and the ailing man, it floated free; and Mr. Flint was soon speeding over the mountains toward Missoula, where he later crossed the "Great Divide." The next stop was at the junction of the Middle Fork where Mr. Williams of the National Geographic Society photographed a few old Indian inscriptions, which were but a few of the 2000 photos taken. Nothing of importance happening from that time on, they were soon back to civilization, terminating their expedition at Lewiston.

The entire group greatly appreciated and enjoyed Dean Fahrenwald's account of the trip, and no small number of those present contemplated their chances of some day making the "run" themselves.

Potlatch Forests, Inc. Renews Fellowships

Potlatch Forests, Inc., of Lewiston, the world's largest white pine plant, has renewed its two fellowships to the University School of Forestry for next year. These fellowships, amounting to \$400 each, are in the field of wood chemistry and utilization under the direction of Dr. E. C. Jahn.

For the past two years these fellowships have been held by Leslie Larson of Blackfoot and Joseph McCarthy of Spokane. Mr. Larson is a graduate in chemistry from the university and Mr. McCarthy graduated in chemical engineering from the University of Washington. Both men will receive their master's degree this year.—(Argonaut.)

THIRTY YEARS OF PLANNING

(Continued from page 10)

tional Forests. This flexibility in land use must continue but we must always see to it that our fundamental forest resource, the soil, is not allowed to become impoverished.

MENSURATION FIELD TRIP

By BILL MCKEE

On Friday, May 5, the mensuration class started on its annual three day field trip. Professor Sowder and 32 men left Morrill hall at 7:00 A. M., enroute to section nine north of Moscow Mountain to cruise Ponderosa pine on the school forest. On reaching the designated area, Mr. Sowder outlined the procedure for the day and assigned the boys to their strips. Two man crews were organized, each crew to estimate a two chain strip through its assigned tier of forties. To make the task more pleasant, a drizzling rain set it which kept our spirits dampened the entire day.

At two o'clock, we left section nine and drove to the Princeton Ranger Station where we picked up kapok beds and some needed kitchen equipment. From Princeton we made our way to East Dennis Camp on the St. Joe National Forest. Enroute, we stopped to inspect the largest white pine tree in Idaho. The tree stands near the North and South Highway, adjacent to the St. Joe Experimental Forest area. It was decided to determine accurately the height and diameter of the big tree and after scores of measurements were taken and considerable arguing, the consensus of opinion placed the diameter breast high at 79 inches and the height at 179 feet. Previous measurements gave the tree 75 inches, indicating that the tree is still growing.

About five o'clock, we pulled into East Dennis and proceeded to make camp, still enjoying a steady downpour of rain. The tents were put up hurriedly and after considerable effort, some of the "Boy Scouts" in the outfit got a feeble blaze started and preparations were made for supper. Someone mistook the gravy for dishwasher, but otherwise the meal was a mild success. Soon after supper, we all rolled in except Brown, who spent most of the night putting wood on the fire so he could see to cut more wood. During the retirement procedure, someone devised the bright idea of thwarting Mr. Sowder's plan to "rough it smoothly," by removing the valve from his air mattress. Sowder evidently anticipated treachery as he carried with him a supply of extra valves and the plot was a failure.

SATURDAY, MAY 16

We awoke with the dawn this morning to find the sky clearing but the surroundings still soaking wet. Someone immediately discovered Weyermann's tattered pajamas hanging some twenty feet above the ground from a Douglass fir limb. Nobody knew how they got there: even Caparaso tried to act surprised.

After breakfast, since the brush was so wet, Mr. Sowder considerably postponed the cruising for the day until after noon. During the forenoon, we divided up into three crews and starting at a bench mark on the highway, ran a line along the road to East Dennis Lookout, carrying our elevations by means of topographic abneys and chain. We were back in camp by noon and then began the afternoon's work in section 24, T. 43 N., R. 3 W. Each four man crew mapped two forties. During our absence, Mr. Sowder

dug a pit about the size of a grave and set about preparing a mess of his famous "bean hole beans." The beans were put in a dutchoven and lowered into the pit which had been prepared with a deep bed of coals. More coals were thrown in on top and the hole filled with dirt. Next day, just before dinner, Sowder dug up his cache and we enjoyed a superb bean feed.

SUNDAY, MAY 17.

Sunday morning we left camp early to cruise white pine on section 24. The work was distinctly individual today. Each man ran a ten per cent cruise through a forty by the line plot method. It was noon when we finished writing up our notes and we returned to camp. At dinner we had several distinguished guests. Dean and Mrs. Jeffers and several of the students' wives had driven out to camp and thoughtfully brought with them several nice big cakes, which made it a perfect meal. The bean hole beans were a huge success and enjoyed by everybody. Aside from the credit given to Mr. Sowder for the beans, Bruce Groves had much to do with the success of the meals during the entire trip. Bruce is an old woodsman and acted as first cook the whole time we were out.

After dinner, we broke camp and loaded the trucks preparatory to returning to Moscow. Some of the fellows took a lot of pictures of the gang and we then rolled out for home. We arrived in Moscow about 4:30 P. M. with a feeling of satisfaction and that the trip had been a huge success.

Cold Snap Kills Pine Beetle Grub

For the third time in 10 years, a severe cold snap has killed large numbers of the grubs of the western pine beetle in various parts of eastern Oregon, according to studies of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with the United States Forest Service. Investigation has been made of the effect of the early November cold spell. Grubs winter in the bark of the infested trees, according to the Forest Service, and develop into beetles in the late spring. The beetles then emerge and attack living ponderosa pine timber. Past experience indicates that the favorable effect of these winter-killings of the grubs is only temporary, perhaps because the beneficial insects or beetle predators also are killed and because frequently an insufficient proportion of the grubs are eliminated by the freeze.

Ponderosa pine destruction by pine beetles in Oregon and Washington during the past five years has exceeded four billion board feet, an amount approximately equal to the pine sawmill cut for the same period and many times the destruction by fire, foresters state. Millions of snags were created by the beetle destruction, resulting in increased fire hazard for years to come.

—Chronicle.

In Memoriam

In fond memory we dedicate this page
to our classmates

Arthur M. Pecka '38

Arnold J. Rayburn '38

Fred E. Shaefer '37

Nicklaus Wetter '38

who were called from this life during
the present school year

FORESTRY—AN OASIS

(Continued from page 17)

tistics are likely to do. I do not believe I was ever more discouraged than I was in 1934 when not one, but several, of the big fires in Idaho drove home in my mind the fact that even if everything were done which human beings could deliver in the present stage of the art of fire control, we would still have too many big fires resulting from unmanageable combinations of adverse weather conditions.

No, the pioneering stage is not over. Something more is needed to make the practice of timberland management secure from the demoralizing effects of forest fires. And forest officers are in session in Spokane now, consolidating our gains in practice, pooling our experiences, but still pioneering, searching for that "something more" which will enable us to remove the menace of fire from the practice of timberland management.

And this continuing search for something more, something which will better serve the public interest, is one of the things which makes forestry something of an oasis in these depressing times.

WHAT ABOUT JOBS?

(Continued from page 12)

I think that I can say with considerable confidence that there will be plenty of opportunities for *able* men. But the mere fact that you are registered in a forestry school is no assurance of a job. I have two reasons for saying this. First, because I doubt that there will be enough jobs to take care of all who today are studying forestry. And second, because the standards are being raised and poor quality men are not being sought. Foresters probably will always be first choice but rather than take foresters of mediocre ability, I am convinced that employers will take able men from other fields than forestry and trust that their native ability will enable them to learn what they need to know about forestry.

How can you discover whether or not you are "able"? It is important to know this now, for if you will have comparatively little chance to get a forestry job you can change to some other line of work while still in school. I do not know of any sure-fire method of self-analysis. One pretty good test, however, is your present scholastic standing. It has been found, for instance, that men who make the best grades in school also stand highest in the Civil Service examinations and that the great majority of those who occupy top-flight positions in Federal service made the best grades in the Civil Service examinations. A man who cannot make good grades (and by "good," I mean considerably better than "passing") in school may succeed in later life but the chances are that he will not. I feel sure that if you can make a success of your school work, you also can expect to make the grade after you leave school.

To sum up: I think that there will be a demand for *capable* men but that "no others need apply."

Best regards to the Gang,

McARDLE.

FRONTIERS AND FOREST

(Continued from page 11)

States forest-land policy may be viewed, one thing that it does not do is to destroy or unfairly limit initiative, a basic characteristic of frontiers. Legitimate use and development of the resources of federal forest land are encouraged. Limitations are applied but for one purpose, the common good. The United States Forest Service sets a standard for pioneering in the new spirit of the greatest good for the common whole, in its grazing permits, free use of dead and down timber, sales of timber at cost to homesteaders and settlers, and in the wide and varied uses of the recreational resources of the National Forests. They are destined to chart a new philosophy for *all* land use and they wait upon the understanding spirit of the present users of forested lands, who will risk their future successes in order to place the forested lands in private ownership upon the very highest level of perpetual benefit to society.

THE FUTURE

(Continued from page 18)

tion, will these men be ready to meet the job 20 years hence and can we forecast what the job will require at that time? As foresters, of course, 20 years should not scare us off. That is only a short cutting cycle in a hundred year rotation. Using the prophetic increment borer I would say we will need more highly trained foresters than any that have served before; foresters trained in growing crops, improving the site and soil, not by rote and rule, but with knowledge and design. Well, this sounds like another sermon. The elders can't resist the temptation to preach.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

(Continued from page 19)

probably correlated to some phase of the work project. No texts are available; the teacher has to make his course as he goes; analyze the job to find out just what one has to know; arrange this in steps so that the easiest thing comes first; develop a lesson for each step; get the demonstration materials together; plan just what is to be accomplished at the coming meeting; be prepared for some very surprising questions; and know what is being talked about. It really keeps one busy during off-hours. But one likes it—thoroughly enjoys it.

A professional man finds more to his job than a pay check; he works because of the good he can do. Working in the Civilian Conservation Corps is professional work of the highest type; and it takes a good man to make good.

Acknowledgements

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to all those who have assisted us in publishing this edition of *The Idaho Forester*. Our thanks are extended to the members of the University of Idaho Publications Department, The Gem of The Mountains Staff, and to Mr. E. R. Flickinger of the Lewiston Tribune, for the many useful suggestions and the helpful cooperation they have given us.

CONSTITUTION REVISED

RALPH JENSEN

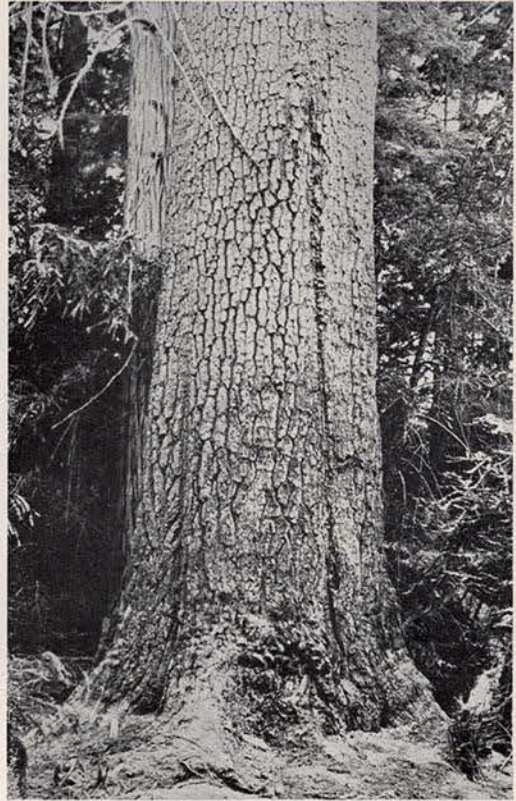
The Associated Foresters Organization has grown tremendously in the past three years from an organization of seventy-five members to an organization of two hundred members. Such a membership increase denotes progress and presents new problems and new situations. An organization to justify its existence must be grounded on definite objects and purposes which are embodied in a Constitution. When this Constitution becomes old and deficient, it is time for its revision and bringing up to date.

A Constitution Revision Committee was organized at the beginning of the school year. Each class selected two members from its group. These fellows, along with the officers of the organization, the Dean, and a faculty advisor composed the committee. The Constitution as it stood at the beginning of the year was adopted May 22, 1930. The main changes and additions that were to be embodied in the revised Constitution can be enumerated: (1) To make the Constitution more inclusive in some places and more specific in others, (2) set down definitely the duties of officers and to have the Secretary-Treasurer keep all records (especially the financial records) in such condition that an audit can be made and a financial statement posted and read before a regular meeting at the end of each semester, (3) to establish a regular monthly meeting, (4) to make the dues flexible—recommended by the Executive Council and approved by the organization in the spring for the following year.

The committee held several meetings working on the rewording and rebuilding of the old Constitution. It was written in final form, presented to the organization at a regular meeting, and adopted October 20, 1935.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING YEAR

I make these recommendations not that they be the last word but rather that they be suggestive and helpful to the officers for the following year. The recommendations are as follows: That the Constitution be read now and again at the regular meetings or posted so that the members can become familiar with its contents, that it be kept up to date by amendments which will meet the new problems that arise from year to year, and that this Constitution be adhered to and followed in its entirety. That an Alumni Association be organized, this association to help in financial matters which concern them and the school, to help the students secure summer work, and to keep closer contact with the School of Forestry.



This Idaho white pine giant is standing near the North and South Highway adjacent to the St. Joe Experimental Forest area. This tree can be readily seen from the highway. It measures 79 inches diameter breast high, and is 190 feet tall. The Forest Service has prepared the adjacent ground so that visitors can view this magnificent tree from all sides.

XI SIGMA PI

(Continued from page 26)

student in forest products, brought to our attention some of the recent developments in the pre-fabrication of houses. Professor Woodbury of the Horticulture Department of the University of Idaho showed the place of landscaping in forestry. The above are just a few of the many entertaining and instructive talks that went to furnish the entertainment for a very interesting series of banquets.

The annual formal dance of Epsilon Chapter was held this year in Ridenbaugh Hall on April 18th. The Seniors were invited. All reports indicate that it was a highly successful evening and a fitting climax to one of Epsilon chapter's most successful years.

DIRECTORY AND NEWS OF ALUMNI

- AHLSSKOG, RALPH, '33, U. S. Forest Service, Rapid River, Michigan, District Ranger Upper Michigan National Forest. Ralph was placed in charge of this newly established district last June. Maurice Fickes and Herbert Angell, ex-'37's, are working on his district.
- ALBEE, LESLIE R., '35, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah.
- ANDERSON, BERNARD ANDREW, M.S. (For.) '28, U. S. Forest Service, Grangeville, Idaho. Division of Blister Rust Control, 618 Realty Building, Spokane, Washington.
- ANDREWS, MILTON D., '33, U. S. Forest Service, Eveleth, Minnesota. Milt is now in charge of the Eveleth Nursery, Superior National Forest. He writes: "We have 6 million fast sown W.P. and will seed this spring for 10 million Norway Pine. We also plan to transplant 3 million 1-0 Norway Pine from another nursery. Our planting plans require that we get on a production schedule of 26 million seedlings and transplants annually." Still married but no children.
- ARTHURS, AUBREY J., '34, 208 P. O. Building, Redfield, So. Dakota. Aubrey is doing his best to organize 175 W.P.A. workers for the planting of 40 miles of Shelterbelt strips in the vicinity of Redfield. He has been in Redfield since Sept. 1935. "I still prefer Idaho to South Dakota," he says, "Climate, customs, friendships, square meals, and 'females'."
- AUST, PAUL W., '32, Junior Forester, Upper Michigan National Forest, Manistique, Mich. "They are really up and at 'em back here," he says. "Quite intense in all lines." Martial status—knot tied quite awhile ago, result of a college romance. "I miss the mountains of R-1, and pick up all news eagerly that drifts here from the campus."
- BALCH, ALFRED P., '29, District Ranger, Teton National Forest, Moran, Wyoming. "Bones" is being transferred soon to the Gros Ventre district of the Teton National Forest. "This will be a little new for me as it is mainly a cattle grazing district." Charley Langer, '30, will take his place.
- BAUMAN, HERMAN, '24, Caterpillar Tractor Company, San Bernardino, Calif.
- BEALS, WILFRED F., '27. Last reports from Wilfred was Conconully, Wash.
- BEDWELL, JESSE L., '20. M.S. Oregon State College '24; Ph.D. Yale '32, 630 Post Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Pathologist, in charge, Division of Forest Pathology, U. S. Forest Service, Portland, Oregon.
- BENNETT, CAREY H., '29, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.
- BENSON, RUDOLPH J., '34, Assistant Ranger, Phelps Ranger District, Eagle River, Wisconsin, since June, 1935. "Rudy" was married on November 3, 1935, to Miss Florence Smith of St. Maries, Idaho.
- BIKER, JOHN B., '28. His last address was Trail, B. C.
- BICKFORD, CHARLES ALLEN, M.S. (For.), '31, is in charge of the Palustris Experimental Forest out of Alexandria, La., but his address is Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La. His work is chiefly concerned with "studies on silviculture of longleaf pine and in writing up an analysis completed last winter in Washington, D. C., on 20 years records of thinning in loblolly pine at Urania, La."
- BOLLES, WARREN H., '26; M.F. Yale '29, 424 U. S. Court House, Portland, Oregon, is still working on the forest survey in the Pacific Northwest.
- BROWN, DR. FRANK A., '22, 127 South Los Robles, Pasadena, California.
- BROWN, HAROLD G., '33, 3500-14th N. W., Washington, D. C. Harold has been in Washington for a year, engaged in Emergency Conservation work by the Indian Service. He has still managed to remain single.
- BROWN, RICHARD I., '31. His last address was U. S. Forest Service, Arcadia, Missouri.
- BROWN, STEWART E., '35, is working in the silviculture department of the Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station, Missoula, Montana.
- BUCHANAN, THOMAS S., '35, 630 New P. O. Bldg., Portland Oregon, is Junior Forester, with the Portland office of the Division of Forest Pathology in charge of blister rust investigations in Idaho. He writes, "there is lots of work started that will keep me busy in the Bovill region for several summers." Other blister rust projects in Oregon, B. C., and Northern California. "Buck" was last year's editor of the IDAHO FORESTER, but despite his outside work, managed to walk off with "highest honors", and the Senior Award.
- BUCKINGHAM, ARTHUR, '30, Ass't. Supervisor on the Challis National Forest, Challis, Idaho. The only recent news of him comes from Godden, '27, who says "He is doing fine."
- BURROUGHS, I. C., '27, M.F., Yale '28, is still on the T.V.A. project, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- BURTON, C. LESLIE, '30, 123 W. Eighth St., Leadville, Colorado, is still District Ranger in the Cochetopa National Forest. He reports a recent visit from the stork. Burt was in Moscow last November, but failed to find any of the members of "The Ole Coffee Club," and says, "Even Jack Hume was gone."
- CALLENDER, WILLIAM C., '27, is reported by C. A. Bickford M.S. '31, to be on the Kisatchie National Forest at Alexandria, La.
- CLARKE, STANLEY C., '32, M.S. (For.), '34, took a new job with the Soil Conservation Service with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 1, resigning as State Extension Forester of Idaho.
- COCHRAN, ALLEN ROSCOE, '28, M.F. Yale '30. Our last word still leaves him in the George Washington National Forest, Buena Vista, Virginia.
- CONNAUGHTON, CHARLES A., '28, M.F. Yale '34, is now with the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado, as silviculturist in charge of Watershed Management. Charlie took over his new work in Feb., 1936. We understand that he and former Dean McArdle get along fine. His signature these days is getting to be a bit hard to read but the typed title below explains.
- COONROD, MELVIN ARTHUR, '32. The last information of Melvin leaves him with the Stanford Timber Company Sale at Merna, Wyoming.

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- COSSITT, FLOYD MORGAN, '32, hasn't told us whether or not he is still working on the Shelterbelt Project. His last address places his headquarters at Lincoln, Nebraska.
- CRANSTON, WILLIAM V., '33 Ouachita National Forest, Hot Springs, Arkansas. Bill says, "I am still on the Ouachita National Forest. During the last year I took a whirl as Project Superintendent for 8 months, was on timber sales for 3 months and for the last month I have been working in the supervisor's office on a management plan for the forest. J. P. Brown is still sticking around".
- CRAWFORD, CHARLES R., '34, is Junior Forester on the Kisatchie National Forest at Camp F-2, Provensal, La. He was married last June.
- CRUZ, EUGENIO DE LA, '26 is working with the Bureau of Forestry at Manila, P. I.
- CUMMINGS, LEWIS A., '25, gives his last address as U. S. Forest Service, Del Norte, Colorado.
- CUNNINGHAM, RUSSELL NELSON, '17, as far as we know still works with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
- DANIELS, A. S. Still superintendent of the T. & N. O. R. R. wood preserving works at Houston, Texas. Reports "Nothing new since last issue."
- DANIELS, KENNETH MILES, '33. Latest reports from "Kenny" leaves him with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah. "Scoop March, a former student, is here in Ogden with the IFRES. *Little Scoop*, now about 6 months, smiles as wide and frequently as does his father. March is Assistant to Technician."
- DAVIS, BRENNAN BRIGGS, '35, Junior Forester, Camp Jackson, Jackson, Ohio. His remarks include "Sending a stamped card like this was a stroke of genius. I've been trying for six weeks to assemble pen, ink, paper, and time to write, but Egad, we foresters have to work too hard. My regards to all youse guys. Bert Munthe and I get together and have alumni meetings every so often. More of you ought to join us." Brennan is still single, which to him means no additions.
- DECKER, ARLIE D., '13; M.S. (For.) '17, hasn't given out any dope on himself but believe he is still with Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.
- DITTMAN, CLARENCE P., '31, is located with the Lake States Forest Exp't Station, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. He has been with the station for 1½ years, doing experimental planting in western Kansas in connection with the Plains Shelterbelt Project. Clarence doesn't like the western Kansas dust storms, but in 20 years we hope he will have helped prove the worthiness of the work he is now doing. Last year Clarence told us that his matrimonial prospects looked promising, and evidently were realized last summer as he now confesses that he is no longer single.
- DRISSEN, JOHN P., '21, is Forest Supervisor, Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Fort Hall, Idaho.
- EASTMAN, VIRGIL H., '31, is still a J. F. in the Clearwater Forest at Orofino, Idaho. He was in Moscow, February 15, for the Annual Foresters Banquet.
- EDWARDS, MILTON BROMLEY, '35, is Junior Forester at Camp Sawyer, U. S. Forest Service, Winter, Wisconsin.
- ELLIS, F. GORDON, '28. We seem to have lost track of Fran as all letters to him have been returned.
- ENSIGN, WILLIAM WARREN, '33, seems to be with the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Missoula, Montana. We haven't heard from Warren recently.
- FARMER, LOWELL J., '30; M.S. (For.) '31, is J. F. on the Kamas District of the Wasatch Nat'l For. effective April 1, 1936. His second boy arrived June 7, 1935. Address him c/o Forest Service, Kamas, Utah.
- FARRELL, J. W. '22, has been promoted to Acting Assistant Regional Forester, Division of Timber Management and State and Private Forestry, Region 4, U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.
- FAVRE, CLARENCE E., '14; M.S. (For.) '15 is Supervisor, Wyoming National Forest, Kemmerer, Wyoming.
- FICKE, HERMAN O., '31, was transferred under appointment from N.R.M. For. and Range Expt. Sta. to Helena National Forest as Jr. Range Examiner in charge of Elliston Ranger District, Elliston, Montana. Esther L. Andrews of Greenwood, Wisconsin, finally slowed Herman down long enough for the matrimonial ceremony last October 6, in Newport, Washington.
- FIELD, WALTER D., '26, is still with the Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.
- FIFIELD, CHARLES E., '32, is traveling from North Dakota to Texas with the seasons working with the Plains Shelterbelt Project, with headquarters in the Sharp Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska. He writes "Several Idaho men are working somewhere in the Project and we get together at times to briefly exchange greetings and remember old friends together."
- FISHER, GEORGE M., '33, is now Junior Forester detailed as Assistant Ranger Anaconda Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, Anaconda, Mont. What are those recent rumors, George, that you failed to report in your last card?
- FOX, CHARLES E., '28, is now J. F. with the F. S. on the Plains Shelterbelt Project with headquarters at Aberdeen, South Dakota.
- FRAYER, HUME C., '33. Not sure! But believe he is still J. F. Technical Foreman on the Allegheny N. F. with his last address of 311 Penn. Av. E., Warren, Penn.
- FREDERIC, JACK L., '34. We wonder where we can locate Jack? His home address is all that we have—306 Garden Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.
- FRESE, HERBERT J., '35, Box 1999, Boise, Idaho. Since graduation he has been with the Boise National Forest as J. F. on timber survey work. He spent the winter in the Boise Office drawing maps and reporting on last year's survey. Still married, but no additions.
- FRITCHMAN, HOLT, '31, District Forest Ranger, Idaho National Forest, McCall, Idaho. "Fritz" still reports that he and the Mrs. are all alone.
- GARIN, GEORGE I., '29; M.S. (For.) '30, Dixon, Montana. George is still E.C.W. Project Manager U.S. I.F.S. Flathead Indian Reservation.
- GAFFNEY, WILLIAM S., '34, must still be in Kalis-

pell, Montana, as Senior Forest Ranger on the Upper Swan River District of the Flathead. We didn't hear from him this year.

GENAUX, CHAS. M., M.S. (For.) '29, is now with the Forestry Department of Iowa State College as mensuration prof. He joined the staff in June, 1935, when he resigned as head of the Forestry Department of the Southern Branch of the university. We bet those fellows in Pocatello miss Charley. He spent last summer near Lapine, Oregon, at the I.S.C. summer forestry camp with other staff members and 60 students.

GERRARD, PAUL H., '23. We have no address for Paul but wonder if he is still in at Coeur d'Alene?

GILL, TYLER S., '31, reports he is still Ranger on the Chequamagon N. F., Park Falls, Wisc. Tyler recently met John Baird, Ex-'28 and "Spike" Gregory, '28, at the R-9 training school. "We are doing a lot of planting here; 50,000 acres to go on my district alone."

GILLHAM, NORMAN F., '26, was transferred to Reno, Nev., July 16, 1935, as Junior District Agent with the U. S. Biological Survey. He was formerly Ass't District Agent at Phoenix, Arizona. Married, 2 children, Mary, who is now 5, and Johnny, 3, and "everything is going fine in the new location."

GODDEN, F. W., '27, Forest Supervisor, formerly on Targhee N. F., transferred to Challis N. F. March 1, 1936, with another transfer pending.

GROOM, JACK I., '35, was Junior Forester on the Snoqualmie Nat'l For. with headquarters at Seattle until April 25, when he was transferred to the Whitman Nat'l For. as district ranger, Unity, Oregon. Jack still insists that he is not married, but we wonder what it will be like next year at this time? These college romances don't always break up!

GREENE, EDWIN G., '27, Moscow, Idaho. "Long" is still keeping the college boys all dressed up with his "Valet" services.

GREGORY, C. A., '28, District Ranger on Mesaba District, Superior N. F., with address of U. S. F. S., Virginia, Minn. No news from "Spike" but Tyler Gill '31 reports seeing him at a R-9 training school this spring.

GUERNSEY, WILLIAM G., '29, was transferred from the Blister Rust office to Associate Forester, Coeur d'Alene National Forest, July 1, 1935. Bill writes "If any of the Idaho boys or alums come through Coeur d'Alene I'd be glad to see them." The seniors visited with Bill while on their field trip last fall.

GUSTAFSON, CARL A., '27; M.S. (For.) '29, is now Associate Forester, Division of Fire Control, R. O. Region 5, San Francisco, Calif. Carl was married in 1929, but Santa Claus hasn't started to come yet. He adds, "We are unable to compete with your large fire of 240,000 A. on the Selway, but we had a 209,000 acre fire during 1932. Hope to visit Moscow some time but the time of year a fire control man can take leave is not conducive to travel to wintery places." Moscow weather isn't like it used to be, Carl. It isn't as bad as San Francisco is in July.

HARLAN, PAUL M., '25 His last address was 1329 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif.

HARRIS, THOMAS H., M.S. (For.) '30. 610 Syn-

STERNER'S STUDIO

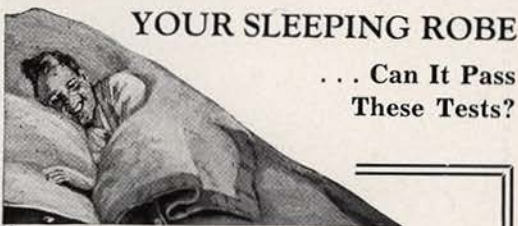
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dicade Bldg, Oakland, Calif. Tom has been with the Office of Blister Rust Control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine since 1928. "We're engaged in blister rust control work in sugar pine stands in the national forests of the state, and have undertaken a large program of Ribes eradication."

HATCH, ALDEN BRUCE, '28; M.F. Yale '29. Alden is now with the Department of Plant Pathology, Oregon State College, Corvallis. He visited the school last fall and gave the boys a little lecture on "Mycorrhizae". We know that there are at least two types of these fungus roots—ectotrophic and endotrophic.

HAYES, G. LLOYD, '34. Lloyd has no change in job or status since last year. He is still working for the Northern Rocky Mt. For. and Range Expt. Station as a Technician assigned to fire research. He's still single.

HEPHER, WILLIAM S., '31; M.S. (For.) '32. His address was Boswell, B. C.

HERMAN, CHARLES H., '13, is now located at 631 West Jackson, Medford, Oregon.

HILL, EDWARD B., '31, is still Senior Ranger on the Sunlight District, Shoshone National Forest, Painter, Wyoming. "No change in status since last year," he writes.

HJORT, GEORGE V., '31, likes the teaching and football game better than working for Uncle Burley, Idaho, is his address.

HOCKADAY, JAMES M., '31, is still a J. R. E. with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah.

HOFFMAN, HENRY C., '26; M.S. (For.) '28. The

latest dope on Hank places him with the U. S. Forest Service at Paris, Idaho.

HOPKINS, JESSE K., '33. No news on "Pete". Last address, Box 53, Glen, New Hampshire.

HULTMAN, ANDERS B., '35. Haven't heard from "Teabone" this spring. Perhaps he'll show up for the barbecue.

HUME, JOHN F. JR., '31. The reason Les Burton, '30, couldn't find "The Ole Coffee Club Gang" around Moscow when he was here last Nov.—John is working. National Park Service, State Park Division, Chatcolet, Idaho.

JAMES, CORLAND L., '33. Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Expt. Station, and piloting the affairs of the Deception Creek Experimental Forest. Corland reports that he had a busy summer. Included in his work project on the new demonstration forest were road and trail building, Ribes eradication, bug chasing, thinning young stands of timber, cutting and slashing hemlock, establishing experimental plots, planting white pine, bridge construction, and general tidy up work around the new station. That seems to be a big load, Corland! The seniors managed to squeeze a few eats, drinks and smokes off Corland last fall as they hit Deception Creek just in time for his charivari. He was married in Aug.

JAY, JAMES WILBUR, '34, is now assistant superintendent of the U. S. Forest Nursery at Manistique, Michigan. The following shows what it is all about: present area in seedbeds—36 acres; total usable area for seedbeds—72 acres; present annual production on 3-year

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rotation—26 million 2-0 seedlings; annual production when fully developed on 3-yr. rotation—50 million 2-0 seedlings; possible annual production—150 million 1-0 seedlings. That is a lot of work, Jimmy!

JEMISON, GEORGE M., '31, is now doing graduate work at the Yale Forest School. He writes, "Have been attending Yale School of Forestry since Sept. 1935 and will get M.F. degree in June, 1936. My work here has been chiefly in Plant Chemistry, Plant Physiology, Forest Soils and Forest Pathology. Am returning, after school, to my regular work in forest fire research with the Northern Rocky Mtn. For. and Range Expt. Sta., at Priest River. Still married but no addition." George was granted a Charles Lathrop Pack Fellowship for advanced study.

JEPPESEN, MARVIN S., '21, is now district ranger on the Reese River and Manhattan districts of the Nevada National Forest. "Have been here a year and like my job and location fine. Still single."

JOHNSON, ROBERT B., '32, is now District Ranger on the Sawtooth National Forest at Hailey, Idaho.

JOHNSTON, ROYAL H., 27. No word from Royal, but he is still with the Potlatch Forests, Inc. 324 14th Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho.

KENNEDY, FRED H., '29, Assistant Range Examiner, on the Supervisor's Staff of the Lewis and Clark National Forest, Great Falls, Mont. He writes: "Yes, this is a darn good Forest, and I like my job." He has two future foresters in the family.

KRAEMER, J. HUGO, '34, N. E. For. Exp. Station. Kraemer is in charge of Production Cost Study of Pulpwood in the Northeast. He received a Master of Forestry in Silviculture from Harvard University, June 1935. Thesis title: "Uniform Shelterwood Methods in the White Pine—Hemlock Type." He married Miss Roberta Bell of Spokane, Washington, in October, 1935.

KRUEGER, OTTO F., '29, Assistant in Grazing and Fire Control on the Klamath Reservation, Klamath Agency, Oregon.

KRUMMES, WILLIAM T., '30. Bill is still with the Biological Survey working on the Migratory Waterfowl Refuge Program, Washington, D. C.

LANGER, CHARLIE J., '30, Fort Duchesne, Utah. Charlie wrote us a book but we will let it go by saying he has had two additions to the family.

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LANSDON, WILLIAM H., '27, Wilson's Dam, Alabama. Bill married a Kentucky belle in May, 1934. He's right in the middle of the swim on the TVA work.

LE BARRON, RUSSELL K., '31, Box 248, Ely, Minnesota. Russell is at the Superior Branch of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station at Ely, Minn.

LEHRBAS, MARK M., '27, New Orleans, Louisiana Asst. Director Forest Survey. Polly says he even sees a few Idaho fellers down there.

LINDSAY, CLIVE J., '31, Hazelton, Idaho. Is manager of the Hazelton Bean Growers' Corporation Warehouse. He writes: "Am starting in a small way, in the stock business (sheep). A schoolday dream of both Jeppesen and I."

LORD, PHILIP B., '33, Lakeshore, California. "Phil" is District Ranger, High Sierra District, Sierra National Forest.

LUNDSTRUM, F. J., '11, 1613 North Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, California. Married, 2 girls. Job with L. A. County Road Dept. Res. Eng. County Road Camp No. 8. Wants to know how tall Colorado Spruce planted by late Teddy Roosevelt, Wadsworth, Penn, and himself. Planted in 1911. Our Guessometer says it's now around 25 feet.

LYONS, RAYMOND D., '35, U. S. F. S. Manistee, Michigan. "Ray" is working on the Master Plan for the Manistee Ranger District.

MALMSTEN, HARRY E., '17. Assistant Professor of Forestry at the University of California. He teaches fire protection and range management.

MCCORMICK, HENRY, '35, Hale, Michigan. c/o W. J. Vaughn. "Mac" is Junior Forester on the Huron National Forest.

McLAUGHLIN, BOB, '25 and various others since. He is making the boys perspire in Logan, Utah. Bob has an Asst. Professorship in that town.

McNAIR, J., M.S. (For.), '34. Longview, Washington. "Mac" is doing good work for the paper interests of the Weyerhaeuser Corporation.

MILLER, DOUGLAS R., M.S. (For.), '32. 610 Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, California. "Doug" is still in the Blister Rust work. He is Associate Forester and in charge of B.R.C. activities on the Eldorado National Forest of California. He writes: "Had lots of grief last summer with 'relief' labor, and expect the same the coming summer." He and Mrs. Miller have two children, a girl 3½ years and a boy 1½ years old.

MILLER, WILLIAM BYRON, '22, is Associate Range Examiner, U. S. Biological Survey. He is still married, but has no children. His permanent address is Stevenson, Washington; while his present is Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM W., '28, 1739 Eye St., N. W., Apt. 203, Washington, D. C. "Shy" was in the library and among other things got out a bibliography on Selective Logging.

MORGANROTH, E. S., '32. U. S. Forest Service Office, Boise, Idaho, being transferred from Virginia this spring.

MOSS, VIRGIL D., '32, M.S. (For.) '33, 618 Realty Bldg., Spokane, Washington. He is Assistant Pathologist, Blister Rust Control.

MUNSON, O. C., '21. Supt. of Maintenance & Installations, Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., San Jose, California. His last comment is, "I have been in Santa Clara Valley now for 5 years, where the fruit trees blossom in Feb. and the air is filled with history of the Spanish Dons."

MUNTHE, BERT P., '35, Camp Vinton, McArthur, Ohio. Bert has a J. F. appointment in Ohio, but he says there is no place like "good old Minnesota."

NERO, EDWARD T., '23, c/o Boise-Payette Lumber Co., Boise, Idaho. Ed recently made a study of small sawmills for his company.

NETTLETON, H. I., M.S. (For.) '28. Central Agency, Arizona. Harry is Ass't Director of Land Management, Navajo Indian Reservation.

NEWCOMB, LAWRENCE S., '33, c/o the United States Forest Service, Sumatra, Florida. Larry has a Junior Forester appointment on the Tallahassee. He is working on a timber survey.

NEWCOMER, FRED R., '31, Halsey, Nebraska. Fred was appointed Senior Forest Ranger on Bessey District of the Nebraska National Forest on August 1, 1934. He has one addition to the family, a boy 1½ years old.

OLSEN, C. C., '26, Assistant Supervisor, Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, Oregon. Olsen says that the "Siskiyou" is a grand place to be.

OLSON, OSCAR A. JR., Ex-'27, Meinrath and Company, 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. Is with Meinrath and Company handling sugar sales to manufacturers and others. He and Mrs. Olson have two boys, ages 3 and 5 years.

OPIE, ROBERT S., '34. Bob is at present doing graduate work in Forest Pathology at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

OTTER, FLOYD, '29. Master of Forestry, University of Michigan '33. Soil Conservation Service, Spokane, Washington. Floyd left the Idaho School of Forestry teaching staff to accept a position with the Soil Conservation Service.

PARKER, JOHN W., '34, Cascade, Idaho. John is Forest Ranger on the Thunder Mt. District of the Payette. Married since Dec., 1935.

PARSONS, RUSSELL M., '23, Bureau of Highways, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Asst. Dist. Eng. Idaho Bureau of Highways. He is married and has two children, girl 6 years and boy 4 years old.

PATRIE, C. R., '21, Colville Agency, Nespelem,

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Washington. Pat is happily married and has no children.

PECHANEC, JOSEPH F., U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho. Joe is Jr. Range Examiner Technician with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

PHELPS, E. V., U. S. F. S., Murphysboro, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have a baby girl, born Feb. 2, 1936.

PIERSON, ROYALE K., M.S. (For.) '33. University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. Pierson recently accepted the position of Extension Forester for the state of Idaho.

PIKE, GALEN W., '27, M.F. Yale '28. According to Charlie Fox, Pike is somewhere down in Missouri.

PLUNGUAN, MARK, M.S. (For.) '31, c/o Thomas and Hochwalt Laboratories, Inc., Dayton, Ohio. Mark received his Ph.D. from McGill University in 1934, and he is now employed as Research Chemist with the above corporation.

PUGH, L. R., '26, Springston, Idaho. Sales manager for the Russell and Pugh Lumber Co.

REDMAN, E. E. '34. Grazing Department, Forest Service, Missoula, Montana. Technician on G. Surveys. Still married but no children.

RENSHAW, EMERA W., '25, 403 Sharp Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska. Nebraska Unit of the Shelterbelt project.

RETTIG, EDWIN C., '19, Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho. Rettig is Land Agent and Forester for the Potlatch Forests, Inc. He is married and has two children.

RICHARDS, HOD, '33, 826 Delaware, Bend, Oregon.

ROWE, PERCY B., '28 M.F. Yale, '30. California Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, California. He is Associate Silviculturist in charge of Watercycle and Soil Studies.

SAJOR, VALENTINE, '26 M.F. Yale, '27. Bureau of Forestry, Agricultural College, Logana, Philippine Islands. Has three little kids, two girls and one boy. Forester, Phil. For. Ser. and also Asst. Prof. of Range Management at their local School of Forestry.

SALING, WALLACE M., '28 M.S. (For.) '29. U. S. Forest Service, Oakley, Idaho. "Smoky" is District Forest Ranger on the East Dist. of the Minidoka National Forest. He is married and has one two year old boy.

SARGEANT, HOWARD J., '30, Box 1770 St. Louis, Mo. He is Ass't Land Valuation Engineer, Division of Land Acquisition, Bureau of Biological Survey.

SCHWARTZ, JERRY, Ranger Course '24. Box 13, Vail, Washington. Has been with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. quite some time now on logging engineering and construction.

SCHUMAKER, FRANKLIN O., '31, 2011 Hill Ave., Alexandria, La. Frank is working for the U. S. Forest Service on land acquisition.

SCRIBNER, C. H., Ranger Course '24, St. Maries, Idaho. Ranger, Calder District St. Joe.

SHANER, FRED W., Ranger Course '24. Is District Ranger at Kooskia, Idaho, in the Nez Perce National Forest. He was married in 1932 but has no children.

SHANK, PAUL J., '31, U. S. Forest Service, Heise, Idaho. Senior Forest Ranger, Targhee National Forest.

SNOW, E. A., '25, Custer, South Dakota. Forest Supervisor, Harney National Forest.

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SOWDER, ARTHUR M., '25 M.S. (For.) '27, Idaho School of Forestry, Moscow, Idaho. Art is back with us again after spending one year at Yale working toward his Ph.D. He has a fine baby girl.

SOWDER, JAMES E., Klamath Agency, Oregon. "Jim" is working for the forestry branch of the Indian Service, on the Klamath.

SPACE, J. W., '27, Glorieta, New Mexico. Senior Ranger, Santa Fe National Forest.

SPACE, RALPH S., '25, U. S. F. S. Flathead National Forest. Assistant Supervisor, Kalispell, Montana.

SPENCE, LITER E., '28, M.S. (For.) California '30. Soil Conservation Service, Region 11, Pullman, Wash. Liter is Ranger Examiner for Region 11, which includes Wash., Ore., and Idaho. He has a fine boy ½ year old.

STANLEY, WILFRED B., '30, 12-E-27th Ave. Special Agent, Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

STAPLES, H. W., '20, Moscow, Idaho. Howard is still raking in the cash over the marble slab in the First National Bank of Moscow.

STILLINGER, C. ROY, Special '19, 618 Realty Building, Spokane, Washington. Roy is with the Blister Rust Control.

STILLWELL, CLARENCE E., '34 c/o U. S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana. Clarence has a Technician appointment in Region 1.

STOFFER, DAVID F., M.S. (For.) '32, U. S. Forest Service, Safford, Arizona.

SWAYNE, ALLEN P., Camp F-30 Virginia, Minnesota. Allen is foreman of a CCC camp. He and Mrs. Swayne have a daughter 10 months old.

TAYLOR, CYPRIAN D. N., '32, Route 1, Nelson, British Columbia, Canada.

TOOLE, ARLIE W., '27. When last heard from was Assistant Forest Supervisor, Iowa Purchase Units, Ottumwa, Iowa. Recent word tells of Arlie's promotion to the Shelterbelt work in North Dakota.

TOWNS, W. L., '34, Box 1770, St. Louis, Missouri. Bill is employed in the Bureau of Biological Survey, Division of Land Acquisition.

WALRATH, F. J., '27. Is working as Project Sup't at Vernon, Tennessee, with the E.C.W., doing fire protection work. He is married and has 2 children.

WELLNER, CHARLES A., '33, Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Experiment Station, Missoula, Montana. Chuck is still working in the Division of Silviculture of the Experiment Station.

WHEATON, RODGERS G., '24, M.F. Yale '25. 631 White Street, Springfield, Mass. Salesman for Line Material Co.

WHITE, HAROLD Z., '26, Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho. Has been Dry Kiln Sup't since 1927. He is married and has 2 girls, ages 3 and 1½ years.

WIESEHUEGEL, ERWIN G., M.S. (For.) '29, 3075 Sunset Drive, Columbus, Ohio. "Wiese" is professor of Forestry, Ohio State University. He states that the demand for foresters is compelling the expansion of forestry at Ohio

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State, so that a full four year course in forest production and game management will soon be given. He is married and has a recent addition, a son Richard, in Dec. 1935.

WILLIAMS, G. V., '27, The Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Twin Falls, Idaho.

WOODWARD, DOREN E., '30, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

YOUNGBLOOD, FRANK, Ranger Course '23. Dist. Ranger, Weiser National Forest, Council, Idaho.

ZIMINSKI, HENRY V., '35, U. S. Forest Service, Cass Lake, Minnesota. "Zim" is holding down a J. F. appointment at the Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

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